Soc 3344 Study Guide Test 2

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Which of the following is best defined as “how a department is structured?”
   a. management
   b. organization
   c. administration
   d. rank

2. Which of the following is best defined as “the processes that occur within the structure?”
   a. management
   b. administration
   c. duties
   d. regulations

3. Which of the following is NOT one of Luther Gulick’s functions of police administration?
   a. budgeting
   b. coordinating
   c. planning
   d. training

4. Which of the following best defines “organization?”
   a. the structuring and staffing of a department
   b. deciding the goals and objectives of a department
   c. keeping everyone informed of operations
   d. all of the above

5. The definition of “administration” consists of two components. What are they?
   a. evaluation and forecasting
   b. politics and law
   c. organization and management
   d. crime and policymaking

6. What is the acronym developed by Luther Gulick to identify the most basic administrative processes?
   a. MANAGER
   b. OPSIT
   c. ORGMAN
   d. POSDCORB

7. Which of the following is a responsibility of upper level administrators?
   a. training new recruits
   b. scheduling patrol
   c. determining the department’s mission
   d. recruiting new officers

8. Which of the following is the typical administrative foundation of the typical police organization?
   a. classical organizational theory
   b. systems theory
   c. human relations theory
   d. none of the above

9. Which of the following are classical organizational principles?
   a. hierarchy and specialization
   b. decentralization and internal expansion
   c. procedural guidelines
   d. organizational documentation

10. Another name commonly used for “hierarchy” is:
    a. span of control.
    b. chain of command.
    c. unity of command.
    d. specialization.

11. Which of the following is NOT one of the principles of classical organization?
    a. coordination
    b. specialization
    c. procedural guidelines
    d. organizational documentation

12. The concept of __________ ensures that everyone in the organization has a superior to whom they should report.
    a. authority
    c. hierarchy
b. division of labor
d. specialization

13. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of specialization?
   a. simplified training
c. development of expertise
   b. administrative control
d. enhanced solidarity

14. __________ are important because they outline to everyone in the department their duties, responsibilities, and limitations.
   a. Procedural guidelines
c. Objectives
   b. Directives
d. Goals

15. Who is the theorist associated with comparing classical organizational theory to the “McDonaldization” of society?
   a. Ritzer
c. Maslow
   b. Hawthorne
d. Weber

16. Theory __________ assumes that employees are basically lazy and need to be directed if they are to accomplish organizational objectives.
   a. X
c. Z
   b. Y
d. none of the above

17. Which of the following best describes the results of the Hawthorne studies?
   a. Productivity increased because employees felt they were important.
b. Productivity increased because they liked the new patterns of illumination.
c. Productivity decreased because employees did not like the new break patterns.
d. none of the above

18. The perspectives presented in Theory X include which of the following statements?
   a. People are by nature resistant to change.
b. People are inherently self-centered.
c. Average workers are not interested in the organization.
d. all of the above

19. Maslow’s hierarchy of needs included all EXCEPT which of the following human needs?
   a. self-actualization
c. esteem
   b. social
d. economic

20. Which of the following statements is T regarding participative management?
   a. Low-ranking officers are allowed to make departmental decisions.
b. Low-ranking officers are allowed to provide input toward the decision-making process.
c. Only sergeants and captains provide input.
d. none of the above

21. Developing formalized organizational arrangements whereby officers at lower levels of the organization can have input into departmental matters is known as:
   a. participative management.
c. systems theory.
b. classical management.
d. contingency management.

