



The Integration Of Crime Analysis Into Patrol Work:

A Guidebook

Bruce Taylor, Ph.D.

NORC at the University of Chicago

Rachel Boba, Ph.D.

Florida Atlantic University

with

Sergeant Jeff Egge

Minneapolis Police Department



COPS

Community Oriented Policing Services
U.S. Department of Justice

The Integration Of Crime Analysis Into Patrol Work:

A Guidebook

Bruce Taylor, Ph.D.
NORC at the University of Chicago

Rachel Boba, Ph.D.
Florida Atlantic University

with
Sergeant Jeff Egge
Minneapolis Police Department



The Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS Office) is the component of the U.S. Department of Justice responsible for advancing the practice of community policing by the nation's state, local, territory, and tribal law enforcement agencies through information and grant resources.

Community 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.

Rather than simply responding to crimes once they have been committed, community policing concentrates on preventing crime and eliminating the atmosphere of fear it creates. Earning the trust of the community and making those individuals stakeholders in their own safety enables law enforcement to better understand and address both the needs of the community and the factors that contribute to crime.

The COPS Office awards grants to state, local, territory, and tribal law enforcement agencies to hire and train community policing professionals, acquire and deploy cutting-edge crime fighting technologies, and develop and test innovative policing strategies. COPS Office funding also provides training and technical assistance to community members and local government leaders and all levels of law enforcement. The COPS Office has produced and compiled a broad range of information resources that can help law enforcement better address specific crime and operational issues, and help community leaders better understand how to work cooperatively with their law enforcement agency to reduce crime.

- Since 1994, the COPS Office has invested nearly \$14 billion to add community policing officers to the nation's streets, enhance crime fighting technology, support crime prevention initiatives, and provide training and technical assistance to help advance community policing.
- By the end of FY2012, the COPS Office has funded approximately 124,000 additional officers to more than 13,000 of the nation's 18,000 law enforcement agencies across the country in small and large jurisdictions alike.
- Nearly 700,000 law enforcement personnel, community members, and government leaders have been trained through COPS Office-funded training organizations.
- As of 2012, the COPS Office has distributed more than 8.5 million topic-specific publications, training curricula, white papers, and resource CDs.

COPS Office resources, covering a wide breadth of community policing topics—from school and campus safety to gang violence—are available, at no cost, through its online Resource Center at www.cops.usdoj.gov. This easy-to-navigate website is also the grant application portal, providing access to online application forms.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

COPS

Office of the Director
145 N Street, N.E., Washington, DC 20530

Dear Colleagues,

Law enforcement agencies have faced many challenges in the last few years, specifically as severe budget cuts have threatened their ability to provide proactive policing services to communities across this nation. In this economic climate, it has become unavoidably apparent to police executives that they must police with a focus on enhanced strategies and response—with limited resources.

With support from the COPS Office, the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) and Dr. Rachel Boba of Florida Atlantic University partnered on this guidebook to address the use of crime analysis and its application for patrol officers. This timely research provides a practical overview of the importance of crime analysis and its necessity in everyday operations for all policing agencies. An understanding of crime analysis and how it might be used to address the needs of patrol will help law enforcement agencies to maximize their agency's resources.

This book will focus on organizational configuration and how a shift in thinking can allow for the use of crime analysis to support the patrol function. Studies have shown that data-driven approaches in responding to crime problems often leads to crime reduction and greater police effectiveness.

Although significant work is still needed to bring such an integrated approach to police organizations to make the use of crime analysis for patrol more palatable, this guidebook presents a clear illustration of how this can be accomplished. By providing concrete examples from progressive police agencies across the country, this material will be useful to police executives and crime analysts, as well as researchers assisting law enforcement agencies to make better use of their current resources. Police leaders will become more versed in actionable intelligence and how the use of crime analysis can be tailored to apply to key concepts such as CompStat, intelligence-led policing, and predictive policing. Finally, this guidebook serves as a complement to efforts at enhancing the use of problem analysis.

As with all COPS resources, it is my hope and intention that this material will assist you in your efforts to advance community policing through greater use of analysis and data-driven approaches.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bernard K. Melekian".

Bernard K. Melekian, Director

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

This project was supported by Cooperative Agreement Number 2007-CK-WX-K010 awarded by the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, U.S. Department of Justice. The opinions contained herein are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice or the Police Executive Research Forum. References to specific agencies, companies, products, or services should not be considered an endorsement by the author(s) or the U.S. Department of Justice. Rather, the references are illustrations to supplement discussion of the issues.

The Internet references cited in this publication were valid as of the date of this publication. Given that URLs and websites are in constant flux, neither the author nor the COPS Office can vouch for their current validity.

ISBN: 978-1-935676-33-1

Originally published September 2011

Updated August 2013

CONTENTS

- Acknowledgments 3

- SECTION 1: Introduction 5
 - Importance of Crime Analysis Integration 5
 - Summary of Crime Analysis Literature and Research on Integration 6
 - Overview of the Project Research 7
 - National Survey Findings 8
 - Crime Analysis Prevalence and Importance* 9
 - Use of Crime Analysis* 10
 - Barriers to Integrating Crime Analysis*. 11
 - Results Summary* 12
 - Guidebook Themes 13

- SECTION 2: General Issues and Potential Barriers
for Crime Analysis Integration 15
 - Leading the Integration of Crime Analysis 15
 - Importance of Accountability 17
 - Purposes of Crime Analysis Products 18
 - Informational Products for Situational Awareness* 18
 - Analytical Products for Directing Crime Reduction Strategies* 19
 - Contrasting Informational and Analytical Products*. 19
 - Audiences of Crime Analysis Products 20
 - Developing Policies and Procedures for Crime Analysis. 22

- SECTION 3: Crime Analysis Products and Examples. 23
 - Key Characteristics of Effective Crime Analysis Products 23
 - Twelve Examples of Crime Analysis Products 24

- SECTION 4: Implementation Framework. 41
 - Innovative Police Practitioner Discussions on Implementation Framework. 41
 - Organizational Structure* 41
 - Technology and Training* 42
 - Communication* 43
 - Stratified Model of Problem Solving, Analysis, and Accountability. 44

SECTION 5: Discussion and Future Considerations	47
Discussion	47
Future Considerations	48
<i>CompStat</i>	48
<i>Intelligence-Led and Predictive Policing</i>	49
<i>Advancing a Research Agenda</i>	50
<i>Educating the Field</i>	51
REFERENCES	53
NOTES	55

Acknowledgments

We are most grateful to the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) for their support through this project. In particular, we thank Chuck Wexler for his leadership and Chris Koper for his support of the project as well as Bruce Kubu and Nathan Ballard for their work administering the national survey. We thank Sergeant Apollo Kowalyk, Edmonton Police Service, who provided important original ideas to help start the project during his Fellowship at PERF and made major contributions in the formative stages of the project. We would also like to thank the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS Office) for funding the grant. In particular, we recognize Matthew Scheider and Nicole Scalisi for their participation in the focus groups as well as their contribution to the ideas presented in the guidebook.

Lastly, we would like to recognize the following agencies who allowed their personnel to participate in our focus groups, working groups, and our case study. They are:

Alexandria (Virginia) Police Department	Minneapolis (Minnesota) Police Department
Arlington (Texas) Police Department	Montgomery County (Maryland) Police Department
Dallas (Texas) Police Department	Newport News (Virginia) Police Department
Danvers (Massachusetts) Police Department	Philadelphia (Pennsylvania) Police Department
Edmonton (Alberta, Canada) Police Department	Port St. Lucie (Florida) Police Department
Fairfax County (Virginia) Police Department	Prince George's County (Maryland) Police Department
Hennepin County (Minnesota) Sheriff's Office	Roanoke (Virginia) Police Department
Jacksonville (Florida) Sheriff's Office	Suffolk County (New York) Police Department
Lakewood (Colorado) Police Department	Tulsa (Oklahoma) Police Department
Las Vegas (Nevada) Metropolitan Police Department	Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Police Department
Los Angeles (California) Police Department	
Mesa (Arizona) Police Department	

SECTION 1: Introduction

This guidebook has been developed for mid-level managers and commanders of police agencies who are looking for guidance in fully incorporating crime analysis into their agency, particularly into patrol. The guide presents a series of considerations and recommendations for crime analysis integration, provides crime analysis product examples that have been implemented into innovative police agencies around the United States, discusses key issues of implementation, and outlines an implementation framework strategy. Notably, this guide is not a detailed plan that can be taken and immediately adopted by any one agency, but is a practical overview of the importance of crime analysis and its usefulness and offers recommendations and examples for crime analysis integration.

Importantly, the readers of the guide should have some level of understanding of crime analysis and its relevance for police practice. Although the value of crime analysis is discussed briefly, this guide primarily focuses on providing advice for agencies that are seeking to integrate crime analysis effectively. In addition, throughout this guidebook, the term “integration” refers to systematically using crime analysis processes and products as essential components of the everyday operations of a police agency. Integrated crime analysis involves merging the results of analysis with the patrol function and investigative elements of an agency so that they are coordinated to improve the agency’s effectiveness in its approach to public safety.

Consequently, the Introduction of the guidebook provides critical background material that was used to develop the considerations, recommendations, and products presented throughout the guide. It outlines why integration of crime analysis is important, presents a brief review of relevant crime analysis literature, and provides an overview of the goals, methods, and findings of the research that lead to the recommendations made in the guidebook. It ends with a brief introduction of the themes covered in the remainder of the guidebook.

Importance of Crime Analysis Integration

Reviews of over 30 years of policing research show that the most effective police strategies are those that are focused on areas, places, and offenders that contribute to a disproportionate amount of crime and disorder.¹ The evidence suggests that when police target “hot spots” of crime, they can have a significant impact on overall crime levels.² A common component in effective police strategies is the use of systematic crime analysis to help guide and prioritize crime reduction efforts, as police agencies are continually challenged with limited resources, deployment issues, and other pressures that test their capacity to provide quality public safety service and implement crime reduction strategies.

Crime analysis is a process that can maximize the use of agency resources available for understanding and addressing crime, provide the basis for proactive initiatives to prevent crime, monitor police performance, and take advantage of the volumes of information collected by police and other agencies. As we enter the second decade of the 21st century and the nationwide economic crisis continues to hit local cash-strapped governments hard, the efficient use of resources continues to be essential and

something that crime analysis can help effectively facilitate. Crime analysis provides an agency with the results to optimize the dwindling resources they do have to maximum effect—to address hot spots of crime, crime trends, and other patterns of crime. When considering crime analysis, contemporary police leaders must answer the question: *Is crime analysis adding value to the functions and operations of the agency in addressing crime?*

Crime analysis involves the use of large amounts of data and modern technology—along with a set of systematic methods and techniques that identify patterns and relationships between crime data and other relevant information sources—to assist police in criminal apprehension, crime and disorder reduction, crime prevention, and evaluation.³ Crime analysis does not replace the field work and investigative skills of sworn personnel in a police agency, but is designed to complement and add value to that work. Thus, the value of integrating crime analysis in a police agency is to increase the effectiveness of its crime reduction strategies and direct limited resources in controlling, reducing, and preventing crime and disorder.

Yet, despite the great potential of crime analysis, many agencies are lagging behind in realizing its full potential because it is often implemented haphazardly.⁴ In many agencies, crime analysis is viewed as a luxury (i.e., not necessary for “real” policing) or is only used by a specialized unit (e.g., community policing or problem-oriented policing unit) or a handful of individuals. The next section reviews the relevant literature and identifies key issues that should be considered with integrating crime analysis.

Summary of Crime Analysis Literature and Research on Integration

Despite the widespread availability of technology for crime analysis and mapping, there is evidence that many police departments face obstacles in producing crime analysis products that are valuable and that can be used effectively. One of the challenges in the crime analysis field is getting officers to use the results of crime analysis.⁵ That is, research has found that difficulties exist regarding the applicability and use of analytical products.⁶ Many barriers have been identified that prevent the effective use of crime analysis, such as a police culture that is perceived to question the legitimacy of analytical work, a hierarchy that may take little notice of non-police staff, organizational fragmentation, a reactionary stance on policing, and a failure to support innovation.⁷ Decision-making in most police agencies is still largely intuitive or political. Also, while many agencies have acquired computer-aided dispatch and records management systems, few are designed to support crime analysis.⁸

Research also shows that concerns about producing valuable and useful crime analysis products center around operational personnel asking for the right information and analysts creating actionable products. Studies in both the United States and the United Kingdom (U.K.) have found that analysts produce reports based on what operational personnel request, but that, in turn, the officers do not find them useful in practice.⁹ For example, a U.K. study finds that officers mistrust crime analysis products because they are not helpful; however, the information provided is based on the officers’ requests and the data they produce.¹⁰ The findings suggest this is a no-win situation and a “self-fulfilling prophecy” for crime

analysts, since they are judged based on the quality of work of others. However, another issue also concerns the value of crime analysis products that are created by analysts unsolicited—that is, without being requested from sworn personnel. Researchers note that any analysis product, no matter how well developed and accurate, has no operational value to officers, supervisors, managers or commanders in police agencies unless it is actionable,¹¹ meaning that the analysis can and will be used to guide crime reduction activities and not just be read and discarded. This issue of actionable analysis will be discussed later in the guidebook.

Besides the quality of the analysis, research has also identified issues that detract from the value and usability of crime analysis products. They include the quality of the data collected by officers and how officers attempt to use analysis. Little is known about how data are *produced* by patrol officers for analysis purposes. Patrol officer data collection (i.e., writing police reports) is usually focused on establishing probable cause for prosecution, not analysis purposes. In fact, the U.K. study of two police forces found that the usefulness of crime analysis products was directly dependent on the quality of data the officers themselves produced.¹²

In contrast, much of the analysis conducted by crime analysts *does* serve criminal investigations and police management.¹³ A study of 10 years of problem solving in San Diego, California, helps explain this disconnect because it found that since line-level patrol officers tend to look at problems with a very narrow focus (e.g., several calls for service at one address), formal crime analysis products are unnecessary in much of what patrol officers do in crime reduction.¹⁴ The results showed that observation was used in nearly 60 percent of the cases to analyze a problem but formal crime analysis was used in less than 10 percent. Consequently, to integrate crime analysis into policing, particularly patrol work, the literature points to areas of concern related to the type of information that is requested from analysts, the quality of data, and how sworn personnel are expected to use crime analysis.

Overview of the Project Research

The considerations, recommendations, and crime analysis products presented in this guidebook are the result of research carried out by the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF)[†] from 2007 through 2010. This section is a brief summary of the project goals, research methods, and results from the quantitative data collection.

From the beginning, this project had two main goals. The first goal had been to assess the current state of crime analysis in order to examine the extent to which agencies in the United States have integrated crime analysis and relevant data collection into patrol work, and to examine how particular local agencies have integrated and routinized data collection and crime analysis, as well as to identify promising practices and the development needs in these areas. The second goal had been to synthesize the results from the first goal into practical considerations and recommendations to assist all police agencies in the integration of crime analysis.

[†] The COPS Office provided funding to the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) to execute a study entitled, “Integrating crime analysis into patrol work within a community policing context” (Cooperative Agreement #2007-CK-WX-K010).

The study included the following methods:

National Survey of Police Agencies: A quantitative survey was conducted in 2008 on the extent to which agencies in the United States have been able to integrate crime analysis into patrol work. The survey included assessing the needs and promising practices of police agencies and was built on an earlier PERF survey.¹⁵ The survey was done with a random sample of 1,000 local police agencies stratified by agency size, type, and geography. The survey contained two separate sets of questions that were completed by both the head of crime analysis and the head of the patrol division.

Focus Groups with Innovative Police Practitioners: Five separate focus groups were held in early 2009 where groups of experienced crime analysts, line-level patrol officers, supervisors, commanders, and a mixed group of these personnel were brought together to discuss the needs of patrol officers, how police agencies have been able to do this integration work, and where there might be gaps in the area of integration. Twenty-one different agencies were represented.

Working Groups with Innovative Police Practitioners: From 10 police agencies, 12 practitioners representing crime analysts, officers, supervisors, and commanders who participated in the focus groups were asked to continue their participation by 1) discussing issues emerging from the focus groups discussions more in depth, 2) reviewing the national survey results and focus group data, and 3) providing recommendations for integrating crime analysis into patrol that would be the basis of this guidebook. A combination of in-person and telephone meetings was held over a 6-month period in late 2009. The working group members were asked to go beyond descriptions of the current state of crime analysis integration in their agencies and postulate how crime analysis ought to be integrated.

Case Studies: One case study was conducted of the Alexandria (Virginia) Police Department in which project staff spent multiple days making observations, attending meetings, and discussing crime analysis integration with a wide range of staff (focusing on the patrol division). In addition, through other related research which also included observations, attending meetings, and discussions about crime analysis, project staff had in-depth knowledge of the Port St. Lucie (Florida) Police Department, the Jacksonville (Florida) Sheriff's Office, and the Mesa (Arizona) Police Department. These agencies were selected for a more in-depth study because they were known in the field to have strong crime analysis capabilities and have been working on integrating crime analysis into patrol.

National Survey Findings

Because the purpose of the focus groups, working groups, and the case studies had been to develop the considerations and recommendations for this guidebook, the specific results are not presented individually but are integrated into subsequent sections of this guide.[†] However, this section presents a brief snapshot of the main results of the national survey which will be published in more detail in an academic publication.

The quantitative survey focused on the extent to which agencies in the United States have been able to integrate crime analysis. The purpose of the national survey was to explore crime analysis integration on a broad level to determine its prevalence as well as its role in facilitating community partnerships, problem solving, and organizational transformation. The survey explored promising practices that were being conducted by agencies in order to successfully achieve and overcome barriers that hinder crime analysis integration.

