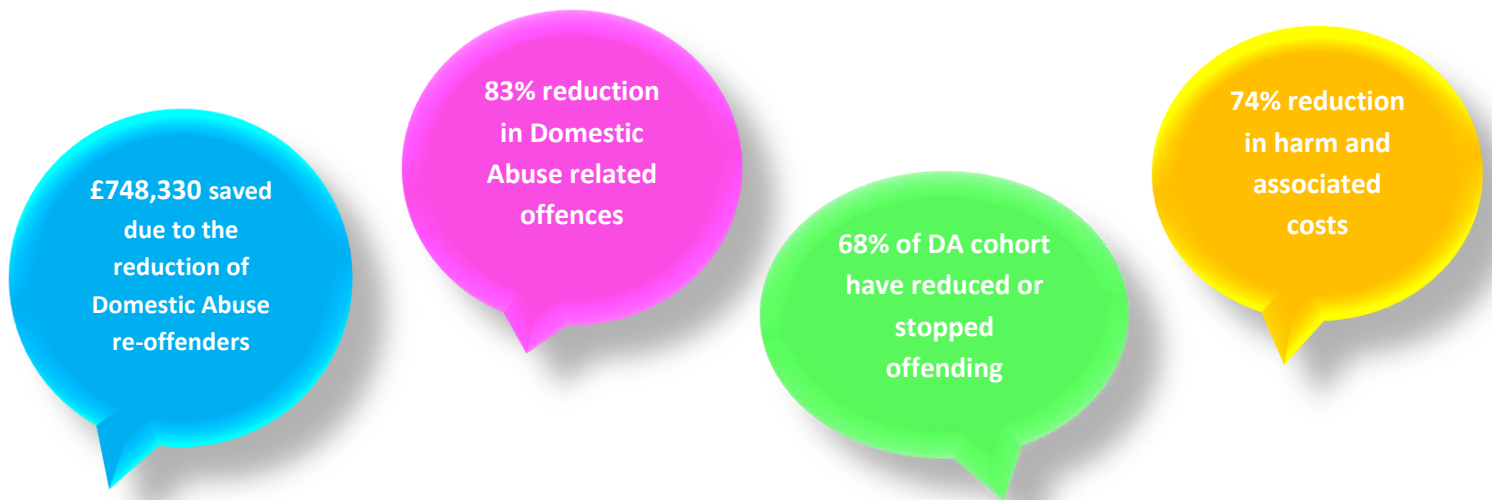


## End of Year IOM Domestic Abuse Perpetrator Analysis April 2018-2019



### Re-Offending Rates Analysis

The following is an analysis on the offending behaviour of 40 perpetrators who are on the IOM statutory Domestic Abuse cohort or the MARAC cohort for non-statutory high risk perpetrators. The aim is to infer whether their offending behaviour has decreased, remained the same or increased.

The method for the analysis is the same as it was for the IOM EOY report. The offenders analysed in the following report have been selected on to IOM for at least six months and at liberty for at least six months in the past financial year. For those who have been on IOM between six and twelve months a multiplier has been applied to account for the full year. Arrests with a positive disposal are counted a year pre selection on to IOM (to determine individual baseline's) and then again counted for the past year Apr 18-19. It is important to identify arrests that are Domestic Abuse related. For example, arrests may be listed as common assault and may or may not be Domestic Abuse related. Offences in the count for Domestic Abuse include: stalking and harassment offences, criminal damage, rape, breach of domestic related orders e.g. non-molestation/restraining orders and all assault charges (sexual, common, battery, affray, GBH and ABH with and without intent).

In this particular analysis, if clarity is needed to infer whether the offence is in relation to Domestic Abuse, each arrest with a positive disposal will be cross referenced with partner databases. Offences committed pre selection will then be compared with offences in the past year to infer statistically whether IOM has had a positive effect on Domestic Abuse perpetrator offending behaviour.

### Domestic Abuse Volume Offences

Figure 1: Domestic Abuse Volume Offences

CSP Area	Offenders	Number of DV offences Pre IOM Selection	Number of Offences Apr 18-19	% decrease of offences committed Apr 18-19
Bedford	16	30	10	20=67%
Luton	21	71	9	62=87%
Central	3	11	0	11=100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>83%</b>

Figure 1 shows the baseline volume offences committed by Domestic Abuse perpetrators before IOM selection compared with offences counted in the year Apr 18-19. As with the end of year report for all offences and burglary, CSP area is the offenders address rather than the offence or arrest location. Overall there has been a significant reduction in Domestic Abuse related offences of **83%**. This equates to 93 fewer arrests and/or offences related to Domestic Abuse in the past year. Domestic Abuse offenders on IOM receive additional support from their IOM offender manager, they are encouraged, and some have license conditions, to attend Building Better Relationship’s courses and other rehabilitative programmes. Further to this, perpetrators on IOM are also assigned a police officer to help enforce these license conditions and encourage more positive life choices.

