

Chapter 1 : Training (On-Line) - Law Enforcement Intelligence Analysis

7 1 Fundamentals of Crime Analysis Christopher W. Bruce information is the most valuable commodity in the world. It's more valuable than money, for with it one can make money.

Data is collected and stored for several years so that a thorough analysis can be reached. The next step in the Crime Analysis Process is data collation. Data collation involves many tasks but normally involves three steps: Once the data has been collected, corrected and updated the analyst then begins the analysis. During the analysis, the analyst looks for patterns and trends in crime. They look at what crimes are being committed, where they are being committed and who is committing them. Once the analysis is completed, the analyst is ready to report their findings. This is the dissemination step of the Crime Analysis Process. Methods of dissemination can include paper reports and maps, presentations, emails, internet documents, and phone calls. The audience for crime analysis information include: Boob, 12 The final step in the process is feedback. Analyst may receive feedback about the quality of particular analysis or reports, about the nature of the data analyzed or about the usefulness of their analysis for decision making. Boob, 13 There are five types of Crime Analysis: Intelligence Analysis, also referred to as the study of organized crime, typically uses data collected by various types of surveillance. Most of the information used in Intelligence Analysis comes from law enforcement rather than citizens. Criminal Investigative Analysis is a specific type of crime analysis most commonly used on the federal level of law enforcement. This type of analysis is often referred to as profiling and is used to determine patterns of serial crimes. Tactical Crime Analysis focuses on crimes that are happening at the time. This type of crime analysis provides insight to immediate crime issues and tatters. It can provide law enforcement with investigative leads and insight to where crime is happening. This type of analysis compares criminal activity, time, date, location and other types of information. Strategic Crime Analysis is the study of crime problems and other police-related issues to determine long-term patterns of activity as well as to evaluate police responses and organizational procedures. Boob, 15 Administrative Crime Analysis is different from other types of crime analysis. The main focus of Administrative Crime Analysis is deciding what information to present and how to present it. Goals of Crime Analysis include: The main goal of Crime Analysis is to apprehend criminals. With the help of crime analyst, law enforcement officers have access to a database of information on known criminals. When a crime is reported a crime analyst may be able to tell officers if there is a known offender in the area that fits the description of the subject they are trying to find. Another goal of Crime Analysis is preventing crime. Through data collected and stored, analyst are able to tell law enforcement officers where, as well as, what crimes are happening and the time of day the crime most frequently occur. Such information can help agencies determine where they need to be patrolling, when they need to be patrolling and also the number of officers needed in a specific area. The third goal of crime analysis is to reduce disorder. Crime analysis can assist with these efforts by providing research and analysis of disorder indicators such as traffic accidents, noise complaints, or trespass warnings that can assist officers in addressing these issues before they become a more serious problem. Boob, 1 1 The fourth goal of crime analysis is to evaluate organizational procedures. Analysts use data to determine the effectiveness of the law enforcement agency. They can also determine staffing needs.

Chapter 2 : Basic Applied Forensic Science and Crime Analysis Certificate Program

Crime analysis is a systematic process of collecting, categorizing, analyzing, and disseminating timely, accurate, and useful information that describes crime pattern, crime trends, and potential suspects.

Impression Evidence PDF - This handout replaces the student worksheet for the introductory presentation and may be used as a guide for the challenges listed below. Questions about the reference cards? See the note at the top of this page. The activity challenges students to match tire tracks of small toy cars. Teacher information, a student worksheet, and a sample page of my challenge are provided in the download. A PowerPoint is available to introduce the activity and challenge. Teacher information and a student worksheet are provided in the download. Bite Mark Evidence PDF - This activity allows students to practice making and analyzing bite mark impressions using styrofoam plates and a variety of soft candy. This activity goes along with the material presented in the introductory presentation listed above. A PowerPoint is available for this activity. As with any lab involving food, be aware of any food allergies that may be a concern with your students. Worksheets includes answer key are available for the following episodes: This unit includes an "up close" look at hairs and fibers using microscopes and an assortment of prepared slides. I created slide sets of 9 animal hairs and 6 fibers for students to use for this activity. A worksheet for this number of samples is also available. I printed several sets of this worksheet on card stock and laminated them to keep them for future classes. I challenge the students to use their notes and observation pages to identify each one. Back to top

Chromatography During this lesson students learn about the use of chromatography in crime investigations and use paper chromatography to test black markers. At the end of the unit, I use four of the tested markers to create a Mystery Pen challenge. The students test the four mystery markers and compare them to the samples they previously tested. The challenge is set up as a race to see which student team can be the first to correctly identify them.

