



Policing Violence Against Women and Girls The National Framework for Delivery: 2024 – 2027

Force Self-Assessment Template

PREPARE	
Self-Assessment Descriptor	Behaviours
Policing prioritises tackling VAWG as a strategic requirement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Commitment to tackling VAWG is stated within Force Management Statements, Force Vision, Strategy, and Annual Plans. ▪ Force financial and resource planning prioritisation reflects the commitment to tackling VAWG. ▪ Force is publicly reporting on progress and or support required from other agencies, reflecting protected characteristics e.g. race, age, etc where feasible. ▪ Commitment to involving women and girls to change and improve practice is overt and supported with effective processes. ▪ Force has an engagement and consultation strategy that supports the above with aspects like: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Visible commitment to involving women and girls and victims of VAWG to inform change and improve practice supported with effective processes. ○ effective communication with different groups in line with their needs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - provides a continuous feedback loop with women and girls across communities which shows listening and change based on feedback ("You said, we did/changed"). - creates a tailored network of diverse listening groups with representation from women and girls, encompassing black and other underrepresented and women and girls along with VAWG sector expertise. - has a continual programme of listening circles or similar evidencing what women in the force have to say with feedback on action taken.
Policing has the right VAWG governance and whole systems approach to strategic partnerships.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Force planning processes ensure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ plans are aligned to the National Framework for Delivery and monitored and regularly reviewed. ○ women and girls, reflecting all of society and applicable to a force, participate in the development of policy, procedures, and training. ○ learning from women and girls is used to shape the force response to VAWG.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National operating model products for rape and specific responses to other crime types that adversely affect women and girls (e.g. DA Joint Justice Plan) are embedded across culture, processes, and policies. ○ Recognising that VAWG is a priority for all PCCs, ensuring regular reporting activity through PCC/Chief Constable is included as business as usual. ○ Equality Impact Assessments are in place. ▪ Force performance processes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ have VAWG independent specialism and representation at performance meetings (regular independent scrutiny of VAWG related force performance) for both internal and external victims, with an intersectional view. ○ recognise the importance of tackling VAWG, in particular Police Perpetrated VAWG (PP-VAWG) and the impact it has on trust and confidence. ○ considers number of VAWG related conduct and complaint matters, timeliness of investigations, decisions and outcomes for both internal and external victims. ○ monitor complaints and conduct case outcomes to identify potential biases. ○ focuses on the VAWG key threats identified in the STRA. ○ have embedded the national operating model products on success measures for tackling rape. ▪ Partnerships – the force: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ has productive strategic partnerships that have evidence as to impact on tackling VAWG. ○ is clear with partners on its role within the context of a whole-system response to VAWG. ○ is actively engaged in supporting statutory and non-statutory partners in tackling VAWG locally. ○ ensures partnerships working together under the Serious Violence Duty (CSPs, VRUs) have considered whether VAWG (or crimes within it) amounts to serious violence within their area with reference to VAWG being a national threat as recognised by the Home Secretary. ○ Force utilises the expertise of internal and external stakeholders for relevant crimes e.g. Stalking.
<p>Policing aims to build a workforce that acts with professional integrity through vetting, recruitment, and acting within</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vetting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the force complies with vetting standards and monitors and prioritises delays in re-vetting processes. ○ appointment outside vetting is with the authority of a Chief Officer and in line with force policies and processes.

<p>the standards of professional behaviour and the Code of Ethics.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recruitment, selection, specialism, and promotion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ processes test attitudes and standards of behaviour align with the Code of Ethics and public expectations. ▪ Conduct and Complaints <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ actively encourages the reporting of PP-VAWG. ○ provides the workforce and public with access to reporting mechanisms to easily and anonymously report PP-VAWG. ○ Force has mechanisms to report behaviours of concern e.g. sexism and or misogyny amongst its staff. ○ ensures all staff involved in the investigation of complaints and conduct matters can recognise PP-VAWG. ○ identifies allegations that are of a PP-VAWG nature, and records this effectively on Centurion and informs vetting to consider a vetting review. ○ considers the need for restrictions or suspension. ○ prioritises tackling PP-VAWG investigations, ensuring they are appropriately resourced with the right specialists who are trained in recognising PP-VAWG. ○ provides proactive oversight to PP-VAWG investigations to ensure timeliness, correct identification of crimes and breaches of standards of behaviour. ○ understands how many complaint and conduct matters relate to reported crimes and ensures both criminal and conduct cases are progressed concurrently wherever possible and in a timely manner. ○ refers cases to the IOPC when appropriate. ○ clear policies about how reports of VAWG involving police officers or employees, will be dealt with.
