

Chapter 1: An Introduction to the Police in America

Test Bank

Multiple Choice

1. The first 10 amendments to the U.S. Constitution are collectively known as _____.

- A. the Bill of Rights
- B. the Preamble to the Constitution
- C. Enumerated Powers
- D. the Articles of Confederation

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-1: Explain the challenges associated with policing a free society.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Challenge of Policing a Free Society

Difficulty Level: Easy

2. The police are primarily concerned with stopping which type of crime?

- A. white-collar crime
- B. street crime
- C. identity theft
- D. crimes of opportunity

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-2: Discuss the tension between citizens' rights and police power.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Police Pay More Attention to Some Crimes, Some People, and Some Areas More Than Others

Difficulty Level: Medium

3. Who has the authority to make arrests and to legitimately use force?

- A. civilian employees
- B. Article III judges
- C. probation officers
- D. sworn officers

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-1: Explain the challenges associated with policing a free society.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Introduction

Difficulty Level: Easy

4. Which piece of legislation gave the government new powers in collecting information on citizens?

- A. National Origins Act
- B. Sherman Antitrust Act
- C. the USA Patriot Act
- D. the War Powers Resolution

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-1: Explain the challenges associated with policing a free society.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Challenge of Policing a Free Society

Difficulty Level: Medium

5. _____ are the goals police hope to achieve.

- A. Means
- B. Ends
- C. Alternatives
- D. Desired consequences

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-6: Discuss the two main reasons why the ethical conduct of the police is of concern.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Ethics and Morals in Policing

Difficulty Level: Easy

6. Which of the following is an example of using illegal means to achieve “good ends?”

- A. performing a field sobriety test on a suspected drunk driver
- B. engaging in a high speed pursuit of a fleeing felon
- C. stealing evidence to sell for personal profit
- D. planting evidence to catch a known drug dealer

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-6: Discuss the two main reasons why the ethical conduct of the police is of concern.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Ethics and Morals in Policing

Difficulty Level: Hard

7. An individual’s internal sense of proper conduct, or what is right is called _____.

- A. ethics
- B. morality
- C. integrity
- D. personality

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-6: Discuss the two main reasons why the ethical conduct of the police is of concern.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Ethics and Morals in Policing

Difficulty Level: Medium

8. _____ influence(s) discretionary decisions made by police officers while performing their duties.

- A. Proximity to headquarters
- B. Ethical standards
- C. Monetary compensation
- D. Prestige

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-5: Discuss how police use of discretion and police use of force can make the police controversial.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Ethics and Morals in Policing

Difficulty Level: Medium

9. _____ are the methods employed by police when pursuing their goals.

- A. Alternatives
- B. Consequences
- C. Ends
- D. Means

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-6: Discuss the two main reasons why the ethical conduct of the police is of concern.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Ethics and Morals in Policing

Difficulty Level: Medium

10. The media tend to focus on _____ police behavior.

- A. bad
- B. good
- C. all
- D. routine

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-4: Identify and discuss the controversies and difficulties of policing.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Media Do Not Necessarily Accurately Represent the Police

Difficulty Level: Easy

11. Illegal or unethical means are referred to as

- A. reflexive means.
- B. dirty means.
- C. illicit means.
- D. rudimentary means.

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-6: Discuss the two main reasons why the ethical conduct of the police is of concern.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Ethics and Morals in Policing

Difficulty Level: Medium

12. The best method of evaluating police performance is _____.

- A. personal experience
- B. media representations
- C. research
- D. experience of friends and family

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-1: Explain the challenges associated with policing a free society.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Introduction

Difficulty Level: Medium

13. When officers use their own judgment in making decisions about how to handle a situation, it is called _____.

- A. authority
- B. mandate
- C. discretion
- D. jurisdiction

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-4: Identify and discuss the controversies and difficulties of policing.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Police Use Discretion in Dealing with People

Difficulty Level: Medium

14. _____ involves the systematic collection and analysis of data.

- A. Comprehension
- B. Preservation
- C. Objectification
- D. Research

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-4: Identify and discuss the controversies and difficulties of policing.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Introduction

Difficulty Level: Medium

15. Which of the following is an example of a discretionary decision for police?

- A. ticketing a motorist
- B. leading a funeral procession
- C. directing traffic
- D. in-service training

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-5: Discuss how police use of discretion and police use of force can make the police controversial.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Police Use Discretion When Dealing With People

Difficulty Level: Hard

16. Recent research indicates that wearing body cameras has had what effect on the number of incidents in which police use force?

