

Scrutiny Inquiry Panel - Reducing Domestic Abuse

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Thursday, 31st January, 2019
at 6.00 pm

Contact

Emily Goodwin
Tel: 023 8083 2302
Email: emily.goodwion@southampton.gov.uk

MEMBERS ROOM DOCUMENTS

8 **REDUCING AND PREVENTING PEOPLE FROM BECOMING PERPETRATORS OF DOMESTIC ABUSE IN SOUTHAMPTON - INTRODUCTION, CONTEXT AND BACKGROUND** (Pages 1 - 32)

Wednesday, 23 January
2019

SERVICE DIRECTOR, LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE



MEN & WOMEN WORKING TOGETHER TO
END DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

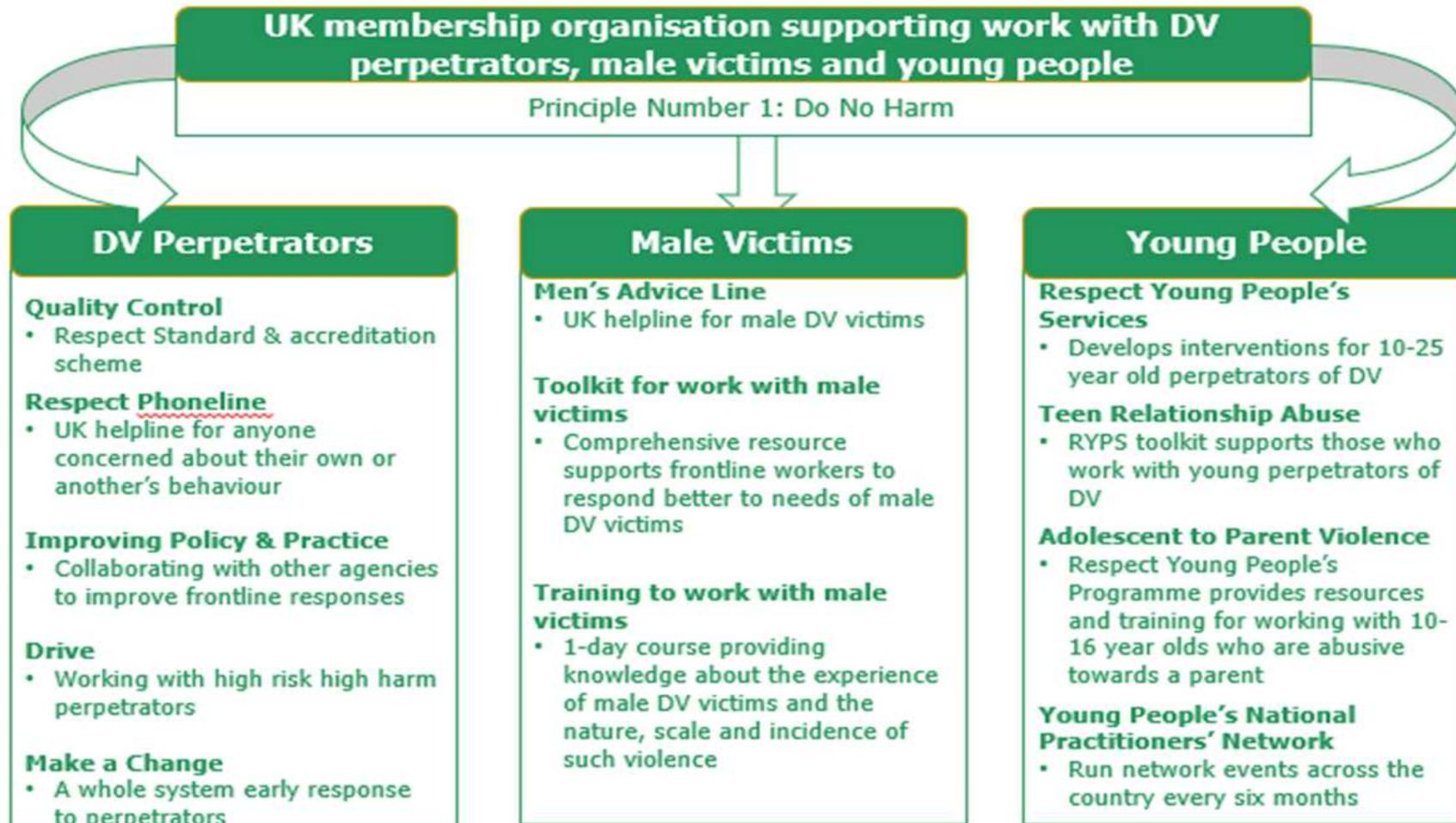
Domestic Abuse Prevention Inquiry

Southampton 31 January 2019

Sara Kirkpatrick:

Respect Research & Services Development Manager

The Role of Respect



A definition of domestic abuse

Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or 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. This can encompass, but is not limited to, the following types of abuse:

psychological

physical

sexual

financial

emotional

Controlling behaviour is: a range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour. **Coercive** behaviour is: an act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten their victim.

RESPECT

Gendered nature of Intimate Partner Violence

Intimate partner violence domestic abuse is a gendered issue.

All analysis shows that IPV disproportionately affects women as victims.

1 in 4 women 1 in 6 men often quoted from CSEW

Over 83% of high frequency victims (more than 10 crimes) are women. (From a study of data from the Crime Survey for England and Wales, a nationally representative household survey.) (Walby & Towers, 2018)

Men are more likely to be identified as repeat perpetrators from one study 82% males had more than one incident whereas female perpetrators in same study 62% had only a single incident. (Hester 2013)

Homicide 2 women per week, 2 men per month

Evan Stark when setting out his explanation of coercive control (2006) identifies women's inequality as a significant factor.

RESPECT

Gender matters

Gender matters. Organisations work in a way that is gender informed, recognising the gender asymmetry that exists in the degree, frequency and impact of domestic violence and abuse. They understand that men's violence against women and girls is an effect of the structural inequality between men and women and that its consequences are amplified by this.

A gender analysis includes violence and abuse perpetrated by women against men and abuse in same-sex relationships, and these also require a gender informed response.

RESPECT

Levels of domestic abuse in the UK

Police data indicates domestic abuse related offences make up 1 in 10 of all crimes

The Office of National Statistics annual crime survey estimates that 1.9 million adults aged 16 to 59 years experienced domestic abuse in the year ending March 2017.

Over 50% serious case reviews involve domestic abuse.

Has higher levels of repeat victimisation than any other crime.

Not always reported to the police

Not always recognised as abusive by victim

RESPECT

Levels of domestic abuse in the UK

What we do know about the underreported problem of domestic abuse is that initiatives such as routine enquiry continue to result in earlier or 'better' survivor support.

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This tells us we have not yet reached the tipping point where we can move from innovation to maintenance of availability of support.

While targeted interventions, particularly those based on hotspot mapping can give positive indications of improvement in a specific area due caution should be given to overcommitment to this as a single or most productive approach.

RESPECT

Risk factors for domestic abuse

Risk factors for victimisation:

Personal vulnerability

MH, physical disability, past abuse...

RESPECT

Risk Factors for Perpetration

Any factors that increase propensity to become a perpetrator?

Higher recorded prevalence in SU populations (no causal link)

Higher recorded prevalence in MH populations (no causal link)

Repeat offenders of DVA present the highest likelihood of reoffending

Weak or inconsistent justice response.

Victim blaming narratives in media, society, and organisational responses.

Young people exposed to domestic abuse have higher prevalence of both perpetration and victimisation as well as substance use and mental health problems, therefore providing robust children's supports and support for non abusive parent is important.

Domestic abuse is both cause and consequence of gender inequality therefore the biggest factor which increases propensity to use abusive behaviour or continue to use abusive behaviour is social acceptance of 'low level' abusive or oppressive behaviour.

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The importance of prevention - Initiatives that can help to decrease incidents of intimate partner abuse

- Culture / system challenging the conducive context
- Talk about equality- ie it's a long standing problem because DVA is a symptom of VAWG
- Swift consistent justice response
- Reliable supportive victim survivor response for all responding agencies
- Whole community response
- Routine enquiry
- Awareness raising campaigns
- Leadership .

RESPECT

Work directly with perpetrators

Without direct work with perpetrators of domestic abuse alongside support services and prevention work then domestic abuse will continue.

This work must be undertaken safely and must be conducted as part of a systematic approach to tackling Violence against women and Girls.

There is now good evidence of positive impact: community behavioural change programmes from Mirabal

Emerging work with promising results: early interventions such as CARA (piloted here in Southampton), Intensive case management models such as DRIVE.

As the appetite for innovation and a broader range of solutions to challenge or disrupt abusive behaviour increases these innovations should be developed in consultation and cooperation with survivor services.

