



Family Services

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1. Report Overview

This report provides an overview of four distinct areas of delivery that sit under the umbrella of Family Services and cross into community safety, these are:

- Supporting Families Programme (formerly Troubled Families Programme)
- Youth Offending & Reducing Re-Offending
- Child Exploitation, Serious Youth & Adult Violence
- Domestic Abuse and Violence Against Women & Girls

The report provides the Community Safety Partnership Board Chair with a summary background to each area of delivery setting out key aims and objectives and the progress being made against these. The report will highlight national initiatives, local innovation and current/future challenges to delivery.

2. Supporting Families Programme (formerly Troubled Families Programme)

Phase 1 of the Troubled Families Programme (TFP) was launched in 2012 with the aim of achieving ‘turnaround’ in the lives of 120,000 families identified as meeting two or more ‘problem’ domains set out in the table below. A keyworker approach was prescribed to ‘grip’ whole family problems and coordinate agency involvement. Phase 2 was backed by an additional £900m of central government investment to expand on Phase 1 and achieve ‘significant and sustained’ progress for 400,000 families with multiple/high cost problems across England. The attachment criteria/headline problems were expanded by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) with an additional requirement to demonstrate ‘significant and sustained progress’ over a minimum six months.

In 2020/21 Phase 2 was extended to allow time for a transition to a new operating framework, this was further extended into 2021/22 as services had been significantly disrupted by the Covid-19 pandemic. The operating model was renamed the Supporting Families Programme (SFP), in Barnet the service is named Families First. The table below sets out the criteria, attachments and payment by results (PbR) achieved

Table. 1

PHASE	PERIOD & ATTACHMENT CRITERIA	LBB ALLOCATION & PBR
PHASE 1	2012 – 2015	705
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> children who are out of school children involved in crime and/or anti-social behaviour parents who are out of work 	100%
PHASE 2	2015 – 2020	2,592
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parents and children involved in crime and anti-social behaviour Children who have not been attending school regularly Children who need help, including those in the early years Adults out of work or at risk of financial exclusion and young people at risk of worklessness Families affected by domestic violence and abuse Parents and children with a range of health problems 	100%
EXTENDED PHASE 2	2020 - 2021	372
		100%
INTERIM PHASE	2021 - 2022	370
		Q1 31%

The developing SFP framework renews focus on the importance of bringing services together around families to deliver whole family interventions earlier. The future of the SFP intends to revise the national outcomes framework and plan, support data transformation, networking and practice learning across areas in partnership with the Early Intervention Foundation; funding beyond March 2022 has not yet been confirmed. In previous years, Service Transformation Grant (STG) funding has been aimed at embedding whole family/system working & reducing demand for reactive services.

Barnet has used the STG to fund integrated working across the partnership through seconded posts from Probation (Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour), Education Welfare (School attendance), Job Centre Plus & Welfare Advisors (Adults out of work), RISE Mutual domestic abuse services for victims/perpetrators and child to parent violence (Family Violence), Change Grow Live, Substance Misuse and Health Services (Health). The Probation secondee is no longer in post due to the impact of national probation service reorganisation; a Housing secondee post has also now been created to support prevent homelessness. The secondees are linked to services delivering support to families, attending the multi-agency Early Help Panel and 0-19 Early Help Locality Advisory Boards to support information sharing, interventions and service planning. The secondees further deliver training and provide specialist advice and consultation sessions with the children's workforce. This approach is supporting cultural change in the way agencies work together and aims to create a sustainable partnership model for future delivery.

3. Youth Offending & Reducing Re-Offending

Barnet Youth Offending Services is integrated with Early Help and Children's Social Care delivery. Early Help lead on Out of Court Disposal (OOC) delivery and statutory youth offending order's are managed within the Youth Offending Service. The team benefits from co-located/integrated multi-agency support including police, school nursing, probation, speech & language therapists, forensic psychologist and educational psychologists, substance misuse and sexual health services. Barnet's Youth Justice Plan 2021 – 2023 has been developed by the YOT Management Board, which is a statutory multi-agency Board that meets quarterly to oversee the implementation of the Plan and the effectiveness of YOT services. The YJ Plan is here:

https://www.barnet.gov.uk/sites/default/files/022345_youth_justice_plan_2021_web.pdf

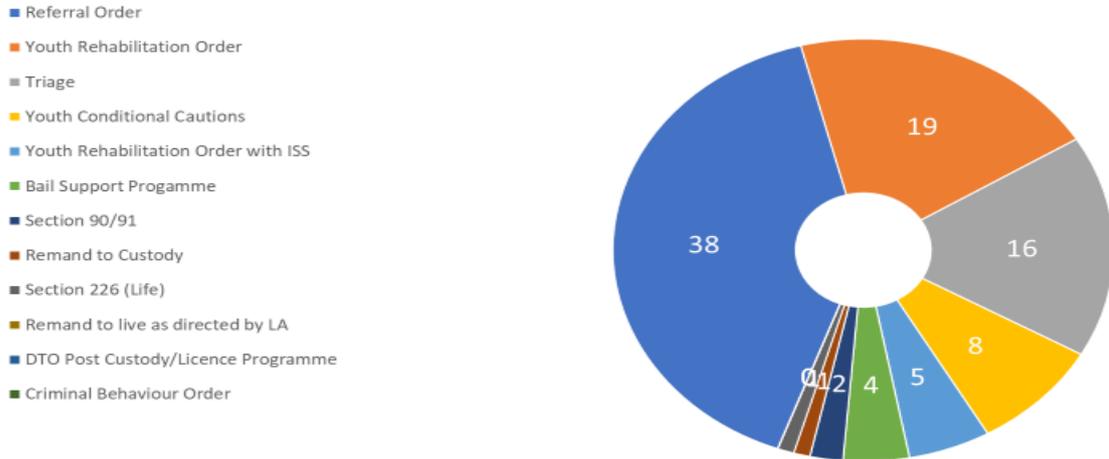
The 2021-23 YJ Plan sets out the achievements of the service over the past two years and the ambition of the multi-agency partnership in driving 8 key priority areas over the coming two years, which are:

- **Strategic and Operational Multi-Agency Leadership**
- **Keeping Children and & Young People at the Centre**
- **Tackling disproportionality in the Criminal Justice System**
- **Prevention and Diversion**
- **Reducing Re-Offending**
- **Protecting the Public**
- **Recognising and Responding to Child Exploitation and Serious Youth Violence**
- **Resettlement and Transitional Safeguarding**

3.1 Young people in the Youth Offending System

Fig.1

- At June 2021, a total of 90 young people were receiving youth offending interventions representing 0.09% of the child population living in Barnet
- 74 were open to the Youth Offending Team
- 16 were open to 0-19 Early Help Services receiving Triage Interventions



As Triage, Referral Orders, Youth Rehabilitation Orders & Youth Conditional cautions account for over 80% of interventions. Covid-19 has created some delay in processing offences and as the backlog clears there has been a slight increase in the volume of young people allocated for Out-of-Court Disposal interventions and community sentences over the period March–May 2021.

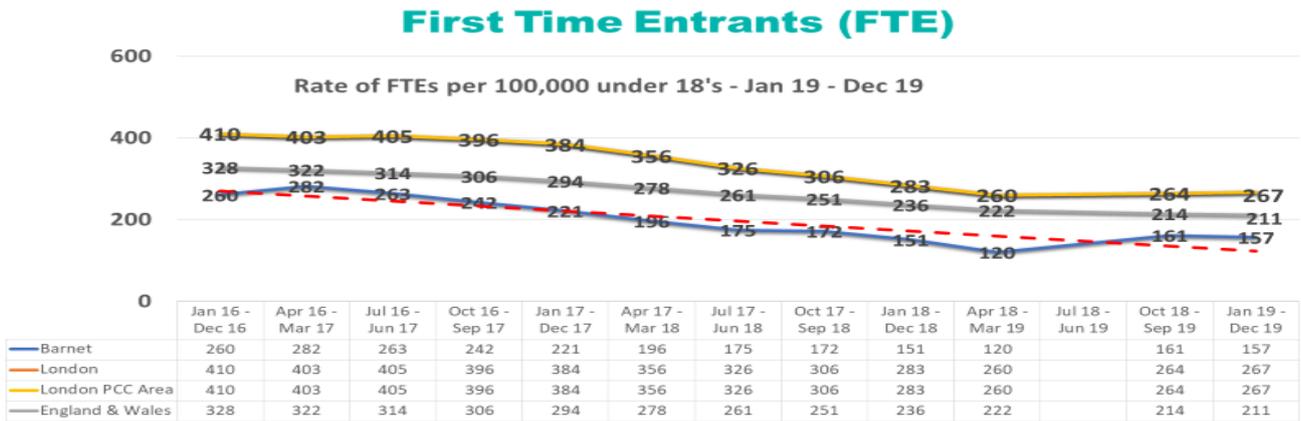
3.2 Out of Court Disposals (OCD's)

There are a number of effective diversion and prevention schemes including Community Resolution and Operation Turning Point alongside Barnet's 0-19 Early Help Service which receives referrals via a well-established OCD Panel. Barnet delivers effective OCD's, practice is regularly scrutinised by the Northwest London Basic Command Unit Metropolitan Police Scrutiny Panel attended by senior representatives from MOPAC, Youth Justice Board, HM Court & Tribunal Service and Crown Prosecution Service, where the quality of joint-decision making at Barnet's OCD Panel has been found to be sound with good evidence of agency attendance, recording of decisions and plans set out for young people. Barnet's OCD processes and standards have been recognised as good practice and have been shared with the Youth Justice Board for wider dissemination via the YJB Resources Hub.

3.3 First Time Entrants (FTE)

Barnet has maintained lower volume of First Time Entrants into the Youth Justice system than statistical neighbours, London and the rest of England for a sustained period, this is set out in Fig 2. The effectiveness of OOC interventions supports this positive trend.

Fig 2.



Youth Justice Board (YJB) data for FTE (taken from PNC) shows a 39% reduction falling from 260>157 over the period Jan to Dec 2016 to Jan to Dec 2019.

Barnet’s FTEs per 100,000 rates continues to outperform London (PCC area), YOT statistical neighbours and National (England and Wales) rates.

Nationally., the number of FTEs (aged 10-17) has fallen by 84% when compared with year ending December 2009. Children accounted for 11% of all FTEs to the criminal justice system in the year ending December 2019, compared to 26% in the year ending December 2009.

