



Study Guide – Outline Format

1. What is crime analysis

- a. Definitions
- b. What does it help with?
- c. What is its purpose?
- d. Official “model” of crime analysis
- e. Source types for analysis
 - i. *Data*
 - ii. *Information*
 - iii. *Intelligence*
- f. How do crime analysis & intelligence go together?
- g. Official “model” of intelligence analysis

2. Types of analysis

- a. Tactical
- b. Strategic
- c. Administrative
- d. Operational

3. Crime Patterns & Trends

- a. What is a crime trend?
- b. Presentation methods/mediums
- c. What are crime patterns?
 - i. *Crime series*
 - ii. *Crime spree*
 - iii. *The five “hots”*
- d. How are patterns identified?
 - i. On maps
 - ii. In spreadsheets
 - 1. *Property crimes*
 - 2. *Robberies*
 - 3. *Sex crimes*
- e. Why are blank spaces in maps significant?

4. Traffic Analysis

- a. Why is traffic analysis useful?
- b. How are traffic crash/DUI problem areas identified and analyzed?
- c. Important considerations
 - i. Road types
 - ii. Weather conditions
 - iii. Time of day



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5. Proactive Policing, Crime Reduction Strategies, and Measuring Success

- a. Data required to proactively police
- b. How is success measured?
- c. Involving the community
- d. Types of proactive policing/crime reduction strategies
 - i. Place-based
 - 1. *Hot spots*
 - ii. Person-based
 - 1. *Focus Deterrence*
 - 2. *Problem-oriented policing*
 - iii. Risk analysis
- e. Measuring Success
 - i. Dispersion/displacement
 - ii. Diffusion
 - iii. Suppression

6. Statistics in crime analysis

- a. Basic functions
 - i. Mean
 - ii. Median
 - iii. Mode
 - iv. Range
 - v. Standard Deviation
 - vi. Range Rule
- b. Best use scenarios for each function