

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. According to the Figgie Report, there are known factors that keep a community safe from crime. They are:
 - (a) improved police methods and procedures emphasizing quality of service
 - (b) stability of the community population
 - (c) a history of low employment
 - (d) only a and b are true
 - (e) a, b, and c are true
2. A community is bounded by many identifying characteristics. Which of the following are the most common?
 - (a) demographic characteristics
 - (b) ecological relationships
 - (c) geographical limits
 - (d) a, b, and c are all characteristics
 - (e) only answers b and c are identifying characteristics
3. Demographically, a community may be divided into many subgroups. Which of the following are common demographic traits that divide communities?
 - (a) age
 - (b) economics
 - (c) race
 - (d) education
 - (e) all of the above are demographic traits
4. In one study on law enforcement/public interaction it was found that less than one-half of the public confrontations could be avoided if the police reacted in a positive manner in every situation. The best solution to this problem is:
 - (a) Ignore those who challenge an agent's authority.
 - (b) Give the agent greater discretion and ignore the complaints.
 - (c) Better educated, better trained agents with the ability to handle crisis situations.
 - (d) Be sure agents are isolated into the "fraternity of silence."
 - (e) Where community problems are, ignore them.
5. Critical community problems that impact upon the justice system may not be resolved by the system. Select the correct answer.
 - (a) Minorities manipulated by the political system rarely relate well to law enforcement agencies.
 - (b) The fear of crime is actually more real than the likelihood of being a victim of crime.
 - (c) Law enforcement is often criticized about the way they handle crime like sex crimes, child molestation, incest, etc.
 - (d) a, b and c are true.
 - (e) Only a and b are true.

6. In addition to basic personal traits what are some of the societal factors that stratify people into different groups. Which is not a factor?
- (a) nationalism
 - (b) religion
 - (c) personality
 - (d) families
 - (e) racial and ethnic groups
7. Race is one of the sharpest and most pervasive of social classes. Which of the following is not a racial characteristic?
- (a) intelligence
 - (b) skin color
 - (c) cephalic index, i.e., ratios of head and nose width to length
 - (d) prognathous, i.e., lower facial projection
 - (e) eye color and shape
8. What are the logical explanations for higher crime rates in ghetto areas? (Pick the most nearly correct answer.)
- (a) social disorganization in the community
 - (b) problems of welfare, joblessness, and low motivation
 - (c) social economic and psychological abuses
 - (d) only a and b are explanations
 - (e) a, b, and c are explanations
9. "Keeping the peace" historically has developed to imply that: (Pick the most nearly correct answer.)
- (a) The system will furnish safety and security regardless of what the public does.
 - (b) Maintenance of the peace requires that every individual must exercise responsibility in their everyday actions.
 - (c) "Every man's home is his castle" thus the forces of government cannot infringe upon one's home without a search warrant.
 - (d) Every accused person is entitled to a jury trial.
 - (e) No one may be tried for a felony without an indictment.
10. Everyone advocates that agents, especially law enforcement, must assume a new role in interactions with the community. Why is this not likely to happen?
- (a) The law is specific that police action is reactive except in special cases.
 - (b) The public clientele is not likely to change. Therefore, old procedures will probably prevail.
 - (c) Members of the community are so diversified they will not be cohesive in their thinking and behavior.
 - (d) All of the above (a, b, and c) are correct.
 - (e) a, b, and c are incorrect.
11. Obstacles to community program success include which of the following:
- (a) lack of cohesiveness in the community
 - (b) jealousy within agencies
 - (c) jealousy between agencies
 - (d) wish to leave community relations to a specialized unit
 - (e) all of the above are obstacles

12. Which answer most accurately describes why law enforcement agents are the most maligned of all criminal justice agents:
- (a) Law enforcement agents are naturally defensive.
 - (b) Law enforcement agents are the public's primary and most numerous contacts within the criminal justice system.
 - (c) Law enforcement agents have little discretion in their contact with the public.
 - (d) Everyone knows law enforcement agents lack honesty and veracity in their behavior.
 - (e) All but one of the above are true.
13. Law enforcement problems are not well defined nor are responses to many situations precise. Which is the most incorrect answer.
- (a) An agent must be able to handle criminal and non-criminal matters.
 - (b) The law enforcement agent has precise direction in the handling of domestic disorders, barking dogs, etc.
 - (c) Pressure to conform to law and policy is exerted by the public, by the courts and by administrators.
 - (d) The search of property done under a search warrant is precise as to the things to be seized.
 - (e) Constant changes create problems for retraining and restructuring an organization.
14. Why is the cost of the system discussed in factoring in community-oriented projects? Pick the most nearly correct answer.
- (a) Community relations, in operating agencies, is generally viewed as an "add on" after the major tasks are implemented.
 - (b) Major tasks for a law enforcement agency always include community participation.
 - (c) The community participation in crime control is more of a hindrance than help.
 - (d) If the specialized units in community relations can't get the job done then its useless for the agency to apply more resources.
 - (e) Community-oriented projects usually pay for themselves.
15. What are some of the more effective community-oriented projects?
- (a) Enhancing the role of the community through team policing and neighborhood watch.
 - (b) The deployment of specialized patrols such as bicycle and other mobile units in high crime areas.
 - (c) Clarification and development of new policies in shoot, no shoot situations, high speed pursuits and the use of SWAT teams.
 - (d) Only a and b are true.
 - (e) a, b, and c are true.
16. Why are citizens so critical of the court systems?
- (a) unreasonable delays
 - (b) weak plea bargaining policies
 - (c) the adversary system and legal ethics
 - (d) b and c are correct
 - (e) a, b, and c are correct
17. Correctional policies in handling prisoners are increasingly criticized. Why?
- (a) too many benefits for prisoners
 - (b) under-utilization of prison labor
 - (c) early release on parole
 - (d) a, b, and c are all reasons for criticism
 - (e) a and b only are valid reasons for criticism

