

APPLICATION: Knowledge relating to reducing repeat victimisation (RV) and near-repeat victimisation (NRV) have been widely applied in many industrialised countries. Here we provide one example of where the Trafford Borough of Greater Manchester Police systematically integrated these principles into their burglary dwelling reduction activities.

The first step in the analytical process was to produce weekly 'risk maps' which captured the heightened risk of victimisation of burglary dwelling following an initial incident. This focused on the space and time patterns in burglary.

Police and partner agencies then used the risk maps to focus crime prevention activities at key places and times that were highlighted.

Figure 1 – 'Risk maps' produced of RV and NRV

To minimise the risk of RV a crime prevention officer visited the burgled property within 12-24 hours to perform a security audit. The main aim of this was to identify vulnerable features about the property and initiate immediate action to address these (e.g., improving locks, fitting timer switches to lighting).