The survey was conducted in 2008 with a random sample of 1,000 local[‡] police agencies stratified by agency size, type, and geography. It was constructed based on an earlier PERF survey¹⁶ and other extant surveys. The survey contained components for both the head of crime analysis and the head of patrol to complete. PERF used a proven survey distribution plan (e.g., multiple waves of surveys, reminder letters, faxed survey/phone reminders), and achieved approximately a 60 percent response rate. While a 60 percent response rate is fairly good, it is a bit lower than PERF typically achieves in conducting law enforcement surveys. This lower response rate may reflect that the topic was of less interest to agencies and that they may not have seen a compelling reason to complete the survey (i.e., crime analysis integration may not be a high priority for many agencies).

What follows is a presentation of the key findings from the survey about the prevalence, importance, and use of crime analysis. In addition, results about who dictates the production of crime analysis products and the barriers that agencies face in integrating crime analysis are also discussed.

Crime Analysis Prevalence and Importance

Most of the agencies in the survey employ either a full-time crime analyst or have a staff member whose secondary responsibility is conducting crime analysis (89 percent). Only 11 percent of the agencies responding to the survey reported not conducting any crime analysis. More specifically, 57 percent of the agencies reported having staff whose *primary* responsibility is conducting crime analysis and 55 percent reported having staff whose *secondary* responsibility is conducting crime analysis. Note that many of these agencies have both dedicated crime analysts and other staff conducting crime analysis simultaneously. Of those agencies with crime analysts, most commonly employ two analysts.

[†] Figures 1–6 and Table 1 are all original to this report.

[‡] Local law enforcement in our study included state police agencies, county police departments or sheriff offices, and municipal law enforcement agencies. No federal law enforcement agencies were included in our study.

Figure 1. What Do Crime Analysts Primarily Do?

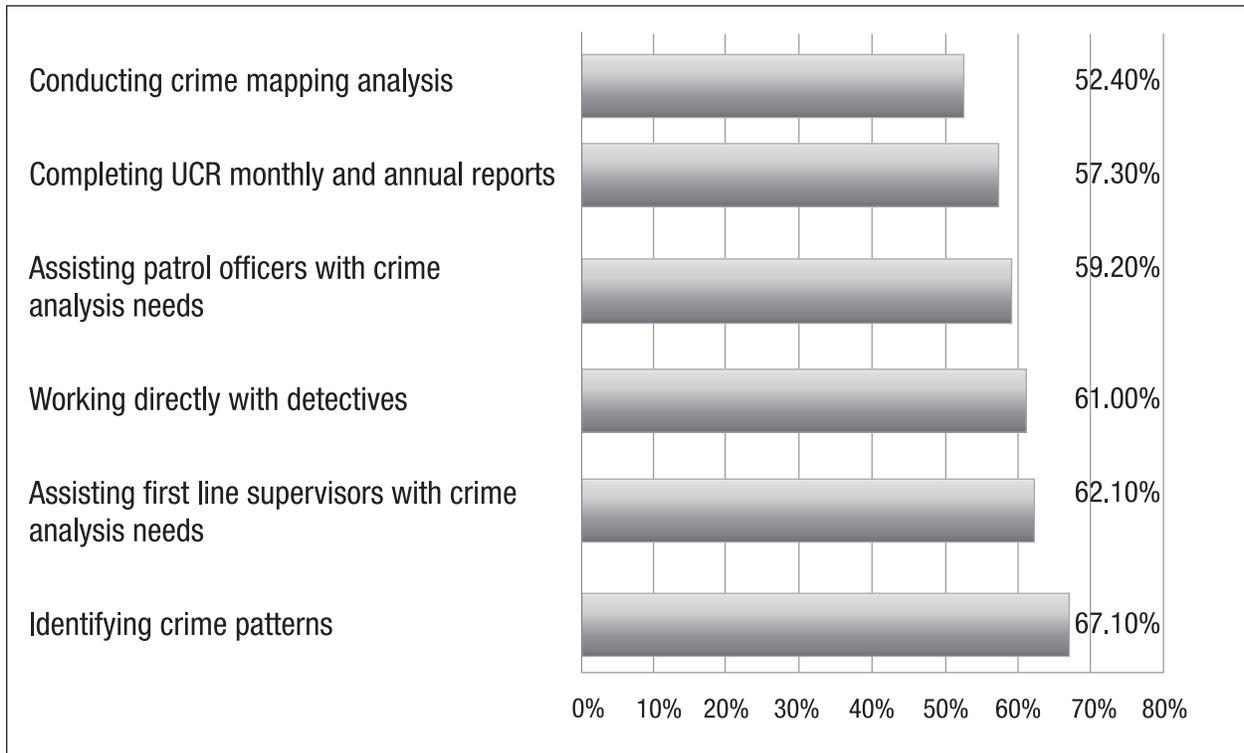


Figure 1 shows that agencies report that identifying crime patterns is the most common responsibility of crime analysts (67.1 percent), followed by assisting first-line supervisors (62.1 percent) and working directly with detectives (61 percent) to address their crime analysis needs. However, having analysts conduct crime mapping analysis and prepare UCR reports is less common (52.4 percent).

Figure 2. How Does Crime Analysis Fit within the Agency?

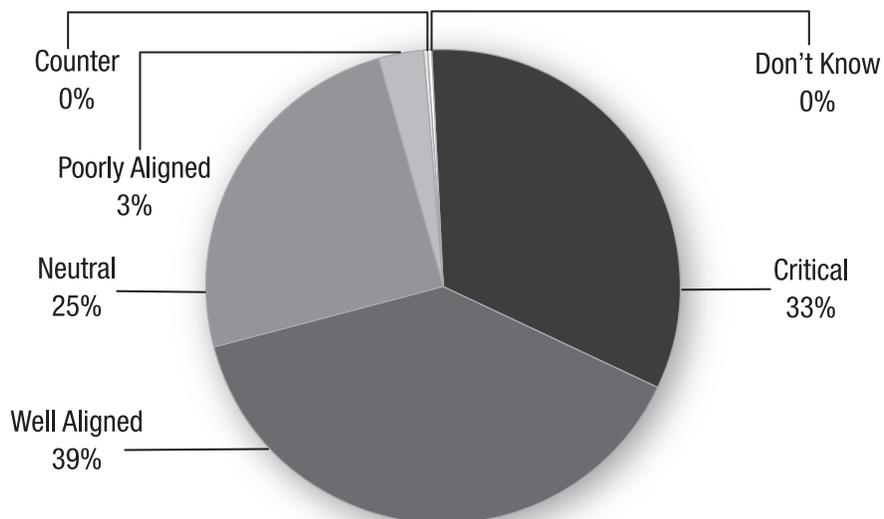


Figure 3. Crime Analysis Products are Determined By...

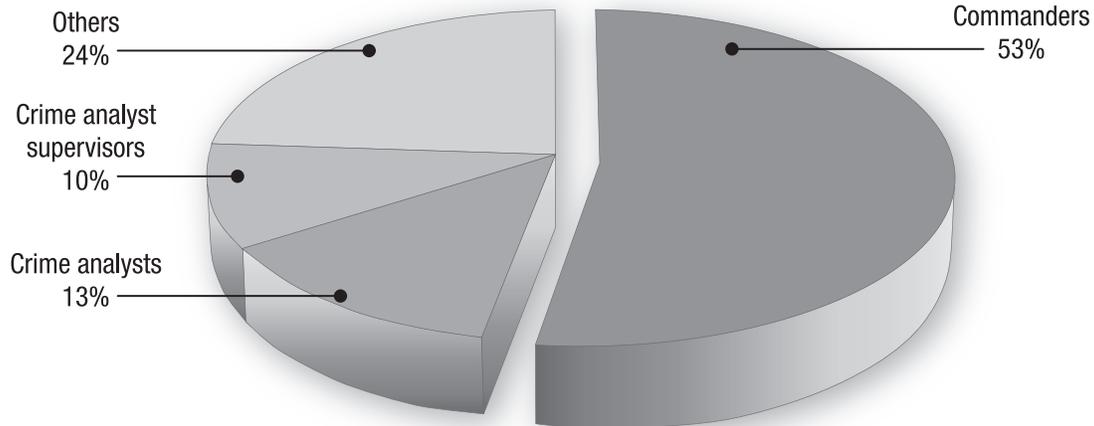


Figure 2 indicates that most (72 percent) patrol commanders (i.e., the designated respondents to these questions) believe that crime analysis fits well within the agency by reporting that it is either well-aligned or critical to aiding the agency accomplish its mission and goals.

Finally, few analysts or patrol command personnel thought there is a lack of recognition of the value of crime analysis (12 percent), the lack of patrol using crime analysis (11 percent), or a lack of support for the idea of crime analysis (5 percent). In fact, crime analysis was perceived between a high or somewhat of a priority, with a mean score of 3.34 on a scale of 1 (not a priority at all) to 5 (vital).

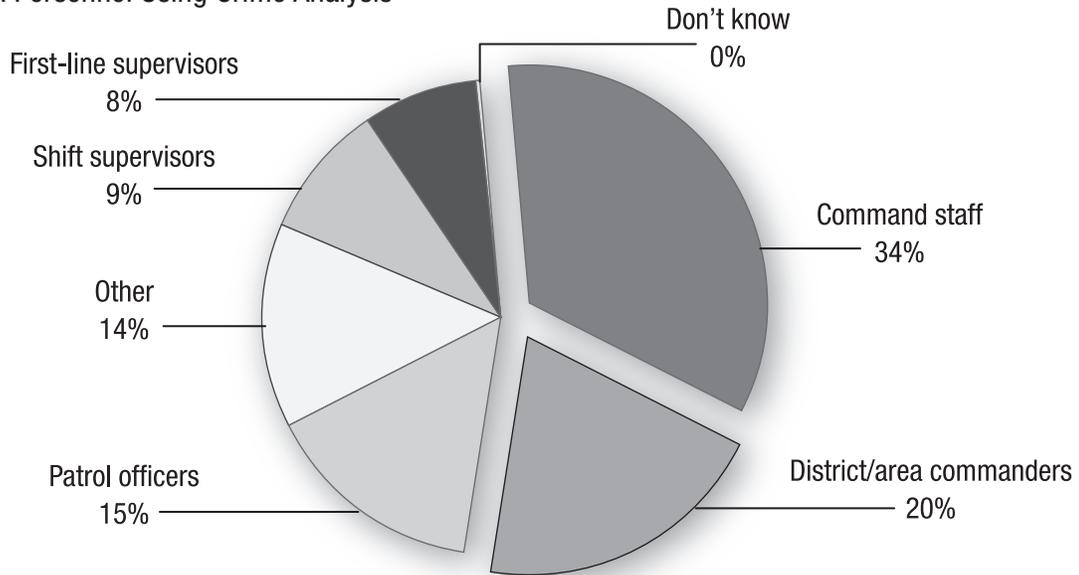
Use of Crime Analysis

The survey results show that the types of crime analysis products created by agencies are most commonly determined by the command personnel in the agency, as opposed to the analysts. Figure 3 shows that commanders determine the products in 53 percent of the agencies, where analysts, their supervisors, and others (combined) determine products in 47 percent of the agencies.

Figure 4 on page 12 illustrates the breakdown of agencies reporting which of their personnel use crime analysis products. Command personnel are also the most likely to make use of the products (54 percent), with a smaller percentage of line-level and first-line supervisors (23 percent) doing so.

Other results show that a vast majority of agencies use crime analysis for a range of issues. More specifically, 87 percent of agencies indicated that crime analysis is used for at least one *short-term* crime issue (crime activity occurring for no more than 4-6 months); 83 percent for at least one *mid-term* crime issue (more than six months); and 72 percent for at least one *long-term* crime issue (several years or more).

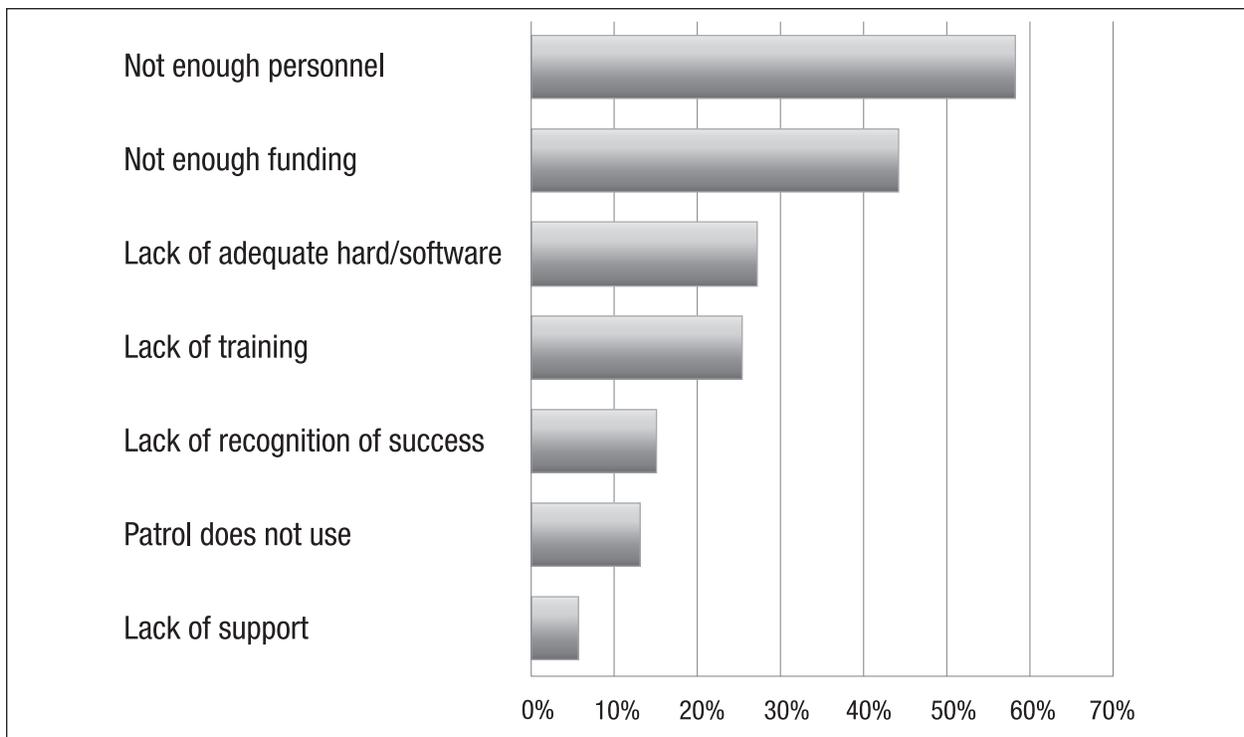
Figure 4. Personnel Using Crime Analysis



Barriers to Integrating Crime Analysis

Figure 5 illustrates that the two most common barriers to the integration of crime analysis reported by agencies are not enough personnel (59 percent) and not enough funding (43 percent). Less often reported were barriers such as the fact that patrol does not use analysis (11 percent) and the lack of support for crime analysis within the agency (7 percent).

Figure 5. Barriers to Implementing Crime Analysis



Other implementation issues are also apparent in the survey results. About half the agencies reported having no feedback mechanism that communicates the impact of crime analysis efforts. Nearly 20 percent of the agencies indicated that line officers have little to no contact with crime analysis personnel, nor do they communicate regularly with them. In fact, only a small percentage of agencies have their crime analysts attend roll call briefings at least once per week (24 percent) and only 17 percent of the analysts conduct ride-alongs with patrol officers.

Results Summary

Overall, the survey results indicate that most police agencies have at least one staff member conducting crime analysis and often have two or more conducting crime analysis, whether they are designated crime analysts or conduct crime analysis as a secondary responsibility. Further, most agencies consider crime analysis a priority and critical to achieving the agency mission and well aligned with agency functions. These results are encouraging and provide the groundwork for a field wide movement to support a host of data-driven policing approaches.

However, there are other results that indicate much work still needs to be done to bring about an integrated approach within police organizations to make crime analysis an important part of how patrol operates. The survey responses suggest that few patrol officers make use of crime analysis or have contact with crime analysis personnel, agencies typically have no feedback mechanism for the impact of crime analysis, and analysts infrequently make use of opportunities (e.g., roll call briefings or ride-alongs) to better understand the operations and culture of patrol.

It is apparent from these results and the research literature discussed in the previous section that there is a need for greater attention and assistance for police agencies to integrate crime analysis into their operations. This guidebook seeks to contribute to this endeavor.

Guidebook Themes

Because this guidebook's primary purpose is to take the results of the COPS Office funded research project and translate them into a succinct practical guide for police agencies who are seeking to more fully integrate crime analysis into their day-to-day patrol operations, it does not simply focus on improving the crime analysis capacity of an agency, but presents recommendations and considerations for an organizational approach for crime analysis integration. From the literature reviewed and the research that was conducted as a precursor to and preparation for this guidebook, three critical themes emerge and help to organize the rest of the guidebook.

The first theme, discussed in Section 2, concerns general issues and potential barriers for the integration of crime analysis that should be considered and examined within each agency that is attempting to implement crime analysis. That is, each agency's organizational structure and culture, as well as other issues, dictate how crime analysis can be integrated into the agency. The discussion of this theme will explore how leadership, accountability, the purpose of analysis, the different audiences of crime analysis products, and policies and procedures for crime analysis facilitate the integration of crime analysis into patrol.

The second and most practical theme, discussed in Section 3, is instruction for developing crime analysis products, and provides illustrations of products. More specifically, the section outlines key characteristics and standardized content for crime analysis products generally, and then illustrates concepts introduced in Section 2 with 12 specific product examples.

The third and final theme of the guide, discussed in Section 4, is the need for an implementation framework for integrating crime analysis into patrol. Recommendations are provided based on the focus and working group discussions as well as a model developed by one of the guidebook's authors through practiced-based research.¹⁷

Finally, Section 5 contains conclusions from the guidebook and provides a discussion of the future implications of the considerations and recommendations made in this guidebook. It also makes some suggestions for future research that seeks to further hone these themes.

