

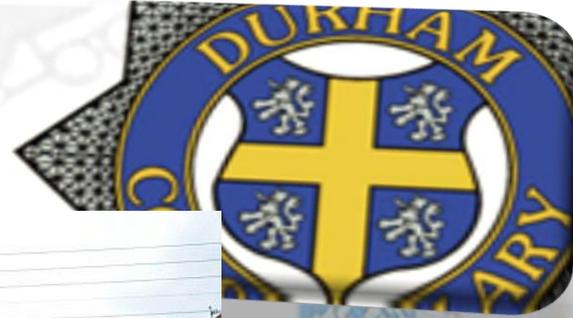
Durham Constabulary UK



Reducing harm perpetrated by Domestic Abuse Offenders

Multi-Agency Tasking & Coordination (MATAC)

Welcome to Durham



© North News & Pictures Ltd



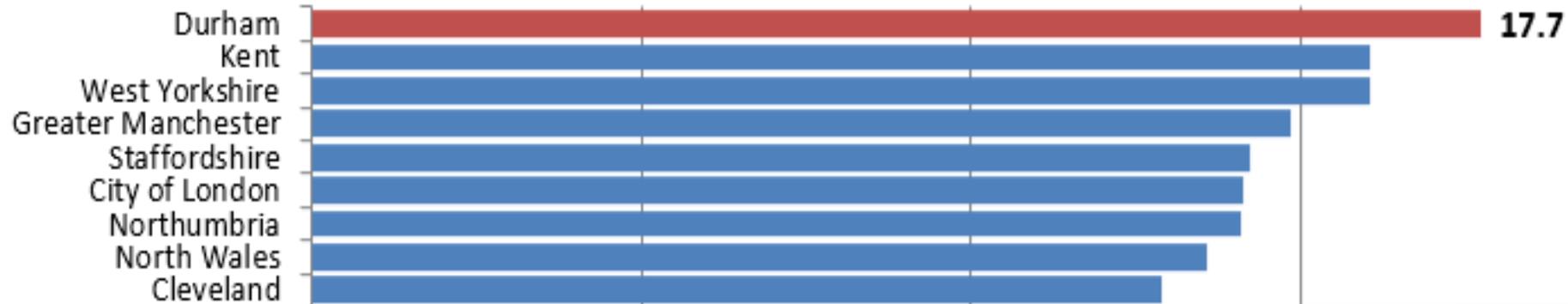
- Population of 640,000
- 1250 Police Officers
- 1000 Police Staff
- 145 PCSOs
- Top 30% of most deprived Local Authorities

Scanning: Domestic-related Crime



Durham Constabulary had the highest rate of domestic-abuse related crime compared to other police forces in England & Wales:

Number of domestic abuse-related crimes recorded by the police per 1,000 population by Police Force Area, year ending March 2018



source: [Domestic abuse in England and Wales - Data Tool - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk/domestic-abuse-in-england-and-wales-data-tool)

18% of all crime and 10% of all incidents reported to Durham Constabulary



Altogether Better Policing

Scanning: UK approaches to Domestic Violence & Abuse



Scanning: Perpetrator Focus



National Domestic Violence Strategy (2016)

Domestic Abuse: Whole System Approach' across 6 Forces

Violence against Women and Girls Strategy 2021



Strategy to end violence against women and girls (2016 to 2020)

MATAC launched in 2015/16 in Northumbria

'the relentless pursuit and disruption of adult perpetrators should be a national priority for the police' Her Majesty's Inspectorate (HMICFRS) response to Violence Against Women and Girls 2021

Scanning: Hidden Harm



Domestic abuse occurs



Victims remain hidden

in approximately half of domestic abuse cases

- Prevalence in England & Wales: **6%** (ONS CSEW 2020)
- Prevalence in Durham Constabulary force area: **3%** (Durham police data)



Scanning: Hidden harm to children



Children get the picture.

THINK THROUGH THE EYES OF A CHILD

Always ask the child what has been happening, even if they are 'asleep' upstairs.