### Domestic Abuse Reoffenders

Figure 2: Re-offenders and Reductions Apr 18-19

CSP Area	Offenders	Number of Re-offenders Pre IOM	Number of Reoffenders Apr 18-19	% decrease of re-offenders	Number who have reduced or stopped their level of offending	% of DV cohort who have reduced or stopped their offending
Bedford	16	10	6	40%	10	40%
Luton	21	20	5	75%	14	67%
Central	3	3	0	100%	3	100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>68%</b>

Figure 2 displays the amount of reoffenders before IOM selection and reoffenders for the past year. A large proportion of the Domestic Abuse cohort have reduced or completely stopped offending **68%**, of the cohort **22%** of perpetrators have shown no change in their offending behaviour (this analysis includes perpetrators with an offence score of 0 pre selection), **10%** have increased their offending behaviour over the last year.

### Cost Benefit Analysis

Figure 3: Domestic Abuse Savings

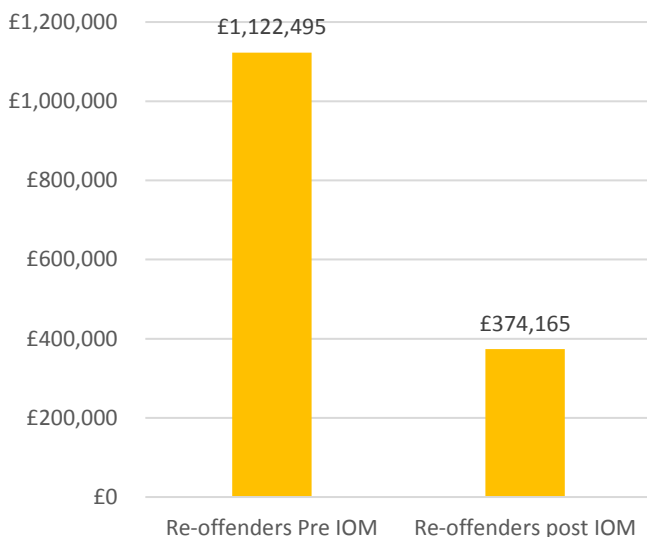


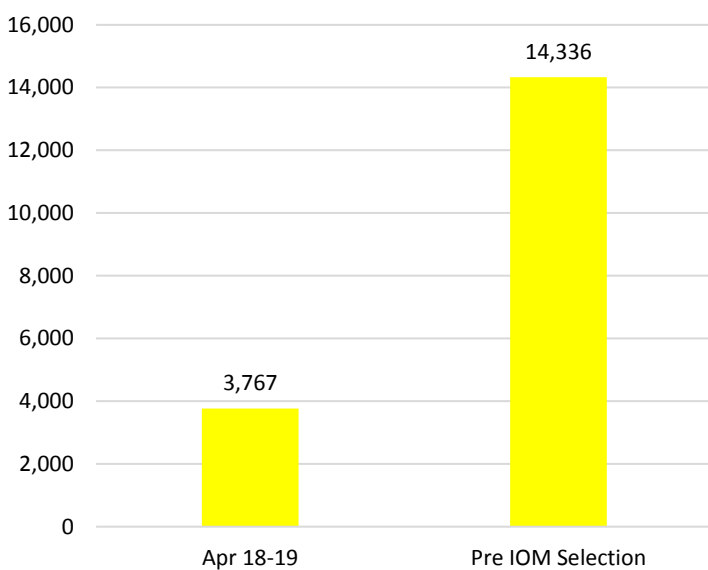
Figure 3 shows the average cost of Domestic Abuse. The home office estimates the cost for a single victim of DA is £34,015. Pre IOM there are 33 re-offenders equalling £1,122,495. Post IOM this is reduced to 11 offenders costing £374,165. This shows a saving of **£748,330** as a direct result in the reduction of Domestic Abuse offenders. This value assumes that there is one victim per offender. The cost involves: costs in anticipation, cost in consequence (physical and emotional harm) and cost in response to Domestic Abuse (police/criminal costs).

Figures taken from home office report ‘The economic and social costs of domestic abuse’ January 2019  
[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/772180/horr107.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/772180/horr107.pdf)

### Harm Reduction Analysis

The following section of the report is an analysis of the amount of harm Domestic Abuse perpetrators on IOM are causing to our society. Harm is calculated using the ONS crime severity matrix. Each offence is scored a number based on the seriousness of the offence, for example Burglary in a Dwelling (including attempted) has a score of 438. Shoplifting carries a score of 13 and harassment-stalking, including fear of violence, serious alarm/distress carries a score of 51. For the current research, in order to be consistent with the EOY methodology, Domestic Abuse offences committed in the year prior to IOM selection are counted for the offenders on the Domestic Abuse cohort to gain one harm based score for the entire cohort under the current analysis. This is repeated for 2018-2019 to infer whether IOM has been successful in reducing the harm caused by Domestic Abuse perpetrators. Moreover, harm can be analysed in a cost benefit way. Figures showing the reduction in costs as a result of the reduction in harm are displayed here.

