

**Exam Review II: YOU MUST READ AND NOTE EACH CHAPTER BEFORE COMPLETING THE ONLINE EXAM. The online exam will be due at midnight, November 26th.**

**All questions are multiple choice or true/false. There are no essay questions.**

**Password: Ethics**

### **Chapter 5**

#### I. Crime Fighter or Public Servant?

Crime Fighter: Criminals are the “enemy”/fundamentally different from “good” people.

Police are the “army” that fights the enemy.

“Good” people accept and understand that police are in a “war” and must be allowed deference in their decision-making.

Packer’s crime control model operation/principles

Public Servant: Criminals are not a distinct group, that they shop, pay taxes, have kids and parents, and often are one’s next-door neighbor.

Under Packer’s due process model (compare/contrast with crime fighter)

#### 2. History of Policing: From Public Servant to Crime Fighter

Early origins of law enforcement are as a model of service but also corruption through professionalism, crime fighters, community policing, zero tolerance, problem solving, predictive policing, and intelligence led policing and understanding discretion.

#### 3. Power and Discretion: definition, duty, etc.

Klockars’ definitions

Cohen and Feldberg

Delattre

##### A. Discretion and Duty

Wilson typology

Muir’s typology

Brown typology

Police, Discretion and Domestic Violence

#### 4. Formal Ethics for Police Officers

Authorized self-regulation, IACP (principles)

#### 5. The Police Subculture

Scheingold description

Van Maanen

Herbert

#### 5. The Cop Code

informal code

Reuss-Ianni

Scheingold

## Chapter 6

### I. Discretion and Discrimination Link

Definition of Discretion

Definition of Discrimination (enforcement of laws)

--women, minorities, and homosexuals can influence their decision-making.  
"good" citizens.

police occupational culture

- a. Racial divide
- b. Racial profiling
- c. Pretext stops
- d. Police Shootings of Blacks

Numbers and rationale

### 2. Discretion and the Use of Force

Important psychological traits (understand why):

- Lack of empathy
- Antisocial and paranoid tendencies
- Proclivity toward abuse behavior
- Inability to learn from experience
- Tendency not to take responsibility for their actions
- Cynicism
- Strong identification with the police subculture

Use of Force: What We Know and Don't Know

Good national statistic on police involved killings?

What the numbers do suggest

What is the use of force (definition?)

Factors correlated with use of force (seems to increase force)

Situational characteristics correlated with use of force

Characteristics of the officers involved in use of force

Psychological traits

Responses to Uses of Force

What happens to the officer? Criminally Discipline?

What is the culture of force?

What is a continuum of force policy?

## Chapter 7

### 1. Corruption begins....

What countries are ranked highest for honesty? Where is the US?

What is the definition of corruption?

What is the Knapp Commission (grass eaters and meat eaters) assertion?

What are gratuities? Why have them? Why eliminate them?

What is the slippery slope in relation to gratuities?

Are gratuities contrary to democratic ideas?

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### 2. Graft

Be able to define graft

Give examples of grafting

How do officers see grafting?

Civil Forfeiture a form of graft?

### 3. Abuse of Authority

Professional Courtesy and Ticket Fixing

On-Duty Use of Drugs and Alcohol (do not take the pot home!)

Elements encourage police abuse of drugs?

Sexual Misconduct

Kraska and Kappeler's continuum of sexual invasion

Sapp's inventory of sexual misconduct includes:

Prostitutes and homeless women

### 4. Criminal Cops

Understand examples provided in text From Chicago to NC

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### IV. Costs of Corruption

Judgements of wrongdoing (lawsuits)

Cost to citizens vs cost to individual police officer

Consent Decrees (define and understand purpose/relationship between governmental agencies)

### 5. Explanations of Deviance (individual, organizational, societal)

Individual Explanations (Rotten-apple, moral career, justifications)

Predictive variables

Gender, age, race, PTSD, personal history (cynicism too)

Organizational Culture

Noble cause

Continuum of compromise

Cynicism

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Societal Explanations

Lax community

Social problems outside the law

Enforcement in pluralistic

6. Reducing Police Corruption

Reduce rotten apples

Provide training in law enforcement ethics

Include improving screening

Integrity testing

Warning and audit systems

The Big Five

Education and Training

Body Cameras

“Rotten Barrel” Responses (understand each)

Internal Affairs Model Civil Service, and Arbitration AND/OR

Civilian Review/Complaint Boards