

BEHAVIORAL CRIMINOLOGY: SOURCES OF DATA

1) UCR – Uniform Crime Reports (FBI)

Crime statistics for use in law enforcement administration, operation, and management. Alphabetical tabulations of states, metropolitan statistical areas, cities, metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties. To ensure these data are uniformly reported, the FBI provides contributing law enforcement agencies with a handbook that explains how to classify and score offenses and provides uniform crime offense definitions.

Crime is a sociological phenomenon influenced by a variety of factors, the FBI discourages ranking the agencies and using the data as a measurement of law enforcement effectiveness.

2) ViCAP – Violent Crime Apprehension Program *

Investigative repository of major violent crime cases in the United States.

Web-based data information center designed to collect and analyze information about homicides, sexual assaults, missing persons, and other violent crimes involving unidentified human remains. The database compares information in an attempt to identify similar cases and help move investigations forward.

3) FBI – Law Enforcement Bulletin

The **FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin** is published monthly by the FBI *Law Enforcement Communication Unit*, with articles of interest to state and local law enforcement personnel. First published in 1932 as *Fugitives Wanted by Police* the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin covers topics including law enforcement technology and issues, such as crime mapping and use of force, as well as recent criminal justice research, and VICAP alerts, on wanted suspects and key cases.

4) FBI – Crime Classification Manual

(1st Edition – 1992)

- Crimes classified by Motive
- 3'rs – Homicide, Arson, Rape
- Based on Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (**DSM**)
- classifies critical characteristics of the perpetrators and victims of major crimes—murder, arson, sexual assault, and nonlethal acts—based on the motivation of the offender
- Second edition contains new classifications on computer crimes, religion-extremist murder, and elder female sexual homicide, stalking, child abduction, biological agents as weapons, cybercrimes, Internet child sex offenders, burglary and rape, and homicidal poisoning.
- Based on the primary intent of the criminal, the Crime Classification Manual leads to an increased understanding of the nature of crime and the individuals who commit such crimes. This is an indispensable reference for law enforcement personnel, mental health professionals, forensic scientists, or anyone studying the offender or victim of violent crime.

5) NCAVC - National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime

Behavioral-based operational support to federal, state, local, and international law enforcement agencies involved in the investigation of unusual or repetitive violent crimes, communicated threats, terrorism

Four Units

- Behavioral Analysis Unit 1 (counterterrorism/threat assessment);
- Behavioral Analysis Unit 2 (crimes against adults);
- Behavioral Analysis Unit 3 (crimes against children); and
- Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (ViCAP).

1. Child abduction or mysterious disappearance of children
2. Serial, spree, mass, and other murder
3. Serial rape
4. Extortion; threats; kidnapping
5. Product tampering
6. Arson and bombing; weapons of mass destruction; public corruption; cyber crime
7. Domestic and international terrorism

6) **BAU - Behavioral Analysis Units**

Behavioral Analysis Unit 1 (counterterrorism and threat assessment)

Terrorism, threats, arson, bombings, stalking, cyber-related violations, and anticipated or active crisis situations

Behavioral Analysis Unit 2 (crimes against adults)

Serial, spree, mass, and other murders; sexual assaults; kidnappings; missing person cases; and other violent crimes targeting adult victims. Non-violent investigations - white-collar crime, public corruption, organized crime, and civil rights

Behavioral Analysis Unit 3 (crimes against children)

Child victims, including abductions, mysterious disappearances of children, homicides, and sexual victimization

- Crime analysis
- Profiles of unknown offenders
- Linkage analysis
- Investigative suggestions
- Threat assessment
- Interview strategies
- Media strategies
- Search warrant affidavit assistance
- Prosecution and trial strategies
- Expert testimony
- Critical incident analysis
- Geographic profiling (provided through an agreement with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives)