Test Bank for Community and Problem Oriented Policing Effectively Addressing Crime and Disorder 7th Peak

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Chapter 2: Community Partnerships: Building Accord in a Time of Discord

Chapter 2: Multiple-Choice

1. Which of the following is NOT included in New Professionalism for police organizations?
a. accountability
b. legitimacy
c. novelty
d. innovation
Answer: c
Objective: Understand how and why the police must adopt a "New Professionalism"
Page number: 28-29
Level: Basic

2. Which of the following includes a determination to engage in police activities with the consent, cooperation, and support of the community?
a. accountability
b. legitimacy
c. national coherence
d. innovation
Answer: b
Objective: Understand how and why the police must adopt a "New Professionalism"
Page number: 29
Level: Intermediate

3. Which of the following means having an obligation to account for police actions—not only internally but also to civilian review boards, city councils and county commissioners, state legislatures, and courts?
a. accountability
b. legitimacy
c. national coherence
d. innovation
Answer: a
Objective: Understand how and why the police must adopt a "New Professionalism"
Page number: 29
Level: Intermediate

4. Which of the following involves participation in national conversations about professional policing?
a. accountability
b. legitimacy
c. national coherence
d. innovation
Answer: c
Objective: Understand how and why the police must adopt a "New Professionalism"
Page number: 29

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Level: Intermediate

5. Which of the following involves actively experimenting with new ideas and changing policies and procedures?
a. accountability
b. legitimacy
c. national coherence
d. innovation
Answer: d
Objective: Understand how and why the police must adopt a "New Professionalism"
Page number: 29
Level: Intermediate

6. What is the ability of neighborhood residents to work together to decide what is best for the community and to transform these decisions into action and desired outcomes?
a. community cohesion
b. social capital
c. citizen review boards
d. restorative justice
Answer: a
Objective: Understand what constitutes a healthy community, and how citizens and police can collaboratively contribute to a sense of social well-being and address fear of crime
Page number: 30
Level: Intermediate
7. What describes having members of a community who are bonded together, looking out for one another, and willing to engage in collective action when threatened?
a. community cohesion
b. social capital
c. citizen review boards
d. restorative justice
Answer: b
Objective: Understand what constitutes a healthy community, and how citizens and police can collaboratively contribute to a sense of social well-being and address fear of crime
Page number: 31
Level: Intermediate

8. According to a Pew Research Center study reported in 2015, what percentage of Americans said that protecting gun rights is more important than controlling gun ownership?
a. 22 percent
b. 32 percent
c. 42 percent
d. 52 percent
Answer: d
Objective: Understand what constitutes a healthy community, and how citizens and police can collaboratively contribute to a sense of social well-being and address fear of crime
Page number: 31
Level: Intermediate

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9. Recent killings and violence by police involving African-American men such as Laquan McDonald (Chicago), Walter Scott (Charleston, South Carolina), Tamir Rice (Cleveland, Ohio), Eric Garner (New York City), Michael Brown (Ferguson, Missouri), and others have caused many people to ask whether there exists a _____ within the police culture.
a. guardian mindset
b. warrior mindset
c. protector mindset
d. militant mindset
Answer: b
Objective: Understand what constitutes a healthy community, and how citizens and police can collaboratively contribute to a sense of social well-being and address fear of crime
Page number: 31
Level: Intermediate

10. During the 1990s, violent crime rates _____.
a. increased
b. decreased
c. stayed the same
d. were not studied
Answer: b
Objective: Understand how and why community policing evolved, and what it is and is not
Page number: 31
Level: Intermediate

11. What is the philosophy and practice that permeates the entire police agency, with employees working cooperatively with individuals, groups, and both public and private organizations to identify and resolve issues of crime and disorder?
a. community cohesion
b. social capital
c. restorative justice
d. community policing
Answer: d
Objective: Understand how and why community policing evolved, and what it is and is not
Page number: 35
Level: Intermediate

12. Which method of policing places an emphasis on local accountability to community needs?
a. traditional policing
b. community policing
c. restorative justice
d. community service
Answer: b
Objective: Understand how and why community policing evolved, and what it is and is not
Page number: 37
Level: Intermediate

