

# Police Corporate Data Model (CorDM)

## National Intelligence Model Business Area View

REFERENCE: Police CorDM National Intelligence Model  
Business Area View

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VERSION NUMBER: 6.0

DATE: 30 April 2010

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**Product Control Page**

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<b>Issue Control:</b>		
<b>Version</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Description</b>
Version 1.0	26-11-2004	For external review - updated following internal review
Version 2.0	31-03-2005	Updated to Version 4 standard
Version 3.0	30-11-2005	Updated to Version 5 standard
Version 4.0	16-01-2007	Minor cosmetic changes
Version 5.0	30-11-2007	Updated to Version 7 standard
Version 6.0	30-04-2010	Updated to Version 7.1 standard

## **1 PURPOSE**

The purpose of this paper is to outline the National Intelligence Model processes in order to identify the objects that the CorDM must cover to document the Data required to support the processes.

## **2 PROPOSAL**

The model caused different problems from other models as the NIM is very much a process model and the objects in the model being either ethereal or essentially textual in nature.

Even the Strategic Assessment which has a standard format is still just a document with headings and contains little of what would be referred to as data attributes.

The process type diagrams merely reflect the existing NIM diagrams and are used here as the framework to identify the data classes.

This raises an issue that the review bodies should address as it impacts on some of the aspects of the way the CorDM is being modelled.

How should the Activities be broken down? Should they be more or less generic?

Should the Information be more or less generic? Many are merely textual and are described by the presence or absence of associations to other objects. This is how Information and Intelligence are described as they have little internal structure and are defined by what the data is associated with and not the actual content. The Intelligence business area model illustrates this where the Intelligence class holds data about the categorisation or quality of the Intelligence and not of the actual content.

The option taken in this model is to reflect the terms used to the level taken in the NIM base documentation.

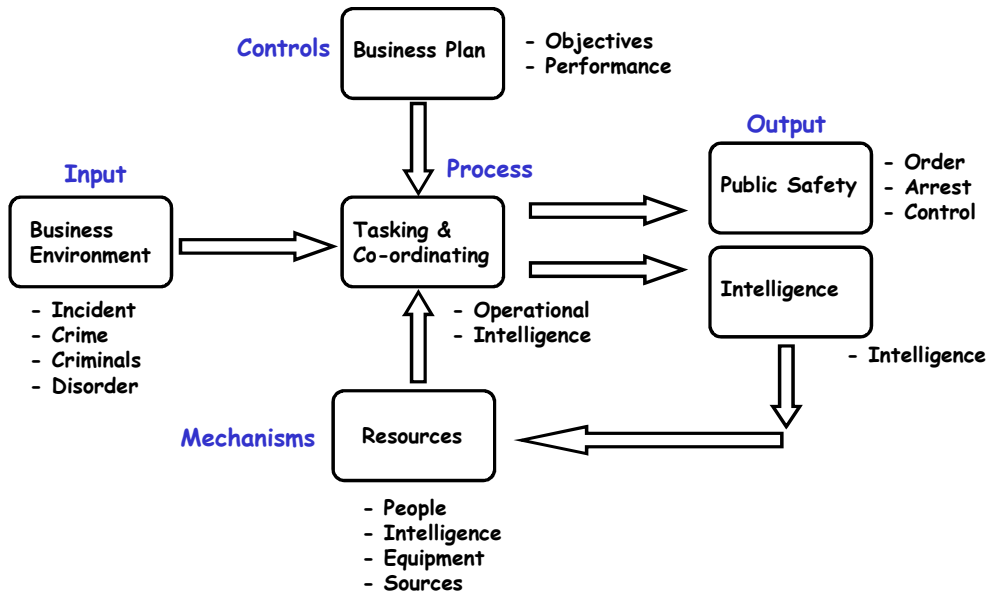
There are a few topics in the model, which would appear to lend themselves to generic modelling of that area. Amongst those might be – Resource Allocation, Business Planning, Data Management.

### 3 PROCESS

The following is a high-level process model, roughly in IDEF format, to describe the NIM.

The name Intelligence Model implies that it covers the intelligence

#### National Intelligence Model 'A Model for Policing'



processes, however although intelligence is a key driver of the model, it addresses all aspects of controlling police activities. It is in fact a model for policing.