Listen and observe. Use your body worn video.

Check the household conditions. Consider and record (i) immediate (ii) ongoing risks to the child.

Scanning: Demand on policing Services



DA SAFs - Monthly Average	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Standard	415	396	340	315
Medium	627	773	917	928
High	59	70	80	79
Total	1101	1239	1336	1322

Police officers attending reports of domestic abuse submit 'safeguarding assessment forms' which are given a risk assessment grade based on the 'risk of serious harm'.

Source: Durham Constabulary Organisational Performance system (DCOP)



Altogether Better Policing

Scanning: what is driving this demand?



'Medium' risk DA Safeguarding Forms



Increasing trend in 'medium' risk submissions, increasing from approx. 55% of all forms to over 70%



Problem identified



An increasing rate of domestic abuse reports, particularly in the medium risk category, reflecting increasing harm to victims and increased demand on services.

Objectives

1. To identify and rank order Medium Risk domestic abuse cases to prioritise where interventions will have the most impact.
2. To reduce the levels of harm in the Medium Risk domestic abuse cohort.
3. To reduce the demand posed by offenders subject to MATAC interventions.

ANALYSIS



Altogether Better Policing

Analysis: Responding to Risk



High risk

- Multi-agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)

Medium

- -----**GAP**-----
- Multi-agency screening for children
- Checkpoint deferred prosecution for low level offences

Standard

- Multi-agency screening for children



HIGH	MARAC – Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference A victim focused information sharing and risk management meeting attended by all key agencies, where high risk cases are discussed
MEDIUM	<u>MATAC</u> – Multi-Agency Tasking and Coordinating <u>CHECKPOINT</u> - eligible domestic abuse candidates identified in custody/voluntary attender process.
STANDARD	Joint multi agency screening for cases involving children

- DISRUPTION / PROSECUTION**
- Arrest and prosecution
 - Unsupported Complainant Prosecution (Evidence Led Prosecution)
 - Removal to prevent breach of the peace
 - Visits / advice / interaction
 - Red Sigma target profiles
 - DVPN/O
 - Restraining Order
 - Civil Orders eg Non Molestation Order
 - Stalking Protection Order

- POSITIVE ACTION**
Victimless Prosecutions;
accounts via BWV
THROUGH THE EYES OF A CHID
Child seen? Spoken to? Safe?
VICTIM RISK ASSESSMENTS:
DASH/THRIVE
SAFETY PLAN AND TARGET HARDENING
mobile phone/ support network/ basic security/ SOP/ TecSOS /cocoon watch/ refuge
CRITICAL PATHWAYS
OUTREACH SUPPORT
CLARE'S LAW DISCLOSURE
FREEDOM PROGRAMME
EMERGENCY ORDERS



- CRITICAL PATHWAYS**
- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Drugs/Alcohol | Relationships |
| Finances/Accommodation | Lifestyles / associations |
| Mental & Physical health | Attitudes / behaviours |

CHECKPOINT
Offers eligible offenders a 4 month long contract to engage with services as an alternative to prosecution & offers interventions to address the underlying reasons for committing the crime.

DA PREVENTION PROGRAMME
Behaviour-change programmes for offender who have used violence and abuse towards their (ex) partners, provided via Barnardo's and CRC.

COMMUNITY PEER MENTOR
The project aims to reduce the pressure on frontline emergency services by engaging with those who make frequent calls.

