



Cabinet
15 September 2014

**Report from the
Director of Environment and
Neighbourhoods and Director of
Children's and Young People**

For Action

Wards Affected: ALL

**Authority to award a contract for a Domestic Violence
Advocacy Service, Domestic Violence Family Support and
MARAC Coordination Service**

Appendix 1 of this report is Not for Publication

1.0 Summary

1.1 This report requests authority to award a contract as required by Contract Standing Order No 88. This report summarises the process undertaken in tendering this contract and, following the completion of the evaluation of the tenders, recommends to whom the contract should be awarded.

2.0 Recommendations

2.1 That Members award the contract for the provision of a domestic violence advocacy service for women 16 years old and over, domestic violence family support and MARAC (Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference) coordination service for all high risk victims to Hestia Housing and Support.

3.0 Background

3.1 Domestic Violence (and the broader issue of Violence against Women and Girls) is a priority for the borough, with over 4,400 reported incidents and over 2,000 recorded crimes per annum. It is noted as a priority in the Borough Plan and for the Safer Brent Partnership in the Safer Brent Community Safety Strategy.

3.1 A domestic violence advocacy service consists of Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVAs) whose main purpose is to address the safety of survivors at high risk of harm (as defined by CAADA – Coordinated Action Against Domestic Abuse) from intimate partners, ex-partners or family members to secure their safety and the safety of their children. The staff delivering these services are experienced and qualified practitioners able to

assess risk and support women with safety planning, risk management and practical support, either before, during or after separation from the perpetrator of the violence. IDVAs in Brent seek to support around 600 women per annum.

- 3.2 They provide a range of interventions including: practical and emotional support; advice and information; referrals to other specialist services such as mental health, and drug and alcohol agencies; access to refuge, emergency and supported housing; support to attend court; legal appointments and help with DIY injunctions; support in understanding the Criminal and Civil Justice Systems; and representing victims at the MARAC.
- 3.3 Serving as a survivor's primary point of contact, IDVAs normally work with their client from the point of crisis to assess the level of risk, discuss the range of suitable options and develop safety plans. They work over the short to medium term to put their clients 'on the path' to long-term safety.
- 3.4 MARAC is a meeting where information is shared on the highest risk domestic abuse cases between representatives of local police, health, child protection, housing practitioners, IDVAs and other specialists from the statutory and voluntary sectors. After sharing all relevant information they have about a victim/survivor, the representatives discuss options for increasing the safety of the victim/survivor and turn these into a coordinated action plan.
- 3.5 The main focus of the MARAC is on managing the risk to the adult victim/survivor but in doing this it will also consider other family members including any children involved and managing the behaviour of the perpetrator. Information shared at the MARAC is confidential and is only used for the purpose of reducing the risk of harm to those at risk.
- 3.6 In Brent, ADVANCE has been delivering the IDVA services under contract since April 2009, subcontracting the MARAC coordination part of the contract to Standing Together since February 2012. Prior to this date the MARAC coordination was delivered in-house through Community Safety Team staff. The initial contract with Advance ended in March 2012. At the February 2012 Executive, approval was given to agree an exemption to invite tenders as set out by Contract Standing Order 88 and to award a further contract to Advance for an initial twelve month period with an option to extend for two further twelve months periods. This approach was recommended as market testing at the time suggested a lack of viable alternative providers and Advance was considered a high performing contractor. Since this time, the market has changed and there is now increased interest in this work and type of contract.
- 3.7 The February 2012 report stated the ADVANCE contract would cost the council £70,000 per annum with the remainder of the £295,800 budget being raised through 'a variety of charitable means' each financial year. Although ADVANCE has brought in additional funding to Brent, the current contract cost to the council is significantly larger than £70,000 per annum and the shortfall has been covered by one-off underspends in the Community Safety budget.

- 3.8 Brent Community Safety has funded ADVANCE for differing amounts over the last two years including the contract extension. In 2012/13, the invoices paid by the council totaled £360,000 but in 2013/14, the council paid £200,000. The main difference in the contract value is due to Community Safety underspend in 2012/13 funding children's service IDVAs in 2013/14.
- 3.9 ADVANCE's current Brent advocacy service consists of three staff and a manager based in Wembley Police Station and two IDVAs co-located in Brent's Children and Young People's Department working in Children's Social Care and the Family Solutions Team. ADVANCE also provides two family support workers also based in Children's Social Care and the Family Solutions Team. There are no plans to continue with one of the family support worker posts due to funding pressures, and this member of staff is on a fixed term contract until August.
- 3.10 The proposed new contract is based on a slightly different staffing resource model with a service consisting of a manager and 3 IDVAs based in Wembley Police Station, along with 2 IDVAs and a family support worker based in Early Years and The Family Solutions team. The family support worker offers an intervention model that provides direct support for children and their non-abusive mothers, preventing the long-term trauma, and providing a range of positive outcomes for children. It supports children's school attendance, promotes their mental wellbeing, and their physical and other aspects of safety, helping to reduce and prevent future domestic violence.
- 3.11 Through working with the family support worker, children increase their understanding of the nature of domestic violence, learn that it is not their fault and that they are not the only ones experiencing this, improve their ability to communicate in general and about their experiences in particular, and learn how to deal with their feelings.
- 3.12 The total funding available from Community Safety is £190,000 per annum which covers three IDVAs, the MARAC coordination and part of the manager's salary (£35,000). Brent's Children and Young People's department is providing £150,000 which covers the two IDVAs, a family support worker and additional contribution to the manager's salary.
- 3.13 Although Community Safety does not have the same level of funding as previous years, there are some potentially creative ways of increasing capacity whilst keeping the cost down. Funding has been identified from underspend in 2013/14 for two existing substance misuse staff to attend CAADA's accredited IDVA training course. This will increase Brent's IDVA capacity to work with complex need clients at a minimal cost of £5,600. It will also support substance misuse staff in developing better domestic violence screening and safety planning skills through seminars, training and advice offered by the IDVA trained substance misuse worker. The service specification for this contract will include a clause building in specialist domestic violence case work supervision for these two staff.
- 3.14 In addition, Community Safety has been successful in securing funds to

include a “perpetrator worker”, specifically to work with offenders meeting the Troubled Families criteria; in addition there is the appointment of a “Women’s Safety Officer” within Family Solutions to work alongside the perpetrator worker. This supports the borough’s “Working with Families” initiative, complements the “whole family approach” and assists in securing a safer future for the family.

- 3.15 The model and impact of the co-location of IDVAs and Family Support Workers within the Brent’s Children and Young People’s department was recently highlighted as an example of good practice at the recent “All Party Parliamentary Group” on domestic and sexual violence (Monday 9 June 2014, House of Commons); the focus was on domestic violence and the ‘troubled families’ programme. Louise Casey spoke along with other representatives from key national agencies, to a group of cross-party MPs, peers and representatives from public services and the voluntary sector.
- 3.16 Brent Clinical Commissioning Group is currently considering a proposal for rolling out the IRIS project (Identification and Referral to Improve Safety) across Brent primary care. The report to the Executive on 22nd April 2014 contained details of the Council’s intention to include the option or availability to access certain training services from the service provider under the proposed contract, the intention being that any such provision would be subject to appropriate agreement being reached with the CCG, Brent and the service provider. ISIS is a model founded on partnership work between primary care and specialist domestic violence agencies aimed at GPs and other primary staff’s confidence building in asking patients about incidents of domestic violence with onward referral into specialist support and interventions. The proposed contract specification includes for such potential services if the CCG’s business case is successful, and subject to an appropriate written agreement between the Council and the CCG.

3.16 The tender process

- 3.16.1 As a High Value contract, the contract was tendered in accordance with Contract Standing Orders No 88 and 89.
- 3.16.2 The new contract will be let using the council’s own terms and conditions of contract for an initial period of two years, with the option to extend for a further one year at the council’s sole discretion.
- 3.16.3 A voluntary advertisement was placed in the Official Journal of the European Community (OJEU) on 27 May 2014 to seek initial expressions of interest, which elicited 29 initial enquiries. Due to the constricted marketplace an open, one stage, tender process was used in accordance with the Council’s Standing Orders. As such all parties expressing an interest in the contract were sent the Invitation to Tender.
- 3.16.4 The tendering instructions stated that the contract would be awarded on the basis of the most economically advantageous offer to the council and that in

evaluating tenders, the council would have regard to the following evaluation criteria:

- Price – 40 per cent
- Quality – 60 per cent
 - Demonstration of technical compliance for the delivery of the service specification
 - Delivery Programme / Methodology as demonstrated by the method statements offered by the tenderer
 - Application of project resources to the delivery of service requirements
 - Application of previous experience to delivery of service requirements
 - Application of innovation to the delivery of the service requirements
 - Proposals for partnership working with the council and other agencies
 - How the provider will manage child protection and safeguarding concerns within the service
 - Added value the provider brings to the contract
 - How equality considerations will be delivered by the service
 - How the provider will apply user involvement to improve the quality of service delivery
 - How the provider will deliver an effective service to complex need clients (offender, substance misuse, mental health backgrounds).

3.17 Evaluation process

3.17.1 All tenders had to be submitted electronically no later than 12pm (noon) on 1 July 2014. Tenders were opened on 1 July 2014 and five valid tenders were received.

3.17.2 Due to the constricted marketplace an Open, one stage, tender process was used in accordance with the Council's Standing Orders. The five submissions received had their pre-qualification questionnaire ("PQQ") evaluated to ensure they met the council's financial standing requirements, health, safety, environmental and safeguarding requirements. All five contractors passed this initial round.

3.17.3 The tender evaluation was carried out by a panel of officers from Community Safety and Emergency Planning, Family Solutions and Procurement. Also in attendance were Service User representatives.

3.17.4 Each member of the evaluation panel read the tender responses and evaluated using the online functionality within the London Tenders Portal to note down their comments on how well each of the award criteria was addressed.

3.17.5 The panel met on 22 July 2014 and each submission was marked by the whole panel against the award criteria.

3.17.6 The names of the tenderers are contained in Appendix 1. The scores received by the tenderers are included in Appendix 2. It will be noted that Tenderer C was the highest scoring tenderer. Officers therefore recommend the award of the contract to Tenderer C, namely Hestia Housing and Support of Maya House, 134 – 138 Borough High Street, London.

3.17.7 Officers evaluated the financial aspects of the tender rigorously to ensure it represents value for money. Tenderers had been asked to submit fixed prices for each of the two initial years of the contract. Hestia Housing and Support's tender indicated a total price for this period of approximately £600,500. Based on the funding available for current spend of £340,000 per annum or £1,020,000 over the full 3 years, this would equate to a potential annual saving in funding of an estimated £39,750 per annum and £119,250 over the projected contract period of 3 years.

3.17.8 In addition to the other evaluated aspects of the tender, Hestia Housing and Support provide added value in Brent. The key features include a commitment to reducing crime, supporting economic and environmental well-being, promoting social inclusion and innovation.

- **Promoting economic well-being** by working with other Brent employment-related agencies to increase employment levels with particular emphasis on the priority neighbourhoods and those furthest away from the labour market.
- Commit to “Reduce, Reuse, Repair, Recycle” in managing its **environmental impact**
- **Crime reduction** – Hestia will raise public awareness of DV and the impact through workshops to partner agencies (schools, police, Social Care, and public health training events), producing and distributing leaflets; organising events such as White Ribbon Day and support initiatives designed to help perpetrators address and modify their behaviour
- **Innovation** – in addition to using the CAADA DASH risk assessment they have introduced a Children's Outcome Framework, which is a specialised measurement tool in order to demonstrate the impact of our domestic violence services on children.
- **Social inclusion** – their successful fundraising has enabled Hestia to extend their work to supporting children; given the nature of this contract this experience is advantageous; they have established projects to support the development of older volunteers.

3.17.9 The contract will commence 1 November 2014, subject to the council observing a voluntary 10 day standstill period after award of the contract.

4.0 Financial Implications

- 4.1 The Council's Contract Standing Orders state that contracts for supplies and services exceeding £250k shall be referred to the Cabinet for approval of the award of the contract.
- 4.2 The estimated funding available to fund this contract is £340,000 per annum. The estimate value of the winning bid for the contract is £300,250 per annum (£600,500 for the two years fixed term period)
- 4.3 It is anticipated that the cost of this contract will be funded from a combination of £190,000 from the community safety budget and £150,000 from the Children and Young People budget. There is also annual revenue grant funding of £35,000 received from the Home Office. Although the grant funding was received over the last four financial years to 2014/15, there is no evidential commitment from the HO towards the continuation of the funding.
- 4.4 This contract is likely to achieve between £39,750 and £74,750 savings per annum, pending the continuation of the HO funding.

5.0 Legal Implications

- 5.1 The estimated value of this contract over its projected lifetime is higher than the EU threshold for services governed by the Public Procurement Regulations 2006 (the "EU Regulations"). However, the proposed contract service is a Part B service under the EU Regulations and thus is subject to partial application of the EU Regulations only, including:

- (i). Non-discrimination in the technical specification.
- (ii). Notification of the contract award to the EU Publications Office.

There is also a requirement to comply with EU Treaty principles in respect of non-discrimination, equal treatment, fairness and transparency must be observed in the award process.

- 5.2 The estimated value of the contract is above the Council's Standing Orders threshold for High Value Service Contracts (of £250k) and the award of the contract is consequently subject to the Council's own Standing Orders and Financial Regulations in respect of High Value contracts .As a result Cabinet approval is necessary for the award of the contract
- 5.3 As referred to in paragraph 3.16.3 above the Council followed a voluntary compliance procedure and advertised the contract in the OJEU, notwithstanding that the service to be procured is a Part B service under the EU Regulations.
- 5.4 Once the Cabinet has determined which tenderer should be awarded the contract, all tenderers will be issued with written notification of the contract award decision. A voluntary minimum 10 calendar day standstill period will then be observed before the contract award proceeds – this period will begin the day after all Tenderers are sent notification of the award decision – and

additional debrief information will be provided to unsuccessful tenderers. As soon as possible after the standstill period ends, the successful tenderer will be issued with a letter of acceptance and the award of the contract can proceed.