- A. reduced the number of incidents
- B. increased the number of incidents
- C. no effect
- D. research was inconclusive

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-5: Discuss how police use of discretion and police use of force can make the police controversial.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Technology on the Job: Police Body-Worn Cameras

Difficulty Level: Medium

17. _____ is unique to policing and separates it from all other occupations.

- A. The code of silence
- B. Rigorous training
- C. Rotating shiftwork
- D. The authority to use force

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-5: Discuss how police use of discretion and police use of force can make the police controversial.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Police have Authority to Use Force When Dealing with Citizens

Difficulty Level: Medium

18. Which of the following is an example of an unethical but legal police action?

- A. lying to a suspect in an interrogation
- B. taking seized evidence for personal use
- C. stopping and frisking someone without reasonable suspicion
- D. pulling over a car because the driver is attractive

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-6: Discuss the two main reasons why the ethical conduct of the police is of concern.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Forms of Unethical Conduct

Difficulty Level: Medium

19. When a person who has a poor perception of the police has an interaction with the police, they are likely to rate their experience with the police _____.

- A. positively
- B. negatively
- C. honestly
- D. rapidly

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-1: Explain the challenges associated with policing a free society.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Introduction
Difficulty Level: Medium

20. When government power is increased, the rights of citizens _____.

- A. increases
- B. decreases
- C. remains the same
- D. stagnates

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-1: Explain the challenges associated with policing a free society.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Challenge of Policing a Free Society

Difficulty Level: Medium

21. _____ provide(s) greater transparency, accountability, and control over the actions of police in situations where deadly force is employed.

- A. Body cameras
- B. TASERS
- C. Radios
- D. Mobile data terminals

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-5: Discuss how police use of discretion and police use of force can make the police controversial.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Police Have Authority to Use Force When Dealing with Citizens

Difficulty Level: Medium

22. Evaluations of interactions with police officers are heavily influenced by _____.

- A. previously held beliefs about the police
- B. time of day
- C. length of the interaction
- D. the nature of the interaction

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-1: Explain the challenges associated with policing a free society.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Introduction

Difficulty Level: Medium

23. In many cities, _____ hire and fire police chiefs.

- A. judges
- B. state Representatives
- C. mayors
- D. governors

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-3: Explain how our system of democracy is supposed to make police accountable to citizens.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Police Accountability in a Free Society

Difficulty Level: Medium

24. Effectively policing a free society is _____.

- A. a challenge
- B. impossible
- C. simple
- D. a myth

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-4: Identify and discuss the controversies and difficulties of policing.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Police Accountability in a Free Society

Difficulty Level: Easy

25. The police spend a majority of their time in _____.

- A. public
- B. private residences
- C. training exercises
- D. administrative buildings

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-2: Discuss the tension between citizens' rights and police power.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Police Pay More Attention to Some Crimes, Some People, and Some Areas More than Others

Difficulty Level: Easy

26. The Federal Bureau of Investigation devotes a majority of their resources to combatting predatory crimes and _____.

- A. white-collar crimes
- B. terrorism
- C. juvenile crimes
- D. motor vehicle offenses

Ans: B

Learning Objective: 1-2: Discuss the tension between citizens' rights and police power.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Police Pay More Attention to Some Crimes, Some People, and Some Areas More than Others

Difficulty Level: Easy

27. Discretionary decision-making is _____ in policing.

- A. common
- B. rare
- C. prohibited
- D. carefully monitored

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-5: Discuss how police use of discretion and police use of force can make the police controversial.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Police Use Discretion in Dealing With People

Difficulty Level: Easy

28. _____ is the most controversial discretionary decision made by police officers.

- A. Ticketing motorists
- B. Serving warrants
- C. Suspect pursuit
- D. Use of force

Ans: D

Learning Objective: 1-5: Discuss how police use of discretion and police use of force can make the police controversial.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Police Have Authority to Use Force When Dealing with Citizens

Difficulty Level: Medium

29. The use of deadly force against _____ has been highly controversial and is the cause of much criticism of the police.