SECTION 2: General Issues and Potential Barriers for Crime Analysis Integration

The discussion of this first theme explores how leadership, accountability, the purpose and audiences of crime analysis products, as well as policies and procedures for crime analysis facilitate the integration of crime analysis. What follows is a discussion of each of these considerations. It should be noted that for each agency seeking to integrate crime analysis, these issues can play out differently and should be examined based on the organizational culture and capacity of each agency so that tailored solutions are implemented.

Leading the Integration of Crime Analysis

One of the most striking and important findings from this research is that leadership plays a crucial role in the integration of crime analysis into a police agency. In the focus group and working group discussions, leadership was discussed as much more than the ability of the individuals within the agency to introduce crime analysis to the agency and guide its adoption. The groups emphasized that the leadership required to integrate crime analysis, as with any major change in an agency, must be based in the highest rank within the agency. That is, in order for crime analysis to be fully and effectively integrated, the chief executive of the agency must be the leader and champion of crime analysis, focusing on four critical areas: 1) demonstrating and demanding value, 2) linking the priority of analysis to the organization's mission, 3) having the right people in the right places, and 4) prioritizing technology and data quality.

Leadership has been described as a process of social influence where one person enlists the help and support of others in the accomplishment of a common task.¹⁸ For most strategies implemented in any size police organization, leadership must continually recognize and articulate the value and importance of the strategy. The leader, by definition, is the person out front showing what is most valuable to the agency. Traditionally, police leaders have emphasized the safety of the officers and the public, a quick response to emergencies and crime victims, prevention and enforcement efforts, and exhibiting equitable and reasonable treatment to all. This applies to integrating crime analysis as well. To be integral, the guiding principles of a police agency should also be the guiding principles of the crime analysis effort. The agency's leadership should have a basic outward knowledge of how information and analysis can be used and should be able to illustrate how it is of value. The leadership has to constantly reinforce the importance and value of crime analysis, especially because it will take some time to fully integrate and change people's attitudes and behaviors (i.e., it is not just creating and disseminating a new weekly report, but a new way of doing business). In other words, its adoption and use in everyday operations must not be a choice, but a way of doing things.

One way to do this is linking the priority of analysis to the organization's mission, which by definition is the integration of analysis into the operations of the agency. It is the leader who must make sure this occurs. Experienced leaders know that to achieve success, it takes time and the combined efforts of many people working together and making decisions to accomplish the mission. The agency mission should guide the actions of the agency's leaders, spell out its overall goals, provide a sense of direction, and direct decision-making. The mission provides leadership with the framework or context within which the agency's strategies and activities are formulated. Two examples of missions linked with analysis are:

- Mission: Address hotspot areas and problem places/addresses; Analysis: Identify the areas, places, and addresses, understand the underlying causes of crime, determine when and where responses should be employed, and evaluate the effectiveness of the strategies used.
- Mission: Target repeat offenders; Analysis: Prioritize and identify the repeat offenders and evaluate the strategy's overall impact on crime.

Another way to integrate crime analysis is for leaders to identify key personnel with both formal and informal legitimacy (e.g., rank and loyalty, respectively) in the agency to be involved in the planning, designing, and adapting of crime analysis for the patrol mission. In the focus groups with agencies, numerous examples emerged of influential sergeants and lieutenants being drawn into the crime analysis process and then later assuming leadership roles in advancing the integration of analysis. For example, in the Port St. Lucie (Florida) Police Department, a sergeant with a master's degree in criminology and criminal justice became integral to crime analysis integration through his work on a variety of research and grants. When he was promoted to lieutenant, he became the supervisor of the crime analysis unit and even after being transferred from patrol to narcotics and then to criminal investigations, the crime analysis unit has remained under his supervision because of his unique knowledge and experience. Even further, our research suggests that a team of creative and self-motivated people who understand and believe in the integration of crime analysis are best suited to anticipate the needs of the agency, the community, and the patrol effort. For crime analysis in particular, these individuals would best be a balance of sworn and civilian personnel.

Because crime analysis is dependent on technology for data mining and storage, and tabular and geographic information systems, as well as statistical, presentation, and word processing programs, another critical issue is that police leaders prioritize expenditures for hardware and software that permit the collection and examination of data and the dissemination of analysis products. In addition, an agency's leadership needs to be attentive to general trends in technology for data and crime analysis, and make sure the crime analysis unit is exploring the feasibility of implementing new technologies.

However, it is not only funding and acquisition of technology that is important. To facilitate better analysis, it is also necessary that leaders ensure that data entry procedures are consistently applied and enforced and that data are available to analysts in a timely manner. The phenomenon of unreliable and ineffective data is only too common in police agencies. Even if the technology is there, if no policies are written or procedures enforced, the data on which analysis can be based will be worthless.

Leadership represents a crucial determinant of police organizational efficacy,¹⁹ and its importance in the area of crime analysis is no exception. Bringing about the integration of crime analysis is going to take leadership from the very highest levels of the agency. While grassroots movements within agencies (e.g., among line officers and crime analysis personnel) to integrate crime analysis into police practice can be important to advancing crime analysis, the commitment and leadership from the agency executive team is essential to integrating it into agency operations, particularly patrol. Police leaders need to actively cultivate the agency environment to support the active use of crime analysis and become champions of crime analysis in a number of the critical areas as discussed previously.

Importance of Accountability

An important consideration in leadership is ensuring that crime analysis is integrated systematically and consistently—this occurs through accountability processes. More generally, accountability for crime reduction in policing involves laying out a strategy, creating expectations, and providing resources for accomplishing that strategy, ensuring the work is done, and evaluating effectiveness.

Based on the focus and working group discussions, accountability was noted as the primary barrier to an agency’s systematic integration and use of crime analysis. Granted, personnel here and there may “choose” to use crime analysis, but to get everyone to use it consistently they must be held accountable for using it. Just as agencies have to make sure officers clean and upkeep their uniforms and vehicles, they also have to make sure personnel use crime analysis. The “use” of crime analysis by patrol can take several forms. For example, in some cases line officers may use the crime analysis products directly and base their patrol strategy on patterns revealed in these products. However, in other cases, a supervisor may use a crime analysis product to develop a strategy for patrol officers to follow for a particular shift. Alternatively, a mixed approach of a supervisor developing a preliminary strategy that is then refined with input from the line officers is another way to make “use” of crime analysis.

The participants noted that for the chief or sheriff to say that crime analysis is important or to simply provide analysis products to patrol is not enough to integrate crime analysis into day-to-day operations. Police departments, and more specifically their patrol divisions, have been able to operate without crime analysis in the past, so it will take more than a superficial endorsement from the command staff and making products available for it to be adopted. It is not realistic to expect individual officers, supervisors, and managers to be “inspired” to use it just because it is available. In addition, accountability is inherently linked to the quality of the crime analysis products that are used. Part of accountability is having expectations that must be fulfilled, but sworn personnel can’t be asked to change and improve how they implement crime reduction strategies based on analysis that is not relevant or actionable.

Some of the focus and working group participants pointed out the significance of CompStat in creating a springboard for the advancement of crime analysis in an agency. Over the last 15 years, the CompStat model has diffused quickly within American police agencies and has become a widely embraced management model.²⁰ It is a process that seeks to synthesize analysis of crime and disorder data, strategic problem solving, and a clear accountability structure.²¹ The focus and working group participants felt

that CompStat has created positive momentum for crime analysis integration and accountability, but that improvements to its current practices must be made. For example, they noted that accountability must occur at multiple levels within the organization simultaneously and that meetings focused on crime reduction accountability should occur daily, weekly, and monthly to ensure that the analysis is being acted upon consistently by all ranks in the agency. These issues are discussed more in depth in Section 4, Implementation Framework.

Purposes of Crime Analysis Products

When integrating crime analysis, it is important to consider the crime analysis needs of an agency and its divisions as well as distinguish among the different types of crime analysis products that can be useful. This is essential because with the wealth of data and information that can be provided, crime analysis products must be focused and prioritized so that police personnel are not overwhelmed and/or provided products that are not relevant to their daily activities and responsibilities. From experience and the results of the focus and working groups with police practitioners, two categories of crime analysis products have emerged according to purpose. They are *informational* products that facilitate situational awareness and *analytical* products that direct crime reduction strategies.

Informational Products for Situational Awareness

Information refers to knowledge that is communicated about a particular fact or circumstance. In the crime analysis context, this refers to products that simply provide details about individual incidents (e.g., crime, calls for service, arrests, accidents), such as where, when, and how, or aggregate counts of incidents. Examples of informational products include a list of calls at a single address over several days, a list or map of parolees living in a particular area, or the counts of Part I crime types by geographic areas for one year.

Informational products provide patrol personnel facts for the purpose of providing situational awareness, which is the development of perceptions and understanding of the larger environment in which a person works. That is, informational products provide patrol personnel a context for their work environment, but do not necessarily elicit specific crime reduction strategies. For example, an informational product would be a list or map of all registered sexual offenders in a city. The product, updated and provided to officers, supervisors, and commanders on a daily basis, provides situational awareness by informing everyone where registered sex offenders live, but it does not direct specific responses because the information has not been filtered or prioritized.

Analytical Products for Directing Crime Reduction Strategies

Analytical products, on the other hand, are developed by analyzing the essential characteristics of data and making conclusions about the relationships that exist among the facts. Analytical products distinguish and prioritize the elements of individual crimes or the relationships of clusters of crime and determine whether potential relationships exist with the purpose of directing crime reduction strategies. Thus, they are “action-oriented” in that analysis is not required by the user of the product, but has already been done.

One example is an analytical product that links six residential burglaries based on the following facts: entry is made through the rear slider and the crimes occur in a two block area of duplexes, during the day over several days. This product directs patrol officers to the two block area during the day to make field contacts, to disperse crime prevention flyers to residents in the two block area, and/or to dispatch undercover crime suppression units in that area during the time of the pattern. Another example is a list of registered sex offenders in which the offenders are prioritized by their status and type of crime. This product directs responses (e.g., house checks) to the worst and/or the most current registered offenders.

Contrasting Informational and Analytical Products

Although it may appear that informational and analytical products are similar because the data on which they are based are the same, the important differentiation is the purpose of the product itself, which influences the creation and final content. Yet, the systematic use of both informational and analytical products is important for police agencies to be effective in crime reduction. Officers, sergeants, and commanders need information to help them understand the environment in which they work as well as analysis to prioritize and direct specific crime reduction strategies. Table 1 on page 20 contrasts how similar data can be presented differently for informational and analytical purposes.

Importantly, not only do informational and analytical products have different purposes, they are typically created differently. Although this is not an exclusive difference, informational products are typically automated because they contain information directly from a database (e.g., all prison releases, counts of Part I crime). Analytical products, on the other hand, are typically produced by analysts who examine the data and identify relationships (e.g., a group of robberies that are linked by suspect description over several days, not all robberies occurring over those days). Granted, some analytical products can be automated, but analytical decisions are made before automation to distinguish and prioritize the information.

Table 1. Crime Analysis Product Purpose Examples

Type of Data	Informational Product	Analytical Product
Known offender data	Map of all known offenders in the city	A residential burglary crime pattern that includes the names and addresses of two known residential burglary offenders living in an area where a residential burglary pattern is occurring
Calls for service data at parks	List of all calls for service at all parks in the city	Selected parks that have had four or more disorder related calls for service in the last two weeks
Crime data	Table of Part I crime counts for district and the entire city for the current month and the same month last year	A line chart of street robbery counts by month with a linear trend line and percent change showing a 10% increase over 12 months

Audiences of Crime Analysis Products

In developing effective crime analysis products, it is also important to differentiate among the audiences or users of the products based on their roles in crime reduction. In this guidebook, audiences are distinguished by their job responsibilities within the organization instead of by rank, since different agencies assign responsibilities to ranks in different ways. Thus, the general terms that are used here include line-level officers (e.g., officers, corporals), first-line supervisors (e.g., corporals, sergeants), managers (e.g., lieutenants, and in some cases captains), and commanders (e.g., captains, majors, deputy chiefs, chiefs).

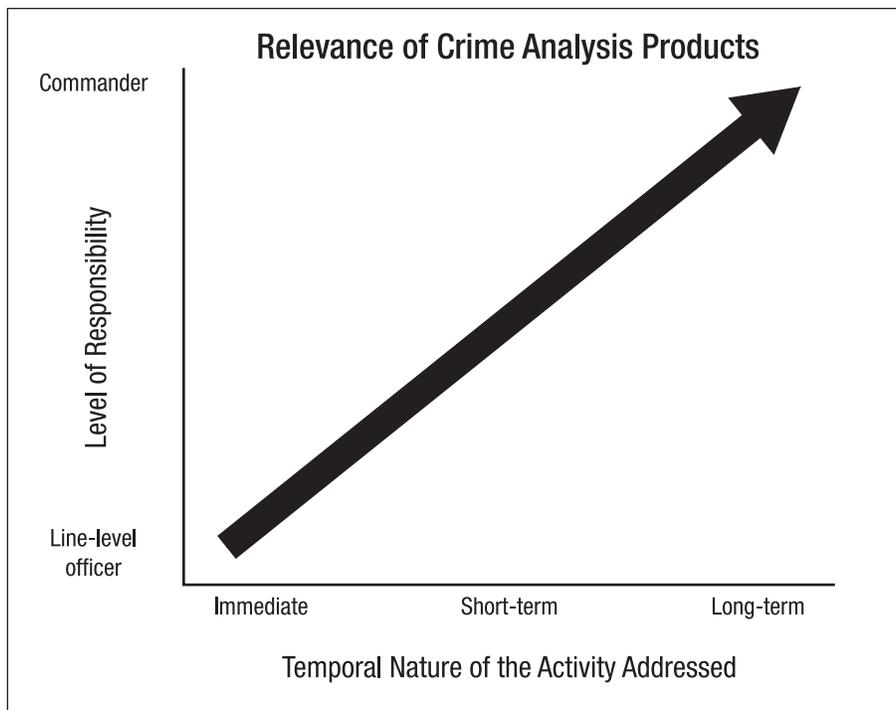
The previous discussion distinguished the purpose of crime analysis products (i.e., situational awareness and crime reduction), but even within each of these two categories different types of crime analysis products are relevant for different audiences within a police agency. That is, informational products that facilitate the situational awareness for line-level officers are likely to focus on individual incidents and may include lists of sex offenders, recent released prisoners, and lists of calls at an individual address. In contrast, informational products that facilitate situational awareness for police managers and commanders are likely to focus on aggregate information such as the overall counts of crime by type and geographic area.

Similarly, analytical products that direct crime reduction strategies for line-level officers and first-line supervisors are those designed to elicit immediate action and may include patterns of crime occurring in specific geographic areas in the past few days or weeks. Managers' and commanders' analytical products are likely to address more long-term action, such as whether crimes are increasing and decreasing over time, or an examination of parks, bars, or hotels where a disproportionate amount of activity is happening so that the problem solving process can be initiated.

The easiest way to think about the various audiences of crime analysis products is to think both about the responsibility and level of the person for whom the product is being developed and the temporal nature of the activity they are tasked with addressing. Although there is overlap among levels, Figure 6 illustrates the general relationship of level to temporal nature of activity with lower level personnel primarily dealing with activity on a smaller scale in the shorter term and higher level personnel dealing with activity on a larger scale in the longer term.

Thus, it is important to distinguish and develop both informational and analytical products appropriately so that they serve a specific purpose and temporal nature of activity as well as are relevant to a particular audience. Lengthy discussions in the focus and working groups as well as observations in police agencies support making these distinctions when seeking to integrate crime analysis into patrol.

Figure 6. Temporal Nature of Crime Analysis Products by Responsibility



Developing Policies and Procedures for Crime Analysis

As with many areas in policing where efforts are being made to institutionalize specific processes and practices, the integration of crime analysis also requires a set of policies and procedures that outline the agency's expectations and guide integration. Agencies need to develop policies on the use of crime analysis and provide guidance for how crime analysis is to be produced as well.

At the broadest level, such policies would reflect agency priorities, such as focused and proactive hot spots policing, prediction or forecasting of long-term trends, emphasis on chronic high risk offenders, reduction of gun violence, measuring the effectiveness of problem solving, community partnerships, crime prevention or saturation patrol. More specifically, these policies would outline a close relationship between the need for a central repository of current and accurate data and the crime analysis process. In addition, the crime analysis function would be designated as the central location for an agency's analysis products in order to avoid potential conflicts among departments or special units that produce their own sets of analysis results. Importantly, in the focus group discussions, examples arose in which there were attempts by non-crime analysis personnel to analyze data in their own way (often using unsound techniques and resulting in inaccurate results) to debunk results produced by crime analysts that did not support their objectives or painted them in a bad light. Specific policies on the crime analysis function should address these potential conflicts.

Finally, both policies and established procedures for crime analysis integration would illustrate the purpose and audiences of specific crime analysis products in order to ensure the appropriate products are created and distributed to the appropriate personnel. Policies would also clearly articulate the responsibility of agency management to reinforce the use of analytical products for problem solving and would contain specific information about how products would be disseminated, electronically stored, and queried for future reference. Consequently, for crime analysis to be integrated, as with any operational practice within a police agency, its policies and procedures must be integrated into the organizational culture through training, use, and accountability.

SECTION 3: Crime Analysis Products and Examples

This section of the guide provides practical guidance for the development of crime analysis products by outlining key characteristics and standardized content for crime analysis products as well as illustrating specific product examples based on the purposes, audiences, and temporal nature of activity discussed throughout the guide.

Key Characteristics of Effective Crime Analysis Products

For crime analysis products to be useful they need to be “actionable,” in the sense that patrol personnel can use them to guide their activities. Crime analysis products should help patrol be more effective. Over time, patrol will get better at using crime analysis products, and developing responses and assigning officers based on these products. In order to integrate crime analysis into patrol, the products that both facilitate situational awareness and crime reduction strategies should be developed with a number of general considerations in mind, including:

Relevance: As discussed in Section 2, there are a variety of different products that can be developed for patrol. Each product should be developed with consideration of the audience (line-level, first-line supervisors, managers, and commanders), the temporal nature of activity addressed (immediate, short-term, and long-term), and the purpose (situational awareness and crime reduction strategies).

