

Chapter 1 : Ten Things Adults Can Do To Stop Violence - Los Angeles Police Department

You could be charged with a crime for knowing about a crime and not saying anything. Many people are unaware of their legal obligation when it comes to reporting criminal activity. Some don't want to get involved for fear of becoming a victim themselves.

Victim advocates are professionals trained to support victims of crime. Advocates offer victims information, emotional support, and help finding resources and filling out paperwork. Sometimes, advocates go to court with victims. Advocates may also contact organizations, such as criminal justice or social service agencies, to get help or information for victims. Some advocates staff crisis hotlines, run support groups, or provide in-person counseling. Advocates work in many different locations. They may also be part of private nonprofit organizations such as sexual assault crisis centers or domestic violence programs. Some advocates are paid staff, and others are volunteers. Many advocates have academic degrees that prepare them to work with victims. They may have studied social work, criminal justice, education, or psychology. Advocates often receive significant additional training on the specific knowledge and skills they need on the job. Advocates do not tell victims what to do. Advocates are committed to maintaining the highest possible levels of confidentiality in their communications with victims. However, the level of confidentiality they can observe depends on their position, education, licensure, and the laws in each state. An advocate in a police department may have to share any information related to an investigation with officers. However, all advocates must report certain types of information to the authorities. For example, they have to report any type of threat to a person such as clients threatening to hurt themselves or someone else, and they have to report the abuse or neglect of children. It is important for victims to ask about confidentiality rules before they begin working with an advocate. If You Are a Victim It may be difficult for you to reach out for help. But you may find that victim advocates can offer you information, support, and access to helpful services you might not know about. Victims are often relieved to know that agencies in their community want to make sure they are safe and have the help they need to recover from the impact of the crime. Copyright by the National Center for Victims of Crime. This information may be freely distributed, provided that it is distributed free of charge, reprinted in its entirety, and includes this copyright notice.

Chapter 2 : What does a Crime Scene Investigator do?

To reduce crime in your neighborhood, get to know the usual happenings so you're more likely to notice if something's wrong. Remember to stay up-to-date on criminal activity in your area, and form a neighborhood watch so you and your neighbors can keep each other informed about any suspicious activity in the area.

Resources to Help you Deciding What to do After a Crime If you are a victim of crime, you may have to cope with challenges you never expected to face. You may be overwhelmed by fear or anger. And you may not know what to do next or where to turn for help. Victim advocates can help you figure out what steps to take and what choices you may need to make. Advocates can offer advice on how to stay safe and give you information on medical, mental health, and victim services in your community. Below are some of the options you may want to explore, either on your own or with the help of a victim advocate. If you decide to report the crime, your report to the police creates an official record of the crime and may lead to an investigation. If investigating officers find clear evidence that points to a specific suspect, they may arrest the suspect or issue a citation for him or her to appear in court at a specific time. A prosecutor examines the evidence and decides whether to file charges, go to trial, or enter into a plea agreement with the defendant. The prosecutor makes the decisions about how to proceed, although you may request information about the progress of the case. If the case goes to court, you may be called as a witness. Once a verdict or plea agreement has been reached, the judge will set a date for a sentencing hearing, where you can submit or present a victim impact statement that describes how the crime affected you. The judge may consider your statement in deciding a sentence. Sentences vary widely, depending on the crime and the laws of the jurisdiction. Typical sentences include probation, time in jail or prison, or time already served. Sometimes offenders are ordered to seek counseling or participate in intervention programs for battering, substance abuse, or other crime-related behavior problems. Sometimes you can sue the perpetrator and other people "third parties" who bear some responsibility for the crime. The goal of a civil suit is to hold defendants "liable" accountable for committing the crime or allowing it to happen. You will need to hire an attorney. Many attorneys will take a civil case on a "contingency" basis: Your attorney will decide if there is enough proof to take the case to court. If you win your case, the court will order the defendant to pay you a specific amount of money. Victims often use civil justice awards to pay for services they need, such as medical care, counseling, or repairing or replacing property. If you are a victim of domestic violence or stalking, you may want to seek a protective order from the court. A protective order requires the abuser to stay away from you, your home, your work or other places you regularly go. You can file for a protective order on your own, but you may want to seek help from a victim advocate see below who can help you find out if you are eligible, fill out the paperwork, and guide you through the process. In some states only people in certain types of relationships-such as marriage, domestic partnerships, or shared parenthood-can get protective orders. In most states, protective orders are issued in civil court, but prosecutors can request them as part of a criminal process such as investigation, charges, or trial. Resources to Help You Victim Compensation: Every state has a victim compensation program to help victims of violent crime pay for costs related to being a crime victim. Victim compensation typically covers medical treatment, counseling, burial expenses, travel for a court case, other costs, and sometimes even moving expenses. Most states require victims to file their applications for victim compensation within a specific period of time after the crime. A victim advocate can give you information about victim compensation in your state. Many communities offer temporary shelter to victims of domestic violence and stalking. Shelters often offer a variety of services, including support groups, legal advocacy, one-on-one counseling, safety planning, and hotlines. Some shelter programs are connected to transitional living facilities, usually in confidential locations, where you and your children can stay for several weeks or months. A victim advocate can help you find a shelter, explore your options, and decide what you want to do. A victim advocate can help you plan a strategy for increasing your safety at home, work, school, and other places you regularly go. Creating a safety plan involves looking at your day-to-day life, planning changes to your routine, and learning about steps you can take that could help make you safer. You may want to seek one-on-one or group counseling with a counselor or therapist to help

