

# Blackpool's Domestic Abuse & Interpersonal Violence Partnership Strategy 2016 - 2020

## Blackpool's Domestic Abuse & Interpersonal Violence (DAIV) Partnership Strategy 2016 / 2020



## Blackpool's Domestic Abuse & Interpersonal Violence Partnership Strategy 2016 - 2020

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### Definition

*"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."*<sup>1</sup>

This definition, which is not a legal definition, includes so called 'honour' based violence, female genital mutilation (FGM) and forced marriage, and is clear that victims are not confined to one gender or ethnic group.<sup>2</sup>

The Adoption and Children Act 2002 extended the definition of harm to include 'impairment suffered from seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another'.

The Government adopted the United Nations (UN) Declaration (1993) on the elimination of violence against women to guide activity across all government departments:

*"Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in physical, sexual, psychological harm or suffering to women including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life."*

Domestic abuse and interpersonal violence affects all victims regardless of their gender, age, race, religion, class, sexual orientation and marital status. Violence

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<sup>1</sup> Home Office Domestic Violence and Abuse available at <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/domestic-violence-and-abuse#history> (last updated 27<sup>th</sup> March 2015)

<sup>2</sup> Gay, O (2015) House of Commons Library: Domestic Violence available at <http://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/SN06337/SN06337.pdf>

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can occur within the home but also in the community. Victims and their families may be subject to many different types of violence which may include:

domestic violence- including coercive control	forced abortion
sexual violence and abuse	forced prostitution
physical violence	gang violence
sexual exploitation	mental and psychological abuse
stalking	human trafficking
female genital mutilation	forced marriage
so-called 'honour'-based violence	Financial/economic abuse
emotional abuse and manipulation	Harassment
Adolescent to Parent Violence	

It is important to consider survivors as individuals; no two survivors will have the same response to their experience. However, there are a range of impacts and responses which can occur. These may be emotional, psychological, physical, financial, or social.

### Aim

- To provide strategic direction for the Blackpool Domestic Abuse and Interpersonal Violence Partnership Board.
- To ensure victims and their families in Blackpool experiencing domestic abuse and interpersonal violence have access to quality provisions of services appropriate to their needs.
- To reduce the impact of domestic abuse and interpersonal violence by using a multi-agency collaborative approach.

- To implement a strategic approach to integrated commissioning to develop a 'One public Service Offer'.
- To intervene, prevent and break the cycle of domestic abuse and interpersonal violence across Blackpool reducing incidents of abuse and repeat victimisation.

To do this we need to make tackling domestic abuse and interpersonal violence everybody's business, from but not limited to, Local Authority, Health providers, Police, Probation, Third Sector, employers, communities, friends and family.

### Introduction & Why does it matter?

In the latest figures from 2013/14, published by the ONS, it is estimated that around 1.4 million women suffered domestic abuse and 2.2% of women aged 16 to 59 had been a victim of a sexual assault (including attempts) in the last year<sup>3</sup>. According to the 2012/13 Crime Survey for England and Wales, after the age of 16, stalking affects 4.4% of women and 2.5% of men a year.

It estimated that approximately 103,000 women aged 15-49 and approximately 24,000 women aged 50 and over who have migrated to England and Wales are living with the consequences of FGM. In addition, approximately 10,000 girls aged under 15 who have migrated to England and Wales are likely to have undergone FGM<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> Based on: Focus on Violent Crime and Sexual Offences, 2013/14 Office for National Statistics (13 February 2015).

<sup>4</sup> Macfarlane A, Dorkenoo E. Female Genital Mutilation in England and Wales: Updated statistical estimates of the numbers of affected women living in England and Wales and girls at risk. Interim report on provisional estimates. London: City University London and Equality Now, 2014).

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In 2014, the Forced Marriage Unit provided advice or support in almost 1500 cases<sup>5</sup>, but we know that this does not reflect the full scale of the abuse, and many more cases are not reported.

At least 750,000 children a year witness domestic violence<sup>6</sup>. Nearly three quarters of children on a Child Protection Plan live in households where domestic violence occurs<sup>7</sup>.

- It is estimated that 70,000 women were victims of rape in 2012/13. *Key national statistics\* (Focus on Violent Crime and Sexual Offences, 2012/13 Office for National Statistics (13 February 2014)*
- 500 women who have experienced domestic violence in the last six months commit suicide every year. Of those, just under 200 attended hospital for domestic violence on the day that they committed suicide. *(Walby, S. (2004) The Cost of Domestic Violence abuse every 30 seconds.)*
- There is a major overlap between direct harm to children and domestic abuse: 62% of children exposed to domestic abuse in (CAADA's) study were also directly harmed

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<sup>5</sup> Information from HM Government Forced Marriage Unit

<sup>6</sup> DoH, (2002) Women's Mental Health : Into the Mainstream, accessed at: [http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+/www.dh.gov.uk/en/Consultations/Closedconsultations/DH\\_4075478](http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+/www.dh.gov.uk/en/Consultations/Closedconsultations/DH_4075478) p.16

<sup>7</sup> Hester, M. & Pearson, C. (1998) From Periphery to Centre: Domestic Violence in Work with Abused Children, Policy Press.