Chapter 3 : The Science Spot

Crime Analysis Definition The systemic study of crime and disorder, police related issues, sociodemographic, temporal data to assist in criminal apprehension, reduction, prevention and evaluation of crime.

Upon completion of all three training modules, you may obtain a certificate of completion. We will examine the various types of information ranging from surveillance reports to data from an internet site, from physical evidence to financial records, and from informant reports to the reports of other analysts. The purpose of the intelligence process is to develop inferences that explain the Who, What, Why, When, Where and How of the activity of interest, leading to an inference that can be acted on with confidence. More information might produce a better inference but at greater costs and at a loss of timeliness. In short, the decision to seek additional information requires tradeoffs among value, cost and risk. We want to get the greatest value at the least cost and without risking the timeliness of the intelligence product. We will, first, examine some of the types of challenges that face analysts by providing issues and problems that demonstrate critical thinking. Second, we will review the context in which critical thinking must take place. Then, we will present the types of human limitations that must be overcome and a model that illustrates the various factors and components of critical thinking. Finally, we present and discuss strategies that will lead to the most effective critical thinking. The course introduces the role of the analyst and the analytical process for narcotic law enforcement officers. Course Objectives Understand the role of the analyst, the components of the analytical process, and the importance of critical thinking. Identify drugs of abuse, their primary sources and the primary methods of distribution. Identify sources of information, including federal state and local sources, major computer databases and confidential sources. Understand the purpose of flowcharting, and learn to create event, commodity, and activity flowcharts. Learn the purpose of link analysis, how to organize data into an association chart, and how to create a link analysis chart. Understand the purpose of telephone toll analysis, identify methods of electronic surveillance and procedures to perform telephone toll analysis. Describe the purpose of financial analysis, money laundering, and procedures to launder money. Learn about the Posse Comitatus Act. You will learn broad definitions of terrorism, specific international and domestic terrorist events that have occurred in the U. You will learn to differentiate between the ordinary criminal and terrorist based motivating factors and goals. You will be able to describe the organization, composition, operations, goals and financial networks types and forms of regional, national and international terrorist groups. Module Two - Criminal Intelligence Process: You will learn to identify standardized terms and the applicable legal authority upon which the intelligence process is based. You will identify both the characteristics and the differences between criminal information and intelligence. Module Three - Indicators of Terrorist Activity: You will learn to identify the tools terrorists use to perpetrate terrorist activities. You will be able to describe behavioral patterns exhibited by terrorists during the planning and implementation stages. You will be able to articulate instances when an indicator should be reported. Module Four - Internet Assisted Terrorism: You will be able to identify the electronic tools and media which international and domestic terrorists use and the best practices identified for properly seizing computer hardware and peripherals. The purpose of this training is to increase your awareness of terrorism and to improve your ability to apply personal protective measures. Completion of this training meets the annual requirement for Level I anti-terrorism training prescribed by DoDI CU On-Line This course provides students with the appropriate background, skills, and abilities to qualify as an Antiterrorism Officer ATO for a command or organization. The course examines ATO roles and responsibilities, vulnerability and threat assessments, creating and executing antiterrorism AT programs, preparing AT plans, resource management, and AT training. Successful completion of this course qualifies individuals to conduct Level 1 AT briefings.

Chapter 4 : Crime analysis - Wikipedia

Crime analysis is an important method used by law enforcement agencies - Basics of Crime Analysis Essay introduction. It assists them in a number of areas including reducing and preventing crime. It assists them in a number of areas including reducing and preventing crime.

