



**Assessment of RAIMO:
IMPRODOVA Integration Module for
HIDV Risk Assessment Tools and Case Documentation
(D4.3)**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following deliverable represents the results of the assessment of the RAIMO - IMPRODOVA Integration Module for HIDV Risk assessment tools and case documentation. Respondents included frontline practitioners and managers and covered the following sectors: police, medical sector, social work, judiciary and other statutory agencies. They were asked via different methods (including trainings accompanied by questionnaires, personal and online interviews) to express their opinion about the module. Questions targeted its use in the frontline responders' personal work as well as its usefulness in the work of their organisations. Respondents were in general satisfied with the module, found it useful and capable to improve domestic violence risk assessment carried out in frontline responders' (FLRs') organisations. Participants appreciated that the module is based on a case study. However, some respondents raised concerns about its practical applicability in the work of FLRs. Some respondents mentioned that they would see the RAIMO's place in the training of police officers and that it is more suitable for entrant workers in the field of domestic violence than those who are already experienced with DV cases. This objection was even raised in one of the countries, Hungary, where frontline responders lack formal risk assessment tools so that also experienced FLRs would benefit from RAIMO. Respondents required more specific information on certain issues – such as information referring to different organisational contexts. The part of the module that was positively evaluated by all countries' respondents was the section that referred to the possibility of cooperation across the different sectors and partner agencies. Regarding the structure and format of the module criticism was formulated concerning the length of the module as well as the lack of clear learning outcomes.

1. DESCRIPTION OF WORK

1.1. Methodology

The partners used different methodological approaches for the assessment of the RAIMO, including structured interviews, trainings and related questionnaires. Each partner introduced the module to the stakeholders, as part of the assessment. An English-speaking video was created by POLAMK to help that process. The partners used a template created by Foresee as part of the assessment, which served as a guideline covering the main themes. It ensured that regardless of the methodological variety, the partners had a common ground when assessing the module so that the results are comparable. Each partner created its questionnaire or interview guideline based on the common template. As part of the sampling the partners tried to cover all sectors of frontline response: police, social work and health work. Based on the country-specific conditions and availability, some partners asked manager-level stakeholders, others asked frontline practitioners.

In Scotland, the RAIMO was briefly introduced by the University of Glasgow team at two virtual Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs) and two Multi-Agency Tasking and Coordination (MATAC) meetings from two police divisions. An online survey was then circulated to the mailing lists for these meetings, with the RAIMO and a reminder of the background information, also for those on the mailing list but not present at the meeting where the RAIMO was introduced. The online survey was designed for ease of completion by respondents, acknowledging the considerable pressures faced by front line responders during the COVID-19 pandemic. Minor adaptations were made to the survey to reflect the Scottish context; namely, that risk assessment processes are already embedded in Scottish practice (i.e. the domestic abuse, stalking and 'honour'-based violence risk indicator checklist 'DASH-RIC', MARACs and MATACs).

In Finland, the management of five police departments were contacted and invited to participate in an online training where the RAIMO tool was presented and followed by an evaluation session regarding domestic violence risk assessment and the critical evaluation of the RAIMO tool. Four online training sessions were organised.

In Hungary, eight frontline responders, including managers and practitioners were questioned as part of individual, structured interviews. Before that the RAIMO was sent to the FLRs and as part of the interviews the researchers went through the module together with the respondents.

In France, a 42-page document (which is conceived as the precursor to a future handbook) was produced based on the contents of the RAIMO and the training platform (T.3.4). This document contains a section on risk assessment in general and another one on risk assessment in a framework of inter-agency cooperation. This document, in which most of the elements of RAIMO are included, is oriented towards the training of LEA members. Respondents evaluated the document by a self-administered questionnaire, based on the T4.3 and T4.4 templates. It was sent to a targeted sample of experts (practitioners or managers) and specialist trainers.

1.2. Data collection

In viewing all the responses, including the survey and the interview results, altogether 76 respondents assessed the RAIMO. The limitations of the small samples should be kept in mind. Table 1 provides an overview of respondents participating in the assessment by country and sector.

