

Annex 12 – Crime opportunity profile survey analysis

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Summary of presentation in Amsterdam, Netherlands, November 2004

Requirements and analysis – pre-COPS

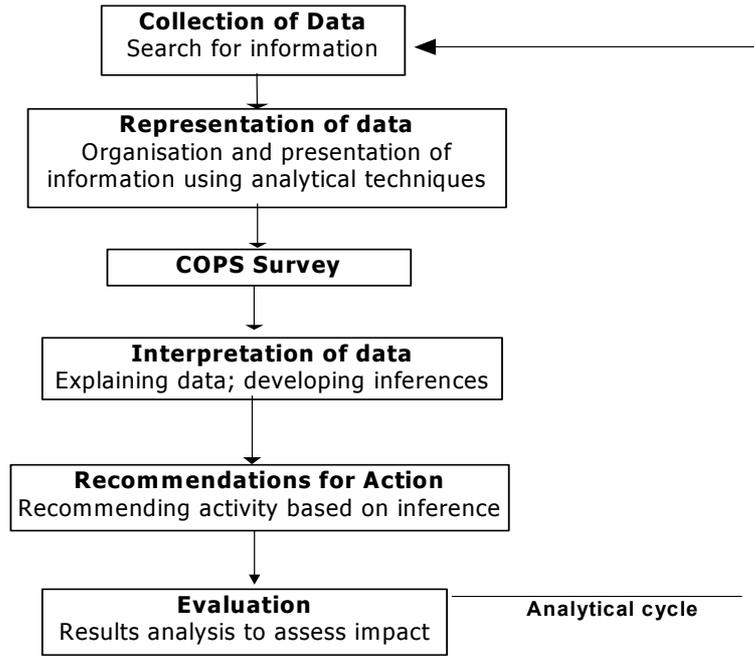
1. A simple guide to the beginning of a process of data collection for intervention through environmental modifications
2. A simple guide for practitioners to represent information so to understand how to monitor the outcome of intervention

Why?

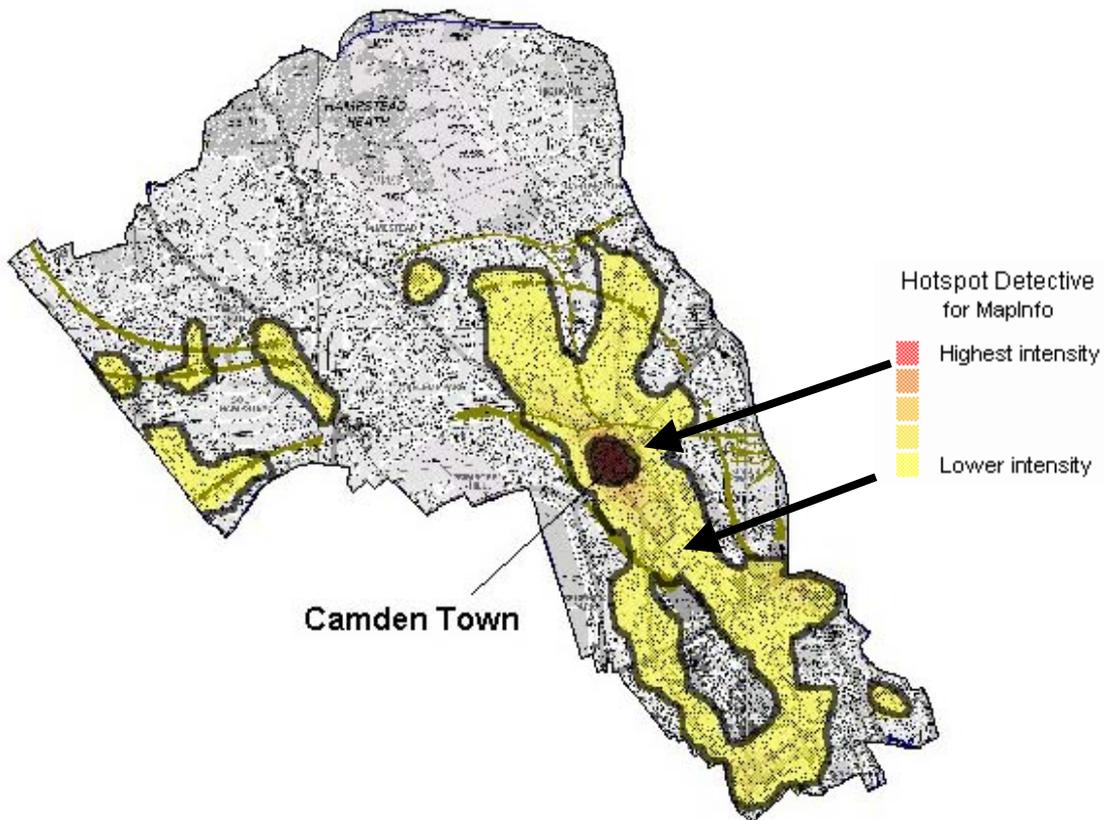
1. To provide an insight into crime and disorder problems in particular areas before a COPS
2. Assist in the prioritising of problems in any given area
3. Highlight prevention opportunities
4. To provide a mechanism to objectively monitor intervention, so informed judgements can be made on whether the prevention opportunity has the desired outcome

