

# Crime Analysis Report February 2019

Det. Sgt. Kurt Fasulo #63

CALEA 15.3.1

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### Crime Analysis

A set of systematic, analytical processes directed at providing timely and pertinent information relative to crime patterns and trend correlations to assist the operational and administrative personnel in planning the deployment of resources for the prevention and suppression of criminal activities, aiding the investigative process, and increasing apprehensions and the clearance of cases. Within this context, Crime Analysis supports a number of department functions including patrol deployment, special operations, and tactical units, investigations, planning and research, crime prevention, and administrative services (budgeting and program planning). --Steven Gottlieb et al., 1994, "Crime Analysis: From First Report to Final Arrest."

TO: Office of the Chief of Police

FROM: Det. Sgt. Kurt Fasulo #63

SUBJECT: Crime Analysis Report February 2019

During the month of February 2019, the Guilford Police Department had the following **Part 1** and selected **Part 2** Crimes reported: Reference Appendix A for further information. This information was compiled via the NEXGEN system utilizing a query of all Part 1 Crimes and select Part 2 crimes from the computer database. A full review of each queried case file report was completed.

The Guilford Police Department investigated 916 cases for the month of February. This is a five percent (5%) decrease in calls from the previous month.

#### **Burglary Cases**

None reported.

#### **Criminal Mischief Cases:**

There was a total of five (5) criminal mischief cases filed for the month of February. This is a decrease in criminal mischief cases from January in which there were eleven (11). Two (2) of the five (5) cases involved damage to private property; the remaining three (3) involved damage to public property.

The times and dates reported are depicted in the graphic representation. Two (2) of the five (5) reported incidents reflect the time the report was filed and not the time at which the crime is being committed. These were reported after the damage was observed and the exact time and date of the occurrence is unknown.

There were no arrests made for criminal mischief in the month of February.

There was no pattern nor significant modus operandi established during analysis of these incidents and thus no response plan was developed.

Reference Appendix B for a graphic representation.

#### **Larceny Cases:**

There were nineteen (19) larceny cases reported during the month of February. Four (4) of the nineteen cases were solved. There were two arrests made as a result of these larceny cases. In the remaining two (2) solved cases, the victim no longer wished to

pursue charges once the suspect was identified. Six (6) of the unsolved cases have suspects identified and remain ongoing investigations.

The larceny types are as follows: nine (9) thefts from a motor vehicle, three (3) shopliftings, one (1) theft from residence, and six (6) general larceny.

For four (4) of these larceny cases the exact date and time that the larceny occurred has not been determined. Thus, the date and time shown reflects only that of the date/time reported. The larceny from motor vehicle cases typically are reported upon discovery of the entry by the vehicle owner. In some cases, the date/time can be inferred based upon information developed from related cases. For the month of February, six (6) of the nine (9) thefts from motor vehicle cases were confirmed to have occurred during the overnight hours between 2300 and 0700.

The number of larceny cases increased from January (18) to February.

The fraud cases for the month of February are as follows: Fifteen (15) General Fraud, and one (1) Fraud Identity Theft. These fraud incidents all involved complainants who were reimbursed or did not experience any loss, thus these cases are not included in the monthly totals for larceny cases.

Consistent with previous months, the thefts from motor vehicle larcenies all involved items being removed from unlocked motor vehicles. This department continues to educate the public on securing valuables through social media platforms. This issue continues to be a focal point for police departments throughout the state.

Reference Appendix C for a graphic representation.

### Robbery Cases:

None reported.

#### Larceny of MV Cases:

There was one (1) larceny of a motor vehicle for the month of February. The vehicle has since been recovered and significant suspect information has been developed. This case was connected to thefts from unlocked motor vehicles on the same date.

#### Aggravated Assault/Simple Assault:

None reported.

#### Arson Cases:

None reported.

### Rape/Sex offense Cases:

There were two (2) reported sexual assaults for the month of February. Per Connecticut General Statutes, the details of this case will remain confidential.

### **Homicide Cases:**

None reported.

