

Comparative Analysis of National Entry Points

Co-funded by the Justice Programme
of the European Union



1. Table

	<i>Institutions</i>				
	Institution 1 National Republican Guard	Institution 2 Public Security Police	Institution 3 Judiciary Police	Institution 4 Prosecution Office	Institution 5 APAV
ENTRY POINT 1: Police					
	<i>Identification of victims</i>				
<i>Who identifies the victim</i>		Agent on duty			
<i>When</i>		During first contact between the agent and the victim			
<i>Where</i>		Police station			
<i>Procedure</i>		Not standardized / there are not any instructions, concrete steps or checklists			
<i>Personal characteristics</i>		Are taken into account depending on the agent's good judgement			
<i>Features of the crime</i>		According to the description made by the victim. The agent tries to collect as much information as possible			
<i>Special groups of victims</i>		Agents do not take into account any special rules concerning certain groups of victims			
<i>Involvement</i>		Victim involved in identification process. The victim provides the information and documents required by the guard			
<i>Results</i>		The agents interviewed believe that the procedure is effective			

Individualised assessment of needs



Institutions

	Institution 1 National Republican Guard	Institution 2 Public Security Police	Institution 3 Judiciary Police	Institution 4 Prosecution Office	Institution 5 APAV
ENTRY POINT 1: Police					
<i>Existence of procedure</i>		No procedure			
<i>Who conducts the assessment</i>		The agent on duty when the victim reports the crime			
<i>Detailsonprocedure</i>		Notprovided			
Decision making criteria		Specific characteristics of the victim and the crime itself			
<i>Special protection needs</i>		Identified through the description of the victim and based on the victims' characteristics			
Special protection measures		When the agents identify certain protection needs, they suggest restrictive measures to the Prosecutor			
<i>Personal characteristics</i>		Agents usually pay special attention to personal characteristics in order to determine what measure is more effective concerning the situation reported by the victim			
<i>Special groups of victims</i>		Special attention to some types of victims: e.g. victims with disabilities, children and elderly			
<i>Involvement</i>		The individualized assessment of needs is made according to the victims' description			
<i>Update of individual assessment procedures</i>		Agents must contact the victim in order to re-evaluate the risk in a certain number of days			
<i>Assessment</i>		If there is imminent danger regarding children, the agent can take any measures necessary to remove the danger			



Institutions

	Institution 1 National Republican Guard	Institution 2 Public Security Police	Institution 3 Judiciary Police	Institution 4 Prosecution Office	Institution 5 APAV
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ENTRY POINT 1: Police

Existence, procedure and effectiveness of referral mechanisms

<i>Existence of procedure</i>	No procedure
<i>Who makes referral</i>	The agent who makes the first contact with the victim – in most cases the agent just informs the victim not playing any role in the referral procedure; but in some regions there is a partnership between the Public Security Police and other Entities that results in the existence of referral mechanisms.
<i>When</i>	After the victim reports the crime
<i>Communication of data</i>	The victim must authorize the referral
<i>Special protection needs</i>	The agents take into account the special characteristics of the victim that demand special protection needs
<i>Special protection measures</i>	When there is a need for shelter, the guard directly contacts social security or the organization that runs the shelter houses
<i>Involvement</i>	The victim is informed about all the referrals that are made
<i>Assessment</i>	Not provided



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<i>Identification of victims</i>					
<i>Who identifies the victim</i>			The inspector responsible for the investigation in a specific criminal case		
<i>When</i>			In the first moment of contact between the inspector and the victim (when the victim is reporting the crime or being surveyed about the crime)		
<i>Where</i>			Usually at the offices of the Judiciary Police		
<i>Procedure</i>			Not standardized / there are not any instructions, concrete steps or checklists. Usually oral identification is not enough and inspector asks to see any identification document. The professional makes the victim's identification according to the common sense		
<i>Personal characteristics</i>			Are taken into account depending on the guard's good judgement and common sense (e.g. adapting the language)		



	<i>Institutions</i>				
	Institution 1 National Republican Guard	Institution 2 Public Security Police	Institution 3 Judiciary Police	Institution 4 Prosecution Office	Institution 5 APAV
ENTRY POINT 1: Police					
<i>Features of the crime</i>			according to the victim's ability to understand) According to the description made by the victim. The inspector always tries to collect as much information as possible		
<i>Special groups of victims</i>			If the victim is a child, a young person or even an adult with some kind of disability, the inspector adapts the language		
Involvement			The victim is involved in the identification process. The victim provides the information and the documents requires by the inspector (once oral identification is not enough in most cases)		
Results			The inspector believes that the procedure is effective		