Analysis: DA Perpetrator Programmes



Mandatory programmes delivered by Probation and Prisons service

OR



Voluntary programmes delivered by the Third Sector



Analysis: Offender Management



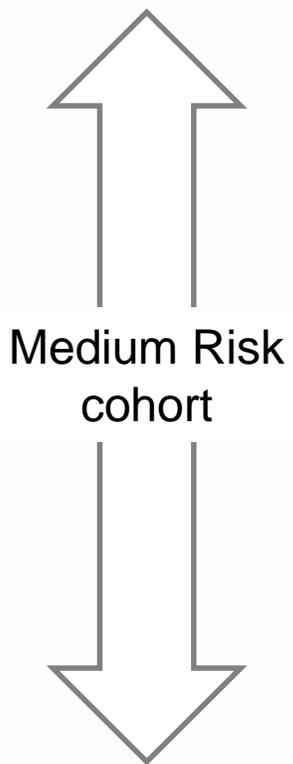
- ❖ Perpetrator programme **'gap'** for those who are not convicted
- ❖ Evidence base for perpetrator programmes suggests **'one size doesn't fit all'**
- ❖ Lack of evaluation (see Matczak et al. 2011; Bates et al. 2017)



Analysis: How do we identify the Target Cohort?



Highest Harm & Highest Demand



Medium Risk cohort



Analysis: Developing the Model



RFGV model produces a score out of 100, where:

Recency – more recent episodes means higher score

Frequency – more frequent episodes means higher score

Gravity (of Offending) – higher scores aggravated and violent offences

Victim – based on the number of victims

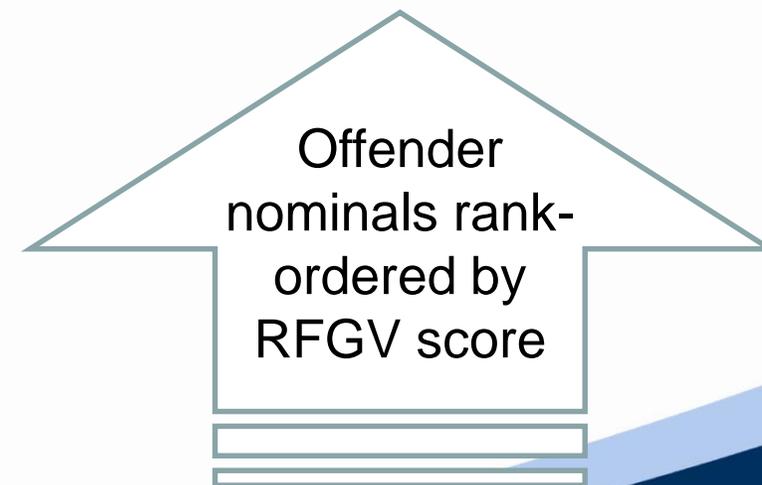
RFGV model uses 'medium' risk domestic abuse safeguarding forms and any recorded crimes that are linked to them.



Analysis: The RFGV Model



Nominal	Recency	Frequency	Gravity Score	Victim Score	RFGV score
Offender 1	100	100	75	75	88
Offender 8	100	75	75	100	88
Offender 10	100	75	70	100	86
Offender 6	100	80	75	75	83
Offender 7	60	100	75	75	78
Offender 3	80	20	90	100	73
Offender 9	40	75	70	100	71
Offender 5	30	100	75	75	70
Offender 4	100	100	28	50	70
Offender 2	100	50	40	60	63



RESPONSE



Altogether Better Policing

Response: The MATAC Process



RFGV:
identify cohort



MATAC Offender
nominal created
on Police IT
system



Assessment with
victim and
offender



Engagement
critical pathways
work
(+ disruption)



**Domestic Abuse
Innovation
Officer**



**MATAC
Offender
Manager**

Monthly MATAC Review

Chaired by Safeguarding Detective Inspector

**Attend: Domestic Abuse Outreach services , Probation, Housing,
Alcohol and Drugs services
Ongoing Liaison: Mental Health Services, Children's Services, Adult Services**



Altogether Better Policing

Response: The MATAC Offender Manager



Not another meeting!

Trust and
accountability

Bespoke approach



Altogether Better Policing

Response: The MATAC Pathways



Engagement

Pathways Assessment

Referrals to Support Services

Offender Manager mentoring

Enforcement

Perpetrator not engaging

Disruption

Sanction

Sanction:
e.g. Domestic Violence Protection Order



Case Study: Intimate Partner Violence



- Andrew lives with his partner
- They had two children removed from them and adopted
- 23 x domestic abuse reports, including coercive control, threatening behaviour and assaults
- Andrew was given a 19 week prison sentence for assaulting an emergency worker
- He was visited in prison by MATAC Offender Manager and his critical pathways were assessed...