Consider the best sources of data

1. Crime and Disorder data can be collected from various sources, the most common being police recorded statistics.
2. Think carefully about what it is being measured and reflect in data.
3. Think ideal - then research what is available
4. If possible do not rely on one data source



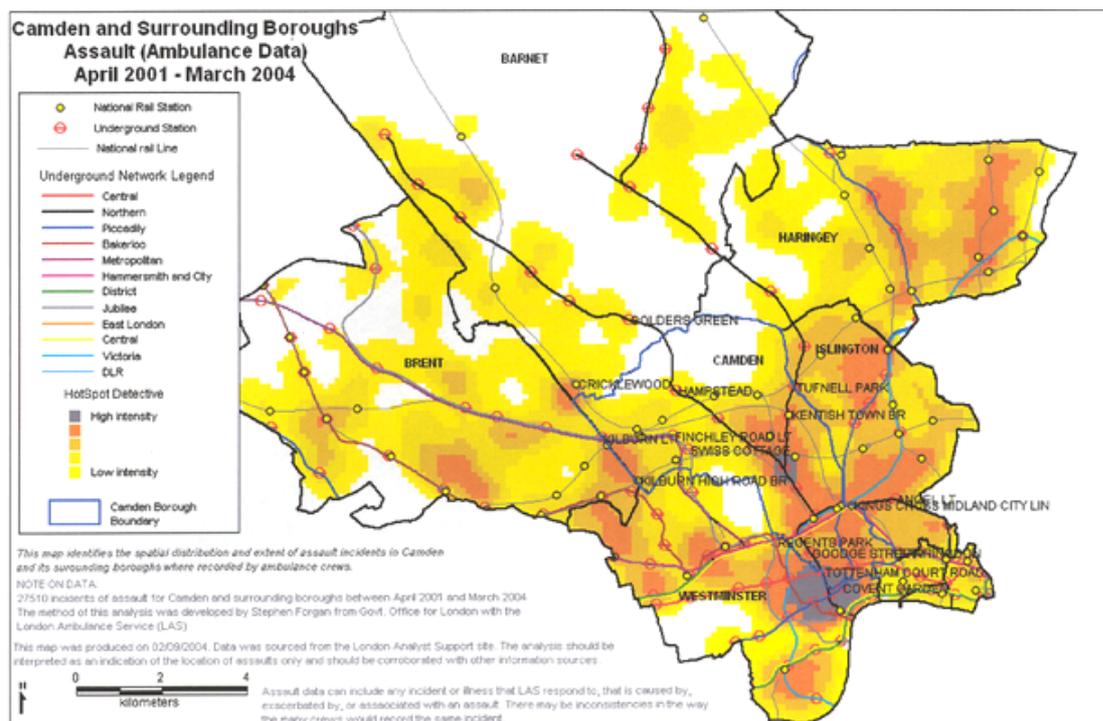
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Common assaults and actual bodily harm in Camden 2001–2004

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Maps of alcohol-related LAS and Common Assaults



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Drugs example

- Recorded crime data – these monitor people arrested for drugs offences
- Calls to the Police – this monitors the number of calls from the public about a drugs disturbance
- Police officers and other relevant practitioners such as Crime Analysts – anecdotal information from knowledgeable sources can be invaluable. They may hold intelligence on drugs markets in particular areas.
- Self-reporting surveys – surveys provide some of the best measurement, particularly of under reported and under recorded crimes, drugs is a good example of this
- London Ambulance Service – provide information on drugs overdoses
- Drug needle finds – provides geographical locations where drug users have been.

