

Chapter One concludes with a discussion of what the book and the course is about; which is how crime analysts work and what they need to know in order to provide critical and vital information to police officers. It is pointed out that today technology is advanced enough to allow crime analysts to process and analyze the data at their disposal and feed essential and critical information to police officers and detectives who are on the street working criminal cases.

III. Definitions of Key Terms:

Intelligence: Data available to, collected by, or disseminated through the tactical crime analyst.

Intelligence analysis: Continually evaluating and analyzing data in order to provide the most useful possible information to police officers.

Real-time crime center: Room in which the tactical crime analyst has at his or her disposal a bank of computers and extensive websites and data banks that allow access to and analysis of intelligence in order to provide practical and useful on-the-spot information to police officers in the field.

SARA: Model that was developed by Professor Herman Goldstein at the University of Wisconsin–Madison to enhance the problem-solving approach to policing. SARA is an acronym that stands for scanning, analysis, response, and assessment.

Tactical crime analyst: Trained analyst whose job it is to analyze crime and criminal events or offenses in order to provide practical intelligence to police officers, the police command, or the public.

IV. Discussion Questions and Notes

In the text at the end of Chapter One are the following Questions for Discussion. Here, in the Instructor's Manual, these questions are accompanied by some notes and reflections:

1. *What role would a crime analyst likely play in a terrorist situation such as the Boston Marathon bombing? If you were a crime analyst on duty that day in Boston, how would you see your role?*

This question, as with all the questions provided at the end of each chapter, is intended to prompt class discussion and begin to encourage students to engage in critical thinking about aspects of crime and intelligence covered throughout this book. This particular question is designed to have students begin to look at the role of the crime analyst – despite the fact that they may, at this point, know very little about the various jobs and tasks that could be assigned to a crime analyst.

Here are some points students may bring up in their discussion, along with ideas and concepts you may want to discuss as you prepare them for learning intelligence gathering and crime analysis.

- A. If you were a crime analyst in the Boston Police Department or in a neighboring police department on that day, April 15, 2013, it perhaps never crossed your mind that a terrorist attack would happen at such a venerable athletic event.

Consequently, the chances are that if you were on duty that day you would not have been looking for possible terrorists or terrorist activities.

- B. On the other hand, you would be ready to respond if something did go wrong.

After all, in any large public event, such as a marathon, there are always going to be a certain number of crimes taking place. As a crime analyst, you might have been thinking along these lines: What if a crime occurs, how can I help find the criminal? Where would I focus my efforts? Who are some known criminals who might well use the opportunity of a large crowd to commit a crime? For the crime analyst who is not busily engaged in another assignment, anticipation and preparation are important.

- C. After the first reports of a terrorist bombing, which came in around 2:49 p.m., then the crime analyst must spring into action. This is true even before a police commander or an investigating detective asks for help or gives you a specific assignment. By using data bases available to you, you could begin to explore the following three questions: 1. Who are known terrorists in the area? 2. Who are people in this area who have made terrorist threats in the past few months? And 3. Who are people who have used explosives in a crime in the past several years in this region of the country?

- D. After you have learned that two bombs went off at different locations and no suspects were taken into custody, the job of the crime analyst becomes even more important. That is, the crime analyst, using the resources at his or disposal, has a significant role in helping to identify suspects. That would mean accessing surveillance videos that were in operation in Boston near the finish line of the marathon where the bombs were left to detonate. Slowly going through the video

footage, the crime analyst would be looking for any suspicious individuals or anyone who left a package or a backpack in the vicinity of the explosion.

- E. If any suspicious individuals are pinpointed in the videos, the crime analyst's job would be to get close ups of those individuals and print photos so they could be used to help identify the suspects. In the actual case, two suspects were identified from surveillance videos and their names were found. Within four days, it was found that one suspect had died and the other was captured in the backyard of a residence in Watertown, Massachusetts.

2. Can crime be eliminated completely? Why or why not?

Students may have different opinions about this question. But it may generate some interesting discussion. Of course, the bottom line is that no one knows if crime could ever be completely eliminated. However, perhaps the best guess is that it might be impossible to ever eradicate crime because of human nature and because civilization is far too complex to stop all deviant behavior.

In their 1985 book "Crime and Human Nature: The Definitive Study of the Causes of Crime," James Q. Wilson and Richard J. Herrnstein point out that every society known to us has experienced crime. And, furthermore, no society has solved the problem of crime, although some have done a better job than others. Wilson and Herrnstein also state that some societies are more successful than others in controlling and managing crime without giving up too much in the way of personal freedom. Perhaps, Wilson and Herrnstein are making the point that our society could control crime better if we agreed to