Date Revised: 09/12/2019

Course Goal: To teach recruit officers the qualities of a peace officer and introduce problem solving.

Learning Objectives:

- Identify the elements of the crime triangle **[LD3.3B]**
- Define and discuss a problem-solving strategy **[LD3.3F]**
- Apply a problem-solving strategy **[LD3.3G]**

Time: 2.5 hours

Outline	Instructor Notes

Resources:
- CAPRA Handouts-Bull's-eye, Overview
- CAPRA Handout-Case studies
- Audio/video device
- Ideal Police Officer handout
- Classroom with tables
- White board
- Dry-erase markers
- Flip chart paper with markers
- PowerPoint

Session Summary: The recruit officer will be introduced to the fundamentals of Community Policing and communication techniques by means of classroom facilitation, role plays, case studies, community research project, and table top exercises.

I. The goal of the Academy is to produce critical thinkers and problems solvers that are tactically sound and physically fit.	**Give the class a copy of the LAPD Mission Statement to the class.**
A. Class Ground Rules (completed on prior class)	
1. Established Ground Rules and post them daily on the wall for the next 6 months of the academy.	**Ask for someone to read it out loud. What it means to them? What do we have a Mission?**
2. The class will work on developing their own class Mission, and Motto in the next couple of weeks. Those will be posted as well.	
3. Assigned a classmate to store and transport the posters every day.	
Learning Activity 1: "Ideal Police Officer"	**Learning Activity 1: "Ideal Police Officer" (Distribute blank form). Give 10 minutes to complete it and come out with 1 list per table for each column**
B. What is a Police officer?	
1. "What are the victim's and public's expectations for the police?".	
a. Skills and Knowledge	
b. Traits and characteristics	
2. Why are we developing these lists?	**Bing the class together and come up with one-final poster for the "Ideal Police Officer" by combining all the tables answers. (15 minutes)**
3. How do these two lists link?	
4. When expectations and needs are not met, what are the consequences?	
II. Identify the elements of the crime triangle **[LD3.3B]**	
1. Three elements are required to constitute a crime	
(a) A victim	
(b) An offender	
(c) A location	
2. **[Note]** These three elements are commonly combined into a graphic that shows their relationship to one another; the graphic is sometimes referred to as the *CRIME TRIANGLE* or problem analysis triangle.	**[Note] Use the whiteboard to draw the crime triangle and label each side**
3. Used to show the links between the three elements and a way of thinking about recurring problems.	
4. All three elements are required to complete a crime. If one side of the triangle is removed, the crime will not occur.	
III. Define and Discuss a problem-solving strategy **[LD3.3F]**	
1. Problem Solving Strategy is a way of policing.	

a. Problem solving is a core skill to the policing profession.
 	
C. Problem Solving Models
    1.   SARA
        (Scanning, Analysis, Response & Assessment)
    2.   CAPRA
        (Clients, Acquire & Analyze, Partnerships, Response and Assessment)
    3.   SECURE
        (Safety, Ethics, Community, Understanding, Response and Evaluating)
    4.   PROBLEM BASED LEARNING
	Explain and Introduce CAPRA, and how they will use this model in police work

Learning Activity 2 CAPRA Problem Solving "Man on Bridge" (slide 2)
 	
Overview: CAPRA Problem Solving (attached)
 	
  D. **CAPRA**
    1. Clients
      a.   The people with whom the police interact in the delivery of their service and the people for whom that service is delivered. Those who are affected by how the problem is resolved.
      b. Types of Clients
        1. **Direct Clients**:
          Those officers interact with at various points during service delivery or investigations
        2. **Indirect Clients:**
          Those not directly involved in an incident or its investigation but who have an interest in its outcome either because of the way it was handled or because of the association of the incident to similar incidents.
        3. Expectations and needs must be considered.
    1. Acquire and Analyze Information
        a. Identifying if there is a problem and defining it.
        b. Gather accurate information about people, situations and physical settings from police sources, other agencies, experts, community, offenders, Law, policy, and procedures
        c. Risk assessment and note barriers to resolving the problem
        d. Examine crime patterns and community profiles
	Learning Activity 2 CAPRA Problem Solving "Man on Bridge"-case study 1
	
	Handouts: Handout: Policing in the Community, Utilize CAPRA to Problem Solve

e. Generate potential solutions

2. *Partnerships*

a. Anyone who, at any time within
the process of problem solving,
contributes to the finding of a
solution with the police

b. To be able to identify priorities,
define problems, and respond effectively,
an important role as
a police officer is to establish and
maintain partnerships with
clients and other members of
LAPD, to establish contingency

plans with to respond better to different kinds of incidents.
Clients should be partners in establishing safe homes and
communities. Know who are the resources in a community is
imperative to establish long lasting partnerships (i.e. Hospitals,
Social Service providers, Community organizations)

1. Partnerships should be drawn on to expedite the delivery of
quality service

2. Partnerships are essential to all police response: these
Partners should be relied on not only to assist with follow-up and
support but with advice on how to proceed with the investigation
when appropriate

3. The specific incident should dictate who partners are at
what point(s) their assistance should be enlisted creative
policing/community strategies

4. *Response:*

a. Four major types of response that the police officer is
expected to provide

b. *Service:* Assisting the public and referring them to
appropriate partners

c. *Protection:* Public and Police Safety, protecting the
public, victims and those affected by their victimization,
in partnership with the community agencies and experts

d. *Enforcement and Alternative*: enforcement will always
be an important part of policing. Some situations it is
in the public's best interest, in the pursuit of justice,
to enforce the law by arresting and prosecuting the
offender to hold them accountable

e. *Prevention:* Situation/Community; preventing incidents
(crimes, accident or problems) from occurring or

escalating through intervention, proactive problem solving and education

5.Assessment:

    a. In order to continuously improve and control our futures, we must continuously assess our own performance

    b. To improve the quality of our service, we must monitor incidents and detect patterns, in partnership with our clients to identify problems, solve and prevent similar situation from recurring

    c. Incident assessment: Did the approach work? Were the strategies effective?

    f. Self-assessment

    g. Continuous improving and Learning

3. Apply a problem-solving strategy **[LD3.3G]**

    a. Consider these factors in attaining the goal

        a. Specifics of the problem

        b. Measure the problem

        c. Realistic

        d. Timeliness

        e. Sustainable resolution

    b. Problem Based Learning

        a. Ideas

        b. Facts

        c. Learning Issues

        d. Acting Plans

            1. Evaluation