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Domestic Abuse in Southampton

Dan King – Service Lead for Intelligence & Strategic Analysis
Karen Marsh – IDVA Service Manager



Domestic Abuse in Southampton

The Local Picture

- What does the Safe City Strategic Assessment tell us about Domestic abuse in Southampton
 - National context – Crime Survey for England & Wales
 - Police recorded crime
 - High Risk Domestic Abuse (HRDA)
 - Impact on Children
 - Offenders
- Victims - Insight from local services

Domestic Abuse in Southampton

Safe City Strategic Assessment: Analysis of Domestic Abuse in Southampton

Safe City Strategic Assessment

Background to Strategic Assessment

- Statutory requirement for Community Safety Partnerships to undertake a 'Strategic Assessment' each year
- Purpose is to assist the partnership in revising the Community Safety Strategy and as such, it includes.....
 - An analysis of the levels and patterns of crime and disorder and substance misuse in the area
 - Changes in those levels and why these have occurred
 - Recommendations for matters which should be prioritised
 - Domestic Abuse one of the key topics identified

Domestic & Sexual Abuse (DSA)

National context

Obtaining a comprehensive picture of the extent of DSA nationally and locally remains a challenge as DSA is often a hidden crime with very high levels of under-reporting.....

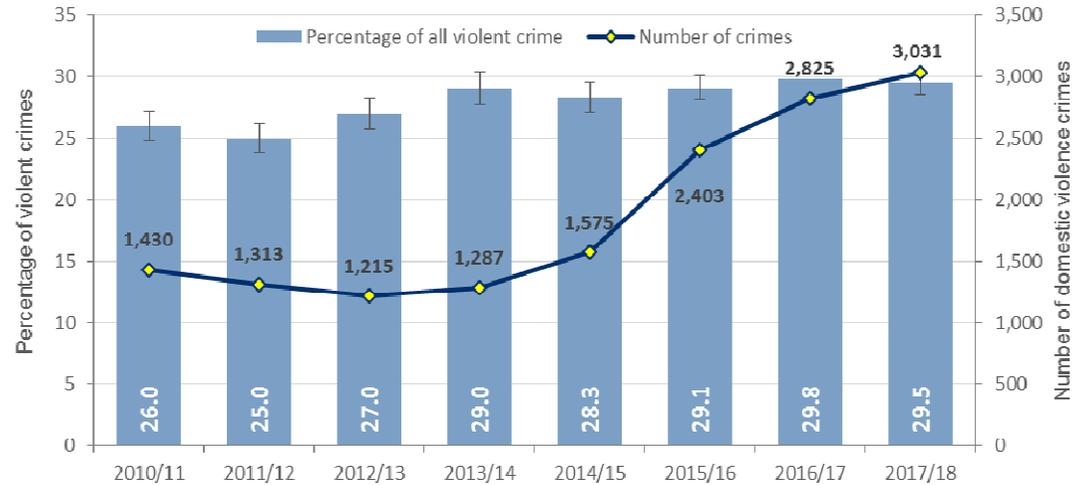
- The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) estimates that less than **1 in 5 (17%)** victims of partner abuse report it to the Police
- CSEW estimates **2 million** adults (aged 16-59) experienced domestic abuse in the last year (Mar'18).....whilst police recorded **599,549** domestic abuse-related crimes
- Whilst there has been very little change in CSEW estimated incidence, the number of recorded crimes has been increasing; 23% in the last year
- This in part reflects police forces improving their identification and recording of domestic abuse and an increased willingness by victims to come forward
- If we assume levels are similar in Southampton to that indicated nationally by CSEW, approx. **10,200 adults** (aged 16-59) experienced domestic abuse in the last year in the city

Domestic Violence – Police Recorded Offences

Offences reported to the police

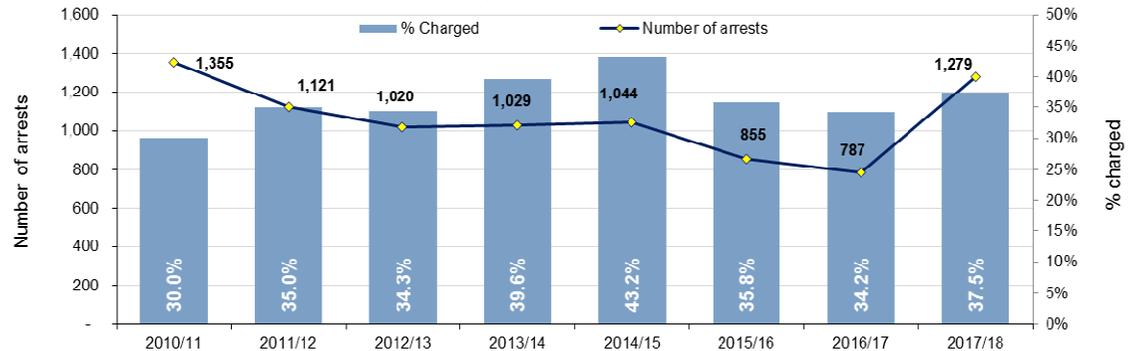
- Over **3,000** domestic violence crimes were recorded by the police in 2017/18
- 7% rise** in last year; 4th consecutive year it has increased in Southampton
- DV accounts for almost **30% of all violent crimes** in Southampton
- Hampshire was a national outlier for arrest rates in 2016/17 - the lowest nationally
- Constabulary has taken positive action to increase arrest rate including greater scrutiny of cases and the quality of risk assessments
- As a result the number of **arrests increased by 63% in 2017/18** and the proportion charged increased to 37.5%
- A further breakdown to include non-violent offences has been requested; to be included in 2018/19 assessment

