North Central Texas Council of Governments

LEAP

Analysis and Reporting Tools

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Executive Summary

LEAP is one of several information technology initiatives sponsored by the North Central Texas Council of Governments designed to take advantage of existing technology for the benefit of local governments throughout the state of Texas.

LEAP is a multi-jurisdictional system designed to deliver information to all members of Texas law enforcement for the purposes of preventing and better responding to criminal and/or terrorist activities.

Most importantly, LEAP is being designed as an infrastructure upon which fee-based services can be created. LEAP has the opportunity to transcend its immediate goal of facilitating the reduction in crime and terrorist activity by creating an information infrastructure upon which fee-based services directed at ***crime prevention*** can sustain the infrastructure on an ongoing basis without the need for continual grant funding support from the U.S. or Texas government.

Equally importantly, the analysis of the data made available to LEAP by agency and state law enforcement participation through a growing suite of analysis tools will permit law enforcement to focus its efforts on intelligence-led-policing approaches that result in an increasing portfolio of crime and terrorism prevention approaches supported by metrics easily reported from the LEAP system.

The nature of the funding request was NOT to build the LEAP system – but to accelerate the rollout of a currently operational system to 344 law enforcement jurisdictions comprising 62% of the sworn officer population in local law enforcement in the state of Texas.

Funding from the Department of Justice and other sources will accelerate LEAP in accordance with this plan. Building a sufficient number of jurisdictions and accompanying incident and offender data in the LEAP system will facilitate the growth of contemplated fee-based services such that the LEAP program will become economically self-sustaining.

Unlike other programs funded by grant monies, LEAP is planning in advance to develop fee-based services so that its sustainability in the future does not rely on government grants.

In addition, the annual subscription-based business model insures that there are no hidden costs for its constituent agencies for hardware, software or maintenance. Costs for advanced feature development, new versions, maintenance, operations, personnel to manage a data center, and upgrades are all built into the annual per officer fee.

The per officer annual fee also allows agencies to increase or decrease the number of subscriptions they support depending on the budget condition of their local city of county in any subsequent year.

What is LEAP?

Why was LEAP developed?

LEAP was created to deliver information rapidly to public safety personnel, crime analysts, intelligence officers and homeland security officials in order to accomplish eight objectives:

1. Provide access to information and investigative tools that, when used by law enforcement officers, will contribute to the deterrence of violent crime;

2. Improve officer safety by providing immediate warnings of potentially unsafe situations to field officers prior to field interviews and vehicle stops;

3. Provide easy web browser-based access to law enforcement sensitive information across jurisdictional boundaries to field officers at incident locations to hasten the investigative process;

4. Provide a suite of investigative tools for investigators, detectives and crime analysts to assist in the apprehension of criminals;

5. Provide a platform of multi-jurisdictional law enforcement data and associated analysis and query tools for the purposes of anticipating increased crime, gang activity or terrorism incidence, managing crime trends within and between jurisdictions, and planning the allocation of multi-jurisdictional resources to combat adverse trends.

6. Deliver a command dashboard for officers and command staff to rapidly illustrate incident trends and events during prior shifts;

7. Collect, aggregate and feed raw law enforcement sensitive data from local law enforcement agencies to regional and state intelligence fusion centers, federal task forces, such as HIDTA and JTTF, in order to better prepare, prevent, respond and recover from calamitous events – whether manmade or natural;

8. Provide a data repository for fee-based LEAP services such as background checking of individuals employed in positions of responsibility.

Organizational Structure

In an effort to provide the best analytical tools possible for participating law enforcement agencies, the North Central Texas Council of Governments (NCTCOG) has assembled an Advisory Committee of eleven Chiefs of Police and Sheriffs. The Chairman of the LEAP Advisory Committee is Chief of Police of one of the largest cities in Texas - Arlington, and Chairs the Texas Intelligence Council reporting to the Governor of Texas on Homeland Security issues.

