



E-learning-tool answer sheet

Level 1: Defining COP

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Answer sheet



ATTENTION!: This document provides the answers to the questions on the first level of the *E-learning for community-oriented policing (COP) in South Eastern Europe*, featured on the website www.cop2020.eu, in chronological order. For “fill-in-the-gaps” exercises, the answers are written in **bold**. For check-box and option-button exercises, the correct answers are ticked. The true or false exercises provide direct in-game answers and are thus not addressed here.

Answers

FILL IN THE GAPS (1/4)

“**Community-oriented policing** is a philosophy that promotes organizational strategies that support the systematic use of **partnerships** and **problem-solving** techniques to proactively address the immediate conditions that give rise to public safety issues such as crime, social disorder, and fear of **crime**.”

FILL IN THE GAPS (2/4)

Building (local) **partnerships** between the police and the community (both community members and local institutions) aims at solving local problems and strengthening **trust** in the police.

FILL IN THE GAPS (3/4)

The **problem solving** approach lies at the core of COP and refers to “proactive and systematic examination of identified problems to develop and evaluate effective responses.”

FILL IN THE GAPS (4/4)

Organisational transformation of the **police** is based on changing the “organizational management, structure, personnel, and information systems” so that those systems bolster processes of solving problems and building partnerships.

TICK THE BOXES THAT REFER TO THE GERNAL GOALS OF COP!

- ☐ To carry on significant numbers of crime investigations.
 - ☒ To increase citizens' confidence in the police.
 - ☐ To resist non-technological innovation in the work of the police.
 - ☒ To reduce crime in the community.
 - ☒ To improve citizens quality of life.
 - ☐ To tighten the bonds between police officers.
 - ☐ To enhance citizens' fear of crime.
 - ☒ To maintain social order in the community.
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WHAT DID YOU LEARN IN LEVEL 1?

CHOOSE THE RIGHT ANSWER(S)!

1. Among three key components of community policing one can name:

- ☒ Collaborative partnerships
- ☐ Crime prevention
- ☐ Organisational change in the community
- ☒ Problem solving approach

2. Which method(s) is (are) **not** used to make citizens socially active?*

- ☐ Making them aware that the police perform the function of a 'service-provider'.
- ☒ Making them aware that the police perform the function of an 'armed force' of the state.
- ☐ Organizing them around common needs.
- ☐ Organizing them around common problems.

*** This is a trick-question: only one answer is correct!**

3. Choose the correct sentence(s):

- ☐ Police around the world limit their work only to serious crimes.
- ☐ Reactive policing emphasizes prevention and targeting the broader underlying causes of crime and disorder.
- ☒ Building collaborative partnerships aims at solving local problems and strengthening trust in the police.
- ☒ One of the goals of community policing is to reduce crime in the local community.

4. Choose the **false** sentence(s):*

- ☐ Community policing is based on the proactive style of policing.
- ☒ Community policing can be equated with traditional policing.
- ☐ To achieve its goals, community policing has to be based on community-specific actions.
- ☐ To achieve its goals, community policing does not have to implement the problem-solving approach.

*** This is a trick-question: only one answer is correct!**

5. The gap between police and society...:

- ☒ ...characterizes traditional policing.
- ☐ ...characterizes community policing.
- ☒ ...includes treating non-police officers with suspicion.
- ☐ ...includes a sense of security in new practices and traditions of the police.