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Figure 1: 16 proposed actions to address systemic misidentification⁴

SYSTEM-WIDE	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Initiate a whole-of-system response to directly address the problems identified in this report. 2. Implement an agreed approach to monitoring key indicators of misidentification over time. 3. Document agreed whole-of-system misidentification reduction and rectification processes and update local manuals and guidelines accordingly (e.g. Victoria Police Manual Family Violence, The Orange Door model and the Child Protection Manual). 	
VICTORIA POLICE <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Re-examine and potentially redesign the Family Violence Report and associated processes and guidance to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support officers to identify the predominant aggressor before beginning the risk assessment, particularly in ambiguous situations • clearly differentiate between the risk assessment (and referral) function for civil protection purposes, and any criminal incidents (particularly in cases where a victim has used force) • ensure alignment with Victoria Police policies and the Family Violence Multi-Agency Risk Assessment and Management (MARAM) Framework. 5. Trial a review process, involving the specialist family violence sector, for any Family Violence Report where a woman is identified as a respondent (and possibly for other targeted cohorts) before it is committed to Victoria Police's LEAP database. 6. Urgently review how family violence records are captured in LEAP to ensure that where misidentification is found, the record can be amended so a person doesn't continue to be incorrectly listed as a respondent. 7. Establish and communicate clear processes to guide police responses where there is new information that suggests misidentification has occurred, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a contact point at Victoria Police that other agencies can use to raise misidentification • an agreed process to make a determination that misidentification has occurred • specific guidance for police on the actions they need to take once this determination has been made. 8. Develop clear guidance for withdrawing family violence intervention order applications or criminal charges in cases of misidentification and give police prosecutors the authority to quickly facilitate this. 	COURTS AND LEGAL SERVICES <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Develop a clear process for an urgent return to court in matters where misidentification has been found. 10. Integrate legal services in the family violence response model to ensure timely legal advice in misidentification cases, and provide these services with appropriate training to ensure they are familiar with and work consistently with MARAM. 11. Give urgent attention to exploring legislative options to provide courts with the power to find that misidentification has occurred and to issue a court order for all records to be corrected.
CHILD PROTECTION <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Further investigate what action, guidance and training might be required to provide greater clarity in how family violence and other protective concerns are balanced and to ensure that, in addressing protective concerns, perpetrators are held to account. 	
CONTINUING AND STRENGTHENING EXISTING EFFORTS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS IS ALSO ESSENTIAL <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Through Koori Caucus and the Dhelk Dja Partnership Forum, work with the ACCO Family Violence Forum members to ensure that the solutions developed adequately respond to Aboriginal victim survivors. 14. Build – and report on – capability across the system (police, Child Protection, courts and elsewhere, as needed) to reduce inconsistency and increase understanding of family violence and coercive control, and to target known practice issues. 15. Roll out the core features of the specialist family violence court model across the state to ensure more magistrates and court workers can engage effectively with respondents and affected family members and recognise misidentification. 16. Carefully consider the risk of misidentification of children as respondents when developing a system response to adolescent violence in the home. 	