Simplicity: The information conveyed in each product should be prepared using simple language and clear formatting. Lengthy paragraphs and discussions of findings, or too much information on a single page, should be avoided so that the product can be absorbed fairly easily and used in the field effectively. Also, using complicated statistical methods when simple ones will suffice may result in a confusing product that will not be useful—or used.

Consistency: The format and content of a product should be similar across shifts and geographic areas so that personnel at the same rank who are reassigned to a different shift or area receive similar products and do not have to re-familiarize themselves with crime analysis products upon each organizational move.

Automation: Those products that are nearly identical each day, week, or month and, once created, require little review by an analyst should be automated with the use of technology so time is saved for products requiring more in depth review by analysts. Dissemination of information should also be automated whenever appropriate, whether through email or an intranet site.

Twelve Examples of Crime Analysis Products

Twelve examples are provided here that illustrate both informational and analytical products created and used by police agencies who participated in this research project from around the United States. These tangible examples provide clarity for agencies on the types of products they can begin to adapt to bring them closer to an integrated approach to crime analysis. The examples are broken down by purpose, temporal nature of activity, and by audience.

Although products could be developed for each audience discussed in the guidebook, for the sake of simplicity and brevity, only two types of audiences are presented in these examples. Line-level officers and first-line supervisors are referred to as “operational personnel” and unit, section, and division managers and commanders are referred to as “management personnel.” As noted previously, these classifications and categories are simplified since police agencies vary in how they assign responsibility to rank.

Thus, the following is an overview of the examples provided:

Situational Awareness

Immediate

1. Operational personnel
2. Management personnel

Short-Term

3. Operational personnel
4. Management personnel

Long-Term

5. Operational personnel
6. Management personnel

Crime Reduction

Immediate

7. Operational personnel
8. Management personnel

Short-Term

9. Operational personnel
10. Management personnel

Long-Term

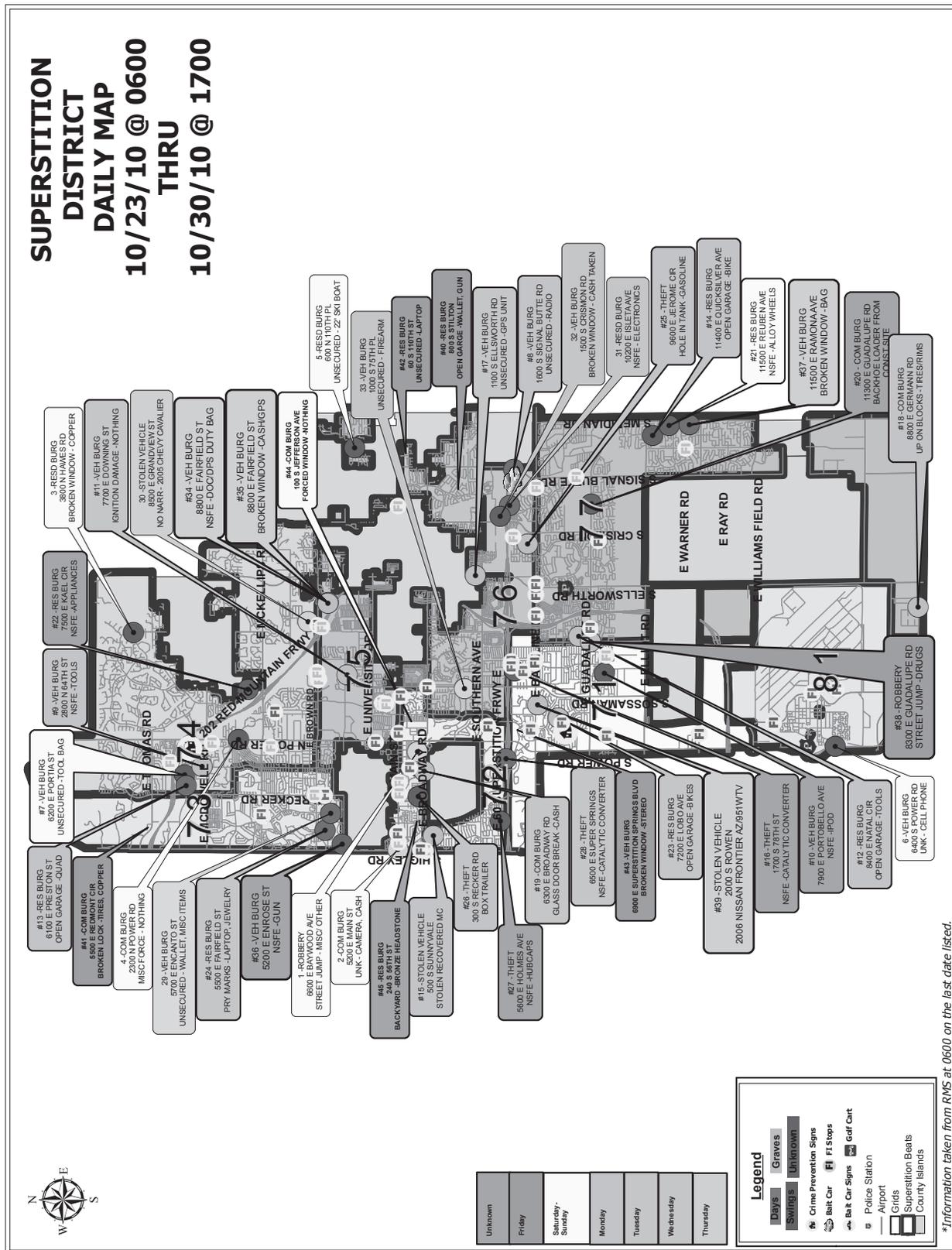
11. Operational personnel
12. Management personnel

The purpose of this section is to provide real examples for each of the purposes, audiences, and temporal nature of activity that is discussed in this guide in order to show those looking to implement crime analysis what such products might look like. In no way is this an exhaustive list of the types of products that could be produced, but they illustrate the wide range of possibilities that can be developed. Notably, these products are currently being used in police agencies and represent both common as well as innovative crime analysis products.

Example 1. Situational Awareness of Immediate Activity for Operational Personnel

Description: Figure 7 on page 25 shows a map of the general locations of all crimes occurring during a one-week period across one of four police districts and lists certain characteristics about each crime (e.g., type of crime, record number, address, day of the week, shift, and property taken). The information in the product accumulates daily and is used to inform officers about all the crimes that have occurred over the last week as they may have not been working in the area, on the day, or on the shift when the crime occurred.

Figure 7. Daily Single Symbol Map of Crime Incidents



Source: Mesa (Arizona) Police Department, November 2010

Considerations: Although the format of this product may be distinct to the Mesa (Arizona) Police Department, the information provided (e.g., complete list of incidents) is commonly disseminated in police agencies. Typically, these types of products can be automated when they are static (i.e., produced once a week), or the information can be provided in a dynamic way (i.e., each time the map is accessed, the most recent information is presented) through an interactive crime mapping website. In either case, this is an informational product because it does not indicate any relationships or patterns among the crimes, but simply provides data in a clear, understandable way, and the users must determine any patterns or relationships among the incidents themselves.

Example 2. Situational Awareness of Immediate Activity for Management Personnel

Description: This report, shown in Figure 8, is a list of robberies (note that only part of the report is shown here) that have occurred on a particular day with some of the details of the crimes to inform managers and commanders, since they may not be working at the time or aware of the reports being taken by patrol.

Considerations: Although this particular report is not automated, many police departments do automate similar types of reports that list all of the most recent crimes or other activity that have occurred within a particular time period. This is an informational product because it does not indicate any relationships or patterns among the crimes, and the user must review the information and identify any relationships themselves.

Figure 8. Daily Robbery Incident Summary



DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT
FUSION CENTER
ROBBERY SUMMARY
(214) 671-3482
dallas.fusion@dpd.ci.dallas.tx.us



RESTRICTED FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT USE ONLY

July 13, 2009

July 10, 2009

327 VENDOR, ICE CREAM, l/m/58, 10835 Sunnydale Dr, 7/10/09, 7:55 pm. 201620W, SE Investigations. Susp: Juvenile, B/M/13/5'9"/1'30, hands/feet. **SUSPECT APPROACHED RP AND TOOK PROPERTY BY FORCE.**

336 ELECTRONICS, Metro PCS, 8470 Lake June Rd, 7/10/09, 8:00 pm. 0201638W, CAPERS. Susp: B/M/22/5'11"/200, blue steel revolver. **SUSPECT ENTERED BUSINESS, POSED AS CUSTOMER, DISPLAYED WEAPON AND DEMANDED PROPERTY.**

Source: Dallas (Texas) Police Department, July 2009

Example 3. Situational Awareness of Short-Term Activity for Operational Personnel

Description: The example of a list and map of arsons over a 28-day period, shown in Figure 9 on page 28, is considered short-term. The report depicts a list of cases in table form, a map that locates each of the arsons, and cross tab table that highlights the day and time the arsons occurred. The information presented allows a wide range of people to look at individual incidents and where they have happened, to be informed generally of recent activity. It is an informational product because it is simply illustrating summary information of all the arsons occurring in a particular area within a particular time period and does not indicate any relationships among the incidents.

Considerations: As with Example #1, this report is static; but the same information could be created through a more dynamic and interactive mapping program (i.e., officers can query a particular crime for a particular time period).

Example 4. Situational Awareness of Short-Term Activity for Management Personnel

Description: This example shown in Figure 10 on page 29, contains the counts of incidents by the most recent 4-week period compared to the 4-week period immediately preceding it, the count of arrests from January 1 to the end of the current 4-week period for the current year and the previous year, and the percent change between time periods. The table shown here provides descriptive information for crime types in the Hollywood area, so that commanders and managers can monitor activity in their areas.

Considerations: This product is categorized as informational and short-term because it focuses on providing aggregate counts of four week periods. However, it could also be considered long-term because it compares year-to-date counts as well. This type of product is produced by police agencies in many different ways (e.g., comparing months, individual weeks), but the general idea is the same. Once again, this is an informational product because it does not provide conclusions that lead to specific crime reduction strategies, but provides an overview of general aggregated data. Additional analysis would be required to guide any specific crime reduction strategies.

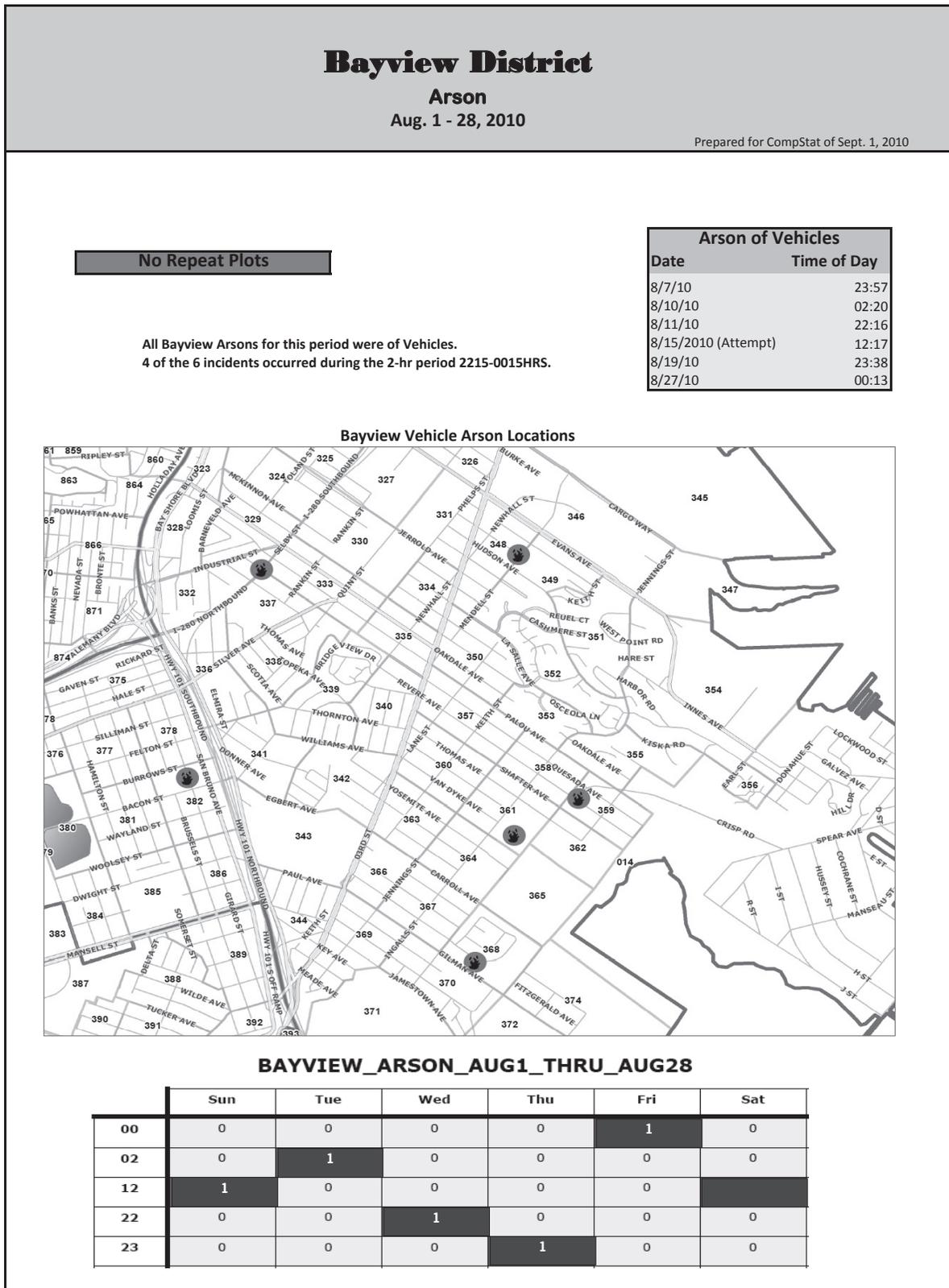
Example 5. Situational Awareness of Long-Term Activity for Operational Personnel

Description: Figure 11 on page 30 is a screen shot of an interactive mapping website; however, instead of depicting incidents as individual points, it maps the concentration of crime incidents (i.e., density map). It is relevant for those who examine crime on a broader geographic scale over a longer period of time.

Considerations: This is an informational product because it does not provide other characteristics of the concentrations of crime (time of day, day of week, MO), and it does not indicate why these concentrations are occurring. However, the following are some, but not all, of the issues that should be considered when using density mapping:²²

- Because density maps show crime locations as a continuous surface, they may give the impression that crimes have occurred in places where they actually have not occurred. In other words, the shading approximates areas that have high concentrations of crime, not the exact number and location of the crimes.

Figure 9. 28-Day Arson Report



Source: San Francisco (California) Police Department, September 2010

Figure 10. Monday Aggregate Crime Report



COMPSTAT
Hollywood Area Profile
06/07/09 - 07/04/09



AREA	COMMANDING OFFICER:				PATROL DIVISION						
	Beatrice M. Girmala CAPT-III September 17, 2008 April 1, 2008 July 22, 1985 190.8				Byford Whittingham CAPT-I May 10, 2009 May 10, 2009 May 02, 1988						
CRIME	COMMANDING OFFICER:				COMMANDING OFFICER:						
	Rank: September 17, 2008 Date Assigned Area: April 1, 2008 LAPD Appointment Date: July 22, 1985 2009 Part I Crimes per 10000: 190.8				Rank: May 10, 2009 Date Assigned Area: May 10, 2009 LAPD Appointment Date: May 02, 1988						
CRIME STATISTICS for week ending 07/04/09											
VIOLENT CRIMES	06/07/09 TO 07/04/09		05/10/09 TO 06/06/09		04/12/09 TO 05/09/09		YTD 2009		YTD 2007		
	Count	% Change	Count	% Change	Count	% Change	Count	% Change	Count	% Change	
HOMICIDE	2	N.C.*	0	N.C.*	0	N.C.*	4	33%	4	-43%	
RAPE	2	-33%	3	-33%	2	50%	16	-24%	21	-24%	
ROBBERY	48	-8%	52	-8%	43	21%	351	13%	400	-12%	
AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS	40	-9%	44	-9%	37	19%	253	0%	321	-21%	
TOTAL VIOLENT	92	-7%	99	-7%	82	21%	624	6%	749	-17%	
PROPERTY CRIMES											
PROPERTY CRIMES	06/07/09 TO 07/04/09		05/10/09 TO 06/06/09		04/12/09 TO 05/09/09		YTD 2009		YTD 2007		
	Count	% Change	Count	% Change	Count	% Change	Count	% Change	Count	% Change	
BURGLARY	43	-34%	65	-34%	50	30%	336	21%	379	-11%	
GTA	52	4%	50	4%	59	-15%	342	-13%	487	-30%	
BTFV	89	-25%	119	-25%	113	5%	748	0%	883	-15%	
PERSONAL/OTHER THEFT	107	-18%	131	-18%	108	21%	756	4%	723	5%	
TOTAL PROPERTY	291	-20%	365	-20%	330	11%	2182	2%	2472	-12%	
TOTAL PART I	383	-17%	464	-17%	412	13%	2806	3%	3221	-13%	
Child/Spousal Abuse (Part I & II)*	36	29%	28	29%	37	-24%	231	8%	234	-1%	
SHOTS FIRED	4	-20%	5	-20%	4	25%	27	-33%	71	-62%	
SHOOTING VICTIMS	2	N.C.*	0	N.C.*	1	-100%	7	-59%	23	-70%	
ARREST STATISTICS for week ending 07/04/09											
ARRESTS	06/07/09 TO 07/04/09		05/10/09 TO 06/06/09		04/12/09 TO 05/09/09		YTD 2009		YTD 2007		
	Count	% Change	Count	% Change	Count	% Change	Count	% Change	Count	% Change	
HOMICIDE	5	N.C.*	0	N.C.*	0	N.C.*	9	200%	9	80%	
RAPE	0	N.C.*	0	N.C.*	1	-100%	6	20%	6	50%	
ROBBERY	18	100%	9	100%	7	29%	109	2%	134	-19%	
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT**	26	-10%	29	-10%	30	-3%	205	6%	205	242	-15%
BURGLARY	9	-25%	12	-25%	13	-8%	69	5%	69	73	-5%
LARCENY	37	12%	33	12%	30	10%	209	195	209	181	15%
AUTO THEFT	7	40%	5	40%	2	150%	45	-8%	45	48	-6%
TOTAL VIOLENT	49	29%	38	29%	38	0%	329	6%	329	385	-15%
TOTAL PART I	102	16%	88	16%	83	6%	652	6%	687	-5%	
TOTAL ALL ARRESTS	1152	9%	1058	9%	982	8%	7203	6%	6722	7%	