<p>Policing fosters the right internal culture to address VAWG and misogyny.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The force <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ has a clear and visible statement of expectations around behaviour. ○ senior leaders and line managers demonstrate a clear and consistent position on behaviours that will not be tolerated, naming, and committing to ending some of the causes of mistrust in policing by women and girls presently. ○ has an ongoing communication to embed expectations of behaviour which is tested to ensure everyone is aware of the expectations. ○ promotes what positive role modelling of behaviours looks like.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ has adopted the national sexual harassment policy framework. ○ ensures everyone in the organisation understands, recognises and is confident tackling sexism and misogyny. ○ ensures the workforce has completed the sexual harassment in the workplace training package. ○ rewards and or recognises those individuals who address and tackle VAWG in the workforce. ○ Reflects, aligns and incorporates a collective approach to similar culture change messaging such as Police Race Action Plan, Code of Ethics, displaying Upstander behaviours etc. ○ ensures leaders help to identify the signs of sexism, misogyny and VAWG within our workplace and give practical tools to support staff tackle these issues. ○ has a clear, comprehensive and effective whistleblowing policy that is communicated to staff. ○ provides support to internal victims and witnesses of VAWG. ○ recognises the importance of, and executes timely and effective grievance handling and related procedures in force. ▪ Culture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ is intolerant of discriminatory behaviour e.g. sexism, misogyny and other forms of discrimination. ○ has a continual learning culture that encourages feedback and reflection to change behaviour. ○ chief officers actively role model positive behaviours and speak out as advocates. ○ has established a call out culture and gathers evidence that this is embedded. ○ has swift and safe processes to deal with information from call out culture. ○ has support mechanisms in place to encourage staff members to be upstanders. ○ understands its culture based on engagement with the workforce and those who engage with policing. ○ has active staff networks and associations who tackle sexism and misogyny. ▪ Code of Ethics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Underpins all policing activity. ○ is a visible part of the culture – it can be seen, heard, and felt. ○ staff at all levels can articulate how they meet the Code of Ethics, and this is noted in every appraisal process.
<p>Policing actively seeks knowledge and understanding of VAWG</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Force strategic assessment includes VAWG to enable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ understanding of the full spectrum in society of VAWG perpetrators.

<p>perpetrators, victims, locations, barriers, enablers and impacts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ understanding of VAWG victims with an intersectional outlook. ○ VAWG locations private, public and online, and associated demand on the force are understood. ○ The force is maintaining and refreshing VAWG problem profiles that drive activity. ▪ Force works with partners such as the Police Race Action Plan to cross reference data to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ build a common information picture on the extent and nature of VAWG. ○ build a good understanding of its communities. ▪ Force has effective engagement with local third sector organisations and victims’ groups to enable a holistic picture of ways in which VAWG crimes are perpetrated, ▪ Force has effective engagement with local third sector organisations and victims’ groups to ensure it includes the unique experiences of black and minoritised women, such as women with disabilities and migrants. ▪ Force utilises the expertise of stakeholders for relevant crimes e.g. Stalking.
<p>Policing has meaningful and consistent data collection, management and analysis to drive our response.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A data collection strategy is in place to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ensure that understanding is current and improves as insight gathers. ○ provide an understanding of the several aspects of VAWG, including PP-VAWG. ○ articulate how and why data is changing and any correlation to trust and confidence. ○ gather equalities data, such as ethnicity and/or gender recording in line with NPCC guidance. ▪ Priority is given to analytical capability to ensure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ VAWG problem profiles are maintained, this includes a PP-VAWG profile with analytical insight into potential PP-VAWG offenders, victims and teams at higher risk of sexist or misogynistic behaviours and implements plans to prevent and deal with cases. ○ Intelligence led dynamic tasking is present and effective.