Relevant question and answer sessions. Please, for the benefit of crime scene, keep teaching. She has a wealth of knowledge to share. I would not hesitate to take another of her classes. She has so much knowledge and experience and she communicates on a level that anyone can understand. Great interaction with students- oversees but allows and encourages you to think for yourself. The way she explains each topic helps those with less experience, for me that is key. Looking forward to my next class with Jan. The practical exercises were very beneficial. I learned things I will actually use! Extremely knowledgeable and very willing to share all her knowledge. She had awesome stories to share with the class and came well prepared to each and every class. She possesses an amazing amount of knowledge for her field of study. Excellent instructor who has a great deal of knowledge. Overall, the class was excellent and I definitely would attend another class presented by you. A formal day by day syllabus and a course outline of Power Point from day maximizes class time. The hands on time was key to my learning. Very helpful in explaining the course material. Very useful classroom presentation. Thank you for sharing your experiences and expertise. I passed the test and am now a Certified Crime Scene Analyst. Thank you for your dedication to this profession and all of your help. I will certainly recommend your training classes. She was very easy to understand. She made learning fun. I enjoyed the hands on experiments very much. I would definitely take another class with her. I learned a lot. I have very little training in this aspect of police work. She was able to easily convey the information in a way that I was able to understand. She also had a good sense of humor that made the class fun. Hands on is the best way to learn! Your knowledge and passion was obvious which allowed me to recall the information with ease. The course was interesting, fun and extremely useful. I hope to attend future classes instructed by you. This course was amazing. I wish we could take you to every scene. This class changed my perspective on how to really examine scenes and not to have preconceived notions. I am glad to have met you. You have definitely opened my eyes on how I look at crime scenes with blood. I would recommend this course to any and all law enforcement agencies. The instructor Jan Johnson was great! You are extremely personable and knowledgeable! I appreciate you sharing all of your knowledge and information with our class! Thank you for all you do. Enabled me to interact and gain knowledge from other students as well as the instructor. Small class size was great. Interaction time with group and instructor was above average. Kept material interesting with her fluid presentation style. Instructor was great at teaching the course. She made a complex class into an easy class! Instructor was absolutely amazing. Good tie to real world experience. All instructors were careful to ensure that all participants gained the knowledge before moving to the next topic. Johnson is a great instructor. Very interesting and full of experience. Always makes sure everyone understands before moving on to next subject. Thank you so much for making learning easy and fun! She obviously loves her work and is enthusiastic, and it shows! I was able to understand every thing that she explained in the class. I loved learning about real cases that were worked as examples. She has a lot of knowledge and the love for her job really shows! I love being in her classes, they are intense but so worth it! Jan is a great source of crime scene knowledge and experience. She is incredibly knowledgeable and provides clear and concise instruction. She provides an amazing example to aspire to. I was honored to learn from her. You definitely brought light to some things my unit can improve on. Your presentation of the material and the types of equipment demonstrate your experience as an instructor. Use of humor and relaxed easy-going manner made for an enjoyable class, although the subject matter could have been daunting. She was very good at making the presentations engaging and was able to convey a lot of information. Kept my interest throughout the entire week. Instructor was extremely easy to talk to and ask questions. Jan, this was a learning experience for me and though it was a little nerve-racking at first, I enjoyed the course. The instructor was excellent and obviously an expert in this area. I believe the way things were explained were clear and concise. It has

definitely left me with a better understanding of how my camera works. A perfect course for an introduction into forensic studies. The hands-on experience has planted a permanent interest in forensics. No other class is like that. Crime Scene Investigation and Reconstruction:

Chapter 5 : Basic Crime Scene Photography - Forensic Pieces

Basics of Crime Analysis It is important the data be collected within a reasonably short time from incident. Data is collected and stored for several years so that a thorough analysis can be reached.