The proportion of FTE’s receiving a caution has fallen from 89% > 54% in the last 10 years which reflects changes to Out of Court Disposal approaches for 10 – 17-year-olds



Young people open to the Youth Offending Team are more likely to have committed offences of violence against the person (inc. knife possession), robbery, drug possession & supply and theft offences which has a direct correlation to group offending and criminal exploitation. They are also more likely to have adverse childhood experiences (ACE’s) including exposure to domestic abuse, parental offending/substance misuse and mental health needs and structural inequalities. Family Services investment in early help services, including mental health services and the aligned multi-agency Strategies for 0-19 Early Help, Vulnerable Adolescents and Youth Justice aim to identify and intervene early with those at the greatest risk of entry into the criminal justice system to minimize the risk of problems escalating.

3.4 Reducing Reoffending

The binary reoffending rate is calculated as the percentage of offenders with a proven re-offence in the reporting period (12 months). The national data is set out in Fig 3.

Fig 3.

Barnet Youth Reoffending Rates

- National Youth Justice binary rate data (2008–2019) suggests 37.8% of young people who offend go on to commit a proven further offence within 12-months.
- In Barnet the binary rate is 32%
- The national data suggests that the average number of reoffences per offender is 3.91
- In Barnet the rate of reoffending per young person decreased (2.59 >1.06) owing to a small number of young people committing a high number of reoffences



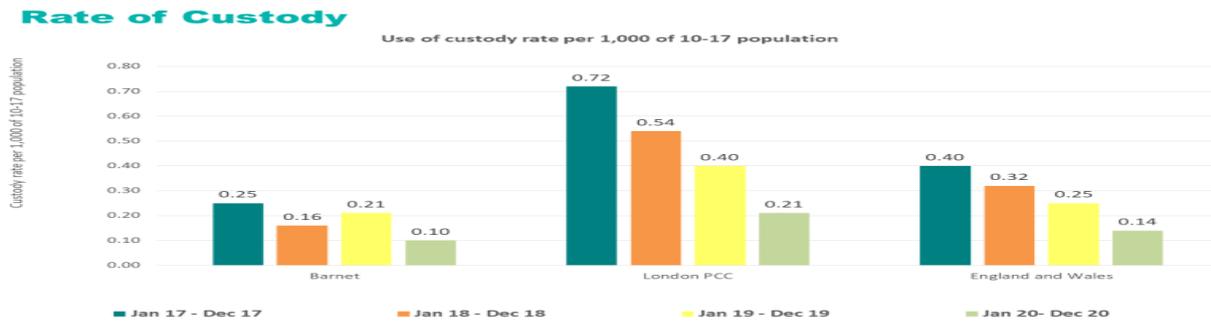
Barnet has lower rates of reoffending the rest of London and England. Multi-Agency Planning Panel contributes to recidivism by identifying additional needs and barriers to engagement, this enables coordinated approaches from the multi-professional system. Enforcement strategies such as warning letters, the use of Child Planning Review Meetings (CPRM) and Compliance Panel Meetings are held with parents/carers when young people fail to attend appointments which encourages engagement and desistance.

The YOS engage young people in a range of activities aimed at building resilience, these have included residential (pre-pandemic), reparation activities in community projects i.e. Flower Bank the Clitterhouse Farm Project and have co-produced materials with young people for other young people, an example of this can be seen here: [The YOT Experience - Barnet Youth Offending Team - YouTube](#). Young people and their parents have shared feedback and./or participated in statutory YOT Management Board meetings.

The YOS use Restorative Justice (RJ) approaches, including RJ Conferences with victims of crime, these are a powerful way of empowering victims to explain the personal impact of offending and for young people to acknowledge their experience, take responsibility and make amends.

3.5 Custody

Fig 4.

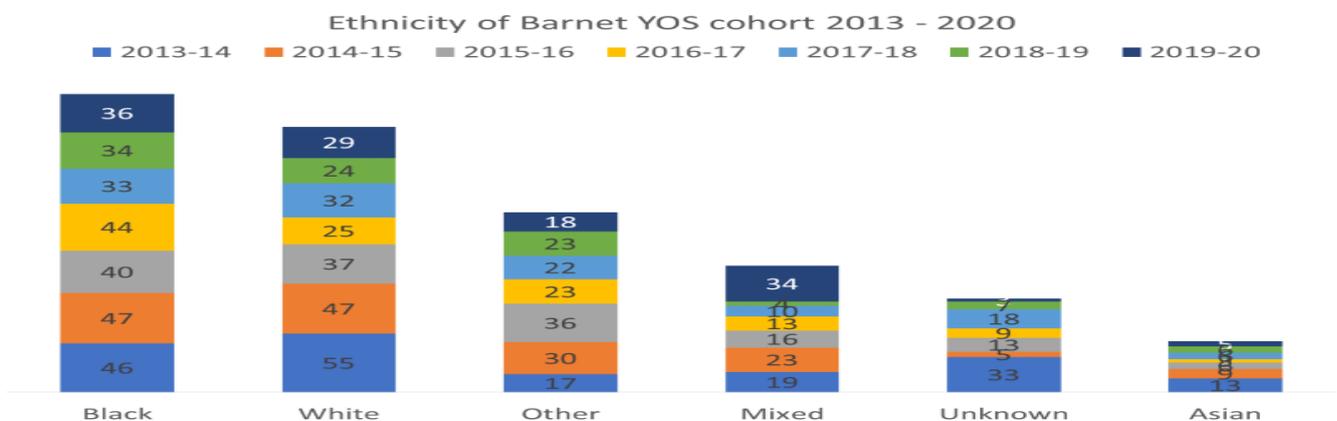


YJB data for young people in custody has decreased marginally from 0.21 > 0.10 for the period Jan 2019 - Dec 2020
Barnet's Custody rate continues to be lower than the London PCC Area and National levels for England and Wales

