

Police Research and Education Seminar Series

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Policing Domestic Violence

Professor Peter Francis

Professor Pamela Davies

A/Professor Ruth Lewis

Professor Mike Rowe

Police Research and Education Seminar Series

Welcome and Introduction

Professor Peter Francis

Deputy Vice Chancellor and Professor of Criminology

Multi-Agency Approaches to Domestic Abuse

Professor Pam Davies

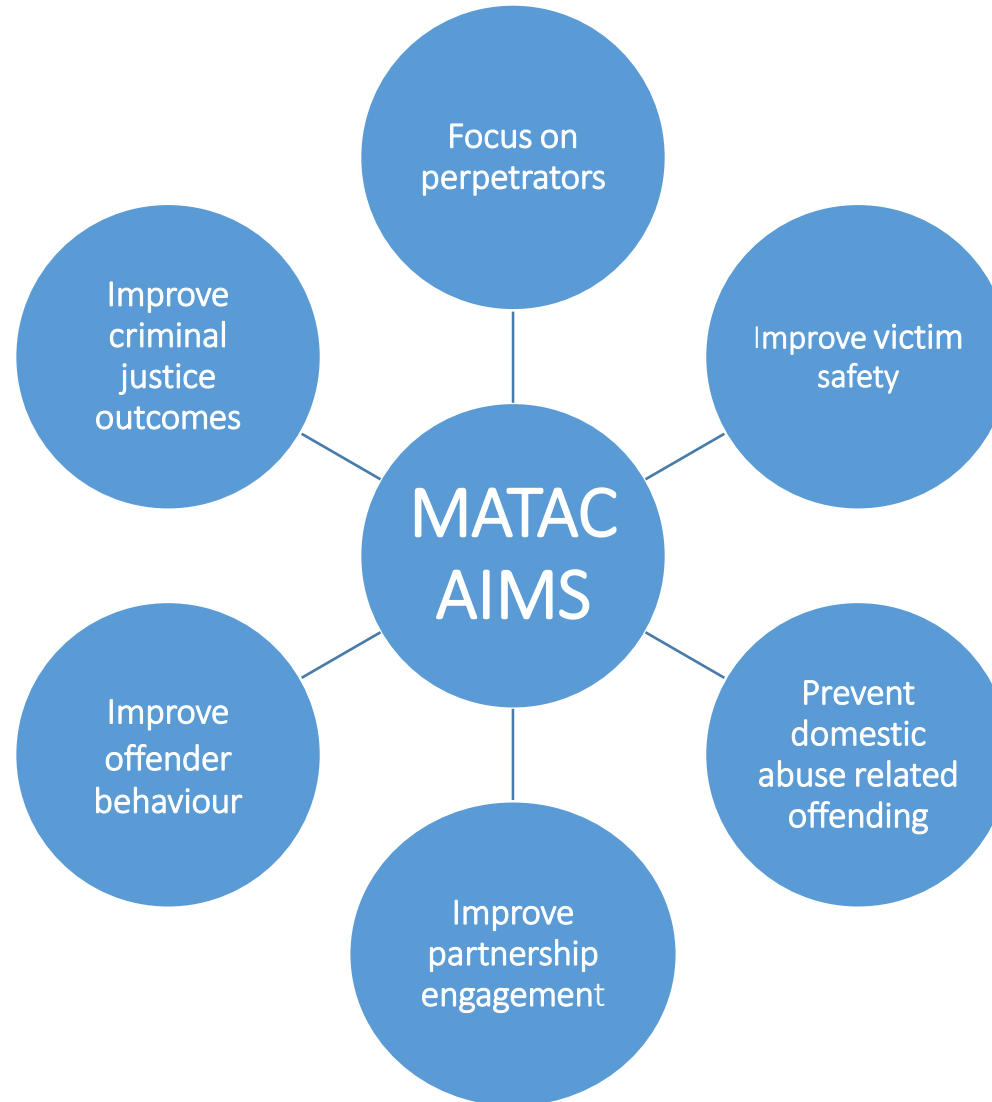
3 Projects 2014-2017

Davies, P. and Biddle, P. (2017) *Multi Agency Tasking and Co-ordination (MATAC): Tackling perpetrators of domestic abuse Evaluation. Final Report.* Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Northumbria University.