*(In Plain Sight: Effective help for children exposed to domestic abuse, CAADA 2014)*

- On average the police receive an emergency call relating to domestic abuse every 30 seconds *(HMIC (March 2014) Improving the police response to domestic abuse).*
- Almost two thirds of women involved with domestic violence agencies reported that their problematic substance use began following their experiences of domestic violence *(Mayor of London, Domestic violence and substance misuse: overlapping Issues in separate services? 2005)*
- Nearly 50% of female clients at St Mungos have experienced domestic violence, and one third said domestic violence had contributed to their homelessness *(Rebuilding Shattered Lives, St Mungos 2014)*
- The national figure for male victims July 2015 - June 2016 was 4.8%. In Lancashire for the same period it was 5.9%. The guideline at SafeLives is that this figure should be somewhere between 5-10%, for victims at the highest risk. The figure will include heterosexual interpersonal abuse, LGBT interpersonal abuse, and also intergenerational abuse.

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Men represent over 10% of all victims when you look at victims aged 60+ (Sept 2016).

Crime overview data identified within the Blackpool Community Safety Plan 2016 – 2019:-

### Domestic Abuse

- Approximately 10% of crime in Blackpool is domestic abuse related
- Over one third of these domestic abuse offences are alcohol related
- Peak ages for victims and offenders are people in their 20's
- Two thirds of Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) cases have links to children

### Violence against the Person

- Violence against the person (VAP) is significantly higher in Blackpool than the Lancashire and National average per 1000 population
- One third of all VAP offences in Blackpool are alcohol related
- The current trend in relation to VAP is a weak upward trend compared to being static at the end of 2014/15

### Sexual Offences / Rape

- Sexual assaults and rape offences are significantly higher in Blackpool than the Lancashire and national average
- There has been an increasing trend over the last four years
- There are issues around young victims and inter-relationship offences
- There is an increase in the number of historical offences being reported

### Local Needs Analysis & Data

Domestic abuse has significant impact upon individuals, their families and communities within Blackpool. Tables One to Four below identify current Police and Blackpool MARAC data for context (*Lancashire Constabulary, July 2016*).

**Table One**

Domestic Abuse Crimes Reported	April 2015 - March 2016	April 2016 - June 2016
<b>Lancashire Constabulary</b>	<b>8,886</b>	<b>2,576</b>
Blackpool CSP	<b>1,787</b>	<b>471</b>
	(Blackpool Central = <b>631</b> Blackpool South = <b>715</b> Bispham = <b>441</b> )	(Blackpool Central = <b>153</b> Blackpool South = <b>209</b> Bispham = <b>109</b> )

**Table Two**

Domestic Abuse Assaults with Injuries	April 2015 - March 2016	April 2016 - June 2016
<b>Lancashire Constabulary</b>	<b>3,188</b>	<b>925</b>
Blackpool CSP	<b>687</b>	<b>186</b>
	(Blackpool Central = <b>237</b> Blackpool South = <b>271</b> Bispham = <b>179</b> )	(Blackpool Central = <b>63</b> Blackpool South = <b>80</b> Bispham = <b>43</b> )

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**Table Three**

BLACKPOOL MARAC DATA		
Total MARAC Cases – Blackpool MARAC	April 2015 – March 2016	442 Cases
Total MARAC Cases – Blackpool MARAC	April 2016 – June 2016	136 Cases
Total Children listed in Blackpool MARAC Cases	April 2015 – March 2016	509
Total Children listed in Blackpool MARAC Cases	April 2016 – June 2016	127
Total Repeat Cases Blackpool MARAC	April 2015 – March 2016	84 cases
Total Repeat Cases Blackpool MARAC	April 2016 – June 2016	30 cases

**Table Four**

DA PVP Referrals April 2015 – March 2016	Lancashire Constabulary	<b>24,314</b> (High = <b>3,746</b> Medium = <b>7,902</b> Standard = <b>12,666</b> )
	Blackpool CSP	<b>4,488</b> (High = <b>583</b> Medium = <b>1,626</b> Standard = <b>2,279</b> )

*(April 2016 to June 2016 Police data not yet available re: PVP referrals)*

To compare the same period (quarter) over the last three years we can see the rate of MARAC cases has not reduced:-

- April-June 2014/15 Total cases = **131**
- April-June 2015/16 Total cases = **141**
- April-June 2016/17 Total cases = **136**

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The map below shows the relative positions of local areas in Blackpool. Around half of Blackpool's 94 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA's), are in the most deprived 20% of all LSOAs in England.

The Mosaic Public Sector Social Classification Tool (*copyright Experian*) can provide understanding of the socio economic characteristics and socio-cultural behaviours of all residents and communities.

The population of Blackpool is estimated at 141,400 with 64,211 households. According to the Mosaic Public Sector data the three groups with the highest numbers of children in MARAC (Sept 2015) were identified within the following Mosaic Public Sector Groups:-

- **'Transient Renters'** – 1<sup>st</sup> highest household group equating to 22% (14,246) of Blackpool's households with 34.90% (230) having children in MARAC.

