



# Domestic Violence & Abuse Awareness

Domestic Violence/ Abuse





# What is Domestic Violence & Abuse?

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# What is Domestic Violence & Abuse?



**Destructive criticism and verbal abuse:** including - shouting; mocking; accusing; name calling; verbally threatening.

**Pressure tactics:** including - sulking; threatening to withhold money, disconnecting the telephone, taking the car away, taking the children away, or reporting you to welfare agencies unless you comply with his demands; threatening or attempting suicide; withholding or pressuring you to use drugs or other substances; lying to your friends and family about you; telling you that you have no choice in any decisions.

**Disrespect:** including - persistently putting you down in front of other people; not listening or responding when you talk; interrupting your telephone calls; taking money from your purse without asking; refusing to help with childcare or housework.

**Breaking trust:** including - lying to you; withholding information from you; being jealous; having other relationships; breaking promises and shared agreements.

**Isolation:** including - monitoring or blocking your telephone calls; telling you where you can and cannot go; preventing you from seeing friends and relatives; shutting you in the house.

**Harassment:** including - following you; checking up on you; not allowing you any privacy (for example, opening your mail), repeatedly checking to see who has telephoned you; embarrassing you in public; accompanying you everywhere you go.

# What is Domestic Violence & Abuse?



**Threats:** including - making angry gestures; using physical size to intimidate; shouting you down; destroying your possessions; breaking things; punching walls; wielding a knife or a gun; threatening to kill or harm you and the children; threatening to kill or harm family pets; threats of suicide

**Sexual violence:** including - using force, threats or intimidation to make you perform sexual acts; having sex with you when you don't want it; forcing you to look at pornographic material; forcing you to have sex with other people; any degrading treatment related to your sexuality or to whether you are lesbian, bisexual or heterosexual.

**Physical violence:** including - punching; slapping; hitting; biting; pinching; kicking; pulling hair out; pushing; shoving; burning; strangling.

**Denial:** including - saying the abuse doesn't happen; saying you caused the abusive behaviour; being publicly gentle and patient; crying and begging for forgiveness; saying it will never happen again.

## Is domestic violence a crime?

Domestic violence can include a number of different behaviours, and there is no single criminal offence of 'domestic violence'.

# 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

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.

**Home Office Definition**

## Women experiencing DV are.....



- 15 times more likely to abuse alcohol
- 9 times more likely to abuse drugs
- 3 times more likely to be diagnosed as depressed or psychotic
- 5 times more likely to attempt suicide
- 3 times more likely to experience gynaecological problems



## DV is a Child Protection Issue

- DV is a factor in 66% of child deaths
- 75% of children on CP plans have DV in their households
- In 50% of DV cases, children are directly abused
- In 90% of cases, children witness the abuse
- Witnessing DV is a recognised form of child abuse
- Living with DV can lead to a range of negative outcomes for children

# DV Statistics



Nationally:

- 1 in 4 women and 1 in 6 men experience DV in their life time
- 2 women murdered each week across the UK
- Domestic violence has a higher rate of repeat victimisation than any other crime. [Home Office, July 2002]
- At least **750,000 children a year** witness domestic violence. (Department of Health, 2002).
- Around 1.2 million women were estimated to have experienced domestic violence in 2011/12 (Women's Aid)
- The National Domestic Violence Helpline (run in partnership with Women's Aid and Refuge) receives on average 150,000 calls per year



# DV Statistics continued...



## Locally:

- 959 offences flagged as domestic were recorded in Merton borough in 201/14.
- 80% of domestic offence victims last year were female.
- Where victim's nationality was given, 60% were British and 10% Polish.
- 81% of those suspected of a domestic offence in 2011 were male. 51% were white European; 25% African Caribbean; 12% Asian; and 3% dark European. In terms of ages, 31% of suspects were in their twenties; 30% in their thirties; and 21% in their forties.
- The suspect was most commonly victim's ex-boyfriend (23%), husband (19%) or boyfriend (17%). Other victim-offender relationships such as son, girlfriend, father, wife or ex-husband were much rarer constituting a maximum of 5% of offenders each.