<p>Policing has the right capacity and capability to meet demand, including training and resources to enable them to tackle VAWG.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PP-VAWG, including sexist and misogynistic behaviour: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ force has profiled the requirements to respond to the volume of PP-VAWG including the need for specialist support/investigators. ○ force PSDs have the right skills, training and capacity to identify and tackle PP VAWG including seeking an appropriate auditing capability for force devices to enable early intervention of risks. ○ PSD investigators complete the PSD investigator course.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Capability and Capacity<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ force understands its current and predicted demand profile in terms of VAWG.○ force knows its existing capability and capacity of specialist investigators (e.g.PIP 2, SOLOS, SCAIDP, SSAIDP, ABE).○ force knows the future capabilities and capacity required to provide an effective response to VAWG.○ force shares with CoP and other training providers its requirements to ensure capability requirements are met.○ forces contribute to the strategic assessment of workforce to ensure national understanding of the capability to tackle VAWG.○ force performance processes monitor the capability and capacity of resources, clearly recognising the link between capability and capacity and effective outcomes and appropriate service to victims.○ force has an effective succession planning process.○ force has achieved its contribution to the national target of 2000 specialist rape investigators.○ force aims to have all Rape investigators progressing through PIP 2 accreditation and SSAIDIP to become specialist investigators within RASSO.○ heads of public protection departments (and their deputies) complete the senior leader’s public protection accreditation within 18 months of appointment.▪ Welfare<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ force understands the demand on its staff and the impact on their welfare, including practices outlined in <u>Pillar 4 of the RASSO NOM.</u>○ force has an effective welfare programme in place that mitigates the traumatic and stressful impact of responding to and investigating VAWG, as well as the impact of supporting victims of VAWG and their families.○ force makes effective use of screening tools for assessing wellbeing.○ force uses the College of Policing <u>Oscar Kilo</u> service to support wellbeing.○ force encourages everyone to monitor their well-being and signpost to support services.▪ Supervision<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ supervisors can spot the signs of trauma and stress and offer early interventions to reduce the risk of long-term ill health and absence.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ leaders across the organisation work together to support each other, encourage coaching and continued development to ensure supervisors have the right capability and capacity to look after the welfare of their teams. ▪ Digital <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ force understands the current digital investigative capability and capacity and future needs to effectively investigate online and tech enabled VAWG (including DMI, digital forensics, III, IPA etc). ○ force has the capacity and capability to conduct complex and multi-faceted investigations, has access to digital investigation & is making best use of legislative frameworks. ○ force works with third sector to ensure the right capacity and capability is developed to meet the needs of victims, including training and resources to enable them to tackle VAWG, including making use of the digital investigative training provided by Operation Modify.
<p>Policing has effective tools, tasking processes and systems to tackle perpetrators and engage victims.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ VAWG threats and opportunities are included in both covert and overt tasking meetings, including the Tactical Tasking and Coordination Group (TT&CG). ▪ Tackling VAWG is a tasking priority for all, from neighbourhoods to specialist teams. ▪ Force has a policy of support to be provided when an individual self declares they are a PP-VAWG perpetrator.
<p>Policing is future proofing to new statutory requirements to address VAWG and seeking to learn/develop best practice.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Force conducts VAWG horizon scanning and PESTLE analysis to understand impact of future threats on VAWG and plans for these. ▪ Force is cognisant of future legislative requirements e.g., Online Safety Bill, Victims and Prisoners Bill. ▪ Promising practice is shared with other forces and to the College Practice Bank. ▪ Force keeps informed of promising and evidence-based practice to improve its response to VAWG. (e.g., national learning network, practice and knowledge sharing, practice bank). ▪ Actions and recommendations from learning opportunities (e.g., critical incidents, HMICFRS, Statutory reviews) are captured and progressed. ▪ Force seeks and can evidence continuous learning and improvement.