Individualised assessment of needs

<i>Existence of procedure</i>	No legal procedure or specific guidelines for the individual assessment
<i>Who conducts the assessment</i>	The inspector in charge of the case (usually this is the same person that speaks to the victim in a prior moment)
<i>Detailsonprocedure</i>	It is not recorded in video or audio. The inspector writes on the report all the information regarding the individualized needs of the victim



	<i>Institutions</i>				
	Institution 1 National Republican Guard	Institution 2 Public Security Police	Institution 3 Judiciary Police	Institution 4 Prosecution Office	Institution 5 APAV
ENTRY POINT 1: Police					
Decision making criteria			Based on the specific characteristics of the victim and the crime itself		
<i>Special protection needs</i>			They are identified through the description of the victim and based on the victim's characteristics		
Special protection measures			After the risk assessment made by the inspector, the report is sent to the Prosecutor		
<i>Personal characteristics</i>			The inspector takes into account the specific characteristics of the victim in order to make a correct evaluation		
<i>Special groups of victims</i>			Special attention to some types of victims (e.g. children)		
<i>Involvement</i>			The individualized assessment of victims is made according to the victims' description		
<i>Update of individual assessment procedures</i>			There is a specific problem regarding the Judiciary Police and the follow-up that is given to the victim once the Inspector can be accused of lack of impartiality.		
<i>Assessment</i>			The victim might be very exposed after the close of the criminal investigation, unless the Inspector does the proper referral according to the victims' specific needs.		

Existence, procedure and effectiveness of referral mechanisms



	<i>Institutions</i>				
	Institution 1 National Republican Guard	Institution 2 Public Security Police	Institution 3 Judiciary Police	Institution 4 Prosecution Office	Institution 5 APAV
ENTRY POINT 1: Police					
<i>Existence of procedure</i>			No procedure. There are no guidelines for victim's referral. Everything is adapted to the specific characteristics of the victim and the situation and the Inspector's good judgement.		
<i>Who makes referral</i>			Inspector responsible for the investigation of one particular crime		
<i>When</i>			When there is a need for referral according to the victims' specific needs		
<i>Communication of data</i>			Inspectors can not give many informations regarding the situation due to the Portuguese Law that establishes the Principle of secret justice. The referral made by the Judiciary Police is always reported to the Public Prosecution's Office		
<i>Special protection needs</i>			In the referral procedure, Inspectors usually act according with their good judgement, the mandatory impartiality of their professional activity and the specific characteristics of the situation. The Inspector also takes into account the special characteristics of the victim that demand special protection needs.		



Institutions

	Institution 1 National Republican Guard	Institution 2 Public Security Police	Institution 3 Judiciary Police	Institution 4 Prosecution Office	Institution 5 APAV
ENTRY POINT 1: Police					
<i>Special protection measures</i>			Normally, the Inspectors reference the victims to APAV so that they can receive legal, psychological and social support, free of charge. If necessary, the Inspectors also direct the victim to the Social Emergency or to an organization that has shelter houses. If there is the need to remove the victims from their house, it is preferable that these victims stay with a family member or a close person		
Involvement			The Inspector responsible for the referral always tries to collect the consent of the victim and also informs the victim about what is going to be made. Sometimes, the victim does not want to be referred to the Institution suggested by the Inspector – in this case, the Inspector tries to contact a social worker in order to arrange another place for the victim to stay.		
<i>Assessment</i>			Not provided		



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ENTRY POINT 1: Police	Institution 1 National Republican Guard	Institution 2 Public Security Police	Institution 3 Judiciary Police	Institution 4 Prosecution Office	Institution 5 APAV
	<i>Identification of victims</i>				
<i>Who identifies the victim</i>	Guard on duty				
<i>When</i>	During first contact between the guard and the victim				
<i>Where</i>	Police station				
<i>Procedure</i>	Not standardized / there are not any instructions, concrete steps or checklists				
<i>Personal characteristics</i>	Are taken into account depending on the guard's good judgement				
<i>Features of the crime</i>	According to the description made by the victim. The guard tries to collect as much information as possible				
<i>Special groups of victims</i>	Guards do not take into account any special rules concerning certain groups of victims				
<i>Involvement</i>	Victim involved in identification process. The victim provides the information and documents required by the guard				
<i>Results</i>	The guards interviewed believe that the procedure is effective				