you cope with the emotional and physical impact of the crime and regain a sense of control over your life. You may also want to join a support group with other victims to share information about the impact of crime and how to cope with it. Many support groups are run by professionals: A victim advocate can help you find a group that meets your needs. Copyright by the National Center for Victims of Crime. This information may be freely distributed, provided that it is distributed free of charge, reprinted in its entirety, and includes this copyright notice.

Chapter 3 : How to Prevent Cyber Crime | calendrierdelascience.com

A strong stomach is a must. However, if you are excited by the notion that your work and attention to detail can help serve justice and solve crimes, and you have a strong desire to help others, a career as a crime scene investigator may be exactly for you.

They have worked with elders, peers, and children in settings ranging from neighborhood parks to schools to senior citizen centers to shopping malls. They have addressed subjects such as home and personal security, vandalism prevention, child abuse prevention, and drug prevention. They have proved their capacity and willingness to help. What can teens do about preventing and responding to terrorism and other civic emergencies? You and Your Family Learn how to report crime or suspicious activities or situations, and report promptly and effectively. Make sure you know how to handle mail safely. Do not open any mail that looks suspicious; call local emergency authorities immediately. Help develop family action plans and take responsibility for updating them. Assist in gathering a family supply kit and keeping it fresh. Help identify "take with" items in event of an emergency evacuation. Identify any special needs you personally have for supplies and take responsibility for them. Learn CPR and first aid to help with medical emergencies. Help older relatives or neighbors who live in your area to prepare for emergencies. Your Neighborhood Encourage your family to join or help start a Neighborhood Watch program in your community. Build up ties to neighbors and schoolmates. The better these relationships, the more likely you will successfully respond together to any emergency, which in turn makes you and your family safer. Learn how to report suspicious actions or situations promptly and effectively. Help organize clean-ups and fix-ups so that neighbors can more readily spot potential trouble. Get training in child care so you can help watch children while their parents work on prevention or recovery strategies. Enlist youth groups you belong to religious, scouting, 4-H, or similar groups, to name a few to help out in the neighborhood in emergencies. Get training as a group. Offer your computer skills to provide a neighborhood directory and an inventory of skills and assets that your neighbors are willing to share. Help to conduct the neighborhood survey. Offer your help in developing a neighborhood plan for preventing and responding to emergencies. Gather a group of young people and identify ways in which you can assist in planning and in carrying out plans. If you have a special skill perhaps you have volunteered in a hospital or worked at a police station as a volunteer, share it with your neighbors. Your School Find out whether your school has a group of volunteer students to help out in emergency situations. If so, join up. If not, offer to help start such a group. Learn about school policies in different kinds of emergencies. In partnership with the faculty and administrators, help educate other students on how these policies work. If your school does not have an electronic security system with cameras and controlled access, suggest that one be installed. Start a School Crime Watch if your school does not already have one. Join with other students to become a Community Emergency Response Team. Ask your local fire department about training or visit www. Work out ways to help students discuss fears and concerns about emergency situations that arise while you are at school. Ask counselors about training peer counselors to help in emergency or tense situations. Work with younger students in your school and with students in lower level schools to help them understand emergency policies. You could even become a mentor to one or two younger children. Develop student announcements, school newspaper inserts, bulletin boards, and other communications that help keep students and others up to date on homeland security issues, especially as they apply to your community. Energize student support for first responders through educational visits, fundraising drives, and discussions of procedures in place and issues confronted. Your Community Speak with others who live outside your neighborhood about the importance of preparing intelligently for emergencies and how neighbors can work together. Volunteer in hospitals, police stations, fire and ambulance stations, and similar primary response agencies. Use your talents and your willingness to work to pitch in for the whole community. Talk with youth groups about what your school or neighborhood has done or is doing to become better prepared to deal with emergencies. Offer to bring to other parts of the community programs you have developed for younger children. Use youth talent anything from a basketball marathon to a battle of the bands to raise funds for local