Number of domestic violence crimes, with and without injury, as a percentage of all violent crime: Southampton trend: 2010/11 to 2017/18



Source: Hampshire Constabulary

Number arrested for domestic violence with and without injury crime and proportion charged - Southampton trend 2010/11 to 2017/18



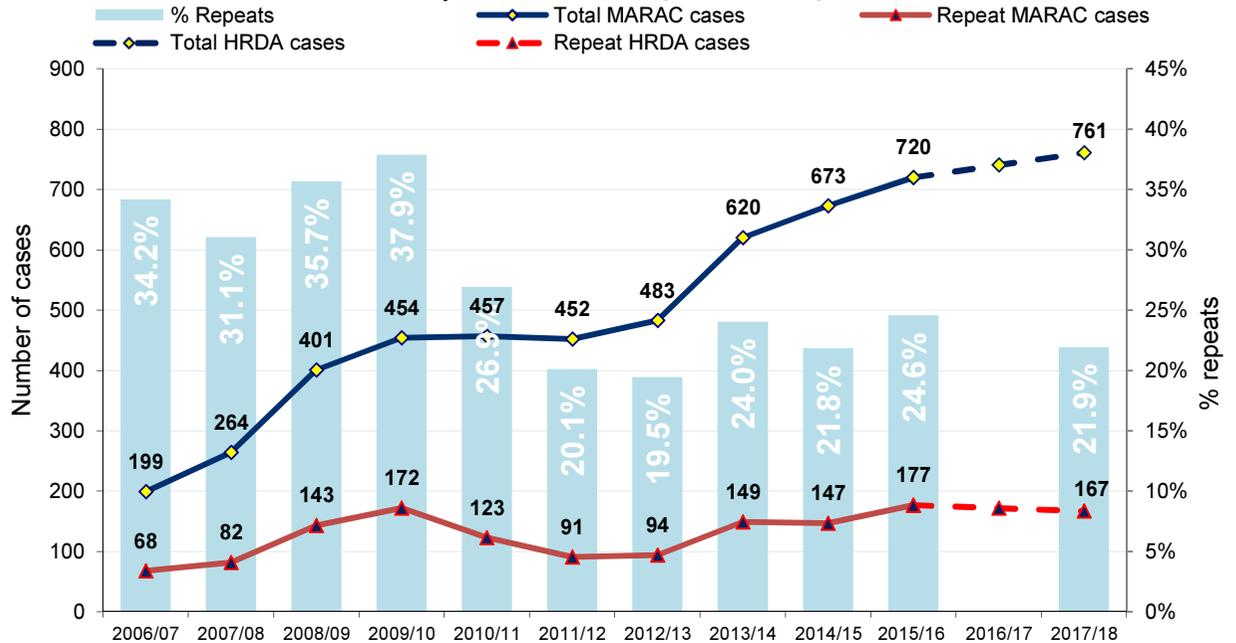
Sources: Hampshire Constabulary

High Risk Domestic Abuse

High Risk Domestic Abuse Cases

- In June 2016, Southampton’s MARAC (High Risk Domestic Abuse cases) was incorporated into the MASH, the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub
- This changed the way data is recorded making trend and benchmarking comparisons more difficult
- After 2016/17 transitional year MARAC and HRDA data are broadly comparable so trends can continue to be monitored

Total and repeat high risk cases at MARAC / HRDA
Southampton trend: 2006/07 to 2017/18