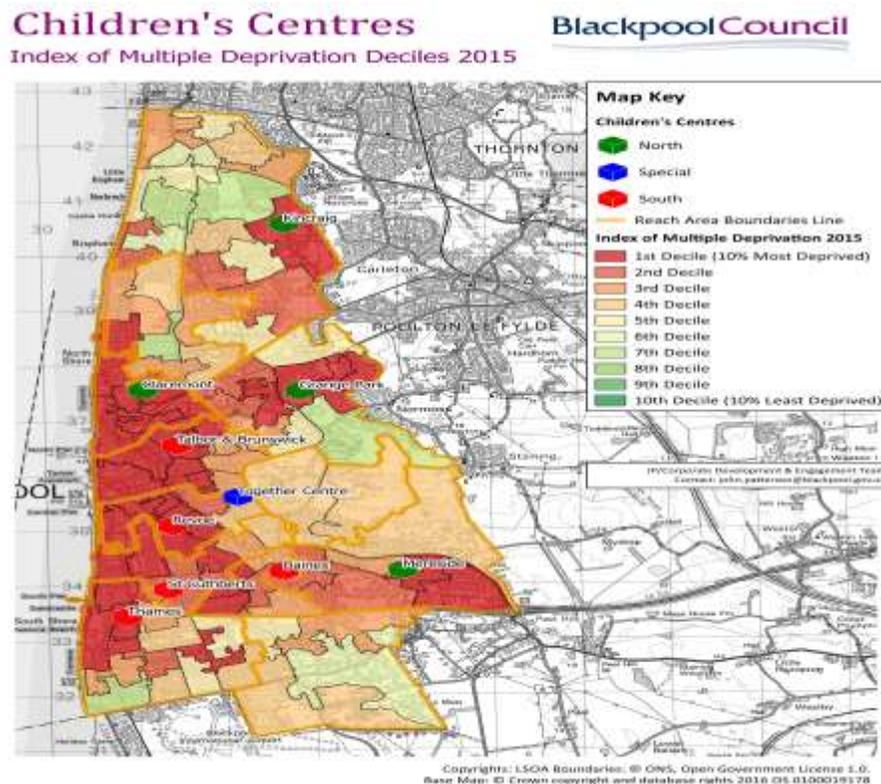
*Key features of this group: private renters, low length of residency, low cost housing*

- **'Family Basics'** – 2<sup>nd</sup> highest household group equating to 10.91% (7,005) of Blackpool's households with 23.37% (154) having children in MARAC.

*Key features of this group: families with children, aged 25-40, limited resources, some own low cost homes, some rent from social landlords*

- **'Modest Traditions'** – 3<sup>rd</sup> highest household group equating to 15.33% (9,845) of Blackpool's households with 12.44% (82) having children in MARAC.

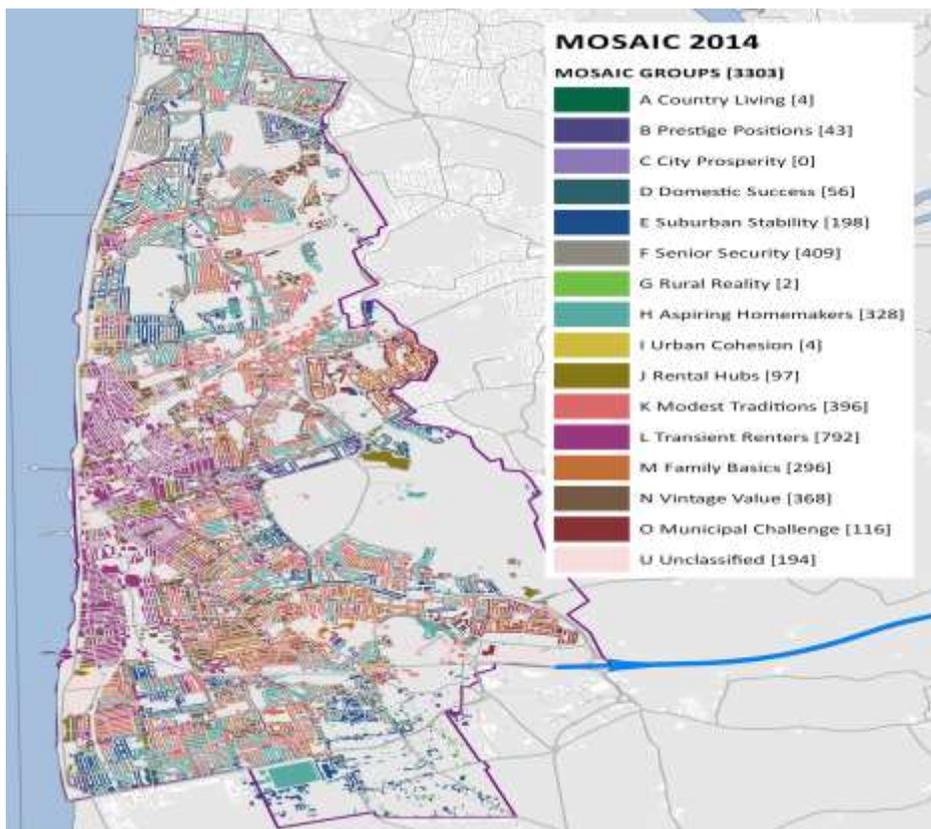
*Key features of this group: mature age, homeowners, affordable housing, and modest income*



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Analysing victims of domestic abuse according to their Mosaic Classification can help agencies to understand common characteristics of victims and give an indication about the most appropriate ways to communicate and engage with those most at risk.