emergency agencies. Sign up with the Red Cross, the Salvation Army, or another emergency-response organization as a volunteer. Speak up at public hearings for the needs and concerns of youth and children in emergency situations. Work with other young people to come up with a list of ways you can help and ways the community can help you. Talk with youth groups and youth-serving organizations around the community about working together to help your neighborhoods and each other develop and sharpen emergency prevention and response skills. New York State Police.

Chapter 4 : CRIME - Wikipedia

If you are being falsely accused of a crime you did not commit, do not fall into this trap and do not admit to anything you didn't do. If you feel threatened by police or attorney questioning at any time, stop talking and request a criminal defense attorney.

We have outlined the four steps you should take to get one of these fascinating careers: Learn, Prepare, Apply and Test. Learn about the job. What does a Crime Scene Investigator do? What skills, knowledge and abilities are required? What education and experience is needed to qualify for the job? The answers depend on the exact job you apply for and the agency that offers the job. Read the job summaries of the job openings listed on the Employment page. This will give you an idea of the variety of responsibilities the employee will have as well as the minimum requirements to apply for the job. Also, read over the material on the Crime-Scene-Investigator. There is a variety of information that will help you understand the job of a Crime Scene Investigator. One of the best things you can do is to contact agencies in the geographical area you wish to work and find out what their Crime Scene Investigators do on the job, what their minimum requirements for applying are, and how often they have job openings. Are there Crime Scene Technician jobs available? According to the U. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, a "forensic science technician" is a person employed to "collect, identify, classify, and analyze physical evidence related to criminal investigations" this would include crime scene technicians who work in the field and technicians who work in the crime laboratory. The report also points out: Read the Bureau of Labor Statistics report Some recent job openings posted on this website have the following pay scales listed: There are usually about openings posted at all times. You can read through the job openings on the employment page to see what types of jobs are available, and what the requirements are for the different positions. Prepare for the job. Some positions require you have a 4 year degree in science while others only require a GED or High School graduation. Generally, if you want to work in a crime laboratory as a Criminalist you will need at least a 4 year degree in science such as Biology, Chemistry or Forensic Science. If you want to be a Crime Scene Technician you usually need less formal education. Some agencies require you be a sworn police officer before becoming a Crime Scene Investigator—most do not. If the position you want requires formal training then check your local colleges and universities. Many community colleges have Criminal Justice classes that include crime scene investigations. Search for other campus based college or university program here: You can also make yourself more marketable by earning a certificate or a degree in Crime Scene Investigations or Forensic Science online from a college with a respected program. Many online programs can be completed in less time than traditional campus based programs. Examples of respected online programs include click on the links to receive free, no obligation, information:

Chapter 5 : Justice Nation: Crime Stops Here with Nancy Grace

If you know someone who is abusing a child and you do not report it, under some circumstances you could be charged with a crime for failing to act. Federal, State and Local Laws Society decides what is and is not a crime through its system of laws.