Barnet YOS undertakes comprehensive risk and vulnerability assessments and has stringent Intensive Supervision & Surveillance (ISS) Bail Support Packages and strong partnership working which has created confidence in the Court in handing down community sentences as alternatives to Custody. Fig 4 above shows that Barnet is consistently lower than London and the rest of England. The YOS continue to utilise the Resettlement and Transition work with Her Majesty's Prison & Probation Service (HMPPS Youth Custody Service) and attendance at the local Resettlement and After Care Panel (RAAP) is helping to ensure all young people leaving custody have a smooth transition to the community at the end of a custodial sentence. The London Accommodation Pathfinder (LAP), led by London Borough of Camden, is developing new provision as an alternative to custody for London children, the first new provision will be launched in Barnet by the end of 2021, it will have 5 beds for young people aged 16/17 years, the accommodation aims to reduce the over-representation of Black young people in the secure estate so will be prioritized for this group. The LAP is a Youth Justice Board Pathfinder with national importance as it is expected to inform new practice across England

3.6 Disproportionality

Fig 5



The ethnicity data for Barnet YOS demonstrates a significant rise in young people from mixed ethnicities. Whilst the volume of young people of a Black ethnicity has fallen over the past six years its has not fallen as significantly as the volume of young people from a white ethnicity
 There is work taking place across London to tackle the disproportionality of racially minoritized young people in the criminal justice system, locally work to reduce exclusions of Black children from education is underway

3.7 Integrated Offender Management and the Reducing Reoffending

Integrated Offender Management (IOM) and the Reducing Reoffending portfolio transferred to Family Services in May 2021. The London IOM framework was updated in January 2021 with the aim of:

- ✚ Reducing the disproportionately high level of reoffending committed by the most persistent offenders and so reduce the impact on victims and communities;
- ✚ Promoting a consistent focus across London on persistent, violent offenders;
- ✚ Maintaining a focus on priority acquisitive offences;
- ✚ Demonstrating the impact and effectiveness of this work and generate an evidence base for what works in this area. reducing reoffending.

The IOM delivery approach is locally informed and bespoke to offender management needs. The transfer of the IOM/Reducing Reoffending portfolio improves alignment with Youth Justice provision supporting youth to adult transitions and a seamless interface with Serious Youth and Adult Violence.

The IOM Panel manages referrals to the service and is comprised of police, probation, drug and alcohol services, regeneration and skills & employment officer, housing and mental health services; it meets monthly. Information sharing agreements are in place and a secure cloud based inter-agency information sharing platform has been introduced (ECINS) which allows for rapid information sharing and collaborative case management.

The Barnet Reducing Offending Delivery Action Plan (BRODAP 2018-2022) oversees the implementation and progress of IOM and sits under the Barnet Reducing Offending Strategy and reports to the Reducing Reoffending Delivery Group which reports to the Community Safety Partnership Board.

The BRODAP has 6 strategic priority themes set out below:

- **Staffing and co-location** – Re-establishment of multi-agency colocation of IOM officers, including police and probation – **complete**
- **Partnership Information Sharing** - Seamless information sharing between the different agencies in IOM to support the identification of offenders, assessment of criminogenic needs, and to coordinate an effective inter-agency intervention plan - **complete**
- **Cohort selection process** - Use of a secure, multi-agency information sharing platform at the IOM panel meetings to record the sharing of information, assessment of risk, and plan of actions. (ECINS is recommended as the solution for this requirement - **complete**
- **Re-establishment of Resettlement Referral Pathways** - Including accommodation. Employment training and education, mental health, physical health, substance misuse and social needs. – **on target**
- **Development of KPI's** - To provide a clear picture of the activity of the IOM, the effectiveness of the referral pathways, and the impact the programme is having on reducing reoffending – **on target**
- **Adoption of updated IOM OP Model, Terms of Reference** - To underpin a shared approach to IOM across all the Barnet Safer Communities Partnership agencies – **on target**

Quarterly reports for reducing reoffending are provided to the Community Safety Partnership Board.

4. Child Exploitation, Serious Youth & Adult Violence

Barnet has a well-established delivery framework aimed at tackling child sexual and criminal exploitation and serious youth violence. Barnet's Vulnerable Adolescents Strategy 2020 – 2022 sets out 7 strategic priorities for the multi-agency partnership:

- ❖ Multi-Agency Leadership
- ❖ Engaging Children & Young People
- ❖ Tackling Disproportionality
- ❖ Predict & Prevent
- ❖ Identify and Intervene
- ❖ Disrupting and Stopping perpetrators
- ❖ Transitional Safeguarding

The VA Strategy and action plan are developed and monitored quarterly by the Vulnerable Adolescents Community Partnership (VACP) statutory partners, key stakeholders and voluntary sector providers. A report on progress against the strategy is provided to Barnet Safeguarding Children Partnership Performance & Quality Assurance sub-group. The strategy and Vulnerable Adolescents Report (2018 – 2020) report can be found here

<https://thebarnetscp.org.uk/bscp/professionals/vulnerable-adolescents>.