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13. What involves the elements of repairing harm, reducing risk, and building community?
a. community cohesion
b. social capital
c. community justice
d. restorative justice
Answer: d
Objective: Understand what constitutes a healthy community, and how citizens and police can collaboratively contribute to a sense of social well-being and address fear of crime
Page number: 41
Level: Intermediate

14. Which approach to police accountability, often arising in the wake of fatal police shootings, involves citizens investigating and overseeing police activities?
a. citizen review boards
b. citizens' police academy
c. community court
d. community prosecution
Answer: a
Objective: Understand purposes and arguments for and against use of civilian review boards for police oversight
Page level: 39
Level: Intermediate

15. Approximately how many civilian oversight entities of police organizations exist around the country?
a. 20
b. 200
c. 2,000
d. 20,000
Answer: d
Objective: Understand purposes and arguments for and against use of civilian review boards for police oversight
Page level: 39
Level: Basic

16. Where was the first community court in the United States established?
a. Los Angeles
b. Philadelphia
c. Chicago
d. New York City
Answer: d
Objective: Understand how courts and corrections agencies are practicing community justice
Page level: 41
Level: Intermediate

17. What is the concept that prosecutors have a responsibility not only to prosecute cases but also to solve public safety problems, prevent crime, and improve public confidence in the justice

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system?
a. community prosecution
b. restorative justice
c. retributive justice
d. social capital
Answer: a
Objective: Understand how courts and corrections agencies are practicing community justice
Page level: 41
Level: Intermediate

18. Which approach has the primary objective focusing on reparation of harm done to the victim or community by the offender?
a. community policing
b. restorative justice
c. retributive justice
d. social capital
Answer: a
Objective: Understand how courts and corrections agencies are practicing community justice
Page level: 41
Level: Intermediate

19. Which of the following is NOT a component of restorative justice?
a. a community based approach to facilitation, dialogue and negotiation to change offender behavior
b. vengeance for wrongs committed outweigh community-based approaches
c. Offender must take action to make amends to victim and community
d. Offender must take ownership of harms committed
Answer: b
Objective: Understand how courts and corrections agencies are practicing community justice
Page level: 41
Level: Intermediate

20. Which of the following is NOT a key principle drawn from the civilian oversight project?
a. There is a one-size fits model that works best
b. Oversight should be transparent
c. The community has a role in complaint review and oversight, and strong civilian oversight models increase communication with the public
d. Oversight works best when it is triggered automatically
Answer: a
Objective: Understand purposes and arguments for and against use of civilian review boards for police oversight
Page level: 40
Level: Intermediate

Chapter 2: True-False

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1. A close police-citizen partnership will be a key factor in new policing efforts.
a. True
b. FalseAnswer: True
Objective: Understand how and why the police must adopt a “New Professionalism”
Page number: 27
Level: Intermediate

2. People act more responsibly when they are controlled by others than when they control their own environments.
   a. True
   b. False

Answer: False
Objective: Understand how and why the police must adopt a “New Professionalism”
Page number: 36
Level: Basic

3. Empowerment refers to the ability of neighborhood residents to work together to decide what is best for the community, and to transform these decisions into action and desired outcomes.6
   a. True
   b. False

Answer: True
Objective: Understand how and why community policing evolved, and what it is and is not

Page number: 30
Level: Intermediate

4. Generally speaking, communities cannot police themselves; they must depend on their police department.
   a. True
   b. False

Answer: False
Objective: Understand how and why community policing evolved, and what it is and is not

Page number: 31
Level: Basic

5. Organizing the community and providing a collective response to crime play a minimal role in community crime prevention.
   a. True
   b. False

Answer: False
Objective: Understand how and why the police must adopt a “New Professionalism”

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Page number: 28-29
Level: Basic

6. Social capital concerns social networks and relationships, bonding people and establishing bridges between them. a. True
b. False

Answer: True
Objective: Understand what constitutes a healthy community, and how citizens and police can collaboratively contribute to a sense of social well-being and address fear of crime
Page number: 31
Level: Basic

7. The federally sponsored VIPS program has the sole objective of enhancing the capacity of state and local law enforcement agencies to utilize volunteers.
a. True
b. False

Answer: True
Objective: Understand what constitutes a healthy community, and how citizens and police can collaboratively contribute to a sense of social well-being and address fear of crime
Page number: 33
Level: Basic