The map below represents the Mosaic Groups across Blackpool (2014/2015)



### Balanced System Diagram

As part of the Blackpool multi agency needs assessment there will be consideration to the following model.

The Marie Gascoigne's Balanced System 2™ framework provides a theoretically driven and practically tested model enabling analysis of an organisation or partnership and its services. This approach is designed to meet the needs of any given population and multi-agency model.

The framework was originally developed in order to provide a practical and holistic solution to the challenge of meeting the needs of children and young people with speech, language and communication needs (SLCN). More recently it has been used to consider other therapy services and a pilot looking at the potential of the model for wider children's services is due to begin later this year.

The Balanced System 2™ framework provides a 'map' for considering the system as a whole. The Balanced System 2™ audit tools provide the means to evaluate a system and inform specifications and can therefore be applied across integrated services and beyond.

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## The Balanced System 2™

Within each Tier of provision there are five strands which need to be addressed:

<b>Victims and families</b>	Supporting victims and families with appropriate information and skills to enable them to be proactive in making choices and designing and delivering solutions
<b>Environments</b>	Working with others to ensure that environments in which victims and their families are safe for early disclosure. Raising local awareness of domestic abuse so people understand what it is and where they can get support
<b>Workforce</b>	Using specialist knowledge and expertise to build skills in the wider workforce in order to ensure that domestic abuse and interpersonal violence are appropriately supported across universal, targeted and specialist tiers. Ensure all relevant professionals and wider community are trained to ask about and deal appropriately with domestic abuse
<b>Early Identification</b>	Ensuring that systems are in place to identify, reduce and mitigate the risk of harm to victims and their families
<b>Intervention</b>	Providing appropriate and timely intervention ensuring that the victim is at the centre and safeguarding is considered throughout



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The key principle of the Balanced System is that commissioners should commission a **system** that will deliver good outcomes, rather than commission by service or profession, with a number of different professions and services that will contribute to the system. The system should be capable of meeting needs at three levels:

1. Universal
2. Targeted
3. Specialist

Commissioners should be in a position to commission for services that operate seamlessly and effectively at universal, targeted and specialist levels. Any separation of these levels of commissioning, risks removing the incentive to invest in cost-effective prevention to reduce service demand later and reduce the risk increasing to high need and where specialist help is required.

A crucial issue is how to ensure clear and effective pathways to targeted and specialist level interventions for those victims and their families identified as in need through universal provision.

One way of achieving this is through an integrated commissioning of the universal, targeted and specialist elements of provision from a single service provider, so that there is a coherent and seamless pathway of support for victims and their families.

### 2016 - 2020 Vision (National Policy)

HM Government: Ending Violence against Women and Girls 2016 – 2020 outlines the national vision.

- There is a significant reduction in the number of VAWG victims, achieved by challenging the deep-rooted social norms, attitudes and behaviours that discriminate against and limit women and girls, and by educating, informing and challenging young people about healthy relationships, abuse and consent;
- All services make early intervention and prevention a priority, identifying women and girls in need before a crisis occurs, and intervening to make sure they get the help they need for themselves and for their children;
- Women and girls will be able to access the support they need, when they need it, helped by the information they need to make an informed choice;
- Specialist support, including accommodation-based support, will be available for the most vulnerable victims, and those with complex needs will be able to access the services they need;
- Services in local areas will work across boundaries in strong partnerships to assess and meet local need, and ensure that services can spot the signs of abuse in all family members and intervene early;
- Women will be able to disclose experiences of violence and abuse across all public services, including the NHS. Trained staff in these safe spaces will help people access specialist support whether as victims or as perpetrators;
- Elected representatives across England and Wales will show the leadership, political will and senior accountability necessary to achieve the necessary change, and will champion efforts to tackle these crimes;
- Everyone in a local area will be able to hold their elected leaders to account through clear data on how local need is being met;

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- There will be a lower level of offending through an improved criminal justice response and a greater focus on changing the behaviour of perpetrators through a combination of disruption and support; and
- A stronger evidence base of what works, and victim safety, will be embedded into all interventions to protect victims of VAWG.

## Blackpool's Vision 2016 – 2020

This ambition is reflected and enhanced under Blackpool's ambition to:

- Take a strategic ,system wide approach to commissioning
- Develop local services that put the victim at the centre
- Safeguard individuals throughout and improving health and wellbeing of families
- Raise local awareness of the issues and involve, engage and empower communities to seek , design and deliver solutions
- Adopt a family focused approach
- All statutory and voluntary partners across Blackpool work in partnership to prevent and tackle domestic abuse and interpersonal violence

The delivery of this vision will aim to break the cycle of domestic abuse within families, reduce incidents of abuse and end repeat victimisation across Blackpool.

## Strategic Drivers & Relevance

The main overarching drivers are both local and National:-

### **(1) Blackpool Council Plan 2015 – 2020 - Priority 2**

- *“Communities: Creating stronger communities and increasing - resilience”*

Reductions in levels of domestic abuse; and support services which increase resilience and will contribute to the creation of stronger communities within Blackpool.

