

Test Bank

Bartol and Bartol, Introduction to Forensic Psychology: Research and Applications, 4e

Chapter 2, Psychology of Police and Public Safety

Source of answer locations: Final manuscript

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LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- 2-1. Explore the specialization of police and public safety psychology and its many tasks.
- 2-2. Discuss police culture, and emphasize that it is not necessarily homogeneous.
- 2-3. Provide an overview of job analysis as it relates to law enforcement occupations.
- 2-4. Describe various tests used in the assessment of candidates for law enforcement positions.
- 2-5. Describe the roles of psychologists and mental health professionals in assessing and treating officers after critical incidents, such as hostage taking, mass casualties, and shootings.
- 2-6. Review research findings on the use of excessive force by police.

QUESTIONS

1. According to the text, police psychology officially began in _____ with the hiring of _____.

- *a. 1968; Martin Reiser
- b. 1976; Kim Rossmo
- c. 1968; Stephen Chandler
- d. 1967; Patrick Allen

Learning objective: LO 2-1

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Police Psychology: A Developing Profession

Question type: MC

2. A highly structured and potentially hostile working environment, and high value placed on control and authority are all characteristics of police

- a. politics.
- b. obligation.
- c. investigations.
- *d. culture.

Learning objective: LO 2-2

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Police Psychology: A Developing Profession

Question type: MC

3. Imagine you are a psychologist with no law enforcement experience who is interested in becoming a police psychologist. Which action would you take?

- a. Apply to the local police academy
- b. Teach a course on police psychology
- *c. Ask to go on a ride-along
- d. Volunteer for the hostage/crisis negotiation team

Learning objective: LO 2-2
Cognitive domain: Application
Answer location: Police Culture
Question type: MC

4. Imagine you are a psychologist who has been asked to complete a fitness for duty evaluation. What would be the first step you take?
- a. Assessing whether the officer is fit to return to duty
 - *b. Conducting a job analysis
 - c. Determining the officer's physical fitness level
 - d. Establishing departmental credibility

Learning objective: LO 2-3
Cognitive domain: Application
Answer location: Job Analysis
Question type: MC

5. A psychologist who participates in the selection and training of hostage negotiation teams is conducting which type of evaluation?
- a. Fitness-for-duty
 - b. Critical incident
 - *c. Special unit
 - d. Deadly force assessment

Learning objective: LO 2-5
Cognitive domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Special Unit Evaluations
Question type: MC

6. All of the following are included in Aumiller and Corey's domains of practice except
- *a. augmentation.
 - b. intervention.
 - c. operational support.
 - d. organizational consultation.

Learning objective: LO 2-1
Cognitive domain: Knowledge
Answer location: Police Psychology: A Developing Profession
Question type: MC

7. CISD stands for
- a. Correctional Institution Standardized Development
 - b. Criminal Inmate Stress Disorder
 - c. Canadian Institute for Stress Disorders
 - *d. Critical Incident Stress Debriefing

Learning objective: LO 2-5
Cognitive domain: Knowledge
Answer location: Police Psychology: A Developing Profession
Question type: MC

8. The systematic procedure for identifying the skills, abilities, knowledge, and psychological characteristics that are needed to do public safety work successfully is referred to as

- a. law enforcement screening.
- *b. job analysis.
- c. pre-employment screening
- d. comprehensive skills analysis

Learning objective: LO 2-3

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Job Analysis

Question type: MC

9. Which of the following individuals has a trait that is NOT related to successful police performance?

- *a. Sam, who scores high on an intelligence test
- b. Alex, who is trustworthy
- c. Ryan, who displays good judgment
- d. Pat, who has excellent communication skills

Learning objective: LO 2-3

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Job Analysis

Question type: MC

10. Which question could a police agency ask a candidate during the pre-offer stage of employment?

- a. How long have you suffered from depression?
- b. Do you have a physical or mental disability?
- *c. How would you handle a situation involving a suicidal citizen?
- d. Do you require a wheelchair for long distances?