- 5.5 There is an incumbent provider providing the service which is being procured. As a result the Council's view is that the Transfer of Employment (Protection of Employment) Regulations 2006 ("TUPE") is likely to apply so as to transfer from the current service provider to the new provider, the employees of the current service provider who spend all or most of their working time undertaking service activities which are to be taken over by the new provider as at the commencement of the new contract (the transfer date). Subject to the right of the transferring employee to object to transferring, the employee's contract of employment would transfer to the new service provider by virtue of the operation of TUPE. It is expected that the transfer of staff and responsibilities for their employment should transfer on the start date of the contract which is expected to be on 1st November 2014. Further information concerning staffing resource and accommodation is contained in paragraph 7 below.

6.0 Diversity Implications

- 6.1 Members are referred to the Equalities Impact Assessment at Appendix 3 and will note the diversity implications set out below.
- 6.2 The public sector duty is set out at Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010. It requires the council, when exercising its functions, to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct under the Act, and to advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between those who share a protected characteristic and those who do not share that protected characteristic.
- 6.3 A protected characteristic is defined in the Act as:
- Age
 - Disability
 - Gender reassignment
 - Pregnancy and maternity
 - Race (including ethnic or national origins, colour or nationality)
 - Religion or belief
 - Sex
 - Sexual orientation
- 6.4 Marriage and civil partnership are also a protected characteristic for the purposes of the duty to eliminate discrimination. The previous public sector equalities duties only covered race, disability and gender.
- 6.5 The proposals in this report have been subject to screening and there are considered to be no negative equalities implications.
- 6.6 The advocacy service will work with women aged 16+. This is because

evidence from crime statistics, research and practice demonstrates that domestic violence impacts disproportionately on women, and the vast majority of those who use violence and other abusive behaviours to control and dominate in relationships are heterosexual men. The gender of both victim and perpetrator influences behaviour and the severity of risk and harm caused. Fifty four per cent of female murder victims aged 16 or over were killed by their partner, ex-partner or lover; in contrast, five per cent of male victims aged 16 or over were murdered by their partner, ex-partner or lover (Smith K. Homicide, fire arm offences and intimate violence 2009/10. Home Office 2011)

- 6.7 Whilst men and women can both be perpetrators, there are significant differences in the way men and women use violence and abuse against their partners or family members. A six year longitudinal study in the UK found men inflict more violence than women and are significantly more likely than women to use physical violence, threats, harassment and to damage property. Men tend to be perpetrators of repeat and escalating violence. Eighty nine per cent of victims of the most severe ongoing violence (i.e. four incidents or more) are women (Walby S, Allen J. Home Office Research Study 2004)
- 6.8 The successful provider will be expected to signpost male victims to either Victim Support or Broken Rainbow, an LGBT domestic violence charity, and develop effective referral pathways. The MARAC hears cases concerning both high risk female and male victims, and the coordinator will collate equalities' data as part of the contract including gender, disability, sexuality, ethnicity, and age (with particular interest in young victims and perpetrators).
- 6.9 The advocacy service provider will be monitored on its ability to deliver effective services to BME women, and to link in with other local partners to facilitate this, including the Asian Women's Resource Centre and EACH's London council's funded part-time Ascent domestic violence counsellor.

7.0 Staffing/Accommodation Implications

- 7.1 This service is currently provided by an external contractor and there are no implications for Council staff arising from retendering the contract.
- 7.2 There are TUPE implications for the staff of the current service provider (Advance) arising from awarding this contract. Officers identified a total of 8 Advance employed staff as potentially liable to transfer to a contractor pursuant to the Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) Regulations 2006 ("TUPE"). These figures will be finalised during the detailed TUPE conversations that will happen post contract award. The specification and contract requirements for the proposed contract require a slightly different staffing model and roles with:
- a) Two IDVA's to be based in Brent Civic Centre (one IDVA in Children & Young Peoples Department and one IDVA in the Brent Family Solutions Team); and with one support worker to be based in Brent Civic Centre with (Children & Young Peoples Department); (three at Civic Centre in total)

- b) Two IDVA's and one family support worker based at Wembley Central Police Station (three at police station in total); and
- c) One service manager funded partially by Children and Young Peoples and Community Safety, who will manage the MARAC service and the ancillary activities as detailed in the contract.

7.3 As indicated in the report to the April 2014 Executive, the intention is for some of the successful contractors staff to be based at Brent Civic Centre. The terms of use of Council's premises were referred to in the Council's ITT documents and contract conditions therewith and the service provider will be obliged to comply with these requirements. This includes a requirement for the service provider to enter into a licence to be issued by the Council and agreed with the provider. The precise terms of the licence will be agreed by the Operational Director Property and Projects.

8.0 Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012

- 8.1 The Council is under duty pursuant to the Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012 to consider how the services being procured might improve the economic, social and environmental well-being of its area; how, in conducting the procurement process, the council might act with a view to securing that improvement; and whether the council should undertake consultation. This duty applies to the procurement of the proposed contract as Part B Services over the threshold for application of the EU Regulations are subject to the requirements of the Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012.
- 8.2 The services being procured have as their primary aim improving the health and social well being of vulnerable females over 16 years old and the wellbeing of all high risk victims of domestic violence in Brent. Service Users are regularly consulted to ensure the services meet their needs.

9.0 Background Papers

- 9.1 April 2014 Executive report

Contact Officers

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SUE HARPER
Strategic Director of
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Strategic Director of
Children and Young People

APPENDIX 2

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ADVOCACY, FAMILY SUPPORT AND MARAC COORDINATION SERVICES CONTRACT

TENDER EVALUATION GRID

		Bidder A	Bidder B	Bidder C	Bidder D	Bidder E
Quality Criteria	Criteria weighting	Weighted Score	Weighted Score	Weighted Score	Weighted Score	Weighted Score
Demonstration of technical compliance for the delivery of the service specification	20%	20.00%	15.00%	20.00%	20.00%	10.00%
Delivery Programme / Methodology as demonstrated by the method statements offered by the tenderer	5%	3.75%	3.75%	3.75%	3.75%	2.50%
Application of project resources to the delivery of service requirements	15%	11.25%	11.25%	15.00%	11.25%	7.50%
Application of previous experience to delivery of service requirements	5%	5.00%	2.50%	5.00%	5.00%	3.75%
Application of innovation to the delivery of the service requirements	5%	5.00%	3.75%	3.75%	5.00%	2.50%
Proposals for partnership working with the Council and other agencies	10%	7.50%	5.00%	7.50%	7.50%	5.00%
How the provider will manage child protection and safeguarding concerns within the service	10%	7.50%	5.00%	10.00%	7.50%	5.00%
Added Value the provider brings to the contract	5%	3.75%	3.75%	3.75%	3.75%	2.50%
How equality considerations will be delivered by the Service	10%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%

		Bidder A	Bidder B	Bidder C	Bidder D	Bidder E
Quality Criteria	Criteria weighting	Weighted Score	Weighted Score	Weighted Score	Weighted Score	Weighted Score
How the provider will apply user involvement to improve the quality of service delivery	10%	7.50%	7.50%	10.00%	7.50%	7.50%
How the provider will deliver an effective service to complex need clients (offender, substance misuse, mental health backgrounds)	5%	5.00%	2.50%	3.75%	5.00%	3.75%
Quality Weighted Score	60%	50.25%	40.50%	54.00%	50.25%	34.50%
Price Criteria	Criteria weighting	Weighted Score	Weighted Score	Weighted Score	Weighted Score	Weighted Score
Price Score	100%	88.31%	88.31%	100%	93.10%	71.36%
Weighted Price Score	40%	35.32%	35.32%	40.00%	37.24%	28.54%
Total Weighted Score	100%	85.57%	75.82%	94.00%	87.49%	63.04%

APPENDIX 3

EQUALITIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Brent Council Equality Analysis Form

Please contact the Corporate Diversity team before completing this form. The form is to be used for both predictive Equality Analysis and any reviews of existing policies and practices that may be carried out.

Once you have completed this form, please forward to the Corporate Diversity Team for auditing. Make sure you allow sufficient time for this.

1. Roles and Responsibilities: please refer to stage 1 of the guidance	
<p>Directorate: Environment and Neighbourhoods</p> <p>Service Area: Community Safety and Emergency Planning</p>	<p>Person Responsible: Name: Chris Williams Title: Head of Community Safety and Emergency Planning Contact No: 020 8937 3301 Signed:</p>
<p>Name of policy: Authority to award a contract for a Domestic Violence Advocacy Service, Domestic Violence Family Support and MARAC Coordination Service</p>	<p>Date analysis started: August 2014</p> <p>Completion date 19/08/2014</p> <p>Review date: 15/9/14 when authority to award sought</p>
<p>Is the policy: New <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Old <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Auditing Details: Name: Sarah Kaiser Title: Head of Equality Date 15 August 2014 Contact No: x4521 Signed: S Kaiser</p>
<p>Signing Off Manager: responsible for review and monitoring Name: Chris Williams Title: Head of Community Safety and Emergency Planning Date 19/8/2014 Contact No: 020 8937 6227 Signed:</p>	<p>Decision Maker: Name: Cabinet</p> <p>Date: 15/9/2014</p>
<p>2. Brief description of the policy. Describe the aim and purpose of the policy, what needs or duties is it designed to meet? How does it differ from any existing policy or practice in this area? Please refer to stage 2 of the guidance.</p>	

The Community Safety team is procuring the following services:

Independent Domestic Violence Advocacy (IDVA) Service based at Wembley Police Station

MARAC (Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference) co-ordination

Additionally, the following services are being procured under the same contract by Children's Services:

Independent Domestic Violence Advocacy (IDVA) Service as part of the Family Solutions team

Family Support Worker as part of the Family Solutions team.

A domestic violence advocacy service consists of Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVAs) whose main purpose is to address the safety of survivors at high risk of harm (as defined by CAADA – Coordinated Action Against Domestic Abuse) from intimate partners, ex-partners or family members to secure their safety and the safety of their children. The staff delivering these services are experienced and qualified staff able to assess risk and support women with safety planning, risk management and practical support, either before, during or after separation from the perpetrator of the violence.

MARAC is a meeting where information is shared on the highest risk domestic abuse cases between representatives of local police, health, child protection, housing practitioners, IDVAs and other specialists from the statutory and voluntary sectors. After sharing all relevant information they have about a victim/survivor, the representatives discuss options for increasing the safety of the victim/survivor and turn these into a coordinated action plan.

The model and impact of the co-location of IDVAs and Family Support Workers within the Brent's Children and Young People's department was recently highlighted as an example of good practice at the recent "All Party Parliamentary Group" on domestic and sexual violence (Monday 9 June 2014, House of Commons); the focus was on domestic violence and the 'troubled families' programme. Louise Casey spoke along with other representatives from key national agencies, to a group of cross-party MPs, peers and representatives from public services and the voluntary sector.

Procuring this service jointly between Community Safety and Children's Services will provide a more efficient and effective joined-up service with oversight from both key departments ensuring that the strategic aims are both are met jointly.

3. Describe how the policy will impact on all of the protected groups:

Domestic Violence adversely affects individuals with all of the protected characteristics. A Needs Assessment (Appendix Four) was undertaken in spring 2014 to understand the different needs of various sectors of the community. In Brent, 77% of reported victims of domestic abuse are female. There are over-representations of white females and black females as victims, and under-representation of Asian females in comparison to the demographic representation in Brent. Black males were the only male ethnic group disproportionately over represented as victims of domestic incidents in Brent. The most prevalent age range of victims of domestic abuse was 20-29. 75% of survivors referred to the IDVA service were BAME in 2013-14.

Pregnancy and disability are both considered significant factors increasing risk in domestic abuse. Over a third of domestic violence starts or gets worse during pregnancy. Transgender people disproportionately suffer domestic violence, with a study indicating that 80% of trans individuals had been victims of domestic abuse. Same-sex relationships only make up 0.6% of reported domestic abuse in Brent. This is likely to be significantly under-reported. Same-sex and Trans victims in Brent are reported to Broken Rainbow, a national specialist organisation designed to provide specialist services to this cohort.

The tender has been designed to reflect this evidence by ensuring that the providers are able to meet the distinct needs of service users with all of these equality characteristics.

The advocacy service will work with women aged 16+. This is because evidence from crime statistics, research and practice demonstrates that domestic violence impacts disproportionately on women, and the vast majority of those who use violence and other abusive behaviours to control and dominate in relationships are heterosexual men. The gender of both victim and perpetrator influences behaviour and the severity of risk and harm caused. Fifty four per cent of female murder victims aged 16 or over were killed by their partner, ex-partner or lover; in contrast, five per cent of male victims aged 16 or over were murdered by their partner, ex-partner or lover (Smith K. Homicide, fire arm offences and intimate violence 2009/10. Home Office 2011)

Whilst men and women can both be perpetrators, there are significant differences in the way men and women use violence and abuse against their partners or family members. A six year longitudinal study in the UK found men inflict more violence than women and are significantly more likely than women to use physical violence, threats, harassment and to damage property. Men tend to be perpetrators of repeat and escalating violence. Eighty nine per cent of victims of the most severe ongoing violence (i.e. four incidents or more) are women (Walby S, Allen J. Home Office Research Study 2004)

The successful provider will be expected to signpost male victims to either Victim Support or Broken Rainbow, an LGBT domestic violence charity, and develop effective referral pathways. The MARAC hears cases concerning both high risk female and male victims, and the coordinator will collate equalities' data as part of the contract including gender, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, religion or belief and age (with particular interest in young victims and perpetrators).

The advocacy service provider will be monitored on its ability to deliver effective services to BAME women, and to link in with other local partners to facilitate this, including the Asian Women's Resource Centre and EACH's London council's funded part-time Ascent domestic violence counsellor.

Please give details of the evidence you have used:

The identification of the equalities implications of the procurement of IDVA and MARAC services is based upon the DV Needs Assessment which is itself informed by the reported police crime data, MARAC data and referrals to the IDVA service. The needs assessment can be found in Appendix Four.