### **(2) HM Government Ending Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) 2016 – 2020 (March 2016)**

The National Policy contains four guiding principles for work around violence against women and girls and Blackpool's Strategy is founded upon these principles, which are to:-

- Preventing violence and abuse
- Provision of services
- Partnership working
- Pursuing Perpetrators

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## Priorities

In building upon the Governments *Ending Violence against Women and Girls Strategy 2016 – 2020*, Blackpool's vision will be realised under four key priorities:

- Prevention
- Provision
- Partnership
- Perpetrators

Blackpool is clear that domestic abuse and interpersonal violence affects all victims regardless of their gender, age, race, religion, class, sexual orientation and marital status.

### Prevention

- We will raise local awareness of domestic abuse so people understand what it is and where they can get support
- We will create an environment for safe, early disclosure
- We will work with young people to provide opportunities for their personal and social development in relation to healthy relationships
- We will ensure that systems are in place to identify, reduce and mitigate the risk of harm to children, young people and adults
- We will ensure all relevant professionals are trained to ask about and deal appropriately with domestic abuse

### Provision

- We will adopt a strategic, systems wide approach to commissioning, developing pooled budget arrangements to achieve an outcomes based 'one public service' offer.
- We will commission services so that victims and their families are empowered to take back control of their lives and to live independently and safely within the community, free from fear, abuse and re-victimisation.
- We will ensure that the local population, whatever their level of need, will receive a high standard of support and there will be equality of access to broad diverse provision, including accommodation.

### Partnership

- We will ensure that the police, safeguarding and health and social care processes work effectively together and that the pathways for victims, their families and perpetrators are understood
- We will ensure the effective sharing of appropriate data and information to improve service delivery in support of victims, those at risk (including minority, hard to reach and new and emerging groups) and the targeting of perpetrators.
- We will provide the best possible advice and assistance to victims of domestic abuse, their families and perpetrators and value the important contribution made by the voluntary, community and private sectors.

## Blackpool's Domestic Abuse & Interpersonal Violence Partnership Strategy 2016 - 2020

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- We will ensure there is a robust consultation and engagement process to ensure victims and service providers can share their experiences and views to contribute to an agreed local approach

### **Perpetrators**

- We will work with perpetrators and those at risk of becoming perpetrators , to challenge and change their attitudes and behaviour, including those not subject to criminal justice procedures where programmes are delivered outside of statutory disposals
- We will deploy the Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements ( MAPPA) to manage the risk posed by perpetrators and the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences ( MARAC) to enhance the effectiveness of our work with victims and their families
- We will ensure that perpetrators are dealt with effectively by adopting a seamless approach to case management within the criminal justice system and promoting effective interventions to change their behaviour

### **Outcomes**

The Partnership will need to know whether the Strategy is making a difference and we are aiming to measure its impact through the following outcomes measures:-

- I. Blackpool residents understand what is meant by domestic abuse and interpersonal violence and they know what they can do about it and where to get help.
- II. Blackpool victims of domestic abuse and interpersonal violence are protected and can live in safety, preferably in their own homes.

- III. Increased awareness of respectful personal relationships, especially amongst young people.
- IV. Fewer children and young people experience domestic abuse and interpersonal violence.
- V. Perpetrators of domestic abuse and interpersonal violence do not repeat their abusive behaviour.

### ***We will know whether we have achieved these outcomes through:-***

- I. The number of incidents reported to the Police and specialist domestic abuse organisations.
- II. A reduction in the amount of violence with injury and serious crime that is domestic related.
- III. A reduction in the number of repeat victims of domestic abuse and interpersonal violence.
- IV. Changes in attitude and understanding as measured by public survey for example via Blackpool Council's Citizen Panel
- V. More victims being empowered to live independently, free from fear, abuse or re-victimisation as a result of the effectiveness of services.
- VI. The number of domestic abuse and interpersonal violence offenders brought to justice.
- VII. Evaluating the services we provide / commission to ensure that they are as effective as possible and provide the best value for money

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It is worth noting that as we raise awareness of domestic abuse and interpersonal violence and how to get help, we may see an increase in the number of first time reports during the first phase of the Strategy implementation.

### **Governance & Summary**

Monitoring will be overseen by the Blackpool Domestic Abuse & Interpersonal Violence Partnership Board.

Please refer to Appendix six for the Domestic Abuse & Interpersonal Violence (DAIV) Governance Structure.

Identified key representation from each partner organisation will report to the Blackpool Domestic Abuse & Interpersonal Violence Partnership Board to ensure that their respective organisation is playing its part in delivering this strategy and vision through the development, completion and review of the action plan.

Domestic abuse and interpersonal violence is a complex issue and one which no single agency can tackle alone

We shall consult with wider stakeholders, service users and voluntary / third sector when determining need and developing provision.

Blackpool is clear that domestic abuse and interpersonal violence affects all victims regardless of their gender, age, race, religion, class, sexual orientation and marital status. To do this we need to make tackling domestic abuse and interpersonal violence everybody's business.

By supporting victims to disclose violence as part of their everyday interactions we can aid earlier identification and intervention to stop violence and abuse from escalating to critical levels. By improving confidence in the criminal justice system this will help bring more perpetrators to justice, as well as doing more to rehabilitate offenders

Ensuring all victims receive the right support at the right time, which is effective and adopts a whole family approach; and through implementing a strategic approach to integrated commissioning and developing the 'One public Service Offer'.