# Costs of Domestic Violence



- The cost to the criminal justice system is **£1 billion per annum**. (This represents one quarter of the criminal justice budget for violent crime including the cost of homicide to adult women annually of £112 million).
- The cost of physical healthcare treatment resulting from domestic violence, (including hospital, GP, ambulance, prescriptions) is £1,220,247,000, i.e. **3% of total NHS budget**.
- The cost of treating mental illness and distress due to domestic violence is **£176,000,000**.
- The cost to the social services is **£0.25 billion**.
- Housing costs are estimated at **£0.16 billion**.
- The cost of civil legal services due to domestic violence is **£0.3 billion**.
- The cost of domestic homicide is estimated by the Home Office at over one million pounds: a total of **£1, 097, 330 for each death**, or **£112 million per year**.

Information from Women's Aid

# Costs of Domestic Violence to Merton



The average cost of Violence against Women and Girls to Merton £19,102,800

The average cost of Violence against Women and Girls to the Council  
£4,604,651

(All figures are for 2010/11 and cover ages 16 to 59 are from the national tool for estimation of Violence against Women and Girls this does not cover men and 25% of our clients are men)

# The Barriers



- Victims find it hard to report or tell anyone. The average victim is assaulted 35 times before reporting the abuse to anyone.
- Language
- Culture (in some countries you do not go to “authorities”)
- Shame that the abuse is happening
- Trying to keep the family together
- Faith
- Travelling Community
- Children
- Shame
- Financial dependency
- On average, it takes 7 attempts to leave the relationship

## Effects of DV on Victims



- Depression
- Lack of self-esteem / 'I deserved it'
- Feeling of helplessness
- Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)
- Alcohol & drug misuse
- Mental health problems
- Increased risk of suicide
- Friends, family, children may not be supportive, or don't understand why she doesn't leave
- Victim might fear retribution from perpetrator
- Aggression and avoidance are coping mechanisms

# The Risks



It is very important to carry our risk assessments on all Domestic Violence cases. In Merton the DASH risk assessment is used.

- The Victim isolated from family/friends. The abuser(s) try to stop the victim from seeing friends/family/doctor or others
- The victim maybe feeling depressed or having suicidal thoughts
- Drugs and Alcohol
- Weapons objects to hurt the victim
- Pregnancy or had a baby in the last 18 months
- Stalking and Harassment
- Cultural issues
- The abuse is happening more often or getting worse
- Strangulation/choking/suffocate/drowning

## The Risks continued...



- The partner controls everything you do and/or are they excessively jealous?
- (In terms of relationships, who the victim sees, being 'policed at home', telling the victim what to wear for example. Consider 'honour'-based violence and specify behaviour)
- Things said that are of a sexual nature that make the victim feel bad or that physically hurt victim or someone else
- Threats to the victim or who is the victim afraid of? (Consider extended family if HBV.)
- Mistreatment of an animal or the family pet
- Financial issues
- The partner has Criminal convictions for violence

# What can you do?....



- Ask the question.... “are you experiencing domestic violence? How is the relationship?”
- Active listening with the person in front of you or on the phone
- Non judgemental – do not judge the situation
- Don’t ignore the person in front of you or on the phone - What ever is happening could seriously harm that person!
- Do not Collude with perpetrator (where agencies have to see both parties)
- Believe the person in front of you or on the phone
- Consider High risk factors: Pregnancy, Women murdered at point of leaving or shortly after.
- Talk with other agencies to get advice if you don’t have the answers.



# Safety Planning



Safety planning is critical to do with a victim of Domestic Violence.

Some of the planning options is:

- Make sure their mobile phone is always charges
- Keep important documents safe
- Have an exit plan to get out of the house quickly
- Inform someone what is happening rather than keep it to yourself.
- Tell the children's school what is happening and who should pick the children up from school
- Keep a log/ diary but keep it in a safe place.
- Refer the case to a Domestic Violence worker or IDVA

# Just for thinking..... Put yourself in their shoes!



You have 15 minutes to leave your house as you are going in to refuge.