8. A fundamental aspect of community policing is that the public must engage in the fight against crime and disorder.
a. True
b. False

Answer: True
Objective: Understand what constitutes a healthy community, and how citizens and police can collaboratively contribute to a sense of social well-being and address fear of crime
Page number: 30
Level: Basic

9. Community policing can be described as a single program that is applied uniformly across the United States.
a. True
b. False

Answer: False
Objective: Understand how and why community policing evolved, and what it is and is not

Page number: 35-36
Level: Intermediate

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10. Community policing simply means implementing foot beats, bicycle patrols, and neighborhood stations.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: False
Objective: Understand how and why community policing evolved, and what it is and is not
Page number: 35-36
Level: Basic

11. All city police departments utilize civil review boards for police oversight.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: False
Objective: Understand purposes and arguments for and against use of civilian review boards for police oversight
Page number: 39
Level: Basic

12. A debate exists about the benefits of civil review boards for police oversight.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: True
Objective: Understand purposes and arguments for and against use of civilian review boards for police oversight
Page number: 39
Level: Basic

13. The rationale for civilian review boards is that civilian review boards provide independent and transparent oversight of policing that is needed today.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: True
Objective: Understand purposes and arguments for and against use of civilian review boards for police oversight
Page number: 39
Level: Basic

14. Community courts are neighborhood-focused courts that attempt to harness the power of the justice system to address local problems.
    a. True

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b. False

Answer: True
Objective: Understand how courts and corrections agencies are practicing community justice
Page number: 41
Level: Basic

15. The first community court in the country was the Midtown Community Court, launched in 1993 in New York City.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: True
Objective: Understand how courts and corrections agencies are practicing community justice
Page number: 41
Level: Basic

16. Success in community prosecution is defined solely by the rate of criminal convictions.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: False
Objective: Understand how courts and corrections agencies are practicing community justice
Page number: 41
Level: Basic

17. Community corrections includes sentencing low-risk offenders to community work projects.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: True
Objective: Understand how courts and corrections agencies are practicing community justice
Page number: 43
Level: Basic

18. Community service centers allow citizens to do “one-stop shopping” to access government services such as business licenses and business schedules.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: True
Objective: Understand how courts and corrections agencies are practicing community justice
Page number: 43-44
Level: Basic

19. Community-based corrections encompasses probation, parole, and pretrial supervision.
    a. True

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b. False

Answer: True
Objective: Understand how courts and corrections agencies are practicing community justice
Page number: 43
Level: Basic

20. Punishment for a violation of the law is primary objective in restorative justice.
a. True
b. False

Answer: False
Objective: Understand how courts and corrections agencies are practicing community justice
Page number: 43
Level: Intermediate

Chapter 2: Fill-In-The-Blank

1. Collaborative _____ between the law enforcement agency and the individuals and organizations they serve help to develop solutions to problems and increase trust in police.
Answer: partnerships
Objective: Understand how and why the police must adopt a "New Professionalism"
Page level: 28
Level: Intermediate

2. A commitment to _____ includes a determination to engage in police activities with the consent, cooperation, and support of the community.
Answer: legitimacy
Objective: Understand how and why the police must adopt a "New Professionalism"
Page level: 29
Level: Intermediate

3. Community _____ includes the following elements: (1) people in the community share common values, respect each other, and have a common identity; and (2) people in the community share goals and responsibilities and are willing to work with others.
Answer: cohesion
Objective: Understand what constitutes a healthy community, and how citizens and police can collaboratively contribute to a sense of social well-being and address fear of crime
Page level: 30
Level: Intermediate

4. Social _____ concerns social networks and relationships, bonding people and establishing bridges between them.
Answer: capital
Objective: Understand what constitutes a healthy community, and how citizens and police can

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collaboratively contribute to a sense of social well-being and address fear of crime
Page level: 31
Level: Intermediate

5. Whatever problems disturb the community most are the highest _____ in community policing.
Answer: priorities
Objective: Understand how and why community policing evolved, and what it is and is not
Page level: 37
Level: Intermediate

