

Crime Analysis

811.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Crime analysis should provide currently useful information to aid operational personnel in meeting their tactical crime control and prevention objectives by identifying and analyzing methods of operation of individual criminals, providing crime pattern recognition, and providing analysis of data from field interrogations and arrests. Crime analysis can be useful to the Department's long range planning efforts by providing estimates of future crime trends and assisting in the identification of enforcement priorities.

811.2 DATA SOURCES

Crime Analysis collect, organizes, analyzes and interprets crime and incident data to evaluate past performance and identify criminal activity patterns and trends for operational deployment, tactical intervention, strategic planning and management analysis. Crime Analysis relies on detailed and accurate crime/incident reports. The crime analysis function shall in turn provide and assist operational units with assembling data and information sufficient for analysis, planning and daily problem solving.

The crime analysis process shall be organized on five primary levels: data collection, data collation, analysis, report dissemination and feedback/evaluation.

- (a) Data Collection: The crime analysis function shall identify all essential information requirements for analytical and reporting responsibilities. The unit shall communicate these requirements and coordinate data recording and reporting procedures as necessary with the Chief and Command Staff.
 1. Crime data requirements include:
 - Classification of crime
 - Date and time of occurrence
 - Time of police response
 - Location of occurrence and demographics
 - Victim and target characteristics
 - Criminal suspect name/alias
 - Criminal suspect characteristics
 - Suspect vehicle
 - Modus Operandi
 - Physical evidence
 - Stolen property record
 - Responding officer/investigator

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- Arrests/charges
- Case closures
- 2. Crime analysis data is extracted from many sources including, but not limited to:
 - Offense/Incident reports
 - Field Interview cards
 - Parole and Probation records
 - Computer Aided Dispatch data
 - Arrest Reports
 - Supplemental Reports
 - Property Reports
 - Traffic Data
- (b) Data Collation: From the data elements and sources, crime analysis personnel shall compile data into organized formats for subsequent comparison and analysis. Data shall be arranged so the relationships between data elements may be established. In addition, a system for ready retrieval of stored information shall be established.
- (c) Analysis: Analysis of crime-related data and information shall be focused in four primary areas: Crime pattern detection, crime-suspect correlations, crime forecasts and resource allocation.
 1. Crime pattern detection shall be used to identify similarities among crimes that may be used for improved deployment and related purposes. At a minimum, analyses in relationship to geographic and offense patterns shall be correlated with suspect information, vehicle, M.O. and related files to establish investigative leads and tactical recommendations.
 2. Crime suspect correlations shall be performed where indicated to establish specific relationships between suspects and offenses. Suspect identifiers may be drawn from career criminal files, M.O. files, suspect vehicle files, field interrogation reports, arrest records and alias files where appropriate.
 3. Daily and weekly crime pattern reports shall be used in addition to other data to identify established or developing crime patterns. Where the quantity and consistency of information is available, target areas or locations shall be identified to assist in tactical and patrol deployment.
 4. Crime analysis personnel may provide data and analyses support resource allocation, performance evaluation and efficiency assessments. This information shall be sufficient for decision making in the following areas and as otherwise directed by the agency chief executive:
 - Staffing in relationship to service demands and related priorities
 - Determining patrol areas

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- Allocating personnel
 - Mode of patrol and number of officers assigned to specific units
 - Assessing workload imbalances
 - Evaluating response times
 - Determining apprehension probabilities
 - Service times
- (d) Report Dissemination: The timeliness and format of crime analysis reports is vital to the usefulness of information generated. To that end, such reports should:
1. Be tailored to meet the particular requirements of patrol, investigative and administrative personnel;
 2. Arrive in a timely manner that allows a reasonable time for officers to develop and implement countermeasures and response strategies for the problem at hand;
 3. Present in an objective manner that distinguishes conclusions from theories and indicates the degree of reliability of report conclusions; and
 4. Make recommendations for combating identified problems.
- (e) Feedback and Evaluation: Feedback from operational units in response to crime analysis unit reports and studies is essential to evaluate and improve the utility of this agency function and the effectiveness of various agency strategies, programs and tactics.

811.3 CRIME ANALYSIS FACTORS

The following minimum criteria should be used in collecting data for Crime Analysis:

- Frequency by type of crime
- Geographic factors
- Temporal factors
- Victim and target descriptors
- Suspect descriptors
- Suspect vehicle descriptors
- Modus operandi factors
- Physical evidence information

811.4 CRIME ANALYSIS DISSEMINATION

For a crime analysis system to function effectively, information should be disseminated to the appropriate units or persons on a timely basis. Information that is relevant to the operational and tactical plans of specific line units should be sent directly to them. Information relevant to the

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development of the Department's strategic plans should be provided to the appropriate staff units. When information pertains to tactical and strategic plans, it should be provided to all affected units.