- A. dogs
- B. subjects who are resisting arrest
- C. unarmed subjects
- D. fleeing felons

Ans: C

Learning Objective: 1-5: Discuss how police use of discretion and police use of force can make the police controversial.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Police Have Authority to Use Force When Dealing with Citizens

Difficulty Level: Medium

30. Which of the following is an example of a police action that does not have legitimate ends?

- A. soliciting sex
- B. searching a house without a warrant
- C. lying to a suspect in an interrogation
- D. failing to read a suspect their *Miranda* rights

Ans: A

Learning Objective: 1-6: Discuss the two main reasons why the ethical conduct of the police is of concern.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Forms of Unethical Conduct

Difficulty Level: Hard

True/False

1. Over-policing occurs when citizens perceive that the police are taking too much action in a specific area.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 2

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Police Pay Attention to Some Crimes, Some People, and Some Areas More than Others

Difficulty Level: Easy

2. Arresting someone is an example of police use of force.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 5

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Police have the Authority to Use Force When Dealing with Citizens

Difficulty Level: Medium

3. Civilian employees of police departments take a sworn oath to uphold the laws of the United States, their state, and their community.

Ans: F

Learning Objective:

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Introduction

Difficulty Level: Easy

4. International law mandates that citizens the world over are afforded the same freedoms.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-1: Explain the challenges associated with policing a free society.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: The Challenge of Policing a Free Society
Difficulty Level: Medium

5. Police officers are unique in the fact that they have the authority to use force against citizens.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-4: Identify and discuss the controversies and difficulties of policing.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Police Have Authority to Use Force When Dealing With Citizens

Difficulty Level: Medium

6. The most accurate way to measure “good policing” is to compare arrest rates from 1 year to the next.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-4: Identify and discuss the controversies and difficulties of policing.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Measuring Good Policing Is Difficult

Difficulty Level: Medium

7. Under-policing occurs when citizens perceive that the police are not providing enough protection in a specific area.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-2: Discuss the tension between citizens' rights and police power.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Police Pay More Attention to Some Crimes, Some People, and Some Areas More than Others

Difficulty Level: Easy

8. The media presents an accurate representation of the police.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-4: Identify and discuss the controversies and difficulties of policing.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Media Do Not Necessarily Accurately Represent the Police

Difficulty Level: Easy

9. The use of body cameras by police officers would help provide greater transparency when police are involved in deadly use of force situations.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-4: Identify and discuss the controversies and difficulties of policing.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Police Have Authority to Use Force When Dealing with Citizens

Difficulty Level: Easy

10. In a “free” society, citizens are not bound by laws.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-1: Explain the challenges associated with policing a free society.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Challenge of Policing a Free Society

Difficulty Level: Medium

11. Predatory crimes, like murder, rape, robbery, and assault, are considered “street crimes.”

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-1: Explain the challenges associated with policing a free society.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Police are Expected to Prevent and Solve Crime

Difficulty Level: Easy

12. Police officers have a greater presence in areas where there is more street crime.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-4: Identify and discuss the controversies and difficulties of policing.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Police Pay More Attention to Some Crimes, Some People, and Some Areas More than Others

Difficulty Level: Medium

13. The entertainment media exaggerates law enforcement capabilities and the effectiveness of the police.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-4: Identify and discuss the controversies and difficulties of policing.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Media Do Not Necessarily Accurately Represent the Police

Difficulty Level: Easy

14. Positive information about the police is usually perceived as more significant and is more memorable than negative information.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-1: Explain the challenges associated with policing a free society.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Introduction

Difficulty Level: Medium

15. The freedoms that Americans enjoy were established when the Constitution of the United States was ratified and have remained the same since.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-1: Explain the challenges associated with policing a free society.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Challenge of Policing a Free Society

Difficulty Level: Medium

16. The United States Patriot Act increased the power of the government, while decreasing the rights of citizens.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-1: Explain the challenges associated with policing a free society.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Challenge of Policing a Free Society

Difficulty Level: Medium

17. The use of force by police officers is one of the most controversial aspects of policing.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-5: Discuss how police use of discretion and police use of force can make the police controversial.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Police Have Authority to Use Force When Dealing With Citizens

Difficulty Level: Medium

18. It is illegal for the police to lie to a suspect during an interrogation.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-6: Discuss the two main reasons why the ethical conduct of the police is of concern.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Forms of Unethical Conduct

Difficulty Level: Easy

19. The media focuses on its attention on good police behavior.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-4: Identify and discuss the controversies and difficulties of policing.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Media Do Not Necessarily Accurately Represent the Police

Difficulty Level: Medium

20. U.S. Supreme Court decisions like *Miranda v. Arizona* gave citizens more freedoms, but restricted the ability of the police to perform their duties.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-1: Explain the challenges associated with policing a free society.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Challenge of Policing a Free Society

Difficulty Level: Medium

21. Ethical standards are not considered when making discretionary decisions in policing.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-6: Discuss the two main reasons why the ethical conduct of the police is of concern.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Ethics and Morals in Policing