Barnet has successfully bid for multiple grants in partnership with voluntary sector providers which has enabled innovation, preventative and targeted delivery approaches.

- **Home Office – Trusted Relationships Project (2018 – 2022)** LB Barnet in partnership with Art Against Knives, Growing Against Violence & MAC-UK. Preventative school based educational programme focused on knife crime, grooming, social media, exploitation alongside community place-based nail bars and music labs.
- **Youth Endowment Fund – Sibling Mentoring Fund (2019 – 2021)** LB Barnet in partnership with St Christopher's, focused on preventative and diversionary mentoring for younger siblings of adolescents involved in, or at risk of being involved in the criminal justice system
- **MOPAC Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) – Parent Champions (September 2020 – March 2021)** LB Barnet in partnership with Young Barnet Foundation and Khulisa. A short term programme to engage parents from racially minoritized communities caring for children at risk of exploitation, gangs and serious youth violence to become parent champions and deliver parenting training and/or take on advocacy and parent representation roles in strategic forums. Almost 100 parents from the west of the borough were reached during the six-month period engaging in on-line and community-based events, 16 have agreed to undertake the Empowering Parents Empowering Communities parenting training being delivered via 0-19 Early Help Services
- **MOPAC Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) – Reducing Exclusions (2019 – 2022)**, LB Barnet 0-19 Service have recruited detached youth workers to build trusted relationships and support young people to remain in education where there is a risk of exclusion.
- **MOPAC Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) – Pupil Referral Unit (PRU) Mentoring Project (2020 – 2022)**, Saracens are providing mentoring support to young people attending the PRU to reduce the risk of exploitation by criminal gangs.

Children’s Social Care Services developed the REACH Team in 2017. REACH is a statutory social work team that is supported by dedicated family support, mental health, educational psychology and speech and language therapy professionals. The team work with young people who are assessed as being at a high risk of going missing and being exploited or being involved in serious youth violence or offending. REACH work intensively with young people and their wider families and support systems to reduce the risk of family breakdown, keep young people safe, reduce missing episodes, educational exclusions and offending using Adolescent Mentalisation Integrated Therapy (AMBIT) approach. The team has been successful in reducing missing episodes, improving school attendance and supporting young people to remain living with their families.

The Vulnerable Adolescent Team oversee Child Exploitation & Missing (CEAM) risk assessments which are completed for all young people who come to notice as being at risk of exploitation or who are reported missing. Children who go missing from home and care are tracked and monitored via Return Home Interview’s provided by St Christopher’s for children placed out of the borough and by the 0-19 Early Help Service for children living in Barnet. Barnet’s missing children protocol can be found here:

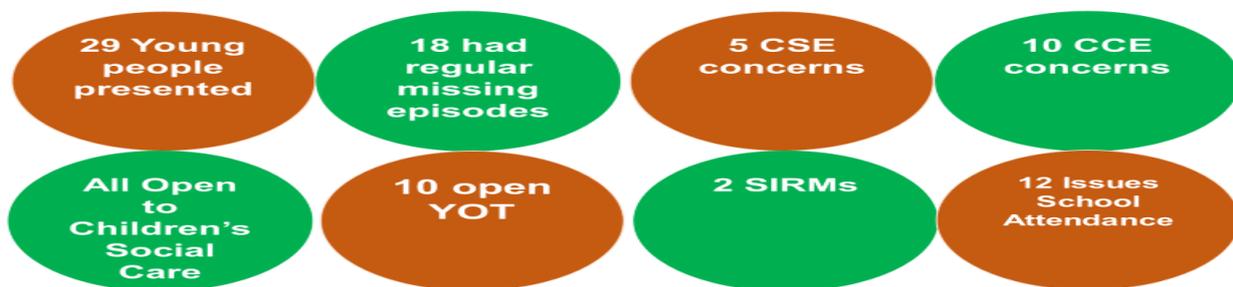
https://thebarnetscp.org.uk/assets/1/barnet_missing_children_protocol_revised_2018.pdf

High risk young people are subject to further oversight at Vulnerable Adolescents at Risk Panel (VARP) through which patterns of concern and thematic risk is further escalated to Strategic MACE (multi-agency child exploitation) to plan disruption activities. The effectiveness of these fora is subject to regular multi-agency thematic audit and service user engagement is integrated with quality assurance activity to ensure feedback supports the development of the service

A snapshot of VARP activity June 2021 is detailed below: (Fig 6)

Vulnerable Adolescents at Risk Panel (VARP)

- VARP oversees between 25-35 young people, with around 18 – 22 young people reviewed each month. Below is the June snap shot

