1. Larson, R. C. (1982). Critiquing critiques: another word on the Kansas City preventive patrol experiment. *Evaluation Review*, 6, pp. 285–293. doi: 10.1177/0193841X8200600209 [<http://erx.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/6/2/285?ijkey=hR8eZokH5O3mo&keytype=ref&siteid=sperx>]

What was the purpose of this article?

@ Learning Objective: 7-1: Describe the findings from classic police strategy studies

a. To articulate ethical concerns with the KCPPE

b. To support the KCPPE

c. To refute the results of the KCPPE

\*d. To respond to a critique of the author’s critique of the KCPPE

2. Larson, R. C. (1982). Critiquing critiques: another word on the Kansas City preventive patrol experiment. *Evaluation Review*, 6, pp. 285–293. doi: 10.1177/0193841X8200600209 [<http://erx.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/6/2/285?ijkey=hR8eZokH5O3mo&keytype=ref&siteid=sperx>]

Which of the three experimental treatments of the KCPPE was considered the most controversial?

@ Learning Objective: 7-1: Describe the findings from classic police strategy studies

a. Control beats

b. Proactive beats

\*c. Reactive beats

d. Practice beats

Type: E

3. Larson, R. C. (1982). Critiquing critiques: another word on the Kansas City preventive patrol experiment. *Evaluation Review*, 6, pp. 285–293. doi: 10.1177/0193841X8200600209 [<http://erx.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/6/2/285?ijkey=hR8eZokH5O3mo&keytype=ref&siteid=sperx>]

What does Larson propose would facilitate the implementation of more controlled and

monitored experiments in the future?

\*a. New technologies may remove the controversy surrounding the KCPPE.

@ Learning Objective: 7-1: Describe the findings from classic police strategy studies

4. Andresen, M. A., & Malleson, N. (2014). Police foot patrol and crime displacement: a local analysis. *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*, 30, pp. 186–199. doi: 10.1177/1043986214525076 [<http://ccj.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/30/2/186?ijkey=VqYa1iMgsDE8A&keytype=ref&siteid=spccj>]

Which crime was not included in the analysis of this study?

@ Learning Objective: 7-2: Explain why police departments conduct patrols

a. Assault

\*b. Rape

c. Residential burglary

d. Drug possession

5. Andresen, M. A., & Malleson, N. (2014). Police foot patrol and crime displacement: a local analysis. *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*, 30, pp. 186–199. doi: 10.1177/1043986214525076 [<http://ccj.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/30/2/186?ijkey=VqYa1iMgsDE8A&keytype=ref&siteid=spccj>]

The authors recommend that future research should examine

@ Learning Objective: 7-2: Explain why police departments conduct patrols

\*a. a location with a greater volume of crime.

b. temporal patterns of crime.

c. the effectiveness of police foot patrol.

d. linear crime displacement.

Type: E

6. Andresen, M. A., & Malleson, N. (2014). Police foot patrol and crime displacement: a local analysis. *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*, 30, pp. 186–199. doi: 10.1177/1043986214525076 [<http://ccj.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/30/2/186?ijkey=VqYa1iMgsDE8A&keytype=ref&siteid=spccj>]

According to the authors, which two issues are crucial to the future of hot spots policing?

\*a. Answers may vary. We need to know if displacement is present and how to measure it. We must continue to assess the utility of new spatial tools to investigate these issues.

@ Learning Objective: 7-2: Explain why police departments conduct patrols

7. Willis, J. J. (2013). First-line supervision and strategic decision making under compstat and community policing. *Criminal Justice Policy Review*, 24(2), pp. 235–256. [<http://cjp.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/24/2/235?ijkey=rpve7.dYIDBxA&keytype=ref&siteid=spcjp>]

Which adjective was NOT used by the author to describe police organizations prior to community-oriented policing?

@ Learning Objective: 7-4: Compare and contrast police patrol with community policing; 7-7: Explain the way that Compstat is applies as a police management strategy

a. Hierarchal

\*b. Terminal

c. Reactive

d. Bureaucratic

8. Willis, J. J. (2013). First-line supervision and strategic decision making under compstat and community policing. *Criminal Justice Policy Review*, 24(2), pp. 235–256. [<http://cjp.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/24/2/235?ijkey=rpve7.dYIDBxA&keytype=ref&siteid=spcjp>]

Compstat’s core mission is to

@ Learning Objective: 7-4: Compare and contrast police patrol with community policing; 7-7: Explain the way that Compstat is applies as a police management strategy

a. improve police morale.

b. supplement crime-mapping efforts.

\*c. reduce serious crime.

d. promote effective leadership strategies.

Type: E

9. Willis, J. J. (2013). First-line supervision and strategic decision making under compstat and community policing. *Criminal Justice Policy Review*, 24(2), pp. 235–256. [<http://cjp.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/24/2/235?ijkey=rpve7.dYIDBxA&keytype=ref&siteid=spcjp>]

Summarize the results of this study.

\*a. The focus groups indicated a pattern of practices that did not readily fit with the idealized models of either Compstat or community policing.

@ Learning Objective: 7-4: Compare and contrast police patrol with community policing; 7-7: Explain the way that Compstat is applies as a police management strategy