

**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**

▶ **A visible and tangible policy regarding burglary in houses– Theses**

(1) There are already sufficient efforts to guarantee the harmony of the current burglary prevention policy on the European level. What is the added value of an approach on the European level, complementary to a national approach?

▶ **A visible and tangible policy regarding burglary in houses– Theses**

**(2) On the local level neighbourhood information networks and burglary prevention advisers are examples of methods that have already been developed sufficiently in the different member states.
Which other forms deserve encouragement?**

▶ **A visible and tangible policy regarding burglary in houses– Theses**

(3) A European database needs to be developed with all existing best practices regarding burglary in houses. If so, who should take the initiative for this?

▶ **A visible and tangible policy regarding burglary in houses– Theses**

(4) The following new strategies need to be employed to deal with the burglar: control when entering and leaving burglary sensitive neighbourhoods with police controls and perpetrator sensitive neighbourhoods with police controls (think of stop and search actions, the use of intelligent cameras, ...).

▶ **A visible and tangible policy regarding burglary in houses– Theses**

(5) Which priority target groups do we need to distinguish when we want to make our burglary prevention policy more purposive? (Examples of possible target groups: pharmacists, seniors, town halls, ...)

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(6) What are good manners to increase the support of sensitizing campaigns by calling in policy makers?

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(7) An effective burglary prevention policy beforehand always needs sufficient analysis. What are relevant analysis indicators (e.g. committed crime/attempts, loot, target, time, ...)

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(8) At the start of for instance burglary prevention projects, a cost-benefit analysis of the deployment of the different actors (think of the deployment of neighbourhood inspectors, community workers, municipal surveillants, ...) is hardly ever made.

How can we win less evident partners over (think for instance of the private sector) to join in the burglary prevention policy? How do we create win-win situations?

▶ **A visible and tangible policy regarding burglary in houses– Theses**

(9) In the prevention of burglary in houses, the emphasis is often put too strongly on the importance of techno-preventive means. What are the means that work in other countries and why do they work? Are there any good evaluation studies on the subject?

▶ **A visible and tangible policy regarding burglary in houses– Theses**

(10) The different burglary prevention actors get a training of sufficient quality.

Who needs to strengthen this training and who should be responsible for the financing of the training?

Should one take initiatives on the European level?

▶ **A visible and tangible policy regarding burglary in houses– Theses**

(11) How do you make a communication strategy from and to the government more visible? And more vigorous? What are possibly new means for the communication?

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