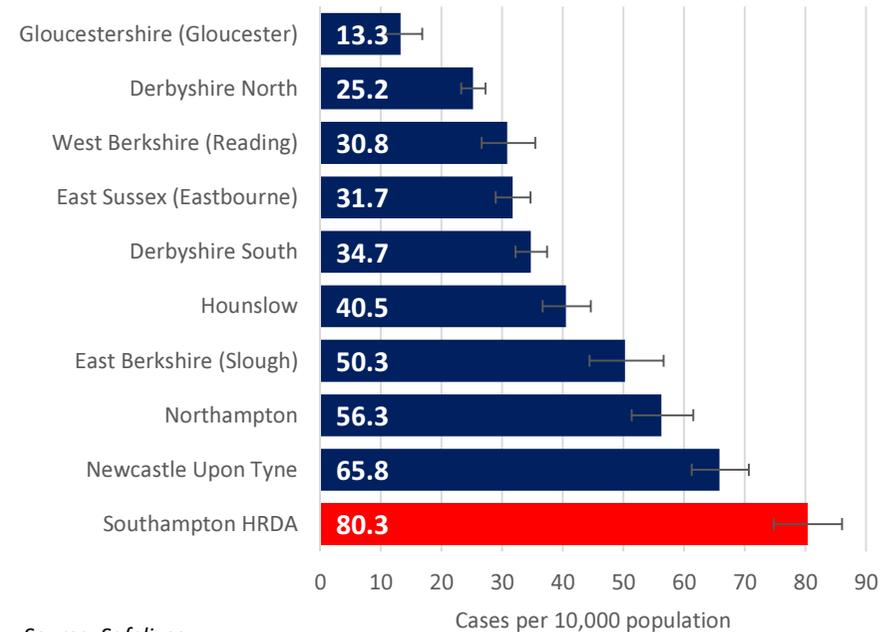
Sources: Southampton City Council & SafeLives

- Total high risk cases continues to increase in the city...
- Between 2015/16 and 2017/18, total HRDA cases increased by 5.7% to 761
- 2018/19 year to date data suggests the overall number of cases continues to rise; 830 forecast cases based on Q1-3
- Repeat cases reduced by 5.6% over the same period to 167 – effective response or artefact of case selection?

Benchmarking High Risk Domestic Abuse

- MARAC data is collected by SafeLives charity in order to benchmark levels of high risk domestic abuse across the country
- Changes to HRDA process in Southampton has meant much fewer cases go to MARAC and so MARAC data for the city is now not comparable
- Nonetheless, possible to compare SafeLives data to recent HRDA data to provide an indication of how the city compares to similar areas....
- Southampton has a rate of **80.3 cases per 10,000 population**; the highest rate compared to those areas we have data for
- ‘Expected’ figure for a city of our size and profile (as set by SafeLives) is **45 per 10,000** – evidencing a very high reporting rate in Southampton

High Risk Domestic Abuse cases per 10,000 population: Southampton HRDA and comparator MARACs: October 2017 to September 2018



Source: Safelives

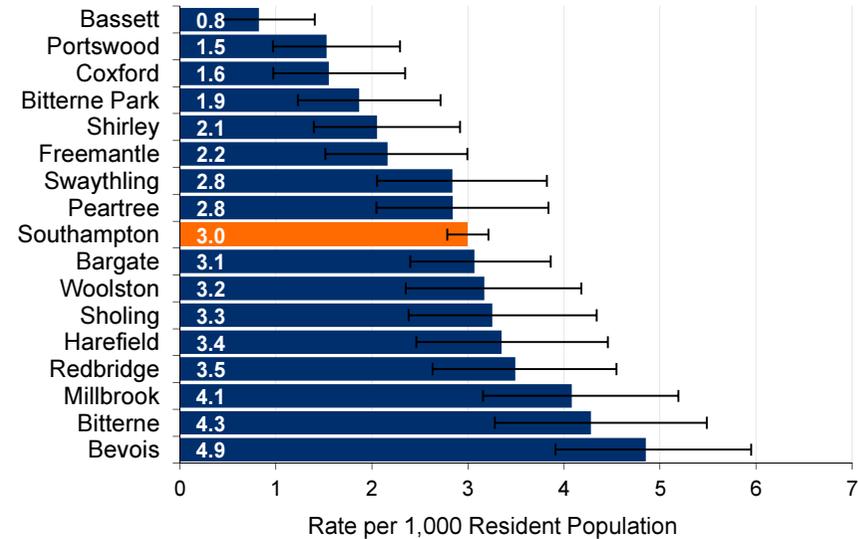
Risk levels

- HRDA data only considers the high risk cases
- Data from Hampshire Constabulary for 2017/18 shows....
 - 27% of recorded offences are assessed as high risk
 - 33% as medium risk
 - 35% as standard risk
 - 5% as unknown
- The majority (almost 70%) of offences are assessed as standard to medium risk – high risk is only the tip of the iceberg
- More needs to be understood about victims journeys and transitions between levels of risks – and the potential impact of early intervention

Domestic Violence – where in the city?