You will never go back as it is not safe to do so and what you take is all you have.

What would you take?

What is important?

What would you take for the children?

What happens to the pets?

You now have a little insight to the feelings a victim would have when fleeing.

Would you flee?

# Services Available



- Met Police – Community Safety Unit 020 8649 3170
- Merton Refuge
- One Stop Shop – Morden Baptist Church, Monday's 9.30 – 12.00
- Non Molestation Orders
- Victim Support Merton IDVA – Independent Domestic Violence Advisors – 020 7801 1777
- National Domestic Violence Helpline (including refuge) - 0808 2000 247
- Helping Hand Project - <http://www.jigsaw4u.org.uk>, 07908861814
- Men's Advice Line (for male victims) – 0808 801 0327



# What is VAWG?

Domestic Violence/ Abuse



# What is VAWG?



Violence against Women and Girls is the governments overarching strategy to tackle the below forms of violence.

Within Merton this will include male victims of violence.

- Child sexual exploitation.
- Domestic violence and abuse.
- Female genital mutilation.
- Forced marriage.
- Violence committed in the name of “honour”.
- Prostitution.
- Sexual exploitation.
- Sexual harassment.
- Sexual violence, including rape.
- Stalking.
- Trafficking.

# What is VAWG?



Type of VAWG	Definition	Source
<p><b>Child sexual exploitation</b></p>	<p>Sexual exploitation of children and young people under 18 involves exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where young people (or a third person or persons) receive ‘something’ (e.g. food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) as a result of them performing, and/or another or others performing on them, sexual activities.</p> <p>Child sexual exploitation can occur through the use of technology without the child’s immediate recognition; for example being persuaded to post sexual images on the Internet/mobile phones without immediate payment or gain. In all cases, those exploiting the child/young person have power over them by virtue of their age, gender, intellect, physical strength and/or economic or other resources. Violence, coercion and intimidation are common, involvement in exploitative relationships being characterised in the main by the child or young person’s limited availability of choice resulting from their social/economic and/or emotional vulnerability.</p>	<p>Department for Education (2009)</p>
<p><b>Domestic violence and abuse</b></p>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• psychological</li> <li>• physical</li> <li>• sexual</li> <li>• financial</li> <li>• emotional</li> </ul> <p>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.</p>	<p>Home Office (2013)</p>

## Domestic Violence/ Abuse



# What is VAWG?



Type of VAWG	Definition	Source
Female Genital Mutilation	Involves the complete or partial removal or alteration of external genitalia for non-medical reasons. It is mostly carried out on young girls at some time between infancy and the age of 15. Unlike male circumcision, which is legal in many countries, it is now illegal across much of the globe, and its extensive harmful health consequences are widely recognised.	MOPAC (2013)
<b>Forced marriage</b>	A marriage conducted without valid consent of one or both parties, where duress is a factor.	MOPAC (2013)
<b>Violence committed in the name of "honour"</b>	Violence committed to protect or defend the 'honour' of a family and/or community. Women, especially young women, are the most common targets, often where they have acted outside community boundaries of perceived acceptable feminine/sexual behaviour. In extreme cases, the woman may be killed.	MOPAC (2013)
<b>Prostitution</b>	Women and girls are forced, coerced or deceived to enter into prostitution and/or to keep them there.	MOPAC (2013)
<b>Sexual exploitation</b>	Involves exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where someone receives 'something' (e.g. food, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, protection money) as a result of them performing, and/or another or others performing on them, sexual activities. Violence, coercion and intimidation are common, involvement in exploitative relationships being characterised in the main by the person's limited availability of choice resulting from their social/economic and/or emotional vulnerability. Girls involved in or connected to gangs are at risk of sexual exploitation by gang members.	MOPAC (2013)

