HIGH RISK FACTORS OF PERSONAL CRIME VICTIMISATION

- Being divorced
- Being single
- 3 or more adults in a household
- Living in rented housing
- Having children
- Living in a flat

LOW RISK FACTORS OF PERSONAL CRIME VICTIMISATION

- Being from an ethnic minority
- Living in an inner city
- Having a household income >£30k

RISK DEPENDENT ON AREA AS WELL AS INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS

Annual chance of being a household-property crime victim for three or more young adults living in a rented terraced house with relatively-low income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affluent area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deprived area</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

MANY CHARACTERISTICS AREN'T MEASURED

- Time spent outside of the home
- Living in proximity to multiple burglars
- Living in proximity to schools, especially secondary

Limited information = limited knowledge

REPEAT VICTIMISATION

A small number of people are victims more than once, they suffer a high proportion of all crimes

- Repeat Victimisation: Being a victim of one type of crime more than once
- Multiple Victimisation (polyvictimisation): Being a victim of more than one type of crime
## CRIME DISTRIBUTION

- Crime isn't evenly distributed
  - A few are likely to be victims and repeat victims
  - A small number of people commit most crime
  - Most crime happens in a small number of places

## THE ROLE OF OPPORTUNITY

- There is a body of evidence (Clarke and Eck 2003; Johnson 2010) consistent with the causal role of opportunity - showing that crime is remarkably concentrated at particular addresses (hot spots), on particular victims (repeat victims), on particular products (hot products) and within different kinds of establishments and facilities (risky facilities). (Clarke and Bowers 2017, p.112)
- Sherman et al. (1989) found in their paper on hot spots that 4% of addresses in Minneapolis in 1986 accounted for 53% of the calls for the police service
- Farrell and Pease (1993) reported that 43% of the victimisations reported in the 1992 CSEW were experienced by just 4% of the population

## WHAT IS A CRIME HOTSPOT?

- ‘A crime hot spot is an area that has a greater than average number of criminal or disorder events, or an area where people have a higher than average risk of victimisation. This suggests the existence of cool spots – places or areas with less than the average amount of crime or disorder. It also suggests that some hot spots may be hotter than others; that is, they vary in how far above average they are.’ (Eck et al. 2005 P.2)

## VIOLENT CRIME

- A lot of crime happens in a few places
- Very little crime happens in most places

## POTENTIAL DRIVERS OF VIOLENCE IN THE CITY CENTRE

- People
- Bars
- Alcohol

## POTENTIAL DRIVERS OF VIOLENCE AT HMP NOTTINGHAM

- Persistent offenders
- Boredom
- No escape

## POTENTIAL DRIVERS OF VIOLENCE AT QMC

- High levels of stress
- Long waiting times
- Alcohol