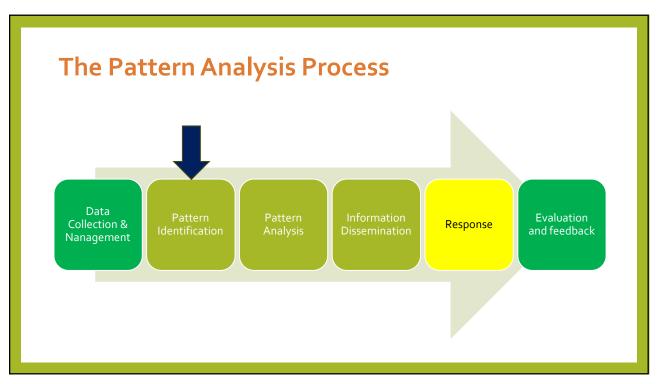


Tactical Crime Analysis

Tactical crime analysis is the analysis of police data directed towards the short-term development of patrol and investigative priorities and deployment of resources.

- Emerging and ongoing patterns
- Repeat incidents
- Wanted offenders
- Recently-stolen vehicles
- Officer safety issues
- · Home or business checks
- Recent intelligence

3



Identifying Crime Patterns

Three Principles

- The analyst should be the one to identify patterns.
- Patterns should be identified as early in their existence as possible.
- All reports that the pattern comprises should be collected for subsequent analysis.

Methods

- 1. Report Review and Comparison
 - Manual
 - Automatic
- 2. Statistics/Threshold Analysis
- 3. Crime Mapping
- 4. Intelligence-Based Identification

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Three Lawn Ornament Thefts

Coincidence or pattern? Since August 13, three thefts of lawn ornaments have occurred from Danvers houses, including:

- Night of August 13: lawn jockey stolen from 16
 Briarwood Drive
- Briarwood Drive
 August 24 @ 06:00: Assorted birds, bunnies, and windmills stolen from yard and porch of 11 Wayside Drive by a white female in her 30s.
- August 28, shortly after midnight: Cement statue of a lion stolen from the yard of 60 Pine Street

This type of theft, common around Christmas, has rarely produced a summertime pattern. There have only been two other lawn ornament thefts in Danvers so far this year, one in April (Easter bunny plucked from in front of an Andover Street house) and one in June (two sheep and a skunk from an Elliott Street house).

Four Handicapped Placards Stolen

In the past two weeks, Danvers has seen an unusual increase in the theft of handicapped placards from cars, particularly off Endicott Street. Four placards have been taken from unlocked cars at Liberty Tree Medical, Dunkin' Donuts, BJ's, and the Sheraton Ferncroft, since October 28. No suspects have been seen in any of the thefts.

iPods Are This Summer's "Must Have" Theft Target

iPods aren't having a good year. Early last month, two Brooklyn teenagers robbed and killed another teen for one. In the U.K., gangs of robbers have admitted to targeting victims wearing the signature white headphones. And in Memphis in March, a woman was arrested after bludgeoning her boyfriend to death with an iPod. Wait...what?



Life is good when you don't have to pay for your iPod.

The trend took a while to hit Danvers. Our first iPod theft wasn't until October 16, 2004 (stolen from a car at Strike One). We had another in December at CompUSA. Then nothing for a while. But since March 2005, there have been seven iPod thefts, including four during a one-week period in lune.

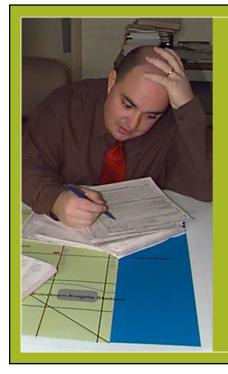
There isn't much of a pattern to the thefts. A couple have been stolen from owner's driveways overnight, one from

Two Nighttime Housebreaks on 08/22

Milton Road's proximity to Route 128 may have served as the reason for the street's selection. The two houses chosen are closest to the exit ramp.



Peabody Police made an arrest in a near-identical incident on the night of August 19–20 at 01:30. Naywood Rogers (08/20/1973) of Dorchester was caught by homeowners trying to remove a window screen from a Lowell Street residence, also near Route 128. He fled but was caught by police in a nearby yard. His location and status on the night of the Darwers burglaries is unknown.



