Operationalizing the IPIR

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The **Intervention Planning Intel Report (IPIR)** presents a structured evidence-based analysis of the spatial dynamics of the problem at hand. This permits informed decision-making during the planning and implementation stages of interventions.

Upon completion of an IPIR, we renew conversations with police department officials and other stakeholders to **advance the risk narrative**, **ground-truth connections among variables** that were made by the risk terrain model, **schedule intervention start and/or end dates**, **and formalize the management of tasks**. During these meeting with key stakeholders and task managers we **select target areas** for the intervention and steer thinking towards a risk-based approach to intervention activities, with an end-of-meeting goal of **operationalizing the IPIR content with strategies and tactics for actions** consistent with the intervention strategy guidelines summarized in the IPIR.

For each risk factor identified in the risk terrain model, we ask stakeholders to explain how they understand its relationship to the priority crime. **What are the likely mechanisms at play that link the risk factor to the priority crime?** For example a key risk factor for robbery in Glendale was "convenience stores." Through our inquiry and subsequent discussion about this factor, the Glendale police officials explained how most robberies resulted in the theft of cell phones, and that most convenience stores in the city have self-service kiosks to recycle/sell used mobile devices (such as phones) for instant cash payment. They surmised that this explained the spatial correlation (i.e. the link) between the "convenience store" risk factor and the close proximity of robbery incidents. That is, convenience stores (and the kiosks within) provided a quick and nearby method for disposing of stolen goods for instant cash – often times, even before the victim could find a way to notify police about the crime.

After connections are made between factors in the risk terrain model and the priority crime, we ask stakeholders to **prioritize the risk factors that should receive focused attention** – given available resources and their understanding of how the risk factors are probably related to the crime problem. Priority is often given in order of relative risk values, but that is not a requirement.

Once factors are selected to receive focused attention, the group proposes **actions that police and other stakeholders can take to mitigate the spatial influences of each risk factor**. Ultimately, these will be the activities that will occur as part of the intervention. Multiple activities may be performed to address a single risk factor: all appropriate options are considered. Referring back to the "convenience store" risk factor for robbery in Glendale, one method of risk mitigation proposed was to speak to the place managers of convenience stores and encourage them to remove or reduce the signage from the storefront windows in order to make it easier to see inside. This could be especially valuable for police after a B.O.L.O. (Be On the Look-Out) is issued for robbery suspects. Increased visibility from the street may mitigate the spatial influence of convenience stores by making them less attractive locations to dispose of stolen goods given the increased ease with which the premises can be surveilled.

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