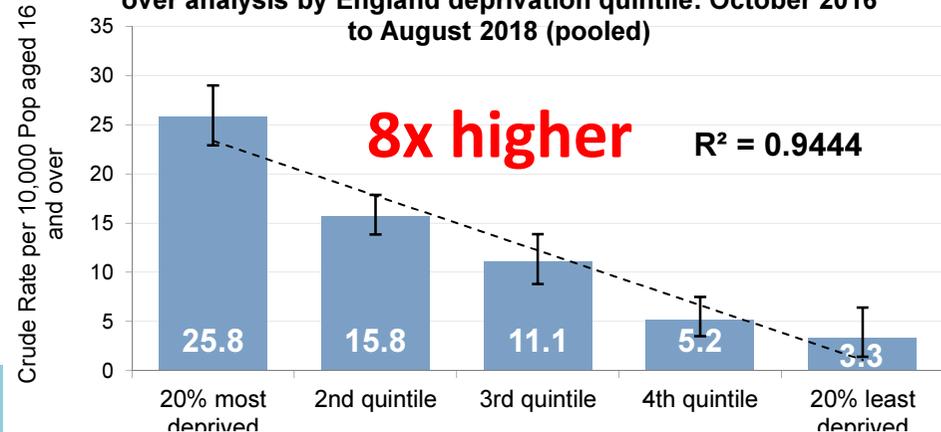
- Bevois, Bitterne, and Millbrook wards have the highest HRDA case rates
- DVA impacts on all groups but focus should be on the **most deprived communities** in the city.....
- IDVA data suggests that there is a steep deprivation gradient in the experience of DVA in Southampton
- 44% of new IDVA referrals come from the 20% most deprived neighbourhoods in the city
- Rate is almost **8x higher** in these neighbourhoods compared to the 20% least deprived neighbourhoods

Southampton HRDA case rate by ward: 2017/18



Sources: Southampton City Council, Small Area Population Forecasts for 2017 by ward, Hampshire County Council.

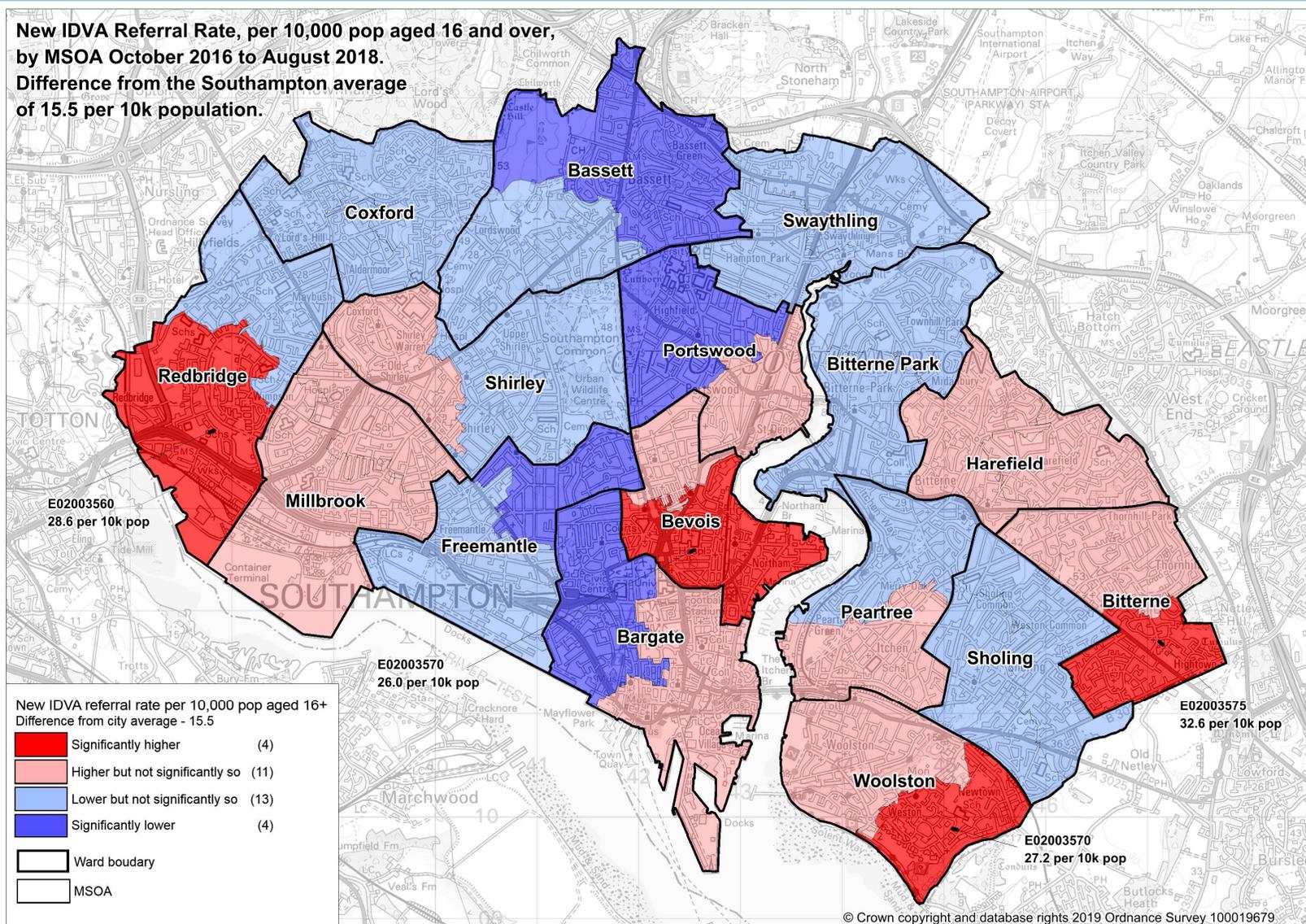
New IDVA referral rate per 10,000 population aged 16 and over analysis by England deprivation quintile: October 2016 to August 2018 (pooled)