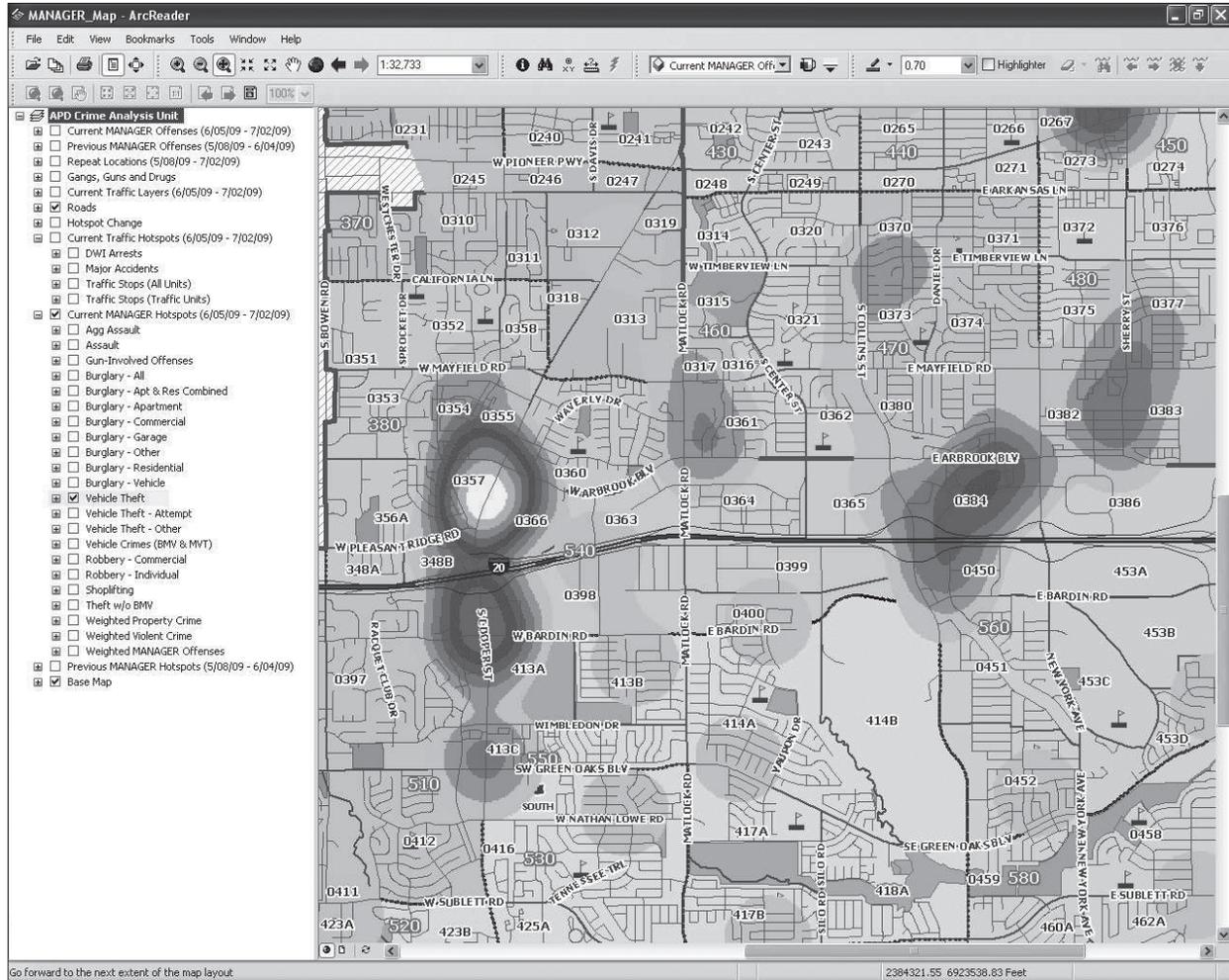
*Part II Child/Spousal Abuse Simple Assaults not included in Part I Aggravated Assaults above to comply with the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting guidelines.
 **Statistics include domestic violence.
 N.C. - Not Calculable

Statistics are based on the date the crime or arrest occurred.

Source: Los Angeles (California) Police Department, July 2009

- The legends can be confusing because labels such as “low density,” “medium density,” and “high density” do not indicate the numeric values of concentration (i.e., exact ranges the colors represent).

Figure 11. Interactive Density Map



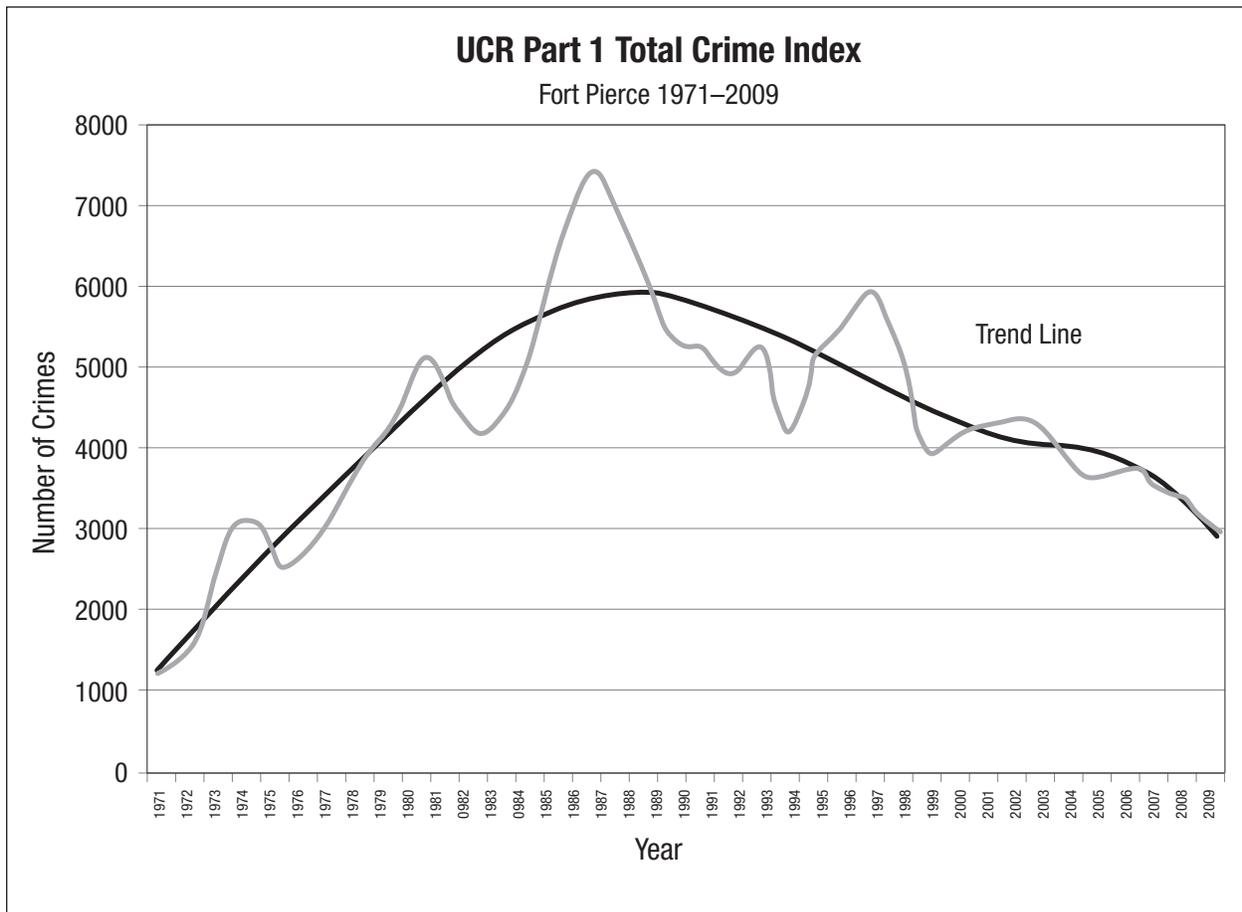
Source: Arlington (Texas) Police Department, November 2010

Example 6. Situational Awareness of Long-Term Activity for Management Personnel

Description: The example in Figure 12 on page 31 shows the aggregate counts of Part I crime over 38 years with a curvilinear trend line. It provides managers and commanders an idea of the increases and decreases of Part I crime over a long period of time.

Considerations: Similar products are commonly produced to provide managers and commanders as well as others (e.g., citizens, government officials, officers) general information about crime in a particular jurisdiction. Other information is often illustrated in a similar way, such as Part I crime rate (i.e., crimes per 100,000 persons), arrest rate, and clearance rates. However, it is not an analysis product because it does not seek to explain how or why these changes came about, it just displays them.

Figure 12. Long-Term UCR Crime Trend Chart



Source: Fort Pierce (Florida) Police Department, www.fppd.org/crime_statistics.php, Accessed November 2010

Example 7. Crime Reduction: Analysis of Immediate Activity for Operational Personnel

Description: The Daily Mission report shown in Figure 13 on page 32 is handed out at daily briefings for each shift in the Mesa (Arizona) Police Department. It provides analysis results of current activity and patterns that have been developed through a collaboration of operational personnel, managers, and crime analysts. It instructs patrol officers and sergeants when, where, and how to engage in specific crime reduction strategies, in addition to answering calls.

Considerations: Note that analysis results in the product come from immediate, short-term, and long-term analysis. This product is classified as an immediate analytical product because it is used and updated on a daily basis for each shift to guide immediate crime reduction strategies.

Figure 13. Daily Mission Report

	<p>RED MOUNTAIN DAILY MISSION</p> <p>Updated on 10/28/2010</p>	 <p>GRAVEYARDS: Occurring in neighborhoods in Beats 51 along Lindsay Rd. Beat 53, 55 and 57 along University. Beats 55 and 56 along Gilbert Rd. Beat 59 along Downing (800 N) and Higley. Vehicle burglaries also occurring along Broadway District wide. Extra Patrol in Neighborhoods, apartment complex parking lots and area businesses.</p> <p>Stolen Vehicles: Occurring in Neighborhoods in Beat 55 between 8th St to Main St. and Harris to 22nd St. Extra Patrol in Neighborhoods in Beat 53 and 54 along Home and Stapley.</p> <p>Robberies: Extra patrol along major streets, FI any suspicious persons or vehicles in these areas. Increase patrol in S/W portion of district beats 53, 54, 55, and 56.</p>	<p>Thefts: Occurring in Beats 53, 54, 55, 56. Conduct business checks at the following Circle K locations: 809 E. Southern, 3550 E. Broadway, 1160 E. University, 1203 E. Southern. Chevron: 808 E. McKellips. Wal-Mart 1955 S. Stapley, and 4505 E. McKellips.</p> <p>Commercial Burglaries: Extra patrol along all major streets and industrial areas. FI any suspicious persons or vehicle in area. There have been 2 in Beat 59. One along Main St and one along Broadway.</p> <p>Extra patrol at all Mesa Public Schools. There have been several vending machines broken into.</p> <p><u>Graves Mission Map</u></p>	<p>DAYS: TARGET ENFORCEMENT AREAS</p> <p>Residential Burglaries: Occurring in Residential Neighborhoods in Beats 53 and 54 along Stapley. Beats 55 between Hill St and Gilbert Rd. Beats 55 and 57 along University. FI all suspicious person(s) or vehicle(s). Foot patrols and Citizen Contacts! Extra patrol along Home in Beat 54 (Dobson District Beat 18 has had residential burglaries reported)</p> <p>Shoplifts/Theft: Business Checks at these locations should be done daily Friday through the weekend and as time permits the rest of the week: Beat 52-Walmart at Greenfield and McKellips, Beat 54-Walmart at Stapley and Baseline, Beat 56-Target at Gilbert Rd and Southern, Beat 58-Home Depot at Val Vista and Broadway, Beat 59-Walmart at Greenfield and Baseline. Increase business checks at the following Circle K locations: 809 E. Southern, 1160 E. University, 1210 S. Higley, 2760 E. Baseline, 2011 E. McKellips and 1953 E. Southern.</p>
<p>Vehicle Burglaries: Occurring in Neighborhoods in Beats 56 and 58 between U.S. 60 and Baseline Rd. Extra Patrol in Neighborhoods, apartment complex parking lots and area businesses area parking lots.</p> <p>Robbery: Extra patrol along major streets, FI any suspicious persons or vehicles in these areas. (Focus along Broadway, Stapley, Harris and Gilbert Rd. Increase patrol in of Reed park and S/W portion of district beats 53, 54, 55, and 56.</p> <p>Stolen Vehicles: Extra Patrol Beat 53 and 54 along Home. Extra Patrol in Neighborhoods, apartment complex parking lots and area businesses area parking lots.</p>	<p>SWINGS:</p> <p>Robberies: Extra patrol along major streets, FI any suspicious persons or vehicles in these areas. Increase patrol in S/W portion of the district (Beats 53, 54, 55 and 56). Swing Shift has had 3 robberies reported in the last week.</p> <p>Residential Burglaries: Occurring in Residential Neighborhoods along University, in Beats 55 and 56 along Gilbert Rd and Beats 56, 58, and 59 between Southern and U.S. 60. FI all suspicious person(s) or vehicle(s). Foot patrols and Citizen Contacts! Extra patrol along Home in Beat 54 (Dobson District Beat 18 has had residential burglaries reported)</p> <p>Commercial Burglaries: Extra patrol along all major streets and industrial areas. FI any suspicious persons or vehicle in area.</p> <p><u>Red.Mtn Swings & Shift Information- Click Here</u></p>			
<p>Days Mission Map</p> <p>Shoplifts/Theft: Business Checks at these locations: Beat 52-Walmart at Greenfield and McKellips, Beat 54-Walmart at Stapley and Baseline, Beat 56-Target at Gilbert Rd and Southern, Beat 58-Home Depot at Val Vista and Broadway, Beat 59-Walmart at Greenfield and Baseline. Increase business checks at the following Circle K locations: 809 E. Southern, 1160 E. University, 1210 S. Higley, 2760 E. Baseline, 2011 E. McKellips and 1953 E. Southern.</p> <p>Extra patrol at all Mesa Public Schools. There have been several vending machines broken into.</p> <p>Vehicle Burglaries: Occurring in Neighborhoods in Beats 53 and 54 along Home. Extra Patrol in neighborhoods, apartment complexes and business parking lots in these areas.</p> <p>Stolen Vehicles: Extra Patrol Beat 53 and 54 along Home. Extra Patrol in Neighborhoods, apartment complex parking lots and area businesses area parking lots.</p>	<p>RESOURCE HYPERLINKS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red Park Trespass List – Click Here • Red Mountain's Crime Free Housing Locations – Click Here • Vehicle Bolo List—Click Here • Red Mountain Parole List <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Law Enforcement Only- Do Not Disseminate</i></p>			
<p>BAIT VEHICLE: Through 10-27-2010</p>				

Source: Mesa (Arizona) Police Department, October 2010

Example 8. Crime Reduction: Analysis of Immediate Activity for Management Personnel

Description: The example shown in Figure 14 on page 34 is a product that is provided to command personnel every day in preparation for a daily meeting. It is an aggregate count of crime types and brief summary of crimes that have been selected by the Chief of Police for daily review and prioritized by the agency in terms of immediate responses. The report also includes patterns of crime (and details of those cases) that have been identified since the previous report. The product is discussed by managers and commanders in a daily briefing so that they are aware of significant incidents each morning and ensure appropriate actions are taken immediately.

Considerations: The crime types selected as “cases of interest” and other information on the report that would vary by agency are based on the agency’s current crime reduction initiatives and politically sensitive incidents.

Example 9. Crime Reduction: Analysis of Short-Term Activity for Operational Personnel

Description: In Figure 15 on page 35, an example is shown of a standardized crime pattern bulletin illustrating information about individual crimes that an analyst has substantively linked together by person, area, time, MO, etc. This is a common type of analytical product that many police agencies produce. The product provides direction for implementing short-term crime reduction strategies (e.g., directed and undercover patrol, providing crime preventing advice to residents in the pattern area, contacting the known offenders living in the pattern area).

Considerations: A large number of medium to large police agencies produce crime pattern bulletins, so there are many different examples of products, but the bulletins tend to contain very similar information and are typically standardized within an individual agency.²³

Example 10. Crime Reduction: Analysis of Short-Term Activity for Management Personnel

Description: The map in Figure 16 on page 36 depicts the locations of a specific type of crime (dots) and the patterns that have been identified from those crimes (white circles) over a three month period. This product assists management personnel in the evaluation of pattern response strategies implemented by operational personnel and helps management determine whether the strategies are working.

Considerations: This product could also be created using a density map to depict the incidents and circles to represent the pattern areas. In either case, this product can be created only if crime patterns are being identified by the agency.

