

# Domestic and Sexual Violence Needs Assessment for Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland – Refresh

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## 1. Executive summary

- 1.1 This document is a refresh of the 2017 Domestic and Sexual Violence and Abuse Needs Assessment for Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland. It does not go in to the same level of detail as that original document. This report considers partner data on domestic and sexual violence and abuse from 2017-18. At the time of writing the strategy for Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland is still in development. The new governance structure for domestic and sexual violence and abuse will determine the schedule of future needs assessments and routine performance monitoring in line with that strategy.
- 1.2 The Police and Crime Commissioner for Leicestershire, Leicester City Council, Leicestershire County Council and Rutland County Council currently jointly commission an information and support service for domestic and sexual violence and abuse, open to people across Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland. This provider also delivers another three domestic and sexual violence and abuse contracts specific to Leicester. Data from this provider, alongside police data, remains the largest source of local information routinely collated and shared across the partnership.
- 1.3 Few partners submitted demographic data that would allow for analysis of outcome variables or further comparison with the joint commission provider (UAVA), or the police data set.
- 1.4 Estimates (considered conservative due to capping) based on the Crime Survey for England and Wales 2018 would indicate that the number of people affected by domestic abuse in our area is 185,277. The total number of people affected by sexual violence is estimated at 106,730. It is estimated that over 244,566 children and young people could be affected by domestic violence and abuse across Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland.
- 1.5 Reported crime for both domestic abuse and sexual offences is increasing at significant rates year on year, in line with national trends and totals over 13,000 offences over the year. Domestic abuse offences increased 29% on the previous year and sexual offences 26%.
- 1.6 The level of reporting to police per 10,000 population differs significantly across the sub-region. In Leicester there are 161.8 reports and in Rutland 33.9. Leicestershire has reporting rates of 81.5 per 10,000 population.

- 1.7 Within this generally high level of harm and volume, some perpetrators are known to be responsible for multiple victims; in 2018 the police identified 973 serial domestic abuse perpetrators (two or more unrelated victims) across Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland. 358 domestic abuse offenders had offended two or more times, accounting for a total of 931 offences. The Police also identified 2,079 repeat victims, accounting for 20% of all victims of domestic violence offences. One or two victims in Leicester had 16 instances of repeat victimisation known by the Police in a single 12-month period.
- 1.8 95% of perpetrators known to the police were male, and this aligns with UAVA data. Victim data is consistent over time but does differ across the agencies; with police data reflecting just over 20% male victims and UAVA 4-6%.
- 1.9 The identification of people thought to be at risk of forced marriage has increased overall in the last 3 years. Identification of so called 'Honour-based violence' however has been decreasing year on year. As so called 'honour-based violence' is a higher risk factor for those identifying as black or minority ethnic, this is of particular concern in Leicester.
- 1.10 There were 218 recorded 16 and 17-year-old victims of domestic abuse (Police figure) in 2017-18. 82 children aged 13-18 were identified by UAVA in the same time-period, as primary victims. A further 2627 children were identified as secondary victims, due to their parent being a victim of domestic or sexual violence or abuse. 16-18 years olds reported greater lengths of abuse compared to the 19-24-year-old in UAVA data, which could signify another priority area if we are to seek to prevent further harm and engage at an earlier opportunity.
- 1.11 The average length of abuse suffered by victims under 45 during 2017-18 was approximately 4.1 years compared with 10.4 years for victims aged 45 and over. Over 45 years of age reporting and access to agencies starts to drop off; even more acutely for those over 55 years of age. Age represents the biggest gap in reporting against census and prevalence research, however this is consistent and common across national data reports.
- 1.12 The refuge network is national, as victims are often no longer safe to stay in their own area if they are considering fleeing their home. Provision across the sub-region does not currently meet the levels recommended by the Council of Europe, although

the area benefits from multiple refuges that are not directly commissioned by the local authorities and some refuge provision funded through the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. The data from 2017-18 shows again that the proportion of victims identifying as disabled is highest in the refuge client group.

- 1.13 Housing need is amongst the most common need presented by victim-survivors across all UAVA services. Mental health was the other most common need presented by victim-survivors.
- 1.14 Data from children and families accessing the Leicester specific UAVA service reported higher (than other similar projects across the UK) levels of sleep difficulties, depression, self-harm and anxiety.
- 1.15 201 victim-survivors accessing UAVA had no recourse to public funds. This is a considerable increase on previous years.
- 1.16 Operation Encompass in Leicester, which is a schools' notification scheme following a police call out for domestic abuse, found that on average 20% of children in a household where there had been a domestic abuse attendance were not known to early help or children's social care services. UAVA data reports that 22% of all service users had known involvement with social care. The most significant change from 2016-17 data was in the reporting of victims having accessed their GP. This fell significantly (and more than the national data set) in 2017-18.
- 1.17 In 78% of cases there was a successful domestic violence prosecution during 2017/18. This is a decrease in the number of convictions compared to the previous year of 81% conviction rate, but higher than the National rate of 76%. In 83% of cases there was a successful sexual offence conviction. This is a higher conviction rate when compared to the previous year (77%) and is in line with the East Midlands conviction rate of 84%. The National rate is 80%.
- 1.18 Problematic use of alcohol, and to a lesser extent drugs, whilst not commonly reported in service data, seems to have a significant impact on outcomes; including whether people were likely to feel safer, record a reduction in abuse and record an improvement in their health and wellbeing. UAVA victim-survivors from Leicester were less likely, in 2018-19, to report positive outcomes in feeling safer, improving their quality of life and in having increased confidence compared to Rutland and Leicestershire; 78-92%, 79-92% and 87-96% respectively.