Sources: IDVA service and Hampshire County Council

Domestic Violence – where in the city?

New IDVA Referral Rate, per 10,000 pop aged 16 and over,
by MSOA October 2016 to August 2018.
Difference from the Southampton average
of 15.5 per 10k population.

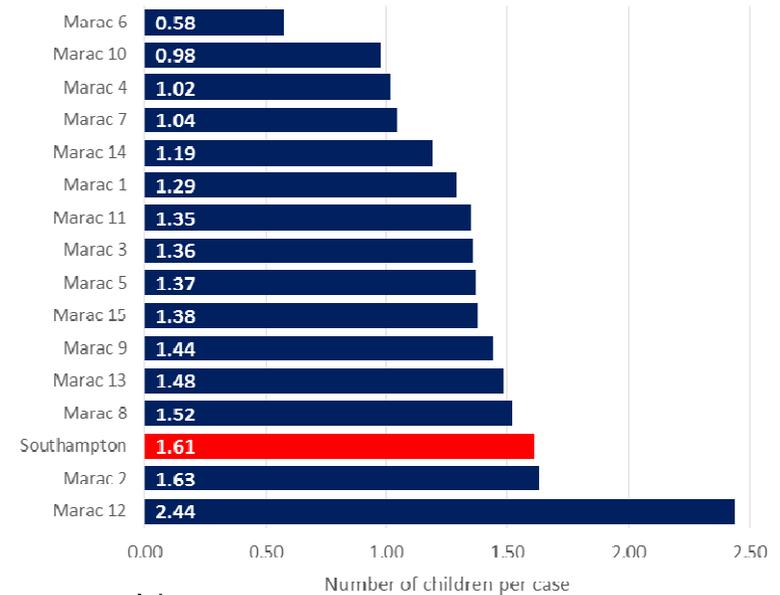


Impact on children

Impact on children in Southampton is significant

- Third highest number of children per MARAC case compared to statistical neighbours – based on historic data
- In Southampton in 2017/18.....
- 58% of HRDA cases involved at least one child
- 23% of MASH referrals were wholly or in part due to domestic violence
- 57% of Child Protection Plan registrations had domestic violence as a factor on the assessment
- Historic analysis conducted in 2015 found 53% of LAC had DVA as a contributory factor

Number of children per MARAC case (including repeats):
Southampton and comparator MARAC:
July 2015 to June 2016



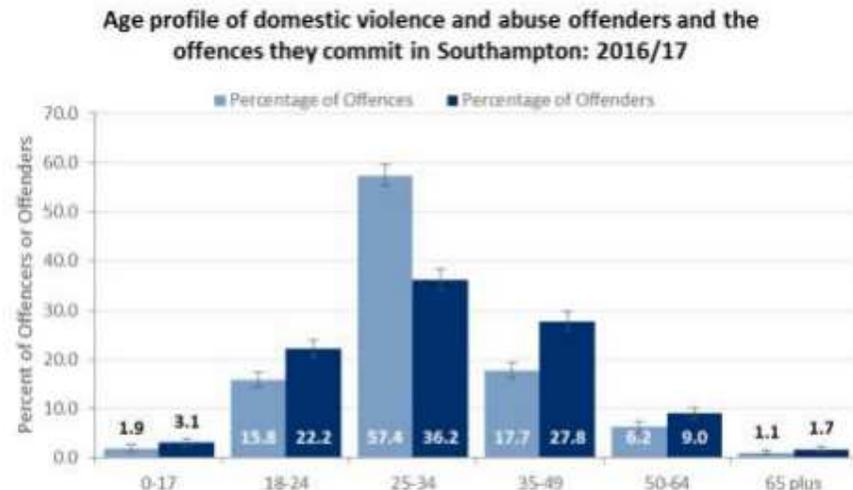
Evidence suggests that children exposed to DV are more likely to....