Difficulty Level: Easy

22. Personal experience is the best indicator of police effectiveness.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-1: Explain the challenges associated with policing a free society.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Introduction

Difficulty Level: Easy

23. People are objective when evaluating the police.

Ans: F

Learning Objective: 1-1: Explain the challenges associated with policing a free society.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Introduction

Difficulty Level: Easy

24. Police have other responsibilities besides their crime-related activities.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-2: Discuss the tension between citizens' rights and police power.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Police Have Other Responsibilities

Difficulty Level: Easy

25. Officers are required to make moral or ethical decisions when exercising discretion.

Ans: T

Learning Objective: 1-5: Discuss how police use of discretion and police use of force can make the police controversial.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Police Use Discretion in Dealing With People

Difficulty Level: Medium

Essay

1. How are the police held responsible for their actions in a "free" society?

Ans: Police are held accountable for their actions via the ability of citizens to vote, organize, and protest.

Through the power of voting, citizens hold elected officials responsible for their actions and for the actions

of those who work under them. As a result, elected officials have expectations for police administrators, who in turn have expectations of their officers. In addition, citizens also have the right to organize and protest if they are unhappy with the behavior or actions of the police.

Learning Objective: 1-3: Explain how our system of democracy is supposed to make police accountable to citizens.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Police Accountability in a Free Society

Difficulty Level: Medium

2. Why is it difficult to measure “good” policing?

Ans: It is difficult to measure good policing for a number of reasons. First, it is hard to reach a consensus as to how we measure police performance; that is, what exactly do we consider to be indicative of “good policing”? Often times crime reduction is used as a measure to evaluate performance, but an increase or decrease in crime could be the result of a number of factors, and is not necessary a reflection of police effectiveness. Next, there is no way to accurately measure crimes that do not occur. If “good policing” leads to less crime, how do we measure the amount of criminals who were effectively deterred from engaging in criminal activity? When attempting to measure “good policing,” it is often times more practical to identify specific examples of good police policies or “best practices” as an indication of how well a department performing, but even best practices can be ineffective if they are not being implemented correctly.

Learning Objective: 1-4: Identify and discuss the controversies and difficulties of policing.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Measuring “Good” Policing is Difficult

Difficulty Level: Hard

3. What is the difference between “sworn officers” and “civilians” who work in police departments?

Ans: Sworn officers take an oath to uphold the laws of the United States, their state, and their community. They also have the authority to make lawful arrests and to legitimately use force when necessary. Civilian employees do not take an oath nor do they have authority to make arrests or use force.

Learning Objective: 1-1: Explain the challenges associated with policing a free society.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Introduction

Difficulty Level: Medium

4. Freedom can be described as a relative concept, why?

Ans: Freedom is a dynamic, constantly changing concept. Within the United States, what freedoms exist may change from time to time. They change via the passage of new legislation, like the USA Patriot Act, and they may change as a result of Supreme Court decisions, like *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966).

Furthermore, freedom varies from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, both domestically, and internationally.

Learning Objective: 1-1: Explain the challenges associated with policing a free society.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Challenge of Policing a Free Society

Difficulty Level: Medium

5. Why is it often suggested that police officers have an “impossible mandate”?

Ans: The police are expected to prevent and solve crime, but there are a number of limitations that make this virtually impossible. First, there are a number of factors that directly influence crime that police have no control over, like poverty, family structure, weather, unemployment, and self-control. Second, policing is largely reactive. As many crimes are never reported to the police, the police cannot respond to or solve all crimes. Third, police have finite resources and must follow the rules when investigating crimes. As such, they must manage manpower and control costs when deciding what types of investigative techniques to employ. In addition, officers’ actions are limited by the Constitution and by various organization rules and procedures.

Learning Objective: 1-1: Explain the challenges associated with policing a free society.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: The Police are expected to Prevent and Solve Crime

Difficulty Level: Hard

6. Does the media provide an accurate representation of the police?

Ans: Answer may vary. The media generally does not provide an accurate representation of the police and their work. The news media is superficial and selective in choosing what to report. They disproportionately cover violent, random, or unusual crime and tend to focus on incidents where police conduct is questionable, or when officers use force against citizens. Social media also reflects the trend in over representing incidents where officers act questionable, or inappropriately. Finally, the entertainment media provides an unrealistic view of the police, often exaggerating capabilities and effectiveness for dramatic effect.