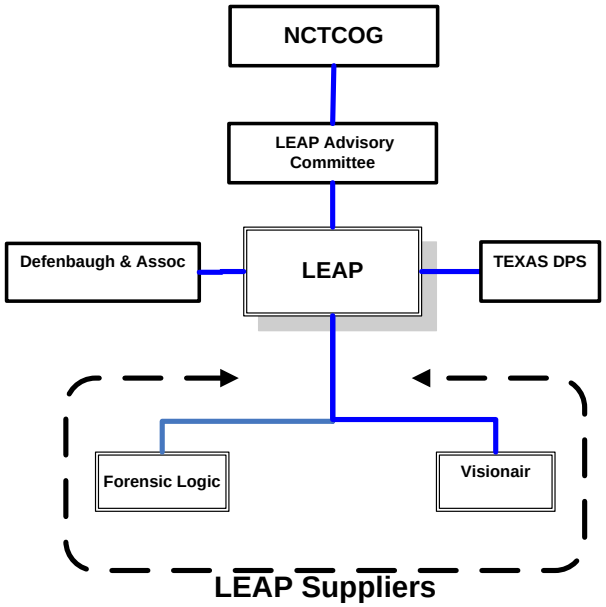
The Advisory Committee, appointed by NCTCOG's Executive Board, oversees the policies recommended by NCTCOG staff with respect to the LEAP program and has been instrumental in approving the Memorandum of Understanding and the Concept of Operations between the North Central Texas Council of Governments and participating law enforcement agencies.

The LEAP Advisory Committee will ensure protection of data collected by the LEAP program by using a secure data center as the hosting environment for the system.

Statement on Auditing Standards (SAS) No. 70, Service Organizations, is an internationally recognized auditing standard developed by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA). A SAS 70 audit or service auditor's examination is widely recognized, because it represents that a service organization has been through an in-depth audit of their control activities, which generally include controls over information technology and related processes. In today's global economy, service organizations or service providers must demonstrate that they have adequate controls and safeguards when they host or process data belonging to their customers.

To further assure LEAP participants that their data is protected, the Texas Department of Public Safety has requested that LEAP conform to the CJIS (Criminal Justice Information Services) standards mandated for adoption by the FBI for all law enforcement agencies by 2008. All suppliers who are a party to LEAP have executed an agreement to conform to CJIS standards.

Furthermore, Defenbaugh & Associates has been retained as compliance officer to critically examine and issue user accounts and passwords to subscribers; monitor usage behavior for compliance to the ConOps; and to review and operationally audit the processes employed by LEAP.



LEAP Tools

The LEAP user interface is completely browser based, relying only on standard HTML for use.

The following screen in Figure 1 below would be enabled seamlessly from a button, tab or menu on the entry screen of a customer's law enforcement systems portal.

The LEAP screen is segmented into several windows or panels. The Results list on the left hand side of the screen provides easy navigation to the many different categories of data that have been retrieved for analysis and reporting by the user.

Along the top of the screen are the tabs that enable the user to navigate to the major analysis and reporting functions that can be applied to the retrieved data.

The large central panel in the user interface is the working area for the user and is reserved for data grids, maps, charts and reports.

Figure 1

All analysis and reporting starts with the user selecting a subset of data. This can be done in two different ways in the LEAP system: as an unstructured text search and as a structured database query.

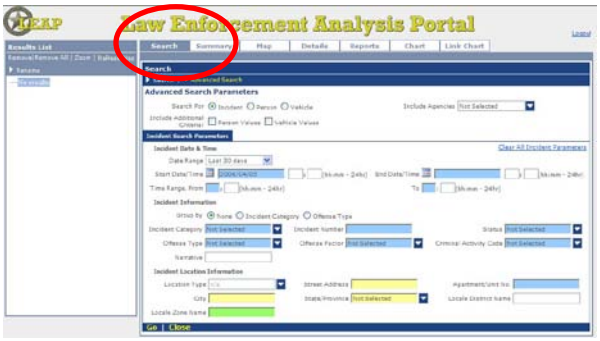
For example, a search for "***vehicle***" in the unstructured text search box (as illustrated in Figure 1) results in a grid of summary data of all incidents that have or are associated with vehicles (as illustrated in Figure 2 below). Accordingly, incidents associated with "***vehicle***" or any incident that contains the word "***vehicle***" in the narrative areas of the incident record would be retrieved. Further drill down into actual incident information is enabled from this screen in addition to enabling the user to navigate to all of the other analytical tools available in the LEAP system.

The characteristics of any LEAP summary screen include automatic sorting by selection of the column headings and drill down into more specific data for any hyperlinked data item as illustrated by the items contained in the "Document No." column.

Figure 2

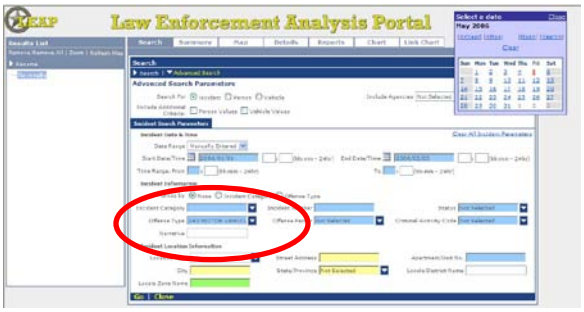
In addition to unstructured search capabilities, LEAP offers easy creation of structured search queries. In Figure 3 below, we have returned to the Search capability enabled by selecting the "Search" tab across the top of the screen.

