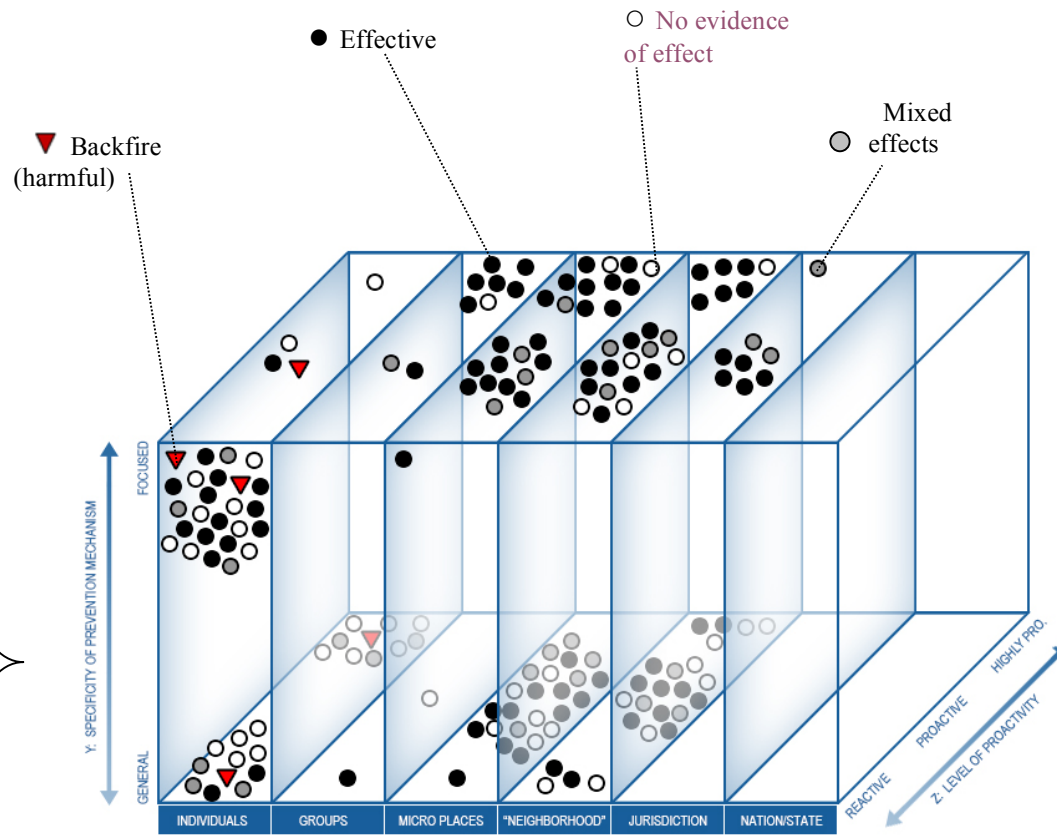


THE MATRIX KEY

Y-AXIS:

General tactics often have broad deterrence goals, such as preventing anyone from committing a crime, but do not target specific crimes, people, or mechanisms of crime. Examples might include increasing patrol presence in a neighborhood, a law banning guns in a city, or DARE programs given to all students.

Focused tactics concentrate on particular types of crimes, groups, people, or crime prevention mechanisms. Examples might include using nuisance abatement laws to reduce drug dealing on a block, targeting youths who may be at high risk of joining a gang, or using special prosecution schemes against those who carry firearms.



Z-AXIS:

Highly Proactive tactics focus on early risk factors, developed from patterns of crime and criminality to reduce the possibility of crime occurring in the more distant future and over the long term. Examples might include police afterschool programs for juveniles, DARE, problem-oriented approaches, or environmental changes.

Proactive tactics tend to use past incidents to create patterns to address immediate problems. These tactics do not necessarily seek a long-term or permanent effect, and do not focus on early risk factors prior to offending onset. Examples may include hot spots policing, quality of life arrests, or increased traffic stops in a particular location.

Reactive tactics are approaches which strengthen or alter the reaction to crimes, but still focuses on single crimes after they occur. Examples include rapid response to calls for service, random preventative patrol, traditional investigation and arrest strategies, or case building.

X-AXIS:

Individuals

Interventions which target distinct individuals or certain types of individuals such as violent youths, repeat offenders, sex offenders, or drunk drivers.

Groups

Interventions which target gangs or other co-offenders (individuals who offend in concert).

Micro-Places

Interventions which target very small geographic locations such as a block, street segment, alley, intersection, specific address or cluster of addresses.

Communities and Neighborhoods

Interventions which target larger geographic units such as census tracts, police beats or sectors, "communities", or "neighborhoods".

Jurisdictions

Interventions which target politically distinct and more local or within-state jurisdictions such as cities, counties, parishes, or townships.

States/Nations

Interventions which target states or nations. These are politically distinct geo-political areas whose laws and criminal justice systems often determine sentencing and corrections of offenders.