- 1.19 Through the process of undertaking this refresh it became apparent that the police data on domestic abuse incidents used in the previous needs assessment (2017) and initially supplied for this document, were inaccurate. Revised data has been supplied and features in this document. This has been reassuring as previously there were concerns that domestic incidents had drastically reduced, and this is not the case.

## **Leicester**

- 1.20 Leicester has a higher reporting rate per 10,000 female adult population than either Leicestershire or Rutland. There remains significant variance across the City that is not easily attributable to deprivation indexes. Despite the increases in police recorded crime for both sexual and domestic violence and/or abuse, some agencies have also reported reductions in their figures. Domestic violence accounts for just over a third of all violent crime in Leicester.
- 1.21 During 2017/18, 69 people could not be accommodated by the refuge service following a referral. In nearly half of cases, people were not accommodated due to there being no suitable accommodation. Other reasons included victims who wanted to stay in Leicester but were not considered safe to stay in Leicester, and victims whose needs could not be accommodated in the available accommodation (due to staffing levels, room sizes or other needs).
- 1.22 129 referrals were made to the Jenkins Centre for non-court mandated domestic violence and abuse perpetrator interventions. During this time 86 partners/ex-partners were identified and approached by the service, and 87% engaged in support. Many of these partners had not accessed direct support for themselves prior to this engagement.
- 1.23 Under reporting is considered a risk factor for black and minority ethnic victim-survivors. This does not seem immediately apparent in the Leicester data across all services. However, reporting might be an issue specifically to those identifying as Asian British Indian, or this could be a classification issue (as those identifying as 'other' within this sub-category is higher than the 2011 census).
- 1.24 The number of Leicester cases heard at the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) is nearly twice that of Leicestershire and a high proportion of UAVA referrals are of victims who are at high risk of homicide or serious injury.

- 1.25 Mental health, financial issues and domestic abuse as a child were the most common risk factors present in relation to the perpetrators of domestic homicides in Leicester. Unstable housing was highlighted in the previous report as an issue present for either victim or perpetrator in each domestic homicide review conducted to date in Leicester. Mental health and housing are consistently high needs for UAVA clients year on year for Leicester.
- 1.26 The two most significant increases in need for those affected by domestic violence were around no recourse to public funds (NRPF) and requiring an interpreter. The number of victims identified as having NRPF increased across the whole of the sub-region and presents unique challenges when it comes to securing safety.
- 1.27 Nearly half (45%) of UAVA Leicester clients had needs around finance, benefits and debt, which is a slightly higher proportion than the national dataset (35%).

### **Leicestershire**

- 1.28 Demand per 10,000 population for the Information and Support Service across Leicestershire shows that Harborough has the lowest level of access to the jointly commissioned domestic and sexual violence service provided by United Against Violence and Abuse (UAVA). Blaby and Oadby & Wigston have higher repeat referrals per 10,000 adult female population. 41% of all violent crime across Leicestershire accounts for domestic violence offences.
- 1.29 For high risk cases referred to MARAC there is a gap in BME cases for the County, which is not seen at the same levels in UAVA access figures. The largest gap for the County MARAC is disability, as it is in Leicester, however this is thought to be connected to recording issues.

### **Rutland**

- 1.30 Sexual offences had the highest increase compared to both the previous years. MARAC cases are decreasing year on year for Rutland which is a very different picture to that of Leicester and Leicestershire. Reported need around mental health is



higher in Rutland than in Leicester and Leicestershire, and higher than the national dataset.

- 1.31 The average length of abuse for disabled victims in Rutland is much higher than the City and County averages. Although there are quite low numbers compared to the other areas (five adults with a disability), the number of years that these individuals experienced abuse before accessing help was very high.