Figure 3



As illustrated in Figure 4 below, we will be seeking incidents between January 1, 2006 and May 5, 2006 for violation 240 associated with theft of motor vehicles.

Figure 4



The results of such query (as illustrated in Figure 5) are displayed in a summary table in the main panel of the LEAP screen and the retrieved set of incidences are itemized in the Results List panel to the left of the Summary panel. These can be used for easy user navigation later back to this subset of data.

Like the summary screen created from the unstructured search, selecting the column headings sorts the content and the hyperlinked items afford the user further drilldown into more specific data about an incident. Note that multiple Agencies, and/or Facilities, can be selected in the search request screen and search result incidents can be displayed or sorted by incident location. This may be particularly important for officers tasked with preventing crimes in one jurisdiction that may have occurred at other locations – while also "connecting the dots" between incidents at multiple facilities that might have similar characteristics. When seeking offenders having particular "incident signatures," officers across jurisdictions can be placed on higher alert to observe for incident similarities.

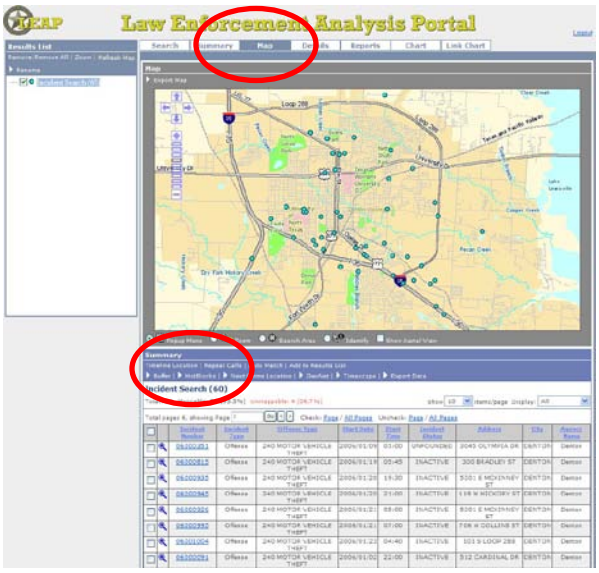
Figure 5

Alternative ways to view the selected data also assist officers in understanding patterns that might be more apparent when viewed in other than a summary table format.

Accordingly, any incident that has location coordinates can be mapped instantly by selecting the Map Tab across the top of the screen.

Figure 6 below, illustrates the data found by the search query and displayed as a summary table of data, which is now displayed on a map using the geospatial coordinates of the incident.

Figure 6



In Figure 6 above, the summary table data is scrollable so that the entire list of 60 incidents found by the search query can be reviewed by the user. However, it should be noted that the incidents are now displayed geospatially on a road map. These same incidents could be geospatially displayed on an aerial map or any other map made available from any standard geomapping system. The LEAP program uses Microsoft's TerraServer for compositing aerial maps over road maps.

The display of the 60 stolen vehicle incidents on a map immediately reveals incident activity in the vicinity of the interstate highways, so now is the time to use more crime analysis tools available in LEAP.

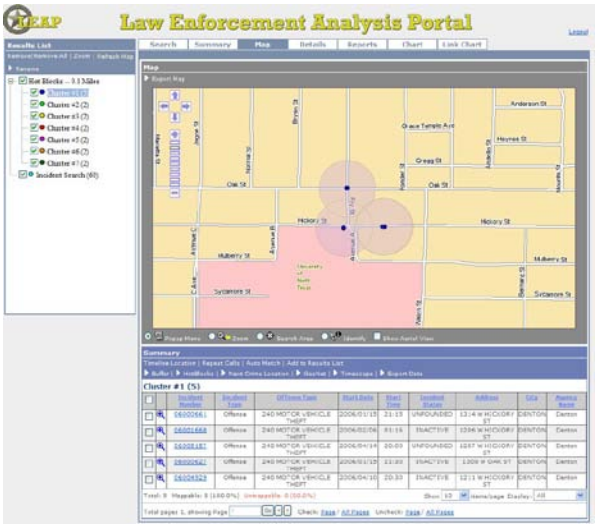
In Figure 6, we will select the "**Hotblocks**" analysis feature by selecting that tool from the banner between the roadmap and the summary data. After selecting the default "next neighbor" distance for calculating similar incident clusters based on geospatial location, the results are returned and the display illustrated in Figure 7.