The main components are:

- **Process** central to the model - Tasking & Co-ordinating, the top level Business Activities
- **Input** objects changed or consumed by the process – Incident, Crime etc.
- **Output** the results of effective policing - Arrest, Intelligence and the more abstract Order
- **Mechanisms** are resources required to fuel the Processes - Person, Equipment, Systems
- **Controls** are the targets, objectives and performance guiding the Processes

### 3.1 Process Structure

#### Tasking & Coordinating

- Tasking & Coordinating Meeting

  - Strategic Tasking

  - Tactical Tasking

- Produce Intelligence Products

  - Strategic Assessment

  - Tactical Assessment

  - Target Profiling

  - Problem Profiling

- Prioritise Intelligence Work

  - Data Management

  - Information Analysis

  - Intelligence Acquisition

    - Development

    - Deployment

    - Briefing

#### Business Planning

- Establish Objective

- Develop Plan

- Analyse Performance

3.1.1 Inputs

- Incident
- Crime
- Criminal
- Disorder
- Intelligence

3.1.2 Outputs

- Arrest
- Order
- Safety
- Intelligence

3.1.3 Controls

- Objectives
- Business Plan
- Performance
- Control Strategy

3.1.4 Mechanisms

- Intelligence Products
  - Strategic Assessment
  - Tactical Assessment
  - Target Profile
  - Problem Profile
- Knowledge Products
- System Products
- Analytical Techniques & Products
  - Results Analysis
  - Crime Pattern Analysis
  - Market Profiles
  - Demographic / Social Trends Analysis
  - Criminal Business Profiles
  - Network Analysis

**NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED**

**CorDM V7.1 National Intelligence Model Business Area View**

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Risk Analysis

Target Profile Analysis

Operational Intelligence Assessment (Research)

People

Information Sources

## **4 Definitions**

This section identifies the data requirement to support the National Intelligence Model.

### **4.1 Tasking & Coordination**

The objective of this process is to achieve maximum impact.

To do this law enforcement managers must have a good view of the problems, operate a mechanism which identifies priorities and the allocation of the resources available.

#### **Disorder**

Lack of a peaceful or harmonious condition of society.

#### **Objective**

Information that is a defined target intended be achieved.

#### **Business Plan**

This is the process by which priorities for action and the allocation of resources to support these actions takes place.

#### **Performance**

This is the information that is the result of the comparison between the planned and actual outcomes of activities.

#### **Knowledge Product**

This is the Information that are a range of products, either national or local, which define the rules for the conduct of the business or the best practice by which skilled processes are completed, and under what conditions work between agencies may take place.

#### **Intelligence Product**

This is information which has been collected, analysed and interpreted, and presented with recommendations about required decisions or options

for action.

### **System Product**

This is Information that are the provision of, or access arrangements to, the systems and facilities necessary for the secure collection, recording, reception, storage, linkage, analysis and use of information.

### **Analytical Technique**

These are the techniques and products used to analyse raw information and develop intelligence.

They are:

Results Analysis

Crime Pattern Analysis

Market Profiles

Demographical Trends Analysis

Criminal Business Profiles

Network Analysis

Risk Analysis

Target Profile Analysis

Operational Intelligence Assessment

### **Information Source**

This details the various sources of information available to the police. This covers everything from victims, witnesses, CHIS, surveillance to forensic data.

### **Order**

A peaceful or harmonious condition of society.

### **Community Safety**

Any activities undertaken which promote safer communities and reduce the effects and fear of criminal and anti-social behaviour.

### **Intelligence**

This is Information which has been evaluated, analysed and co-ordinated.

## 4.2 Tasking & Coordinating Meeting

This process, both Strategic & Tactical Tasking, drives the Control Strategy and set the agenda for intelligence, prevention and enforcement priorities in response to the strategic and tactical issues.

### **Tactical Menu**

This information comprises four elements:

Target offenders

Disorder hotspots

Crime series

Preventative measures

### **Control Strategy**

This product comprises the priorities for : Intelligence, Prevention, Enforcement.

### **Strategic Assessment**

This is Information that identifies the longer term law enforcement issues in an area, as well as the scope of, and projections for growth in criminality.

### **Tactical Assessment**

This is Information that identifies the shorter term issues in an area to prevent a situation deteriorating or developing.

### 4.3 Produce Intelligence Products

The process which creates the four intelligence products that are key to the directing the operation of policing.

#### **Target Profile**

This is Information that provides a detailed picture of the (potential) offender and their associates for subsequent action.

#### **Problem Profile**

This is Information that identifies the established and emerging crime / incident series and crime hot spots.

