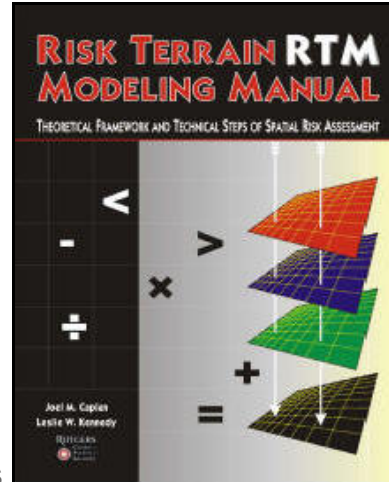
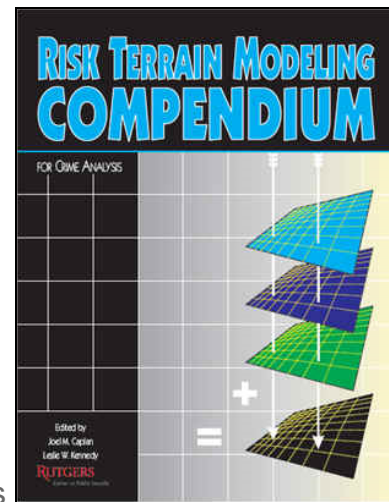


See also:

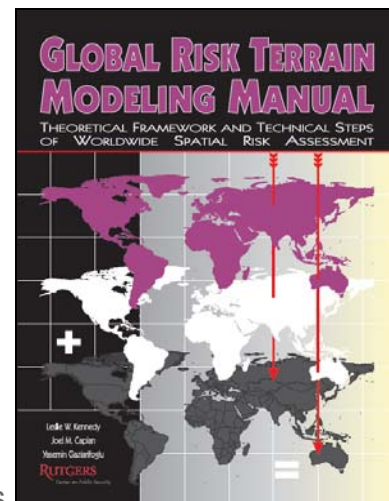


Theoretical framework and technical steps



Applications and risk factors for crime analysis

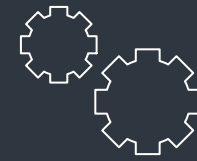
Coming Soon:



Theory and steps for global threat analysis

For more information and free resources:  
[www.riskterrainmodeling.com](http://www.riskterrainmodeling.com)

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# Integrating Spatial Crime Analysis Techniques

As illustrated to the right:

#1 **Hotspot analysis** to assess whether crimes cluster spatially in the jurisdiction. Crime hotspots suggest places for police to be deployed immediately to suppress existing crime problems with evidence-based practices.

#2 **Risk terrain modeling** to identify high-risk places for criminogenesis. Statistically valid risk terrain maps can be used to anticipate where new crimes are likely to emerge.

Information derived from #1 and #2 (Intersect A) helps determine if crime hotspots occur at high risk places or within high-risk clusters. This knowledge can help to explain the underlying environmental risk factors that may attract and generate hotspots. Individual risk factors can be prioritized for evidence-based mitigation activities directed at one or more of them.

#3 **Near repeat analysis** to assess the spatial-temporal nature of crimes.

Information derived from #1 and #3 (Intersect B) helps explain the event-dependent and temporal nature of crime hotspots in the jurisdiction.

Information derived from #2 and #3 (Intersect C) helps evaluate the propensity for new crime incidents to become instigators for near repeats based upon the proportion of high-risk places within the expected near repeat bandwidth.

Information products from each technique can be synthesized to **inform** short- and long-term **strategic planning** and at least three **tactical deployment decisions**:

- Information products from Intersect A: Respond immediately to places where crimes cluster and crime problems persist; Respond preemptively to high-risk places.
- Information products from Intersect B: Gives temporal window in which near repeat crimes are most likely to follow new crime events; Helps to reduce the costs of deploying extra resources for long or uncertain lengths of time following new crime incidents; Helps to reduce alert fatigue among patrol officers who are assigned to patrol certain places.
- Information products from Intersect C: Prioritize place-based deployments of resources by comparing new crime incidents relative to all others according to the surrounding environment's suitability for hosting new near repeat incidents; Prioritize new crime incidents that have more nearby high-risk places within the expected bandwidth.