### Information and Intelligence received on criminal activity:

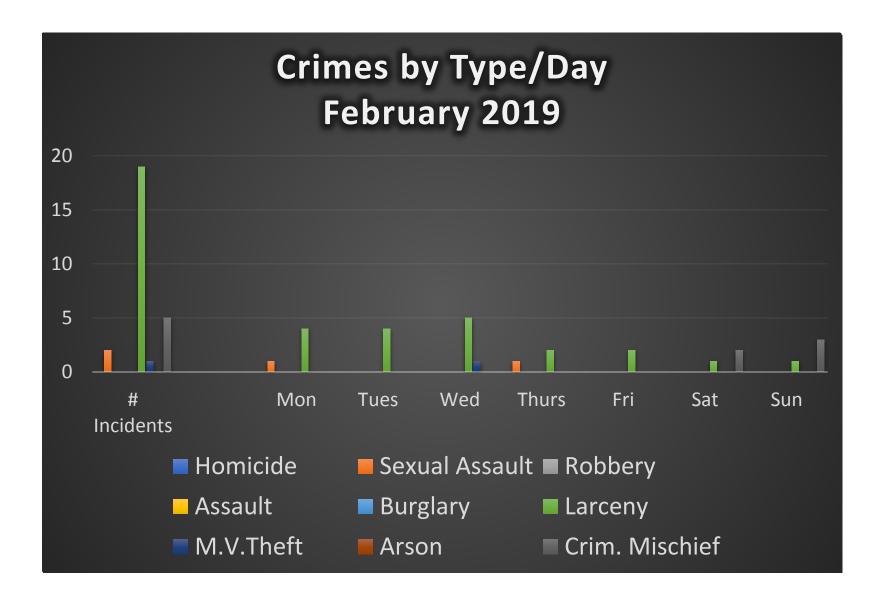
CTIC provided LEO intelligence during this month. The New England State Police Information Network also served as a source of intelligence as did the Law Enforcement Information Exchange (LInX). Guilford Police also monitors Crimedex Law Enforcement Portal for updated information on financial crime trends. Crime intelligence sharing is also monitored through New Haven Police Department's SLACK program.

Intelligence meetings were held with the Middlesex County Detective Association and New Haven MDT in regard to ongoing criminal activity in all attending agencies' jurisdictions.