# What is VAWG?



Type of VAWG	Definition	Source
<b>Sexual harassment</b>	Unwanted verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature. It can take place anywhere, including the workplace, schools, streets, public transport and social situations. It includes flashing, obscene and threatening calls, and online harassment.	MOPAC (2013)
<b>Sexual violence, including rape</b>	Sexual contact without the consent of the woman/girl. Perpetrators range from total strangers to relatives and intimate partners, but most are known in some way. It can happen anywhere – in the family/household, workplace, public spaces, social settings, during war/conflict situations.	MOPAC (2013)
<b>Stalking</b>	Repeated (i.e. on at least two occasions) harassment causing fear, alarm or distress. It can include threatening phone calls, texts or letters; damaging property; spying on and following the victim.	MOPAC (2013)
<b>Trafficking</b>	Involves the recruitment, transportation and exploitation of women and children for the purposes of prostitution and domestic servitude across international borders and within countries ('internal trafficking').	MOPAC (2013)





# What is MARAC? What does MARAC stand for?

Domestic Violence/ Abuse



# What is MARAC?



- Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference
- National initiative backed by the Home Office
- Meets every 3 weeks to discuss the highest risk DV cases
- Multi-agency information sharing
- Aim is to reduce the risk of serious harm or death for the victim, and increase the safety, health, and well-being of the victims and their children
- Agencies refer cases determined as high risk based on the CAADA DASH Risk Assessment
- The questions on the form reflect risk indicators identified from analysis of DV homicides

# DASH Risk Assessment



The introduction of the new Domestic Abuse, Stalking and Honour Based Violence (DASH 2009) Risk Identification, Assessment and Management Model means that for the first time all police services and a large number of partner agencies across the UK will be using a common checklist for identifying and assessing risk, which will save lives. ACPO Council accredited the DASH (2009) Model to be implemented across all police services in the UK from March 2009.

## WHO DEVELOPED THE DASH?

- The DASH (2009) Model has been developed by Laura Richards, BSc, MSc, FRSA on behalf of the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) and in partnership with Coordinated Action Against Domestic Abuse (CAADA).

## WHO CAN USE THE DASH RISK MODEL?

- The DASH is for all professionals working with victims of domestic abuse, stalking and harassment and honour based violence.
- In England and Wales, the police service will use the ACPO DASH and partner agencies the CAADA DASH.
- There is also a risk checklist for victims of domestic abuse, stalking and honour based violence. This is called the [Victim-DASH](#) (V-DASH 2010).
- There are also further questions on stalking called the [Stalking-DASH](#) (S-DASH, 2009) Risk Identification Checklist. This again has been adapted for victims to use, [Victim Stalking-DASH](#). (VS-DASH 2009).

# 15 HIGH RISK FACTORS OF SERIOUS HARM AND HOMICIDE IN DOMESTIC ABUSE (DA) CASES



1. **Victim's perception of risk of harm:** victims of domestic abuse often tend to underestimate their risk of harm from perpetrators of domestic violence. However, if they say they fear further harm to themselves, their child(ren) or someone else this should be taken seriously when assessing future risk of harm.
2. **Separation (child contact):** victims who attempt to end a violent relationship are strongly linked to intimate partner homicide. Many incidents happen as a result of child contact or disputes over custody.
3. **Pregnancy/new birth (Under 18 months old):** domestic abuse can start or get worse in pregnancy. Victims who are assaulted whilst pregnant, when they have recently given birth or who have young children should be considered as high risk. This is in terms of future harm to them and to the unborn/young child.
4. **Escalation:** repeat victimisation and escalation must be identified. DA victims are more likely to become repeat victims than any other type of crime; as violence is repeated it gets more serious.
5. **Community Issues/Isolation:** needs may differ amongst ethnic minority victims, newly arrived communities, asylum seekers, older people, people with disabilities, as well as travelling or gay, lesbian, bisexual or transgender people. This might be in terms of perceived racism, language, culture, insecure immigration status and/or accessing relevant support services. Be aware of forced marriage and honour based violence whereby family/community try to restore their mistaken sense of honour and respect. Victims may be particularly isolated and/or vulnerable. Take their concerns seriously.
6. **Stalking:** Persistent and consistent calling, texting, sending letters, following. DA stalkers are the most dangerous. Stalking and physical assault, are significantly associated with murder and attempted murder. This is not just about physical violence but coercive control and jealous surveillance. Consider the perpetrator's behaviour and whether victim believes it is being done to deliberately intimidate.
7. **Sexual Assault:** those who are sexually assaulted are subjected to more serious injury. Those who report a domestic sexual assault tend to have a history of domestic abuse whether or not it has been reported previously. Many domestic sexual offenders are high risk and potentially dangerous offenders. Be aware of the link between domestic and stranger rape.
8. **Strangulation(choking/suffocation/drowning):** Escalating violence, including the use of weapons and attempts at strangulation must be recorded when identifying and assessing risk. This includes all attempts at blocking someone's airway.
9. **Credible Threats to kill:** A credible threat of violent death can very effectively control people and some may carry out this threat.

