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The potential of criminalistical matrixing of the analysis results of activity and information

Abstract: It is considered methods of matrix of the results of criminalistical analysis of activity and information.

It is suggested a structure of matrix that is consisted from the blogs of importance information for criminalistic.

Method of criminalistical analysis of information consists in determination of correlative ties between the parts of informational bank of the crimes investigation.

Keywords: criminalistical matrix; analysis of activity; method of investigation; information; correlations.

Integrative methodic of matrixing of the results of criminalistical analysis of activity allows recreating of the psychological and physical image of a man on his actions and traces, left at the place of crime, to determine a circle and roles of co-participants.

This idea is not a new, but earlier made researching had considered this issue either from position of psychology or criminalistically, and limited only by the deeds of high danger (1, p. 306-308).

We are considering misappropriation of civilian property – theft (art. 177 of the Criminal Code) from the apartments of the citizens. Under this, under apartment is understood a separate living space in house having other apartments. Concept "dwelling" (art. 7.0.34 of CPC) is more voluminous, to the concept of apartment is not identical. Defining a subject of researching – thefts from the apartments of the citizens, we proceed from that prevalence of this kind of crime allows to assert about existence of stereotypes in behaviour of the apartment's thief, determining the ways

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of preparation, committing and hiding this crimes. The singularity of behaviour, from our point of view, has also criminalistical and psychological significance (2, p. 111-112).

The core of suggested methodic is in the following. Using a special questionnaire was studied more than 1000 criminal cases about thefts from the apartments, investigated in 1995-2010 by the investigative bodies of the MIA of Azerbaijan Republic, including 450 cases, examined by the courts.

Questionnaire and matrix worked out on a base of analysis of the results of survey, consists from the seven blocks of the criminalistical information, forming in result of performance of initial investigative actions and organizational measures. Each from the blocks presents an organic system which subdivided on subsystems (2, p. 112).

Received information is imposed on the matrix (or opposite), working out according to the provisions of criminalistics, logics, psychology and other sciences and further computer processing provides an investigator with data on the following parameters:

a) about number of individuals participating in a theft of an apartment;

b) criminalistical and psychological characteristics of the individuals of the thieves;

c) about a way of preparation of theft.

The results of matrixing allow concretizing the versions, and correspondently the ways of a search of criminals, and in whole, to optimize the process of investigation (2, p. 112).

The first block (object) contains information about an apartment, which subdivided on the data:

- location (district, street, close houses, presence of paid parking, garages, remoteness from guarding objects, departments, police routs, public places, lightning etc);

- house (multistory, single-storey, newly building, elite, departmental, entrance, code locks, megaphone communication, guard, fence, basements, first floor,

availability of shops and service offices, companies, attic, roof, water, gas supplying, electricity, stream, lightning in stairwells, lift, rubbish chute, telephoning, garbage disposal, post boxes, state of repairing etc.);

- apartment (floor, number of rooms, windows, doors, locks, grills, presence of dog and other pets, balconies, antenna, insurance, cost, Judas-hole, surveillance system, telephone, air conditioning, fireplace, own basement, cellar and other buildings etc.);

The second block (subject) contains information about a victim and the members of his family (sex, age, marital status, nationality, prior conviction, education, work place, hobby, salary, interrelations, state of health, confession, anniversary dates, financial position, property, money deposits, availability of car, garage, summer cottage, auxiliary farm, shopping, business schedule, receiving of mails etc.).

The third block contains information about neighbours, relatives, friends, serving personal; the fourth one – about thefts of property; the fifth one – time of theft; the sixth one – about the ways of entering in apartment and leaving it; the seventh one – about traces.

As it noted, all enumerated systems of the data are subdivided on subsystem, which are in interrelation between each other and the elements of other systems.

Necessary for the matrixing information is in the materials of a criminal case, accumulates in result of production of examinations, interrogations, experiments, and other investigative actions and organizational measures.

Availability of the opened nets of the matrix is testified improper implementation of investigative action that is caused insufficient receiving of criminalistical information.

The basis of matrix is an informational field (database) from all possible results of the investigative actions and organizational measures which is systemized on seven blocks and correlations (2, p. 114).

Possible versions are estimated by hundreds thousands, in connection with this it has been worked out a special computer program for their processing. Calculation of

the parameters of the development is possible in hand but this way takes much time and very labour-consuming.

Correlations between the blocks (systems), received information and their elements (subsystems), allowing to make a conclusion about the number of individuals participating in apartment's theft, characteristics of the criminals, the ways of preparation to theft are determined on the grounds of provisions of psychology, criminalistics and other sciences.

The essence of a method of the criminalistical analysis information is in determination correlative links between the parts of an informational bank of the crime investigation. For this, the informational bank of crimes and investigation is conditionally divided on the four parts (3, p. 109).

The first part of the informational bank concentrates information about participants, mechanism of crime and it motives. This area forms the informational data, which sources are:

- testimonies (including the assumptions) of a victim and the witnesses, therefore this data has a different assessments - as reliable and as probable;

- material sources of information: signs of stolen, traces indicating on the way of preparation, committing and hidden; instruments of crime, micro objects; traces of transport means, fingerprints, footwear etc., separate items that belong to criminals. To this group of the sources is related of the conditions characterizing a crime scene (street, house, building, location of the apartments, interiors, their particularities, accesses to the building, roads etc.).

Any of these sources might be carrier of a few flow of information about personality. So, for instance, fingerprints can be a carrier of information about age, sex, lesions on the skin; mechanism of actions of a man; about items to which he was touched (paint, construction materials, soil etc.); about blood group (if available bloodstains) and other signs of a man (3, p. 109).

The second part of the informational bank is concentrated informational flows about a subject of encroachment and personality of a victim. The sources of this information can be:

- testimonies of a victim and probable witnesses;

- documents testifying a fact purchasing and the signs of stolen (trade checks, commodity passports, notes, letters, photos, video and cinema films, other documents);

- traces of bearing out, taking away, hiding of the stolen articles (hiding-places);

The third part of the bank is concentrated informational flows about the ways preparation and committing, instruments of crime. The sources of this information can be the traces of transport means, wounds, counterfeiting in the documents etc., and also the testimonies of a victim, witnesses (3, p. 110).

The fourth part of the bank is concentrated informational data about situation of crime, some it consequences, witnesses. The sources of this information are:

- the situation that characterize a crime scene, it consequence;

- traces indicating on a way of preparation, committing and hiding, other traces;

- testimonies of the witnesses.

All criminalistically significance information of the bank is conditionally divided on information: about subject (1); about object of criminal encroachment (2); about crime scene and time (3); about impact of criminal actions (4); about consequences of criminal actions (5). In addition, the bank has information which does not have the criminalistical significance (0).

Informational bank of crime presents itself the contiguous cells with certain information, indicated according to content from No. 0 to No. 5. Adjoining of information of the two cells set up informational juncture (3, p. 110).

Model of the informational bank is built such way that each type of criminalistically significance information adjoins with all others.

Conditional area of joining is different in dependence on the carriers of information as well as conditional area of the informational bank. This is caused by the property dispersal of information. The informational bank of crime moves over time in the opposite direction from criminalistically significant event (crime) that is a caused the movement in this direction investigation (disclosure). In informational

plan a disclosure is presented itself a search of the sources (carriers) of the criminalistically significant information by the way of production of various actions.

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