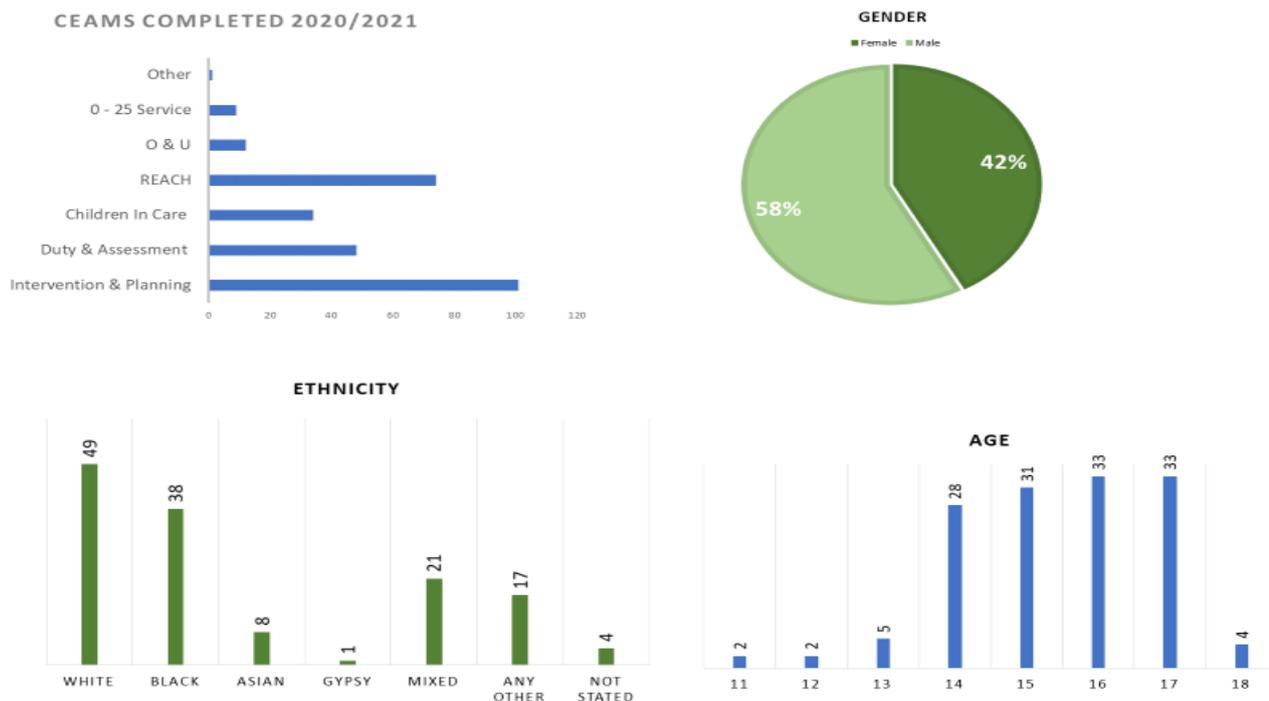


The Serious Incident Response Protocol sets out how incidents of serious violence are responded to, ensuring information is shared promptly to facilitate rapid safety planning arrangements. The Protocol is in development to reflect recent changes in management arrangements for serious adult violence and will form part of a wider serious incident protocol for the council.

The vulnerable adolescents team collate data to monitor trends and activity across the borough, this enables risk scoring and targeted responses to young people, communities and school environments where risk is escalating. The data is used to inform the Annual Vulnerable Adolescents Report and captures age, ethnicity, gender and the size and scale of the problem.

Fig 7

Child Exploitation & Missing (CEAM) Risk Assessments 2021/21



The VA Team lead on community awareness raising and professional learning events, act as point of liaison between grant funded projects, schools/colleges and the community and produce a quarterly newsletter is that is circulated through the Barnet Safeguarding Children Partnership. In May 2021, the Serious Adult Violence workstream transferred to Family Services and now sits alongside the VA Team, which will support the development of Transitional Safeguarding arrangements for young people aged 19-25 and ensure there is stronger correlation between exploitative relationships between older and younger individuals engaging in violence in the community so they can be disrupted.

5. Domestic Abuse and Violence Against Women & Girls (VAWG)

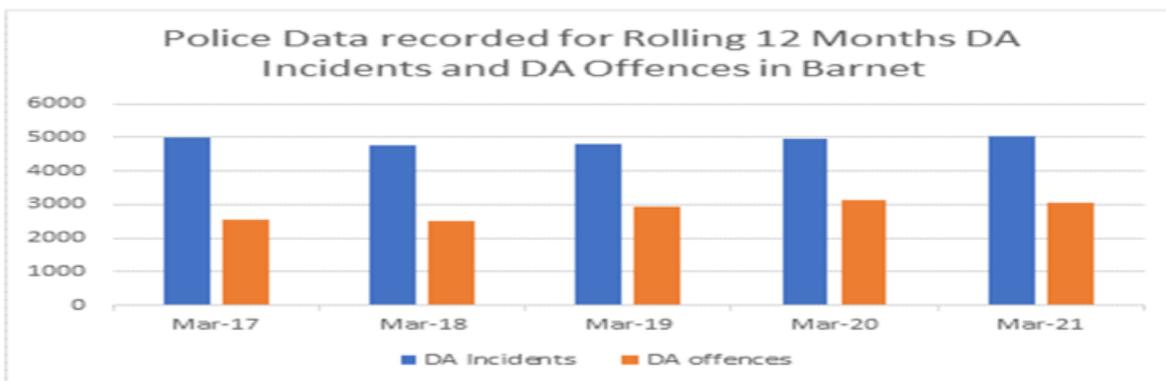
Domestic abuse and VAWG transferred from Community Safety to Family Services in May 2021, the delivery is now co-located with Children’s Social Care, Assessment, Intervention & Planning Service with the aim of ensuring

a strong focus is maintained on safeguarding, recognising the impact of domestic abuse on children and disrupting cycles of abuse for future generations.