**Figure 4: ONS Scores Pre IOM selection and Apr 18-19**



**Figure 5: Costs associated with Harm**

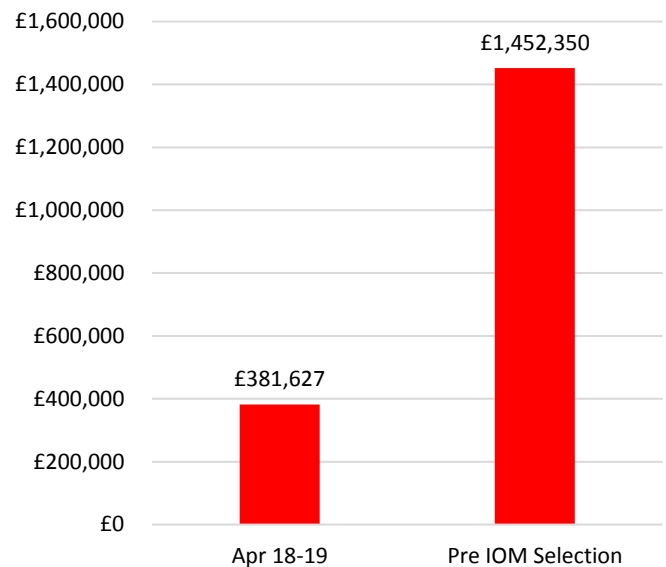


Figure 4 displays the harm scores for all offender arrests with positive disposal. Pre IOM selection harm is extremely high and includes serious offences of Domestic Abuse related rape (2), GBH (2) and also common assaults (29). There are also 38 breaches of restraining orders and non-molestation orders. Of the offences counted for the harm analysis 9 are bail offences or failure to comply with license conditions. There are 19 offences recorded as criminal damage. Remaining offences include harassment without violence, stalking and sending letters with intent to cause distress. The severity of offences in the past year has decreased, there is one offence of rape and no offences of GBH for IOM perpetrators. Harassment offences and also criminal damage have also decreased significantly. In the year April 18-19 there has been a **74%** reduction in harm caused by the Domestic Abuse perpetrators on IOM.

Figure 5 shows the reduction in costs to the criminal justice system as a direct result in the reduction of harm. The figures for the cost of harm have been calculated using the Norfolk and Suffolk Crime Harm Savings Calculator. The result has been calculated as an average of the ONS crime severity scores. There has been a reduction in harm of 10569 points, this equates to a £1,070,723 decrease in costs.

### Cost Benefit Analysis Rationale

Within the current report there are two separate cost analysis figures. Domestic Abuse is a complex issue to analyse in this way as there are often numerous offences committed against one victim. The home office calculates domestic abuse costs per victim rather than per offence, it is therefore likely that additional costs, that have not been accounted for, will be incurred for repeat offences against the same victim e.g. police call outs and additional emotional support for the victims, rendering the costs less valid than that of a burglary cost analysis for example.

The second cost benefit analysis is arguably more valid. The harm reduction cost analysis is calculated based on offences and the costs associated with each. However, it does not account for victim related costs such as emotional support in the case of domestic related ABH to the extent that the first analysis does. Therefore, both cost analysis figures have been included in the current report. It is reasonable to assume that the exact and actual cost saved lies somewhere between the two figures. However, the numbers are similar which suggests heightened validity and confidence in the accuracy of the analysis. Regardless, there is still a significant reduction in cost when comparing domestic abuse pre and post engagement with IOM.

The combined cost saving for Burglary Dwelling and Domestic Abuse is likely to be in the region of £1.25m. Further benefits could also be attributed to reduced offending beyond these two offence types.

### Recommendations

- Care should be taken when analysing the cost of Domestic Abuse related crime. As the cost is per victim not per offence, however as there has been a reduction in the amount of re-offenders consequently there must also be a reduction in the amount of domestic Abuse victims.
- Domestic Abuse is often under-reported and actual offence figures may be higher.
- Work should be done to look in to the 10% of offenders who have increased their Domestic Abuse offending in the past year. More intensive working and enforcement measures should be taken to either gain a conviction or encourage these offenders to change their lifestyle and reduce the likelihood of these perpetrators re-offending in the future.
- Professionals could utilise the 'Direction' website. Under services for women there is information in regards to Domestic Abuse 'Bedfordshire Domestic Abuse Partnership' and support services. The site provides information on perpetrators of Domestic Abuse and may empower victims to come forward and report the crimes carried out against them.
- IOM to take on a more harm based approach when it comes to reductions. Harm to feature in upcoming quarterly performance reports.