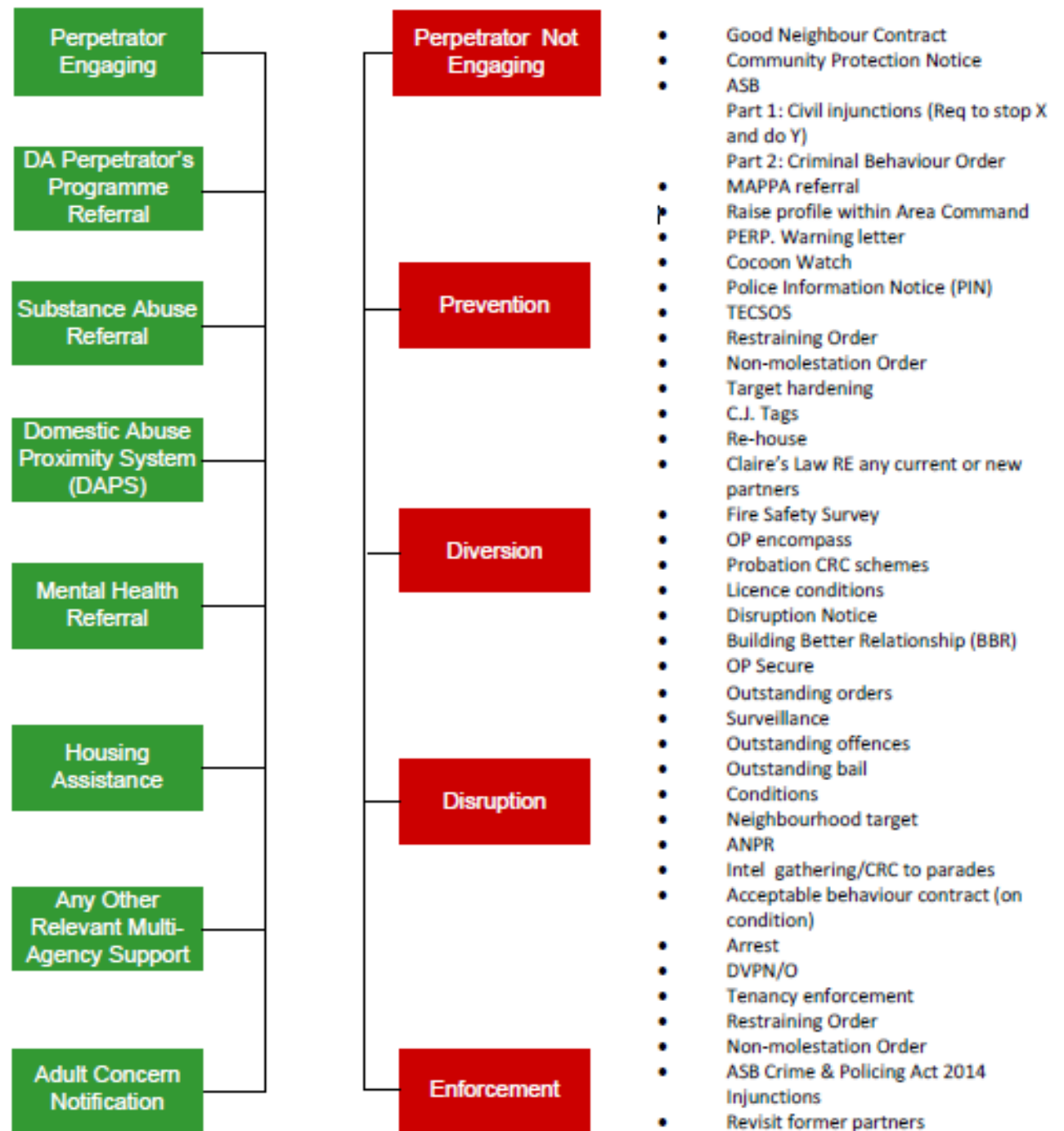
Davies, P. and Biddle, P. (2016) *Domestic Abuse Serial Perpetrator Interventions Evaluation Report.* Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Northumbria University.

Davies, P. and Francis, P. (2014) *Northamptonshire Interpersonal Violence Needs Assessment Project: Final Report for The Institute for Public Safety, Crime and Justice (IPSCJ).* Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Northumbria University.

MATAC Aims



MATAC Interventions Toolkit



Impacts & Outcomes (tbc)

Reducing domestic abuse offending

- A reduction in domestic abuse related offending by those perpetrators subject to MATAAC --interventions.
- A reduction in average offences per perpetrator pre (0.71) and post MATAAC (0.31)

Improving victim safety

- A cohort of potential and actual victims are now known to services and are better protected and supported than previously
- A decline in RFG scores for over 70% of perpetrators with an average decline of 8.8% per perpetrator.

