

The means-ends analysis function of planning is one method of trying to ensure that the police department's

- A) budget is properly configured
- B) programmatic efforts and expenditures make an appropriate contribution toward arriving at the desired state
- C) capital and operating budgets receive all the necessary line items
- D) all of the above
- E) A and C only

Cost-effectiveness analysis is sometimes called

- A) cost-benefit analysis
- B) cost-performance analysis
- C) cost-results analysis
- D) cost-procurement analysis
- E) all of the above
- F) A and B only
- G) B and C only

The method of selecting a preferred course of action that is concerned with both the subjective weights of suitability, feasibility and acceptability and the objective weights of cost versus benefits is called

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The type of planning which does not favor the exclusive use of planners with no interest in the problem and favors decentralized planning by those with interest in the problem is called

- A) transactive planning
- B) incremental planning
- C) synoptic planning
- D) advocacy planning
- E) radical planning
- F) none of the above

The type of planning carried out in face to face interaction with the people who are to be affected by the plan is called

- A) transactive planning
- B) incremental planning
- C) synoptic planning
- D) advocacy planning
- E) radical planning
- F) none of the above

The type of planning usually associated with defending the interests of the weak, the poor and the politically impotent is called

- A) transactive planning
- B) incremental planning
- C) synoptic planning
- D) advocacy planning
- E) radical planning
- F) none of the above

The type of planning that has an ambiguous tradition with two mainstreams that sometimes flow together is called

- A) transactive planning
- B) incremental planning
- C) synoptic planning
- D) advocacy planning
- E) radical planning
- F) none of the above