In Scotland, the sample was predominantly police orientated. In total, 55 participants attended meetings where RAIMO was introduced by the University of Glasgow team. Participants at these meetings included police, health, social work, housing, other statutory agencies and third sector domestic abuse organisations. Thirteen respondents fully completed the survey: police (N = 9), housing (N = 1), health (N = 1), social work (N = 1), third sector domestic abuse service (N = 1). Six of the respondents, all from the police, had five years' or less experience working in domestic abuse. All non-police respondents had at least 11 years of experience.

The sample in Finland consisted of 45 participants of which 40 were police officers. Other participants came from health care (N = 1), social work (N = 3) or from other sectors (N = 1). The work experience of survey participants was varying. Five participants had less than a year of experience in their fields. Five participants had more than 20 years of work experience. The sample consisted of a comprehensive group of professionals with varying lengths of work experience. Survey participants were also quite experienced in relation to domestic violence work. Almost one-third (31.1%) of the participants had more than ten years of work experience with domestic violence. Almost half (48.9%) had more than five years of work experience related to domestic violence.

In Hungary, eight practitioners were involved in the assessment. The majority of the respondents worked in the social sector and covered a school social worker, a psychologist in a Centre for Child Counselling, an expert from the child protection service, a director of a social institution and a mediator working in the mediation department of the probation office, under the Ministry of Justice. Three participants covered the police, a former police patrol, a chief police officer in a small Hungarian town, and a high-rank police officer at the Hungarian Police Headquarters who used to work with domestic violence (DV) crimes. All of the participants had a working experience with domestic violence incidents that varied between 4-20 years.

In France, five trainers and five experts responded to the questionnaire (N = 8 police). Forty percent have less than ten years of experience in dealing with DV cases and 60% have more than eleven years (all have experience). Fifty percent have work experience in investigation, 40% in police intervention, 40% in supporting victims and taking complaints, and 40% in managing the handling of DV cases by frontline responders. Only 10-20% are experienced in inter-agency cooperation. Three are members of the gendarmerie, five of the police, one of the judiciary and one of the social sector. The following table summarizes the respondents by countries and sectors.

Table 1: Respondents participating in the assessment by country and sector

FLR 's by sector	Scotland	Finland	Hungary	France	Sum
Police	9	40	3	5 police 3 gendarmerie	60
Social work	2	3	5	1	11
Health	1	1	0	0	2
Judiciary	0	0	0	1	1
Other	1	1	0	0	2
	13	45	8	10	76

2. RESULTS

2.1. Preliminary knowledge and awareness about risk assessment

We asked about respondents' knowledge in the area of risk assessment.

In Scotland, twelve out of thirteen respondents described themselves as already working with risk assessment tools; one respondent did not answer this question. Most respondents (eight out of thirteen) reported using the DASH-RIC tool. The DASH-RIC used in Scotland is based on the 24 risk assessment questions used in the DASH, but it includes additional three questions focusing on children. Some respondents also described how the DASH fits into other structures and processes available to them, including working with other agencies to assess risk. This was expected as the DASH-RIC has been rolled out across Police Scotland and is also used by other agencies; the DASH-RIC is also a core component of the MARAC process.

In Finland, risk assessment was regarded as important at respondents' organizations and it is often conducted multi-professionally. Half of the respondents was confident that their knowledge of risk factors was at good level already before the RAIMO training, although the organizations generally lack systematic risk assessment of high impact domestic violence. Respondents in Finland mentioned risk assessment tools that are used or have been used at their organization. Almost half of the respondents mentioned MARAC. In addition, some other formal and systematic risk assessment tools were mentioned, such as threat assessment, which is primarily developed to identify persons who are planning acts of violence, but this tool can also be used in domestic violence cases. In addition, some patrol officers highlighted risk assessment that is conducted in relation to house calls. However, this type of risk assessment can only be regarded as informal, although it can obtain information systematically from police information systems and crime registers, for instance about possible firearms licences and previous crimes. Some respondents tended to be somewhat critical about their organization not using any formal tool that could be used for systematic risk assessment of domestic violence. Table 2 shows results of the Finnish survey to what extent risk assessment of domestic violence is on the agenda for participants' organizations.

Table 2: Risk assessment in participant's work and organization (N = 45; %). Four items, 1 = Strongly disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Agree, 5 = Strongly agree, 0 = Don't know.

