

Greer Police Department

General Order 250.1 Crime Analysis

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By Order of: *Matt Hamby*
Chief of Police

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CALEA 40.1.1

I. CRIME ANALYSIS FUNCTION

- A. Crime analysis will be responsibility of the Administration Division Commander who will be responsible for the collection, collation and analysis of crime data received by the Police Department to aid operational personnel in meeting their tactical crime control and prevention objectives. The Crime Analyst will carry out these functions reporting to the Administration Lieutenant.
- trends B. Information developed through the crime analysis process can be used by this Department in its long-range planning efforts by providing estimates of future crime and assisting in the identification of enforcement priorities. The data may also assist in the planning for strategic and tactical response efforts.

II. CRIME ANALYSIS PROCEDURES

- A. Collection of crime data will be from the following sources:
1. Offense reports.
 2. Investigative supplements.
 3. Booking reports.
 4. Field Interrogation cards.
 5. Monthly statistical reports.
 6. Intelligence reports from other agencies.
 7. Citizen surveys.
 8. Neighborhood meetings.
 9. Confidential sources.
- B. Entry of crime data into the computerized Records Management System by Records Section personnel will allow collation of crime data.
- The Crime Analyst uses records management tools such as CAD, V-Connect, Report Beam, and Power BI to organize and sort known crime data into workable and accurate spreadsheets. These spreadsheets form the basis of data to be analyzed.
- C. Analysis of crime data will include:
1. Comparison of data elements among reported crimes.
 2. Identification of developing crime patterns or trends.

III. DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

- A. Analyzed crime information will be disseminated throughout the department on a regular basis. Specifically, timely and accurate information will be disseminated as soon as it becomes available. The Crime Analyst will share this information to the Chief of Police and department wide through Comp Stat meetings, Command Staff meetings, oral summaries, crime or informational bulletins, or other reports of crime patterns or trends. Supervisory and departmental staff is also provided a daily report of patrol shift activity for review.
- B. Information that is relevant to operational and tactical planning within the Patrol Division will be immediately distributed to affected personnel.

IV. CRIME FACTORS

- A. Among the factors to be considered in crime analyses are:
 - 1. Frequency of types of crimes.
 - 2. Distribution of location of crimes.
 - 3. Times when crimes occur.
 - 4. Persons and/or businesses targeted by crimes.
 - 5. Suspect Information.
 - 6. Suspect vehicle information.
 - 7. Modus operandi
 - 8. Physical evidence
 - 9. Patrol Bases Initiatives strategies
- B. Crime analysis should consist of analyzing and collating the above data to:
 - 1. Identify similarities in offenses and patterns of crimes.
 - 2. Identify suspects by commonality of suspect information, field interrogations, modus operandi, etc.
 - 3. Correlate crimes with suspects in custody or for who warrants exist.

V. TEMPORAL AND GEOGRAPHIC CRIME DATA

- A. The Crime Analyst will review all crime data on a daily basis. Particular attention will be given to patterns noted in temporal information (day of week, time of month, time of day when offenses occurred) and geographic locations of crimes.
- B. Specific temporal and geographic data on crimes such as burglary and grand theft will be collated indicating location and type of crimes.

VI. DISTRIBUTION TO OUTSIDE AGENCIES

- A. Information developed through crime analysis may be released to sources outside the Department after review and approval by the Administration Lieutenant.

VII. CRIME SUPPRESSION STRATEGIES

- A. Crime analysis information and its dissemination through staff meetings and reports will result in developing tactics and strategies for the Department.
- B. This information may be used to develop long-range plans for crime control and crime prevention through specialized forces and personnel deployment.
- C. This may assist in preparing requests for specialized equipment and /or additional manpower.

VIII. EFFECTIVENESS AND USE OF CRIME ANALYSIS

- A. Recipients of crime analysis information are encouraged to contact the Administration Lieutenant, as well as the Crime Analyst regarding the effectiveness of the information received or make recommendations for better utilization of the system.
- B. Further input as to the benefit or criticism of crime analysis information will be received from discussions held during Comp Stat and staff meetings.