Improving criminal justice outcomes

- The MATAAC toolkit is ensuring that the full range of criminal justice interventions are being utilised and that serial perpetrators are in receipt of the most appropriate criminal justice interventions at the most appropriate point in time.

Improving partnership working

- Evidence of agencies working together successfully to focus on perpetrators via criminal justice and therapeutic interventions which simultaneously safeguard victims.

Improving offender behaviour – through the focus on perpetrators

- A reduction in RFG scores
- A reduction in **all** offending
- The potential of DVPPs to change perpetrator attitudes and behaviours and their valuable role within the toolkit

Old crimes: New forms

Online abuse as a form of gender-based violence

A/Professor Ruth Lewis, Professor Mike Rowe and Clare Wiper

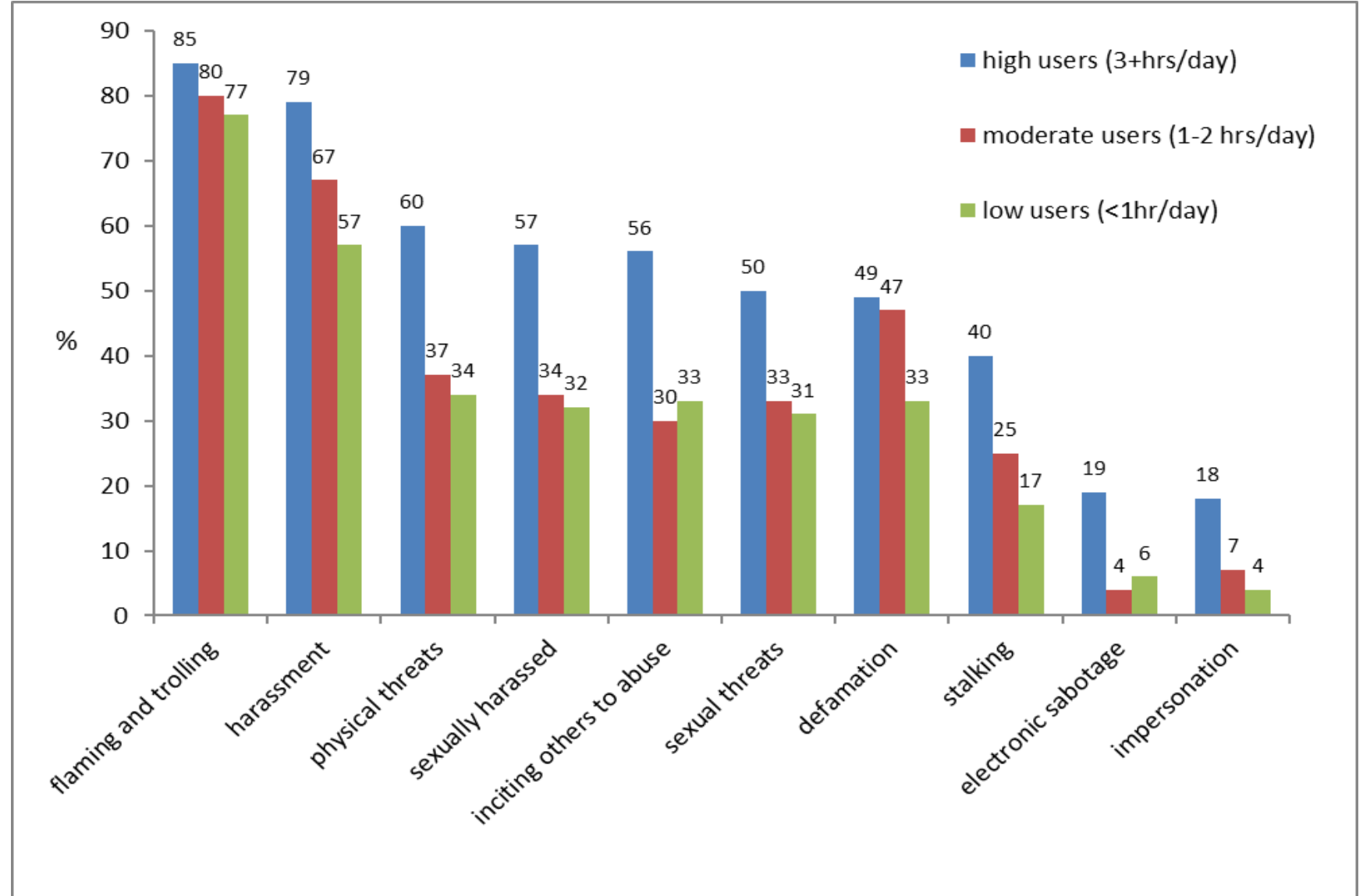
Online abuse of feminists*

Phase 1 – Online survey $n = 226$ valid responses

- Quantitative and qualitative questions about:
 - Nature, frequency, duration
 - Forms of social media
 - Perpetrators
 - Impacts
 - Responses