# 15 HIGH RISK FACTORS OF SERIOUS HARM AND HOMICIDE IN DOMESTIC ABUSE (DA) CASES continued....



10. **Use of Weapons:** Abusers who have used a weapon, or have threatened to use a weapon, are at increased risk of violent recidivism.
11. **Controlling and/or Excessive Jealous Behaviour:** Complete control of the victim's activities and extreme jealousy are associated with serious violence and homicide. Consider honour based violence – the victim may not have the freedom of choice. Examples may include fear of or actual forced marriage, controlling sexual activity, DA, child abuse, rape, kidnapping, false imprisonment, threats to kill, assault, harassment, forced abortion. The perpetrator may well try and control professionals as well.
12. **Child Abuse:** Evidence shows that both DA and child abuse can occur in the same family. Child abuse can act as an indicator of DA in the family and vice versa - please note if the child(ren) witness or hear the abuse.
13. **Animal/Pets Abuse:** there is a link between cruelty to animals, child abuse and DA. The use or threat of abuse against pets is often used to control others in the family. Abuse of animals may also indicate a risk of future harm.
14. **Alcohol/Drugs/Mental Health:** the abuser's use of drugs and alcohol are not the cause of the abuse, as with all violent crime they might be a risk of further harm. Physical and mental ill health does appear to increase the risk of DA.
15. **Suicide-Homicide:** Threats from an offender to commit suicide have been highlighted as a factor in domestic homicide. A person who is suicidal should also be considered homicidal.  
For training enquiries in the use of the DASH Risk Model, contact [laura@laurarichards.co.uk](mailto:laura@laurarichards.co.uk) or go to [www.dashriskchecklist.co.uk](http://www.dashriskchecklist.co.uk)

# DASH Risk Assessment



Please explain that the purpose of asking these questions is for the safety and protection of the individual concerned. Tick the box if the factor is present. Please use the comment box at the end of the form to expand on any answer. It is assumed that your main source of information is the victim. If this is not the case please indicate in the right hand column	Yes (tick)	No	Don't Know	State source of info if not the victim e.g. police officer
1. Has the current incident resulted in injury? (Please state what and whether this is the first injury.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2. Are you very frightened? Comment:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3. What are you afraid of? Is it further injury or violence? (Please give an indication of what you think (name of abuser(s)...) might do and to whom, including children). Comment:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4. Do you feel isolated from family/friends i.e. does (name of abuser(s) ..... ) try to stop you from seeing friends/family/doctor or others? Comment:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5. Are you feeling depressed or having suicidal thoughts?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6. Have you separated or tried to separate from (name of abuser(s)....) within the past year?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7. Is there conflict over child contact? N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8. Does (.....) constantly text, call, contact, follow, stalk or harass you? (Please expand to identify what and whether you believe that this is done deliberately to intimidate you? Consider the context and behaviour of what is being done.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9. Are you pregnant or have you recently had a baby (within the last 18 months)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10. Is the abuse happening more often?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11. Is the abuse getting worse?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12. Does (.....) try to control everything you do and/or are they excessively jealous? (In terms of relationships, who you see, being 'policed at home', telling you what to wear for example. Consider 'honour'-based violence and specify behaviour.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