The default parameters of the Hotblocks tool has resulted in seven (7) incident patterns based on geospatial location that appear similar in nature. In Figure 7 we have highlighted those incidents in Cluster #1 consisting of five similar geospatial incidents.

Those incidents appear on the roadmap and in the summary data table.

Note that the Results List to the left of the map has been updated so that a user can easily retrieve the 60 incidents with a simple mouse click. Further, each of the incidents associated with a Hotblocks cluster can be easily displayed on a map with summary data displayed in a summary table for that cluster.

Figure 7



The **Hotblocks** tool has isolated five incidents having geographic similarity. The Next Crime Location predictive analysis tool, taking into account time and geospatial coordinates, is used next to predict geospatially where the next stolen vehicle crime might occur. This is based on the information available in the incidents associated with the selected cluster.

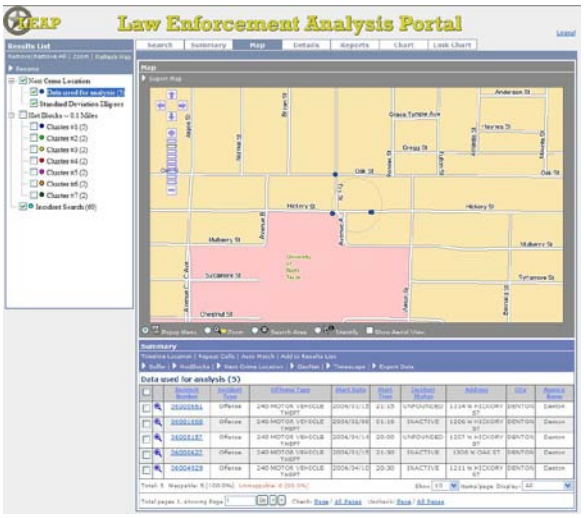
The “Next Crime Location” algorithm is the one adopted by most crime analysts and consists of calculating a standard deviation ellipsis from incident data. In Figure 8 below we have calculated one standard deviation ellipsis around the five incidents associated with Cluster #1.

This information might best be used to place bait cars within the ellipsis geographic area at specific times, and is based on further analysis that reveal time of day and day of week characteristics of the incidents identified.

One of the most successful uses of LEAP is by the IMPACT task force, a multi-jurisdictional Royal Canadian Mounted Police auto-theft task force operating in the Canadian province of British Columbia. By placing police “bait cars” in those geographic areas suggested by “Next Crime Location” analysis at the time of day and day of week suggested by time analysis, auto-theft was reduced 40% and automotive insurance claims, as reported by the Insurance Company of British Columbia, are down $15,000,000 CAD annually.

A uniqueness of the RCMP project however, is that the theft of personal property in Canada is not an incarcerable offense. However, the theft of a “bait car,” being law enforcement property, is incarcerable, thus with marketing and the use of the LEAP tools and bait cars, they experienced the above success.

Figure 8

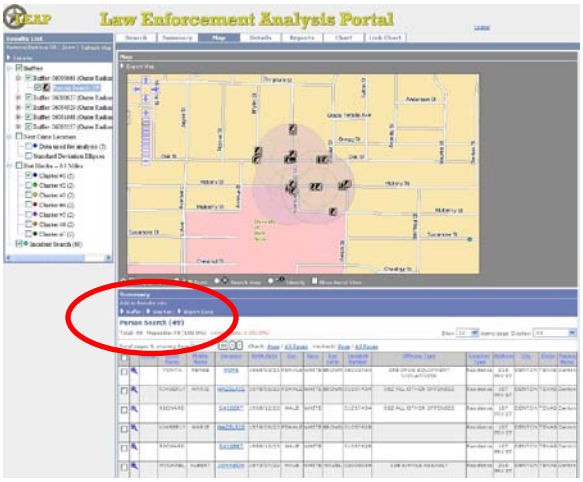


Another direction the analysis might now take is to create a geographic buffer around the incidents found in Cluster #1 and to search within that buffered geographic area for offenders who frequent the buffered geographic area and who have a propensity for “participation” in similar incidents.

The crime data analysis tools incorporated within CrimePoint web and utilized as the foundation of LEAP, were originally developed by professors Paul and Patricia Brantingham, of Simon Fraser University. The Brantinghams are considered to be the *founders* of modern environmental criminology and each has a distinguished career in the science that supports this kind of crime data analysis.