Edmund Locard wrote in various papers and books published around the time of the first world war that every contact leaves a trace. When two garments are in contact, fibres shed from one will be picked up by the other; if we find transfers both ways, the significance is greatly increased. If a hammer strikes a window frame, the hammer will pick up paint smear and fragments from the window, and an impression of the hammer will be impressed onto the wood of the frame. Further, as we look more closely, the hammer will have picked up dust, soot, etc. When we use picograms we are talking about a millionth of a millionth of a gram. Locard would have worked at the milligram level – a thousandth of a gram. Nowadays, we routinely express results of drugs as nanograms per millilitre – a million times smaller than milligram, and on a much smaller sample size as well. Locard still absolutely applies and is particularly useful in transfer of physical material such as paint, glass, fibres, makeup, soil. But nowadays the trick is to FIND that trace and assess its significance in each particular circumstance. Sure, we know that a suspect has been in a room, shedding flakes of skin, so his DNA is there somewhere – but how do we find and analyse the right flake? Forensic science is the interpretation of results in context, not the results per se. Forensic science is absolutely context-dependant. So having got the two basic principles, how do we set about actually doing all this science, and assessing and interpreting? By using an even more basic method the normal Scientific Method we were all taught at school: And in our case, that any propositions about actions that must be part of the crime have been tested. Investigators in the UK and many countries are taught a variant of the same system as the basic investigative process—they assemble a list of all the persons nominals who could have committed the crime, assemble the evidence for and against them, and then eliminate nominals until they are left with the likely perpetrator, or prime suspect. This is an open process, with no colours being nailed to masts, and therefore no ownership of a particular suspect until late on. In retrospect it is easy to see that this was the primary cause of many of the miscarriages of justice that occurred up to the s. And of course, when you think you know who is responsible, or what happened, there is a natural tendency to make everything fit, and disregard or ignore competing information. So what we do not see – such as traces we do not find when we should – are just as significant as what we do see. She had been put to bed early so the parents could go out to the pub, and they returned to find the window forced open and the child missing. There had been a number of burglaries through these windows in other flats in the block. The concrete window sills on that side of the block were covered in lichen and moss, and the window opening was restricted to 18 inches by a safety bar; it also opened outwards at the top, again as safety measure. Having noticed the restricted opening the CSI paid particular attention to the outside of the window sill, which both the offender and child must have scraped over. However, there was no sign of any disturbance on the sill, and the parents claimed that the house was locked when they returned. The circumstances and the apparent jemy marks on the window right were evidence of staging, which always indicates an inside job. They had disposed of the body from a bridge over a major river. It was never recovered. Finally, in this wee principles section we should talk about contact points which brings us back to Locard. Contact points are crucial to identify where possible evidence can be recovered, particularly in cold or stuck cases where most of the obvious stuff will already have been done. As an example, a man attacks a woman to force her to perform oral sex on him. She resists and eventually he kills her. If she has a pony tail it is almost certain that he will have grasped that in an attempt to control her head, and he will have left his DNA on the scrunchie, or even on the hair itself. In this example, he may not have had any intimate contact with the victim, and the best chance of getting DNA profile will be the scrunchie contact point; indeed if it is a cold case from the 90s or earlier it is very likely that the scrunchie has been kept nice and dry and bagged up, and no-one has ever done anything with it. The DNA will be as good now as it was 20 years ago. For news, competitions, events and giveaways, sign up for the newsletter!

Chapter 6 : Basic Bloodstain Pattern Analysis - Forensic Pieces

crime analysis data, the Oregon Uniform Reporting Program, basic mathematical calculations, graphic illustration, a sample analysis for a police agency, and includes a brief description of the availability of other data sources located.

Functions[edit] Crime analysis can occur at various levels, including tactical, operational, and strategic. Crime analysts study crime reports, arrests reports, and police calls for service to identify emerging patterns, series, and trends as quickly as possible. They analyze these phenomena for all relevant factors, sometimes predict or forecast future occurrences, and issue bulletins, reports, and alerts to their agencies. They then work with their police agencies to develop effective strategies and tactics to address crime and disorder. To see if a crime fits a certain known pattern or a new pattern is often tedious work of crime analysts, detectives or in small departments, police officers or deputies themselves. They must manually sift through piles of paperwork and evidence to predict, anticipate and hopefully prevent crime. However this work to detect specific patterns of crime committed by an individual or group crime series , remains a manual task. Series Finder grows a pattern of crime, starting from a seed of two or more crimes. The Cambridge Police Department has one of the oldest crime analysis units in the world and their historical data was used to train Series Finder to detect housebreak patterns. The algorithm tries to construct a modus operandi MO. The data of the burglaries include means of entry front door, window, etc. Using nine known crime series of burglaries, Series Finder recovered most of the crimes within these patterns and also identified nine additional crimes. If patterns are identified the police can immediately try to stop them. Without such tools it can take weeks and even years of shifting through databases to discover a pattern. Series Finder provides an important data-driven approach to a very difficult problem in predictive policing. In this sense, a crime analyst serves as a combination of an information systems specialist, a statistician, a researcher, a criminologist, a journalist, and a planner for a local police department. Profession[edit] Crime analysts are employed at all levels of law enforcement, often as civilian professionals while other agencies appoint sworn police officers to a crime analysis position. In the United States , most crime analysts are employed by municipal or county police departments. In countries other than the United States, crime analysis is often called "intelligence analysis" or "criminal intelligence analysis," but in the U. Many medium and large local law enforcement agencies have dedicated crime analysis units, while many smaller jurisdictions e. As a profession, crime analysis has existed since at least the s though some of its most essential functions were probably performed even in ancient times. The earliest known reference is in O. At first only present in very large municipal agencies, the profession got a boost in the s under funding supplied by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration LEAA. It was during this decade that the first standardized "manuals" of the profession began to appear. After suffering a dearth of funding in the s, the crime analysis scene changed dramatically in the s with the computer revolution, the existence of new funding under the U. This has particularly been the case since the Crime and Disorder Act CDA Review and the subsequent Crime and Disorder Formulation and Implementation of Strategy Regulations , which included a requirement for the annual provision of a partnership Strategic Assessment, including analysis in relation to problems of crime and disorder and substance misuse. The key skills of an analyst within UK law enforcement must to be identify patterns and trends, make inferences in relation to these patterns, provide recommendations to support action and provide products and briefings that deliver this information and interpretation clearly and in an appropriate format for the audience. Crime analysis Software[edit].