4. Describe how the policy will impact on the Council's duty to have due regard to the need to:

(a) Eliminate discrimination (including indirect discrimination), harassment and victimisation;

This tender is designed to reduce discrimination by providing services to support those with protected characteristics who by dint of these characteristics are likely to be more at risk. The contract will contain a standard equalities clause to ensure the provider offers services in a non-discriminatory way to all service users

(b) Advance equality of opportunity;

Not applicable

(c) Foster good relations

Not applicable

5. What engagement activity did you carry out as part of your assessment?

Please refer to stage 3 of the guidance.

i. Who did you engage with?

This procurement is informed by soft market testing with potential providers, engagement with the third sector and service user involvement in domestic violence services.

ii. What methods did you use?

Soft market testing was carried out via the London Portal. The third sector were engaged through the Brent Domestic Violence Forum. Service users were involved with the tendering process in both establishing the tender and in selecting the provider in the final evaluations of bids.

iii. What did you find out?

That due to the differing needs of certain protected groups we would need to ensure

the tender reflected the need to recognise the diversity of Brent, provide adjustment where necessary, and develop referral pathways into specialist services required.

iv. How have you used the information gathered?

The information gathered has informed the service specification and PPQ and the method questions in the ITT.

v. How has it affected your policy?

We have included the requirements to provide these services within the tendering process. The successful bidder has demonstrated an ability to deliver these.

6. Have you identified a negative impact on any protected group, or identified any unmet needs/requirements that affect specific protected groups? If so, explain what actions you have undertaken, including consideration of any alternative proposals, to lessen or mitigate against this impact.

Please refer to stage 2, 3 & 4 of the guidance.

The proposals in this report have been found to have no negative equalities implications.

Please give details of the evidence you have used:

See Needs Assessment (Appendix 4)

7. Analysis summary

Please tick boxes to summarise the findings of your analysis.

Protected Group	Positive impact	Adverse impact	Neutral
Age	X		
Disability	X		
Gender re-assignment	X		
Marriage and civil partnership			X
Pregnancy and maternity	X		
Race	X		
Religion or belief	X		
Sex	X		
Sexual orientation	X		

8. The Findings of your Analysis

Please complete whichever of the following sections is appropriate (one only).
Please refer to stage 4 of the guidance.

No major change

Your analysis demonstrates that:

- *The policy is lawful*
- *The evidence shows no potential for direct or indirect discrimination*
- *You have taken all appropriate opportunities to advance equality and foster good relations between groups.*

Please document below the reasons for your conclusion and the information that you used to make this decision.

To the extent that data is available, we have identified any potential concerns as to inequalities in service provision and taken active steps to address this in the procurement exercise through the development of our specifications and our PQQ requirements and the ITT specification; this is in addition to Contract Terms and Conditions which cover current legislative requirements.

9. Monitoring and review

Please provide details of how you intend to monitor the policy in the future.
Please refer to stage 7 of the guidance.

The Provider will provide a quarterly monitoring report at the end of each quarterly period (3 months) of the Contract, with the report to be submitted within 15 days of the end of each quarter or otherwise on a date set by the Council. The Council will determine and set the required format to be used and data/information content to be provided by the Provider in the report in collaboration with the Provider. The reports will evidence the performance measurement, monitoring and the impact of the Services on clients and provide evidence to support this. The report will include (without limit) reporting on:

- Services level s or Performance Indicators
- Services & Services User Outcomes
- Quality assurance
- Demographics including diversity monitoring
- Partner engagement & activity including training, joint working
- Services implementation, barriers to delivery and Services development including any waiting lists or unmet needs
- Financial management & value for money including any added value through external funding etc.

- Serious untoward incidences
- Staffing levels and absenteeism
- Staff training
- Compliments and complaints and processes followed to resolve complaints.
- Services User consultation and involvement
- Case studies

The Provider will allow any authorised officer, internal or external auditor or any other persons authorised by the Council to monitor performance of the Provider, including unannounced inspections.

Quarterly contract monitoring meetings will be held between the Council and the Provider to discuss performance and Services development. Other meetings will be attended when requested by the Council.

The Provider will advise the Council of any problems connected to Services provision immediately and not wait for the quarterly meetings to do so. This will include serious untoward incidents and complaints.

The Council will identify any concerns with the Provider's performance at each quarterly meeting, or other meeting, as required. The Provider will develop and agree a Services improvement plan with Brent Council to remedy any identified problems.

The Services Provider will work with Brent Council and the VAWG strategy group to identify improvements and developments to the Services during the course of the contract. Services monitoring data will be used to inform local strategic planning and operational partnership development, and will form a crucial part of local needs analysis work.

The Council shall be entitled to use all data, information and reports for the purposes of the Councils' functions and activities including any work the Council and its staff do or are involved in with other organisations and agencies.

10. Action plan and outcomes

At Brent, we want to make sure that our equality monitoring and analysis results in positive outcomes for our colleagues and customers.

Use the table below to record any actions we plan to take to address inequality, barriers or opportunities identified in this analysis.

By when	Lead officer	Desired outcome	Date completed	Actual outcome

APPENDIX 4

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE NEEDS ASSESSMENT

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MAPPING EXERCISE

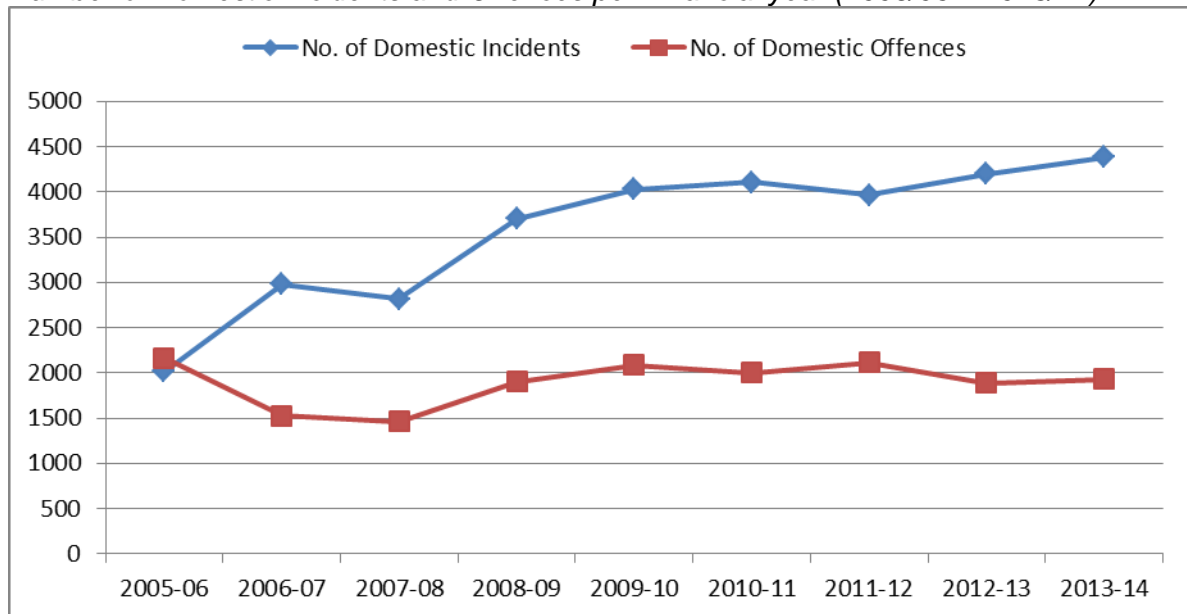
Current overview of Domestic Violence and Abuse in Brent

There is no specific criminal offence of 'Domestic Violence and Abuse'. Cases of this nature would fall within a number of different offences as set out by the Home Office Counting Rules ⁽¹⁾.

There have been calls for this to change and to follow the American approach where there is a specific offence for domestic abuse. This change in the United States has led to an increase in reporting and a decrease in violence. As it stands in the UK it is very difficult to conduct long term comparisons around domestic violence and abuse using Police data. An increase in domestic offences/incidents are generally just as likely to be down to better reporting/flagging methods and an overall change in Police attitude towards domestics than an actual increase in prevalence.

The number of Domestic Incidents ⁽²⁾ (non criminal and criminal offences falling within the Home Office definition of Domestic Violence and Abuse ⁽³⁾) in Brent recorded by the Metropolitan Police has increased over the last 10 years. In the same period Domestic Offences ⁽⁴⁾ (Criminal offence falling within the Home Office definition of Domestic Violence and Abuse) have remained fairly constant at around 2000 offences per year, despite a reduction in overall crime rates nationally and locally.

Number of Domestic Incidents and Offences per Financial year (2005/06 – 2013/14)



The latest figures released from the Metropolitan Police for the 2013/14 financial year show that there has been an increase in Domestic Offences across many Boroughs in London compared to 2012/13.

Brent is in a group of 20 out of the 32 London Boroughs that has experienced an increase in Domestic Offences. Currently Brent has the tenth highest number of Domestic Offences by volume out of the 32 London Boroughs. In comparison to Brent's Most Similar Group (MSG) (comparable demographic, social and economic

characteristics which relate to crime) Brent was fifth highest out of the 12 comparable boroughs (see below table).

An increase in offences was expected with the Home Office change in the definition of domestic violence. This included the lowering of the victim's age from 18 to 16 years old and the definition now incorporates 'coercion' and 'control'. One might also expect a long-term increase as cultural attitudes within the police towards recording and flagging domestic incidents change.

This however does not appear to be the sole reason why Brent has seen a recent increase in domestic offences. This is demonstrated with 12 out of the 32 Boroughs experiencing a decrease in offences in the period since the definition change. Within the 12 Boroughs recording a decrease in Domestic Offences were Ealing, Lambeth, Haringey and Wandsworth which are all in Brent's MSG (see below table).

Metropolitan Police Boroughs in Brent's MSG by volume and change in Domestic Offences -

MPS - Rank by volume	Change 12/13 - 13/14
1 Croydon	Increase ↑
4 Lewisham	Increase ↑
5 Waltham Forest	Increase ↑
7 Greenwich	Increase ↑
10 Brent	Increase ↑
11 Hackney	Increase ↑
12 Ealing	Decrease ↓
13 Lambeth	Decrease ↓
14 Enfield	Increase ↑
17 Haringey	Decrease ↓
19 Barnet	Increase ↑
21 Wandsworth	Decrease ↓

This suggests that it is a real increase in the level of Domestic Abuse and could be down to a number of factors within the Borough of Brent.

Despite the recent increase in the number of offences in Brent the MARAC (Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference) saw fewer cases in 2013 than in 2012. This is not in keeping with London as a whole and nationally where more cases were seen in 2013 than in the previous two years.

This could be due to Brent MARAC not receiving the required referrals or the offence increase were in lower risk cases which did not require MARAC assistance.

MARAC data 2011 – 13 (January to December)

	Brent			London			National		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Number of Cases	264	361	306	6336	7064	7470	53120	57859	64,966
Number of Cases per 10,000	25.9	29.0	24.6	23.4	24.9	25.4	26.8	26.6	27.4
Number of Children	355	328	316	7,509	8,342	8,665	70,126	75,546	83,540
% Police Referrals	45%	41%	42%	41%	34%	30%	63%	61%	60.0%
% Repeats	36%	32%	26%	19%	21%	19%	22%	24%	24.5%

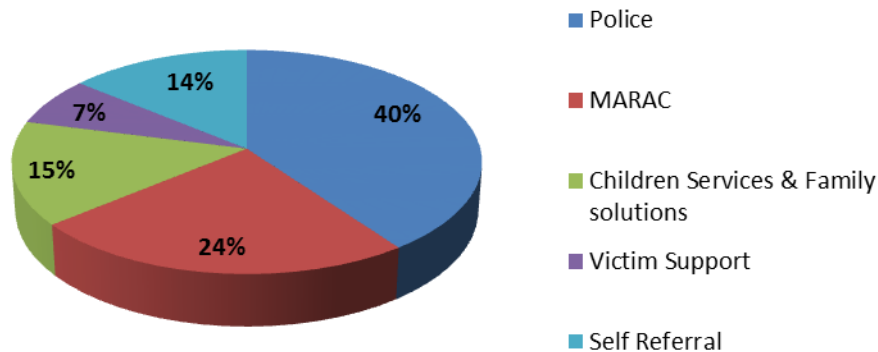
In the last financial year 2013-14 Brent MARAC discussed 313 cases of which 73 were repeat cases (23%). There were 338 children within the households of the high risk discussed cases that went to the MARAC. 258.5 of the 313 referrals came from the Police (37%), IDVA (30%) and the Voluntary Sector (16%).

The remaining 54.5 cases came from Children's Social Care (7%), Probation (2.9%), Drug and Alcohol Treatment (2.1%) and other (4.5%).

Housing, Education, Secondary care/Acute trust, Adult Social Care and the MASH did not refer any cases in the last financial year.

In the same period, ADVANCE, Brent's Independent Domestic Violence Advocate (IDVA) service received 656 referrals for 517 women which was 21 less than the previous year however an increase in actual women referred by 6.

ADVANCE'S referrals broken down into source –



Although the number of Police recorded Domestic Offences increased there was a 9% decrease in referrals from the Police compared to 2012/13. In contrast there was a 5% increase in referrals via the MARAC.

There are two suggested reasons for the reduction in police referrals into the ADVANCE service:–

Firstly, the Community Safety Unit (CSU) moving from Kilburn Police Station to Wembley Police Station, and secondly, staff changes in both the CSU and the ADVANCE Service. Both have hampered the working relationship between the two services with the new staff of the CSU not fully aware of the IDVA process. Measures are currently being taken to train the new CSU staff around the IDVA service and the introduction of a daily meeting between the Detective Sergeants and IDVA staff to increase the number of Police referrals going forward.