	1	2	3	4	5	0	Average score*
Risk assessment of domestic violence is important at my organisation	0	0	8.9	22.2	68.9	0	4.60
My organisation uses risk assessment tools when facing high-impact domestic violence cases	8.9	31.1	24.4	13.3	4.5	17.8	2.7
My organization conducts domestic violence risk assessment multi-professionally.	0	17.8	15.6	40.0	15.6	11.1	3.6
Before RAIMO training I knew enough about risk factors of domestic violence	6.7	20.0	24.4	33.3	15.6	0	3.3

* 'Don't know (0)'-answers are not used in the calculation of average score.

In Hungary, all eight respondents were aware of some aspects of risk assessment such as coercive behaviour, difficulties of escaping and some ways that frontline response should handle risk-situations. Although it is important to mention that formal risk-assessment tools were rather unfamiliar for all participants of the assessment. None of the participants used formal risk assessment tools and/or guidelines in their work. Compared to social workers police officers had much less in-depth knowledge about risk assessment since their training does not contain any information about DV-related risk assessment. As one of our interviewees informed us, police officers have a tool that helps them to assess the endangerment of children while taking a police measure. Although that tool would cover risk assessment aspects, it is not in use by police patrols. As social workers reported, there are no risk assessment tools/guidelines in practise in their organisations but there are certain situations, such as supervision or case conferences, where risk factors are usually assessed.

In France, all respondents were well aware of the importance of risk assessment. Nonetheless, only 60% of them have ever used a risk assessment tool. It is mainly practitioners who are familiar with these tools, some of which have been made mandatory in the last few years. Respondents said they were already aware of the risk factors mentioned in the document, but they all appreciated being provided with additional explanations about these factors. Police schools already teach the use of a 23-items questionnaire. In addition, police and gendarmerie case documentation software includes a process, which obligates the officer to consider the risk factors that threaten victim's safety and include the victim's testimony.

2.2. Personal views about the RAIMO and its possible use in personal work and in the work of FLR's organizations

In Scotland, respondents broadly agreed that the module was useful, but raised concerns about its applicability. Respondents suggested that it provided useful general information, but did not feel that it added to their existing tools and systems. Because it did not clearly emphasise use of the DASH-RIC in Scotland, some participants felt that it had the potential to confuse and that the RAIMO should clearly spell out that it should not be used by itself as a tool. Some respondents raised concerns that specific aspects of risk were missing from the module (e.g. having separated as a time of high risk; how important a woman's fear is as an indicator of risk). There were also concerns that the language of the module did not reflect women's agency and did not support effective partnering with women affected by domestic abuse, which would limit agencies' abilities to assess clients' needs; one respondent suggested including material from *Safe and Together* to address this shortcoming.

In Finland, respondents assessed very highly RAIMO's capability to improve domestic violence risk assessment carried out in police organizations. A vast majority of respondents think that RAIMO can improve frontline responders' understanding of domestic violence risk-assessment process and provide skills to identify risk factors for domestic abuse as well as help front-line responders' capabilities to address client's needs more effectively. An average score of at least 4.5 was given to all items measuring the different aspects of RAIMO's utility to assist front-line responders in their work. Table 3 illustrates that.

Table 3: Participants' perception of RAIMO's capability to improve risk assessment (N = 45; %). Seven items, 1 = Strongly disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Agree, 5 = Strongly agree, 0 = Don't know.

	1	2	3	4	5	0	Average score*
RAIMO will improve frontline responders' understanding of domestic violence risk-assessment process	0	0	0	28.9	68.9	2.2	4.7
RAIMO will help frontline responders' skills to identify risk factors for domestic abuse	0	0	0	37.8	62.2	0	4.6
RAIMO will help frontline responders' capabilities to address client's needs more effectively	0	0	4.4	37.8	57.8	0	4.5

* Don't know answers (value 0) are not used in the calculation of the average score.

In Hungary, the participants of the assessment highlighted that RAIMO helps users to understand the way risk assessment could support victims and the work of FLRs. Respondents appreciated that the module is based on a case study, since it made the process, scope and aims of risk assessment tangible. Furthermore, they emphasized that RAIMO may have the positive impact of raising awareness about DV as it introduces the context, background and possible consequences of DV. RAIMO emphasizes the importance of the follow-up phase of DV-cases – an aspect that is usually not in the scope of the frontline response and almost never implemented by FLRs in Hungary. Some respondents from the police highlighted that they would see the usability of RAIMO in police-education or further education (compulsory trainings) of police officers. They think that it is too long and complicated for use in work situations.

