

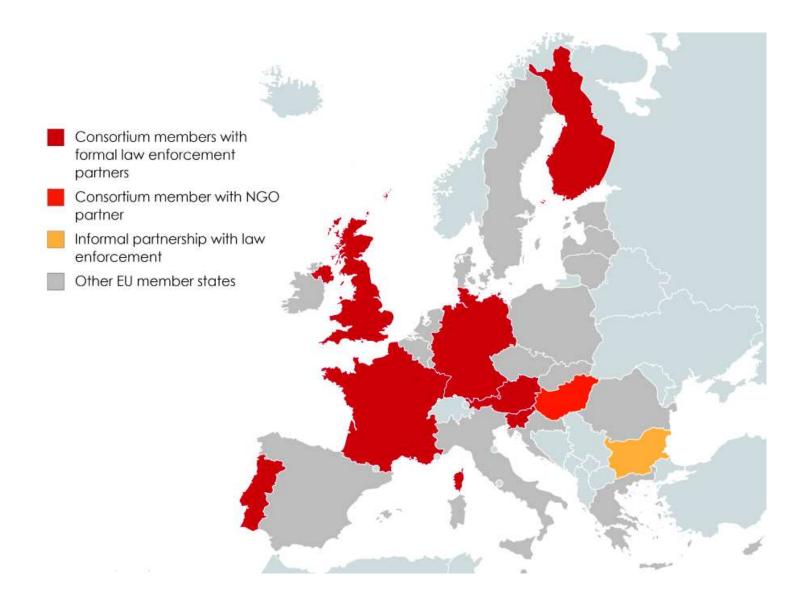
Improving Frontline Responses to High Impact Domestic Violence

LEPH Conference Edinburgh 2019
Law Enforcement and Public Health

Fighting DV in EUROPE:

Best practices and major challenges

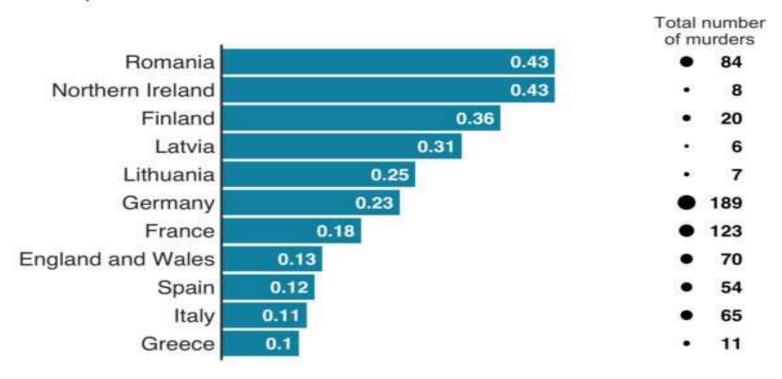
Professor Joachim Kersten, German Police University



European Union: Fatal DV Incidents

Murders in Europe committed by a partner

Rate per 100,000 inhabitants in selected countries, 2017



Source: Eurostat





Victimization surveys Percentage of females with experience of DV victimization since age 15

Germany	35%
---------------------------	-----

•	Sweden	35%
---	--------	-----



EU: last 12mths. 13 mill p.a france Germany

• Current partner 11% 7%

Previous partner31%24%

Women underreport; why?

- Shame; feel responsible for the reputation of the family; don't think they will get help;
- Want to be listened and talked to;
- Reporting and police recording
- EU Survey data comparability: b/w 9.6 and 67.8% victimized
- WHO 10-country survey: b/w 13 and 61% victimized



		One time	2 -5 times
•	Pushed or shoved:	45%	37%
•	Slapped	53%	30%
•	Thrown at (hard object)	61%	34%
•	Suffocated/strangled	54%	34%
•	Beaten in the head	50%	30%



Reporting: 66% did not come to the attention of police

• Germany: 15% France: 18%

• EU average: 20% UK: 25%

Reporting to hospital, MD: 26%

Reporting to police: 14%

No faith in police that they would do anything.

- Factors that contribute and are difficult to tackle: income, alcohol consumption, cultural factors that affect reporting (victims, families, community, witnesses);
- Factors that can be tackled: Communication skills of first line responders;
- Public awareness.



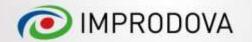
Unmet needs of DV victims:

• Someone to talk to: 33 - 54%

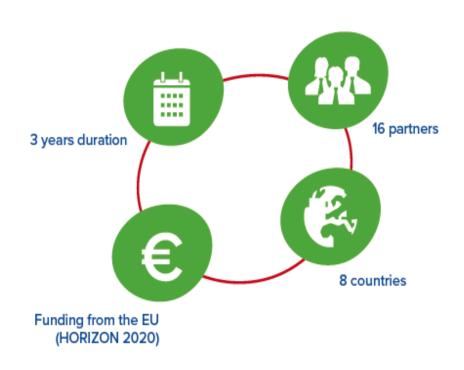
• Protection: 12 – 25%

• Practical help: 13 – 21%

	Police	Medical	NGO
 Someone to talk to 	?!	!? (?)	ļ
 Protection 	!! (?)	!?	!?
 Practical help 	?!	?! (?)	!!



Improving Responses to High Impact **Do**mestic **V**iolence (IMPRODOVA project)



OBJECTIVE

Examining human factors that foster or mitigate frontline responses to high impact domestic abuse, e.g.,

- Public confidence
- Attitudes towards DV
- Respect and rapport
- Leadership





Top management as DV advocates

- Gate keepers to cooperate with other frontline responder agencies in DV matters by networking
- Political engagement
- Making fight against DV an organizational priority and stipulate organizational change





Leaders as technical guides

- Quality management of DV cases: take care that cases are correctly processed
- Feedback
- NGOs: Tight exchange of information with employees
- NGOs: Leaders experts in the topic of DV





Leadership as emotional support

- Debriefing of critical DV cases
- Taking care of employees psychological/mental hygiene
- BUT: often lacking because of leaders' high administrative workload





- Trustful atmosphere/interaction with DV victims requires
- strong supervisor support
- constructive leadership
- to enable frontline responders to face the challenges of DV interventions in a professional manner.
- Leaders need to be trained to guard the guardians!



Social media



www.improdova.eu



@improdova