## 4.4 Prioritise Intelligence Work

This process sets the priorities for the provision of strategic and operational intelligence. This requires the intelligence structure to be properly set up and resourced.

### **Intelligence Activity**

This is the process that collects, manages and analyses the intelligence data.

### **Data Management**

The data management function inputs data and provides access to the data to those who are authorised. It also offers research capability to support the work of analysts.

### **Intelligence Acquisition**

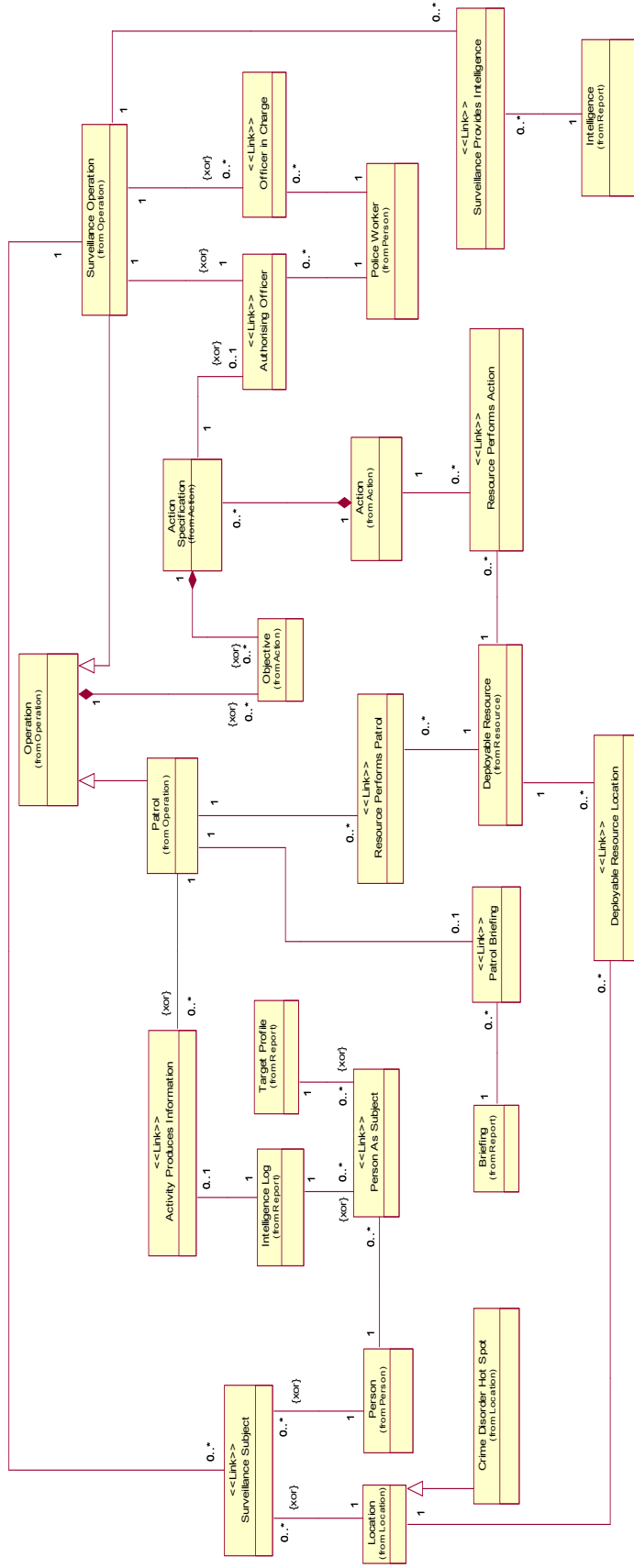
These are the activities required to set up the environment for information gathering and the subsequent capture of the relevant data.

### **Information Analysis**

This activity filters and refines the raw gathered information and converts it into useful intelligence.

## 5 Data Model Diagrams

### 5.1 Tasking



This diagram illustrates the associations surrounding the Task class and its link to the Intelligence Products of Strategic & Tactical Assessment.



## **6 Summary**

The previous diagrams illustrate possible inclusions into the data model to cover and support the National Intelligence Model.

As discussed in this document's Proposal, many of the activities and Information detailed here do not have unique attributes and are merely occurrences of more generalised operational or operational support activities and their associated information repositories.

This raise questions on the issue as to whether this is the way we want to illustrate the data supporting the National Intelligence Model.

Do we wish to generalise the activities and information occurrences and just define the detail as entries in a constrained value list.