Report Review

- Surest way to make sure all patterns are identified
- Time-consuming but necessary
- Five-step process

Step	Description
Access	Get plugged into a timely record of all crime reports taken in the last 72 hours.
Triage	Have an idea what crimes are most "patternable" and prioritize those for review and comparison.
Read and Extract	Read the report and mentally or physically summarize its narrative, identifying the most important factors
Search	Search your RMS or crime analysis database for any matching crimes
Filter and Finalize	Eliminate reports from your list of matches that are likely unrelated. Decide if in fact you have a pattern from the remainder.

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Narratives

Officer Hagan (#307)

On the above date and time, I responded to the Getty station at 240 Pacific Way on a robbery that had just occurred. It was reported that the suspect was a white male in his 40s who fled on foot, so I first cruised up and down Pacific Way, looking for possible suspects. I found none. I then went to the station.

The clerk, Robert Ames, reported that at 23:35, the suspect—a white male in his late 30s or early 40s—entered the station and selected a soda from the cooler. He brought it to the counter where the clerk rang it up. The suspect handed him a \$5 bill, and the clerk opened the register to make change. The suspect then pulled a knife from his waistband, brandished it, and said, "Get away from the register! Get out of here!" The clerk ran into the "employees-only" area and called the police. When he returned to the front of the store, the register was empty. I had contained about \$450 in cash and change.

Read and Extract:

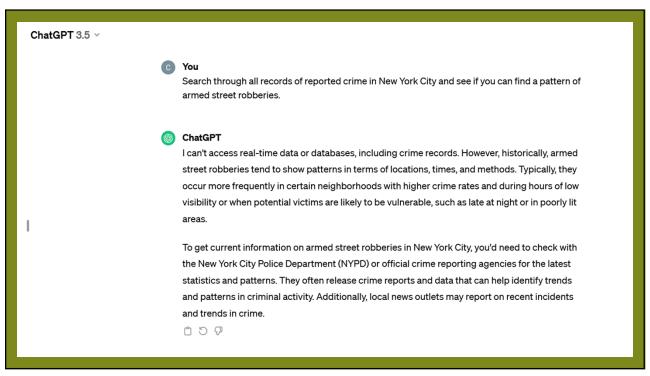
Armed robbery Knife used Gas station/convenience store Area 1 White male in his 30s or 40s Ordered clerk away from register Stole cash

Search:

All robberies lately:

- Involving knives
- In Area 1
- At gas stations, convenience stores, or similar locations
- With a WM3os-4os suspect

Other incidents on that block of Pacific Avenue



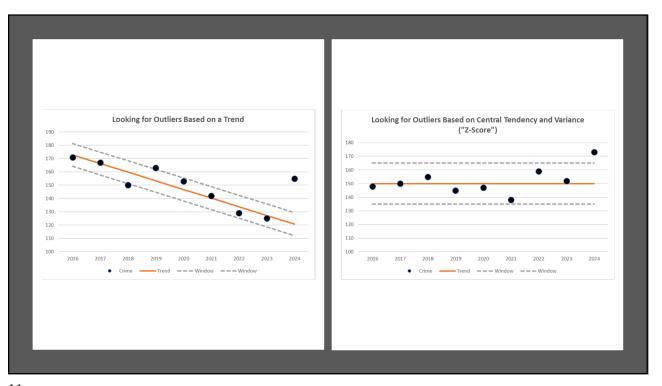
Threshold Analysis

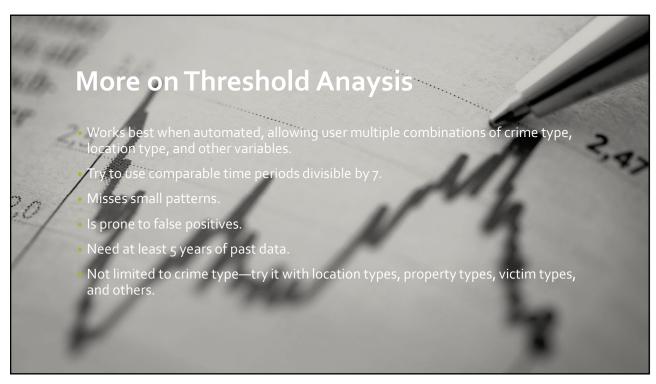
Backup to report review

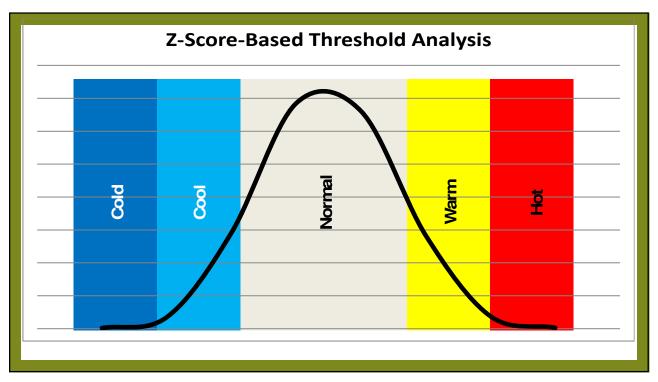
By beat, shift, incident type, or any combination thereof

Applies statistics
Central tendency and variance
Standard deviation or percent change

Asks:
What is normal?
What's happening now?
How does what's happening now compare to what's normal?