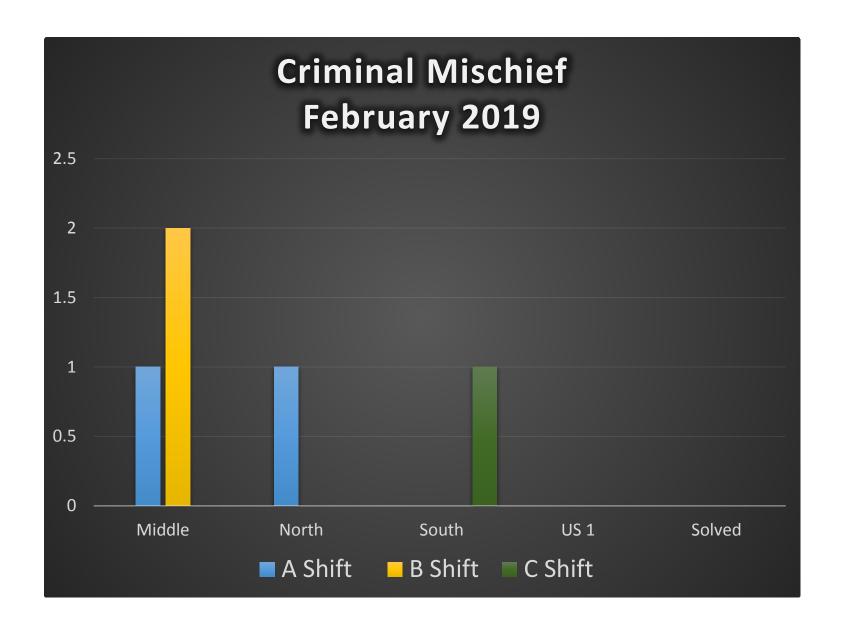
Respectfully submitted,

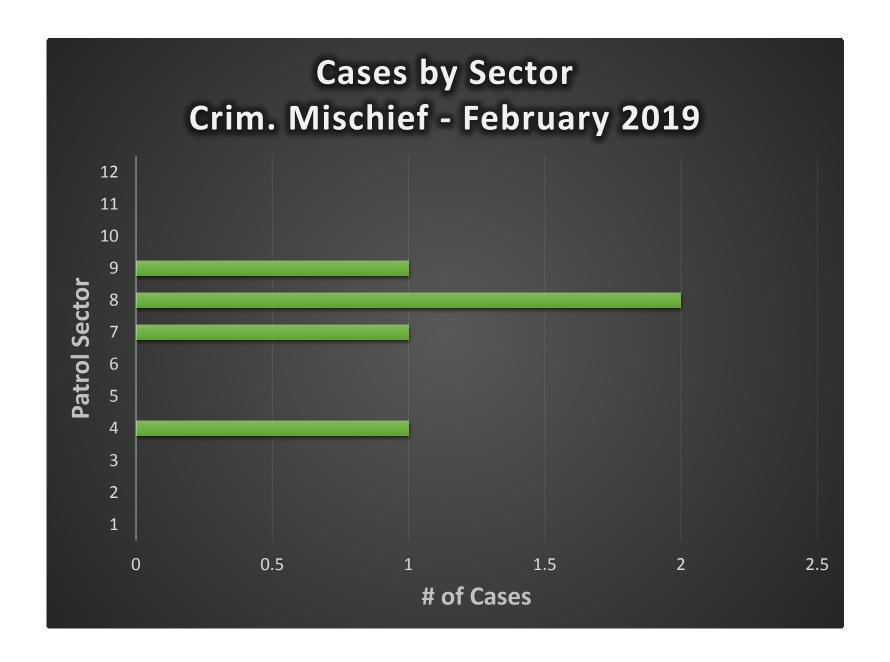
Det. Sgt. Kurt Fasulo

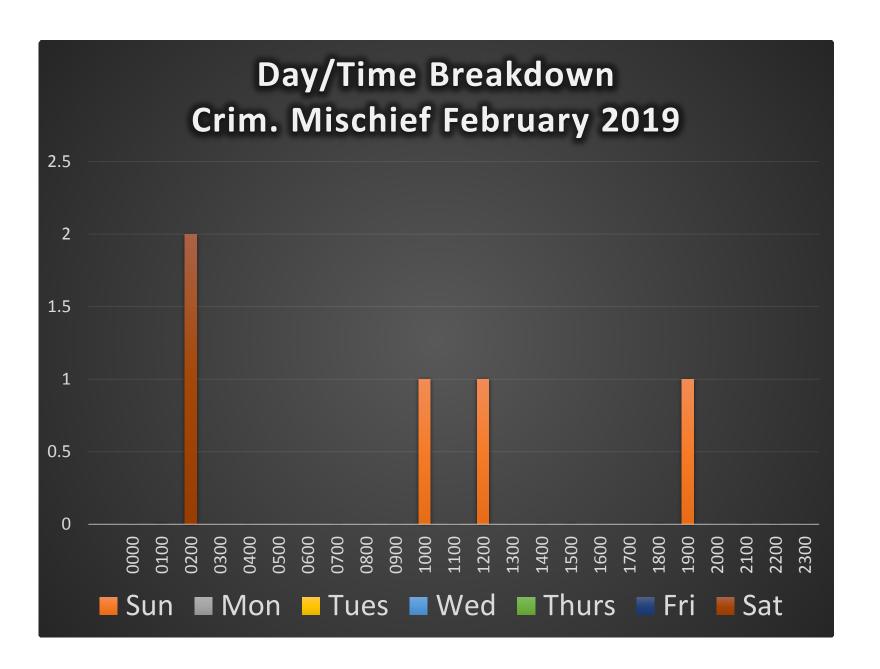
# Appendix A – Crime



# Appendix B - Criminal Mischief







# Appendix C – Larceny