18. Why is United States society so difficult in implementing police/human relations programs?
- (a) The law is basically predicated upon white, middle-class values.
 - (b) Cultural differences of ethnic and racial groups.
 - (c) Interest groups retain certain ideals that are out of step with laws, mores and customs of the general population.
 - (d) a, b, and c are all reasons.
 - (e) b and c are the only reasons.
19. Which of the following is not a general concept for implementing human relations programs.
- (a) Public cooperation and voluntary compliance with the law comes through positive human contacts.
 - (b) Law, policies and procedures are often not flexible enough to allow deviance from the rules of the larger society.
 - (c) Law enforcement efforts in the community must be visible and obvious in order to gain community cooperation.
 - (d) The legal link for probable cause for law enforcement agents to act must be clarified to gain public cooperation.
 - (e) In "Keeping the Peace" we are asking the police to use their discretion in certain situations. This vagueness should be rectified.
20. It is said that brutality between the police and the public is the number one issue preventing good relations with the community.
- (a) This is a phenomenon promoted by violence in the media.
 - (b) When violence becomes the norm in society it is likely that law enforcement agents may look to violence as normal behavior.
 - (c) Brutality is often seen in the "eyes of the beholder." This means many cases that are reported as brutality are not, in fact, brutality.
 - (d) The norm on television is that "force must be met with force."
 - (e) All of the above are correct answers and may help understand our violent society.

TRUE/FALSE

21. According to most studies, the structure of the community is important in eliminating the causes of most crimes.
22. The fact that a husband and wife both work has an impact on crime.
23. Geographical locations and boundaries have little impact upon the rate of crime.
24. Cultural traits (i.e., "ways of living" and different mother languages) are isolating factors in a community.
25. Religion, nationalism, and family groupings are major valuing influences in society.
26. An ethnic group shares a common racial heritage.
27. A key element in community cohesion of the future may be derived from telecommunities.
28. Intelligence is not a measurable factor in race classifications.
29. Anti-crime programs of the police are most often designed to elicit cooperation from the different factions of the community.
30. The burden of providing community-oriented programming is the exclusive responsibility of the police.

31. Law enforcement agencies are most vulnerable to public criticism because of their role in the system.
32. All good thinking experts believe in the same methods of crime eradication.
33. The number of complaints lodged against the police as opposed to the rest of the system is about in proportion to their expenditures (5.3%).
34. With the U.S. on a war footing many local problems tend to resolve themselves.
35. With a common enemy in a war communities tend to come together in a common cause.

MATCHING

Match the term in the left column to the definition in the right column.

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| _____ 36. Economic deprivation | (a) A condition that has no hope for change |
| _____ 37. Poverty | (b) Signs are symptoms that foster specific crimes |
| _____ 38. Social discrimination | (c) The authority expanding beyond statutes |
| _____ 39. Syndrome of crime | (d) A condition that is pervasive but can change |
| _____ 40. Discretion | (e) Resentment that is the deepest form of rejection |
| _____ 41. Geographical limits | (a) Language and the way we live |
| _____ 42. Demographic | (b) Nationalism and religion |
| _____ 43. Ecology | (c) Patterns of race, age, economics, etc. |
| _____ 44. Cultural factors | (d) Natural and man-made boundaries |
| _____ 45. Societal factors | (e) Climate and weather dictate community structure |
| _____ 46. Ethnic groups | (a) A situation that creates in-breeding |
| _____ 47. Racial groups | (b) The sharing of a common cultural heritage |
| _____ 48. Mutations | (c) Where different species appear for no reason |
| _____ 49. Isolation | (d) A division of _____ includes all people |
| _____ 50. In-breeding | (e) A result of isolation |
| _____ 51. Multi-culturalism | (a) The ultimate goal of criminal justice in society |
| _____ 52. Ethnic diversity | (b) A vague allocation of authority to law enforcement |
| _____ 53. Voluntary compliance | (c) Involved in own culture; ignores rest of society |
| _____ 54. Keep the peace | (d) A way of measuring work tasks |
| _____ 55. Positive contacts | (e) Promoting the concept of pluralism |

PROBLEM (CRITICAL INCIDENTS)

1. Conflict exists between agencies of the criminal justice system for resources and goal recognition. Are these conflicts destructive, creative, or both?
2. The Homeland Security Agency, operational by 2002, was organized around the following functions. From contemporary resources show how these functions fit with traditional bureaucratic operations? Are they effective and operational at this time?

(See tables and organizational charts in Appendix 2.)