Phase 2 – Interviews $n = 17$

* Funded by the British Academy



Online abuse as a form of gender-based violence

- Continuum of abuse
- High frequency and high rates of re-victimisation
- Course of behaviour, not one-off
- Sexually degrading
- ‘Known’ perps
- Serious and ‘normalised’ impacts
- On-line and off-line worlds are linked

Responses

High levels of reporting:

- Informal 70%
- Formal sources 43%

Variable rates of satisfaction with responses:

- Friends, online contacts 77%
- Twitter 29%
- Police 16%

Action against online abuse

- Growing realisation that online abuse is becoming feature of contemporary life
- Parliamentary action – Home Affairs Cttee, Cttee on Standards in Public Life

Ruth Lewis, Mike Rowe, Clare Wiper, (2016) 'Online abuse of feminists as an emerging form of violence against women and girls' *British Journal of Criminology*

<http://bjc.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/content/full/azw073?ijkey=JlLqwD1YnRiCmC1&keytype=ref>

Innovation in Policing Domestic Violence: Understanding Success to Build Capacity

Professor Mike Rowe

Professor Pam Davies

Dr Donna Marie Brown (Durham University)

Paul Biddle

Rationale

The scale of DV – generating around 1 million calls for assistance per year, and accounting for 10 per cent of recorded crimes – is daunting. Nationally, 80 women die at the hands of their abusers each year in the UK (Kelly and Westmarland, 2015).

Recent HMIC (2014, 2015) reports provide further indications of the limitations of the police service response to victims of domestic violence (DV).

It might appear that police sometimes lag behind in terms of policy developments (such as the concept of ‘coercive control’). Nonetheless, the HMIC reports also indicate considerable innovation in policy and practice.

Within the N8 area alone, police services have (among other things) created specialist posts and new training packages; piloted Domestic Violence Protection Orders; led on Domestic Violence Disclosures; and introduced multi-agency teams, school liaison officers, and victim advocates.

Rationale

key realist principle that evaluation needs to concentrate on mechanisms of change, as well as outcomes

the central idea of this project is for academics and police officers and staff to work collaboratively to identify areas in which innovation has been successful, and to develop deeper and richer understanding of the enabling circumstances and how these might build capacity in other police services.

a central objective of the project will be to help *transfer* innovative practice around DV as well as, more broadly, to provide police and academic researchers with greater understanding of the mechanisms and contexts shaping successful changes in operational practice.

Methodology

- Co-production of knowledge
- *Phase One* entails academic researchers and police staff identifying elements of practice that have made specific demonstrable improvements in the police response to domestic abuse.
- one key innovation will be selected in each police service. They:
 - were developed from an evidence base (defined broadly to include professional expertise, scientific research, guidance from authoritative bodies [CoP, HMIC, etc.]);
 - were subject to evaluation; and
 - had a demonstrable positive impact (e.g. better victim protection and satisfaction, decreased repeat victimisation, improved case management, improved offender behaviour, increased improved criminal justice outcomes e.g. increased use of DVPOs, increased prosecutions, decreased repeat victimisation, improved case management)

Methodology

Phase Two

a series of qualitative inquiries into the character and range of enabling factors.

two broad questions will be addressed:

- what were the key contextual features of each that allowed positive impact and what challenges were experienced?
- how can other police forces mirror this innovation in ways most likely to ensure that the impact is replicated?

the questions will be addressed via qualitative interviews with key stakeholders, including police and non-police staff, including victims' groups wherever possible.

outputs from the project will include articles in peer-reviewed journals and professional publications, as well as briefing notes and online resources providing advice and guidance in terms of the necessary conditions required for successful policy and practice implementation.

Comments and questions ...

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Wednesday 11 October 2017

International Criminal Justice Cooperation and the Implications for Cross Border Policing

Adam Jackson, Professor Tim Wilson, Dr Mohamed Badar, Gemma Davies, Northumbria Centre for Evidence and Criminal Justice Studies (NCECJS), Northumbria Law School. This seminar will draw on the research of NCECJS members to identify the key mechanisms of international criminal justice cooperation that assist with the policing of cross border crime and will try to identify future challenges and potential solutions.