Learning objective: LO 2-3

Cognitive domain: Application

Answer location: Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and Beyond

Question type: MC

11. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission divides disability inquiries into two stages. These stages are

- a. medical and psychological.
- b. performance-related and health-related.
- *c. pre-offer of employment and post offer.
- d. accommodating and holding.

Learning objective: LO 2-3

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and Beyond

Question type: MC

12. The screening procedure that assumes that there are traits, habits, reactions and attitudes that distinguish outstanding from satisfactory police performance is called

- *a. screening-in.
- b. screening-out.
- c. reasonable accommodation.
- d. natural selection.

Learning objective: LO 2-3

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Screening Out and Screening In

Question type: MC

13. According to the text, the most commonly used psychological instrument in public safety screening is the

- a. IPI.
- b. CPI.
- *c. MMPI-2.
- d. STATIC-99.

Learning objective: LO 2-4

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-Revised

Question type: MC

14. All of the following tests are commonly used in law enforcement screening today except

- a. personality tests.
- b. situational tests.
- *c. intelligence tests.
- d. polygraph tests.

Learning objective: LO 2-4

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Commonly Used Inventories in Police Screening

Question type: MC

15. Who owns a law enforcement fitness-for-duty evaluation report?

- a. The evaluating psychologist
- b. The Federal Bureau of Investigation
- *c. The agency who requested the report
- d. The chief of the police department

Learning objective: LO 2-5

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Fitness-for-Duty Evaluation

Question type: MC

16. Which issue accounts for 19% of law enforcement FFDE referrals?

- a. On the job substance abuse
- *b. Excessive use of force
- c. Suicidal ideation

d. Suspected fraternization

Learning objective: LO 2-5

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Fitness-for-Duty Evaluation

Question type: MC

17. Compared to officers with only a high school graduation, officers with some college education have been shown to

a. make better officers.

*b. have better communication skills.

c. deal more effectively with adolescents.

d. respond more effectively to crisis situations.

Learning objective: LO 2-3

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Preemployment and Post-Offer Psychological Evaluations

Question type: MC

18. Which type of occupational stressor is often the most prevalent and frustrating for law enforcement personnel?

a. Task-related stressors

b. Personal stressors

c. External stressors

*d. Organizational stressors

Learning objective: LO 2-5

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Organizational Stress

Question type: MC

19. Which stressor would be considered an external stressor?

a. Excessive shift work

*b. Negative police-citizen interactions

c. Exposure to death

d. Substance abuse

Learning objective: LO 2-5

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: External Stress

Question type: MC

20. Officer Ludden is a 36-year-old father of twin girls who is called to the scene of an auto accident in which a drunk driver has killed a 4-year-old girl. Despite his anger and sadness, Officer Ludden stoically informs the child's father that his daughter has died. The officer is likely experiencing

*a. emotional dissonance.

b. cognitive subterfuge.

c. external stress disorder.

d. expressionless displacement.

Learning objective: LO 2-5
Cognitive domain: Application
Answer location: Organizational Stress
Question type: MC

20. Boredom and exposure to violent situations are examples of _____ stressors.
- a. occupational
 - b. external
 - c. personal
 - *d. task-related

Learning objective: LO 2-5
Cognitive domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Task-related Stress
Question type: MC

21. A critical incident is characterized by an unanticipated and _____ event.
- *a. non-routine
 - b. violent
 - c. confusing
 - d. heroic

Learning objective: LO 2-5
Cognitive domain: Knowledge
Answer location: Task-related Stress
Question type: MC

22. Following the traumatic event, it is important that a critical incident intervention be
- a. extensive.
 - *b. immediate.
 - c. intermittent.
 - d. extraordinary.

Learning objective: LO 2-5
Cognitive domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Task-related Stress
Question type: MC

23. Research has shown that when considering mental health services, many police officers prefer to work with
- *a. competent mental health professionals who are not officers.
 - b. officers who have received training in critical incidents stress debriefing.
 - c. peer counselors who understand the cycle of violence.
 - d. same-gender professionals.