VAWG Strategies are developed and monitored by the VAWG Delivery Group. The 2021 – 2023 Strategy is currently in draft and will go out to public consultation before planned sign off in September 2021. The draft currently sets out the following strategic priorities:

- ❖ **Improve the safeguarding of victims/survivors of domestic abuse, their children and other vulnerable members of the household**
- ❖ **Reduce underreporting of domestic abuse**
- ❖ **Ensure perpetrator risk management plans reflect the victims needs through communication/consultation with survivor services, and the interventions commissioned evidence its effectiveness in reducing the harm to victims and their families, including repeat victimisation.**
- ❖ **Tackle new evolving and emerging crimes against women and girls in the borough**

Fig 8



- Barnet’s rate of domestic abuse incidents in Barnet is 7.6 per 1000 population (12 months to March 2021). This is the 2nd lowest rate of all 32 London boroughs.
- There were **782** domestic abuse violence with Injury offences recorded by the police in Barnet in 2020/21 (a decrease of **3.2%** compared to the previous year).
- In 2020, for violence with Injury domestic abuse offences, **118** suspects were identified and proceeded against by police. This equates to a Sanction Detection Rate of **14.9%**, up from **13.3%** the previous year
- Over the last 12 months (2020/2021) the domestic abuse MARAC has received 477 referrals of high risk cases of domestic abuse (against 363 in 2019/20) with 403 children in the households (against 238 in 2019/20). The number of families with children were 218 (against 154 in 2019/20).
- Repeat rate for Barnet DA MARAC 2020/21 is 50/477 = 10.5%
- Over the last 12 months in 2020/21, The Barnet Domestic Abuse Advocacy and Support Service received 1357 new referrals against 1360 in 2019/2020

The table below sets out the number of domestic abuse incidents and offences over the past 5 years. The notable percentage increase in domestic abuse offences could be demonstrative of victims being better supported to assist in

the prosecution of offenders. There is a small decrease in the percentage of incidents that became offences over the period of the Covid-19 pandemic although domestic abuse offences rose.

Table 2 .

ROLLING 12 MONTHS	MARCH 2017	MARCH 2018	MARCH 2019	MARCH 2020	MARCH 2021
DA INCIDENTS	5013	4757	4815	4960	5023
DA OFFENCES	2556	2528	2933	3146	3037
% OF INCIDENTS THAT BECOME OFFENCES	51%	53%	61%	63%	60.5%

There are several funding streams for domestic abuse provision, these currently include:

- DWP (£22k) Reducing Parental Conflict Workforce Development Grant, this will be used by the early help system to provide training to the children’s workforce during 2021/22.
- GLA (£100k) Minerva House, Barnet Homes to deliver Domestic Abuse Safe Accommodation during 2021/22
- LBB has agreed a one-off uplift of £100k, the VAWG Delivery Group have agreed to use this for the following:
 - o Extending child to adult DA work to include the transitional cohort (i.e. where the child is 18+ years old) and adult child/parent DA
 - o IDVA Training and YIDVA Training to statutory and VCS providers working in front line roles with women and young women aged 16+: Training a core group of professionals (25-30) in an accredited IDVA/YIDVA course.
 - o Provide an ISVA role to Children’s Services
 - o Communications plan to prevent violence against women in Barnet

On 3 June 2021, the Home Office announced a third round of ‘Safer Streets’ funding, a pot of £25m (maximum bid £550k) is available for 2021/22 aimed at improving the safety of public spaces, in particular for women and girls. Bidding is open to PCC’s and Local Authorities and there is a requirement for mandatory consultation with the VAWG sector, schools and colleges. The bidding window closes on 15 July 2021

Barnet has also bid, with Brent and Enfield for Home Office funding to address significant gaps in culturally appropriate provision of perpetrators of domestic abuse in minoritised and/or marginalised groups. It is a multi-faceted bid with provision for heterosexual men, female perpetrators (who may also be victims), child to parent abuse/violence, familial domestic abuse intervention, and support for victims; a decision is awaited.

Three domestic abuse contracts are currently subject to procurement, these are Advocacy, Refuge and Perpetrator contracts. The current providers are Solace and RISE; contracts were due to expire on 31 August 2021 but have been extended to 31 March 2022 to allow for re-procurement activity.

The Domestic Abuse Bill received Royal Assent on 29 April 2021. GLA funding of £36k has been made available to support the implementation of the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 Act by delivering training across the partnership and supporting the embedding of this into the new Strategy.

