**Police Patrol Operations Criminology Reviewer**

**1842** - the London Metropolitan Police established the first detective  
branch.  
  
**Bobbies**- British police.  
  
**Boston Police** - first public police force established in 1631.  
  
**Bow Street Patrols** - a small body of police in London who had been

organized in the mid-18th century by the novelist and magistrate

Henry Fielding and his half brother, Sir John Fielding.  
  
**Compurgation** - also called Wager Of Law,  in early English law, method  
of settling issues of fact by appeal to a type of character witness.

**Egypt** - the first policing organization was created in about 3000 BC.  
  
**Emperor Augustus** - organized one of the earliest form of organized  
policing in Rome in 7 BC. He divided the city of Rome into 14 regiones  
(wards), each consisting of vici (precincts) overseen by vicomagistri,  
who were responsible for fire protection and other administrative and  
religious duties.  
  
**New Scotland Yard** - the headquarters of the London Metropolitan Police.  
  
**New York Police** - The first police department in the United States,  
it was established in 1844 and it was officially organized in 1845.  
  
**Patrol** - keep watch over (an area) by regularly walking or travelling  
around it.  
  
**Patrol Functions (Categories)**  
      1. Crime prevention - pro-active deterrence  
      2. Law Enforcement - reactive deterrence  
      3. Order Maintenance - security  
      4. Social Services - community welfare  
  
**Patrol As A Function**  
      1. Constant Movement  
      2. Prevent/deter crime  
      3. Eliminate opportunity for crime  
  
**Patrol Activities and Purposes**  
      1. Crime Detection and Prevention  
      2. Apprehension of Criminals & Wanted Suspects  
      3. Data & Information Collection  
      4. Report Writing & Documentation  
      5. Public Assistance  
      6. Peace Keeping and Order Maintenance  
      7. Conflict Resolution  
      8. Traffic Control and Enforcement  
      9. Parking Enforcement  
      10.Law Enforcement Reduce Citizens’ Fear of Crime  
      11.Detect and Enforce Code and Safety Violations  
      12.Rapid Responses to Emergencies  
      13.Public Relations  
      14.Police Visibility  
      15.Property Protection  
  
**Patrol Method**  
      1. Foot Patrol  
      2. Motorcycle Patrol  
      3. Motorized Patrol  
      4. Bike Patrol  
      5. Horse Patrol  
      6. Aircraft Patrol  
      7. Watercraft Patrol  
  
**Patrol Officer** -  is the backbone of the police department.  
  
**Patrol Supervision**  
      1. Hands on - supervisor involved in day to day activities.  
      2. Command - supervisor shows up at incident sites and gives  
         orders  
      3. Counsel - supervisor available and when requested shows  
         up at incident sites.  
  
**Patrol Techniques**  
      1. Routine Patrol  
      2. Directed Patrol  
      3. D-Runs  
      4. Saturation Patrol  
      5. Split Force  
      6. Suspect-Oriented Patrol  
  
**Police Traffic Enforcement Activities**  
      1. Issue Traffic Citations  
      2. Issue Parking Citations  
      3. Investigate Traffic Accidents  
      4. Arrest Drunk Drivers  
      5. Enforce Seat belt Laws  
      6. Direct Traffic  
  
**Police Traffic Enforcement Purposes**  
      1. Insure Safety of Public  
      2. Reduce Accidents and Injuries  
      3. Collect Information  
      4. Make Criminal Arrests  
      5. Enforce Laws  
      6. Facilitate Traffic Flow  
  
**Peel's 9 (Nine) Principle**  
      Principle 1. The basic mission for which the police exist is  
      to prevent crime and disorder.  
      Principle 2 - The ability of the police to perform their duties  
      is dependent upon public approval of police actions.  
      Principle 3 - Police must secure the willing co-operation of  
      the public in voluntary observance of the law to be able to secure  
      and maintain the respect of the public.  
      Principle 4 - The degree of co-operation of the public that can  
      be secured diminishes proportionately to the necessity of the use  
      of physical force.  
      Principle 5 - Police seek and preserve public favour not by  
      catering to the public opinion but by constantly demonstrating  
      absolute impartial service to the law.  
      Principle 6 - Police use physical force to the extent necessary  
      to secure observance of the law or to restore order only when  
      the exercise of persuasion, advice and warning is found to be  
      insufficient.  
      Principle 7 - Police, at all times, should maintain a relationship  
      with the public that gives reality to the historic tradition that  
      the police are the public and the public are the police; the  
      police being only members of the public who are paid to give  
      full-time attention to duties which are incumbent on every citizen  
      in the interests of community welfare and existence.”  
      Principle 8 - Police should always direct their action strictly  
      towards their functions and never appear to usurp the powers of  
      the judiciary.  
      Principle 9 - The test of police efficiency is the absence of  
      crime and disorder, not the visible evidence of police action  
      in dealing with it.  
  
**Peeler**- a police officer, especially in the United Kingdom and  
Australia. Derived from the name of Sir Robert Peel who developed the  
Metropolitan Police Act in 1928 which proved to be the foundation for  
the modern police force in Britain.  
  
**Police Functional Units**  
      1. Bureau - the largest organic functional unit within a large  
         department. It comprises of numbers of divisions.  
      2. Division - a primary subdivision of a bureau.  
      3. Section -functional unit within a division that is necessary  
         for specialization.  
      4. Unit -functional group within a section; or the smallest  
         functional group within an organization.  
  
**Police Operations**  
1. Patrol - 50 % Of Force - 80 % Of Budget  
2. Criminal Investigation (Detectives) - Solve 20 % Of Cases Solved  
   In Depth  case screening  
3. Traffic  
4. Support/Special Services  
  
**Police Territorial Units**  
      1. Post - a fixed point or location to which an officer is  
         assigned for duty, such as a designated desk or office or  
         an intersection or cross walk from traffic duty.It is a spot  
         location for general guard duty.  
      2. Route -a length of streets designated for patrol purposes.  
         It is also called Line Beat.  
      3. Beat - an area assigned for patrol purposes, whether foot  
         or motorized.  
      4. Sector - an area containing two or more beats, routes, or post.  
      5. District-a geographical subdivision of a city for patrol  
         purposes, usually with its own station.  
      6. Area- a section or territorial division of a large city each  
         comprised of designated districts.  
  
**Polis** - greek word which means city.  
  
**Purposes of Criminal Investigation**  
1. Determine whether or not a crime has been committed.  
2. Decide if the crime was committed within the investigator’s  
   jurisdiction.  
3. Discover all facts pertaining to the complaint.  
4. Gather and preserve physical evidence.  
5. Identify the perpetrator.  
6. Develop and follow up all clues.  
7. Locate and apprehend the perpetrator.  
8. Aid in the prosecution of the offender by providing evidence of  
   guilt that is admissible in court.  
9. Testify effectively as a witness in court.  
10.Recover stolen property.  
  
**Robert Peel**- established the Metropolitan Police Force for London based  
at Scotland Yard in 1929. Father of modern policing system.  
  
**Specialized Units and Operations**  
1. Special Weapons & Tactics  
2. Vice & Drugs  
3. K-9  
4. Organized Crime  
5. Community Services  
6. Crime analysis  
7. Domestic Violence  
8. Sex Crimes  
9. Internal Affairs  
10.Crime Prevention  
11.Juvenile & School Service  
12.Intelligence