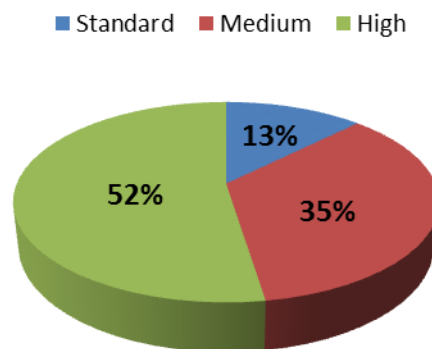
During the first three quarters of 2013-14 50% of police referrals to ADVANCE occurred once the perpetrator had been charged with an offence against the victim. This figure reduced by 15% by the end of the year to only 35% of the referrals occurring once the perpetrator had been charged with an offence against the victim. Due to the volume increase in cases this would have been expected to increase especially if you consider that ADVANCE should be referred all Police domestic cases that are going through the Criminal Justice System whatever the risk factor. It could be possible that only the higher risk cases are being referred to ADVANCE and not the lower risk cases which also meet the criteria which should be rectified with the recent training.

Overall Brent Police's performance appears to be improving for domestic offence sanction detections with the 2013/14 rate at 45% which is a 1% increase on 2012/13

and a 7% increase from 2011/12. Going forward this should convert into an increase in referrals to the ADVANCE service including women victims who are going through the Criminal Justice System with the perpetrator having been charged for an offence on the victim.

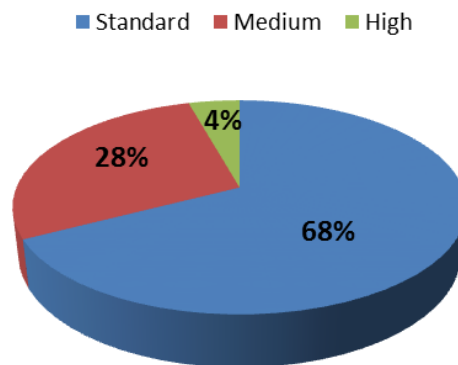
Of the 517 women referred to ADVANCE in 2013-14, 422 were able to be contacted of which 342 engaged in the service. This gave the project a 66% engagement rate of all women referred and an 81% engagement rate of the contactable women. 223 (65%) of the women that engaged were given a full risk assessment classified as either standard, medium or high.

Intake Risk assessment breakdown -



92 (27%) full risk assessments were completed this financial year for exited women broken down into the same classifications.

Exit Risk assessment breakdown -



The number of women classified by ADAVANCE as high risk is dramatically reduced at exit to only 4% with the majority (68%) of women being classified as standard risk.

Projection of Domestic abuse in Brent

Studies of domestic abuse have shown that it is an underreported crime that cannot be fully quantified through Police data alone. The prevalence of domestic abuse in Brent can be estimated by applying the results of the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) to the residential population of Brent.

The Crime Survey for England and Wales has been recording the levels of crime since 1982 and was previously called the British Crime Survey. The Crime Survey for England and Wales gives a better level of prevalence of crimes than Police statistics as it includes crimes that have not been reported to the police.

The dataset is based on a survey of 50,000 (3/4 of those asked completed the survey) households randomly selected to represent the population as a whole. The individuals within the households have to be between the ages of 16 – 59 years old to be eligible to be interviewed on the adult survey.

The published results of Crime Survey for England and Wales of 2012/13 included a chapter on intimate personal violence and partner abuse. There were two distinct headline measures relating to domestic abuse ⁽⁵⁾ in the self completion module –

- Experience of domestic abuse in the last 12 months
- Experience of domestic abuse since the age of 16

The findings were that 7.1% of women and 4.4% of men reported having experienced domestic abuse in the last 12 months. This equates to an estimated 1.2 million female victims and 700,000 male victims of domestic abuse across England and Wales. (16-59 years only)

This percentage greatly increased to 30% of women and 16.3% of men for the second headline measure of those who experienced domestic abuse since the age of 16. This equates to an estimated 4.9 million female victims and 2.7 million male victims of domestic abuse across England and Wales. (16-59 years only)

When the survey results are applied to the London Borough of Brent for residents between the age of 16-59 years old in the 2011 census this equates to 11,659 victims of domestic abuse 7,112 female victims and 4,547 male victims in the last 12 months.

For the second headline measure the number of victims of domestic abuse rises significantly to 46,897 victims of which 30,052 female victims and 16,844 male victims.

This yearly projection of domestic abuse in Brent of 11,659 victims is nearly three times the number of domestic incidents recorded by the police in a given year which would include repeat victims of offences. This is not particularly surprising when studies suggest that women experience an average of 35 incidents of domestic violence before reporting an incident to the police (*Yearnshaw 1997*).

The actual figure is likely to be far higher than even the projected estimate which only used the population of Brent between the ages of 16-59 years old in the 2011 census. Also due to the nature of this type of offence individuals are unlikely to report offences even in the Crime Survey of England and Wales. This is highlighted by only 9% of the victims that reported being a victim of domestic abuse (wider criteria) in the CSEW self completion form reported being a victim of domestic violence in the face to face interview.

The overall impact of Domestic Abuse in Brent should also factor in the number of children that are affected. Studies indicate that in 75% to 90% of incidents of domestic violence, children are in the same or the next room (Hughes, 1992; Abrahams, 1994).

The number of children recorded this year through the MARAC (338 children) and ADVANCE (392 children) demonstrates the potential size of the problem for the next generation of Brent residents.

When mapping gang members in Brent there are familiar themes with most first coming to notice to the Police for being present at a Domestic incident as young children. Studies have shown that a 25% of young male offenders (sentenced or on remand) had experienced domestic violence at home (ONS 2000).

Studies have also shown that children who witness or suffer domestic violence, physical punishment or family conflict, are more likely to perpetrate violence themselves during their youth and into adulthood (Bentovim, 2002, cited in Day et al, 2007; Margo, 2008). In modern day Britain in areas such as Brent (particularly the south of the borough) youth violence is likely to progress into gang activity (Broadhurst et al, 2008).

This link between domestic abuse and gangs was highlighted by the Thames Valley Partnership with The Greater London Domestic Violence Project (now known as Against Violence and Abuse) back in 2008 and post 2011 riots it is possibly even more apparent that this issue needs to be addressed.

A more detailed look at domestic abuse through local Police data

The Metropolitan Police hold the largest data set recording incidents of Domestic Violence occurring within the geographical boundary of Brent.

The primary and richest dataset is the Crime Reporting Information System (CRIS) which records the details of every crime report and non crime domestic incident including victim and suspect details. All records entered onto this database with a domestic element will have a Domestic Incident flag added which allows a comprehensive domestic related dataset to be identified.

A secondary source of data is the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) application which logs all calls to the Police requiring officers to be dispatched. If the call presents signs of a domestic related incident a flag will be placed by the call handler using the 304 code. Often this cannot be ascertained from the initial call but is only confirmed by the attending officers at the scene where the 304 flag can then be added. Similar to the CRIS system the domestic flag allows a comprehensive domestic related dataset to be identified.

Data from the two above systems has been obtained for this report between the 01/04/2011 to the 31/01/2014. In this period there were 11,362 flagged Domestic incidents (offences and domestic incidents) on the CRIS database and 12,807 recorded CAD police incidents which contained the DV 304 flag. These datasets will be the basis of the below analysis.

Offence Type -

The 11,362 Domestic flagged crime reports included a vast array of 90 different offence classifications. The spectrum of reports ranged from Domestic incidents which accounted for 50.82% of all reports to murder which accounted for 0.03 % of all reports with Brent Borough averaging 1 domestic related murder a year in this period. (Figure 1)

There were more ABH crime reports (16.12%) than the less violent offence of Common assault (13.62%) within this 34 month period.

Domestic incidents, ABH & Minor Wounding, Common Assault and Harassment combined made up 85.72% of all Domestic related crime reports. This is reflective of findings of the 2014 HMIC report 'The Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) approach to tackling domestic abuse' where it was highlighted "The MPS uses the term 'domestic violence' and this leads officers to concentrate on violence to the detriment of other forms of domestic abuse such as controlling behaviour."

The most prevalent sexual offence was the Rape of a Female Aged 16 and over which accounted for 91 (0.8%) of all the domestic crime reports and 72.22% of all domestic sexual related crime reports (figure 4). In contrast there were only 3 domestic reports where the victim of the sexual offence was male which equated to 2.38% of all the domestic related sexual offences in this period.

A comparative look at the number of offences from one financial year to another revealed that the figures for assault offences were inconsistent. GBH/Serious Wounding offence increased in 2013/14 with 125 reports of this nature despite that

the data only covers 10 out of the 12 months of the financial year. This was up by 106 reports from 2012/13 total and up 84 reports from 2011/12. This appeared to be counteracted by the ABH & Minor Wounding figures which were down in 2013/14 by 176 reports and 231 reports on the two previous financial year figures. This is more likely to be due to a change in classification of the offences rather than an increase in the levels of violence in domestic offences.

Gender –

There were a total of 14,768 (including repeats/unknowns) recorded victims within the 11,362 flagged domestic incidents on the CRIS database. 9,658 (66%) were Female and 5081 (34%) were Male.

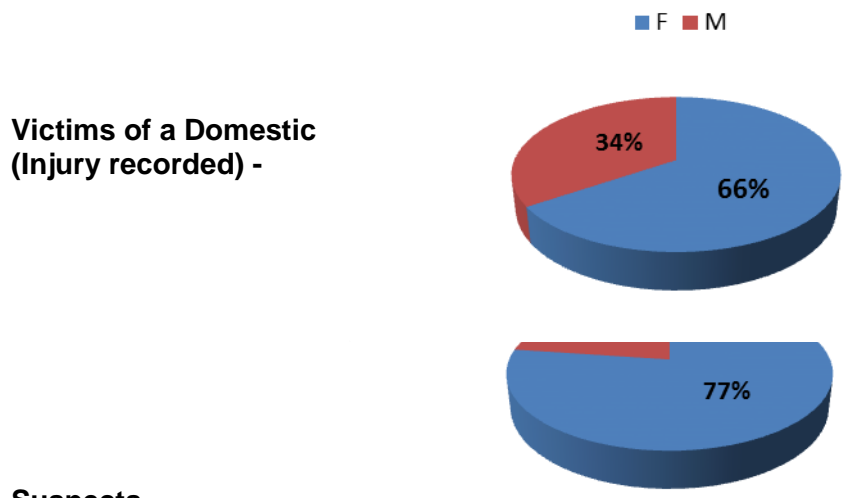
Out of the 5,081 Male victims only 10.4% had an injury recorded on the victim page of the CRIS compared to 18.5% of the women victims.

When the male victims were broken down into crime type it revealed that the vast majority (76%) were victims of domestic incidents* (non crime domestics) which is where no criminal offences were recorded as a result of the incident. 8% were a victim of ABH and minor wounding, 5% common assault, 3% harassment and 1% GBH/Serious wounding.

In contrast only 51 % of Females were victims of domestic incidents, followed by 16% ABH and minor wounding, 14% common assault, 5% harassment and 2% Criminal Damage Dwelling - under £500 (GBH/Serious wounding was also 2%).

When the victims were compared for domestic incidents where the victim was injured the split between Female and Male victims changed to 77% females to 23% male which equate to **nearly 8 in every 10 victims of a physical domestic incident in Brent are female.**

All victims of a Domestic -



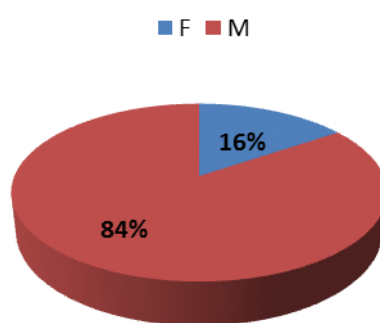
Suspects

Gender -

There were a total of 11,615 suspects recorded within the 11,362 flagged domestic crime reports. 5,890 (5,535 blank records of which 5392 were domestic incidents, 143 crimes (355 unknown or blank) of the records did not have the gender of the suspect recorded.

Of the 5725 where the suspects gender was recorded 4,835 (84%) were Male and 890 (16%) were Female. **This ratio equates to 8 out of every 10 suspect of a domestic incident in Brent is Male.**

All suspects of a Domestic -



Suspect/Victim relationship -

By Type of relationship –

Suspects relationship to the Victim	No. of Offences	Percentage (%)
Ex Boyfriend of victim	1327	23.4
Husband of victim	1134	20.0
Boyfriend of victim	984	17.3
Son of victim	346	6.1
Brother of victim	305	5.4
Ex Husband of victim	263	4.6
Ex Girlfriend of victim	241	4.2
Girlfriend of victim	221	3.9
Wife of victim	159	2.8
Father of victim	89	1.6
Sister of victim	79	1.4
Mother of victim	78	1.4
Daughter of victim	67	1.4
Common Law Husband of victim	59	1.0
Brother in law of victim	57	1.0
Ex Wife of victim	44	0.8
Sister in law of victim	31	0.5
Common Law Wife of victim	24	0.4
Other	175	3.1

The relationship between the suspect and the victim was completed on the suspect page of the report in 5,683 of the domestic flagged reports.

From this dataset ex boyfriend was the most common identified suspect, which featured in 1327 reports (23.4%). This was followed by Husband in 1134 reports (20%) and Boyfriend in 984 reports (17.3%).

The most common identified relationship for a female suspect and a male victim was ex girlfriend, which was in 241 (4.2%) reports followed by girlfriend 221 (3.9%) and wife 159 (2.8%).

A suspect for a domestic crime within a family unit (not including physical intimate relationships) in Brent is far more likely to be male than female. A son (346 reports (6.1%))

was over 4 times as likely to be the suspect than the daughter (69 reports (1.4%)). A brother (305 reports (5.4%)) was nearly 4 times more likely to be the suspect than the sister (79 reports (1.4%)).

This was the case across the board apart from parent suspects where a mother (78 reports (1.4%)) was only slightly less likely to be the suspect of a domestic crime than the father (89 reports (1.6%)).

