

Self Check Answers Chapter 11

11.1 Self Check

1. What are the principal duties performed by the uniformed patrol officer?
The uniformed patrol officer serves two principle duties—preventive patrol and service activities. A third duty is that of preliminary investigation. To perform the first duties, patrol officers walk or drive through an assigned area called a beat, they assist citizens, and they serve as deterrents to criminals.
2. What are service activities?
Service duties are the less glamorous functions that officers perform, such as responding to missing persons calls, attending to deaths where a physician is not present, investigating injuries that occur under suspicious circumstances, breaking up loud parties, mediating landlord-tenant disputes, breaking up traffic jams, and so on.

11.2 Self Check

1. What is the common feature that is found in all team policing applications?
The common variable that team policing applications share is complete jurisdiction or their assigned geographic area.
2. What is meant by “differential response?”
Differential response involves nontraditional responses to citizens’ calls for service, in which responses are matched to the importance of each call and a police unit is either assigned or not assigned accordingly.

11.3 Self Check

1. What problems did the Flint foot patrol experiment address?
The experiment was designed to address three long-standing problems:
 1. Lack of citizen involvement in crime prevention
 2. Depersonalization of interactions between officers and residents
 3. Lack of comprehensive neighborhood organizations and services
2. What were some positive outcomes of the foot patrol studies?
Some of the positive outcomes attributed to the experiment were
 - Its targeted crimes decreased almost nine percent.
 - Citizens felt safer.
 - Crime reporting by citizens increased.
 - Citizens saw foot patrol officers as more effective than motorized patrol officers in preventing crime and working with juveniles.

11.4 Self Check

1. What does SARA stand for?
SARA stands for: Scanning Analysis, Response, and Assessment. It represents a four-step problem-solving technique used by police officers.
2. Can you explain the broken windows theory?
This theory states that general disrepair and disorderliness in a community encourages criminals because it implies that local residents do not care about their neighborhood (and thus will not do anything to protect it from crime).

11.5 Self Check

1. What are the ten principles used in fashioning community policing?
These ten principles are
 1. Change
 2. Leadership
 3. Vision
 4. Partnership
 5. Problem Solving
 6. Equity
 7. Trust
 8. Empowerment
 9. Service
 10. Accountability
2. What is the clearest indication that community policing is working?
It is clear that community policing is working when police-community efforts are helping to reduce crime.