Institutions

Institution 1
National Republican Guard

Institution 2
Public Security Police

Institution 3
Judiciary Police

Institution 4
Prosecution Office

Institution 5
APAV

ENTRY POINT 1: Police

Individualised assessment of needs

<i>Existence of procedure</i>	No procedure
<i>Who conducts the assessment</i>	The guard on duty when the victim reports the crime
<i>Detailsonprocedure</i>	Not provided
Decision making criteria	Specific characteristics of the victim and the crime itself
<i>Special protection needs</i>	Identified through the description of the victim and based on the victims' characteristics (e.g. age)
Special protection measures	
<i>Personal characteristics</i>	Guards pay special attention to personal characteristics in order to determine what measure is more effective concerning the specific situation
<i>Special groups of victims</i>	Special attention to some types of victims: e.g. with disabilities, children and elderly
<i>Involvement</i>	The individualized assessment of needs is made according to the victims' description
<i>Update of individual assessment procedures</i>	Guards must contact the victim in order to re-evaluate the risk in a certain number of days
<i>Assessment</i>	If there is imminent danger, the guard removes the victim from the presence of the offender or detains the offender



Institutions

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ENTRY POINT 1: Police

Existence, procedure and effectiveness of referral mechanisms

<i>Existence of procedure</i>	No procedure
<i>Who makes referral</i>	The guard who makes first contact with the victim - in most cases the guard just informs the victim not playing any role in the referral procedure; but in some regions there is a partnership between the National Republican Guard and other Entities that results in the existence of referral mechanisms.
<i>When</i>	After the victim reports the crime
<i>Communication of data</i>	The victim must authorize the referral
<i>Special protection needs</i>	The guards take into account the special characteristics of the victim that demand special protection needs
<i>Special protection measures</i>	When there is a need for shelter, the guard directly contacts social security or the organization that runs the shelter houses
<i>Involvement</i>	The victim is informed about all the referrals that are made
<i>Assessment</i>	Not provided



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1. Table

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	Institution 1 National Republican Guard	Institution 2 Public Security Police	Institution 3 Judiciary Police	Institution 4 Prosecution Office	Institution 5 APAV
ENTRY POINT 1: Judicial Operator					
	<i>Identification of victims</i>				
<i>Who identifies the victim</i>				The court officer	
<i>When</i>				During the first contact	
<i>Where</i>				At the Prosecutor's office	
<i>Procedure</i>				No specific procedure in place	
<i>Personal characteristics</i>				Are considered based on the good judgement of professionals	
<i>Features of the crime</i>				Collected by the police or the court officer and delivered to the Prosecutor	
<i>Special groups of victims</i>				Not mentioned	
<i>Involvement</i>				Occurs mostly during the inquiry phase with the Prosecutor	
<i>Results</i>				Most difficulties associated with lack of interpreters	
	<i>Individualised assessment of needs</i>				
<i>Existence of procedure</i>				No procedure in place; risk assessment for victims of domestic violence	



Institutions

	Institution 1 National Republican Guard	Institution 2 Public Security Police	Institution 3 Judiciary Police	Institution 4 Prosecution Office	Institution 5 APAV
ENTRY POINT 1: Judicial Operator					
<i>Who conducts the assessment</i>				available The police	
<i>Details on procedure</i>				Risk assessment results are passed on to the Prosecutor, who adopts restrictive measures such as probation	
Decision making criteria				Not specified, except for the victims of “violent crime” or “especially violent crime” as defined by law	
<i>Special protection needs</i>				Defined by law or the prosecutors’ good judgement	
Special protection measures				Mainly for sex crimes: diminishing the number of people present, recording the hearing, speeding up the process for child victims	
<i>Personal characteristics</i>				Taken into account and influence the way the hearings are conducted, particularly in sex crimes	
<i>Special groups of victims</i>				Children can be heard in a special room with toys. Information from child victims can be collected through drawings	
<i>Involvement</i>				Assessment is based on the victim’s statement; sometimes the need to protect the victims is viewed as more important	



