

**An integral methodology to develop an informative-led and community orientated policy to tackle domestic burglary  
(A methodology to tackle burglary)**

HOME/2012/ISEC/FP/C2

Second focus group  
Brussels, 21th may 2014



## ▶ **Second focus group**

**Two themes:**

**-A visible and tangible policy regarding burglary in houses**

**-Victimization regarding domestic burglary**

# How?

- **We are interested in your ideas, opinions, and experiences as experts. What is important, what do you suggest?**
- **There are no wrong or right answers to the statements we will discuss. We want to know what you think and why.**
- **We are looking for diversity in ideas, perhaps even contradictory views, confrontation of ideas. We don't have to agree, we have to make our point of view clear.**

## ▶ How?

- **Your interventions will be recorded with the objective to report on this session.**
- **This report will focus on critical reflections, which proposals and/or good practices can contribute to further policy.**
- **Every participant will receive a report of this session.**
- **At the end of the day first conclusions will be drawn concerning the themes discussed in the different groups.**

## ▶ How?

- **Invitation to present yourself shortly.**
- **Before we start the dialogue, please give shortly your position from the start.**
- **We follow an order for the dialogue. It is no discussion, everybody has to express him/herself**

## ▶ **Victimization in case of domestic burglary– Theses**

**(1) According to research, 65% of the victims still experiences consequences 4 to 10 weeks after the burglary: there are feelings of insecurity and discomfort. One also remains mentally occupied with the burglary. How important are these feelings?**

# ▶ **Victimization in case of domestic burglary– Theses**

**(2) Which instruments should we develop to sound them out on victimization? How can we measure the different psychological, social and economic effects?**

## ▶ **Victimization in case of domestic burglary– Theses**

**(3) Victimization cannot be disconnected from the perpetrators. All criminal offences need to be seen in a relation between victim and perpetrator.**



# ▶ **Victimization in case of domestic burglary– Theses**

**(4) What is the personal part of the victim in a burglary?**

## ▶ **Victimization in case of domestic burglary– Theses**

**(5) Is solving a committed domestic burglary a determinant factor for the victim to get over it?**

## ▶ **Victimization in case of domestic burglary– Theses**

**(6) In different member states a perpetrator is brought to court after it was proven that he or she committed a certain number of domestic burglaries. Yet, this way certain cases are never solved. How can this be tackled and who can play a role in this?**

## ▶ **Victimization in case of domestic burglary– – Theses**

**(7) What is the weight of domestic burglary at the social level in regard to for instance domestic violence? Proportionally, is the effort to fight crime sufficient?**

## ▶ **Victimization in case of domestic burglary– Theses**

**(8) What are the pros and cons of surveillance in case of absence? How does this relate to other techniques to avoid victimization (think of for instance “contamination letters”)? And which techniques are used in other European member states?**

## ▶ **Victimization in case of domestic burglary– Theses**

**(9) What are the minimal security measures that should be present in every house?**

## ▶ **Victimization in case of domestic burglary– Theses**

**(10) How can preventive measures be routinely built in at the houses of victims so that there is no repeated victimization? Often the victim proves to be very alert shortly after the domestic burglary, but afterwards this behaviour diminishes again.**

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