The Act provides for:

- ✓ A legal definition of domestic abuse which incorporates a range of abuses beyond physical violence, including emotional, coercive or controlling behaviour, and economic abuse.
- ✓ New protections and support for victims ensuring that abusers will no longer be allowed to directly cross-examine their victims in the family and civil courts, and giving victims better access to special measures in the courtroom to help prevent intimidation – such as protective screens and giving evidence via video link.
- ✓ New powers for police including Domestic Abuse Protection Notices providing victims with immediate protection from abusers, while courts will be able to hand out new Domestic Abuse Protection Orders to help prevent offending by forcing perpetrators to take steps to change their behaviour, including seeking mental health support or drug and alcohol rehabilitation.
- ✓ A new offence of non-fatal strangulation, extending an offence to cover the threat to disclose intimate images, and clarifying the law to further clamp down on claims of “rough sex gone wrong” in cases involving death or serious injury.
- ✓ Extending the controlling or coercive behaviour offence to cover post-separation abuse
- ✓ Recognising children as victims if they see, hear or experience the effects of abuse
- ✓ Establish in law the office of Domestic Abuse Commissioner and set out the Commissioner’s functions and powers
- ✓ Places a duty on local authorities in England to provide support to victims of domestic abuse and their children in refuges and other safe accommodation
- ✓ All eligible homeless victims of domestic abuse automatically have ‘priority need’ for homelessness assistance
- ✓ Places the guidance supporting the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme (“Clare’s law”) on a statutory footing

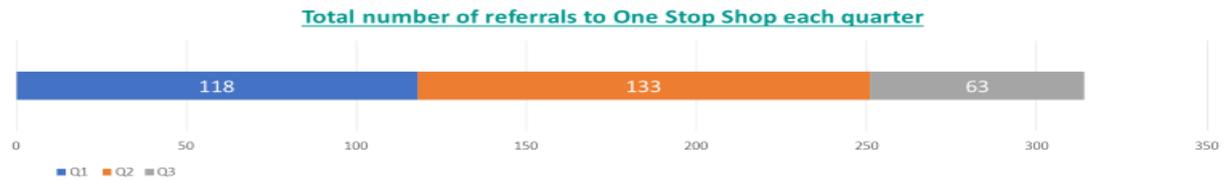
Safer Streets: a key ambition of the VAWG Delivery Group in 2021 is to make public spaces safer for women and girls. Following the tragic murder of Sarah Everard a leaflet was produced for every household in Barnet signposting to information, support and services. The Strategy will reflect this in considering developments of public spaces into useable space for women and children through community space-based projects.

Data for domestic abuse services (Solace and RISE) is detailed below, the Q4 data for 2020/21 is not fully available which means whole year reporting is not possible at this time, a full year report will be provided in September 2021, alongside Q1 and Q2 2021/22 data.

The volume of referrals between April – December 2020 is noted below:

Fig 8

Domestic Abuse Referrals- April-December 2020/2021



- There was an **11% increase** in the number of referrals from Q1 to Q2
- The number of referrals then **decreased** in Q3 by **53%**

Total number of referrals to SOLACE each quarter	Q1	Q2	Q3
New Service Users	146	181	155
DASH Risk assessments & Safety advice given	192	259	274
High risk cases receiving IDVA service	37	44	46
Referred to Safeguarding Adults service	5	3	2
Total Service Users Leaving the Service	98	127	191

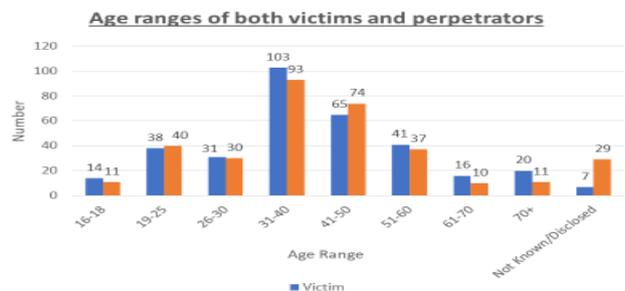
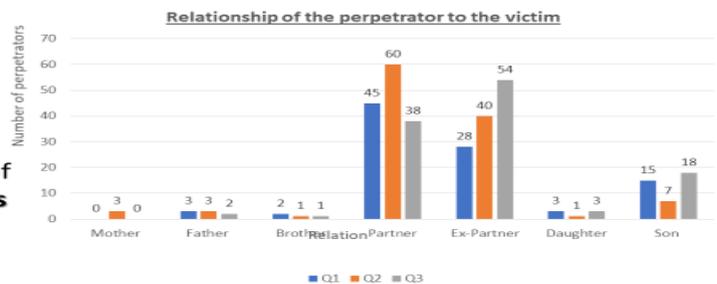
In Q1-Q3 2020/2021:

Solace Women’s Aid received a total of **1,021** referrals
 The majority of referrals were from Family, Friends or self-referrals or via DA MARAC/Police
 The main ethnic background of service users are white British
 The majority of service users is 31-50 years
 Forced Marriage and Honour Based Violence victims account for 1.5% (n=17) of referrals in the period
 Children on Child Protection Plans account for 3.8% (n= 39) of referrals in the period

Fig 9.

DA & VAWG Perpetrators: April-December 2020/2021

- **351** perpetrators
- Majority aged between **31-40**
- **93%** of perpetrators were **male**
- Number of female perpetrators increased from **8 > 11 in Q2/3**
- **143 perpetrators were current partners** of their victims followed by **122 perpetrators were ex-partners**
- **40** perpetrators were a male child of the victim (trend noted in MARAC during Covid-19) increasing **7 > 18 over Q2/3**
- A total of **104** perpetrators have **mental health issues** increased from **30 > 44 in Q2/3**
- **56 perpetrators engaged in the RISE perpetrator programme**
- **70 new** service users entered the RISE programme
- The majority of perpetrators engaged in the RISE perpetrator programme are aged between **26 – 50**



3.1 Focus: Behaviour change and 3.3 Focus: Mental Health