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## Appendices

### Appendix One

Strategic Relevance, further documents considered:-

- HM Government: Ending Violence against Women and Girls Strategy 2016 – 2020 (March 2016)
- HM: National Statement of Expectations (July 2016?)
- HM: Violence against Women and Girls Services – Supporting Local Commissioning (July 2016)
- Serious Crime Act 2015
- NICE Domestic Violence and Abuse Multi Agency Working – NICE Guidelines PH50 (Feb 2014)
  - NICE Pathway
  - Quality Standard
- Claire's Law – Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme (2014)
- The Care Act 2014
- Working Together to Safeguard Children
- Domestic Violence Crime and Victims Act 2014

### Appendix Two

Listed below are the key policies, strategies or plans that the Blackpool's Domestic Abuse and Interpersonal Violence Strategy will link to:-

- Blackpool Council Plan 2016 - 2020
- Blackpool's Joint Health and Well Being Strategy 2016 - 2019
- Pan Lancashire Domestic Abuse Strategy 2016
- Adult & Children's Social Care Commissioning Strategy 2015 - 2018
- Blackpool Safeguarding Boards Plans
- Blackpool Community Safety Plan 2016 - 2019
- *Consideration to the Sexual Health Strategy & Plan (once finalised and signed off) which may include consideration to the development of a Sexual Violence Strategy as an action*

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### Appendix Three

The strategy shall be developed in consultation with key relevant partners:-

- Blackpool Teaching Hospital, NHS Foundation Trust (BTHNHS)
- Lancashire Constabulary
- Blackpool Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)
- NW National Probation Service
- Lancashire & Cumbria Community Rehabilitation Company
- Public Health
- NW Ambulance Service
- Lancashire Care Foundation Trust (LCFT)
- BSafe Blackpool Strategic Partnership,
- Children's Social Care (Safeguarding), Blackpool Council
- Adult Safeguarding and Wellbeing, Blackpool Council
- Housing Options, Blackpool Council
- Early Help for Children and Families, Blackpool Council
- Centre for Early Child Development
- Police and Crime Commissioning Office
- Third Sector
- Service Users

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### Appendix Four

Current members of the Domestic Abuse and Interpersonal Violence Partnership Board:-

- Blackpool Council (*Including Children and Adult Safeguarding, Children & Adult Commissioning, Public Health, Early Help for Children & Families, Housing, Safeguarding, Quality and Review: School Safeguarding and Universal Services and School Effectiveness*)
- Blackpool Clinical Commissioning Group (BCCG)
- Lancashire Constabulary
- Blackpool Teaching Hospital, NHS Foundation Trust (BTHNHS)
- Lancashire & Cumbria Community Rehabilitation Company
- National Probation Service
- Office of the Police & Crime Commissioner
- North West Ambulance Service (NWAS)
- Lancashire Care Foundation Trust (LCFT)
- Blackpool Safeguarding Children's Board
- Blackpool Safeguarding Adults Board
- Centre for Early Child Development
- BSafe Blackpool Strategic Partnership

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## Appendix Five: Equality Impact Analysis

### Equality Impact Analysis – Domestic Abuse and Interpersonal Violence - DAIV (Blackpool)

#### STEP 1 – IDENTIFYING THE PURPOSE OR AIMS

##### 1.1 What type of policy, service or function is this?

The DAIV reform project led by a lead Commissioning Manager is embracing all aspects of DAIV such as the DAIV Strategy, Governance, Performance and any service delivery specific for DAIV in Blackpool to ensure impartiality and fairness for all residents and professionals living and operating in Blackpool

##### 1.2 What is the aim and purpose of the DAIV Strategy?

The purpose of the DAIV Strategy is to support the DAIV multi-agency Partnership Board to embrace national and local principles and vision in order to ensure a systemic approach to commissioning and service delivery

##### 1.3 Please outline any proposals being considered

Once endorsement of the DAIV strategy by senior council officers an Action Plan will be produced and driven by the DAIV Partnership Board, which has now been established to:-

- Oversee a system wide approach to commissioning of the provision of DAIV services
- Include a pooled budget arrangement between the multi-agency partners, with management oversight by the designated DAIV Commissioning Manager ensuring maximum effect to deliver strategic priorities
- Continually assess strategic requirements for service and system development and make recommendations for the delivery of DAIV interventions and services in Blackpool
- Challenge under-performance in a constructive and supportive manner
- Ensure that the partnership work is developed in a sustainable way
- Advise and liaise with other strategic bodies e.g. Blackpool Safeguarding Children's Board, Blackpool Safeguarding Adults Board, 'BSafe' Blackpool Community Safety Strategic Partnership and Pan Lancashire Domestic Abuse Partnership Board
- Hold partners to account for the delivery of the action plan

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- Ensure that there are no barriers to prevent the Board working effectively e.g. information sharing

This Action Plan will include a performance monitoring framework with a focus and emphasis on DIAV incidents, crime, victims, change in attitude and understanding, empowerment, offenders/perpetrators and the evaluation of services to ensure efficient and effective services that are value for money.