One of the premises of environmental criminology is that individuals, including offenders and victims, frequent areas in which they are familiar. These areas are known as activity nodes and may be any geographic area including an individual’s home, place of work, relative’s home, a restaurant, or even a sports arena or sightseeing area of interest.

Figure 9



In Figure 9 above, we have created a 0.1 mile buffer around each of the incidents in Cluster #1 and queried for names of all known persons in the records management system who might have an activity node within the buffer zone. Forty-nine persons were found.

By reviewing the summary data, we see that Kevin Jones has had a history of property theft from motor vehicles. We are now able to request all known data in LEAP about Kevin for further review. Due to privacy considerations, we have sanitized some of the data in Figure 10 below, so that some of the fields may appear more void of data than would ordinarily be the case.

Figure 10

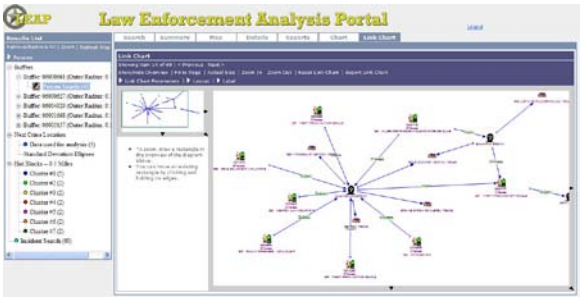
Should we become more interested in Kevin as a person of interest, the next step in an investigation might be to identify all people, incidents and property associated with the person of interest in order to have a more complete background for the investigation.

In LEAP, all persons, incidences and property that might be associated with our person of interest may be illustrated on a link chart.

A link chart queries the LEAP data cache for all known associations that a person of interest might have and illustrates that information in a tree diagram.

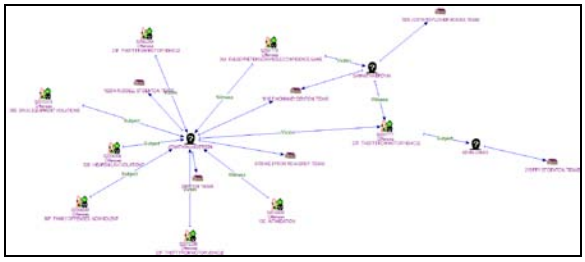
In Figure 11, we illustrate the link chart associated with Kevin Jones showing all prior incidents, people and property and his association with each.

Figure 11



This data can be analyzed further or output as a file to be included in a hardcopy report as illustrated in Figure 12 below.

Figure 12

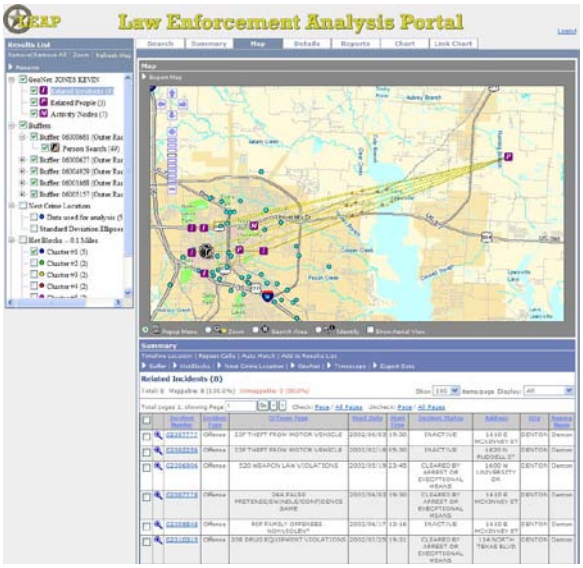


Not only are the associations between persons, incidents and property of interest to public safety personnel, but an analysis feature unique to LEAP, the geonet, illustrates those associated persons, activity nodes of the person of interest, property and related incidents geospatially.

Figure 13 illustrates Kevin Jones' Geonet.

This particular individual travels from his home base east of the majority of events and visits related people. He has been associated with related incidents near areas he frequents during the day, as well as in the vicinity of people related to him.

Figure 13



The description of LEAP through the above illustrations is only indicative of the types of tools that are resident in the LEAP analysis portfolio.

The listing at the end of this section describes briefly the tools in our current repertoire. It should be noted that with LEAP, Forensic Logic's only business focus, is on creating the analytics to take disparate data sources; analyze data from those sources, whether the data is available in unstructured text or structured format in a database. Also, it provides visualization tools to quickly interpret that data for field officers and investigators in the public safety, intelligence and homeland security domains.

Accordingly, and because our system's architecture is completely browser based, new additions to our list is easily and rapidly deployed for customer use by updating the "web page" that contains our analytical and visualization routines.