22. Who participates in quality circles?
   a. management volunteers
c. community volunteers
   b. nonmanagement volunteers
d. all of the above

23. A group of volunteer employees from the same unit who meet on a regular basis to discuss and study problems confronting their area is known as a(an):
   a. focus group.
c. quality circle.
24. When did the human relations school of organizational theory begin?
   a. 1900s  
   b. 1910s  
   c. 1920s  
   d. 1930s

25. Who was the first person to outline the principles of organization?
   a. Ritzer  
   b. Hawthorne  
   c. Maslow  
   d. Weber

26. According to police department hierarchy, which of the following holds the highest rank?
   a. patrol lieutenant  
   b. patrol officer  
   c. operations captain  
   d. patrol sergeant

27. Which of the following are the attributes that contribute to the success of “Management by Objectives”?
   a. goals and goal setting, participation, and feedback  
   b. goal setting, communication, and mission  
   c. mission, communication, and feedback  
   d. participation, mission, and goal setting

28. __________ is the idea that there is no one best way to manage an organization.
   a. Classical management  
   b. Systems management  
   c. Contingency management  
   d. Human relations management

29. A philosophy and set of guiding principles that represent the foundation of a continuously improving organization, all of the processes within the organization, and the degree to which current and future needs of the customer are met is known as:
   a. contingency management.  
   b. management by objectives.  
   c. systems management.  
   d. total quality management.

30. Which of the following are the three primary areas of “Total Quality Management?”
   a. counting, output, and customers  
   b. culture, customers, and counting  
   c. customers, goals, and counting  
   d. culture, goals, counting

31. A traffic unit is charged with reducing accidents and facilitating the flow of traffic. How do such units accomplish these two goals?
   a. enforcement, education, engineering  
   b. enforcement, direction, counseling  
   c. patrolling, ticketing, arresting  
   d. enforcement, education, communication

32. Which of the following best defines the allocation of police personnel?
   a. deciding how many officers will patrol a specific area  
   b. deciding how many officers will work during each shift  
   c. deciding how many officers will work on each unit  
   d. deciding how many officers will investigate a case

33. According to Alpert and Dunham, which of the following is NOT a police patrol activity?
   a. deterring crime  
   b. enforcing laws  
   c. maintaining order  
   d. prosecuting criminals

34. Which of the following is NOT one of the factors used to determine police patrol beats?
   a. number of serious Part I crimes  
   b. number of calls for service  
   c. population density  
   d. desired criminal apprehension rate
35. The police have used foot patrol to accomplish a number of objectives. Which of the following is NOT one of the legitimate objectives of foot patrol?
a. punish problem officers  
b. increase citizen perception of safety  
c. deliver service consistent with community needs  
d. create community awareness

36. Which of the following best defines “downtime?”
a. the time an officer is not responding to calls  
b. the time an officer is at the station doing paperwork  
c. the time an officer is committed to some call or police activity  
d. the time an officer is off duty

37. Which of the following is a benefit of mounted patrols?
a. They are not as expensive as automobile patrols.  
b. It is easy to enforce traffic laws.  
c. It increases the area that can be covered by foot patrol officers.  
d. Officers can carry all the necessary equipment.

38. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of bicycle patrols?
a. They can be used in inclement weather.  
b. They are more maneuverable in traffic than cars.  
c. They can be used at night.  
d. The cost is low.

39. What percentage of departments serving populations of more than 250,000 report using at least one fixed-wing aircraft?
a. 10 percent  
b. 20 percent  
c. 30 percent  
d. 40 percent

40. QUESTION BLANK  
a. CHOICE BLANK  
b. CHOICE BLANK  
c. CHOICE BLANK  
d. CHOICE BLANK

41. The type of patrol in which officers are assigned to beats in marked vehicles and randomly patrol to reduce opportunities for criminal acts when not involved in police activities is known as:  
a. split-force patrol.  
b. differential response.  
c. routine preventive patrol.  
d. delayed response patrol.

42. Which of the following best describes routine preventive patrol?
a. saturating a problem area with officers in marked patrol cars  
b. dispersing officers during certain times of the day to problem areas  
c. dispersing officers in marked patrol cars throughout the agency’s jurisdiction  
d. none of the above

43. Which of the following most accurately describes the results of the Kansas City Patrol Experiment?  
a. Citizens were very aware that their patrol levels had been altered.  
b. Citizen fear of crime, and victimization, decreased in the areas of increased patrol.  
c. Citizen fear of crime, and victimization, increased in the areas of decreased patrol.  
d. Citizen fear of crime, and victimization, showed no significant differences.