The case study mentions that an NGO worker gets in contact with Nora at the language course. However, there is no information about the way the worker communicates with Nora (e.g. how did he/she asked questions, which words / expressions were used / avoided etc.). This deficiency points at one of the shortcomings of RAIMO mentioned by the participants: the Hungarian police has deficiencies regarding the communication with the DV victims and insufficient ways of addressing the victim might result in secondary victimization. Communication during a police measure is crucial and has an impact on the whole pathway of the case (e.g. establishes or undermines trust in the authorities). Thereby it would be reasonable to offer more guidance/recommendations about the way FLRs should communicate with the victims in the module. That kind of information could support skill-development at all sectors.

In France, respondents also assessed that the document based on RAIMO's content has the potential to improve the police officers' understanding of risk assessment (score 4.5), risk factors (4.4) and victims' needs (4.1). It should be considered here that the document was evaluated only by specialists with a good knowledge of the field, and therefore with a high level of demand regarding the contents' quality. Most respondents found the document useful since risk assessment is currently undergoing a rapid development in France. Frontline respondents were interested in learning more about European practices, tools and standards. Respondents showed a particular interest for elements relating to inter-agency cooperation and multidisciplinary work on risk assessment. The following Table 4 illustrates the general opinion about the document and its capacity to improve risk assessment.

Table 4: Participants' perception of the document's capability to improve understanding of

risk assessment (N = 10; %). Seven items, 1 = Strongly disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Agree, 5 = Strongly agree, 0 = Don't know.

	1	2	3	4	5	0	Average score*
Document will improve frontline responders' understanding of domestic violence risk-assessment process	0	0	10	30	60	0	4.5
Document will help frontline responders' skills to identify risk factors for domestic abuse	0	0	0	60	40	0	4.4
Document will help frontline responders' capabilities to address client's needs more effectively	0	0	20	50	30	0	4.1

* Don't know answers (value 0) are not used in the calculation of the average score.

2.3. Integration of RAIMO in the work of FLR-organizations

In Scotland, respondents did not provide much feedback on the role of the RAIMO in their organisations, perhaps because the DASH-RIC tool is already embedded in organisations, particularly the police and third sector. Respondents from social work and health suggested that the module needed more specific information for their organisational contexts. The health respondent asked for information about how to manage situations where the abusive partner seeks to present at health consultations; the social worker detailed the need for comprehensive documentation of the victim's protective efforts for herself and her children and clear and specific documentation of the perpetrator's behaviours and how these impacted on the victim and children. Participants found it useful to see information about partner agencies' work in the module. Specifically, participants found it useful to see a range of actions available to agencies and that the case study took them through parts of Nora's journey that their organization would not normally see.

In Finland, respondents tended to believe that RAIMO could improve frontline responders' organizations in understanding risk assessment, the importance of actions to take by agencies in risk situations and the role of multi-agency cooperation. Table 5 shows that on average at least 4.5 score was given to all items that measured the different aspects of RAIMO's utility in FLR's organizations.

Table 5: Participants' perception of RAIMO's capability to improve risk assessment in organisations (N = 45; %). 1 = Strongly disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Agree, 5 = Strongly agree, 0 = Don't know.

RAIMO will aid frontline responders' understanding of the role of other agencies in the risk-assessment process.	0	0	4.4	37.8	55.6	2.2	4.5
RAIMO will help frontline responders' understanding about why multi-agency cooperation is important in assessing and responding to the risk of domestic abuse.	0	0	2.2	37.8	57.8	2.2	4.6
RAIMO will help front-line responders' understanding of the identification of action to be taken by agencies if high-risk domestic abuse is identified.	0	2.2	2.2	37.8	55.6	2.2	4.5
RAIMO will improve my organization's understanding of domestic violence risk assessment.	0	0	2.2	31.1	60	6.7	4.6

* Don't know answers (value 0) are not used in the calculation of the average score.