Learning objective: LO 2-5
Cognitive domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Personal Stress
Question type: MC

24. Which statement is correct about post-shooting traumatic reactions?
- a. Most officers will experience shooting a person in the line of duty at some time in their careers.
 - b. Most officers experience a marital separation or divorce after a shooting incident.
 - c. The majority of large police agencies deny the existence of post-shooting traumatic reactions.
 - *d. The topic of post-shooting traumatic reactions has not been adequately studied.

Learning objective: LO 2-5

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Post-Shooting Traumatic Reactions

Question type: MC

25. Aamodt and Stalnaker (2001) found that the overwhelming reason for most police suicides appears to be

- a. financial problems.
- b. reactions to critical incidents.
- c. easy access to weapons.
- *d. difficulties in intimate partner relationships.

Learning objective: LO 2-5

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Police Suicide

Question type: MC

26. Nearly 80% of all hostage situations

- *a. are relationship-driven.
- b. end in death of the hostage taker.
- c. end in death of the hostage negotiator.
- d. are politically motivated.

Learning objective: LO 2-5

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Hostage-Taking Incidents

Question type: MC

27. Which category of hostage taker often requires the involvement of federal officials and is considered the most difficult for police officers?

- *a. Political terrorists
- b. Individuals who have committed a crime
- c. Individuals with mental disorders
- d. Prisoners

Learning objective: LO 2-5

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Hostage-Taking Incidents

Question type: MC

28. Early warning systems are used to identify

- a. female officers at risk for sexual harassment.
- *b. potential problem behaviors in officers.

- c. suspects who are vulnerable to coercion.
- d. officers who are insensitive to diversity issues.

Learning objective: LO 2-6

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Excessive Force

Question type: MC

29. What is the goal of an FFDE?

- a. To determine whether an officer is likely to use excessive force
- b. To determine whether an officer is corrupt
- c. To determine whether an officer has a mental disorder that would affect his or her job performance
- *d. To determine whether an officer can perform the basic duties required for the job

Learning objective: LO 2-5

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Fitness for Duty Evaluations

Question type: MC

30. According to research by Gelles and Palarea, psychologists may be involved in what three phases of crisis negotiation?

- a. Internal, external, and post-crisis
- b. Buildup, acute, and resolution
- *c. Pre-incident, intra-incident, and post-incident
- d. Organizational, task-related, and external

Learning objective: LO 2-5

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Crisis Negotiation

Question type: MC

31. Which of the following statements about diversity in law enforcement is correct?

- a. Ethnic minorities are less well represented than women in law enforcement.
- b. Women now comprise nearly one-third of all police officers nationwide.
- *c. The ethnic and racial makeup of a police department rarely reflects the makeup of the community it serves.
- d. Non-Caucasian police officers make up under 5% of all police officers in most urban areas.

Learning objective: LO 2-5

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Gender and Ethnic Minority Issues

Question type: MC

32. Research by Worden indicates that female officers differ little from male officers in

- a. approach to policing.
- *b. attitudes toward policing.
- c. use of force.
- d. motivations for policing.

Learning objective: LO 2-5

Cognitive domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Gender and Ethnic Minority Issues
Question type: MC

33. Which of the following was a key finding of the National Institute of Justice's 1999 report on police use of force?

- a. Police force is prevalent in large U.S. cities.
- *b. Police engage in force infrequently.
- c. Police force escalates quickly.
- d. Police often take out their internal rage on available suspects.

Learning objective: LO 2-6

Cognitive domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Excessive Force
Question type: MC

34. A 1992 study of police corruption by the Defense Personnel Security Research Center found that the single best predictor of corruption was

- a. a history of intimate partner violence.
- b. a pattern of violence that begins later in life.
- *c. misconduct early in the career.
- d. immature and/or irresponsible behavior.

Learning objective: LO 2-6

Cognitive domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Police Corruption
Question type: MC

35. Tragedies, death, serious injuries and life-threatening situations that police officers encounter are called

- a. target effects.
- *b. critical incidents.
- c. dynamic calculus.
- d. fear-of-failure events.