44. The effectiveness of police patrol at reducing crime was called into question by research conducted in the __________ police department.  
a. New York City  
b. __________  
c. Kansas City
b. Chicago
d. Flint, Michigan

45. QUESTION BLANK
    a. CHOICE BLANK
    b. CHOICE BLANK
    c. CHOICE BLANK
    d. CHOICE BLANK

46. The National Commission on Productivity concluded that a rapid police response accomplished which of the following objectives?
    a. deterrent to criminal activity
    b. decreased apprehension rate
    c. decreased citizen confidence in the police
    d. decrease in citizen safety

47. Which of the following statements is T regarding rapid police response?
    a. Response time does not necessarily influence apprehension rates.
    b. Response time greatly influences apprehension rates.
    c. Response time is only influenced by police action, and not affected by individual citizens.
    d. Dispatchers should never tell a citizen when there will be a delay.

48. What do most police organizations use to categorize calls for service?
    a. prioritization
    b. random selection
    c. systematic selection
    d. routinization

49. McEwen has identified several possible alternatives to an immediate police patrol response to citizens’ calls for service. Which of the following is NOT one of those alternatives?
    a. taking reports over the phone
    b. refusing to take certain types of calls
    c. developing procedures for a delayed response
    d. referring calls to other agencies

50. What type of patrol attempts to deter crime or problems in a specific area by deploying large numbers of officers?
    a. unlimited patrol
    b. random patrol
    c. routine patrol
    d. saturation patrol

51. According to Osterburg and Ward, which of the following is NOT an objective of a criminal investigator?
    a. to determine whether a crime has been committed
    b. to discover all the facts pertaining to the crime
    c. to locate and apprehend the perpetrator
    d. to prosecute the perpetrator

52. Which of the following is a primary responsibility of a detective?
    a. locating a suspect
    b. being the first at the scene
    c. identifying a suspect
    d. both a and c

53. Which of the following was characteristic of the “detective as secretive rogue?”
    a. They focused on criminals rather than crimes.
    b. They focused on investigating crimes.
    c. They performed intricate, detailed investigations.
    d. They were mostly female.

54. The movement toward the bureaucratization of criminal investigation was greatly affected by which of the following?
a. the Vietnam War
b. the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment
c. the due process revolution
d. a focus on individual criminals

55. What is a “preliminary investigation?”
   a. The investigation done prior to arrest.
   b. The investigation done prior to a preliminary hearing.
   c. The initial investigation of a reported crime.
   d. The investigation done prior to the sentencing of the defendant.

56. The Rand study on the effectiveness of criminal investigators found that:
   a. criminal investigators were the most effective members of the police department.
   b. 80 percent of the cases cleared by the police were the result of on-the-scene arrests.
   c. forensic science has greatly improved a detective’s ability to solve crimes.
   d. most crimes are cleared through the collection of physical evidence.

57. Enforcement of traffic laws falls under which function of police?
   a. Order-maintenance
   b. Law enforcement
   c. Convenience norm enforcement
   d. none of the above

58. Research conducted by Mastrofski and Ritti asserts that police officers fail to enforce DUI laws for several reasons. Which of the following is one of those reasons?
   a. They are concerned about productivity.
   b. They are lazy or incompetent.
   c. They realize that many police officers are alcoholics.
   d. They know that it can be financially devastating to the arrestee.

59. Kraska and Kappeler conducted a survey of 690 law enforcement agencies. What percentage of departments has paramilitary units?
   a. about 10
   b. about 20
   c. about 50
   d. about 90

60. Which of the following statements is True regarding discretion in the criminal justice system?
   a. Only police officers are allowed to use discretion.
   b. Only judges and police officers are allowed to use discretion in decision-making.
   c. Only prosecutors and police officers are allowed to use discretion in decision-making.
   d. Judges, prosecutors, and police officers are allowed to use discretion in decision-making.