Assessment of Andrew's critical pathways

- Engaged with a Domestic Abuse Perpetrators Programme
- A mental health assessment was conducted by a Community Psychiatric Nurse (CPN)
- Engaged with alcohol and drugs misuse service
- Engaged with a local charity that helps with finances, access to training and learning new skills.
- One to One work was conducted re: relationships, triggers and stability.
- A 'Staying Cool' course was organised and attended by Andrew to help him with his anger issues.



Positive Outcomes for Andrew

- Stopped misusing drugs and alcohol
- Mental health and behaviour has improved
- Secured his own accommodation and is living separately to his partner which has resulted in no further domestic abuse reports
- The couple remain a relationship but have a de-escalation and safety plan in place
- MATAC has contributed to this situation through supervision, education, trust and support.

Before

23 Domestic Abuse Incidents

After

0 Domestic Abuse Incidents



ASSESSMENT



Altogether Better Policing

Assessment: Demand



Domestic Abuse Profiles already used – for comparative persons

PROF00020771



Target

Keywords - DOMESTIC, VIOLENCE

Date from: 17/03/2022 - Date to: 31/12/2022

Review date: 25/12/2022

Owner: [Redacted]



Profile details

Tactics

Actions

POLE

Tactical Information

Tactics

- Arrest
- Body worn video
- Civil injunction
- Community Protection Notice
- Criminal Behaviour Order
- Domestic Violence Protection Notice
- Domestic Violence Protection Order
- Home visits
- ANPR checks



Altogether Better Policing

Assessment: Demand



A Domestic Abuse Profile
MATAAC

42% reduction
in 'medium' risk
forms

T-test p-value <
0.0001

Effect Size,
Cohen's $d=0.58$
(medium effect)

DA
Problem
Profiles

13% increase

T-test p-value =
0.6

Effect Size,
Cohen's $d=0.09$
(marginal effect)

A significant and
substantive change in
demand at the 'medium' risk
level in the MATAAC cohort –
a real decrease