<h1>PROTECT</h1>	
Self-Assessment Descriptor	Behaviours
<p>Policing adopts a victim-centred approach focused on keeping people safe and providing high levels of service for victims using a range of options to do so (e.g., orders, technological/physical measures and signposting to services).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Force understands repeat victimisation and collaborates with partners to address further offending. ▪ Force has embedded the national operating model victim-centred approach to victims of rape. ▪ Force actively seeks engagement with seldom heard communities to shape victims’ services. ▪ Force shares information on victims’ views with PCCs and community safety partnerships to inform service commission. ▪ Call handlers, attending officers, investigators, safeguarding or neighbourhood teams can and do offer advice and or referrals to keep people safe e.g. to Childrens Services, local VAWG organisations. ▪ Force is proactive in supporting the use of protective orders to keep people safe and prevent reoffending. ▪ Force has the capability to respond to DVDS and CSODS enquiries in a timely manner. ▪ Force has a tolerance for risk when sharing information in response to DVDS and CSODS enquiries. ▪ Force has a tolerance for risk when deciding to disclose under the ‘right to know’ in DVDS.
<p>Policing systems have a nationally consistent way of recording VAWG victim information (e.g., protected characteristics and vulnerability).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Force has adopted the NPCC Protected Characteristics: Operational Recording Data Standard. ▪ Force has plans to improve the quality of data recorded, particularly data relating to protected characteristics. ▪ Force is using protected characteristics data to understand intersectionality of VAWG victims and understanding of perpetrators and or tactics.
<p>Policing prioritises identifying VAWG victims and their needs through high quality responses, where we listen, engage and have effective local partnerships that mitigate risk and support victims.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Force workforce responds to VAWG victims based on their needs, considering intersectionality and context e.g. needs of older women, women who are deaf and disabled and migrant women with insecure immigration status. ▪ Force recognises the additional difficulties faced by police officers and staff who are victims of PP-VAWG and provide tailored support. ▪ Force gathers insight into victims’ views of the service provided by policing in a breadth of ways (e.g., surveys, focus groups, victims’ panels) and this insight is acted on.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Force works with PCCs and commissioners to provide a victim support service (e.g., IDVA, ISVAs) to meet the needs of police victims of PP-VAWG. ▪ Force is liaising with commissioning office and provider on support services to meet the need now, and in the years ahead.
<p>Policing defines, identifies, records and protects victims identified as vulnerable or intimidated, victims of the most serious crime or persistently targeted (as defined in the <u>Victims' Code</u>) through appropriate safeguarding drawing on strategic partnerships.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Force identifies vulnerable or intimidated victims and repeat victims at point of call and implements appropriate measures from the first point of contact. ▪ Force establishes appropriate safeguarding plans for vulnerable and intimidated witnesses. ▪ Force seeks special measures to support vulnerable and intimidated witnesses. ▪ Neighbourhood policing teams are aware of vulnerable, intimidated, and repeat victims in their local areas, and support/safeguard where appropriate (including referrals to partners). ▪ Force collaborates with partners to solve the causes of repeat victimisation. ▪ Force uses performance processes to assess its ability to protect the most vulnerable e.g., reduction in repeat victimisation.
<p>Policing upholds the <u>Victims' Code of Practice</u>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Force embraces the values within the <u>Victims' Code of Practice</u>. ▪ Force ensures all victims of VAWG are given the standard of service set down in the Victims' Code of Practice. ▪ Force seeks to address identified shortcomings in VCOP compliance. ▪ All victims of VAWG are supported to provide victim impact statements that explain how they have been impacted by perpetrators and their crimes. ▪ Force workforce understands how special measures support victims and works with CPS to obtain them.

<h1>PURSUE</h1>	
Self-Assessment Descriptor	Behaviours
<p>Policing is focused on identifying and tackling perpetrators and their behaviours, with a focus on repeat and high harm perpetrators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Force processes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ identify and task activity (e.g., alternative offences, expeditious arrest, technical capabilities) to tackle PP-VAWG perpetrators. ○ identify and task activity to tackle highest harm and repeat perpetrators. ○ are cognisant of the key threats identified in the VAWG STRA and additional threats with appropriate responses to each. ○ ensure monitoring of, and an effective response to, breaches of tools used to manage VAWG perpetrators (e.g., bail conditions, breach of orders). ○ think widely and with partners when developing taskings to tackle VAWG perpetrators (e.g., disrupting serious and organised criminals' menu of tactics, NCA disruption manual, RASSO NOM). ○ Force approach to police perpetrated VAWG offenders is equally robust and procedural justice is sought for all victims. ▪ Diversionary schemes are in place or being developed to prevent future harm.
