Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Community-Oriented Policing Exam**

\_\_\_\_\_1. Which of the following involves decentralized policing programs that focus on crime prevention, quality of life in the community, public order, and alternatives to arrest?

1. Community-Oriented Policing
2. Problem-Oriented Policing

\_\_\_\_\_2. Which of the following focuses on solving the underlying problems of delinquency and crime?

1. Community-Oriented Policing
2. Problem-Oriented Policing

\_\_\_\_\_3. What is not a characteristic of Community-Oriented Policing?

1. Focus is on proactive crime prevention rather than emergency response
2. Encourages officers to see citizens as partners
3. Shifts decision-making and discretion downward to patrol officers
4. Less visible operations

\_\_\_\_\_4. Rapid response is a characteristic of which of the following?

1. Traditional law enforcement
2. Community-Oriented Policing

\_\_\_\_\_5. Crime investigation is a characteristic of which of the following?

1. Traditional law enforcement
2. Community-Oriented Policing

\_\_\_\_\_6. Strategies that promote crime prevention are a characteristic of which of the following?

1. Traditional law enforcement
2. Community-Oriented Policing

\_\_\_\_\_7. Apprehension of the criminal is a characteristic of which of the following?

1. Traditional law enforcement
2. Community-Oriented Policing

\_\_\_\_\_8. Law enforcement is a characteristic of which of the following?

1. Traditional law enforcement
2. Community-Oriented Policing

\_\_\_\_\_9. Promoting the community quality of life and public order is a characteristic of which of the following?

1. Traditional law enforcement
2. Community-Oriented Policing

\_\_\_\_\_10. Using alternatives to arrest and force to solve the problem is a characteristic of which of the following?

1. Traditional law enforcement
2. Community-Oriented Policing

\_\_\_\_\_11. Responding to the symptoms is a characteristic of which of the following?

1. Traditional law enforcement
2. Community-Oriented Policing

\_\_\_\_\_12. According to findings done by police research, what kind of effect does the current emphasis on crime fighting and randomized patrolling have on reducing crime?

1. Powerful effect
2. No effect
3. Limited effect
4. Research is inconclusive

\_\_\_\_\_13. According to findings done by police research, what has prevented strong police ties to the community, hampered crime fighting efforts, and resulted in police ignorance of unreported crimes?

1. 911 calls
2. Foot patrol
3. Rapid response
4. Police isolation

\_\_\_\_\_14. According to the results of police research, a large portion of serious crimes are not deterred by which of the following?

1. Police isolation
2. Rapid response
3. Foot patrol
4. 911 calls

\_\_\_\_\_15. According to the results of police research, what was reduced due to automobiles?

1. Rapid response
2. Foot patrol
3. 911 calls
4. Police isolation

\_\_\_\_\_16. According to the results of police research, which of the following overwhelmed the police and left them little time for crime prevention?

1. Rapid response
2. Foot patrol
3. 911 calls
4. Police isolation

\_\_\_\_\_17. According to findings done by police research, who solved only a small percentage of the crimes analyzed?

1. Patrol Officers
2. Detectives

\_\_\_\_\_18. According to recommendations from the police research, what is needed to differentiate between emergency and non-emergency calls?

1. Formal call-screening procedures
2. Hot spots
3. Beat profiling
4. Specific criminal activities

\_\_\_\_\_19. According to recommendations from the police research, rather than performing randomized patrols when not handling calls, the officers’ time is more profitably spent addressing what?

1. Tailored patrol strategies
2. Hot spots
3. Beat profiling
4. Specific criminal activities

\_\_\_\_\_20. According to recommendations from the police research, what can police identify to reduce the number of repeated calls to specific locations in a community?

1. Tailored patrol strategies
2. Beat profiling
3. Hot spots
4. Specific criminal activities

\_\_\_\_\_21. According to recommendations from the police research, patrol officers need to become knowledgeable about their beats through “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” activities such as studying the demographics and call histories.

1. Tailored patrol strategies
2. Beat profiling
3. Permanent shifts
4. Interaction with the community

\_\_\_\_\_22. According to recommendations from the police research, officers need to develop\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to address the types of crime and citizen concerns revealed by their profiling activities?

1. Tailored patrol strategies
2. Beat profiling
3. Permanent shifts
4. Community interaction

\_\_\_\_\_23. According to recommendations from the police research, what must officers be assigned, if they are to participate in community activities?

1. Permanent shifts
2. Permanent beats
3. Beat profiling
4. A and B

\_\_\_\_\_24. What improves the attitudes of officers toward their jobs and the communities they serve which encourages the officers to develop creative solutions to complex problems?

1. Tailored patrol strategies
2. Beat profiling
3. Permanent shifts
4. Interaction with the community

\_\_\_\_\_25. What can officers gain by getting to know community members?

1. Valuable information about criminal activity
2. Valuable information about perpetrators
3. Specific criminal activities
4. A and B

\_\_\_\_\_26. Which of the following is a huge shock to the traditional officers who see the public as their enemy?

1. Decentralization of decision making
2. Need for retraining
3. Crime displacement versus elimination
4. Acceptance by biased communities
5. Tyranny of neighborhoods

\_\_\_\_\_27. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who have a preconceived negative stereotype of police is a challenge for community policing.

1. Decentralization of decision making
2. Need for retraining
3. Crime displacement versus elimination
4. Acceptance by biased communities
5. Tyranny of neighborhoods

\_\_\_\_\_28. Moving crime to a part of the community that is less vocal about it describes what?

1. Decentralization of decision making
2. Need for retraining
3. Crime displacement versus elimination
4. Acceptance by biased communities
5. Tyranny of neighborhoods

\_\_\_\_\_29. The suppression of persons who are considered objectionable describes what?

1. Decentralization of decision making
2. Need for retraining
3. Crime displacement versus elimination
4. Acceptance by biased communities
5. Tyranny of neighborhoods

\_\_\_\_\_30. Officers being more comfortable with a structured leadership describes what?

1. Decentralization of decision making
2. Need for retraining
3. Crime displacement versus elimination
4. Acceptance by biased communities
5. Tyranny of neighborhoods

\_\_\_\_\_31. Which of the following is a characteristic of an effective community-oriented policing officer?

1. Communication skills
2. Resourceful
3. Open-minded
4. Flexible
5. All of the above

\_\_\_\_\_32. What is not a characteristic of an effective community-oriented policing officer?

1. Attentive
2. Judgmental
3. Problem solving
4. Hard working
5. None of the above

\_\_\_\_\_33. What does SARA stand for?

1. Surveying, Announcing, Receiving, Assessment
2. Scanning, Announcing, Receiving, Assessment
3. Surveying, Analysis, Response, Assessment
4. Scanning, Analysis, Response, Assessment