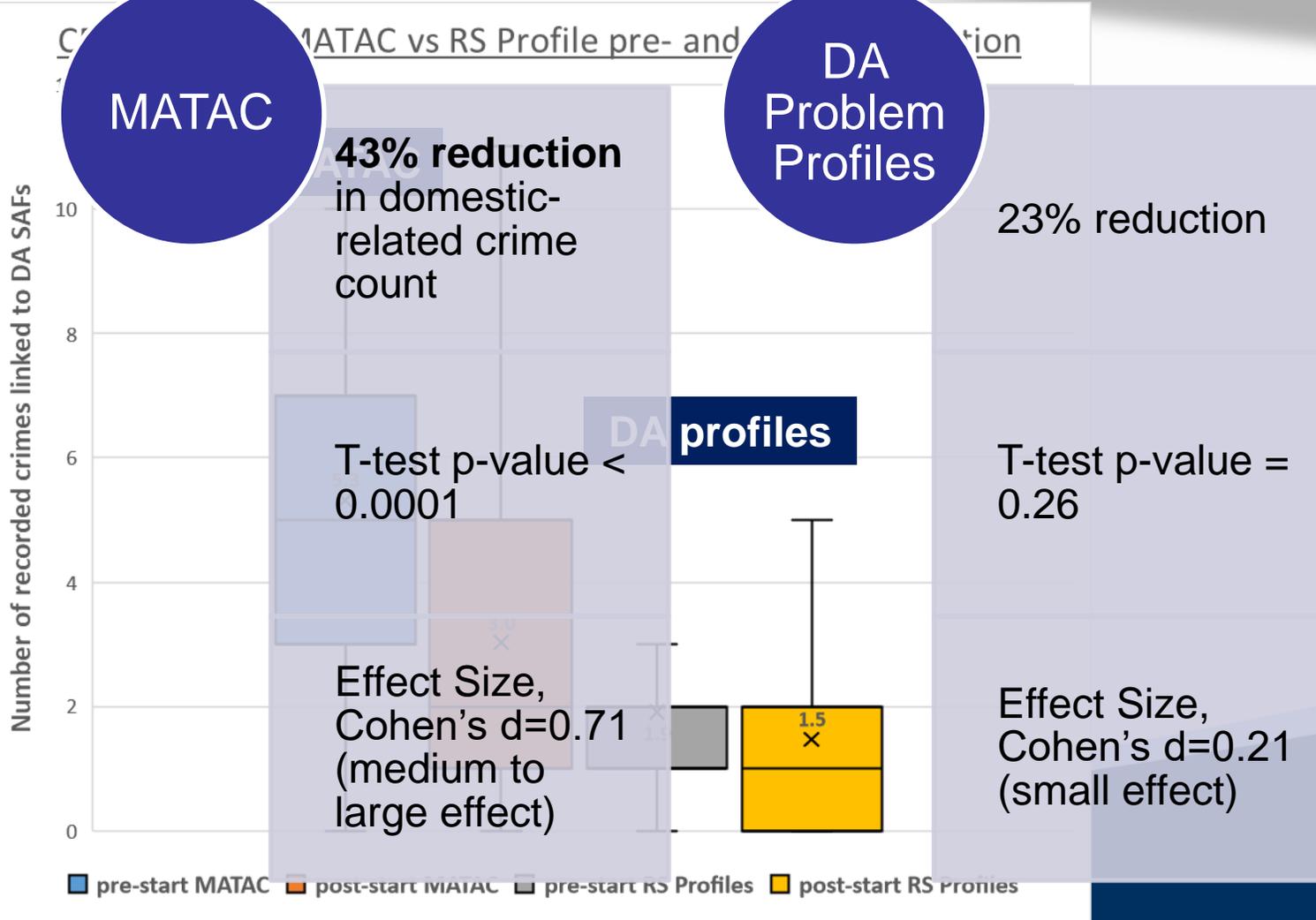


Assessment: Crime



MATAC

DA Problem Profiles



A significant and substantive change in domestic-related crime in the MATAC cohort – **a real decrease**



Assessment: Harm



MATAC

31% decrease in Crime Severity Scores (CSS)

T-test p-value = 0.11

Effect Size, Cohen's $d=0.24$ (small effect)

DA Problem Profiles

23% decrease

T-test p-value = 0.31

Effect Size, Cohen's $d=0.23$ (small effect)

The decrease is based on Crime Severity Scores (CSS).
(Bangs, 2016)

The decrease was statistically significant at the 85% level rather than the conventional 95%.



Altogether Better Policing

Assessment: Recency Frequency Gravity Victim scores



MATAC

12% decrease
in RFGV score
on average

T-test p-value <
0.0001

Effect Size,
Cohen's d=0.37
(small to
medium effect)

DA
Problem
Profiles

8.5% decrease

T-test p-value =
0.19

Effect Size,
Cohen's d=0.23
(small effect)

A significant and
substantive change in
RFGV scores in the MATAC
cohort – **a real decrease**



Altogether Better Policing

Case Study: Family Related Violence



- Paul witnessed his parents fighting and arguing growing up
- Mother alcohol misuse
- On the streets associating with offenders, committing crime and taking drugs
- Paul would return to the family home – arguments, steal money, damage property, assault parents in front of younger brother and sister
- Police frequently called but never any complaints
- Paul was engaged by MATAC Offender Manager whilst in the cells and critical pathways assessed...