<p>Policing conducts victim-centred, context-led and suspect-focused investigations, including evidence-led prosecutions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Investigators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ follow Authorised Professional Practice (APP). ○ access and make use of materials relating to the investigation of rape and sexual offences available on the Knowledge Hub to ensure the force's approach is informed by best practice e.g. Op Soteria. ○ use the guidance in the national operating model for the rape investigator's journey. ○ gather sufficient evidence from initial attendance and throughout an investigation for an 'evidence-led' prosecution recognising the experience of victims may lead them to withdraw support for a prosecution at a later stage in the criminal justice process. ○ collaborate effectively with the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS), including in seeking early advice, conducting risk assessed evidence-led investigations and ensuring scrutiny of cases where 'no further action' decisions are taken.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ records and spoken language reflect force values of being caring and inclusive, never inadvertently excusing, justifying or minimizing VAWG.
<p>Policing uses a broad range of relevant powers, tools and measures to tackle and improve our response to VAWG.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Force seeks to ensure investigators are up to date with how technology can be exploited by suspects, information and practices. ▪ First responders, investigators and leaders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ understand and utilise the criminal and civil powers available protect victims of VAWG and their families. ○ make effective use of criminal and civil powers to manage perpetrator behaviour. ○ are proactive in response to breaches of legislation. ○ measure the use and impact of protective orders and other civil legislation. ▪ Everyone involved in the response to VAWG offending understands the importance of and prioritises the capability to gather digital evidence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ investigators are proactive in gathering the appropriate digital evidence to support prosecutions. ○ staff have access to the necessary digital tools and knowledge of how to use them to gather and secure evidence in a timely manner that supports early opportunities for charging.
<p>Policing seeks procedural justice for all victims and all suspects.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The force workforce ensures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the policing response to victims and perpetrators is respectful, consistent and decision-making is fair. ○ those who respond to reports of VAWG are accountable for the service they provide. ○ victims, witnesses and perpetrators can ask questions and the responses given are appropriate and informative. ○ an explanation of how processes work and why is given. ○ decisions, and the reasons behind them, are explained. ○ force supports this by working with external partners to inform the approach. ▪ Force embraces the values and application of the Victims’ Code of Practice. ▪ The force makes effective use of monitoring victim surveys to understand how to improve the service it provides.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The force asks women and girls, with an intersectional view across society e.g. children in care about their experiences of contact with the police to shape training, development and future force modelling to improve the experience of VAWG victims in contact with policing. ▪ The force has embedded the national operating model products that advise how to improve the victim experience.
<p>Policing prioritises the pursuit of VAWG perpetrators in all strategies and tactical plans.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The force ensures tackling VAWG is embedded across capabilities, including (but not exclusively) response, neighbourhood, criminal investigation, specialist VAWG, public protection, overt and covert specialist capabilities, intelligence, professional standards, major crime, regional organised crime units and the counter terrorism network. ▪ Recognising VAWG as a national threat, tactics available to tackle serious and organised crime and counter terrorism are available and investigators and Senior Investigating Officers (SIO) and Senior Responsible Officers (SRO) are encouraged to use them where appropriate. ▪ Tactical advisors for specialist tactics are available to VAWG investigators to provide guidance on powers and tactics available.

PREVENT	
Self-Assessment Descriptor	Behaviours
<p>Policing is clear on its role to prevent VAWG within a whole-system approach internally, and with partners. This includes early intervention, rehabilitation and problem-oriented policing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Force has adopted the National Policing Prevention Strategy and are using this to tackle VAWG. ▪ Force is engaged with partners to problem solve against VAWG offences and for individual victims where appropriate. ▪ Staff are clear on the layered approach to VAWG prevention and their responsibilities. ▪ Core local agreements are followed (e.g. MARACs) and there is local governance of multi-agency working to ensure effectiveness and efficiency.
