

Conquering the LEAF/CLEA Exam

SKILL SET 2 AND
SKILL SET 4

About the Instructor/Course


- Instructor – Jenny Zawitz Jennifer.Zawitz@gmail.com
- CLEA Study Guide: https://iaca.net/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/CLEA-Skill-Sets_Study-Resources-051821.pdf
- LEAF Study Guide: https://iaca.net/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/en_LEAF-Core-Competencies_Study-Resources.pdf
- Exploring Crime Analysis: Readings on Essential Skills (3rd Edition) - IACA
- Each month will cover a different section of the study guide
- Intended as a supplement NOT a substitute for the texts and the Essential Skills classes
 - This course will help you focus your studying, but the courses and text will provide the actual understanding you need to pass the tests

Law Enforcement Models

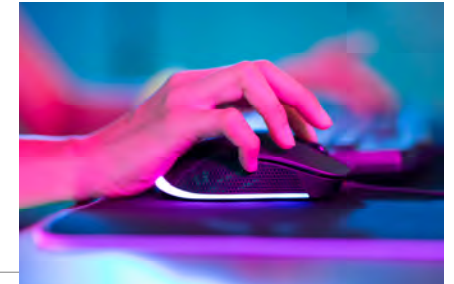
SKILL SET 2, CHAPTER 2



Law Enforcement Models (Skill Set 2, Chapter 2)

- Dynamic and evolving discipline
 - Most agencies use a combination of models either throughout the entire agency or within different departments within the agency
 - Goal of this chapter is to familiarize analysts with the different types of models and demonstrate how crime analysts can provide assistance within each model
 - Analysts need to be flexible and work within the model of the agency – can and likely will change as leadership changes or popular trends change.
 - Common traits: problem identification, information collection/sharing, analytical support to manage and respond to crime.
 - For exam: have a general working knowledge of the models and how analysts fit into them
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Intelligence-Led Policing Model



- Gained momentum after Sept 11 – need for better intel operations (training, information sharing, and agency collaboration) apparent at local/state/federal level
- Data analysis and crime intelligence collection key to decision making
- Crime and problem reduction, disruption, and prevention through enforcement that targets specific, repeat offenders
- Incorporates elements of community-oriented policing and problem solving
- Fusion Centers and High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Intel Support Centers
- Analysts provide actionable information (via appropriate dissemination guidelines) for decision-makers to use in focusing limited resources. Proactive not reactive work.

Key Areas for Implementing Intelligence-Led Policing Model

Understanding what intelligence is, the intelligence process, and the different levels of intelligence
Police leadership emphasized
Managers' access to intelligence increased
Training for all personnel assigned to intel unit
Resolve technological barriers
Legal and privacy constraint concerns
Building connections with other analysts
Apply Criminal Intelligence System Operating Policies and IACP model intel policy

Predictive Policing Model




- Falls under Intelligence Led Policing, includes pieces of problem oriented policing and data-driven policing
- Goal is to predict where crime and disorder are likely to occur based on information about the community and previous incidents using statistical techniques and software
- Goal may also include identifying potential offenders and victims of crime using intelligence
- Must have strong confidence in your data and data system and do systematic data checks for accuracy, reliability, and consistency
- Must review predictive outcomes to make sure they are logical and reasonable
- For analysts: must employ a well trained analyst(s) that have a comprehensive understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of the department data
 - Goal: produce actionable results based on reliable data that has been translated and interpreted by analysts. Want to deploy police at the right place and time to combat crime and disorder issues.

Data-Drive Policing (DDACTS)