Learning objective: LO 2-5

Cognitive domain: Knowledge
Answer location: Task-related Stress
Question type: MC

36. Psychologists in the 20th century provided service to police agencies primarily in what area?

- a. Stress management
- b. Hostage negotiation training
- c. Family counseling
- *d. Cognitive and aptitude testing

Learning objective: LO 2-1

Cognitive domain: Comprehension
Answer location: Police Psychology: A Developing Profession
Question type: MC

37. Selection, intervention, and post-intervention monitoring are the three basic phases of

- *a. early warning systems.
- b. police corruption.
- c. hostage negotiation.
- d. job analysis.

Learning objective: LO 2-6

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Excessive Force

Question type: MC

38. The common tasks of police psychologists can be placed in four broad categories: assessment, intervention, operational support, and

- a. counseling.
- b. strategizing.
- *c. consulting and research.
- d. hostage negotiation.

Learning objective: LO 2-1

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Police Psychology: A Developing Profession

Question type: MC

39. Which statement is true about psychological evaluations of potential law enforcement officers?

- a. They are required by the U.S. Constitution
- *b. They are required in the majority of states
- c. They cannot be required if the candidate refuses to take them
- d. They have no reliability or validity

Learning objective: LO 2-4

Cognitive domain: Analytical

Answer location: Preemployment and Post-Offer Psychological Evaluations

Question type: MC

40. A good police officer must have all of the following characteristics except

- a. good judgment.
- *b. physical strength.
- c. interpersonal skills.
- d. decision-making skills.

Learning objective: LO 2-3

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Job Analysis

Question type: MC

41. The well-documented beating of _____ brought nation-wide attention to the issue of excessive force by law enforcement.

- a. Matthew Shepard

- b. Thomas Smith
- c. Trayvon Martin
- *d. Rodney King

Learning objective: LO 2-6

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Excessive Force

Question type: MC

42. Which of the following statements about screening-out and screening-in is correct?

*a. Psychologists have been more successful at screening out undesirable candidates than at identifying desirable candidates.

b. Psychology is making little progress at identifying desirable candidates for law enforcement positions.

c. No psychological measures are available for use in screening in candidates.

d. Police psychologists have found it a great challenge to eliminate unsuitable candidates than to identify suitable candidates.

Learning objective: LO 2-4

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Screening Out and Screening In

Question type: MC

43. If a psychological measure contains a sufficient number of items that are related to the work performed by law enforcement, we say it has _____ validity.

a. true

b. predictive

c. concurrent

*d. face

Learning objective: LO 2-4

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Screening Out and Screening In

Question type: MC

44. A psychological measure that identifies whether a candidate has similar characteristics to successful police officers has _____ validity.

a. true

b. predictive

*c. concurrent

d. face

Learning objective: LO 2-4

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Screening Out and Screening In

Question type: MC

45. The most difficult type of validity to establish in screening candidates for law enforcement positions is _____ validity.

a. true

- *b. predictive
- c. concurrent
- d. face

Learning objective: LO 2-4

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Screening Out and Screening In

Question type: MC

46. Research shows that the most effective police officers are physically strong.

- a. True
- *b. False

Learning objective: LO 2-3

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Job Analysis

Question type: TF

47. Most law enforcement officers complete their career without ever firing a weapon in the line of duty.

- *a. True
- b. False

Learning objective: LO 2-5

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Post-Traumatic Shooting Reaction

Question type: TF

48. There are currently no organizations in the United States dedicated to police psychology.

- a. True
- *b. False

Learning objective: LO 2-5

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Police Psychology: A Developing Profession

