

THE NATIONAL

DETECTIVE/INVESTIGATOR TEST



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Product Information Packet

Test Description and
Sample Test Items



Stanard
& Associates, Inc.

Data for Decisions in Management

The National Detective/Investigator Test (NDIT)

Overview

Stanard & Associates' National Detective/Investigator Test (NDIT) helps law enforcement agencies identify candidates who possess the relevant job knowledge to be successful detectives/investigators. The exam assesses candidates' knowledge in three critical areas: Criminal Investigations, Interviewing Techniques, and Relevant Case Law. The exam is the result of an extensive research and development effort, drawing on job analysis data and the review of detective and investigator job descriptions from agencies across the country. Critical detective/ investigator duties and responsibilities were identified along with the knowledge required to competently perform those duties. Based on the collective data, S&A developed a bank of test questions designed to measure candidates' mastery of key investigative concepts.

The end result is a cost-effective examination that can be integrated easily into your agency's selection process.

Exam Features

- The exam has 75 questions (multiple-choice and true/false).
- A candidate study guide is available to provide test takers with a recommended reading list, study tips and sample test questions.
- An administration guide is available to ensure standardization of the testing process across agencies.
- All exams will be sent to and scored by S&A.
- Each exam can be tailored by supplementing the 75 questions with up to 25 customized exam items written by our experts directly from your agency's Policies and Procedures, General Orders, etc. This affords the "best of both worlds" – a customized selection process at an off-the-shelf price.

Pricing

- Detective & Investigator Test = \$75/test
- Study Guide = \$10/guide
- Administration Guide = \$10/guide

Examination Process

- Candidate Study Guide is released to all eligible candidates.
- Candidates are given a minimum of 30 days to study for the exam.
- Exam is administered.
- All testing materials (used and unused exams) are sent back to S&A via a traceable carrier for processing.
- S&A scores completed examinations and provides a report of the results within 5-10 business days.

NDIT Subject Matter

The NDIT is divided into three sections, which measure essential knowledge areas important for success as a detective/investigator. A description of each of these knowledge areas is provided below:

NDIT Knowledge Area/Test Section	Description
Criminal Investigation	<i>This section/knowledge area covers such areas as general criminal investigation techniques, collecting evidence, managing the crime scene, taking field notes, conducting interviews, and understanding the different types of crime.</i>
Investigative Interviewing	<i>This section/knowledge area covers the methods, tactics, and procedures employed for interviewing individuals as part of investigative activities; areas include different approaches for public and private interviewing, establishing rapport during an interview, the use of deception in an interview, etc.</i>
Case Law	<i>This section/knowledge area covers key legal decisions in areas such as probable cause, search and seizure, interrogation and Miranda rights.</i>

On the following pages are sample test items for each knowledge area assessed by the NDIT. These sample test items provide potential test users with a preview of the type of test content that is used on the exam.

Sample Test Items

Criminal Investigation

1. The terms *Trojan horses*, *worms* and *logic bombs* refer to
 - A. telecommunication crimes
 - B. invasion of privacy crimes
 - C. computer crimes**
 - D. sex-related crimes

2. With regard to the rules of evidence, which of the following would be considered *demonstrative* evidence?
 - A. The weapon used to commit the crime
 - B. Fingerprints found at the crime scene
 - C. The oral testimony of an eyewitness at the crime scene
 - D. A photograph of the crime scene**

Investigative Interviewing

3. Crimes are committed to satisfy three basic interpersonal needs. Which of the following is **not** one of those needs?
 - A. Belonging
 - B. Control
 - C. Intimacy
 - D. Self-expression**

4. In regard to the interview process, which of the following is completed during the strategic planning step of the initial phase of the interview process?
 - A. Preparing psychologically for the interview**
 - B. Collecting evidence
 - C. Formulating a flexible interview plan
 - D. Considering the conditions under which the interview will take place

Case Law

5. In the Case of *Mapp v Ohio*, Mapp was convicted of possessing lewd and lascivious books, pictures and photographs in violation of Ohio law. Police go to her house to check out information that a person wanted in connection with a bombing is hiding there, but she contacts her attorney and refuses to admit them without a warrant. They come back three hours later, demand entrance again and when they get no response, break in. Mapp demands to see a warrant and takes the paper officers say is a warrant. After a struggle, officers recover the paper, arrest Mapp for being belligerent, search her house, find a trunk containing obscene materials and charge her with possession of them. At issue in this case is whether the exclusionary rule, which prohibits the use of evidence obtained as a result of unreasonable search or seizure and applies in federal cases, also applies to state criminal proceedings. According to the Supreme Court, it applies
- A. in state criminal proceedings in capital cases only
 - B. in both federal and state criminal proceedings**
 - C. only in federal cases and not state criminal proceedings
 - D. only if officers can produce a valid search warrant
6. In the case of *Illinois v Wardlow* in which the state sought to reverse a lower court decision suppressing the evidence of a gun seized as the result of a protective pat down by two Chicago police officers of a fleeing suspect in an area known for heavy drug trafficking, the Supreme Court held that there must be probable cause for an officer to conduct a protective pat-down.
- A. True
 - B. False**