61. Which of the following is best defined as “effective limits on a public official’s power leave him or her free to make a choice among a number of possible courses of action?”
   a. discretion
   b. control
   c. policy formulation
   d. authority

62. Which of the following elements influence police officer’s decision-making process?
   a. offender variables
   b. situational variables
   c. system variables
   d. all of the above

63. Reflection of one’s values and attitudes that develop through the socialization process is:
   a. prejudice.
   b. discrimination.
   c. perspective.
   d. perception.

64. Which of the following is a characteristic of police officers who apply discretion correctly?
a. curiosity  c. decisive
b. empathy  d. all of the above

65. Which of the following is a form of administrative discretion?
a. allocating personnel  c. regulation of pursuits
b. focus on particular crimes  d. all of the above

66. Making decisions concerning the allocation of police personnel, and developing plans and policy, are examples of which type of discretion?
a. enforcement  c. selective
b. administrative  d. managerial

67. The decisions of an individual police officer to investigate or report a crime or to effect an arrest are each examples of which type of discretion?
a. administrative  c. enforcement
b. vice  d. issue

68. Which of the following is the most common objective or goal of police officers and detectives?
a. arrest  c. promotion
b. patrol  d. all of the above

69. In what way do administrators attempt to control officer discretion?
a. by establishing policies
b. by providing direction through orders
c. by providing direction through supervision
d. all of the above

70. Which of the following is NOT a decision element when an officer contemplates arrest?
a. offender variables  c. situation variables
b. officer variables  d. system variables

71. Which of the following statements is T regarding offender-based criteria as it relates to police discretion?
a. If the victim is young and the offender is old, an arrest is likely.
b. If the victim is black and the offender is white, an arrest is likely.
c. If the victim is wealthy and the offender is poor, an arrest is likely.
d. If the victim or the offender is famous, an arrest is likely.

72. The nuances of the interaction between officers and citizens are known as:
a. situation variables.
b. offender variables.
c. system variables.
d. officer variables.

73. Which of the following best describes the historical police view of domestic violence?
a. a serious crime
b. a private matter
c. a threat to the family
d. a situation that called for mandatory arrest

74. Which of the following is best defined as “idiosyncrasies of the criminal justice system that may influence officers to exercise their discretion?”
a. situation variables  c. system variables
b. officer variables  d. offender variables

75. Which of the following most accurately describes the results of studies examining police decision-making in domestic violence cases?
a. The demeanor of the victim is most important.
b. The demeanor of the offender is most important.
c. The officer’s mood is most important.
d. none of the above

76. Support for the idea of mandatory arrests in cases of domestic violence was provided by research conducted in:
   a. Minneapolis, Minnesota.
   b. Kansas City, Missouri.
   c. Washington, DC.

77. Which of the following is a vice crime?
   a. prostitution
   b. pornography
   c. gambling
   d. all of the above

78. Which of the following best defines “vice crimes?”
   a. Criminal activity that does not comply with religious beliefs.
   b. Criminal activity that is against the public order or public morality.
   c. Criminal activity that results in money laundering.
   d. all of the above

79. Which of the following is a problem associated with the enforcement of vice laws?
   a. The laws are almost unenforceable.
   b. There is no uniformity in the manner in which the laws are enforced.
   c. Enforcement of vice laws is extremely time-consuming and expensive.
   d. all of the above

80. Which of the following makes enforcement of vice laws problematic for police?
   a. Claims of entrapment.
   b. The department can be corrupted.
   c. The officer can become involved in illegal activity.
   d. all of the above

81. Which type of prostitute is most likely to be found in a city’s drug district?
   a. B-girls
   b. streetwalkers
   c. call girls
   d. bar girls

82. Which of the following statements best describes the Supreme Court’s ruling in Miller v. California (1973)?
   a. The Court defined pornography so that local officials would know exactly what to look for.
   b. The Court left the definitional problems to each local community.
   c. The Court made the possession of pornography illegal.
   d. The Court allowed adult but not child pornography.

