Stevensville Police Department
General Orders

Chapter 6	Planning and Research, Goals and Objectives, and Crime Analysis

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Crime Analysis is a scientific process in the sense that it involves the collection of valid and reliable data, employs systematic techniques of analysis, and seeks to determine, for predictive purposes, the frequency with which events occur and the extent to which they are associated with other events.

6.1.1 CRIME ANALYSIS FUNCTION
CALEA Standard 15.1.1, 15.3.1

The data is primarily obtained from records generated within the Department's computerized reporting system. Information disseminated through the Crime Analysis method provides a means for utilizing regularly collected information on reported crime and criminals to prevent and suppress crime and to apprehend criminal offenders.

Through crime analysis, patrol units are provided with information, which benefits them in the development of daily operational and tactical plans. Supervisory units receive information for use in strategic planning as it relates to such topics and crime trends, agency resource allocation, crime prevention and other associated areas. The dissemination of analyzed information on a regular basis to individual Officers improves the effectiveness with which the individuals perform their job tasks.

The information and tools for crime analysis are available to all officers to conduct crime analyses. Supervisors are responsible for reporting identified patterns or trends in crime through the chain of command to the Chief of Police.

The Agency's Supervisors hold Crime Stats meetings to discuss in-depth the latest crime stats and trends and to disseminate information to their subordinates.

The collection, analysis, and distribution of crime data received by the Agency aids personnel in meeting their tactical crime control and prevention objectives by;
- Identifying and analyzing methods of operation of individual criminals

- Providing crime pattern recognition, including temporal and geographic distribution of selected crime
- Providing analysis of data
- Identifying potential and actual police hazards within the Town of Stevensville

Information developed through the crime analysis process can be used more appropriately by this Agency in its long-range planning efforts by providing estimates of future crime trends and assisting in the identification of enforcement priorities.

Analysis of crime data may include:
- Comparison of incident characteristics with similar data on file
- Identification of developing patterns or trends

Source Documents

The source documents from which crime data will be analyzed shall include:
- Incident Reports
- Supplemental Investigative Reports
- Arrest Reports
- Monthly Statistical Reports
- Intelligence sources from other agencies
- Field Interrogations
- Pawnshop records
- Daily review of Communications Call Log
- Other related informative sources
- Problem oriented and/or Community Policing strategies

Distribution of Crime Analysis Information

Crime Analysis information will be disseminated to units in a timely manner by the Agency's unit or section that has identified a crime problem or trend. The originating unit or person shall provide computer printouts of crimes by geographic location, crime type, times, days of week and modus operandi factors if available.

Information relevant to the operational and tactical plans of the Agency will be sent directly to all Officers. Information relevant to the development of the Agency's strategic plans will be provided to the Supervisory Staff. When information pertains to tactical and strategic plans, it shall be provided to all units.

Information relevant to potential and actual police hazards within the community shall be communicated to police personnel in accordance with the procedures outlined in the General Orders, Chapter 19, Section 19.2.1, so that effective patrol techniques may be employed to counteract the hazards. Analyzed crime information will be disseminated to appropriate individuals within the Stevensville Police Department on a regular basis, which includes daily,

monthly, quarterly, and annual reporting. Specific timely information will be disseminated as available, as needed, or upon request. Types of information disseminated will include:

- Wanted and Missing Persons bulletins
- Weekly crime statistical reports
- Crime-specific memoranda
- Electronic dissemination of information obtained from Call Logs

Information developed through crime analysis may be released to sources outside the Stevensville Police Department with a need to know or right to know. Unusual or extensive requests may be released to sources outside the Stevensville Police Department after review and approval by the Chief of Police.

Effectiveness and Utilization of Crime Analysis
For the crime analysis function to be effective, several elements should be present. One of these elements is feedback on the analyzed information from the units receiving and using same. Feedback analysis and program evaluation will be accomplished by:

- Monitoring changes in crime trends which are impacted upon by tactical operations, and strategic planning
- Comparison of projected crimes against reported crimes

6.1.2 ANALYSIS OF CRIMINAL PATTERNS AND PROBLEMS

The Officer of the Agency is responsible for the Agency's Crime Analysis. Crime Analysis should identify similarities and patterns of crimes, screen and categorize suspects and aid in assembling and categorizing specific crimes that may involve an offender. To accomplish effective crime analysis, the following factors are to be included:

Frequency by Type of Crime
Felonies
Misdemeanors
Infractions
All other complaints

Geographic Factors
Map References

Temporal Factors
Date
Time
Day of week
Span

Victim and Target Descriptors
Victim demographics
Target demographics

Suspect Description and Demographics
Sex
Height
Weight
Eye color
Hair color
Age
Race
Scar/tattoo

Suspect vehicle Descriptors
License number
Vehicle, make, model, year
Unique characteristics

Modus Operandi Factors
Point of entry
Ransacked
Malicious destruction
Remove fingerprints
Use of tools

Physical Evidence Information
Unique tools or instruments
Latent fingerprints suitable for comparison purposes
Other crime scene trace evidence (blood, hair, semen)

Problem Oriented or Community Policing Strategies
Target areas
Crime Prevention efforts