In addition, Blackpool intends to widen the aspects of service delivery to include national definitions e.g.,

### **Definition**

*"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
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*"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"*

This definition, which is not a legal definition, includes so called 'honour' based violence, female genital mutilation (FGM) and forced marriage, and is clear that victims are not confined to one gender or ethnic group.

The Adoption and Children Act 2002 extended the definition of harm to include 'impairment suffered from seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another'.

The Government adopted the United Nations (UN) Declaration (1993) on the elimination of violence against women to guide activity across all government departments:

*"Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in physical, sexual, psychological harm or suffering to women including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life"*

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### 1.4 What outcomes do we want to achieve?

- Blackpool residents understand what is meant by domestic abuse and interpersonal violence and they know what they can do about it and where to get help
- Blackpool victims of domestic abuse and interpersonal violence are protected and can live in safety, preferably in their own homes
- Increased awareness of respectful personal relationships, especially amongst young people
- Fewer children and young people experience domestic abuse and interpersonal violence
- Perpetrators of domestic abuse and interpersonal violence do not repeat their abusive behaviour
- Be inspection ready
- An effective and robust DAIV Partnership Board
- A long-term management oversight of DAIV in Blackpool
- Be nationally and locally compliant

### 1.5 Who is the strategy intended to benefit?

- For any Blackpool resident who may be a victim and/or experiencing DAIV, including the perpetrator and their families and children living with DA in order to adopt the whole family approach
- Any strategic and/or operational professional offering support to victims, perpetrators and their families

### 1.6 Who are the main stakeholders, customers and communities of interest?

- Residents of Blackpool
- Adults and children who may use services in Blackpool
- Blackpool Council (including Public Health)
- Blackpool CCG
- Lancashire Constabulary
- Lancashire Care Foundation Trust
- Office of Police Crime Commissioner
- North West Ambulance Service
- Blackpool Teaching Hospital NHS Foundation Trust
- Centre for Early Child Development
- North West National Probation Service

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- Lancashire & Cumbria Community Rehabilitation Company
- Blackpool Safeguarding Children's Board
- Blackpool Safeguarding Adult's Board
- Lancashire Care Foundation NHS Trust (LCFT)
- Local voluntary and community sector
- Providers of services for DAIV

### 1.7 Does the strategy have any existing aims in relation to equality / diversity or community cohesion?

The strategy has no exclusions in relation to any user groups

DAIV affects all victims regardless of their gender, age, race, religion, class, sexual orientation and marital status. Violence can occur within the home but also in the community. Victims and their families may be subject to many different types of violence which may include:

▪ domestic violence- including coercive control	▪ so-called 'honour'-based violence	▪ emotional abuse and manipulation
▪ forced abortion	▪ forced marriage	▪ physical violence
▪ forced prostitution	▪ Financial/economic abuse	▪ sexual exploitation
▪ gang violence	▪ Harassment	▪ stalking
▪ mental and psychological abuse	▪ human trafficking	▪ female genital mutilation
▪ Adolescent to Parent Violence	▪ sexual violence and abuse	

### STEP 2 – CONSIDERING EXISTING INFORMATION AND WHAT THIS TELLS YOU

#### 2.1 Please summarise the main data / research

- The research and data considered has been detailed in the strategy document
- Three consultations have taken place
  - With local DAIV providers
  - With key stakeholders
  - Small group of ex-service users
- Consultation on the draft strategy document took place during July - August 2016. It was felt that the document was well presented and in an attractive format

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<p>and easy to follow</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A self-assessment and preparation of evidence regarding all aspects of service delivery in line with a Single Inspection Framework and a Joint Targeted Area Inspection has been undertaken to support the basis of being inspection ready</li> </ul>
<p><b>2.2 What are the impacts or effects for Key Protected Characteristics?</b></p> <p>The DAIV Strategy demonstrates no differential impact on any specific equality strand. All services within the scope of the strategy are to support all residents of Blackpool</p>
<p><b>2.3 What do you know about how the proposals could affect community cohesion?</b></p> <p>The strategy confirms the DAIV Partnership Board's commitment to:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provide strategic direction</li> <li>▪ Ensure victims and their families in Blackpool experiencing DAIV have access to quality provisions of services appropriate to their needs</li> <li>▪ Reduce the impact of DAIV by using a multi-agency collaborative approach</li> <li>▪ Implement a strategic approach to integrated commissioning to develop a 'One public Service Offer'</li> <li>▪ Intervene, prevent and break the cycle of domestic abuse and interpersonal violence across Blackpool reducing incidents of abuse and repeat victimisation</li> </ul> <p><b>To do this it needs to be recognised that DAIV is everybody's business, from but not limited to, key partners, employers, communities, friends and family</b></p>
<p><b>STEP 3 – ANALYSING THE IMPACT</b></p>
<p><b>3.1 Does the strategy create any additional barriers for any groups or disabled people?</b></p> <p>None have been identified</p>
<p><b>STEP 4 – DEALING WITH ADVERSE OR UNLAWFUL IMPACT</b></p>
<p><b>4.1 What can be done to improve the strategy in order to reduce or remove any adverse impact of effects identified?</b></p> <p>No adverse effects have been identified. Continued dialogue and appropriate consultation events will take place with <b>key stakeholders</b></p>
<p><b>STEP 5 – CONSULTING THOSE AFFECTED FOR THEIR VIEWS</b></p>
<p><b>5.1 What feedback or responses have you received to the findings and possible courses of action?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The DAIV strategy was distributed for consultation with a deadline of August 2016 – the findings have been positive and supportive</li> <li>▪ The self-assessment and preparation has proved productive in becoming inspection ready and in support of the direction of travel of the strategy has helped to identify both strengths and weaknesses in service delivery, which are now being addressed</li> </ul>