By Ethnicity -

A sub set of 1,939 reports were identified as having one suspect and one victim where the ethnicity of both were known. Cases of this nature were chosen to look at the victim/suspect relationship in terms of ethnicity rather than cases involving multiple suspects and victims which proved problematic to achieve meaningful result. This limited but meaningful dataset showed that 1489 cases (77%) the victim and the suspect were of the same ethnic group.

The most prevalent relationship where the victim and the suspect were classified as being from different ethnic groups was where the victim was White European and the suspect was Afro Caribbean. This occurred in 116 (6%) cases of the dataset and was significantly greater in comparison to the relationship where the victim was Afro Caribbean and the suspect was White European, which only occurred in 30 cases (2%).

Within the 116 cases where the victim was White European and the suspect was Afro Caribbean, 83% of the cases the suspects were male and the victims were female which was slightly higher than 78% in cases where both suspect and victim were from the same ethnic background.

Same Sex relationships -

There were 72 crime reports between the 01/04/2011 – 31/01/2014 flagged 'DV same sex relationship' which only makes up 0.6% of the DV flagged crime reports.

There were 88 recorded victims of which 64% were male and 36% female. Out of the 88 victims only 16 (79% male 21% female) were noted on the victim page of the report to have received any type of injury of which 14 (88%) were classified as minor injuries.

50% of the offences reported by same sex relationships were domestic incidents which is a similar percentage for all DV flagged crime reports.

From the 72 crime reports, 46 of them could be cross referenced with the CAD incident data which showed that 46% of these crimes occurred within 3 wards of Brondesbury Park (9), Kilburn (7) and Mapesbury (5). These three neighbouring wards run along the border of the London Borough of Camden.

Domestic incidents are clearly under reported in the LGBT community however proportionally they are represented in the MARAC in term of Police reports. The number of LGBT cases being discussed at MARAC in 2013/14 was 2 out of 313 which equates to 0.6% the same percentage as the number of DV same sex flagged reports.

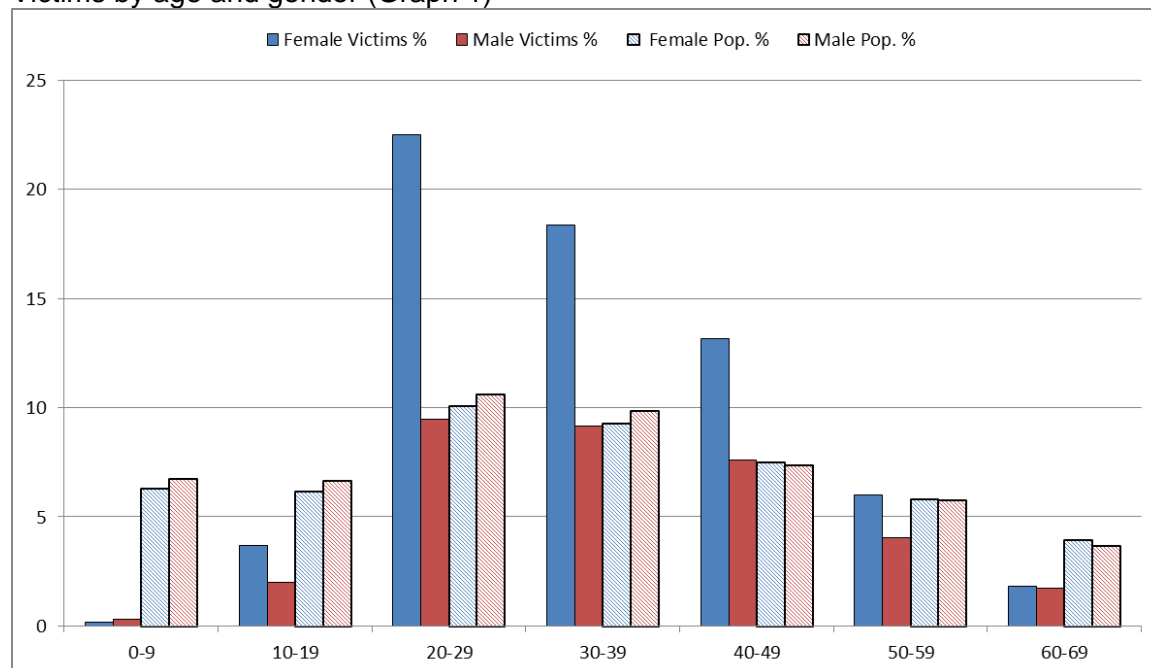
Offence Type	No. of Offences
Domestic Incident	36
ABH & Minor Wounding	16
Common Assault	6
Harassment	4
Communications Act Offences	2
Public Order Offence S5 Poa 86	1
Sexual Assault On a Male	1
Puts People in Fear of Violence	1
Racially/religious Agg harassment	1
Crim Dam to M/Veh - under £500	1
Rape of a Male Aged 16 or over	1
Affray	1
GBH/Serious Wounding	1
Grand Total	72

Age –

The below graphs show the Brent 2011 census data as percentages alongside the percentage of victims (Graph 1) and suspect (Graph 2) in age ranges/gender from the Brent police domestic flagged CRIS reports. This will help to identify if any single age range of victims or suspects are disproportionately represented compared to the demographics of Brent.

The below analysis is based on the victims/suspects numbers and census data of the population between ages 0-69 years old only.

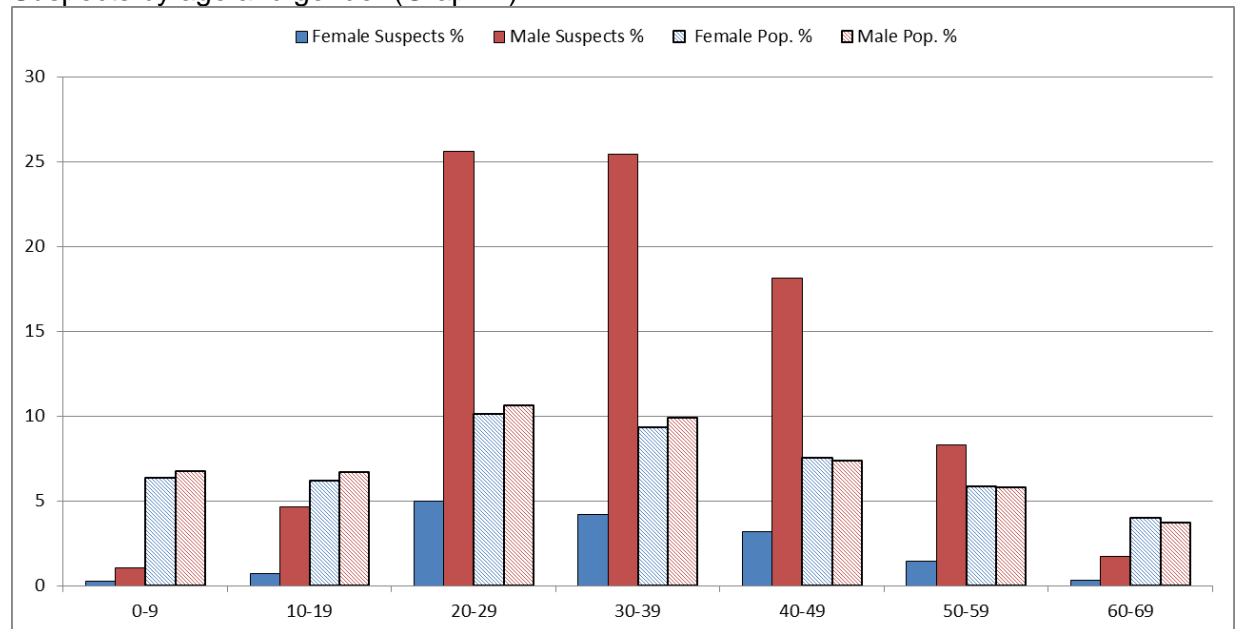
Victims by age and gender (Graph 1) –



Male and Female victims are both most prevalent in the 20-29 age range making up 32% of all victims in DV flagged crime reports recorded by Brent Police. The census data shows that residents aged between 20-29 years old also make up the largest group within Brent residents but proportionally 20% of the overall population. Therefore the 20-29 age range would be considered to be proportionally overrepresented as victims within the data by 12%. Females in the 20-29 age range

accounted for 70% of this group and 22% of all DV flagged crime reports recorded by the Brent police during this period. This is clearly overrepresented with females between the ages of 20-29 only making up 10% of the population of Brent residents (0-69). Interestingly Male victims in the 20-29 age range made up 9% of the total number of victims which is a slight underrepresentation when compared to the 11% that males between 20-29 years account for in the total population.

Suspects by age and gender (Graph 2)-



Similarly the 20-29 age range was the most prevalent for Brent suspects of Domestic crime reports for both Males and Females. The 20-29 age groups accounted for 31% of all suspects on the flagged domestic dataset. Again it should be stated that the 2011 census shows the 20-29 age group as the largest group in Brent making up 20% of the borough. However the 20-29 age range would be considered to be proportionally overrepresented as suspects within the data by 11%. Males in the 20-29 age range accounted for 80% of this group and 26% of all suspects of DV flagged crime reports recorded by the Brent police during this period. This is clearly overrepresented with Males between the ages of 20-29 only making up 11% of the population of Brent residents (0-69). There was only a 0.7% decrease in the number of Male suspects from the 20-29 to the 30-39 age group. Males between the ages of 20 to 39 years old accounted for 51% of all suspects within the dataset. The 30-39 age groups were suspects in fewer cases (10%) than the 20-29 age group but as equally overrepresented when compared to local demographics. Females were proportionally underrepresented as suspect in all age groups compared to Brent demographics including the most prevalent 20-29 group where they were underrepresented by 5%.

Clearly there are proportionately more Brent residents which are aged between 20-29 years old which fits with the victim and suspect profile. However the 20-29 age groups is still disproportionately represented in comparison to the Demographics. The population split between males to females is nearly 50 – 50 (slightly more males). This highlights that Brent Women are disproportionately victims and Brent Men are disproportionately suspects.

Ethnicity

Victims and Suspects are ethnically classified on the CRIS report by the 6 IC codes which are based on the perceived view of the reporting Police Officer from a visual assessment. The classification codes were created in the late 1970s primarily to describe a suspect over the radio. They are not designed to be used for detailed

analytical studies into the numerous different ethnic groups in modern day Britain but are a quick and practical visual method.

The more detailed description around suspects and victims' ethnicity can be provided by the self definition method (victim/suspect self defines ethnicity) which has 16 categories and breaks down the broad IC codes as for example Asians as Asian Indian, Asian Pakistani, Asian Bangladeshi or Asian any other background. This however is only filled out in 20% of CRIS reports and does not provide a large enough dataset for analysis. Therefore the broad IC codes will be used with obvious caution.

The IC codes

IC1 – White European (British, Irish and Polish etc)

IC2 – Dark European

IC3 – Afro-Caribbean (African and Caribbean)

IC4 – Asian (Indian and Pakistani)

IC5 – Oriental

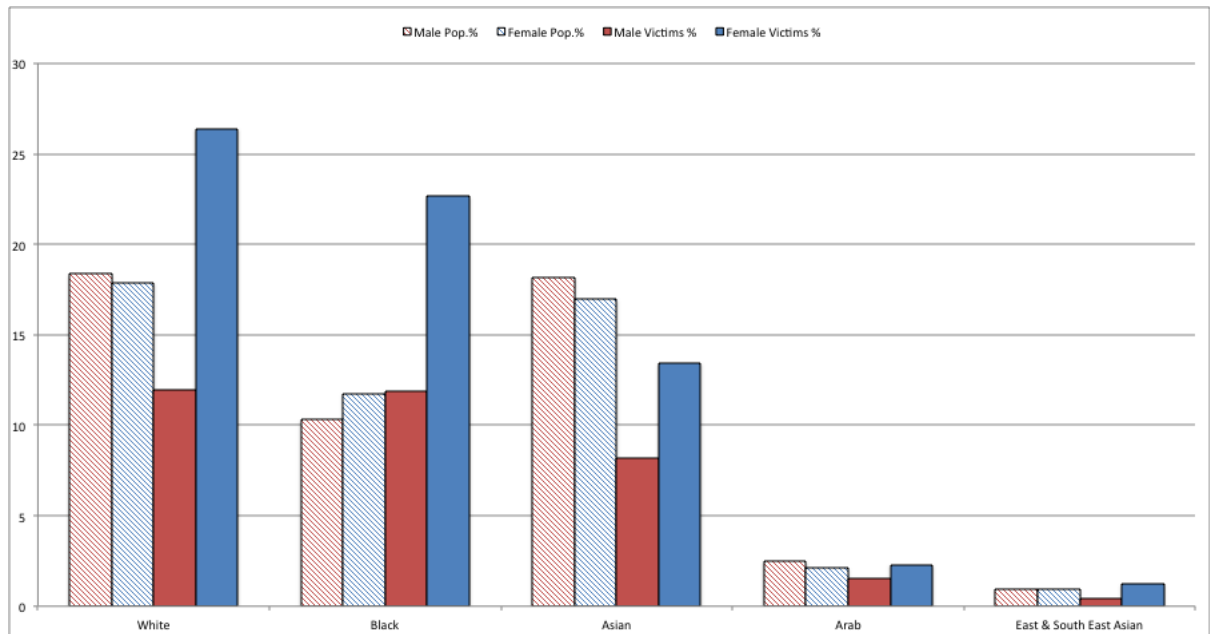
IC6 – Arabian/Egyptian

The 2011 census data has a more detailed breakdown of ethnic groups similar to the self-defined ethnicity categories in Police data. For the purpose of a comparison between the Police data victim/suspects ethnicity (IC code) and the ethnic demographics of the Brent Population the two data sets were grouped to make ethnic categories as followed –

Ethnic Category	Police data IC code	Census 2011 ethnicity codes
White	IC1 White European and IC2 Dark European	White: Total which includes - English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British, Irish, Gypsy or Irish Traveller, Other White
Black	IC3 Afro-Caribbean	Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Total which includes African, Caribbean, Other Black additionally White and Black Caribbean, White and Black African, One Quarter of Other Mixed & Any other ethnic group
Asian	IC4 Asian	Asian/Asian British: Total which included Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Other Asian, removed Chinese from category, White and Asian, One Quarter of Other Mixed & Any other ethnic group
Arab	IC6 Arabian/Egyptian	Arab, One Quarter of Other Mixed & Any other ethnic group
East and Southeast Asian	IC5 Oriental	Chinese, One Quarter of Other Mixed & Any other ethnic group

This will give a better understanding of whether the victim ethnic breakdown is proportionate to the ethnic make up of Brent.