6. The federal Office of Community Oriented Policing Services defines community policing as a(n) _____ that promotes organizational strategies, which support the systematic use of partnerships and problem solving techniques, to proactively address the immediate conditions that give rise to public safety issues, such as crime, social disorder, and fear of crime.
Answer: philosophy
Objective: Understand how and why community policing evolved, and what it is and is not
Page level: 36
Level: Intermediate

7. Civilian review boards are also called _____ review boards.
Answer: citizen
Objective: Understand purposes and arguments for and against use of civilian review boards for police oversight
Page level: 39
Level: Intermediate

8. A commonly discussed approach to police accountability, often arising in the wake of fatal police shootings, is utilizing civilian review boards in order to involve citizens in _____ and overseeing police activities.
Answer: investigating
Objective: Understand purposes and arguments for and against use of civilian review boards for police oversight
Page level: 39
Level: Intermediate

9. Community courts are _____ focused courts that attempt to harness the power of the justice system to address local problems.
Answer: neighborhood
Objective: Understand how courts and corrections agencies are practicing community justice
Page level: 41
Level: Intermediate

10. A community-focused court can practice _____ justice, emphasizing the ways in which disputes and crimes adversely affect relationships among community residents, treating parties to a dispute as real individuals rather than abstract legal entities, and using community resources in the adjudication of disputes.
Answer: restorative

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Objective: Understand how courts and corrections agencies are practicing community justice
Page level: 43
Level: Intermediate

Chapter 2: Matching

Match the term listed in Column 1 to its description in Column 2.

Column 1	Column 2
1. volunteerism	a. neighborhood focused courts that attempt to harness the power of the justice system to address local problems
2. community prosecution	b. places an emphasis on local accountability to community needs
3. community justice	c. members of a community who are bonded together, looking out for one another, and willing to engage in collective action when threatened
4. civil review board	d. the ability of neighborhood residents to work together to decide what is best for the community and to transform these decisions into action and desired outcomes
5. community cohesion	e. involves citizens investigating and overseeing police activities
6. social capital	f. citizen involvement in courts and corrections agencies
7. community policing	g. the idea that prosecutors have a responsibility not only to prosecute cases but also to solve public safety problems, prevent crime, and improve public confidence in the justice system
8. community service center	h. encompasses probation, parole, and pretrial supervision
9. community corrections	i. where citizens can do "one-stop shopping" to access government services
10. community courts	j. provides valuable assistance to police such as traffic control and enforcement, looking for missing persons, code enforcement, and victim services

1. j
2. g
3. f
4. e
5. d
6. c

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7. b
8. i
9. h
10. a

Page number: passim
Level: Intermediate

Chapter 2: Essay

1. Explain the concepts of social capital and volunteerism, and the importance of each to policing.

Answer:

Social capital concerns those networks, norms, and trust that facilitate cooperation or coordination for mutual benefits. Civic participation is essential within American communities, and building partnerships between citizens and police is part of a larger community-building movement that requires high levels of trust and **community engagement. M**aking city services more accessible, increasing citizen volunteers in government agencies, and developing neighborhood-based governing organizations have helped to increase problem-solving efforts.

Regarding volunteerism, or people giving of their free time to assist public and private agencies and activities, the police have certainly taken advantage of this surge in volunteerism.

Objective: Understand what constitutes a healthy community, and how citizens and police can collaboratively contribute to a sense of social well-being and address fear of crime
Page number: 29-31
Level: Difficult

2. Explain the concepts of community justice and restorative justice.

Answer:

Restorative justice attempts to more wholly repair harm caused by crime, first taking care of the victim who suffered the harm, then trying to help the offender become a better citizen, reducing risk, and building community. Table 2-1 in the book compares the traditional standard of retributive justice with restorative justice, which concerns active involvement of victims and the community.