Supervision by the MATAC Offender Manager

- **Accommodation - arranged that he could move in with his sister**
- **attended Domestic Abuse Perpetrators Program**
- **mental health treatment program implemented via his GP**
- **referred to an alcohol and drugs misuse service Human Kind – one to one sessions**
- **Staying Cool course attended to help anger issues**
- **employment - referred to the local job centre**
- **Health and Safety Course passed & started to work for a local building firm**
- **referred to Citizen's Advice to organise benefits / finances**



Setback

- Paul stole a tablet from his sister's child
- went missing for a week
- returned to his mother's address and set fire to the shed because she would not give him money
- Paul was arrested and spent the weekend in the cells
- He re-engaged with Offender manager and trust increased, continued employment in the building trade

Outcome?

Before

52 safeguarding reports over 4 yrs
(37 with Paul as suspect/offender)

After

only 1 report (theft of tablet & arson)

'...without the help, support and guidance from Ian, I would not be drug free, working and looking for my own house'



Assessment: Findings



Finding 1: All three main objectives achieved

- ✓ The **most prolific perpetrators** of domestic abuse at the medium risk level were identified using an offender targeting model
- ✓ The results indicate that the Durham MATAC **can impact the demand** placed upon policing services by this cohort.
- ✓ There is a **meaningful reduction in the amount of crime and harm** perpetrated against their victims.



Assessment: Findings



Finding 2: Improved understanding of relationship types

From the 94 MATAC offender cohort,

- 81 (86%) were involved in IPV (intimate partner violence),
- 12 (13%) were involved in FRV (family related violence).

Finding 3: Critical Pathways

1. Relationships
2. Mental Health
3. Alcohol
4. Attitude thinking and behaviour
5. Finance
6. Substance Misuse

Finding 4: Diffusion of Benefits

Making perpetrators aware that their behaviour is being monitored can have an impact.



Assessment: Cost Effectiveness



Average cost of 1 Domestic Abuse crime to Police = £ 645 (\$ 828) (Home Office 2019)

Cohort of 94 offenders committing 209 less crimes = cost-saving of £ 134,805 (\$ 172,000) p.a

£ 250,800 (\$ 321,000) cost-saving to Health Services
£ 35,530 (\$ 44,483) cost savings to criminal legal services.



Altogether Better Policing

Wider learning



- Targeted offender management approach to Domestic Abuse is effective
 - One-to-one approach with offenders
 - ‘Engagement’ vs ‘Deterrence’ approaches
- Using data more intelligently
 - limited resources in the face of increasing demand
 - ‘Power few’ approach
- Coordinating Partners (working as a team)



References

- Bangs, M. (2016) *Research Outputs: Developing a Crime Severity Score for England & Wales Using Data on Crimes Recorded by the Police*. Office for National Statistics (ONS), London, GB. Available on-line: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/research-outputs-developing-a-crime-severity-score-for-england-and-wales-using-data-on-crimes-recorded-by-the-police>
- Bates, E. A., Graham-Kevan, N., Bolam, L. T., & Thornton, A. J. (2017) A review of domestic violence perpetrator programs in the United Kingdom. *Partner Abuse*, 8(1), 3-46
- Butters, R.P., Droubay, B.A., Seawright, J.L. *et al.* (2020) Intimate Partner Violence Perpetrator Treatment: Tailoring Interventions to Individual Needs. *Clinical Social Work Journal*, available on-line: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10615-020-00763-y>
- Davies, P. A., & Biddle, P. (2018) Implementing a perpetrator-focused partnership approach to tackling domestic abuse: The opportunities and challenges of criminal justice localism. *Criminology & Criminal Justice*, 18(4), 468-487.
- Hester, M. (2006) Making it through the criminal justice system: Attrition and domestic violence. *Social policy and society*, 5(1), 79-90.
- Home Office (2019) *The economic and social costs of domestic abuse*. Research Report 107, Home Office: London, UK.
- Joint Targeted Area Inspection (JTAI) 2018: <https://www.justiceinspectors.gov.uk/hmicfrs/publications/joint-targeted-area-inspection-of-the-multi-agency-response-to-domestic-abuse-in-durham/>
- Myhill, A. (2017) Renegotiating Domestic Violence: Police Attitudes and Decisions Concerning Arrest, *Policing and Society* 10.1080
- Robinson, A. L. (2006) Reducing Repeat Victimization among High-Risk Victims of Domestic Violence: The Benefits of a Coordinated Community Response in Cardiff, Wales. *Violence against Women*, 12(8), 761–788.