<p>Policing will identify risk and focus on working with partners to problem-solve, build safer spaces and places, including online.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Force is proactive in sharing data (e.g. hotspot, offence trends in areas) to prevent VAWG locally with partners. ▪ Force responds with partners to rises in VAWG related crime. ▪ Force has a long-term approach with partners to help design out VAWG crime. ▪ Force understands the impact of online and tech-enabled VAWG and works with partners, including government, industry and third sector to encourage reporting and prioritise action to address offending and create safe spaces online. ▪ Force makes use of Designing Out Crime team to undertake Environmental Visual Audits and SBD guidance in the build environment and related schemes such as Park Mark with a view to ensuring the built environment is as safe as it can be for women and girls.
<p>Policing will support primary prevention as requested by partners in line with the <u>national policing prevention strategy</u>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Force takes a public health approach to tackling VAWG by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ engaging with third sector partners, women and girls, and victims of VAWG to understand how VAWG occurs. ○ focuses Violence Reduction Units and other partnerships to tackle VAWG offending. ○ working with PCCs to establish local partnerships with the specialist VAWG sector to shape and provide services. ○ force targets engagement with Black, Underrepresented, Minoritised LGBTQ+ and other communities with protected characteristics in society as part of its approach.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ engaging with communities not only about how VAWG occurs, but the impact it has on victims/wider society and how it can be prevented/tackled. ○ force signposts towards existing personal safety advice including dating, travelling and socialising and to the associated Police Preferred Products (Secure By Design).
<p>Policing will lead secondary prevention with VAWG offenders. Policing will bring in CJS and non-CJS partners to support their actions in line with the <u>national policing prevention strategy</u>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Force knows, addresses, and monitors its highest harm and repeat perpetrators. • Force effectively uses protective orders to prevent further offending by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ developing its capability to apply for protective orders when appropriate. ○ working with CPS and force legal services to secure protective orders. ○ responding robustly to breach of orders. ○ using out of court disposals, perpetrator programme referrals or other early intervention opportunities where appropriate. ○ force is making good use of stopping unwanted prisoner contact for VAWG <u>Unwanted Prisoner Contact (justice.gov.uk)</u>. ▪ Force uses <u>integrated offender management structures</u>, multi-agency public protection arrangements (<u>MAPPA</u>), multi-agency risk assessment conferences (<u>MARAC</u>) and multi-agency stalking initiatives programme (<u>MASIP</u>) to reduce the risk posed by VAWG perpetrators. ▪ Force shares information and is working with partners and third sector to look at a wide variety of options to disrupt perpetrator behaviour developing evidence-based approaches. ▪ Force promotes SBD Sanctuary as a scheme by which victims of domestic abuse can remain in their own homes (where the perpetrator no longer resides). A safe room is installed along with a range of other security features aimed at delaying unlawful entry and allowing time for the emergency services to arrive.
<p>Policing will contribute to tertiary prevention to tackle vulnerability, criminality and management of offenders by actively sharing information and participating in partnerships in line with the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using data and analysis, the force identifies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ hot spot VAWG locations informed by engagement with local communities (in addition to data/analysis of crime). ○ seasonal trends for VAWG. ○ spaces used to target stalking victims. ○ night-time economy VAWG hotspots. ○ higher education establishment hotspots.

<p><u>National Policing Prevention Strategy.</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ spiking hotspots.○ online hotspots (e.g. platforms associated with online and tech-enabled abuse).▪ The force collaborates with partners and the third sector to reduce the risk posed (e.g. Policing to make use of schemes which promote police licensing objectives and which reduce vulnerability of women and girls in licensed premises such as <u>Licensing SAVI</u> and <u>Police CPI</u>).▪ Policing works with others to make use of legislation to target harden VAWG hotspots in local communities. Forces work with the College of Policing, other programmes such as the Police Race Action Plan and academic bodies to independently evaluate the effectiveness of perpetrator interventions and positive impacts for victims.▪ Policing works with licensees to promote schemes, which use the police licensing objectives for licensees to quality assure their premises for security and vulnerability for women and girls (e.g. <u>Licensing SAVI</u> and <u>Police CPI</u>).▪ Force is proactively sharing information with partners to assist in tertiary prevention.
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