Figure 14. Daily Command Briefing Report

 PORT ST. LUCIE POLICE DEPARTMENT CRIME & INTELLIGENCE ANALYSIS UNIT 121 SW Port St. Lucie Blvd - Bldg C Port St. Lucie, FL 34984 (772)873-6521 or (772)873-6522					
DAILY BRIEFING*					
Wednesday, November 03, 2010					
OFFENSE	DIST 1	DIST 2	DIST 3	DIST 4	TOTALS
Burg. Auto	0	4	0	0	4
Burg. Residence	1	1	1	1	4
Burg. Business	0	0	0	0	0
Burg. Const. Site	0	0	0	0	0
Burg. Other	0	0	0	0	0
Auto Theft	0	1	0	0	1
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses	0	0	0	0	0
Dom. Violence	0	0	1	0	1
CASES OF INTEREST					
Case #	Offense	Location	Synopsis		
310021732	Shooting	1334 SW Bayshore Blvd (Parking Lot of Paradise Lounge)	A group of black male subjects had a confrontation in the parking lot; one of the suspects (B/M, medium/heavy set, 5'09", dreadlocks) pulled out a handgun and fired off shots , the suspect also began saying "Trey 9, Trey 9". Approx. 4-5 suspects occupied a gold Impala , which fled the scene. The victim's vehicle had small bullet fragments on the inside of the passenger door. Approx. thirteen 9mm casings were located in the area. INCIDENT DATE: 10/31, 0357 hrs.		
	PROPERTY CRIME		<i>No incidents met the selected criteria.</i>		
SPREE - Auto Burglaries - SW Empire St. Area - Zone 23					
4 incidents (11/1-11/2) - 400 ft radius (600 block of SW Empire St)					
310021888- 641 SW Empire St -11/1-11/2, 1100-0800 hrs - Unlocked - Stolen: Purse (contained prescrip. meds {Xanax, Loratab, Valium, Fentanyl Patch}, ID, Check card, Disney pins)					
310021856- 690 SW Empire St -11/1-11/2, 2100-0730 hrs - Unlocked - Stolen: Vehicle registration/insurance papers					
310021890- 625 SW Empire St -11/1-11/2, 2230-0445 hrs - Unlocked - Stolen: Nothing					
310021891- 662 SW Empire St -11/2, 0130-1130 hrs - Unlocked - Stolen: Nothing					
HOT SPOT - Residential Burglaries - NW Tyler Ave Area - Zone 24					
3 incidents (10/26-11/3) - .40 mile radius					
310021465- 421 NW Heather St -10/26, 0900-1430 hrs - Unlocked kitchen window - Stolen: X-Box 360 and Wii along with games.					
310021686- 657 NW Treemont Ave -10/29-10/30, 2000-1130 hrs - kitchen window broken - Stolen: 2 TVs, Grill, King size bed (vacant residence, owner passed away a month ago)					
310021874- 385 NW Tyler Ave -11/1-11/2, 2030-1130 hrs - Stolen: Lawn tractor from gated backyard					
*Incidents listed in this report represent written/approved reports provided to Crime Analysis from the Records Department. These reports may not have occurred within the time frame listed, and some reports may be excluded, if not written/approved prior to the writing of this report.					
Do not disseminate without authorization from the Port St. Lucie Police Department.					

Source: Port St. Lucie (Florida) Police Department, November 2010

Figure 15. Crime Pattern Bulletin

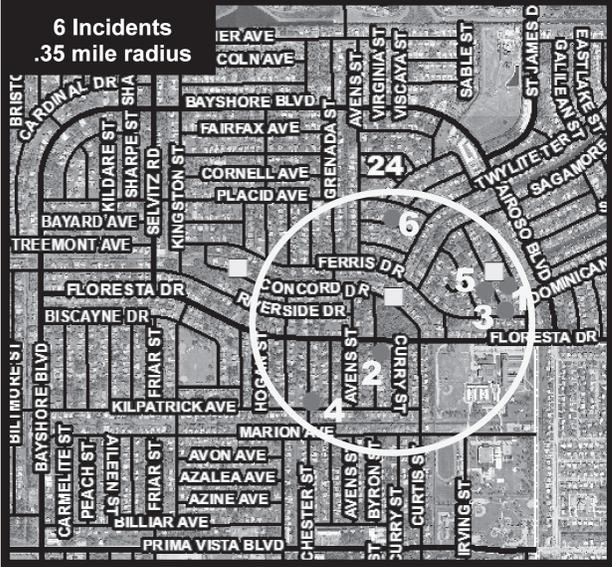


Port St. Lucie Police Department
 Crime & Intelligence Analysis Unit
 (772)873-6521, (772)873-6522

Bulletin #: 2010-182A
 Updated: November 9, 2010

HOT SPOT – AUTO BURGLARIES
NW Byron St. Area – Zone 24
 October 27th – November 8th, 2010

**6 Incidents
.35 mile radius**



KNOWN BURGLARY/LARCENY OFFENDERS



Mark Andrews
 W/M, DOB: 12/7/89, 20 yrs
 5'09", 182 lbs
331 NW Concord Dr.
 ACTIVE PROBATION
 (Scheduled Terminat. Date 10/18/2012)



Anwar Flynych
 B/M, DOB: 12/26/90, 19 yrs
 5'06", 170 lbs
465 NW Concord Dr
 (Also listed on bulletin #2010-181)



Oren Keith
 B/M, DOB: 6/22/70, 40 yrs
 6'0", 200 lbs
443 NW Ravenswood Dr
 *Subject has a P.O. Box with a Stuart address.
 (Also listed on bulletin #2010-181)

MODUS OPERANDI

- No Force – Unlocked vehicles – 6 incidents
- Primarily occurring in the **overnight hours**
- Primary Target: anything of Value
- Latent Prints: 310021572

Note: A cell phone stolen in Case 31002205 (491 NW Killpatrick Ave) was **recovered in another victim's vehicle at 221 NW Ferris Dr** (Case 310022204).

CLOSE PROXIMITY – BURGLARY RESIDENCE
 162 NW Byron St – **Case 310021489**
 Incident Date 10/06-10/27
3 Shotguns, 6 Rifles - STOLEN

- RIFLE / CVA WOLF - STOLEN
- RIFLE / CVA OPTIMA - STOLEN
- SHOTGUN / NEW ENGLAN FIRE SB1 - STOLEN
- SHOTGUN / NEW ENGLAND FIR - STOLEN
- SHOTGUN / WINCHESTER 1300 RANGER FIE -STOLEN
- RIFLE / RUGER 22 CAL - STOLEN
- RIFLE / MARLIN 917VS - STOLEN
- RIFLE / MARLIN 336C - STOLEN
- RIFLE / RUGER M77 - STOLEN

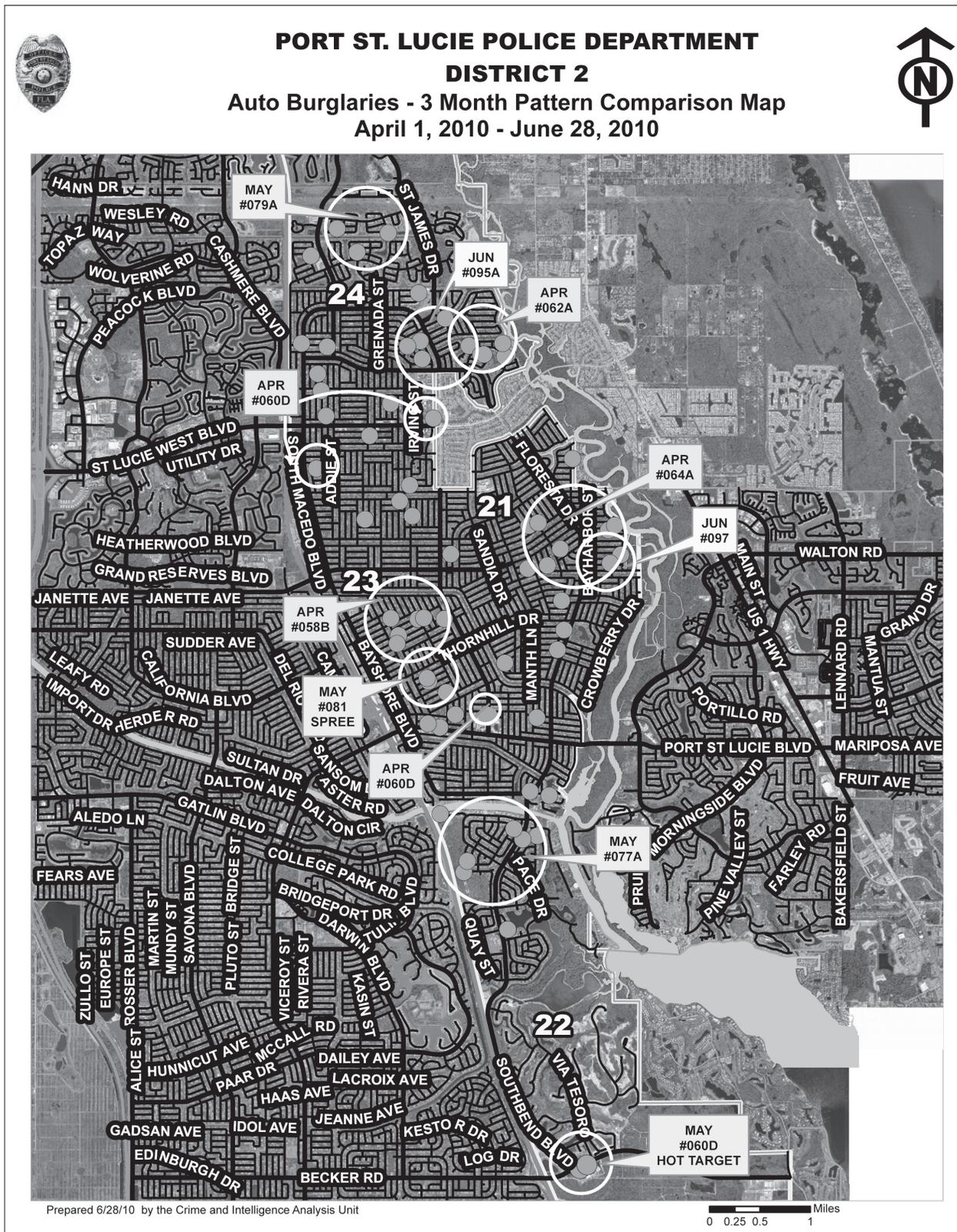
*The above case was also noted on Bulletin 2010-181

NO	CASE	DATE	TIME	DOW	ADDRESS	M/O	STOLEN
1	310021572	10/27-10/28	2100-0800	WED/THU	436 NW RAVENSWOOD LN	UNLOCKED	HP Laptop/Case, Money Order (\$75)
2	310021976	11/04/10	0200-0900	THU/THU	367 NW BYRON ST	UNLOCKED	Oakley Sunglasses, \$65 cash from wallet
3	310022204	11/06-11/07	1500-0900	SAT/SUN	221 NW FERRIS DR	UNLOCKED	Nothing
4	310022205	11/06-11/07	1900-1514	SAT/SUN	491 NW KILPATRICK AVE	UNLOCKED	Cellphone (Recovered)
5	310022174	11/06-11/07	2200-0530	SAT/SUN	438 NW RAYMOND LN	UNLOCKED	Nothing
6	310022234	11/07-11/08	2300-0600	MON/TUE	341 NW REBECCA AVE	UNLOCKED	GPS

For Law Enforcement Use Only

Source: Port St. Lucie (Florida) Police Department, November 2010

Figure 16. Pattern Evaluation Map



Source: Port St. Lucie (Florida) Police Department, June 2010

Example 11. Crime Reduction: Analysis of Long-Term Activity for Operational Personnel

Description: The examples in Figure 17 on page 38 illustrates an analytical product that was created for a location that has been determined to be a long-term problem. There are a number of different analytical techniques used in the product as well as conclusions based on the results, including recommendations for long-term responses. The purpose of the product is to help determine why the problem is occurring and help officers determine the appropriate responses as well as prioritize which responses should be implemented first at this location.

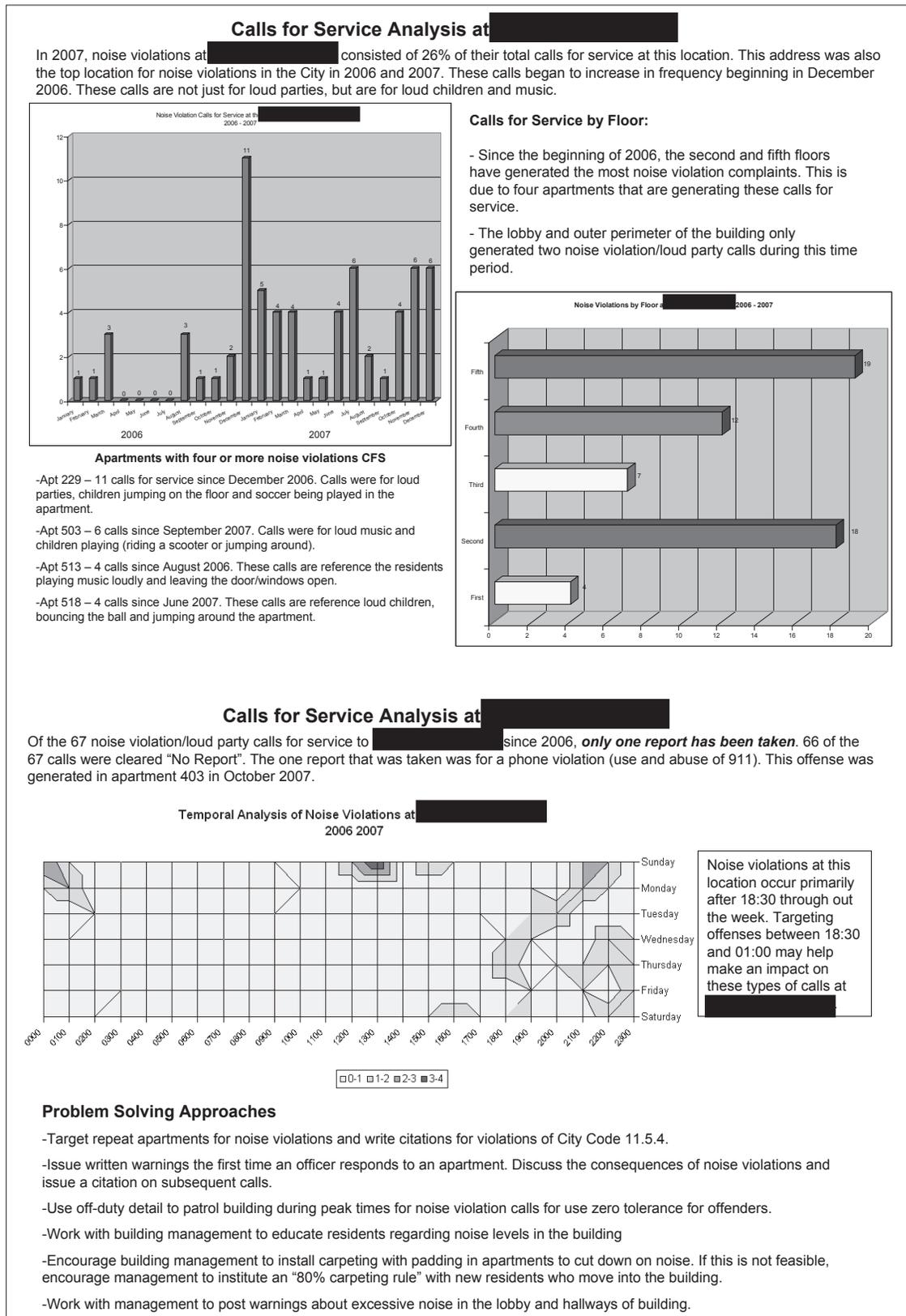
Considerations: An in-depth analytical product such as this varies by the unit of analysis and activity addressed, as different data and analytical techniques are appropriate in different circumstances.

Example 12. Crime Reduction: Analysis of Long-Term Activity for Management Personnel

Description: The bar chart shown in Figure 18 on page 39 shows the robbery rates per 1,000 persons for five districts (i.e., Central, Southern, Mission, Northern, and Tenderloin) within one division (i.e., Metro) of the San Francisco Police Department as well as the robbery rate for the city overall. The data reflect robberies over a 6-month period (January 1 to June 19, 2010), so this is considered a long-term product. This analytical product allows managers and commanders to compare individual district robbery rates to one another and to the city rate in order to evaluate the success of crime reduction strategies and/or identify potential long term robbery issues of a district.

