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COURSE BROCHURE

Intelligence-Led Policing and Crime Analysis Training Course

22 – 26 March 2027
Dar es Salaam

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Intelligence-Led Policing and Crime Analysis Training Course

Ref: 998_37826 **Date:** 22 – 26 March 2027 **Location:** Dar es Salaam **Fees:** 5300 GBP

Intelligence-Led Policing and Crime Analysis is a 1-week training course for police officers, crime analysts and security managers who turn raw information into tasking decisions and produce a Strategic Intelligence Assessment for their command. Shrinking resources, rising volumes of digital information and closer scrutiny of how personal information is used make intelligence-led targeting essential for law enforcement and corporate security alike. Jupiter Prime Training presents this subject with a focus on lawful prioritisation.

Why Intelligence-Led Policing and Crime Analysis Matters Now

Three pressures shape intelligence work today: commanders who must deploy fewer officers against more complex offending, communities and oversight bodies that expect proportionate and lawful use of personal information, and the growth of digital traces from devices, cameras and open sources. Services that grade, analyse and act on intelligence well disrupt repeat offenders and hotspots earlier; those that do it badly chase incidents, waste patrol hours and risk unlawful collection. The course rests on the intelligence cycle of direction, collection, evaluation, analysis and dissemination, and on recognised principles of necessity, proportionality and accountability.

Who Gains Most from Intelligence-Led Policing and Crime Analysis

- Officers who brief patrols and act on intelligence packages in their area
- Analysts who map offending patterns and write assessments for commanders
- Supervisors who chair tasking meetings and allocate resources to priorities
- Handlers and controllers responsible for human sources and their records
- Security managers who protect sites, assets and people in private organisations

Mixed groups from one force or security function gain most when analysts and operational supervisors attend together and agree how products feed tasking.

Intelligence-Led Policing and Crime Analysis Capabilities

Participants practise turning fragments of information into graded, lawful products that change where and how officers are deployed.

- Apply source and information grading to incoming reports — decisions on whether to act or corroborate
- Analyse hotspots, repeat victims and prolific offenders — patrol and investigation priorities
- Build problem and target profiles with clear recommendations — tasking and coordination meetings
- Assess the legality and proportionality of collection methods — oversight bodies and legal advisers
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Specify intelligence requirements and collection plans — commanders and partner agencies
- Communicate findings through concise briefings — frontline officers and security staff

Key Intelligence-Led Policing and Crime Analysis Terms

- Intelligence cycle — the repeating sequence of direction, collection, evaluation, analysis and dissemination that turns information into decisions.
- Source evaluation — grading the reliability of a source and the accuracy of information before it is recorded or shared.
- Tasking and coordination — a regular meeting where commanders allocate resources against priorities set by intelligence products.
- Problem profile — an analytical product describing a crime or disorder problem, its drivers and options to reduce it.
- Target profile — an analytical product on a person or group, setting out offending, associates and opportunities for intervention.
- Covert human intelligence source — a person who maintains a relationship to obtain information covertly for an investigating body.

Intelligence-Led Policing and Crime Analysis Day by Day

Day 1: The Intelligence-Led Approach

- Reactive Versus Intelligence-Led Models — Choosing How a Service Directs Patrols
- The Intelligence Cycle — Linking Direction, Collection and Dissemination
- Intelligence Requirements — Defining What Commanders Need to Know
- Information Sources Inventory — Mapping Records, Open Sources and Partners
- Intelligence Units and Roles — Clarifying Who Collects, Analyses and Acts

Day 2: Collection, Sources and Legality

- Source and Information Grading — Deciding Reliability Before Recording
- Human Source Handling — Managing Risk, Welfare and Tasking of Informants
- Open-Source and Digital Collection — Setting Limits on Online Research
- Necessity and Proportionality Tests — Authorising Intrusive Collection Lawfully
- Retention, Sharing and Disclosure Rules — Protecting Personal Information

Day 3: Crime Analysis Techniques

- Hotspot and Temporal Mapping — Placing Patrols Where Offending Concentrates
- Repeat Victimisation Analysis — Protecting People and Premises Targeted Again
- Network and Association Charting — Identifying Key Offenders and Facilitators
- Hypothesis Testing and Inference — Separating Evidence From Assumption
- Problem and Target Profiles — Structuring Findings for Decision Makers

Day 4: Tasking and Prioritisation

- Risk-Based Prioritisation Matrix — Ranking Threats by Harm and Likelihood
- Tasking and Coordination Meetings — Allocating Officers to Agreed Priorities
- Intelligence Packages and Briefings — Equipping Frontline Officers to Act
- Partnership Information Sharing — Joining Police, Councils and Private Security
- Performance and Outcome Measures — Testing Whether Interventions Reduced Harm

Day 5: Practising the Strategic Intelligence Assessment

- Urban Burglary Series Case — Applying Grading, Mapping and Profiles
- Retail and Logistics Theft Network — Charting Associates and Collection Gaps
- Collection Authorisation Exercise — Defending Proportionality to an Oversight Panel
- Mock Tasking Meeting — Ranking Priorities and Assigning Resources
- Strategic Intelligence Assessment — Drafting Recommendations for Command Approval

Applying Intelligence-Led Policing and Crime Analysis After the Course

- Regrade a sample of recent intelligence reports using the source evaluation method and report recurring weaknesses to supervisors.
- Produce a problem profile on one local hotspot and present its recommendations at the next tasking meeting.

Intelligence-Led Policing and Crime Analysis Questions FAQ

What is Intelligence-Led Policing and Crime Analysis and why does it matter now?

It is an approach that uses graded intelligence and analysis to decide where officers and security staff are deployed. It matters now because resources are tight and every collection decision must be lawful and proportionate.

Which roles gain most from Intelligence-Led Policing and Crime Analysis training?

Police officers, crime analysts and security managers gain most. Tasking supervisors and source handlers also benefit.

How does Intelligence-Led Policing and Crime Analysis differ from a criminal investigation course?

It looks forward rather than back. An investigation course builds evidence on an offence already committed; this course uses patterns, profiles and prioritisation to prevent harm and direct resources before offending escalates.

What do you bring back from Intelligence-Led Policing and Crime Analysis training?

You bring back a Strategic Intelligence Assessment drafted on a realistic case, with graded intelligence, analytical findings, a priority ranking and recommendations ready for command discussion.

Intelligence-Led Policing and Crime Analysis: The Way Forward

The Strategic Intelligence Assessment gives commanders a reasoned picture of current threats and the priorities that follow. Its first use is usually the next tasking cycle, where it decides which problems receive officers and which are monitored. Analysts maintain it and supervisors brief from it. After that first cycle, revisit whether collection gaps and partner information have changed the ranking.