Objective: Understand how and why community policing evolved, and what it is and is notPage number: 40-41
Level: Intermediate

3. What are the arguments for and against using citizen review boards?
Answer: Citizen review boards can be used to allow citizens to play a key role in investigating and overseeing police activities. This is a commonly discussed approach to police accountability, often arising in the wake of fatal police shootings or corruption scandals. It is commonly argued

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that the public expects—and that civilian review boa key boards will provide—the kind of independent and transparent oversight of policing that is needed today. Some are that boards are often politicized and unfair to police. Some also argue that civilians are not qualified to judge whether a police officer followed a department's rules governing use of force.
Objective: Understand purposes and arguments for and against use of civilian review boards for police oversight
Page number: 39
Level: Difficult

4. Describe the goals of community prosecution?
Answer: Community prosecution is founded on the idea that prosecutors have a responsibility not only to prosecute cases but also to solve public safety problems, prevent crime, and improve public confidence in the justice system. Around the country, prosecutors are taking on new responsibilities that reflect this shift—working out of neighborhood offices and collaborating with others (including residents, community groups, and other government agencies) in the development of problem-solving initiatives. In many cases, community stakeholders actually help to set the crime-fighting agenda and participate in the solutions. Definitions of success are changing as well. Rather than simply tallying cases won or jail sentences imposed, community prosecutors are measuring the effect of their work on neighborhood quality of life, community attitudes, and crime.
Objective Understand how courts and corrections agencies are practicing community justice
Page number: 40-41
Level: Difficult

Chapter 2: Critical Thinking

1. Discuss your position on whether your city police department should utilize a citizen review boards.
Answer: Answer will vary.
Objective: Understand purposes and arguments for and against use of civilian review boards for police oversight
Page number: 39
Level: Difficult

2. Discuss the most important measures of success in addressing violent crime.
Answer: Answers will vary.
Objective Understand how courts and corrections agencies are practicing community justice
Page number: 40-41
Level: Difficult

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ANSWER KEY

Chapter 2:

Multiple-Choice:
1. c
2. b
3. a
4. c
5. d
6. a
7. b
8. d
9. b
10. b
11. d
12. b
13. d
14. a
15. d
16. d
17. a
18. a
19. b
20. a

True-False:
1. True
2. False
3. True
4. False
5. False
6. True
7. True
8. True
9. False
10. False
11. False
12. True
13. True
14. True
15. True
16. False
17. True
18. True
19. True
20. False

Fill-In-The-Blank:
1. partnerships

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2. legitimacy
3. cohesion
4. capital
5. priorities
6. philosophy
7. citizen
8. investigating
9. neighborhood
10. restorative

Matching:

1. j
2. g
3. f
4. e
5. d
6. c
7. b
8. i
9. h
10. a

Essay:

1. Social capital concerns those networks, norms, and trust that facilitate cooperation or coordination for mutual benefits. Civic participation is essential within American communities, and building partnerships between citizens and police is part of a larger community-building movement that requires high levels of trust and community engagement. Making city services more accessible, increasing citizen volunteers in government agencies, and developing neighborhood-based governing organizations have helped to increase problem-solving efforts. Regarding volunteerism, or people giving of their free time to assist public and private agencies and activities, the police have certainly taken advantage of this surge in volunteerism.
2. Restorative justice attempts to more wholly repair harm caused by crime, first taking care of the victim who suffered the harm, then trying to help the offender become a better citizen, reducing risk, and building community. Table 2-1 in the book compares the traditional standard of retributive justice with restorative justice, which concerns active involvement of victims and the community.
3. Citizen review boards can be used to allow citizens to play a key role in investigating and overseeing police activities. This is a commonly discussed approach to police accountability, often arising in the wake of fatal police shootings or corruption scandals. It is commonly argued that the public expects—and that civilian review boa key boards will provide—the kind of independent and transparent oversight of policing that is needed today. Some are that boards are often politicized and unfair to police. Some also argue that civilians are not qualified to judge whether a police officer followed a department's rules governing use of force.
4. Community prosecution is founded on the idea that prosecutors have a responsibility not only to prosecute cases but also to solve public safety problems, prevent crime, and improve public confidence in the justice system. Around the country, prosecutors are taking on new responsibilities that reflect this shift—working out of neighborhood offices and collaborating with others (including residents, community groups, and other government agencies) in the

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development of problem-solving initiatives. In many cases, community stakeholders actually help to set the crime-fighting agenda and participate in the solutions. Definitions of success are changing as well. Rather than simply tallying cases won or jail sentences imposed, community prosecutors are measuring the effect of their work on neighborhood quality of life, community attitudes, and crime.

Critical Thinking:

1. Answers will vary.
2. Answers will vary.

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