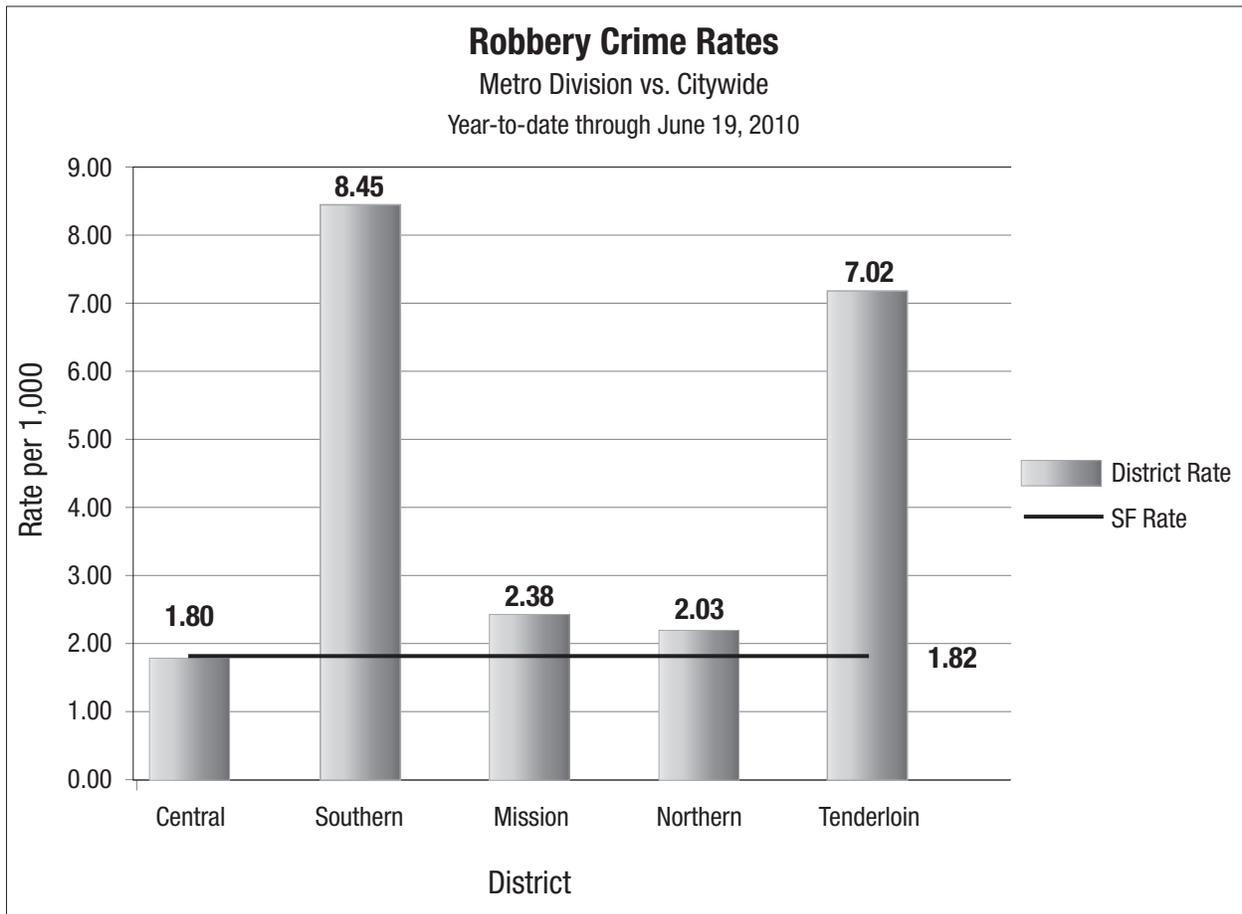
Considerations: This chart could be created for a number of different data types (e.g., crime, calls, and rates), more specific crime or call types (e.g., street robbery, non-domestic aggravated assault, loud noise calls for service), and districts/divisions. One important consideration is the year-to-date analysis of this chart. The current example is considered long-term because it examines just over 6 months of data; however, a chart produced earlier in the year (e.g., February) would not be considered long-term since the data would only cover 1 month. A way to consistently create a product relevant for long-term activity is to use a “rolling” time period which examines the previous 6 to 12 months, no matter what month the chart is created (e.g., a February 2011 chart would reflect February 2010 to January 2011 and a December 2011 chart would reflect December 2010 to November 2011).

Figure 17. Problem Location Analysis Report



Source: Alexandria (Virginia) Police Department, 2007

Figure 18. Robbery Rate Comparison Chart



Source: San Francisco (California) Police Department, June 2010

SECTION 4: Implementation Framework

Although this research did not result in a simple implementation framework for integrating crime analysis into patrol work, this section provides the results from discussion with innovative practitioners obtained from the project focus groups, the working groups, and the case study on how an agency might move toward the organizational integration of crime analysis. In addition, it also covers a model for institutionalizing problem solving, analysis, and accountability developed by Dr. Boba, co-author of this guide, through her work with the Port St. Lucie (Florida) Police Department. Although Dr. Boba's model addresses issues beyond integrating crime analysis into patrol, it does address the key issues discussed in this guidebook.

Innovative Police Practitioner Discussions on Implementation Framework

As noted in the first section, individuals from a variety of agencies and positions were brought together in both focus groups and working groups to discuss integration of crime analysis into patrol work. The following section is an overview of the considerations and recommendations discussed in these groups as they relate to development of an implementation framework for crime analysis. They include a discussion of the role of organizational structure, technological and training needs, and communication.

Organizational Structure

Adjustments to the organizational structure are likely necessary in order to integrate crime analysis. First, there needs to be a clear recognition of the role for first-line supervisors and managers. Just as in the development of community policing in many agencies that focused on empowering line-level officers,²⁴ the critical role for first-line supervisors and managers is often overlooked when implementing a crime analysis program. Often, line officers are given all the responsibility for making use of crime analysis, yet little guidance is provided on the role for first-line supervisors and managers, who are, in fact, the key to the integration of crime analysis into patrol, because they have the biggest direct impact on line officers' day-to-day activities.

First-line supervisors and managers can serve as facilitators for the use of crime analysis by holding their officers responsible for using the results of crime analysis, and can also serve as role models for using it themselves to combat existing or emerging patterns of crime activity. First-line supervisors and managers are also in a better position to improve the relevancy of crime analysis products by serving as important conduits between the analysts producing the reports and the officers using the reports. For example, in the Port St. Lucie (Florida) Police Department, the Chief of Police has written a very specific general order dictating the role of all ranks (e.g., officers, sergeants, lieutenants, and captains) and their use of analysis to implement crime reduction strategies.

Another issue key to the integration of crime analysis, particularly important to the crime analyst practitioners, is the location of crime analysis within the organizational structure. The recommendation from the practitioners is that the crime analysis capacity should have a neutral placement and report to a supervisor fairly high within the organizational chart. That is, a crime analysis unit would not be placed in an operational division like the patrol or criminal investigations division when seeking to fully integrate crime analysis, because doing so would prioritize the unit's work just for that division.²⁵

Also, if crime analysis units are attached to specialized units (e.g., community policing units), they may become associated with only those units and their work may no longer be viewed as relevant for the entire agency. In the Jacksonville (Florida) Sheriff's Office, the Crime Analysis Unit reports to a high level (sworn) commander and is in a self-contained unit that is placed within the Continuous Improvement Division, which also houses the information technology function. This neutral positioning facilitates the Crime Analysis Unit having access to and being relevant to the whole agency. In addition, this placement facilitates the unit being able to centralize a number of crime analysis functions (e.g., standardizing a number of automated reports), but also provides the flexibility to decentralize certain functions and allow particular analysts in the unit to develop expertise in certain areas when necessary (e.g., special expertise in sexually violent offenses).

Technology and Training

Technology and training are integral in achieving any longstanding changes within a police agency. These issues are particularly important for crime analysis integration since modern crime analysis relies on technology and both new and seasoned officers are often unfamiliar with the capabilities and potential uses of crime analysis products.

One of the most important issues discussed in the focus and working groups, particularly by experienced crime analysts, is the need to use technology to automate as much of the routine crime analysis functions as possible. For example, in both the Alexandria (Virginia) Police Department and the Jacksonville (Florida) Sheriff's Office, crime analyst administrators have automated as many crime analysis functions as possible, which has led to greater accessibility to information by sworn personnel and has freed up time for analysts to work on more sophisticated analyses. Another issue related to technology is that it can help facilitate the collection of better quality data by officers. By using standardized software programs with drop down menus and quality control features, police agencies can help officers to write better reports, check to ensure they have done so, and improve the quality of analysis overall.

In an agency striving for the integration of crime analysis, training of all sworn personnel is important, because they need to understand the capabilities of crime analysis as well as the purpose of the crime analysis products (as discussed in Section 2). Training of sworn personnel would not discuss how the products are created, but would focus on what they mean, how they can be used, and examples of successful use of the products. Training should be tailored to the responsibilities of the individuals attending the training and should seek to improve data collection at the call-for-service and crime-report level (i.e., poor data collection results in poor crime analysis). Crime analysis training can also be integrated into the normal police training (e.g., academy training, field officer training, and in-service

training) of the agency. For example, when first integrating crime analysis, the Port St. Lucie (Florida) Police Department initially provided separate training for line-level, supervisors, and commanders. Now that crime analysis is used regularly, yearly in-service training is provided for all staff, reviewing current practices, covering new products, and soliciting feedback about the crime analysis process.

Communication

Lastly, effective communication of crime analysis results was emphasized as an important issue in the focus and working group discussions. The practitioners asserted that crime analysis products must be focused, easy to understand, and should not overwhelm, and that ineffective communication would cause sworn officer consumers to not make appropriate use of these products. More specifically, it was noted that crime analysis products should not be particularly fancy, but should focus on brevity, relevance, and readability. For example, it is recommended and supported by the focus and working group practitioners that short-term crime pattern bulletins be no more than one page.

Another issue that is more of an outcome of integrating crime analysis than a facilitator is the process of moving away from communication and distribution networks for crime analysis products that are based on personal relationships. If the use of crime analysis is integrated, products are proactively created (i.e., not predominantly driven by requests) and are provided in a systematic way to all relevant personnel. Many agencies are using Internet-based software to create “blogs” or “threads” through which officers and supervisors communicate in real time about crime reduction strategies. Using this type of software, crime analysis information is posted and personnel from various divisions log in from their own computers and document response activity, which is then available for everyone else to see.²⁶

As discussed previously, line-level officers use particular products that are relevant to their daily activities, but these tend to be informational, because patrol officers are more focused on their own shift. In fact, the practitioners asserted that in general, crime analysis results should be targeted at supervisors, managers, and commanders, as they have a larger responsibility to direct resources, address more complex issues than individual incidents, and will, therefore, make the best use of crime analysis results.

Although the results should be made available to everyone to view, it was discussed that crime analysis results would typically be conveyed to officers by their superiors along with direction for responses, so the products should be developed and communicated with this in mind. As shown in the crime analysis product example #7 (page 31), high level commanders at the Mesa (Arizona) Police Department work with crime analysts to assess key patterns that each police service area will address and the general strategies that will be used. This plan is then translated into simple daily mission statements—tailored to each geographic area of the city—that are provided to line officers by their front line supervisors. Police supervisors work with the commanders on the plan and have an opportunity to provide input into their mission statements. Also, the line-level officers can work with the supervisors to alter the mission statements as necessary. The data that form the basis for the mission statements are available to all line officers, but the results of the crime analysis products are geared more for the higher level personnel while the line officers have the responsibility to implement the daily mission strategies.

Stratified Model of Problem Solving, Analysis, and Accountability

This section provides an overview of a model for institutionalizing problem solving, analysis, and accountability developed by Dr. Boba, co-author of this guide, and Detective Lieutenant Roberto Santos through their work with the Port St. Lucie (Florida) Police Department.²⁷ Although the “Stratified Model of Problem Solving, Analysis, and Accountability” (called hereafter the Stratified Model) addresses issues beyond integrating crime analysis into patrol, it seeks to resolve many of the key concerns about crime analysis integration discussed in this guidebook.

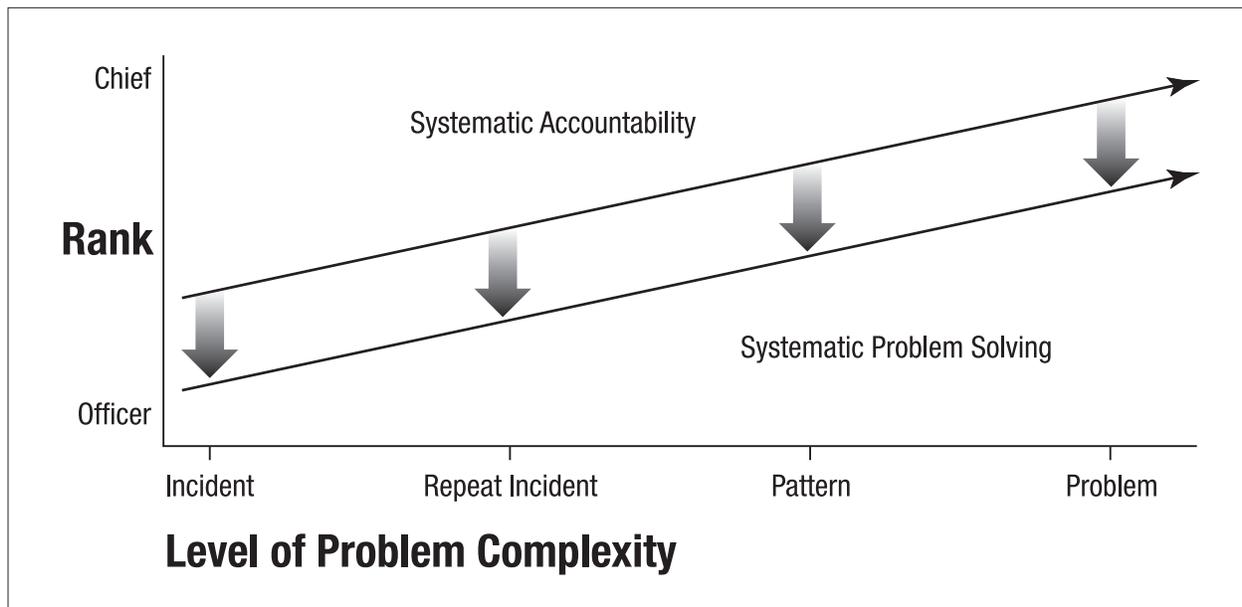
The Stratified Model was developed through a COPS Office funded partnership between Dr. Boba and the Port St. Lucie Police Department.²⁸ The work that produced the Stratified Model was awarded the 2008 International Association of Chiefs of Police Law Enforcement Research Award²⁹ because of its application of research concepts in the successful institutionalization of problem solving, analysis, and accountability. The Stratified Model has been adopted and is being implemented by many agencies around the country.³⁰

A number of the ideas from the Stratified Model have applicability to integrating crime analysis into patrol work, including: 1) making analysis a part of the organizational mission, 2) recognizing that integration requires organizational change, 3) valuing the importance of quality data, and 4) sharing responsibility and accountability for crime reduction across the rank structure of an agency. The Stratified Model is an organizational approach that seeks to institutionalize crime reduction efforts (i.e., problem solving), analysis, and accountability to make police agencies both more efficient and effective. By stratifying responsibilities of problem solving, analysis, and accountability throughout the organization, each rank in a police organization has work to do—identifying and addressing emerging crime problems that are relevant to its current roles and everyday tasks. The established hierarchical structure of the organization ensures that accountability takes place.

Within the model, responsibility for crime reduction and accountability is assigned by problem complexity. The purpose of tying problem complexity to the rank structure is to provide a framework, within *existing* organizational constraints, that allows for the capabilities of those who can assemble the staffing and resources to carry out—and to be reasonably held accountable for—crime reduction efforts. Figure 19 on page 45 illustrates how increases in problem complexity are linked to the rank of those carrying out problem solving within a parallel accountability structure. Problems are viewed as occurring along a continuum of complexity that corresponds to their temporal nature, which include immediate activity (incidents), short-term activity (repeat incidents and patterns), and long-term activity (problems).

Also, within the model, a structure of accountability is introduced that provides supervision and direction for problem-solving efforts which is facilitated through different types of regular meetings (i.e., daily, weekly, monthly, and annually) that facilitate review and evaluation of success and correspond to the temporal nature of the activity they address. For example, incidents occur on an hourly and daily basis,

Figure 19. Stratified Model of Problem Solving, Analysis, and Accountability



Source: Boba and Santos (2011)

thus supervisors meet with officers out on the road and have daily meetings or briefings to ensure officers are addressing incidents effectively. On the other hand, problems are manifested over several months or years so meetings that ensure accountability of analysis and problem solving occur monthly and are carried out by mid-level and command officers.

Notably, crime analysis products are also linked to responsibility and complexity of the problem at hand and are integral in directing crime reduction strategies for those problems. For example, short-term crime patterns are systematically identified by crime analysts, and personnel in various divisions of the agency (e.g., patrol, criminal investigations, and crime prevention) implement strategies together to address the patterns. In addition, crime analysis is used to assess the success of the strategies.

The Stratified Model seeks to integrate much more than just crime analysis, but its concepts help outline a framework for integration of crime analysis as discussed in this guidebook. That is, crime analysis can be broken down and applied to different levels of activity, personnel have different responsibilities for problem solving therefore require different types of analysis, and crime analysis can be used to identify problems, understand their underlying causes, as well as assess whether police strategies are effective. A more detailed discussion of the Stratified Model and its practical implementation is also the topic of another COPS Office guidebook entitled, *A Police Organizational Model for Crime Reduction: Institutionalizing Problem Solving, Analysis, and Accountability* (Boba and Santos 2011) and can be found on the COPS Office website.

SECTION 5: Discussion and Future Considerations

Discussion

As discussed throughout this guidebook, a significant body of research has emerged that highlights the importance of data-driven approaches for police effectiveness in crime reduction (e.g., hotspots policing, problem solving or intelligence-led policing). To implement these approaches requires the use of crime analysis to help guide the efforts of patrol. More broadly, the use of crime analysis can bring an agency into a 21st century approach of using information and analysis to guide decision making and making more effective use of limited resources in a targeted fashion.

In this guidebook, the importance of “integrating” crime analysis into patrol has been emphasized because without integration, crime analysis can never reach its potential and will go unused by the very people it is designed to assist. The extensive data collection conducted for this project has shown how agencies have successfully implemented crime analysis by incorporating it into the day-to-day process of the agency. These agencies have been able to demonstrate the value of crime analysis in a number of ways. They have used crime analysis to reveal important patterns and trends that are otherwise not discernible, have provided “actionable” products that direct focused police responses, and have emphasized the importance of patrol field work and investigative skills while demonstrating how crime analysis can add value to that work.

The primary task of this guidebook has been to take the research results of a COPS Office funded project and translate them into practical assistance for police agencies who are seeking to more fully integrate crime analysis into their day-to-day patrol operations. The intention here is that the guidebook will be used by upper police managers and leaders who are looking for recommendations and guidance for fully incorporating crime analysis into their agency, particularly into patrol. A series of considerations and recommendations have been provided that can be used to create a plan for integration. They are not intended to provide “how-to” information or be a step-by-step guide to crime analysis integration because the process of integration is agency specific and varies by the nature of the agency and the types of issues it addresses. Consequently, this guidebook provides some of the critical ingredients of successful crime analysis systems that have to be mixed with a variety of local conditions and processes to be successful. That is, each agency’s organizational structure, culture, and nature of crime and disorder within the jurisdiction will dictate how crime analysis can be integrated.

