

Building Trust and Confidence
25-question quiz

1. Which of the following was not a hard truth discussed in FBI Director Comey's video about race and policing?
 - a. It is important for those in law enforcement to admit its history with minority citizens has often been unfair to those groups.
 - b. Research indicates that many people have unconscious bias.
 - c. Officers in law enforcement may develop cynicism which may impact their view of people.
 - d. Police turn a blind eye to white criminals.

2. According to the PEW Research Center, which of the following is true?
 - a. Blacks are consistently more likely than whites to believe that police are held accountable when misconduct occurs.
 - b. Blacks are twice as likely as whites to express at least a fair amount of confidence in police officers in their communities.
 - c. In all measures of job ratings in the PEW surveys, black and white citizens hold pretty similar beliefs about law enforcement's ability to protect them from crime.
 - d. Between 2009 and 2014, public confidence in the police has changed dramatically.

3. True or False: Younger adults under the age of 50, and especially those under 30, are more critical of the performance of police departments nationwide than are Americans 50 and older.
 - a. True
 - b. False

4. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics report on police behavior during stops, which of the following is not true?
 - a. Drivers pulled over by an officer of the same race or ethnicity were more likely (83%) than drivers pulled over by an officer of a different race or ethnicity (74%) to believe that the reason for the traffic stop was legitimate.
 - b. White drivers were both ticketed and searched at lower rates than black and Hispanic drivers.
 - c. Hispanic drivers experienced fewer traffic stops than whites.
 - d. Of those involved in traffic and street stops, a smaller percentage of blacks than whites believed the police behaved properly during the stop.

5. According to the Gallup poll regarding attitudes toward the police, which of the following is not true?
 - a. Blacks in the U.S. have a significantly lower level of confidence in the police as an institution than do whites.
 - b. Blacks are more than 2.5 times more likely as whites to say the higher rates of incarceration among black men than among white men is attributable to discrimination against blacks.
 - c. Whites give police officers lower honesty and ethics ratings than do blacks.
 - d. Younger black males are more likely than older black men or black women to report having been treated unfairly by police within the past 30 days. Among young black men, this is the highest level of perceived unfair treatment out of five situations measured.

6. Professor Lorie Fridell's video discusses her fair and impartial policing training and the science of implicit bias. What are things we know about bias (select 2):
 - a. We all have the same biases.
 - b. There is a difference between implicit and explicit bias.
 - c. All minorities experience the same extent of bias.
 - d. Bias has changed over time.

7. Implicit bias, as opposed to explicit bias, involves which of the following?
 - a. Leads to linking people to stereotypes associated with groups
 - b. Happens outside of conscious awareness
 - c. Occurs in people who at the conscious level may reject bias and stereotypes
 - d. All of the above

8. What is the race-crime implicit bias?
 - a. The association that race and crime are not related in any way
 - b. The experiences of minorities that have been arrested
 - c. The association between African Americans and crime, violence, and aggressive behavior
 - d. Associating criminal activity with young people

9. True or false: In the Philadelphia Police Department study looking at threat perception failure, research found that officers were no more likely to make a mistake of fact when subjects were African American.
 - a. True
 - b. False

10. True or false: According to Prof. Williams, stereotypes are a perfectly normal cognitive shortcut to understanding more complex realities.
 - a. True
 - b. False

11. According to Prof. Williams, which of the following is not a danger of stereotyping?
- Stereotypes make you a bad person.
 - Stereotypes may influence our perception of others.
 - Stereotypes may create mistrust.
 - Stereotypes may impede police decisions, leading to “shooter bias”.
12. Where do stereotypes come from? Choose 3 options:
- Culture
 - Social learning
 - Capitalism
 - Moods and emotions
13. According to Professor Hopson’s video, what is perception?
- A judgmental way of viewing things that should be avoided
 - One of the five senses
 - The act of seeing and making sense of the world around you
 - All of the above
14. Perception involves all elements except which of the following?
- Selection
 - Inception
 - Organization
 - Interpretation
15. True or false: The presence of different cultures around us can affect the nature and perception of crime itself.
- True
 - False
16. According to Professor Mastrofski’s presentation, police commit procedural justice when they do which of the following?
- Let a traffic violator off with a warning
 - Show the public that police use fair procedures in exercising their authority
 - Show exceptional kindness to their family and friends
 - Act according to the letter of the law
17. Which of the following is NOT true about the impact of procedural justice?
- Procedural justice may improve citizen satisfaction with the police
 - Procedural justice may increase citizen compliance with police requests
 - Procedural justice may reduce citizen willingness to call the police for help
 - Procedural justice may lead to fewer complaints against the police

18. Which of the following is not one of the 4 elements of procedural justice?
- Humor
 - Participation
 - Neutrality
 - Dignity
19. True or false: Using police jargon or technical terms when interacting with civilians is a good way to build procedural justice.
- True
 - False
20. Which of the following is not a benefit of procedural justice?
- Less resistance to police
 - More compliance and cooperation
 - Fewer complaints about the police
 - Greater likelihood of a conviction
21. According to Captain Gregory Brown, the practice of procedural justice is further validated when practiced:
- Within specialized units only
 - Internally within law enforcement organizations
 - Primarily in the academy
 - In neighborhoods with high crime rates
22. “The Case for Procedural Justice: Fairness as a Crime Prevention Tool” lists several strategies for procedural justice implementation within police departments. Which of the following is not one of the strategies listed?
- Make sure there are bystanders to witness the procedural justice
 - Explain what you’re doing and why
 - Create opportunities for individuals to be heard
 - Consider environmental factors
23. Chief Joseph Price of Leesburg Police Department stresses the importance of re-examining use of force policies with a _____ mentality.
- Enforcement
 - Guardian
 - Warrior
 - Watchdog

24. Chief Earl Cook of Alexandria Police Department says that a large reason that recruiting minorities in policing is difficult is:
- a. Values
 - b. Money
 - c. History
 - d. Geography
25. True or false: in “Race and Policing: An Agenda for Action”, the authors argues that police should urge policies that address endemic and persistent conditions of disadvantage; the conditions that generate crime, disrespect for law, and antagonism toward the police.
- a. True
 - b. False