Victims -

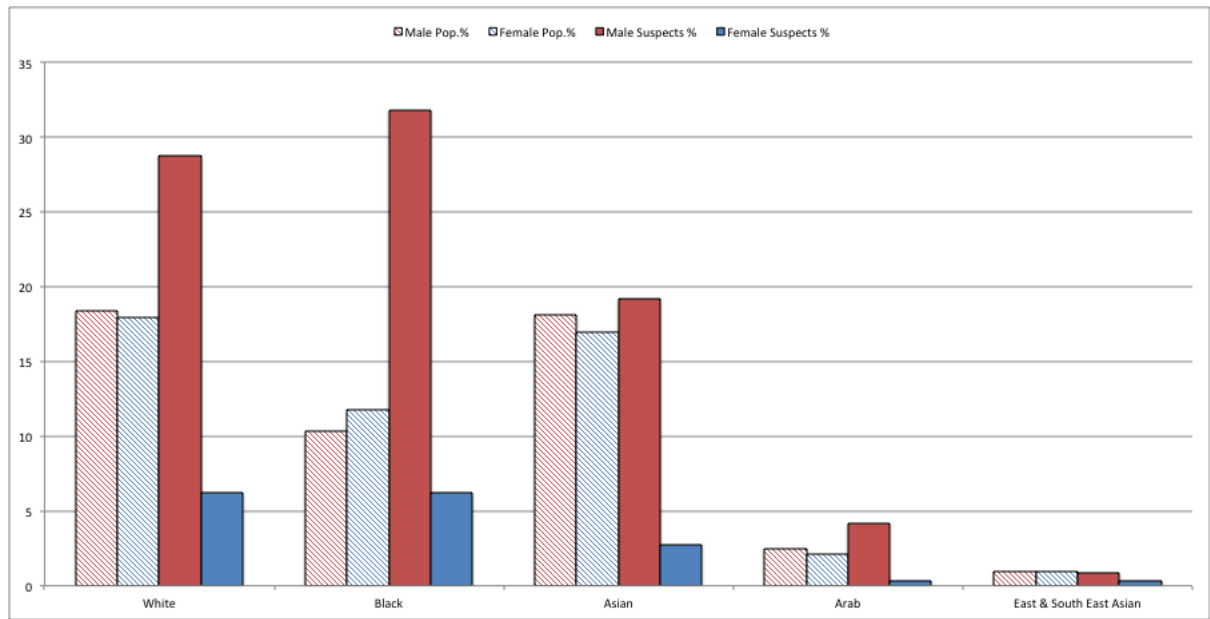


In all ethnic groups there were more Female than Male victims with White Females the most prevalent victims (3750) of all the groups in Brent during this period. Black Females were only slightly less in number (3218). Combined these groups made up 6,968 of the total 14,208 victims, which equates to 49%.

In comparison to the demographics White and Black females were both disproportionately over represented as victims of domestic incidents in Brent (8% and 11%). Asian Females in contrast were underrepresented as victims by 4%. Arab and East & Southeast females were significantly lower in volume and proportionally represented as victims.

The male victims generally followed the same pattern, as the female groups apart from there were more Black Male victims than White Males. Asian Males like the Females were the third most prevalent. In comparison to the demographics Black Males were the only Male ethnicity disproportionately over represented as victims of domestic incidents in Brent.

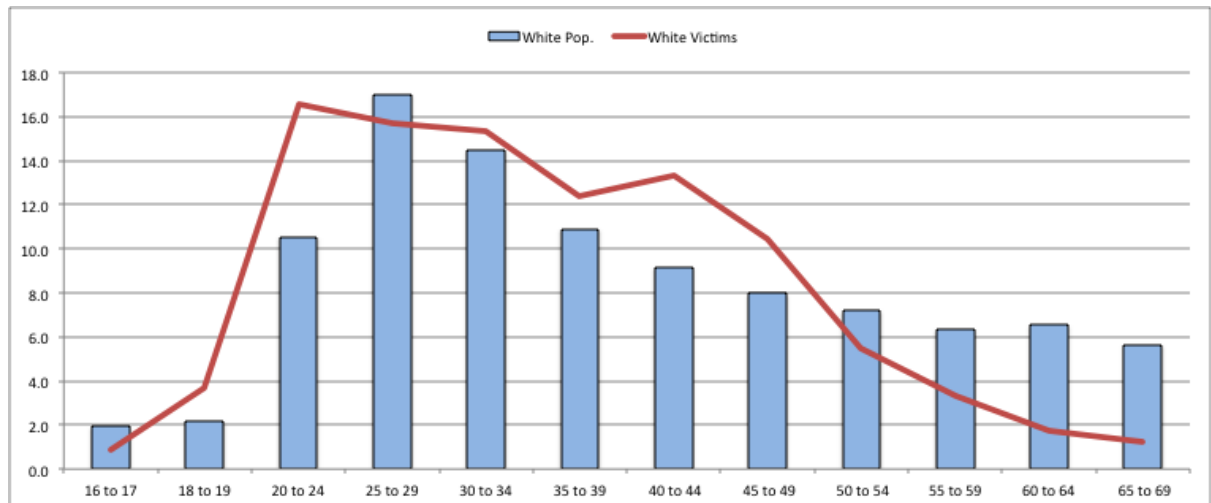
Suspects -



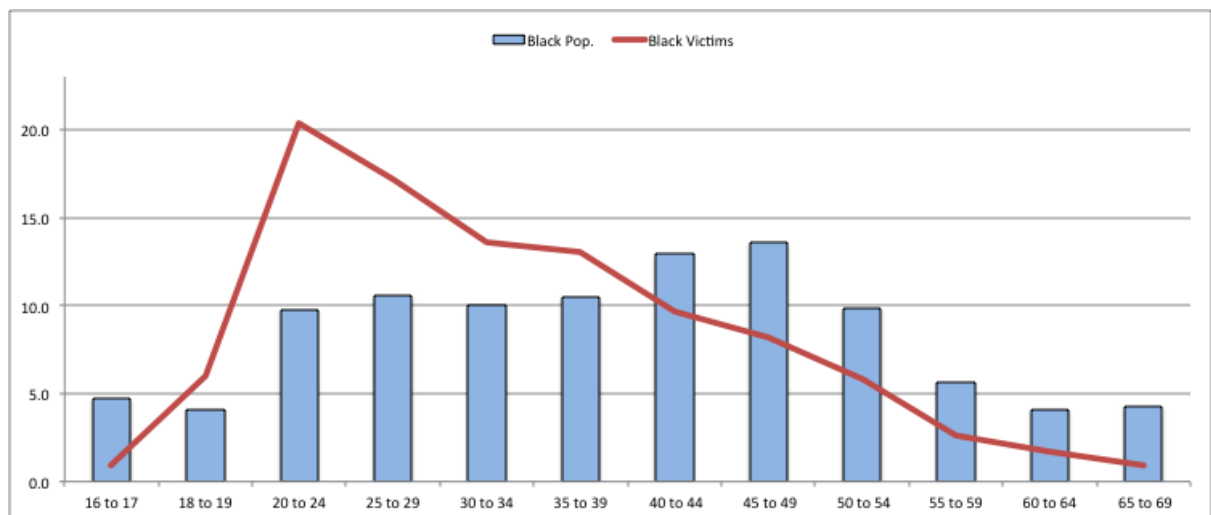
In all ethnic groups there were more Males than Female suspects with Black Males (1686) the most prevalent group accounting for just under a third (32%) of all suspects. When comparing to Brent's demographics all Male ethnic categories were disproportionately represented as suspects apart from East & Southeast Males. Black Males, the only ethnic group in which there are more Females than Males in Brent were significantly overrepresented as suspects by 22%. In contrast the percentage of Asian Male suspects (19%) was only 1% higher than the percentage they represent in the population (18%). All Female ethnic categories were proportionately underrepresented as suspects compared to the demographics. White and Black Females both made up 6% of all suspects respectively however White Females were underrepresented by 12% compared 6% for Black Females. The largest difference between population and suspect percentage was found in Asian Females who underrepresented as suspects by 14%.

Due to 49% of all victims being either White or Black Female the age distribution of these groups required further analysis.

The below graph shows the number of victims in each age range compared to the population. Again by converting the figures into percentages it shows if certain age ranges within an ethnic category are disproportionately victims.



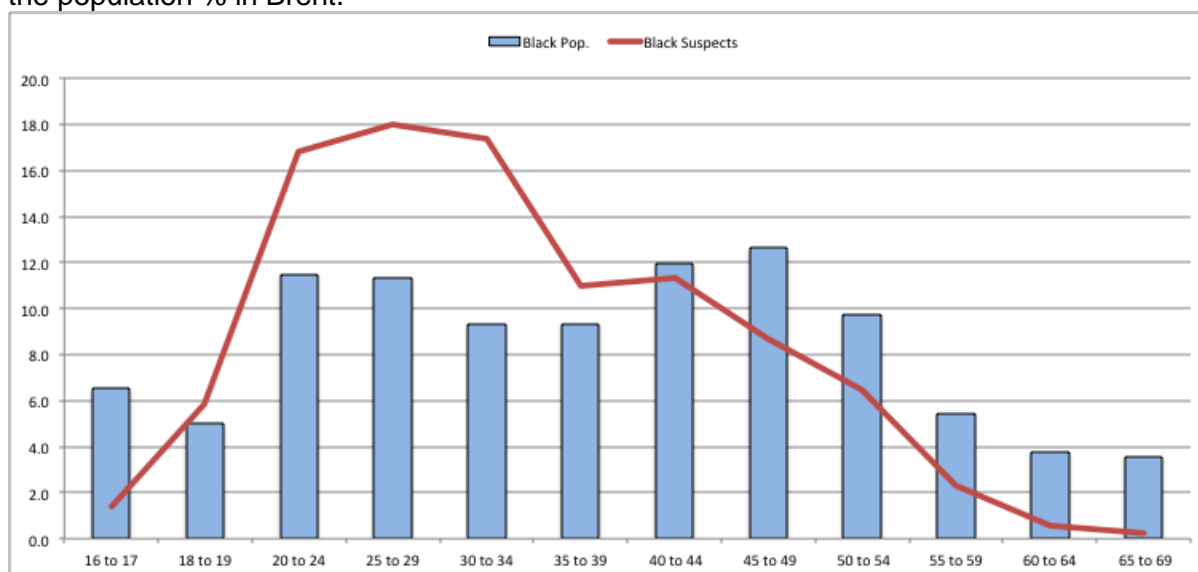
White females in the 20-24 age range are the most prevalent victim within their ethnic category which is in keeping with the age analysis. This group is disproportionately represented as victims compared to demographics by 6%. Interestingly the 25-29 age group are underrepresented as victims by 1%. There is a second victim peak in the 40-44 age group for white females, 4% above the demographic.



Black females like white females are most prevalent in the 20-24 age group where there is a 11% difference between the size of the population and number of victims. Black females continue to be overrepresented as victim compared to the demographics until the 40-44 age range where they are underrepresented as victims by 3%.

With nearly a third (32%) of all suspects being Black Males, the age distribution of this group was looked at further.

The below graphs shows the number of suspects % in each age range compared to the population % in Brent.



The most prevalent age range for black male suspects is between 25-29 years which is older than the most prevalent victim age range of 20-24 years old in Black females. Right through the 20 to 34 age range the numbers of suspects are above the demographics of this group. Proportionally the 30 to 34 age group was the most overrepresented group, 8% above the demographics.

From the DV flagged Crime reports the most prevalent victim and suspect in Brent have been identified (based on the mode).

Most prevalent Victim - When broken down into a specific age, sex and ethnicity a **Black/Afro Caribbean Female aged 23** was the highest in prevalence and occurred in 142 reports (1.2%) of all DV flagged reports.

Most prevalent Suspect - When broken down into a specific age, sex and ethnicity a **Black/Afro Caribbean Male aged 24** was the highest in prevalence and occurred in 74 reports (0.7%) of all DV flagged reports.

A clear observation from the analysis shows that the prevalence of Domestic Incidents captured in the Police data is proportionately low in the Asian Community. The percentage of victims from the Asian Community is 13% less in comparison to the percentage of the population of Brent. On the other hand the data has shown Domestic Incidents significantly over represented in the Black Community in the Police data with the victim rate proportionately 15% higher in comparison to the demographic make up of Brent. The number of victims in the White Community appears to be proportionate to the demographics however it must be noted without a more comprehensive ethnic breakdown it is hard to pinpoint issues within specific communities across the board.

There could clearly be a number of theories regarding possible social/economic factors which could be behind the difference between the results found in the Black and Asian community. A possible hypothesis based on 2011 census data relates to the varying distribution of these two communities (Figure 5) with the Asian community living predominantly in the North of the Borough and the Black community in the South. The difference in the housing stock from the suburban semi detached and detached housing in the North of the borough to the inner city subdivided houses and flats in the South. This would make it more likely for neighbours to report

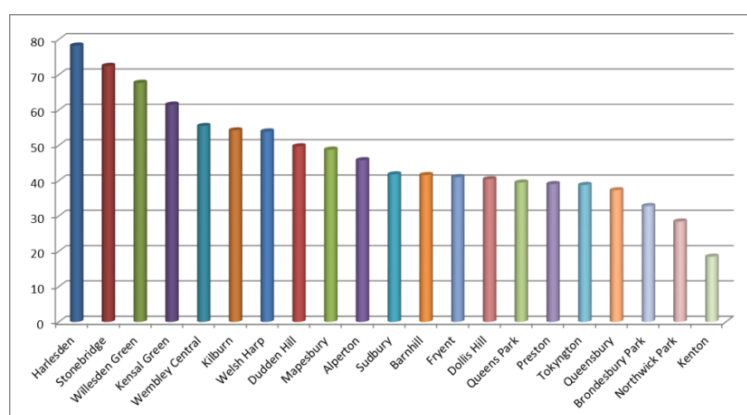
incidents of domestic incidents in the South than in the North. Due to the source of the data the breakdown could also be more representative of the relationship between the police and these communities. The Asian Community may be less likely to involve the Police than the White and the Black community.