References contd...

Robinson, A. L., Myhill, A., Wire, J., Roberts, J., & Tilley, N. (2016) Risk-led policing of domestic abuse and the DASH risk model. *What Works: Crime Reduction Research*. Cardiff & London: Cardiff University, College of Policing and UCL Department of Security and Crime Science: https://whatworks.college.police.uk/Research/Documents/Risk-led_policing_and_DASH_risk_model.pdf

Sherman, L., Neyroud, P. W., & Neyroud, E., (2016) The Cambridge Crime Harm Index: measuring total harm from crime based on sentencing guidelines. *Policing: A Journal of Policy and Practice*, 10(3), 171-183.

Williamson, E. and Hester, M. (2009) *Evaluation of the South Tyneside Domestic Abuse Perpetrator Programme 2006-2008: Final Report*, Bristol: University of Bristol.

Questions?

David Ashton

Detective Chief Superintendent

david.ashton@durham.police.uk

Meggan Rutherford

Police Constable

meggan.rutherford@durham.police.uk

John Cooper

Analyst

john.cooper@durham.police.uk



Altogether Better Policing

Embedding a problem solving approach to DA

- Guidance using PAT



DURHAM CONSTABULARY POSITIVE ACTION AT DOMESTIC ABUSE INCIDENTS

Police have a duty to take **positive action** when dealing with domestic abuse incidents. In any given circumstance officers are trusted to do the right thing. Often this means making an arrest, provided the grounds exist and it is a necessary and proportionate response. Officers must be able to justify the decision NOT to arrest in those circumstances. For example, arrests are expected whenever there is violence leading to any injury including psychological harm or any significant damage, whenever there is evidence of coercive and controlling behavior or where there is a risk of harm to children.

ALWAYS TAKE STEPS TO MAKE THE VICTIM & CHILDREN SAFE.

Check:

- BWV always on and record interaction with children and surroundings
- Account for all children whether present or not
- Is there cumulative harm? (multiple episodes of abuse or harm to children)
- Is there evidence of coercion and control?



NECESSITY TEST

Among other grounds, an officer may carry out an arrest to allow prompt and effective investigation of the offence or the person's conduct where there are grounds to believe that a person may intimidate, threaten or make contact with witnesses or destroy evidence. (Code G PACE)

EVIDENCE LED ACTIONS AT SCENE

- BWV every time
- Arrest
- Record initial accounts and written statements including demeanour, injuries, damage
- Accounts from neighbours
- 999 calls
- Social media
- CCTV



POSITIVE ATTITUDE

Always demonstrate a positive attitude towards victims. It does make a difference.

IT'S THE OFFICER'S DECISION NOT THE VICTIM'S

The decision whether or not to arrest a suspect rests with the police officer, and officers should not ask victims whether they require an arrest to be made.

Consider VICTIM

POSITIVE ACTION
Utilise Evidence led Prosecutions; gain accounts via BWV

VICTIM RISK ASSESSMENTS Ensure DASH/THRIVE have been completed and are accurate. Consider if Threats to Life assessment required?

SAFETY PLAN
Complete/update Problem profiles on led Sigma, Provision of mobile phone/ TecSOS/ basic security advice/ Establish support network via friends/family

CRITICAL PATHWAYS - address underlying issues and make relevant referral for support; drugs/alcohol/mental & physical health/health/finance/accommodation

OUTREACH SUPPORT - DAIO/IDVA/Harbour to speak to victim whilst suspect is in custody. Seek consent to share SAF. Discuss service provision and Freedom Programme

CLARE'S LAW DISCLOSURE - If urgent disclosure is needed contact MASH or Safeguarding D5/gt

CIVIL ORDERS - referral to family law specialist for non molestation orders/ occupation order/prohibited steps order/ Child arrangements order

DOMESTIC ABUSE PERPETRATORS IN CUSTODY?

