



## 7 Principles for Implementing Risk-Based Interventions

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As the content of the IPIR is brokered for operations/intervention planning, seven principles should be considered:

- 1 Have clearly defined target areas that are distinctly identified as high-risk.
- 2 Risk factors in the target area should be clearly identified so the intervention can focus on these risks, not just be a concentration of effort around hotspots of crime.
- 3 Develop strategies for both action and analysis. With an understanding of the mechanisms for how risk factors may affect nearby crime incidents, develop actions to mitigate them. Utilize analysts to consider opportunities for tactical applications of intervention strategies – e.g., at specific times or places within the target areas.
- 4 The collection of data needs to be both valid and reliable. The actions that are done in an area should clearly relate to the intervention strategy directed at specific risks. Collect accurate geo-located measures of these actions to be able to identify where and when the intervention took place relative to the risk.
- 5 Expect that risk factors may become less risky over time. Routinely reassess the meaningfulness of target areas, risk factors, and intervention strategies – they need to change along with the dynamic nature of illegal behavior and crime patterns that are responding to the activities and spatially focused intervention strategies.
- 6 Let the analysis inform the intervention and the intervention results inform subsequent analyses to better the subsequent intervention activities.
- 7 Consider the expected daily crime count and plan intervention lengths accordingly so that you can measure outcomes reliably, and with sufficient Power.