83. In 1970, the National Commission on Obscenity and Pornography called for which of the following?
   a. the elimination of anti-pornography laws
   b. strict enforcement of pornography laws
   c. police use of discretion in enforcing pornography laws
   d. allowing adult pornography, but not child pornography

84. Which best describes the priority departments give to the enforcement of gambling laws?
   a. no priority
   b. top
   c. middle
   d. priority equal to prostitution

85. Crimes that manifest evidence of prejudice based on certain group characteristics are known as:
   a. vice crimes.
   c. domestic crimes.
b. hate crimes.  

d. violent crimes.  

86. Which of the following is member of a “disenfranchised” population?  
   A. the mentally ill  
   a. the homeless  
   b. public inebriates  
   c. all of the above  

87. Which of the following is NOT a form of internal control of police discretion?  
   a. policies  
   b. training  
   c. civilian review boards  
   d. supervision  

88. Which of the following has attempted external controls on police discretion?  
   a. citizens  
   b. legislative  
   c. judicial  
   d. all of the above  

89. Which of the following is (are) legislative means of control of police discretion?  
   a. enactment of laws  
   b. training and supervision guidelines for organizations  
   c. allocation of funds  
   d. both a and c  

90. In which case did the Supreme Court rule that officers must read a suspect his/her rights upon arrest?  
   a. Escobedo v. Illinois  
   b. Mapp v. Ohio  
   c. Gideon v. Wainwright  
   d. Miranda v. Arizona  

91. Which of the following is one of the three criteria used to identify excessive force?  
   a. criminal law  
   b. civil liability  
   c. fear of scandal  
   d. all of the above  

92. Which of the following is True regarding courts’ reactions in cases involving use of force?  
   a. They almost always rule for the victim.  
   b. They almost always rule for the police.  
   c. They rule for the victim and police at the same rate.  
   d. They rule for the victim slightly more than for the police.  

93. Which of the following best defines “excessive force?”  
   a. When officers legally apply force in too many incidents.  
   b. When an officer willfully uses force that exceeds the boundaries of authority.  
   c. When an officer applies too much force in a specific situation.  
   d. When well-intentioned officers are unable to handle a situation and resort to force too quickly.  

94. Which of the following best describes the court’s ruling in Tennessee v. Garner?  
   a. Police cannot use deadly force to prevent the escape of a felon unless the suspect poses a significant threat of death or serious injury to the officer or others.  
   b. Police can use deadly force to prevent the escape of a felon in any circumstance.  
   c. Proper use of deadly force is an issue to be defined by police departments within the confines of state law.  
   d. The court indicated that an officer’s situational discretion is the most important determinant of when deadly force is necessary.  

95. Which of the following statements is True regarding police/citizen contacts?  
   a. A large majority are initiated by citizens.  
   b. A large majority are initiated by citizens.  
   c. About half are initiated by citizens.  
   d. Almost all are initiated by police.
police.

96. Which of the following is True regarding the number of citizens killed each year by police?
   a. Police kill about 400 citizens each year.
   b. Police kill about 800 citizens each year.
   c. Police kill about 1,000 citizens each year.
   d. Police kill about 3,000 citizens each year.

97. Which of the following is True regarding race and rates of police homicide?
   a. African-Americans are about two times more likely to be killed by police.
   b. African-Americans are about four times more likely to be killed by police.
   c. Whites are far more likely to be killed by police.
   d. There is no difference in police homicide rates by race.

98. Which of the following is best defined as “physically grabbing a suspect to control him/her?”
   a. soft-handed force
   b. hard hands
   c. threatening force
   d. excessive force

99. Which of the following is defined as “fighting with a suspect?”
   a. soft-handed force
   b. hard hands
   c. threatening force
   d. excessive force

100. Which of the following best describes deadly force?
    a. When an officer unholsters a firearm.
    b. When an officer uses a baton.
    c. When an officer threatens to shoot the suspect.
    d. When an officer discharges his/her weapon.

