

Reporting benefits

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Report Writing in Law Enforcement Intelligence Benefits of accurate report writing Good report writing skills in the law enforcement agency operations are the most important pieces of analytical trade craft. When an investigation analyst does not have well-developed skills to effectively give the results of an analysis, the results of his or her work will be worthless regardless of how timely, important or skillfully produced. In any report writing process, intelligence professionals have a task of satisfying the stylistic requirements of the intelligence as well as the law enforcement communities. The stylistic requirements of the various groups are always driven by the unique needs of those who consume the intelligence (Baker, 2005).

Since intelligence consumers need products that tend to address real problems, begin with analytical conclusions, focus on future events, and contain the necessary information, the intelligence investigation must be distinctly different from other investigation. In intelligence reporting, the language used needs to be clear, concise, and straight to the point. Carefully crafted language does not need any form of interpretation and reduces the likelihood of the decision maker misinterpreting the results of the analysis. When the decision maker misinterprets a report, he or she is likely to make a decision contrary to local, state, or national interests. Additionally, using clear and accurate language in a report reduces cases tragic misunderstandings which can lead to terrible consequences.

Proper operations analysis provides important information on police patrol practices. This analysis and information help leaders in the police force in planning patrol allocation as well as logistical support. The analytical information is important when it comes to improving decision making

process and the quality of police services. In the end, the purpose is to closely examine the workload responsibilities and the deployment of the law enforcement personnel (Baker, 2005).

Intelligence value gained from street officers

In most big towns and cities, an increase in use of drugs by local teenagers results into an increase in burglaries and larcenies. The local community gets concerned with such criminal cases and reports the matter to the Department of Justice to come in and address the problem. Crime analysts then have to come in and conduct crime analysis in the streets and undertake the scanning process focusing on the local community. However, this process poses a big challenge to the police department since its officers are not in close contact with those who commit these crimes in the streets (Ratcliffe, 2008).

To reduce the burden of the police department conducting such investigations, which might be inaccurate, there, is a need for them to train street officers on how to collect and document information. By training the street officers, they will be in a position to work on their assigned duties and document information concurrently. The street officers will be able to conduct surveys in the streets. Their surveys will be a bit accurate and will measure the level of crime before the police department. Carrying out the surveys by the street officers will also measure the level of fear in crime before the police department comes up with crime prevention measures.

Crime prevention using actionable intelligence

According to Rosenzweig (2005), law enforcement and intelligence agencies mostly have a solid actionable intelligence about criminal offenses such as terrorism. However, the information they have is not always satisfactory to

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result in a conviction under any criminal law of any given nation. Therefore, the legal systems develop a coherent legal system. A coherent legal system will ensure that there is proper sharing of information related to crime. Most countries have acted on this collected information that and have seen a great decline in the level of crime rate. Therefore, countries to come up with coherent structures of laws to deal with interaction of intelligence related information as well as the judicial system (Rosenzweig, 2005).

References

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