Learning Objective: 1-4: Identify and discuss the controversies and difficulties of policing.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Media Does Not necessarily Accurately Represent the Police

Difficulty Level: Medium

7. What is the difference between ethics and morality?

Ans: Ethics and morality are very similar, as both relate to distinguishing between right and wrong. The distinction is that morality deals with the individual and their sense of what constitutes proper conduct, while ethics is actual behavior exhibited by the individual.

Learning Objective: 1-6: Discuss the two main reasons why the ethical conduct of the police is of concern.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Ethics and Morals in Policing

Difficulty Level: Medium

8. What is meant by the “means-ends” distinction in policing?

Ans: Ends are the goals police hope to achieve, for example, catching criminals or reducing crime. Means are the methods employed by officers to achieve the goals or ends.

Learning Objective: 1-6: Discuss the two main reasons why the ethical conduct of the police is of concern.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Ethics and Morality in Policing

Difficulty Level: Medium

9. Why is using personal experience as an indicator of police performance not very reliable?

Ans: Our personal experiences with law enforcement are limited. Just because we have interactions with one officer, or one police department does not necessarily mean that this interaction is representative of other departments or officers. In addition, interaction may not even be representative of how that officer or department operates in general.

Learning Objective: 1-1: Explain the challenges associated with policing a free society.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Introduction

Difficulty Level: Medium

10. Provide an example of how officers exercise discretion while performing their duties?

Ans: Answer may vary. Officers are routinely required to exercise discretion, or their own judgment, while performing their duties. Examples could include deciding to ticket a motorist or give them a warning; whether or not to use force, and the appropriate level of force.

Learning Objective: 1-5: Discuss how police use of discretion and police use of force can make the police controversial.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Police Use Discretion in Dealing With People

Difficulty Level: Medium

11. Explain why use of force is such a controversial aspect of policing.

Ans: Answer may vary. The police are unique in that they have the authority to use force, even deadly force, against citizens if the situation requires it. As policing often requires officers to make split-second decisions regarding the appropriate amount of force to use in a situation, mistakes are sometimes made

in choosing the appropriate level of force to use, causing public outcry. In addition, even when officers do use the appropriate level of force, the public may still react negatively. Thus, use of force is highly controversial aspect of policing.

Learning Objective: 1-5: Discuss how police use of discretion and police use of force can make the police controversial.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: The Police Have the Authority to Use Force When Dealing with Citizens

Difficulty Level: Medium

12. Provide at least three perceived benefits of the police utilizing body-worn cameras.

Ans: Answer may vary. Perceived benefits of the police utilizing body-worn cameras are as follows: strengthening accountability, improving officer professionalism, providing a more accurate record of events, improving officer and agency transparency, reveal officer misconduct, footage can be used as a training tool, and footage can be used as evidence for investigations and prosecution.

Learning Objective: 1-5: Discuss how police use of discretion and police use of force can make the police controversial.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Police Body-Worn Cameras

Difficulty Level: Medium

13. Provide two potential drawbacks of police using body-worn cameras.

Ans: Answer may vary. Potential drawbacks of police using body-worn cameras are as follows: cost, which is US\$300-US\$500 per unit, plus video storage fees; privacy, victims or others may not want their interaction with police recorded; security of the video while being stored; accuracy: does the video accurately reflect the situation at hand or does it only capture a portion of the interaction.

Learning Objective: 1-5: Discuss how police use of discretion and police use of force can make the police controversial.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Police Body-Worn Cameras

Difficulty Level: Medium

14. Why is comparing the number of crimes committed from 1 year to the next a poor indicator of police effectiveness.

Ans: Crime may fluctuate from year to year for a number of reasons that have nothing to do with police effectiveness, for example, the number of crimes committed may vary as the population increases or decreases. Crime counts may also fluctuate from 1 year to the next because citizens report more crime or report less crime.

Learning Objective: 1-4: Identify and discuss the controversies and difficulties of policing.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Measuring Good Policing is Difficult

Difficulty Level: Medium

15. Identify and provide examples of the four different forms of unethical conduct in policing.

Ans: Examples may vary. (1) Illegal means to accomplish good ends, for example, searching a house without a warrant in order to find evidence of drugs being manufactured. (2) Legal but unethical means to accomplish good ends, for example, lying to a suspect during an interrogation. (3) When the law is silent, for example, police creating fake social media pages to catch criminals by using details of arrestees. (4) Unethical ends, for example, police corruption, that is, engaging in theft, soliciting sex, accepting bribes, and so on.

Learning Objective: 1-6: Discuss the two main reasons why the ethical conduct of the police is of concern.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Forms of Unethical Conduct

Difficulty Level: Hard