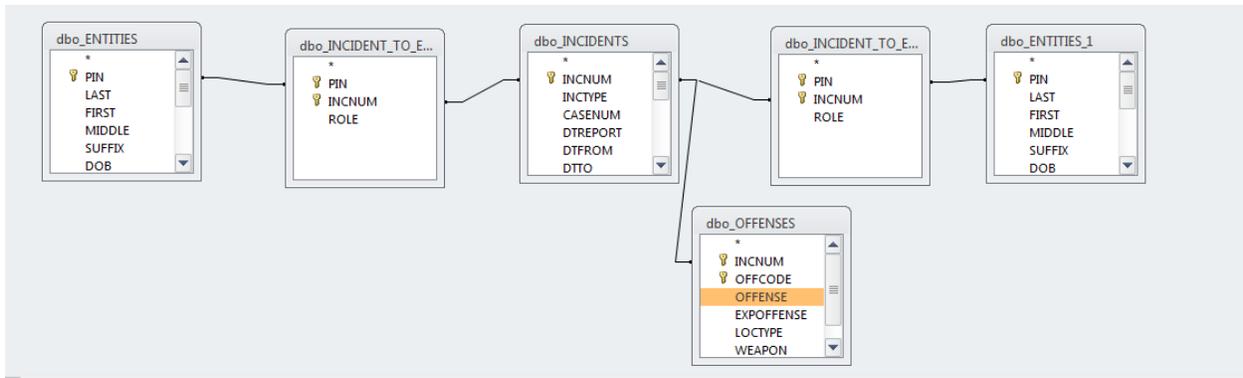


Querying Data

With an accessible, complete, cleaned, and supplemented dataset at the ready, analysts have the ability to answer any type of common law enforcement question. The questions can be answered using any combination of tables and fields, most appropriate tools, outputting necessary fields of information, and designing the most effective analytical product.

The table below offers examples of queries for each type of crime analysis that can be easily performed with an application capable of writing SQL (Structured Query Language), including Microsoft Access and Crystal Reports (definitions of crime analysis as in International Association of Crime Analysts, 2014).

Type of Crime Analysis	Query Examples
<p>Tactical: Analysis of police data directed towards the short-term development of patrol and investigative priorities and deployment of resources. Focuses in particular on the analysis of crime <i>patterns</i>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which cases in the last 120 days have characteristics similar to a burglary that occurred last night? • Which offenders of a particular description have been known to commit crimes of a particular <i>modus operandi</i>? • Which police reporting areas are experiencing higher-than-normal volume over the last two weeks? (This type of query is known as <i>threshold analysis</i>.)
<p>Strategic: Analysis of data directed towards development and evaluation of long-term strategies, policies, and prevention techniques. Focuses in particular on trends, hot spots, and long-term problems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which crime types have shown a consistently upward trend over the last five years? • What are the top types of property stolen across a variety of crime types? • How do offender and victim demographics for crime compare with jurisdiction demographics?
<p>Intelligence: Analysis of data about people involved in crimes, particularly repeat offenders, repeat victims, and criminal organizations and networks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which known offenders are committing the most social harm in our community? • Who are the known associates of these top offenders?
<p>Administrative: Analysis directed towards the administrative needs of the police agency, its government, and its community.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How are calls for service, as well as total time on call, distributed across police beats and shifts? • Which officers are most productive during an average shift?



Field:	VICAGE: Int!([DTREPORT];[DBO_ENTITIES].[DOB])/365.25)	SUSAGE: Int!([DTREPORT];[DBO_ENTITIES_1].[DOB])/365.25)	ROLE	ROLE	OFFENSE	INCNUM
Table:			dbo_INCIDENT_TO_EN	dbo_INCIDENT_TO_EN	dbo_OFFENSES	dbo_INCIDENTS
Total:	Group By	Group By	Where	Where	Where	Count
Crosstab:	Row Heading	Column Heading				Value
Sort:						
Criteria:			Like "VIC*"	Like "SUS*" Or Like "ROBBERY"		
or:						

VICAGE	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
13			1	1					2					1		2
14		1			2				2							2
15				1	3	2	2		1							
16			4	4	5	8	3		2							
17		2	3	1	8	7	1	3	6	1	3			2		1
18		2	1	1	5	7	1		3		5			2		
19					3	13	5	2	7		2	1	2	2	3	
20		1		2	3	3	5	6	6	1	7	2	3	4	1	
21					1	2	4	1	3		2	3	3	1	1	3
22	6	2		1	4	5	3		4	1	3	3	3	1		1
23					1	1	3	5	6	1	7	1	1	3		1
24					1	1		1	1	1		1	2	1	1	1
25					1	2		3			1	1		3		2
26				1		6		3		1	3			1		1
27	3	1			1		1	1			1		2	1	1	1
28					1				1		4		1	1	3	3
29			1			2		1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2

Figure 1: Design and execution of a cross tabulation query (in Access) that compares the ages of robbery offenders to those of their victims.

Resources

Microsoft Access Help

<https://support.office.com/en-us/access>

Microsoft Access Queries

<https://support.office.com/en-us/article/Queries-93fb69b7-cfc1-4f3e-ab56-b0a01523bb50?ui=en-US&rs=en-US&ad=US>