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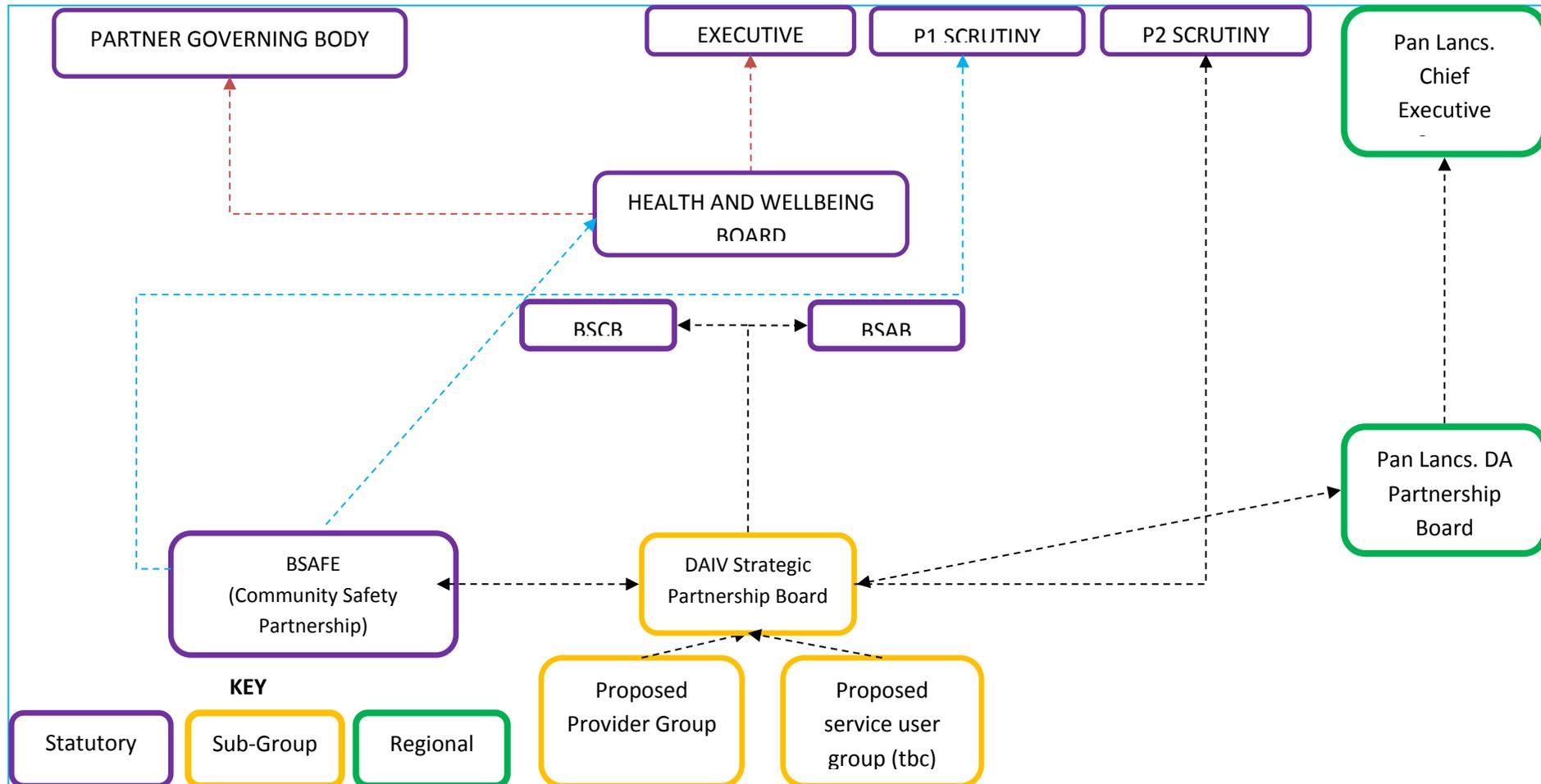
### **STEP 6 – ARRANGEMENTS FOR MONITORING AND REVIEW**

#### **6.1 Outline your arrangements for future monitoring and review**

A review of all elements of the DAIV Strategy will be undertaken annually by the designated Commissioning Manager and members of the DAIV Partnership Board (Please also refer to Section 1.3 above)

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## Appendix Six: Domestic Abuse & Interpersonal Violence (DAIV) Governance Structure



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### Version Control

Date	Reference	Details
July 2016	V1	1 <sup>st</sup> draft pre consultation
August 2016	V2	Draft post consultation
September 2016	V3	Additional amendment / logo inserted
October 2016	V4	Additional amendment / logo inserted
October 2016	V5	Additional amendment / logo inserted – agreement by all partners at the DAIV Partnership Board 13.10.16
November 2016	V6	Final Draft following agreement by partners at BSCB & BSAB Business Management Group 14.11.16

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Completed September 2016

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