- Experience personality or behavioural problems
- Go on to offend
- Underachieve at school

Offenders

What do we know about offenders?

- **87%** of all HRDA cases are **intimate partner relationships**
- 2016/17 Constabulary data shows that offenders are typically **male (74.6%)**
- Over **a third** of offenders are **aged 25-34 (36%)**
- But this cohort **responsible for 57% of offences**, suggesting high repeat offending
- Repeat offending is an issue.....
- **21%** of offenders committed **more than one** offence in 2016/17, but they were **responsible for 42%** of all recorded offences
- These numbers are likely to be higher if considered across a longer time period AND only reflect those offences recorded by the police



Source: Hampshire Constabulary Central Referrals Unit.

Please note: only offences with an identified offender with a valid age recorded are included in this analysis.

Domestic Abuse in Southampton

Victims:

Insight from local services

Victims

DATA is NOT the whole picture....

- Approx 4 in 5 victims DO NOT report to police (ONS: BCS) 2015
- Barriers include: Many victims do not self classify their experience as DA or as a crime (Groves & Thomas 2014) especially intimate partners
- BCS refers to 'incidents' rather than course of conduct that is ongoing and repeated
- Police also refer to 'incidents'
- Ignores gender differences,
- European DVA prevalence studies : 1 in 4 over lifetime, 6-10% in any given year
- Focus on perpetrator 'acts', not always the impact on victims

No TYPICAL SURVIVIOUR: NO TYPICAL FAMILY

- Could live behind any front door, work in any office, live on any street
- They are our colleagues and friends. NO THEM & US
- Exiting an abusive relationship is a process

Victims – High Risk Response

- 1st city in England (2006) to adopt ‘integrated risk led response’ (routine assessment, IDVAs, MARAC). Strong multi agency approach, victim focused
- Common high risk factors for victims beginning to be understood and identified amongst professionals: Separation, (Child Contact), Pregnancy, Escalation, Coercive Control / Isolation, Cultural or Community issues, Sexual assault / Strangulation, Stalking + additional vulnerabilities
- MASH / HRDA developed 2016 as a response to a number of SCC reviews (SCRs, DHR’s, P’ship reviews) highlighting the need for:
 - Improved collaboration, effective Multi-Agency systems and responses including strengthened cross-service responses DVA, AMH, Substance Misuse
 - Overhaul of MARAC & Multi-Agency need for wider breadth of risks
 - Whole Family responses
 - Skills and workforce development re: DVA and related risks/issues
- Volume of high risk referrals continues to rise
- Near 20% of all Hants police high risk referrals are Southampton based

Victims – ‘Leading Lights’ IDVA Service

IDVA data (2017-2018)

- 97% of clients that engage with safety work are female
- 81% identify as heterosexual
- Half of all IDVA ‘engaged’ clients are under 30 years old – the largest proportion between 21-30 yrs
- Nearly 1 in 5 of IDVA clients consider themselves to have a disability; 70 % of which identify with mental health concerns
- 23% acknowledge increase use of alcohol as ‘coping strategy’
- 87% of clients that engaged with IDVA either felt ‘very safe’ or ‘fairly safe’ following interventions with IDVA
- Demonstrable risk reduction
- Over 1 in 4 clients engaged with civil protection options

- 10% increase in IDVA engagement with clients since HRDA implemented
- IDVA response: client led, short term, risk reduction, safety focused

PIPPA

Victim's voices: Safelives (2015) research highlights that victims wait too long to get the 'right support' needed to achieve safety

- Parallel to HRDA developments:
 - Early Intervention model commissioned 2015/16, including IRIS response
 - PIPPA developments: SPOC / helpline, training, publicity
 - Vulnerable Adult Support Team strengthened in ED
 - DVA Pathways (2016): identification, assessment & response for victims
 - DVA Pathways consistent for **all** victims, for **all** agencies,
 - Cross county community perpetrator work commissioned

Discussion



dan.king@southampton.gov.uk

karen.marsh@southampton.gov.uk

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