Areas of research in which we are actively engaged and from which LEAP participants are beneficiaries, include conceptual searches, or the categorization of unstructured data for analysis. Also, ontological searches, such as the text search for “handguns,” should result in incidences where a Glock 9mm were mentioned. And finally, topological searches, such as mention of a late model four door sedan, should result in displays of incidences that contain actual vehicle models that meet the criteria of being a four door late model sedan)

In addition, LEAP is architected to easily integrate with other third party analytical tools. For instance, at one customer site, data from a records management system automatically updates the LEAP analytical data cache from which a structured report is used for input into Analyst Notebook, a very powerful link chart analysis tool from ChoicePoint’s I2 division used frequently by the intelligence community. From the structured report, the data is returned with edification from I2 operators back to LEAP for use by field operators, who do not have the specific training (oftentimes taking as long as 12 months) in Analyst Notebook.

The following is a listing of tools currently available in LEAP:

Quick Search

LEAP supports quick, full, unstructured text searches for incidents, people, and incident related vehicles.

Advanced Search

In addition to using the quick search tool for searching, you can use the advanced search tool to perform more structured data searches. You can search for people, incidents, vehicles, property, weapons, or organizations.

Detailed Incident Records

Detailed incident records display in the Details Dock each time you search for incidents. In addition to the display of incident specific information, related people, incidents, organizations, property, weapons, and vehicles also display in their corresponding tabs.

Detailed Person Records

Detailed person records display in the Details Dock each time you search for people. In addition to the display of person specific information, related people, incidents, and organizations also display in their corresponding tabs.

Buffers

Research has shown that offenders tend to commit crimes in areas surrounding one or more of their activity nodes (home, work, etc.). Research also shows that as offenders move farther away from one of their activity nodes, the chance of committing a crime decreases.

As analysts, we frequently wish to search for specific crime data around a point on a map. These points could include an offender's home, a key location of interest, or a specific area on the map with an obvious crime cluster. We may also wish to visualize data within a particular geographic area to obtain a better notion of criminal activity within that geographic area.

There are two types of buffer searches that can be performed via LEAP. First, you can predefine the search area on the map and then search for data within that geographic area. Second, you can retrieve data and then

search around those data points to locate other data within a specified distance (e.g. searching a 5 mile radius of bars/nightclubs for criminal incidents).

HotBlocks

HotBlocks allows you to quickly examine incident data to detect unusually high concentrations of crime. Crime clusters may reveal possible offender activity nodes (e.g. the home, school, work, hangouts, etc.), high crime locations of interest (such as a automobile chop shops) and high crime areas. Identification of these high-crime areas may assist in prioritizing law enforcement resources and ultimately reduce the incidence of criminal activity.

The HotBlocks procedure searches criminal incident data for incidents that have been committed within a specified distance (the equivalent of a city block) from each other.

Repeat Calls

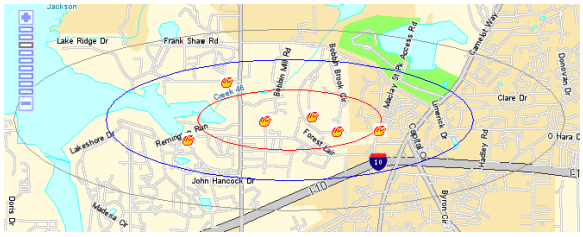
Certain places account for a disproportionate number of criminal incidents. These types of places include, but are not limited to; bars and taverns, abortion clinics, and burglarized places. For example, research indicates that burglarized residences have a substantially increased risk of repeat victimization. This occurs as a result of home owners' insurance replacement and/or because an offender is aware of the routine activities of the occupants based on past observation.

LEAP includes a Repeat Calls tool that identifies criminal incidents that have taken place at a single location. The Repeat Calls tool also allows you to look for people associated with a single location.

Next Crime Location

LEAP's Predict Next Crime Location analysis tool assists you in predicting future criminal event locations by analyzing previous criminal event locations.

Sample Next Crime Location Analysis



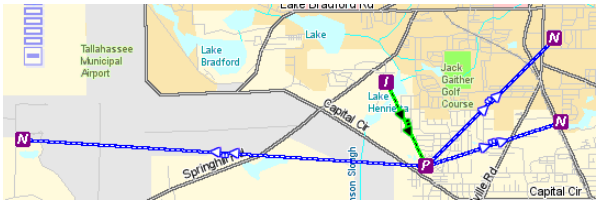
The figure above depicts the analysis results for six arson events using three standard deviations. The red ellipse represents one (1) standard deviation from the mean center (mean X & Y coordinates) of the crime locations and indicates that there is a 68% probability of a future crime occurring within the geographic area defined by this ellipse. The blue ellipse represents two (2) standard deviations from the mean center of the crime locations and indicates that there is a 95% probability of a future crime occurring within the geographic area defined by this ellipse. The black ellipse represents three (3) standard deviations from the mean center of the arson locations and indicates that there is a 99% probability of a future crime occurring within the geographic area defined by this ellipse.

