
Crime Analysis

204.1 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.

204.2 DATA SOURCES

Crime analysis data is extracted from many sources including, but not limited to:

- Crime reports
- Booking information
- Field Interview cards
- Parole and Probation records
- Computer Aided Dispatch data
- Mobile Capture and Reporting Computer System
- Illinois Traffic Crash Report SR 1050

204.3 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

204.4 CRIME ANALYSIS DISSEMINATION

For a crime analysis system to function effectively, information should be disseminated unless impractical, hazardous, or in conflict with operations, 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

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be sent directly to them. Information relevant to the 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.

204.5 BRIEFING

As crime patterns or trends are identified, the Criminal Investigations Lieutenant shall brief the Chief of Police.