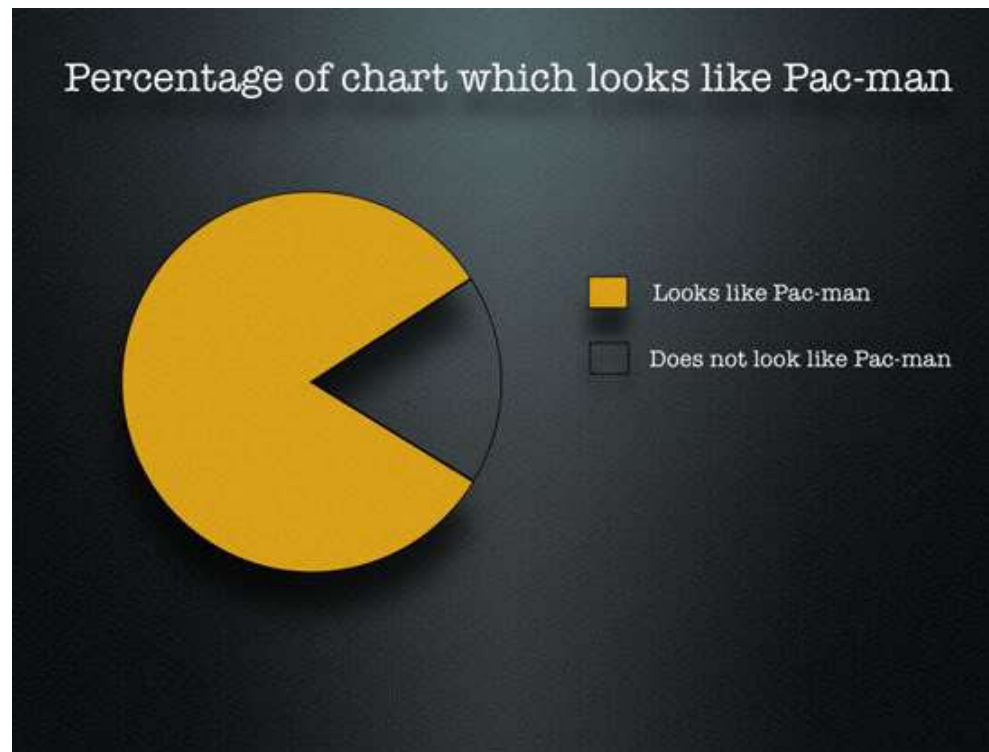


- Data-Driven Approaches to Crime and Traffic Safety (DDACTS)
 - Partnership: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ)
- Community-oriented and evidence-based policing
 - Strategic, tactical, problem-oriented, and offender-oriented approaches
- Combines crashes, crime, calls for service, and enforcement data based on location to deploy law enforcement resources.
- Use high visibility enforcement to reduce crime, crashes, and social harm
- Hot spot locations and focuses on long term patterns
- Role of analyst: Need to have a dedicated analyst to spend time on examining crime and traffic data

CompStat (Accountability Model)

- William Bratton, NY Police Commissioner 1994 – Computer Statistics or Compare Statistics
 - Management process that sets a clear **accountability** structure using crime and disorder data
 - Accurate and timely data analysis of crime patterns to allow for rapid deployment of personnel and resources
 - Goal is to allow for thoughtful developed analysis through more focus, less risk aversion, and more transparency.
 - Analyst's role is to provide reports and maps for CompStat meetings. Reports must be timely and accurate. Personnel must engage and communicate with analysts to understand the current issues.
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CompStat Favorite



Community Policing



- One of the most widely adopted
 - Funding from 1994 Crime Act and Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Office grants
- Emphasize reducing fear of crime and promoting safety by developed relationships within the community. **Develop public and private partnership with the communities they serve.**
- Three stages: philosophical (values of department), programmatic (how goals will be achieved), and strategic (daily operations of the department and how it is organized).
- Decentralization is the key – must be in the neighborhoods. Departments are less hierarchical
- Tends to focus more on quality of life issues rather than serious crime
- Studies indicate that there is a smaller impact on actual crime but substantial impact on citizens' satisfaction
- Analysts provide data on problems in the community and data about the community as a whole to include geographic and demographic information. May also help with community meetings

Problem-Oriented Policing



- Similar to community policing but Community Policing is a broader organization philosophy while POP includes developing external partnerships with community stakeholders.
- Community Policing provides a framework in which POP can exist and community policing needs to embrace POP to have a substantial impact on crime. POP identifies partners in the community that can help.
- POP vs. CompStat: CompStat generally focuses on hot spots while POP applied to a wider array of crime concentrations and does not just focus on arrests. CompStat is also generally focused on short term solutions while POP focuses on long term solutions.
- Analysts work with POP teams to investigate a particular problem (strategic effort). Analyst may also be able to visit the site of the problem to get a complete picture of the issue.

Broken Windows and CPTED



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- Broken Windows
 - Sociological theory that uses contributory causes, stakeholders, and location characteristics to analyze crime.
 - Theory indicates that small offenses “add up” to become larger community problems and that small offenses lead to and encourage larger offenses
 - Agencies determine which minor offenses take priority over others.
 - Analysts focus on disorder-related incidents that may lead to serious criminal behavior. Can also look at locations/commercial buildings that produce disorder incidents. (vacant buildings)
- Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)
 - Model that indicates the environmental design of an area impacts crime and changes in that environment can reduce the occurrence and fear of crime.
 - Limited in scope and ignore social elements
 - Analysts focus on why crimes are happening in this area vs other areas and encourage ride alongs

General Issues with Data Driven Approaches



Limited historical data to establish basic trends and patterns

RMS/CAD/Related systems have limited export capabilities

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Improperly coded crime, crash, calls for service categories

Incorrect/Invalid addresses

Causation factors for crashes are not provided

Timeliness of data entry

Duplicate entries in master name index

Centralized vs. Decentralized Models

- Impacts the number and scope of products requested of the analysts
- Location should reflect the model implemented by the agency/agency philosophy
- Centralized: All analysts housed in one office (typically headquarters). While they are assigned to different units, they typically all sit in the same place.
 - Adv: location is known to all personnel, perceived value is higher because at HQ. Allows for development of cohesive unit and cross training.
- Decentralized: analysts placed within their assigned area commands or units and they meet for specified meeting times. More common in large departments.
 - Adv: Realtime information from the unit you serve. Your unit doesn't have to go looking for you.