In Hungary, respondents thought that organizations are motivated to use those modules that effectively support their work. As there are no formal risk assessment tools/guidelines in practise, RAIMO may support the work of FLR organizations. At the police, they see the place of RAIMO within the framework of compulsory further trainings/workshops: "Police is still not ready to use it on its own. It is necessary to educate police officers at first. Without awareness-raising it will not work." RAIMO was considered to be useful especially for early-stage professionals who are less experienced in DV-situations. Although they do not use any formal risk assessment tools, experienced social workers and psychologists are aware of most of the information that RAIMO covers. According to the opinion of police officers RAIMO is able to enhance inter-agency cooperation: Information sharing is extremely slowly between FLRs in Hungary (partly due to the lack of integrated, cross-sectoral IT networks and tools). In addition, it is hard to involve FLRs into inter-agency meetings because of their high workload. Respondents found it useful that RAIMO emphasizes the need to cooperate with FLRs from different sectors and represents an approach of "integrated, multi-actor problem-solving". As a result, there is less chance that information will be lost between FLRs of various sectors. RAIMO gives the chance to understand the approach, needs and duties of other FLRs. One police officer highlighted that multi-agency cooperation is the most prevalent at the area of crime prevention. They see a place for RAIMO at the crime prevention departments of police offices. As an aspect to develop concerning the RAIMO some respondents mentioned that there should be more content about the ways FLRs should communicate and cooperate with each other (e.g. how professionals should reach out and initiate inter-agency cooperation). Although the importance of cooperation is one of the main messages of the RAIMO, the practical ways of achieving that aim are not clear. They lacked descriptions about the implementation.

In France, most respondents assessed the document to be appropriate for providing all kinds of law enforcement personnel with basic knowledge of DV. It was considered to be suitable for frontline non-specialist staff as well as for specialised investigators who are experienced already and who want to go deeper into certain aspects of the issue. It was suggested to give

that document to police trainees just before they start a practice oriented training course in order to acquire the general culture needed to understand DV and risk assessment in a comprehensive way. The best ratings of the document came from the trainers suggesting that the document would be particularly appropriate for the training of trainers.

2.4. Content, structure and form of the module

In Scotland, participants had some concerns that the module was too long and complex and needed to be streamlined. Participants also suggested the RAIMO should have some clear learning outcomes to help people understand the focus of what they are to learn from the module. While participants found the idea of the case study useful, there were concerns that the particular example was too focused on physical violence and might undermine the need for frontline responders to be attuned to the subtle ties of coercive control that they needed to recognise in their everyday work. Similarly, participants raised concerns that using an example from an immigrant community might mislead people to interpret domestic abuse as an issue focused on immigrant communities, and that this might detract from the need for frontline responders to be alert to domestic abuse within all communities they are working with.

In Finland, the format of RAIMO did not receive such high praise as compared to its perceived capability to help front-line responders' in their work of risk assessment. In particular, the user-friendliness of the structure and format of RAIMO received the lowest average score (3.6) of the five items measuring usability. This was quite expected, because RAIMO was presented as PowerPoint slides. The format is not dynamic enough, although internal links were inserted into documents to ease the movement between specific items and topics in the slides. Nevertheless, other aspects that influence the usability and the use experience, such as the clarity of objectives (4.3), the comprehensiveness of content (4.2), the illustrative case "Nora" (4.5), and the suggestions for further reading (4.3) were all very well received. Table 6 illustrates that:

Table 6: Participants' perception of RAIMO's usability, format and content (n = 45; %). Five items, 1 = Strongly disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Agree, 5 = Strongly agree, 0 = Don't know.

	1	2	3	4	5	0	Average score*
The objectives of the toolkit are clear.	0	0	11.1	44.5	42.2	2.2	4.3
The structure and format of the toolkit is user-friendly.	0	8.9	31.1	48.9	8.9	2.2	3.6
The content of the toolkit is comprehensive.	0	2.2	8.9	48.9	40	0	4.2
The 'Nora' case study is helpful for understanding the risk-assessment process.	0	0	11.1	26.7	62.2	0	4.5
The content of the 'materials' section with suggestions for further reading is useful.	0	0	6.7	48.9	33.3	11.1	4.3

* Don't know answers (value 0) are not used in the calculation of the average score.

Hungarian respondents found that the material is well-designed. The content is comprehensive, its structure is logical and helpful. Collection of formal risk assessment tools were very much appreciated by the Hungarian respondents. Concerning the structure and practicality, some respondents noted that the module worked well on their mobile phone and

less on PC. Somebody reported comparability problems with OpenOffice. They liked the structure of getting deeper into an issue by clicking on different contents.