101. Which of the following best describes use of force by the Phoenix police department?
    a. Officers rarely used threats or shouts.
    b. Officers rarely pursued fleeing suspects.
    c. Officers often used restraints.
    d. all of the above

102. Which of the following is True regarding pepper spray?
    a. Another name for pepper spray is OC spray.
    b. Pepper spray contains derivatives from cayenne peppers.
    c. Pepper spray is not used when the suspect is using passive resistance.
    d. all of the above

103. A national study of the use of impact munitions was done by:
    a. Morabito and Doerner.
    b. Hubbs and Klinger.
    c. Norwicki.
    d. Lumb and Friday.

104. Which of the following is a difference between the use of force by on and off-duty officers?
    a. Off-duty officers are usually without radio contact.
    b. On-duty officers are less likely to follow procedural guidelines.
    c. Off-duty officers are less likely to be involved in personal disputes that lead to force.
    d. There are no differences.

105. Which police department implemented the first early warning system to identify problem officers?
    a. Boston
    b. New York
    c. Miami
    d. Los Angeles

106. Which of the following best describes the four performance criteria in an early warning system used to identify problem officers?
a. use of force, reprimands, breach of duty, alcoholism
b. complaints, use of force, reprimands, discharge of firearms
c. discharge of firearms, alcoholism, domestic violence, corruption
d. corruption, breach of duty, complaints, reprimands

107. Which of the following is an example of a “less-than-lethal” weapon?
   a. water cannons
   b. rubber bullets
   c. tear gas
   d. all of the above

108. Which of the following best describes the use of pepper spray in Concord, North Carolina?
   a. The introduction of pepper spray increased the frequency of use of force.
   b. The introduction of pepper spray decreased the frequency of use of force.
   c. Pepper spray became the most common form of force used by police.
   d. Pepper spray had no impact on policing and use of force.

109. Which of the following best defines “net-widening?”
   a. when police officers arrest more people for violation of laws previously unenforced
   b. when police officers arrest more suspects for a single offense.
   c. when police officers are more likely to use force due to having less-than-lethal weapons
   d. when police officers use lethal weapons even though non-lethal weapons are available

110. How many police officers are killed in the line of duty each year?
   a. An average of 43.
   b. An average of 58.
   c. An average of 70.
   d. An average of 150.

111. Which of the following is True regarding assaults against police officers?
   a. The rate of deadly force against the police is lower than in the past.
   b. Most who shoot at police officers miss their targets.
   c. Body armor and emergency medical care have impacted the death rate of officers shot.
   d. all of the above

112. Which of the following is True according to the FBI report on officers killed in the line of duty?
   a. Many made improper approaches to suspects or automobiles.
   b. The officers rarely made mistakes in the situations that lead to the homicides.
   c. The officers killed were high-strung and disliked by the community.
   d. all of the above

113. Which of the following is True regarding “hidden suicide?”
   a. It is a phenomenon that only utilizes “suicide by cop.”
   b. The victim can accomplish the goal of suicide while maintaining self-esteem.
   c. It has little to do with the victim’s inability to complete the act him/herself.
   d. It has been studied for decades by social science researchers.

114. Which of the following is True regarding “suicide by cop?”
   a. There is rarely a threat to police officers in these situations.
   b. There is rarely a threat to citizens in these situations.
   c. In most cases, a real threat to police is present.
   d. none of the above
True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