Question type: TF

49. The Americans with Disabilities Act affects nearly everything police officers do.

- *a. True
- b. False

Learning objective: LO 2-4

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and Beyond

Question type: TF

50. Compared to other occupational groups, police officers have one of the highest suicide rates in the United States.

- a. True
- *b. False

Learning objective: LO 2-5

Cognitive domain: Knowledge
Answer location: Police Suicide
Question type: TF

51. Some police agencies may contribute to the use of excessive force by encouraging this behavior.

*a. True

b. False

Learning objective: LO 2-6

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Excessive Force

Question type: TF

52. A hostage situation is synonymous with a barricade situation.

a. True

*b. False

Learning objective: LO 2-5

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Hostage-Taking Incidents

Question type: TF

53. The use of psychologists in crisis negotiation is decreasing.

a. True

*b. False

Learning objective: LO 2-5

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Crisis Negotiation

Question type: TF

54. The strongest reason for police suicide involves post-traumatic shooting reactions.

a. True

*b. False

Learning objective: LO 2-5

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Police Suicide

Question type: TF

55. Schedule changes and salary disputes are examples of organizational stressors.

*a. True

b. False

Learning objective: LO 2-5

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Organizational Stress

Question type: TF

56. In order to be an effective police psychologist, one must obtain a PhD in police psychology.

a. True

*b. False

Learning objective: LO 2-1

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Police Culture

Question type: TF

57. The MMPI-2 is one of the most effective screening-in tests in public safety screening.

a. True

*b. False

Learning objective: LO 2-4

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Organizational Stress

Question type: TF

58. The smaller the police department, the more specified the police duties.

a. True

*b. False

Learning objective: LO 2-4

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Conclusions on Psychological Testing for Law Enforcement Personnel

Question type: TF

59. Why is it important for a police psychologist to be familiar with the Americans with Disabilities Act? Include at least one police activity affected by this law.

Learning objective: LO 2-3

Cognitive domain: Analytical

Answer location: Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and Beyond

Question type: ESS

Answer: Varies

60. Choose one of the six personality measures currently used in law enforcement. Describe the instrument, including what the test measures and what we know about its validity.

Learning objective: LO 2-4

Cognitive domain: Analytical

Answer location: Commonly Used Inventories in Police Screening

Question type: ESS

Answer: Varies

61. Describe five factors that make police work especially stressful when compared to other occupations? Under which category of stress does each factor fall?

Learning objective: LO 2-5

Cognitive domain: Analytical

Answer location: Stress Management

Question type: ESS

Answer: Varies

62. Name two critical incidents that a police officer may encounter. Discuss how a police psychologist may be of help in each scenario.

Learning objective: LO 2-5

Cognitive domain: Analytical

Answer location: Task-Related Stress

Question type: ESS

Answer: Varies

63. The available research suggests that suicide rates for law enforcement personnel are lower than that of the general population. What may explain this difference?

Learning objective: LO 2-5

Cognitive domain: Analytical

Answer location: Police Suicide

Question type: ESS

Answer: Varies

63. Name four police psychology organizations.

Learning objective: LO 2-1

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: Police Psychology: A Developing Profession

Question type: SA

Answer: Varies

64. Describe the goal and phases of the early warning system. What does research tell us about its effectiveness?

Learning objective: LO 2-6

Cognitive domain: Analytical

Answer location: Excessive Force

Question type: ESS

Answer: Varies

65. Compare and contrast screening-out and screening-in.

Learning objective: LO 2-4

Cognitive domain: Analytical

Answer location: Screening Out and Screening In

Question type: ESS

Answer: Varies

66. Discuss the factors that may contribute to the lack of women in law enforcement.

Learning objective: LO 2-4

Cognitive domain: Analytical

Answer location: Gender and Ethnic Minority Issues

Question type: ESS

Answer: Varies

67. Why is it so difficult to adequately predict success or failure in law enforcement work?

Learning objective: LO 2-4

Cognitive domain: Analytical

Answer location: Screening Out and Screening In

Question type: ESS

Answer: Varies

68. Discuss how a police psychologist's role would differ in a rural police department compared to a large urban department.

Learning objective: LO 2-4

Cognitive domain: Application

Answer location: Psychological Intervention Responsibilities

Question type: ESS

Answer: Varies

69. Describe the five officer profiles that are prone to excessive force complaints as identified by Scrivner.

Learning objective: LO 2-6

Cognitive domain: Analytical

Answer location: Police Use of Force

Question type: ESS

Answer: Varies

70. Describe the operating procedure in a large agency after an officer is involved in a shooting incident.

Learning objective: LO 2-5

Cognitive domain: Analytical

Answer location: Post-Shooting Traumatic Reactions

Question type: ESS

Answer: Varies