Make best use of their time in custody...



Consider OFFENDER

CRITICAL PATHWAYS - address underlying issues and offer referral for support - drugs/ alcohol/ mental & physical health/finance/ accommodation - link in with Liaison & Diversion services /DAIO/MATAC Offender Managers

CUSTODY MANAGEMENT - appropriate use of remand application or bail conditions

DVPNO - ensure SAF updated re applications - both when granted and refused - include conditions on SAF. Ensure Problem profile completed.

CONTACT DETAILS - ensure up to date and accurate

CHECKPOINT - an alternative to prosecution & offers interventions to address the underlying reasons for committing the crime.

VIP NAVIGATOR works with adults who have needs that require multi-agency support.

COMMUNITY PEER MENTOR reduce the pressure on frontline services by engaging with those who make frequent calls.

DA PREVENTION PROGRAMMES Behaviour-change programmes for offenders who have used violence and abuse towards their (ex) partners - referral via Harbour.

DVPN/O POLICING ACTIONS

RED SIGMA PROBLEM PROFILE



- Re-assess DASH/Thrive Risk assessments
- Ensure children are listed on the Profile and SAF reports are updated to notify agencies of DVPN/O.
- Interact with the victim to ensure they fully understand the conditions of the notice/order.
- Provide safety planning with the victim utilising all partnership agencies – obtain **Consent** for referral.
- Mobile phone provision/TecSOS/basic security advice
- Attempt to engage with the Victim to establish if any further evidence can be obtained relating to DA offences.
- Consider Clare's Law Disclosure
- For **High risk** cases link in with IDVA, for Medium risk cases link in with DAIO
- Ensure the IP is fully aware of all the support available eg. Harbour, Freedom Programmes, Health support, Housing, Finance etc.
- Utilise partners for problem solving – notify them of conditions and include partners to assist in policing of order
- Consider longer term solutions - application for non molestation
- Refer to a specialist Family Lawyer for advice on civil orders; e.g. Prohibitive Steps Order – prevents the removal of children from the care of a Parent, Occupation Order – allows occupancy of a dwelling excluding one or more party, Residency Orders – determine where a child will live.

- Complete Cocoon watch – network of support
- Target hardening at address – complete referral form for remain safe
- Accommodation advice can be given via Housing Solutions
- Refuge provision – for info contact DAIO/IDVA
- Location Comment/SOP onto address and mobile number.

- Interact with offenders to ensure they are aware of conditions and consequences of breaching them.
- 'Proactive' policing by regularly conducting 'home visits' to check that the perpetrator is not in breach. How can other agencies support this?
- Alert other agencies to the conditions of the DVPN/O by updating and requesting recirculation of the SAF form
- **CONTACT DETAILS** – up to date and accurate
- Address the underlying reasons for committing the crime; **CRITICAL PATHWAYS** – drugs, alcohol, mental & physical health, finance, accommodation
- Offer pathways to support agencies, for example assistance with anger management or substance abuse or help with housing. Seek assistance from DAIO's/IDVA for details.
- Consider use of a VIP Navigator - works with adults who have needs that require multi-agency support.
- Consider Community Peer Mentor reduce the pressure on frontline services by engaging with those who make frequent calls.
- Discuss DA Prevention Programmes, Behaviour-change programmes for offenders who have used violence and abuse towards their (ex) partners.
- Utilise ASB legislation e.g. CPWN.
- Tackle other areas of criminality e.g.: disqualified driving / drug misuse / acquisitive crime etc.
- Liaison with MATAC Navigator for those managed under MATAC – check for profile on RS

port
RES/MOBILE - details of risk and
main safe referral to Crime Prevention
y Housing Solutions, Consider Refuge