# DASH Risk Assessment



Tick box if factor is present. Please use the comment box at the end of the form to expand on any answer.	Yes (tick)	No	Don't Know	State source of info if not the victim
13. Has (.....) ever used weapons or objects to hurt you?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
14. Has (.....) ever threatened to kill you or someone else and you believed them? (If yes, tick who.) You <input type="checkbox"/> Children <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15. Has (.....) ever attempted to strangle/choke/suffocate/drown you?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
16. Does (.....) do or say things of a sexual nature that make you feel bad or that physically hurt you or someone else? (If someone else, specify who.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
17. Is there any other person who has threatened you or who you are afraid of? (If yes, please specify whom and why. Consider extended family if HBV.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
18. Do you know if (.....) has hurt anyone else? (Please specify whom including the children, siblings or elderly relatives. Consider HBV.) Children <input type="checkbox"/> Another family member <input type="checkbox"/> Someone from a previous relationship <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
19. Has (.....) ever mistreated an animal or the family pet?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
20. Are there any financial issues? For example, are you dependent on (.....) for money/have they recently lost their job/other financial issues?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
21. Has (.....) had problems in the past year with drugs (prescription or other), alcohol or mental health leading to problems in leading a normal life? (If yes, please specify which and give relevant details if known.) Drugs <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol <input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
22. Has (.....) ever threatened or attempted suicide?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
23. Has (.....) ever broken bail/an injunction and/or formal agreement for when they can see you and/or the children? (You may wish to consider this in relation to an ex-partner of the perpetrator if relevant.) Bail conditions <input type="checkbox"/> Non Molestation/Occupation Order <input type="checkbox"/> Child Contact arrangements <input type="checkbox"/> Forced Marriage Protection Order <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
24. Do you know if (.....) has ever been in trouble with the police or has a criminal history? (If yes, please specify.) DV <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual violence <input type="checkbox"/> Other violence <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Total 'yes' responses				

# MARAC referral Form

co-ordinated action against domestic abuse



## MARAC referral form

MARAC referrals should be sent by **secure email or other secure method** to **mertonmarac@merton.gov.uk.cjsm.net** or **zoe.pullman@merton.gov.uk.cjsm.net**

Referring agency					
Contact name(s)					
Telephone / Email					
Date					
Victim name				Victim DOB	
Address				Diversity Data (if known) B&ME <input type="checkbox"/> Disabled <input type="checkbox"/> LGBT <input type="checkbox"/> Gender <input type="checkbox"/>	
Telephone number		Is this number safe to call?		Y / N	
Please insert any relevant contact information e.g. times to call				N/A	
Perpetrator(s) name			Perpetrator(s) DOB		
Perpetrator(s) address			Relationship to victim		
Children (please add extra rows if necessary)	DOB	Relationship to victim	Relationship to perpetrator	Address	School (If known)





# MARAC referral Form



## Reason for Referral / Additional Information

Professional judgement		Visible high risk (14 ticks or more on CAADA - DASH RIC)	
Potential escalation (3 or more incidents reported to the Police in the past 12 months)		MARAC repeat (further incident identified within twelve months from the date of the last referral)	
If Yes, please provide the date listed / case number (if known)			
Is the victim aware of MARAC referral?		If no, why not?	
Has consent been given?			
Who is the victim afraid of? (to include all potential threats, and not just primary perpetrator)			
Who does the victim believe it safe to talk to?			
Who does the victim believe it not safe to talk to?			
Has the victim been referred to any other MARAC previously?		If yes where / when?	

# Domestic Homicide Review



Domestic homicide reviews should be carried out to make sure lessons are learned when a person has been killed as a result of domestic violence (domestic homicide).

In order for these lessons to be learned as widely and thoroughly as possible, professionals need to understand fully what happened in each homicide, and most importantly, to identify what needs to change in order to reduce the risk of such tragedies happening in the future

The Homicide reviews became STATUTORY this year under law in Section 9(3) of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act (2004).

There is a guidance document from the Home Office that Community Safety partnerships have to follow when conducting a review. The findings are then published on a public website and logged with the Home Office.

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/crime/DHR-guidance>



Any Questions, Comments or thoughts?



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