The guidebook not only focuses on improving the crime analysis capacity of an agency, but also presents an organizational approach for the integration of crime analysis into policing by detailing how issues such as leadership, accountability, policies and procedures, clarity of crime analysis purpose and audience, as well as roles for analysts and patrol need to be attended to in order to facilitate the integration of crime analysis into patrol. The guidebook has provided crime analysis product examples that have been effectively implemented into innovative police agencies from around the United States.

Lastly, recommendations have been provided for adapting an agency's organizational structure, fulfilling technological (e.g., automation of reports) and training needs, and engendering effective communication processes, and a brief overview has been provided of a recent innovative implementation framework for the institutionalization of problem solving, crime analysis, and accountability.

Future Considerations

This guidebook has focused on making recommendations and presenting products that an individual agency would use to implement and integrate crime analysis. However, this last section expands the focus to discuss what steps can be taken on a larger scale to advance the integration of crime analysis within the entire field of policing. Some of these key future considerations include, but may not be limited to the following:

- Taking advantage of the momentum created by CompStat and its focus on crime analysis.
- Linking the importance of crime analysis with new ideas in policing, such as intelligence-led policing and predictive policing.
- Advancing a research agenda that seeks to better understand the various manifestations of crime analysis and how integrating crime analysis makes police agencies more effective.
- Educating the field of policing about the benefits of crime analysis.

What follows is a brief discussion of each consideration.

CompStat

The CompStat model is an attempt to synthesize an accountability structure, crime analysis, and strategic problem solving.³¹ The role of crime analysis is integral to the CompStat process, with the name itself (i.e., “comp” = computer and “stat” = statistics) emphasizing this point. In a national assessment of the adoption and elements of CompStat, researchers concluded that the strategy appeared to be new and innovative in its use of technology and crime analysis.³² CompStat is important because it takes the analysis of up-to-date computerized crime, arrest, and disorder-related data to produce statistics and maps (i.e., crime analysis) to guide regular crime reduction strategy meetings in which managers are held accountable for the strategies implemented in their geographic areas. In addition, others have asserted that CompStat is complementary to a problem-oriented policing approach because it can be implemented within the problem-solving process.³³

Due to its success in New York, CompStat has diffused quickly within U.S. police agencies and has become a widely-embraced management model. In 1999–2000, over a third of agencies with 100 or more officers reported implementing a “CompStat-like” program.³⁴ In fact, due to CompStat’s flexibility, Maryland’s Governor Martin O’Malley used this model to create CitiStat when he was Mayor of Baltimore and now StateStat for the state of Maryland, innovatively expanding the CompStat model as a means to oversee and manage multiple government agencies.³⁵

Consequently, CompStat has been one of the significant influences surrounding the adoption of crime analysis and crime mapping by police departments in the 1990s.³⁶ Just as CompStat has been embraced by a very large number of agencies as a progressive management tool, integrated analysis can also be embraced as an operations tool for directing crime reduction strategies in patrol work. A guidebook such as this is intended to reach police executives in order to educate and provide “best practice” examples of integrated crime analysis with which to elicit a sea of change similar to what CompStat has generated. Interestingly, crime analysis and CompStat are inherently linked, thus the integration of crime analysis need not start from zero but can build on the success and adoption of CompStat that already exists.

Thus, the future for crime analysis and CompStat is to have the idea of integrated crime analysis (not just crime statistics and mapping) substantively linked to CompStat, particularly at the operational level, through discussions and presentations at the leading police executive organizations, such as the Police Executive Research Forum, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and the National Sheriffs’ Association. Once on firm ground, crime analysis integration can perhaps be discussed as a topic unto itself at these same conferences. Given the wide adoption and popularity of CompStat, integrated crime analysis can perhaps ride on its “coat tails” until a critical mass of agencies begin the implementation process.

Intelligence-Led and Predictive Policing

In recent years, there have been new policing strategies that have been put forth by both academics and practitioners; the most notable of which are Intelligence-Led Policing and Predictive Policing. Intelligence-led policing is a contemporary business model and management philosophy that puts the intelligence [analytical] function within the overall mission of the police organization and seeks to reduce and prevent crime as well as disrupt offender activity, guided by the combination of crime analysis and criminal intelligence.³⁷ Interestingly, the idea that intelligence is part of an agency’s overall mission is perfectly in line with the idea of integrating crime analysis into patrol work.

Predictive policing is another new strategy envisioned by the former Chief of Police of the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD), William J. Bratton. While at the LAPD, Bratton and his staff began developing predictive policing to include the use of new technology, business processes, and advanced analytical techniques to direct patrol and proactive responses.³⁸ The main focus of predictive policing is to take analytical methods used in business and other non-government disciplines to anticipate or predict future demand and identify trends, patterns, and relationships in crime and other types of police data (e.g., disorder, traffic related).

These strategies are so new that their impact on policing has not been fully examined, but what is important is their central reliance on crime analysis. That is, new and innovative strategies being created and developed by both researchers and practitioners are those that incorporate and seek to fully integrate the use of crime analysis. For example, at the First Predictive Policing Symposium, hosted by the Los Angeles Police Department and the National Institute of Justice, it was noted that no matter how advanced the crime analysis, officers still have to be engaged in the process to be able to use the results.³⁹ This is precisely the strength of an integrated crime analysis framework as presented in this guidebook. Once again, integration of crime analysis can be linked to the popularity of other police approaches. If the chief executive needs to use the terms “intelligence-led policing” or “predictive policing” to secure or rally support for the integration of crime analysis, so be it, because in the end they all seek to make crime analysis invaluable to police practice.

Advancing a Research Agenda

Many researchers have written about the importance of a practically focused research agenda for policing. In a recent article, two Australian academics lay out the issues of police research.⁴⁰ They assert that police leaders have historically been defensive as a consequence of researchers who primarily seek out the problems of policing and treat agencies as research subjects. They advocate, on the other hand, a type of research in which researchers and police work together to implement policies and practices in an attempt to make police organizations more effective and evaluate both their process and impact. In fact, one of the most important points is that researchers must recognize practitioner knowledge and experiences as part of the research process.⁴¹

Even further, it is not enough to recognize practitioner knowledge and experience, but that “practiced-based evidence” should also be pursued, as it is action-oriented research that seeks to understand and help police agencies of their own accord implement policies in a comprehensive way, and not research of programs or strategies implemented haphazardly or temporarily by the agency for the sake of research.⁴² The distinction can be illustrated with the following example:

[L]et’s take the case of problem-oriented policing (POP). There are numerous evaluations and examples of how POP has been implemented into individual units in agencies and applied to specific problems, and a review of the existing research indicates that POP shows the most promise for effective policing.... Yet, POP has not been institutionalized into police organizations or policing overall as Goldstein intended... instead of examining the lack of implementation of POP by looking at what is deficient in policing, the practice-based evidence approach would examine the lack of implementation by looking at what is deficient with POP that makes it difficult to implement in the practical police environment.⁴³

This relates to crime analysis integration in that there is a need to more fully understand the importance and effectiveness of crime analysis in policing from the perspective of police, not of researchers. To date, survey and case study research on crime analysis and crime mapping has only provided insight into their prevalence, the characteristics of practice, and the sophistication of technology used for crime analysis

and crime mapping. Examples include: 1) *Crime Analysis Through Computer Mapping*,⁴⁴ a compilation of over 25 essays describing advanced application and uses of crime mapping; 2) *Crime Mapping Case Studies: Successes in the Field, Volumes I and II*,⁴⁵ each a volume of 15 case studies written by practitioners and researchers which documents scenarios of how mapping was successfully used in police practice; and 3) *Crime Mapping Case Studies: From Practice and Research, Volume 1*,⁴⁶ a series of articles that seek to document the developments of crime mapping by providing real world examples. There have been no detailed studies conducted on evaluating the relevance, quality, and usefulness of specific crime analysis products.

The importance of rigorously testing crime analysis in the practical context cannot be overstated. Without such research, police agencies are continually “reinventing the wheel” when they seek to implement and attempt to integrate crime analysis. This research cannot be done outside and independent of the culture and daily routines of police practice, which is why the research must be done as “practice-based.”

As a result, more work needs to be done to develop and advance a formalized research agenda to better understand the various manifestations of integrated crime analysis and how it can deliver important outcomes for an agency. The research community can work with police to develop measures of the level of integration of crime analysis and begin to study the effectiveness of the various components. In addition, these measures of the integration process can be used in practice to guide agency leadership toward targets for crime analysis integration, and ways to modify efforts if those targets are not reached. This guidebook provides a first step in this direction; however, the knowledge it provides at this point is mostly descriptive and qualitative, so there is much more work to be done.

Educating the Field

The final consideration for the future of crime analysis integration is to accelerate the education of the policing field on the benefits of crime analysis integration. As was discussed at length in the focus groups for this project—and thus is a clear focus of the guidebook—the integration of crime analysis, just like any major change in policing, cannot occur without the explicit support and push of police leaders. They must be provided with the knowledge about the importance and usefulness of crime analysis, so that they can take the initiative and make crime analysis an invaluable priority to the operations of their agencies.

In order to educate commanders and chiefs in the more than 17,000 police agencies in the United States, all the work discussed thus far in this section is integral. That is, it is important to link crime analysis integration with innovative practices that have been overwhelmingly accepted and adopted by police agencies (i.e., CompStat), to emphasize the connection of crime analysis with any new police crime reduction strategies, such as intelligence-led policing and predictive policing, and to promote the examples and encouraging results of practice-oriented research on crime analysis integration.

Ultimately, crime analysis cannot be integrated as a grassroots movement from the bottom of police organizations, but more likely will become incorporated into day-to-day operations when chiefs make it a priority, when the usefulness of crime analysis products have been tested, when there are policies that hold people accountable for responding based on crime analysis results, and when officers themselves *experience* successful results.

REFERENCES

- Beck, C., and C. McCue. 2009. Predictive policing: What can we learn from Wal-Mart and Amazon about fighting crime in a recession? *Police Chief Magazine* 76 (November): 18–20, 22, 23, 24.
- Block, R. C., M. Dabdoub, and S. Fregly. Eds. 1995. *Crime analysis through computer mapping*. Washington, D.C.: Police Executive Research Forum.
- Boba, R. 2009. *Crime analysis with crime mapping*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Boba, R. 2010. A practice-based evidence approach in Florida. *Police Practice and Research* 11:122–128.
- Boba, R., and J. Crank. 2008. Institutionalizing problem-oriented policing: Rethinking problem identification, analysis, and accountability. *Police Practice and Research* 9(5): 379–393.
- Boba, R., and R. Santos. 2011. *A Police Organizational Model for Crime Reduction: Institutionalizing Problem Solving, Analysis, and Accountability*. Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services.
- Bradley, D., and C. Nixon. 2009. Ending the ‘dialogue of the deaf’: Evidence and policing policies and practices, an Australian case study. *Police Practice and Research: An International Journal* 10(5–6): 423–435.
- Bratton, W. J. 1998. Crime is down in New York City: Blame the police. In *Zero tolerance: Policing a free society, 2nd ed.*, ed. Norman Dennis, 29–42. London: IEA.
- Chainey, S., and L. Thompson., eds. 2007. *Crime mapping case studies: From practice and research (Volume 1)*. West Sussex, England: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.
- Chemers, M. M. 2002. Integrating models of leadership and intelligence: Efficacy and effectiveness. In *Multiple Intelligences and Leadership*, ed. R. E. Riggio, S. E. Murphy, and F. J. Pirozzolo, 139–160. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- Cope, N. 2004. Intelligence led policing or policing led intelligence? *The British Journal of Criminology* 44:188–203.
- Cordner, G., and E. P. Biebel. 2005. Problem-oriented policing in practice. *Criminology & Public Policy* 4:155–181.
- Eck, J. 2006. Science, values, and problem-oriented policing: Why problem-oriented policing? In *Police innovation: Contrasting perspectives*, ed. D. L. Weisburd and A. Braga, 117–132. Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press.
- Fenton, J. 2007. O’Malley installing StateStat: Statistics-based management is coming to Md. government. *Baltimore Sun*, February 12. www.baltimoresun.com.
- Fillichio, C. 2005. Getting ahead of the curve: Baltimore Citistat. *Public Manager* 34:51–53.

- LaVigne, N., and J. Wartell. eds. 1998. *Crime mapping case studies*. Vol. 1. Washington D.C.: Police Executive Research Forum.
- LaVigne, N., and J. Wartell. eds. 2000. *Crime mapping case studies*. Vol. 2. Washington D.C.: Police Executive Research Forum.
- McCue, C. 2007. *Data mining and predictive analysis: Intelligence gathering and crime analysis*. Burlington, MA: Butterworth-Heinemann.
- O'Shea, T. C., and K. Nicholls. 2003. Police crime analysis: A survey of U.S. police departments with 100 or more sworn personnel. *Police Practice and Research* 4:233–250.
- Port St. Lucie (Florida) Police Department (PSLPD). 2008. *LACP and Sprint-Nextel Excellence in Law Enforcement Research Award application*.
- Ratcliffe, J. 2010. Intelligence-led policing: Anticipating risk and influencing action. In *Intelligence 2010: Revising the basic elements*, eds. M. B. Peterson, B. Morehouse, and R. Wright. IAIEIA.
- Schafer, J. A. 2008. Effective police leadership: experiences and perspectives of law enforcement leaders. *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin* 77(7): 18–25.
- Scott, M. 2000. *Problem-oriented policing: Reflections on the first 20 years*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services.
- Sherman, L., D. Gottfredson, D. MacKenzie, J. Eck, P. Reuter, and S. Bushway. 1997. *Preventing crime: what works, what doesn't, what's promising*. Washington D.C.: Office of Justice Programs. Chapter 8.
- Taylor, B. G., A. Kowalyk, and R. Boba. 2008. The integration of crime analysis into law enforcement agencies: An exploratory study into the perceptions of crime analysts. *Police Quarterly* 10(2): 154–169.
- Uchida, C. 2010. *A national discussion on predictive policing: Defining our terms and mapping successful implementation strategies*. Washington D.C.: National Institute of Justice. Weisburd, D. L., and A. Braga. 2006. *Police innovation: Contrasting perspectives*. Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press.
- Weisburd, D., and J. Eck. 2004. What can police do to reduce crime, disorder, and fear? *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 593:42–65.
- Weisburd, D., S. D. Mastrofski, A. McNally, R. Greenspan, and J. J. Willis. 2003. Reforming to preserve: Compstat and strategic problem solving in American policing, *Criminology and Public Policy* 2:421–456.

NOTES

1. Sherman, et al. 1997; Weisburd and Eck 2004.
2. Weisburd and Braga 2006; Weisburd and Eck 2004.
3. Boba 2009.
4. Boba and Crank 2008; O'Shea and Nicholls 2003.
5. Cordner and Biebel 2005; Cope 2004; O'Shea and Nicholls 2003.
6. Boba and Crank 2008; Cope 2004; Cordner and Biebel 2005; O'Shea and Nicholls 2003.
7. Cope 2004.
8. Boba 2009.
9. O'Shea and Nicholls 2003.
10. Cope 2004.
11. Boba and Santos 2011; McCue 2007.
12. Cope 2004.
13. O'Shea and Nicholls 2003.
14. Cordner and Biebel 2005.
15. Taylor, Kowalyk, and Boba 2009.
16. Ibid.
17. Boba 2010; Boba and Santos 2011.
18. Chemers 2002.
19. Schafer 2008.
20. Weisburd, Mastrofski, McNally, Greenspan, and Willis 2003.
21. Ibid.
22. For a more detailed discussion, see Boba 2009, Chapter 14.
23. For more information and the key components of a crime pattern bulletin, see Boba, 2008, Chapter 11.
24. Cordner and Biebel 2005.
25. Boba 2009.
26. The PSLPD has developed an Intranet site that is regularly used by all personnel.

27. For more information, see Boba and Crank 2008; Boba and Santos 2011; Port St. Lucie (Florida) Police 2008.
28. The Stratified Model was developed through a research partnership between Dr. Boba and the Port St. Lucie (Florida) Police Department which began in January 2004. Two separate COPS cooperative agreements (#2003-CK-WX-K042 and #2007-CK-WX-K007) provided funding for the collaboration. Although the funding has ended, the partnership is still ongoing.
29. Port St. Lucie (Florida) Police Department 2008.
30. Agencies that have or are in the process of implementing the model include: Fort Pierce (Florida) Police Department; Dayton (Ohio) Police Department; Cincinnati (Ohio) Police Department; Anne Arundel County (Maryland) Police Department; Champaign (Illinois) Police Department, as well as others. For the most recent list of agencies, contact Dr. Rachel Boba at rboba@fau.edu.
31. Bratton 1998.
32. Weisburd, et al. 2003.
33. Eck 2006.
34. Weisburd, et al. 2003.
35. Fillichio 2005; Fenton 2007.
36. Boba 2009.
37. Ratcliffe 2010.
38. Beck and McCue 2009; Uchida 2010.
39. Uchida 2010.
40. Bradley and Nixon 2009.
41. Ibid.
42. Boba 2010.
43. Boba 2010: 123–24.
44. Block, Dabdoub, and Fregly 1995.
45. LaVigne and Wartell 1998 and 2000.
46. Chainey and Thompson 2007.

The Integration of Crime Analysis Into Patrol Work: A Guidebook explores the data and analysis needs of patrol officers and the importance of analysis throughout the police organization. This guidebook explores the current state of the field as it relates to the use of crime analysis and analytical products, the needs of the police organization, and best practices in crime analysis and data collection as they relate to patrol work. The guidebook also illustrates the work of a select group of agencies that successfully integrated crime analysis into patrol services. Helpful examples of crime analysis products are provided. The purpose of this document is to offer guidance to law enforcement agencies on integrating data collection and crime analysis into regular patrol work within a community policing context.



COPS
Community Oriented Policing Services
U.S. Department of Justice

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services
145 N Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20530

To obtain details on COPS Office programs,
call the COPS Office Response Center at 800-421-6770

Visit COPS Online at www.cops.usdoj.gov

ISBN: 978-1-935676-33-1
e061120376
August 2013