In France, respondents in general found the document well-usable. The scores that were attributed to the various items were as follows: interest of content: 4.5; comprehensiveness of content: 4.3; clarity of objectives: 4.5; serious and professional character of content: 4.5; usefulness of content for my professional practice: 4.1; I would recommend the reading of this document to my colleagues: 4.3. The lower score that was given to the item “usefulness of content for my professional practice” reflects the fact that some respondents would like to see more examples from the French context. In particular, 30% of the respondents mentioned the absence of the role of the public prosecutor in the risk assessment process.

2.5. Assessment of the Checklist

RAIMO was accompanied by a risk assessment checklist, a two-page long leaflet that was designed to be used in practical daily work situations where FLRs face risks that have to be assessed.

In Finland, most respondents found the checklist useful and comprehensive, as you can see it on Table 7.

Table 7: Participants' perception of risk assessment checklist (n = 45, %). Three items, 1 = Strongly disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Agree, 5 = Strongly agree, 0 = Don't know.

	1	2	3	4	5	0	Average score*
Risk assessment check list could be useful in my work.	0	4.4	6.7	37.8	51.1	0	4.36
I can think of using risk assessment checklist in my work.	0	6.7	6.7	35.6	51.1	0	4.31
Information presented in the risk assessment checklist is comprehensive.	0	2.2	8.9	44.5	44.4	0	4.31

* Don't know answers (value 0) are not used in the calculation of the average score.

Respondents answered, for instance, that they got a broader and more detailed grasp of various risk factors than they had before the training. In addition, many emphasized that they now have a better understanding about the mind-set of the victim and his or her situation. Training participants also appreciated the fact that RAIMO gathers and explicitly lists multiple factors in one place, while not forgetting the multi-agency approach. In addition, one respondent emphasized that RAIMO's strength was the way it explains how certain indicators function as effective risk factors. The highlighting of concrete and identifiable facts, such as, strangulation, was also regarded as a good advice for someone who works at the frontline and has to make quick decisions regarding prevention and intervention. RAIMO could also help officers in interrogations and reporting of domestic violence cases. Naturally, some of the most experienced responders to the survey said that they did not learn much new from RAIMO, but would still regard it as a valuable source or tool for learning that could be used by more inexperienced police officers and other frontline responders.

In Hungary, most respondents found the checklist useful. They were satisfied with its length and content alike. Most of them would like to use the checklist in their daily work and will share the checklist with their colleagues. Some shortcomings of the checklist were also mentioned. Firstly, there are no measures connected to a certain level of risk indicated by the checklist. Some respondents thought that a checklist is only valid if there are practical outcomes or guidance for FLRs based on the scores assigned by the checklist. Respondents from the Hungarian police emphasize that cases are very different. They require specific

measures. A checklist is not suitable for handling every situations. Following the checklist strictly may lead the officers to disregards specific circumstances of a case that would be important to consider from the point of risk.

In France, respondents pointed out some shortcomings of the checklist: the absence of “pregnancy” in the list of risk factors; the vagueness of the criterion of belonging to a cultural community with patriarchal customs. One respondent suggested that more emphasis needs to be placed on the fact that the use of a risk-assessment checklist should never lead to a dehumanization of the relationship between the police as first responder and the victim. Several respondents pointed out that the French government has just introduced its own checklist, so that using the RAIMO's checklist in the document may create confusion.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

The key recommendations from respondents were the following:

Aim, content

- Clearly state the purpose, or learning outcomes of the module, streamline the content to focus on this purpose.
- Clarify that the module is a generalist introduction to risk assessment and signpost users to where they can find specific information and advice about risk assessment and processes in place in their own organisations/sectors.
- Include more practical guidance on certain areas, such as practitioners' communication with the victims, possible ways of cooperation between the FLRs.
- Make sure that the content does not overly focus on physical violence.
- Attach possible outcome measures for the levels of the risks (especially concerning the checklist).
- Cover more, specific aspects of risk (e.g. having separated as a time of high risk, woman's fear).
- Review the content to ensure that it reflects the nuances of coercive control that frontline responders must be alert to in their everyday work.

Format, structure

- Reduce the length of the module to make it more usable for practitioners
- Develop a more user-friendly, practical format for the module to ease the movement between specific items and topics in the slides.