



GREENVILLE COUNTY
SHERIFF'S OFFICE

GENERAL ORDERS

CRIME ANALYSIS

PURPOSE:

Crime Analysis is a scientific process using collected criminal activity information to prevent and suppress crime, and to apprehend criminal offenders. It involves:

- Collection of data.
- Employs systematic techniques of analysis.
- Seeks to determine frequency with which events occur and extent to which they are associated with other events.

Collecting and analyzing crime data and making the analysis available to line deputies and investigators can make them more aware and effective. Crime Analysis benefits line deputies with the development of daily operational and tactical plans. Staff units use Crime Analysis in strategic planning related to crime trends, agency resource allocation, crime prevention, and other associated areas.

**STRATEGIC/
TACTICAL
CRIME ANALYSIS:**

STRATEGIC CRIME ANALYSIS IS:

1. An analysis designed to meet the needs of the Sheriff's Office Command Staff. This level of analysis projects future crime trends and recommends enforcement priorities.
2. An analysis with input from Planning and Research related to resource allocation.
3. Analysis depicting unusual, unexpected, or higher than normal crime patterns or trends for the Sheriff.

TACTICAL Crime Analysis is analysis of criminal activity to identify data, such as:

- Frequency by type of crime.
- Temporal and geographic factors.
- Time and date factors.
- Victim/target description.
- Suspect description.
- Suspect vehicle description.
- Modus Operandi factor.
- Physical evidence.
- Law enforcement hazards.
- Problem oriented or community policing strategies.

**CRIME ANALYSIS
DISTRIBUTION:**

Crime Analysis disseminates tactical analysis to operational user groups. Analysis reports are structured to address users' needs. Reports are timely and focus on crime pattern, recognition and prevention. They are used in the deployment of manpower for directed patrol and other pro-active suppression efforts.

Investigative Units - These reports consist of identified and analyzed methods of operation of individual criminals. They provide lists of suspects whose MO's match those of current offenses and correlate the MO's of arrested suspects to other offenses.

Crime Prevention Unit – Regular reports on selected crimes are given to Crime Prevention Officers for further distribution to community groups. Incidents of specific, significant criminal activity are forwarded to Crime Prevention for daily dissemination to the public via taped telephone messages.

Public Information Office – As required, Crime Analysis prepares reports on selected crimes for dissemination by Public Affairs Officers to the news media.

In addition, Crime Analysis documents crimes by date, time and location. This documentation is used to produce maps for distribution to user groups.

**ANALYSIS
SOURCE
DOCUMENTS:**

Crime Analysis sources for criminal data are generated by:

1. Offense reports.
2. Field interview cards.
3. Arrest reports.

Crime Analysis is responsible for insuring the offense report is structured to capture the maximum amount of crime data. Outside sources used for analysis purposes include:

- State records.
- Other law enforcement agencies.
- Probation and Parole.

EVALUATION:

Evaluation of Crime Analysis occurs continuously internally as well as externally. Evaluation enables the Command Staff to determine the effectiveness of Crime Analysis. The three components of the evaluation process include:

1. Internal evaluation.
2. External impact evaluation.
3. Goal achievement evaluation.

Internal evaluation is oriented toward:

1. Examining tasks performed.
2. Establishing budget requirements.
3. Identifying users and determining their level of satisfaction.

Summary reports, charts and graphs are prepared to illustrate breakdowns and specific report types for each user group.

Crime Analysis activity reports are evaluated to determine:

1. Quality control.
2. Filing or record keeping.
3. Output reports by user group.
4. Number and type of reports prepared.
5. Number of correlations identified.
6. Number of new patterns identified.

During the evaluation process, an attempt is made to ascertain if Crime Analysis is meeting user needs. In other words, is Crime Analysis “doing the right things” according to persons receiving its product? Attaching a “control sheet” to all Crime Analysis reports helps to determine if user needs are being met. These sheets are completed by report users and returned to Crime Analysis.

Impact Evaluation - Effective Crime Analysis has an impact on criminal operations. To quantitatively measure the degree to which Crime Analysis enables a case to be cleared or an arrest made is extremely difficult. If Crime Analysis is effective, resultant change can be recognized in the following statistical areas:

- Crime rates.
- Clearance rates.
- Arrest rates.
- Property loss.
- Property recovery.

Goal Achievement Evaluation - Goal I is to identify crime patterns or events having similar characteristics. Evaluation measurement includes:

- Total patterns identified.
- Total arrests based on data generated.
- Total cases cleared of selected crimes.

Goal II is to develop and implement a program of crime information dissemination and feedback to uniformed and investigative operations for the purpose of enhancing detection and apprehension capabilities. Evaluation measurement includes:

- Number and type of bulletins and reports prepared.
- Number of apprehensions directly related to disseminated information.
- Number and type of changes in field deployment patterns.
- Increase in on-view arrests.
- Number of stakeouts resultant of generated Crime Analysis information.

Suggestions from users for system improvement concerning Directed Patrol Bulletins can be conveyed in the "Suggestions for System Improvement" (#3) under the results section on the Directed Patrol Worksheet. The Crime Analyst reviews suggestions and feedback for improvement to the system on an annual basis and submits a written report to the Sheriff.



Hobart Lewis, Sheriff