



Crime Scene Basics

Forensic Science



Crime Scene Vocabulary

CRIME SCENE: Any physical location in which a crime has occurred or is suspected of having occurred.

PRIMARY CRIME SCENE: The original location of a crime or accident.

SECONDARY CRIME SCENE: An alternate location where additional evidence may be found.

SUSPECT: Person thought to be capable of committing a crime.

ACCOMPlice: Person associated with someone suspected of committing a crime.

ALIBI: Statement of where a suspect was at the time of a crime.



Types of Evidence

Testimonial evidence includes oral or written statements given to police as well as court testimony by people who witnessed an event.

Physical evidence refers to any material items that would be present at the crime scene, on the victims, or found in a suspect's possession.

Physical evidence that is found in small but measurable amounts, such as strands of hair, fibers, or skin cells, is called **trace evidence**.

Circumstantial evidence refers to indirect evidence that tends to establish a conclusion by inference (not a direct link)

Classify the Evidence

Identify each type of evidence as testimonial (T), physical (P), or circumstantial (C).

T 1. Suspect's statement of what happened during the crime

P 2. Blood droplets found on a weapon

T 3. Eyewitness account of an accident

T & C 4. A person saw the suspect's car in the crime location

P 5. Hairs and fibers found on a victim's coat

C 6. The suspect and victim worked at the same company

T 7. Victim's version of an attack

Crime Scene Personnel

POLICE OFFICERS are typically the first to arrive at a crime scene. They are responsible for securing the scene so no evidence is destroyed and detaining persons of interest in the crime.

The **CSI UNIT** documents the crime scene in detail and collects any physical evidence. Criminalists are scientists who analyze, compare, identify and interpret physical evidence to provide clues about a crime

The **DISTRICT ATTORNEY** is often present to help determine if any search warrants are required to proceed and obtains those warrants from a judge.

The **MEDICAL EXAMINER** (if a homicide) may or may not be present to determine a preliminary cause of death.

Forensic **SPECIALISTS** (entomologists, anthropologists, psychologists) may be called in if the evidence requires expert analysis.

DETECTIVES interview witnesses and consult with the CSI unit. They investigate the crime by following leads provided by witnesses and physical evidence.

Crime Scene Protocol



Step 1: Interview

The first step in investigating a crime scene is to interview the first officer at the scene or the victim to determine what allegedly happened, what crime took place, and how was the crime committed. This information may not be factual information but it will give the investigators a place to start.

Step 2: Examine

The second step in the investigation of a crime scene, which will help identify possible evidence, identify the point of entry and point of exit, and outline the general layout of the crime scene.

Step 3: Document

The third step in the protocol involves creating a pictorial record of the scene as well as a rough sketch to demonstrate the layout of the crime scene and to identify the exact position of the deceased victim or other evidence within the crime scene.

Step 4: Process

This is the last step in the protocol. The crime scene technician will process the crime scene for evidence, both physical and testimonial evidence. It is the crime scene technicians responsibility to identify, evaluate and collect physical evidence from the crime scene for further analysis by a crime laboratory.

CRIME SCENE DO NOT CROSS

What evidence would you collect?



Investigating the Evidence

Forensic Science disciplines at the Illinois State Police Crime Labs

Drug Chemistry – Determines the presence of controlled substances and the identification of marijuana

Trace Chemistry - Identification and comparison of materials from fires, explosions, paints, and glass.

Microscopy – Microscopic identification and comparison of evidence, such as hairs, fibers, woods, soils, building materials, insulation and other materials.

Biology/DNA – Analysis of body fluids and dried stains such as blood, semen, and saliva.

Toxicology – Tests body fluids and tissues to determine the presence of drugs and poisons.

Latent Prints - Identification and comparison of fingerprints or other hidden impressions from sources like feet, shoes, ears, lips or the tread on vehicle tires.

Ballistics (Firearms) – Study of bullets and ammunition through the comparison of fired bullets, cartridges, guns, and gunpowder patterns on people and objects.

Toolmarks – Examines marks left by tools on objects at a crime scene or on a victim, such as a hammer used to break a door or a screwdriver used to pick a lock.

Questioned Documents - Examination of documents to compare handwriting, ink, paper, writing instruments, printers, and other characteristics that would help to identify its origin.

Name That Career

How many careers do you know?

Use internet resources to identify each specialist who works in the field of forensic science or the areas they study.