_____ 115. Organization refers to how a police department is structured.
_____ 116. Management refers to the processes that occur within an organization’s structure.
_____ 117. Administrators are routinely involved in both organization and management decisions.
_____ 118. Middle managers in law enforcement organizations are usually responsible for establishing the mission of the organization, devising programs by which to achieve goals, and obtaining resources.
_____ 119. Hierarchy in an organization equates to levels of authority and chain of command.
_____ 120. Hierarchy decreases as the number of employees increases.
_____ 121. “Appointment based on qualifications” was a management technique that resulted from the Hawthorne studies.
_____ 122. Classical organizational principles and theory emphasize the importance and welfare of the employee.
_____ 123. Participative management allows officers at lower levels of the organization to have input into departmental matters.
_____ 124. Vertical staff meetings were among the first efforts to establish participative management in police departments.
_____ 125. Problem-solving groups are organized to focus on a specific problem.
_____ 126. COMPSTAT is a managerial process that uses crime analysis information.
_____ 127. Today 95 percent of all police departments have some form of collective bargaining.
_____ 128. Contingency management represents a distinct management theory.
_____ 129. Culture refers to the values that reside within an organization.
_____ 130. The patrol function is considered to be the “backbone” of policing.
_____ 131. Allocating personnel refers to making decisions about how many officers should be assigned to various units in the department.
_____ 132. The Kansas City Preventive Patrol Experiment demonstrated the effectiveness of, and citizen satisfaction with, differential response.
_____ 133. Police patrol has been demonstrated to be effective in preventing all types of criminal activity.
_____ 134. A rapid police response to citizen calls for service has been found to reduce crime and increase the rate of criminal apprehension.
_____ 135. The investigative function centers around solving crimes reported to or discovered by the police.
_____ 136. Research has demonstrated that criminal investigators are the most effective police personnel in apprehending criminal suspects.
_____ 137. Police detectives or investigators solve the majority of all crimes through follow-up investigations.
138. No police activity affects more people than the patrol function.
139. Seat belt enforcement is of paramount importance to law enforcement today.
140. Police Paramilitary Units (PPUs) often refer to themselves as “heavy weapons units.”
141. Discretion is the foundation of the American system of criminal justice.
142. Administrative discretion refers to decisions concerning the allocation of police personnel and the development of plans and policies.
143. Police officers are the only workers in the criminal justice system who exercise discretion.
144. Discretion can have both positive and negative connotations.
145. Discrimination is a reflection of one’s values and attitudes that develop through the socialization process.
146. Enforcement discretion refers to the operational decisions of street enforcement officers.
147. Police officers are considered to be the gatekeepers of the criminal justice system.
149. When an officer decides to arrest an individual, the most significant factor affecting his/her decision is the offender’s attitude.
150. Historically, police have viewed domestic violence as problematic and have been willing to become quickly involved in these types of cases.
151. The enforcement of vice laws is problematic because there is no societal consensus on the issues involved.
152. Vice statutes generally are enacted to regulate or control morality.
153. Pornography is a complex area of law enforcement primarily because of the varying levels of public acceptance.
154. It is possible to totally eliminate police discretion.
155. Attempts at controlling police discretion have taken two forms, internal and external.
156. The greatest amount of police discretion is found in the duties of investigators.
157. Departmental policies provide guidance when officers are confronted with situations where they need assistance.
158. Today, there are jobs for everyone, and homeless people just don’t want to work.
159. Homelessness is very rare in rural areas.
160. Force is considered “excessive” if the action constitutes a crime.
161. Excessive force is present when an officer applies too much force in a specific situation.
162. The number of shootings by the Memphis Police Department increased after the Garner ruling.
163. A majority of police/citizen contracts involve force.
164. Police officers kill approximately 1,000 citizens each year in the United States.
165. The use of a baton increases the likelihood that there will be physical injury to a suspect.
166. In Tennessee v. Garner, the Supreme Court expanded the use of deadly force by police by establishing the “fleeing felon doctrine.”
167. Off-duty officers involved in deadly force are more likely to violate departmental policies.
168. A Philadelphia study indicates that officers are less likely to be injured while off duty than while on duty.
169. The Christopher Commission in Los Angeles found that some officers were over-represented in use of force statistics.
170. One indicator of a problem officer involves receiving five or more reprimands in a two-year period.
171. Less-than-lethal weapons have not significantly decreased the number of deaths caused by police.
172. Pepper spray is rarely used by police departments.
173. The highest rate of police homicide of citizens involves young African-American males.