

Self Check Answers Chapter 12

12.1 Self Check

1. What is the most common form of police response?
The patrol officer is the most common form of police response.
2. Which units may be deployed in response to a crime?
The most common responding unit is the patrol officer. However, police departments can deploy additional resources. These include
 - A traffic unit or traffic accident investigator
 - A narcotics officer or other undercover officer
 - A detective
 - A criminologist or forensic specialist from a local crime lab

12.2 Self Check

1. What are the three basic reasons for doing a preliminary investigation?
The three basic reasons are
 1. To determine if a crime has actually occurred
 2. To gather evidence in order to identify a criminal suspect
 3. To document the crime scene for the benefit of follow-up investigators and prosecutors
2. What are the officer's investigative responsibilities during the preliminary investigation?
The officer's preliminary investigation responsibilities include
 - Proceed to the crime scene with safety and dispatch
 - Render assistance to any injured person
 - Effect the arrest of any suspected perpetrators
 - Locate and identify witnesses
 - Interview complainants and witnesses
 - Maintain and protect the crime scene
 - Interrogate suspects
 - Note all conditions, events, and remarks
 - Arrange for the collection of evidence
 - Report the incident fully and accurately
 - Yield responsibility to detectives

12.3 Self Check

1. What are the primary responsibilities of a police investigator?
They focus on reconstructing the circumstances of the crime, bringing an investigation to a successful conclusion, exonerating innocent persons involved in a case, and focusing the investigation on all suspects.
2. What criteria are used to assess the investigator function?
Assessment and recommendations for improvement have focused on four areas: managing investigations, police-prosecutor relations, targeting investigations, and scientific investigation.

12.4 Self Check

1. What are the two levels of undercover work?
Light cover is of short duration and may last for only a single work shift. An example of a light cover assignment would be decoy work, in which an officer may, during a shift, don a disguise in order to mask his or her identity. Deep cover entails taking on a false identity for an extended time period that may last months and sometimes years.
2. What are the pitfalls of undercover work?
Because undercover work involves constant exposure to criminals, an undercover operative is continually exposed to temptations. Also, managing informants can be unpleasant because of their shifty and two-faced nature.

12.5 Self Check

1. What juvenile crime prevention programs have proven to be most effective?
The most effective juvenile crime prevention programs are those that engage juveniles in working with and understanding the police, such as explorer programs and school liaison programs.
2. What are the duties of a juvenile unit officer?
The main responsibility of the juvenile unit officer is to handle any case that involves a minor as either a suspect or a victim.

12.6 Self Check

1. Why is selective enforcement in traffic situations sometimes a positive thing?
Selective enforcement in traffic situations can be positive because it focuses most on drivers who are the most likely to cause human injury, and it is used in areas that have a high accident incidence as a result of identified primary causes.
2. What is the lifeline of good accident investigation?
Report writing is the lifeline of good accident investigation because the strongest possible investigation is useless if not accurately and completely reported.