Crime scene investigation merges science with the law. A crime scene investigator might need to have a thorough knowledge of scientific observation and methods, as well as knowledge of state and federal laws regarding evidence. A crime scene investigator will be called upon to evaluate the evidence at the scene of homicides, sexual crimes, robberies and burglaries, and home invasions, among other crimes. A CSI can be called upon on any day and at any hour; because immediacy is vital to the preservation of a crime scene, they must be capable of working with minute details at all times. Investigators may or may not be forensic scientists, as well. If qualified in forensic science, the CSI may perform some of the follow-up laboratory evaluation away from the crime scene - assessment of hair, fibers, drugs, body fluids, firearms, and fingerprints. Whether a CSI is a forensic scientist or not, he still needs an in-depth knowledge of how forensic science works in order to properly preserve laboratory evidence as it is collected at the crime scene. Crime scene investigators are responsible for systematically processing a crime scene by: He utilizes a four-step process to accomplish this: Evaluation During the evaluation stage, the CSI assesses the overall scene during a preliminary walk-through to determine the best plan for processing it without destroying evidence. Because each crime scene is different, the investigator needs to be able to quickly organize observations and develop a plan. Documentation At the documentation stage, the CSI takes extensive photographs: Videos may be taken; sketches and diagrams are drawn. Collection In the collection stage, laboratory evidence is carefully handled, secured in proper storage containers, and documented in logs to preserve the chain of evidence for trial. Everything from simple tools, such as tweezers, to sophisticated scientific methods, such as luminol, may be used. Analysis At the analysis stage, the collected evidence is thoroughly evaluated in the lab. If the CSI is also a forensic scientist, he participates in this process. Crime scene investigators work toward several goals: Identification of the perpetrator of the crime Identification of the victim of the crime if unknown Reconstruction of the crime Conviction of the perpetrator A crime scene investigator does not interview witnesses, pursue the suspect, or conduct interrogations. They do accurately document every significant detail of the crime to assist the district attorney in developing a court case that will stand up to attack by the defense attorney. They work in conjunction with the detectives, providing data that assists the detectives in identifying the perpetrator. They also testify during the trial about the evidence and its collection. The job of a crime scene investigator is highly-specialized and requires up-to-date knowledge of science and the law. It is an often gruesome, but extremely important job. Without it, many criminals might never be identified. Schools Offering Criminal Investigation Courses:

Chapter 6 : Crime | Definition of Crime by Merriam-Webster

CRIME (Compression Ratio Info-leak Made Easy) is a security exploit against secret web cookies over connections using the HTTPS and SPDY protocols that also use data compression.

Chapter 7 : 3 Ways to Reduce Crime in Your Neighborhood - wikiHow

Users can also outline a specific crime search area, whether by the distance around a city or by miles from an address. Plus, NeighborhoodScout can tell you what the chances are of becoming a crime victim in your neighborhood, and compare that with the city and the state odds.

Chapter 8 : How to Prove You're Innocent when You've Been Accused of a Crime

To reduce the incidence and fear of crime, and to enhance public safety while working with the diverse communities to improve their quality of life. Our mandate is to do so with honor and integrity, while at all times conducting ourselves with the highest ethical standards to maintain public confidence.

Chapter 9 : City of Fairfield, CA - What Can You Do?

If you're outside, knowing the layout of the town -- where the sketchy areas are, where populated streets and venues are -- can help you to both prevent and escape an encounter with an attacker.