GeoNet

A GeoNet is an analysis tool that depicts the geographic relationships between people and the relationships between people and incidents. The GeoNet can show the location of an offender's crime incidents in relation to

their activity nodes (e.g. home, work, school, etc.) and it can show the people related to an offender, their activity nodes and their related incidents.

Sample GeoNet



Looking at the sample GeoNet results above, the incident location is depicted by the I on the map. This location is the focal point of this particular GeoNet in that all other geographic relationships (people/associates and/or incidents) extend from this point. For example, the green line that extends from the I to the P shows the geographic relationship between the pivot incident (the incident we ran the geonet on in this case a vehicle theft) and the known suspect's home activity node. The blue lines that extend from the P to the N's represent the geographic relationships between our suspect's home activity node and his other activity nodes (work, alternate address, etc.).

By utilizing the GeoNet tool, we are able to simplify the relationships that exist between people, associates, and incidents by presenting those relationships in a visual medium. By determining the various types of relationships that exist between people and events, we can then conduct additional investigation and analysis to determine any criminal incident and/or person associations.

Link Chart

LEAP's Link Chart is a link analysis tool that displays linkages between data, including incident, location, people and vehicle data. Link charts are displayed in the Link Chart Dock every time you perform a quick search or advanced search.

Charting

Criminal incidents are not evenly distributed across space or time. Certain crimes have peak times of day, days of the week or months of the year. Temporal data is also important with regard to an offender's modus operandi (MO). An offender(s) tends to operate during certain times because the offender may perceive that a particular time of day or day of week are optimal for committing crime. For example, an arsonist may tend to commit arsons after nightfall to avoid contact with other people, or to more easily observe his crime and response to it.

LEAP's Charting tool analyzes criminal incidents according to the most popular standard time units (day, week, month, and by time of day) and produces a variety of line and bar graphs depicting a temporal analysis. Often, quick identification of peaks in a specific time interval is difficult to visualize without the use of graphs. These peaks can be a useful component in the identification of offender time preferences or useful in deciding when to implement an appropriate crime suppression or prevention tactic, or intervention program.

Suspect Ranking

Offenders tend to commit crimes in familiar areas where they spend much of their time (home, school, work, friend's home, places of entertainment, etc.). These places may include both past (previous home addresses, places of work, etc.) and present. Additionally, repeat offenders account for a disproportionate amount of crime and offenders tend to commit their crimes using similar methods (Modus Operandi or MO) that

have worked for them in the past.

LEAP Suspect Ranking allows you to quickly identify probable suspects for a single or multiple criminal incidents based on their past offense profiles (including the time of day & day of week in which offenders typically commits their crimes) and the distance from which an incident took place from one of their activity nodes (such as their home, place of employment, place of recreation, etc.).

Suspect ranking is the process by which a listing of probable suspects for a given crime(s) incident is produced. Conceptually, suspect ranking is based on the several theoretical principles under study in the field of environmental criminology.

1. A disproportionate amount of crime is committed by a small percentage of repeat or chronic offenders.

2. Crime is related to the spatial distribution of offenders and their awareness spaces.

3. Offenders follow a distance decay model of crime site selection (from different activity nodes that are part of an offender's awareness space).

4. Different crime types tend to exhibit temporal clusters, in time of day, day of week, month and season.

5. Offenders, especially chronic recidivists, develop target/crime templates for "good" or "attractive" targets. These templates can vary from simple to complex and vary according to the crime type.

Suspect ranking in LEAP employs these concepts through an analysis of the captured incident and person details to create a listing of suspects for any given crime(s).

The probable suspects are those persons who are already known to have committed crimes and the more crimes a person is associated with the more developed the offender profile analyzed in the Suspect Ranking tool. The net result is that suspect ranking focuses attention and resources on higher probability repeat offenders.

Many factors influence LEAP's ranking algorithms including the granularity of details collected about an incident or person, whether the details are captured as structured information versus free format text, whether differing details are captured for differing crime types or whether only tomb stone data (all crime types capture the same data) is captured, and the quality of the data, e.g. was the data validated, address geocoding accuracy, etc.