Regional Data Sharing



- FBI Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (ViCAP) for unsolved homicide that may be serial
 - Underutilized because the system can be cumbersome and apprehension about sharing
- Fusion Centers (pushed after 9/11)
 - Large task force. LE agencies working together and sharing information to combat complex criminal/terrorist activity.
 - Generally have locals, state, federal, and tribal participants
 - Owned and operated by state or local entities but receive federal training, tech, and funding.
 - Goal: collect and disseminate threat-related information from a variety of sources at state level to enhance national picture
- HIDTA
 - Focus specifically on drug trafficking and organized criminal activity
 - Work with other LE partners using database/intel sources to provide informational products.

Police Data and Crime Analysis Data Sources

SKILL SET 4/CHAPTER 4



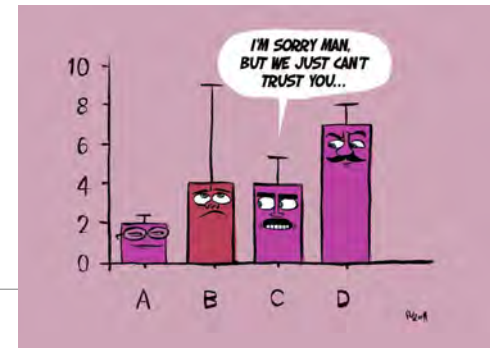
Types of Data

QUALITATIVE

- Non-numerical data collected as narratives
- Ex: comments in CFS, police report narratives
- Can either do content analysis or read and look for patterns or code the information into quantitative analysis.
- Primarily used in crime intelligence analysis and tactical analysis since a lot of this data is non-numerical.

QUANTITATIVE

- Numerical or categorical data
- Discrete, short variable values
- Ex: incident number, report date, point of entry, disposition code
- Examine through statistical measures and produce tables/charts for reporting results
- Primarily used for strategic and administrative data since many years are examined



Types of Data

PRIMARY

- Original data collected to answer a specific question.
- Can be from interviews, focus groups, surveys, observations of environment
- Can be qualitative or quantitative



SECONDARY

- Data collected for other purposes that is now being used to re-examine and answer a different question.
- Common in crime analysis – calls for service, crime reports, traffic crash reports, citations, arrests, etc.
- Can be qualitative or quantitative

Law Enforcement Data Systems

- Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD)
 - Telecommunications and geographic display technology typically used for emergency operations (fire, police, EMS). Collection point for calls for service.
 - Can be linked to RMS
 - Contains information about the call origination, information from the dispatcher, information from the officers, and information about who responded
- Records Management System (RMS)
 - System in which police records are stored. Store crime and arrest-related information.
 - Used for quality control evaluation and to look up incidents/track cases/run reports
- Jail Management System (JMS)
 - System stores information about people booked into the facility, incl booking photos, identifying characteristics, and active warrants

National Law Enforcement Data Clearinghouses

- National Crime Information Center (NCIC)
 - Individual criminal record histories, list of fugitives/stolen property/missing persons within the US
 - Acquired and classified by the FBI, accessible by local/state/fed LE 24/7/365
 - Interstate Identification Index (III) – can transmit requests for individual's criminal histories
- Canadian Police Information Center (CPIC)
 - Canadian counterpart to NCIC and maintained by RCMP
 - 4 Databanks: investigative, identification, intelligence, and ancillary
 - Some is accessible in US but not all
- Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS)
 - Largest division of FBI, central repository of crime services and programs (NCIC, UCR, IAFIS, NIBRS)

Crime Analysis Databases



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- Crime Reports
 - Crime incidents reported to police. Dynamic. Reports can vary wildly.
 - Typically pulled on the fifteenth of the month to ensure most up to date data though varies
 - For official reporting purposes, crime is counted based on the date it is reported bc this is known
- Arrests
 - For CA purposes, this is the final outcome for analysis.
 - Some types of crimes (DUI, drugs, prostitution) arrest is the only way to determine the number of incidents. Note a small number of offenders account for a large number of arrests.
- Calls for Service
 - Can be citizen generated or officer generated. Officer generated can be inversely influence by CG CFS.
- Traffic Crashes – may not be available in a timely manner
- Always report the limitations of your data

Other Databases

LE DATABASES

- Persons, Property, Vehicle Databases (typically RMS generated)
- Field Information Database (Field Cards)
- Traffic Database (citations/vehicle stops)
- Gang Database
- Pawn Database
- Known Offender Database
- Registered Sex Offender Database

NON-LE DATABASES

- Department of Motor Vehicles
 - Can use for line ups (jurisdiction dependent)
 - Driver/sex offender searches
- National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)
 - Victim focus, typically used by social scientists
- International Crime Victimization Survey (UK)
- Social Media
- Open Source Information (property searches)
- Geographic Data (census/demographics)

Conclusions

- These are two of the heaviest content chapters in the book. Break them into manageable pieces and use mnemonic devices.
- Read the books and take the classes to strengthen understanding.
- Try to apply the things learned to your every day work to “make them stick”.
- Use the study guides.
 - <https://iaca.net/about-clea/> (links for program outline and study guides here)
 - <https://iaca.net/about-leaf/> (links for program outline and study guides here)
- Next month: Criminal Behavior and Organized Crime

Any questions?