Institutions

	Institution 1 National Republican Guard	Institution 2 Public Security Police	Institution 3 Judiciary Police	Institution 4 Prosecution Office	Institution 5 APAV
ENTRY POINT 1: Judicial Operator					
<i>Update of individual assessment procedures</i>				than their will None	
<i>Assessment</i>				Not standardized, based on risk assessment and special protection needs	

Existence, procedure and effectiveness of referral mechanisms

<i>Existence of procedure</i>				Procedure in place but does not work very well and is mainly aimed at domestic violence cases	
<i>Who makes referral</i>				Individuals working at Public Prosecutor's Office	
<i>When</i>				Not specified	
<i>Communication of data</i>				Not provided	
<i>Special protection needs</i>				Not specified	
<i>Special protection measures</i>				Personal network of contacts helping victims of domestic violence. Victims receive contact of victim support organizations	
Involvement				Minimal; the victims are circulating between different organizations	
<i>Assessment</i>				Not mentioned; the personal network is not very efficient	



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1.Table

	<i>Institutions</i>				
ENTRY POINT 1: NGOs	Institution 1 National Republican Guard	Institution 2 Public Security Police	Institution 3 Judiciary Police	Institution 4 Prosecution Office	Institution 5 APAV
	<i>Identification of victims</i>				
<i>Who identifies the victim</i>					Victim support worker
<i>When</i>					During the first or the following sessions
<i>Where</i>					APAV's office or through the phone
<i>Procedure</i>					Not standardized/ no instructions, concrete steps or checklists
<i>Personal characteristics</i>					Workers take them into consideration by making the room comfortable or adapting the language
<i>Features of the crime</i>					Collected during support sessions and registered in writing
<i>Special groups of victims</i>					Are accompanied to the police station by the victim support worker; different methods are used with children
<i>Involvement</i>					Victims only share what they want; they are the ones who provide information
<i>Results</i>					Workers find the methods effective, but point out difficulties in following up
	<i>Individualised assessment of needs</i>				
<i>Existence of procedure</i>					No general procedure; risk assessment applicable in cases of domestic violence
<i>Who conducts the assessment</i>					Victim support worker



Institutions

ENTRY POINT 1: NGOs	Institution 1 National Republican Guard	Institution 2 Public Security Police	Institution 3 Judiciary Police	Institution 4 Prosecution Office	Institution 5 APAV
<i>Detailsonprocedure</i>					Regarding domestic violence, there are 20 questions mainly about the husband that are asked to female victims of that crime
Decision making criteria					Not specified; if the risk assessment shows the risk to be high, the results are sent to court
<i>Special protection needs</i>					Identified through risk assessment
Special protection measures					Possibility of placing the victim in a shelter
<i>Personal characteristics</i>					Taken into account when deciding whether to conduct risk assessment
<i>Special groups of victims</i>					Not mentioned
<i>Involvement</i>					Victims are asked to collaborate with reporting the crime while taking into account the risk level of reporting
<i>Update of individual assessment procedures</i>					Follow-up of the case in 24 hours to 60 days, depending on risk level
<i>Assessment</i>					Not standardized; based on the victim's state and risk level

Existence, procedure and effectiveness of referral mechanisms

<i>Existence of procedure</i>					Well-defined procedure in place; collaboration with a psychiatric hospital
<i>Who makes referral</i>					Victim support worker
<i>When</i>					If a worker notices signs of mental disease in a victim, the professional references the victim to the psychiatric hospital that has a partnership with APAV
<i>Communication of data</i>					Name and date of birth of the victim are forwarded to the hospital with victim's consent



Institutions

Institution 1
National Republican
Guard

Institution 2
Public Security Police

Institution 3
Judiciary Police

Institution 4
Prosecution Office

Institution 5
APAV

ENTRY POINT 1: NGOs

Special protection needs

Are registered in writing for future referral.
Besides, APAV has two networks regarding special types of victims (Care Network for children and young person's victims of sexual violence as well as the Network to support relatives and friends of homicide victims)

Special protection measures

Cooperation with facilities providing support to elderly, children, etc.

Involvement

Victim's consent is necessary for referral to the psychiatric hospital

Assessment

No follow-up from APAV's side