Domestic abuse by location –

The Cris data for the 11,362 flagged domestic reports between 01/04/2011 – 31/01/2014 provided the venue location description of where the offence occurred. Where the venue field was entered, 88% of the reports recorded the venue as a residential property and 9% in the street. All other venue types such as public houses or nightclubs did not feature in any level of significance. The data suggested that a domestic crime report is just as likely to occur in a shop or hospital as licenced premises in Brent Borough. This does not necessarily mean that alcohol is not a factor for domestic abuse in Brent with alcohol consumption trends showing a shift of people drinking at home rather than in licenced premises (Foster & Ferguson 2012).

Ward distribution –

Ward	Total
Stonebridge	1155
Harlesden	956
Willesden Green	862
Kilburn	768
Welsh Harp	669
Dudden Hill	663
Kensal Green	656
Mapesbury	646
Wembley Central	610
Alperton	564
Barnhill	548
Sudbury	514
Preston	501
Queensbury	491
Dollis Hill	489
Queens Park	489
Fryent	487
Tokington	459
Brondesbury Park	382
Northwick Park	346
Kenton	219



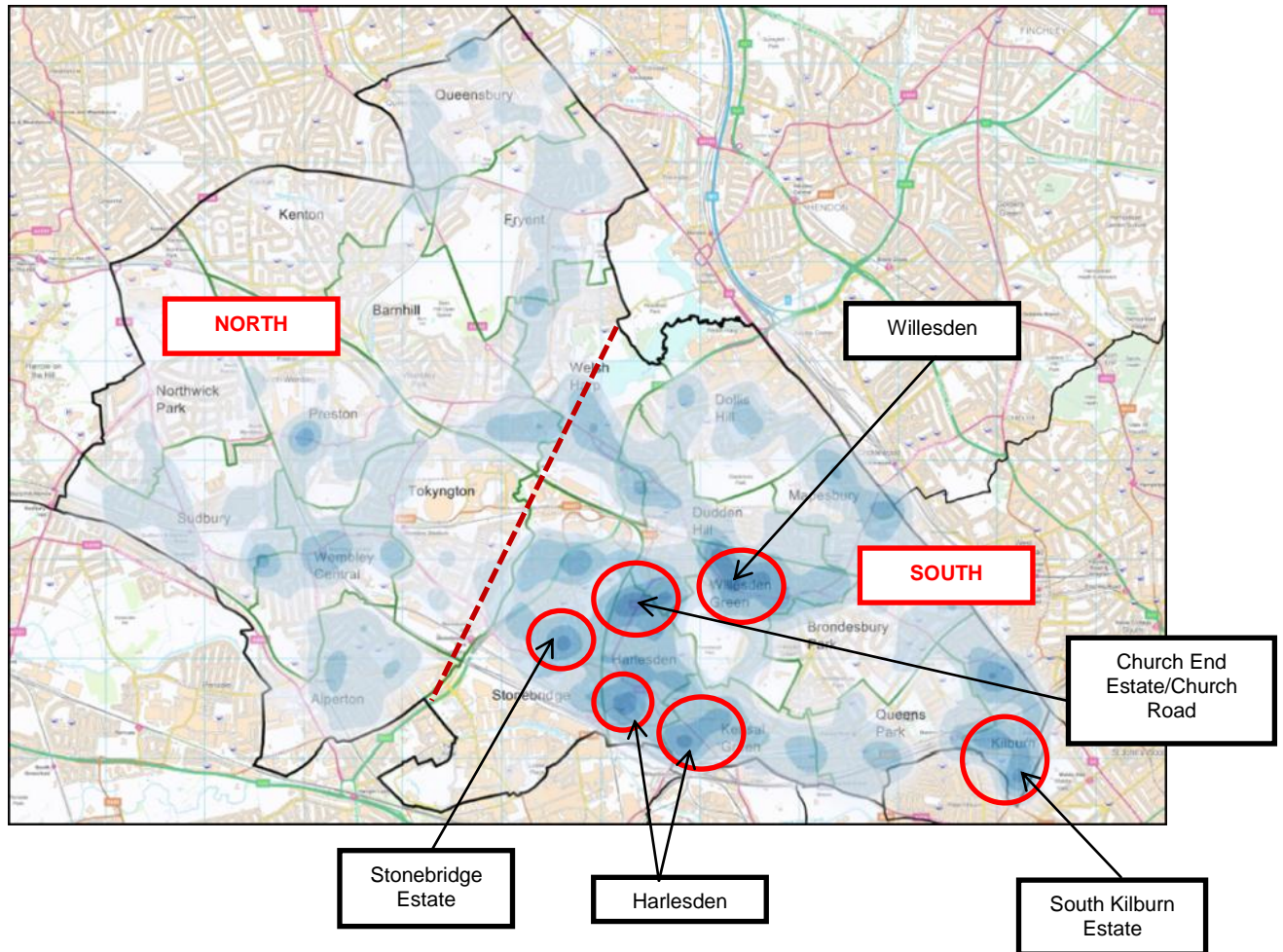
The CAD data provided a location for all the Domestic related incidents between 01/04/2011 to 31/01/2014. The table shows the volume of domestic related incident calls to Brent Police broken down into Wards. The highest volume wards of calls could be influenced by the differing population densities of wards. Therefore the above chart shows the number of Domestic Incident related calls to the Police by ward based on a rate per 1000 of the population from the 2011 census for each ward.

Harlesden (78 per 1000) has the highest number of Domestic Calls to the Police as a rate per 1000 of the population and Kenton (18 per 1000) has the lowest. Wembley Central (55 per 1000) and Alperton (45 per 1000) are the only two wards from the North of the borough which ranked in the top 10 wards. In contrast only three of the wards in the 10 lowest ranking wards were from the South of the borough Dollis Hill (40 per 1000), Queens Park (39 per 1000) and Brondesbury Park (32 per 1000). The call incident data for domestics has

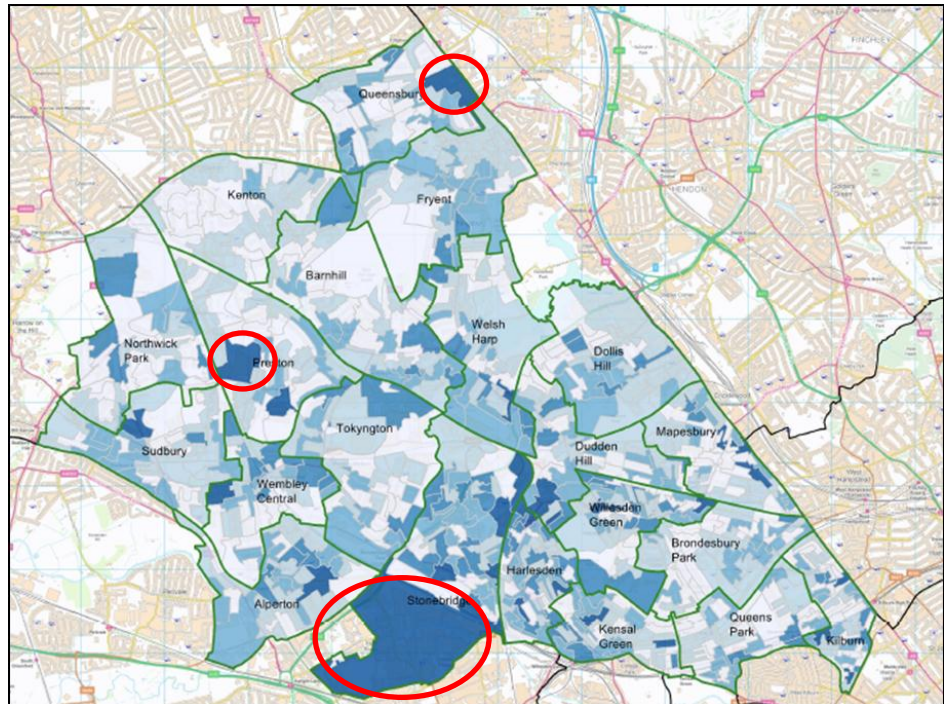
shown a clear north south divide within the borough. The wards in the South of the borough have substantially more calls per 1000 of the population in comparison to wards in the North. Data from the 2011 census have also highlighted a similar north south disparity in Child poverty and indices of multiple deprivation (figure 6). There are however anomalies to the north south divide such as Wembley Central in the north having the fifth highest rate and Brondesbury Park in the South having the third lowest rate. Wembley Central is a ward in the north of the borough which has similar social issues to a number of the southern wards and is a long establish hot spot for

street crimes. Brondesbury Park is one of the more affluent wards of the borough with detached and semi detached housing stock generally not subdivided which is unlike some of its neighbouring inner city wards.

The CAD data was also mapped to produce a hotspot map showing the greatest concentration of Domestic Incidents. The majority of the incident hotspots were in the South of the Borough in areas such as Harlesden, Stonebridge Estate, South Kilburn Estate, Church End Estate/Church Road.



The below map displays the same CAD data for the period split into output areas which are based on the 2011 census of comparable population size.



The main concentration of incidents is still apparent in the output areas in the South of the Borough around Harlesden.

There were some anomalies such as the large Stonebridge output area which instantly catches the eye however closer inspection shows that this area is made up of predominantly light industry and Central Middlesex Hospital with a small number of social housing residential properties.

There were a few output areas highlighted in the North again the output area which contained light industry and some residential social housing such as Hirst Crescent and Airco Close.

It does appear through mapping the data that domestic calls are disproportionately occurring in the poorer more deprived areas of the borough. The hotspots were predominantly in areas with the highest numbers of social housing and mirrored hotspots maps for other crime types in the borough. Again due to the source of the data the more affluent areas which don't necessary have the daily resource and desensitised relationship with the Police and partners maybe underrepresented.

Appendix 1

References/Other -

- (1) Home Office Counting Rules - the way crimes are counted in England and Wales. Full details available on the Home Office website

- (2) Home Office Domestic violence and abuse: new definition. The cross-government definition of domestic violence and abuse is:

any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to:

- psychological
- physical
- sexual
- financial
- emotional

(3) Crime related incidents – such as a **Domestic Incident**

This term is used to describe a record of an incident where a report of an incident has come to police attention which, on the Balance of Probabilities, would amount to a notifiable crime, but a resultant crime has not been recorded. The specific circumstances where this would happen are:-

The incident is reported by a party other than the alleged victim (or person reasonably assumed to be acting on behalf of the victim) and either:

- the alleged victim (or person reasonably assumed to be acting on behalf of the victim) declines to confirm the crime or
- the alleged victim (or person reasonably assumed to be acting on behalf of the victim) cannot be traced.

(4) Offence – such as a **Domestic Offence**

An incident will be recorded as a crime (notifiable offence)

1. For offences against an identified victim if, on the balance of probability:
 - (a) the circumstances as reported amount to a crime defined by law (the Police will determine this, based on their knowledge of the law and Counting rules), and
 - (b) there is no credible evidence to the contrary.
2. For offences against the state the points to prove to evidence the Offence must clearly be made out, before a crime is recorded.

Any reference to a crime elsewhere in Section A („Whether and When to Record“) means a recorded crime or notifiable offence, as defined by the Home Office and listed in the counting rules chapters. Notifiable offences do not cover all criminal offences, as most summary offences are not notifiable.

The police will determine whether the circumstances as reported amount to a crime defined by law, based on their knowledge of the law and the counting rules. The test to be applied in respect of recording a crime is that of the balance of probabilities i.e. is the incident more likely than not the result of a criminal act? In most cases, the belief by the victim (or person reasonably assumed to be acting on behalf of the victim) that a crime has occurred is sufficient to justify its recording, although this will not be the case in all circumstances.