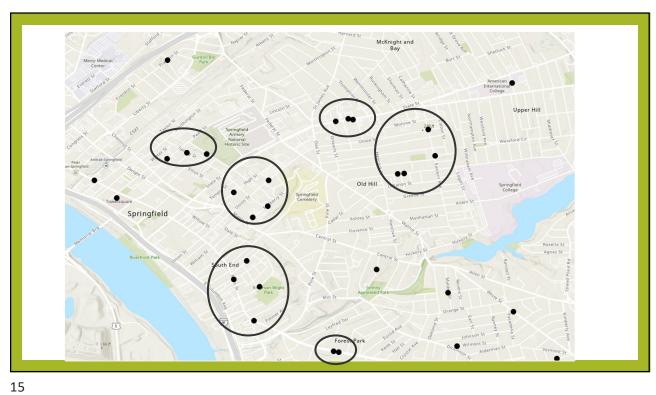


Spatial Identification

- Identifies
 - Patterns in close proximity
- Misses
 - Patterns with no spatial relationship



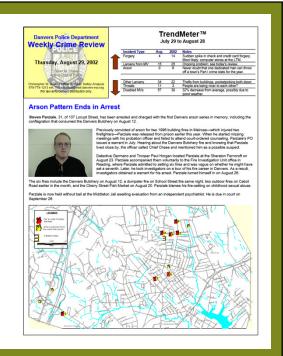
- Plot
 - By crime type
- Scar
 - Visually identify clusters or network patterns
- Analyze
 - Read the reports to determine whether there is more than just a spatial relationship





Intel-Based Identification

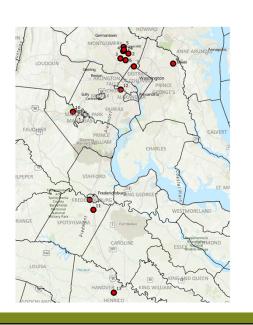
- "Reverse" pattern identification
 - Rather than identifying a suspect based on crimes...
 - ...you identify the crimes based on the suspect
- Intel may come from
 - Arrest interview
 - Parole/Probation officers
 - School officials
 - Recovered stolen property
 - "Word on the street"



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Regional Identification

- Basic process is the same, but accessing all the data is harder
- "Target Crimes" concept must generally be applied
- Data sources
 - Teletypes
 - E-mail distribution
 - Newspapers / TV
 - Bulletin Boards
 - Phone Calls
 - Agency web sites
 - Regional records management/CAD
 - Regional analysis system
- Someone must take responsibility



Automating Identification

Existing attempts

- Cambridge/MIT "Series Finder"
- New York City Police Department's "Patternizer"
- Various commercial cluster analysis tools
- No widely accepted and disseminated system

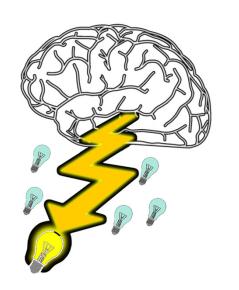
Variables

- Normal level of crime in area
- Matches among key variables
 - Requires accurate, well-structure data
 - Cannot involve just exact matches
- Temporal distance weights
- Spatial distance weights

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After Identification

- Collect all incidents from your agency
- Collect all incidents from other agencies
- Search for related incidents
 - Other ways the crime might have been reported
 - Suspicious activity
 - Other related calls for service
 - Field interviews
 - Parking and moving violations



Time to analyze!

• What? Crime type and meta variables

• Who? Victim and offender variables

• When? Temporal variables

Where? Geographic variables

• How? Modus operandi

• So what? Key commonalities, implications

• Now what? Recommendations for action

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Thank you!

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Crime analysis
Data access
Data management
Crime mapping
Crime statistics

Hot spot policing DDACTS COMPSTAT Pattern intervention Problem-solving



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