Pattern Matching

Pattern Matching is an analysis tool that assists in the identification of patterns among criminal incidents. This tool may be useful in connecting a subject(s) to a crime series, particularly when used in conjunction with suspect ranking.

Timeline Location Analysis

Timeline Location Analysis is a technique that allows you to geographically view serial criminal incident data in sequential order based on time of occurrence. Timeline location analysis may assist in the identification of an existing pattern among incidents and/or show probable offender routes, including direction of travel. For instance, assume that you want to perform an analysis on a series of criminal incidents that occurred within a one hour period on the

same day. In performing this analysis, you would be able to see which incident occurred first and the geographic relationship to the other incidents in the series.

Timescape

Criminal incidents are not evenly distributed across space or time. Certain crimes have peak times of day, peak days of the week, and peak months of the year. This type of time trend data is extremely important, yet often ignored in crime analysis and crime research. However, this type of data can be used proactively to help anticipate when more resources should be devoted to potential crime increases, etc.

Time data is also important as it can be tied to an offender's MO. An individual offender operates during certain times because the time of day or day of week may be perceived by the offender as a good cue for committing a crime. This was illustrated in the example with the arsonist, who may tend to commit his arsons after nightfall to avoid contact with other people, and to better observe the fire response and suppression.

LEAP's Timescape tool analyzes criminal incidents according to the most popular standard time units, including time of day, day of the week, and month of the year and allows you to animate the analysis to see where and when these incidents have taken place.

Auto Match

LEAP's Auto Match tool allows you to match vehicle thefts to their associated vehicle recoveries. Although the identification of vehicle theft locations are important to crime analysis and crime prevention, recovery locations are important also, as recovery locations may be in close proximity to an auto theft offender's home, school, work, etc. Furthermore, the condition of a recovered vehicle may provide analysts and investigators with important information about the offender's modus operandi (MO).

CompStat Reports

1. Crime Totals - 5 Months by Area - Provides crime totals by month for a 5 month period (month of date entered and 4 months previous). Filters by Area.

2. Crime Totals - 5 Months by District - Provides crime totals by month for a 5 month period (month of date entered and 4 months previous). Filters by District.

3. Crime Totals - 5 Months by Zone - Provides crime totals by month for a 5 month period (month of date entered and 4 months previous). Filters by Zone.

4. Crime Totals - 5 Month Period - Provides crime totals by month for a 5 month period (month of date entered and 4 months previous).

5. Crime Totals - 2 Months by Area - Provides crime totals by month for 2 months (month of date entered and month previous). Filters by Area.

6. Crime Totals - 2 Months by District - Provides crime totals by month for 2 months (month of date entered and month previous). Filters by District.

7. Crime Totals - 2 Months by Zone - Provides crime totals by month for 2 months (month of date entered and month previous). Filters by Zone.

8. Crime Totals - 2 Month Period - Provides crime totals by month for 2 months (month of date entered and month previous).

9. Crime Totals - 2 Weeks by Area - Comparative 2 week report (7 days forward from date entered and 7 days previous). Filters by Area.

10. Crime Totals - 2 Weeks by District - Comparative 2 week report (7 days forward from date entered and 7 days previous). Filters by District.

11. Crime Totals - 2 Weeks by Zone - Comparative 2 week report (7 days forward from date entered and 7 days previous). Filters by Zone.

12. Crime Totals - 2 Week Period - Comparative 2 week report (7 days forward from date entered and 7 days previous).

13. Crime Totals - Comparative Week/Month/Year by Area - Compares crime data for one week of a year to same week in previous year. Also supplies a 28 day comparison (7 days forward from the date entered and 21 days previous) and year to date comparison (January forward to 7 days after date entered). Filters by Area.

14. Crime Totals - Comparative Week/Month/Year by District - Compares crime data for one week of a year to same week in previous year. Also supplies a 28 day comparison (7 days forward from the date entered and 21 days previous) and year to date comparison (January forward to 7 days after date entered). Filters by District.

15. Crime Totals - Comparative Week/Month/Year by Zone - Compares crime data for one week of a year to same week in previous year. Also supplies a 28 day comparison (7 days forward from the date entered and 21 days previous) and year to date comparison (January forward to 7 days after date entered). Filters by Zone.

16. Crime Totals - Comparative Week/Month/Year - Compares crime data for one week of a year to same week in previous year. Also supplies a 28 day comparison (7 days forward from the date entered and 21 days previous) and year to date comparison (January forward to 7 days after date entered).

17. Crime Totals - By Zone - Provides crime totals for 2 months by zone (month of date entered and previous month).

For Further Information:

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