Data limitations –

- This report is primarily based on Police , MARAC and ADVANCE IDVA Service data. There are a number of areas where data could not be obtained in time for the deadline of this project or where the current systems do not provide a flagging system for DV. These missing datasets included Asian Women’s Resource Centre, NHS, Safeguarding Adults, Mental Health and the Youth Offending Service.
- *The CRIS system holds domestic incidents (non crime domestics) and domestic offences. A download of Domestic incidents from the CRIS database has to be viewed with caution when drawing conclusions without looking at each incident report in detail. For example - Police attend an address due to a reported disturbance. There is a couple present neither willing to make any allegation against the other. The female present has a bruise under her eye which there is no evidence of how it was caused. The male and the female will both go on the victim page and there will not be an entry onto the suspect page as there are no offences disclosed. This is recorded as a Domestic Incident (non crime) allowing from a Police perspective the positive management of risk, by capturing full details of those involved and monitoring the frequency. This however can misguide figures with potential suspects being shown as victims due to lack of evidence.
- The data only records domestic calls or crimes which have occurred within the geographical boundaries of the London Borough Brent and will not capture domestic incidents experienced by Brent residents that have occurred outside this geographical boundary.
- The breakdown of the CRIS data is based on all CRIS reports between the 01/04/2011 to the 31/01/2014 that occurred in the geographical boundaries of the London Borough of Brent and contained a Domestic incident flag on the report. The data has not been audited and verified by the MPS PIB but will give a good reflection of crime prevalence and trends.
- The ethnic breakdown does not have the detail to distinguish different groups i.e. White European - White British and other European Counties (including Eastern Europe). Afro Caribbean – includes African and West Indian

Crime Survey of England and Wales -

(5) Definitions of abuse in the intimate violence self-completion module
Intimate violence is the collective term used to describe domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking and the categories are defined as follows:

- Domestic abuse: this category combines partner abuse (non-sexual), family abuse (non-sexual) and sexual assault or stalking carried out by a current or former partner or other family member².
- Non-sexual abuse by a partner: physical force, emotional or financial abuse or threats to hurt the respondent or someone close to them carried out by a current or former partner.
- Non-sexual abuse by a family member: physical force, emotional or financial abuse or threats to hurt the respondent or someone close to them carried out by a family member other than a partner (father/mother, step-father/mother or other relative).
- Sexual assault: rape or assault by penetration including attempts ('serious'), indecent exposure, sexual threats or unwanted touching ('less serious') carried out by any person.
- Stalking: one or more incidents (causing distress, fear or alarm) of receiving obscene or threatening unwanted letters, e-mails, text messages or phone calls, having had obscene or threatening information about them placed on the internet, waiting or loitering around home or workplace, following or watching, or interfering with or damaging personal property by any person, including a partner or family member³

CSEW Projection - The female Brent population between 16-59 years old is 100,174. The male Brent population between 16-59 years old is 103,340

Figure 1

Offence (V)	2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		Grand Total	
Domestic Incident	1686	15%	2065	18%	2023	18%	5774	50.82%
ABH & Minor Wounding	706	6%	651	6%	475	4%	1832	16.12%
Common Assault	575	5%	515	5%	457	4%	1547	13.62%
Harassment	208	2%	199	2%	180	2%	587	5.17%
Crim Dam Dwelling - under £500	63	1%	64	1%	61	1%	188	1.65%
GBH/Serious Wounding	41	0%	19	0%	125	1%	185	1.63%
Making Threats to Kill	41	0%	36	0%	39	0%	116	1.02%
Communications Act Offences	37	0%	39	0%	32	0%	108	0.95%
Rape of Female Aged 16 and over	33	0%	28	0%	30	0%	91	0.80%
Breach of Non-Molestation Order	35	0%	30	0%	25	0%	90	0.79%
Crim Dam-Other Prop under £500	21	0%	32	0%	29	0%	82	0.72%
Theft in a Dwelling	19	0%	25	0%	27	0%	71	0.62%
GBH with Intent	15	0%	17	0%	23	0%	55	0.48%
Breach of a Restraining Order	17	0%	15	0%	17	0%	49	0.43%
Public Order Offence S4A Poa 86	22	0%	13	0%	13	0%	48	0.42%
Robbery of Personal Property	25	0%	8	0%	9	0%	42	0.37%
Public Order Offence S4 Poa 86	13	0%	15	0%	14	0%	42	0.37%
Crim Dam to M/Veh - under £500	15	0%	10	0%	12	0%	37	0.33%

Threat to Commit Criminal Damage	11	0%	14	0%	8	0%	33	0.29%
Affray	16	0%	4	0%	11	0%	31	0.27%
Burglary in a Dwelling.	9	0%	9	0%	12	0%	30	0.26%
Sexual Assault On a Female	8	0%	9	0%	8	0%	25	0.22%
Unauthorised Taking Motor Vehicle	12	0%	6	0%	4	0%	22	0.19%
False Imprisonment	18	0%	3	0%	1	0%	22	0.19%
Puts People in Fear of Violence	11	0%	3	0%	7	0%	21	0.18%
Theft Not Classified Elsewhere	7	0%	4	0%	9	0%	20	0.18%
Blackmail	4	0%	6	0%	6	0%	16	0.14%
Breach of Harassment Injunction	2	0%	3	0%	10	0%	15	0.13%
Crim Dam-Other Prop £500 to £5000	3	0%	3	0%	8	0%	14	0.12%
Vulnerable Adult Abuse Incident	5	0%	6	0%	3	0%	14	0.12%
Crim Dam to M/Veh - £500 to £5000	4	0%	6	0%	4	0%	14	0.12%
Send letters etc. cause distress	2	0%	6	0%	3	0%	11	0.10%
Crim Dam Dwelling - £500 to £5000	2	0%	5	0%	3	0%	10	0.09%
Racially/religious Agg harassment	2	0%	4	0%	3	0%	9	0.08%
False Representation	7	0%	1	0%		0%	8	0.07%
Witness Intimidation	2	0%		0%	6	0%	8	0.07%
Public Order Offence S5 Poa 86	6	0%		0%	1	0%	7	0.06%
Theft from Person - Snatch	4	0%		0%		0%	4	0.04%
Non Crime Fraud - Action Fraud		0%		0%	4	0%	4	0.04%
Theft From The Person of Another		0%	4	0%		0%	4	0.04%
Attempt Rape of Female 16 or over	1	0%		0%	2	0%	3	0.03%
Theft of Motor Vehicle		0%	1	0%	2	0%	3	0.03%
Aggravated Taking - No Fatality	1	0%		0%	2	0%	3	0.03%
Attempted Murder	1	0%		0%	2	0%	3	0.03%
Murder	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%	3	0.03%
Assault On a Female - Penetration	1	0%	2	0%		0%	3	0.03%
Arson to a Dwelling-Endanger Life	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%	3	0.03%
Possession of Cannabis	1	0%	1	0%		0%	2	0.02%
Poss Firearm - Fear of Violence	2	0%		0%		0%	2	0.02%
Burglary Non Dwelling	1	0%	1	0%		0%	2	0.02%
Course Of Conduct - Stalking		0%		0%	2	0%	2	0.02%
Unauthorised Access	1	0%	1	0%		0%	2	0.02%
Bigamy		0%	1	0%	1	0%	2	0.02%
Racially/religious Agg Assault	1	0%		0%	1	0%	2	0.02%
Assault On Constable	2	0%		0%		0%	2	0.02%
Crim Dam Other Building < £500	2	0%		0%		0%	2	0.02%
Intimidating Witness/Juror etc	1	0%		0%	1	0%	2	0.02%
Sexual Assault On a Male	1	0%		0%		0%	1	0.01%
Possess Weaps Noxious Liquid Etc.	1	0%		0%		0%	1	0.01%
Non Crime Cyber Crime - AF		0%		0%	1	0%	1	0.01%
Female < 16 Offender 18 or over		0%		0%	1	0%	1	0.01%
Protection Children Act Offences		0%		0%	1	0%	1	0.01%

Arson-Motor/Veh-No Danger to Life		0%	1	0%		0%	1	0.01%
Theft from Motor Vehicles		0%	1	0%		0%	1	0.01%
Racial/Religious Agg Harassment	1	0%		0%		0%	1	0.01%
Perjury and False Statements		0%	1	0%		0%	1	0.01%
Racially/religious Agg ABH		0%	1	0%		0%	1	0.01%
Possession of Class a - Cocaine		0%		0%	1	0%	1	0.01%
Conspiracy to Murder		0%		0%	1	0%	1	0.01%
Breach ASBO	1	0%		0%		0%	1	0.01%
Racially/religious Agg fear of V		0%	1	0%		0%	1	0.01%
Stalking Serious Alarm Distress		0%		0%	1	0%	1	0.01%
Witness Harm	1	0%		0%		0%	1	0.01%
Theft from Person - Pickpocket	1	0%		0%		0%	1	0.01%
Rape - Male under 13 by a Male		0%		0%	1	0%	1	0.01%
Cruelty/Neglect of Children		0%		0%	1	0%	1	0.01%
Rape of a Male Aged 16 or over		0%		0%	1	0%	1	0.01%
Agg Taking - Damage under £5001		0%		0%	1	0%	1	0.01%
Arson-Oth Property-Endanger Life		0%	1	0%		0%	1	0.01%
Drunk and Disorderly Behaviour	1	0%		0%		0%	1	0.01%
Attempt Pervert Course of Justice		0%		0%	1	0%	1	0.01%
Possession of Offensive Weapon	1	0%		0%		0%	1	0.01%
Crim-Dam to M/Veh - over £5000		0%	1	0%		0%	1	0.01%
Voyeurism - Observe/Equip/Record		0%		0%	1	0%	1	0.01%
Sexual Assault Female under 13		0%		0%	1	0%	1	0.01%
Arson-Oth Prop-No Danger to Life	1	0%		0%		0%	1	0.01%
CrimDam-Other Building £500-£5000	1	0%		0%		0%	1	0.01%
Abduction of children in Care etc	1	0%		0%		0%	1	0.01%
Having Blade or Point in Public	1	0%		0%		0%	1	0.01%
Grand Total	3737	33%	3893	34%	3732	33%	11362	100%

Figure 2

Injury	Female	Male	Grand Total
Fatal	3	1	4
Minor	1544	443	1987
Moderate	189	66	255
Serious	48	17	65
Grand Total	1784	527	2311

Figure 3

Suspects relationship to the Victim	No. of Offences
Ex Boyfriend of victim	1327
Husband of victim	1134
Boyfriend of victim	984
Son of victim	346
Brother of victim	305
Ex Husband of victim	263
Ex Girlfriend of victim	241
Girlfriend of victim	221
Wife of victim	159
Father of victim	89
Sister of victim	79
Mother of victim	78
Daughter of victim	67
Common Law Husband of victim	59
Brother in law of victim	57
Ex Wife of victim	44
Sister in law of victim	31
Common Law Wife of victim	24
Mother in Law of victim	19
Step son of victim	18
Grandson of victim	14
Step Father of victim	13
Son in Law of victim	12
Nephew of victim	10
Father in Law of victim	9
Ex Common Law Husband of victim	8
Cousin of victim	7
Half brother of victim	7
Civil Partner Same Sex	6
Daughter in Law of victim	6
Step daughter of victim	5
Step Mother of victim	5
Half Sister of victim	4
Step Brother of victim	4
Same Sex Ex Intimate Partner	4

Granddaughter of victim	4
Uncle of victim	4
Ex Common Law Wife of victim	3
Niece of victim	3
Same Sex Intimate Partner	3
Twin of victim	2
Ex Civil Partner Same Sex	1
Grandmother of victim	1
Step Sister of victim	1
Aunt of victim	1
Guardian of Victim	1

Figure 4

Offence (DV)	2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		Grand Total	
Rape of Female Aged 16 and over	33	36%	28	31%	30	33%	91	72.22%
Sexual Assault On a Female	8	32%	9	36%	8	32%	25	19.84%
Attempt Rape of Female 16 or over	1	33%	0	0%	2	67%	3	2.38%
Assault On a Female - Penetration	1	33%	2	67%	0	0%	3	2.38%
Sexual Assault On a Male	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0.79%
Rape - Male under 13 by a Male	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	1	0.79%
Rape of a Male Aged 16 or over	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	1	0.79%
Sexual Assault Female under 13	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	1	0.79%
Grand Total	44	35%	39	31%	43	34%	126	100%

Figure 5

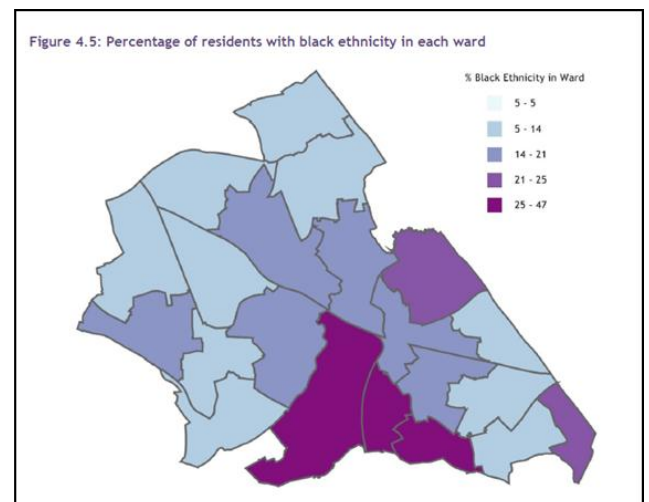
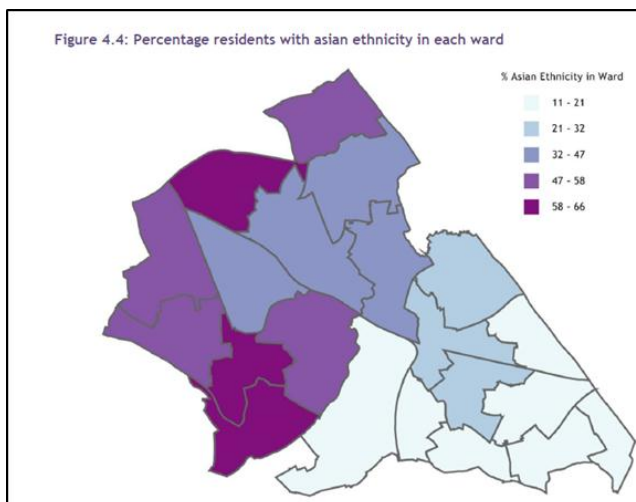
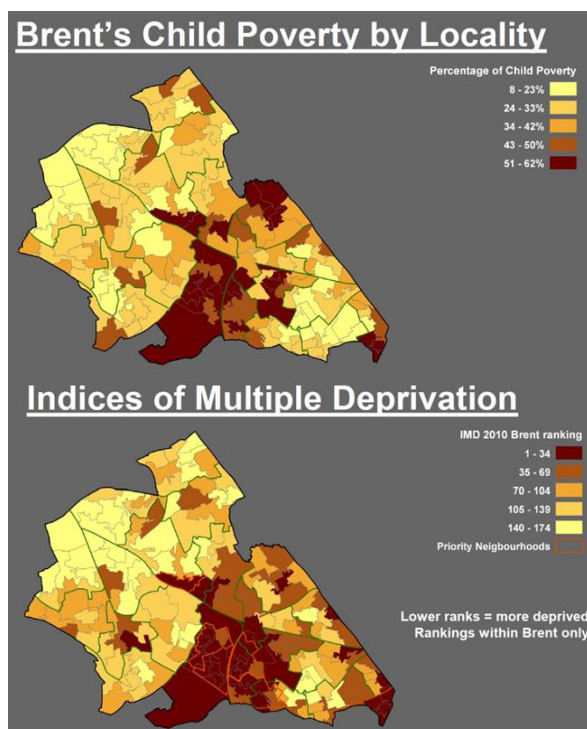


Figure 6



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