Chapter 7 : Courses - Crime Scene

Successfully analyze crime at any level of law enforcement! This book is a practical resource guide for the development of crime analysis in local law enforcement.

More Essay Examples on Crime Rubric They look at what crimes are being committed, where they are being committed and who is committing them. Once the analysis is completed, the analyst is ready to report their findings. This is the dissemination step of the Crime Analysis Process. Methods of dissemination can include paper reports and maps, presentations, emails, internet documents, and phone calls. The audience for crime analysis information include: Boba, 12 The final step in the process is feedback. Once results have been disseminated, the analyst receives feedback from the individuals to whom they provided the information. Analyst may receive feedback about the quality of particular analysis or reports, about the nature of the data analyzed or about the usefulness of their analysis for decision making. Boba, 13 There are five types of Crime Analysis: Intelligence Analysis, also referred to as the study of organized crime, typically uses data collected by various types of surveillance. Most of the information used in Intelligence Analysis comes from law enforcement rather than citizens. Criminal Investigative Analysis is a specific type of crime analysis most commonly used on the federal level of law enforcement. This type of analysis is often referred to as profiling and is used to determine patterns of serial crimes. Tactical Crime Analysis focuses on crimes that are happening at the time. This type of crime analysis provides insight to immediate crime issues and patterns. It can provide law enforcement with investigative leads and insight to where crime is happening. This type of analysis compares criminal activity, time, date, location and other types of information. Strategic Crime Analysis is the study of crime problems and other police-related issues to determine long-term patterns of activity as well as to evaluate police responses and organizational procedures. Strategic Crime Analysis is sometimes referred to as operational analysis because it deals with the operations of police agencies and not the nature of crime problems and patterns. Boba, 15 Administrative Crime Analysis is different from other types of crime analysis. The main focus of Administrative Crime Analysis is deciding what information to present and how to present it. Goals of Crime Analysis include: The main goal of Crime Analysis is to apprehend criminals. With the help of crime analyst, law enforcement officers have access to a database of information on known criminals. When a crime is reported a crime analyst may be able to tell officers if there is a known offender in the area that fits the description of the subject they are trying to find. Another goal of Crime Analysis is preventing crime. Through data collected and stored, analyst are able to tell law enforcement officers where, as well as, what crimes are happening and the time of day the crime most frequently occur. Such information can help agencies determine where they need to be patrolling, when they need to be patrolling and also the number of officers needed in a specific area. The third goal of crime analysis is to reduce disorder. Crime analysis can assist with these efforts by providing research and analysis of disorder indicators such as traffic accidents, noise complaints, or trespass warnings that can assist officers in addressing these issues before they become a more serious problem. Boba, 11 The fourth goal of crime analysis is to evaluate organizational procedures. Analysts use data to determine the effectiveness of the law enforcement agency. They can also determine staffing needs. Choose Type of service.

Chapter 8 : Basic Principles of Forensic Science

analysis as a general concept as well as definitions of five types of crime analysis. These definitions are used in the Police Foundation's "Introduction to Crime Analysis Mapping and Problem Solving" course and have been created to synthesize current.

Chapter 9 : Basics of Crime Analysis Essay | History on Parson's College

3 Types of Crime Analysis The types of crime analysis are organized around several factors, including the nature and

source of the data, the techniques applied, the results of the analysis, the regularity and frequency of the analysis, and the intended.