## 2. Introduction

- 2.1 This report is based on collated data from a range of local partner agencies and focuses on sexual and domestic violence and abuse. It is an update on the first Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland Sexual and Domestic Violence and Abuse Needs Assessment which was produced in December 2017.
- 2.2 The process of identifying and understanding need relating to sexual and domestic violence and abuse is ongoing and whilst this report intended to capture headlines of what is known locally at this time, it will hopefully become increasingly informed by further data and analysis taking place after this document is published.
- 2.3 Some data on domestic and sexual violence and abuse is not easily extracted or collated in a way that aids understanding of the specific needs and experiences of those who may be victim-survivors, children or perpetrators within that specific context. The jointly commissioned specialist service contract, providing information and support to people across Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland, alongside police data remains the largest source of local information routinely collated and shared across the partnership.
- 2.4 The document is structured in a way that hopes to enhance the picture of need for Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland as distinct areas within the sub-region. Where possible the available data has been split down into these geographical areas. Where it has not been possible, and where it has been important to note overall trend, the data has remained at the sub-regional level.
- 2.5 The definition of domestic violence and abuse applied in this document is the cross departmental government definition of 2013. The terms 'domestic abuse' and 'domestic violence' are used interchangeable. Sexual violence is as defined by the World Health Organisation in their document on 'violence and injury prevention'<sup>1</sup> or by specific offence description.

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<sup>1</sup> Sexual violence: any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic, or otherwise directed, against a person's sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting, including but not limited to home and work. Available from [http://www.who.int/violence\\_injury\\_prevention/violence/global\\_campaign/en/chap6.pdf](http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/global_campaign/en/chap6.pdf)

### 3. Method

3.1 The document is split into four main categories. This has been done so that we can see the needs split for each area as they are likely to differ. The categories are:

- Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland
- Leicester
- Leicestershire
- Rutland

3.2 Within these areas, the report will look at the demand, risks and vulnerabilities, outcomes for victim-survivors, children and perpetrators (as far as the data allows).

3.3 Data used within this document is from a variety of organisations. Data routinely collected by the domestic and sexual violence team in Leicester City Council is as follows:

- Police recorded crime and incident data, which is received monthly, together with a further snapshot of serial perpetrators of domestic abuse, repeat victims of domestic abuse and repeat offenders of domestic abuse received for the purposes of this refresh.
- UAVA Raw Data – which is (1) anonymised case management data related to the Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland Support & Information contract, extracted by the provider (UAVA) and sent quarterly for contract monitoring purposes and to inform local work on need, and (2) helpline data from the same contract.
- SafeLives Insights Data – this is a national data set, where online forms are completed by UAVA at the points of intake into service, review and exit from service. UAVA, as providers of the four sexual and domestic violence service contracts that Leicester City Council manages are obliged to collate needs, vulnerabilities, risk and outcome data using this system. This is for those affected by domestic violence and abuse (adults and children). For sexual violence and abuse there is an equivalent system provided by Lime Culture, but this currently does not provide us with a comparison to a national data set. During 2017/18, 44% of the cases opened by the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Support and Information Service had completed an intake form and 27% had completed an exit form.

- 3.4 For the specific purposes of this needs assessment refresh, organisations involved in the sub-regional domestic and sexual violence and abuse operational group were asked to provide whatever data (numbers, qualitative and commentary) they had on the issues in relation to this area and the time period under review. The draft was signed off by the DSV Operational Group May 2019.

## 4. LEICESTER, LEICESTERSHIRE, & RUTLAND

### 4.1 Demand

#### 4.1.1 Victim-Survivor

4.1.1.1 The Crime Survey for England and Wales includes self-completion surveys to estimate the prevalence of sexual and domestic violence, which are likely to go unreported to Police. This survey is completed with people between the ages of 16 and 59 and caps the maximum number of repeat incidents people can record. The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW survey) includes prevalence for domestic abuse and sexual assault since age 16, and a separate question for ‘within the last year’.

4.1.1.2 Table 1: Numbers affected by domestic violence and abuse and sexual assault since the age of 16<sup>2</sup>

Number affected since the age of 16 <sup>3</sup>	Leicester	Leicestershire	Rutland	Total (LLR)
Male population affected by Domestic Violence	17,973	36,175	2,179	56,327
Female population affected by Domestic Violence	40,462	83,811	4,677	128,950
<b>Total affected by Domestic Violence</b>	<b>58,435</b>	<b>119,986</b>	<b>6,856</b>	<b>185,277</b>
Male population affected by Sexual Violence	5,254	10,574	637	16,465
Female population affected by Sexual Violence	28,323	58,668	3,274	90,265
<b>Total affected by Sexual Violence</b>	<b>33,577</b>	<b>69,242</b>	<b>3,911</b>	<b>106,730</b>
<b>Total population estimated to be affected by sexual or domestic violence since age 16<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>92,012</b>	<b>189,228</b>	<b>10,767</b>	<b>292,007</b>

4.1.1.3 Table 1 above depicts the estimates of the number of people that may have been affected by sexual and domestic violence in our area based on the findings from the CSEW.

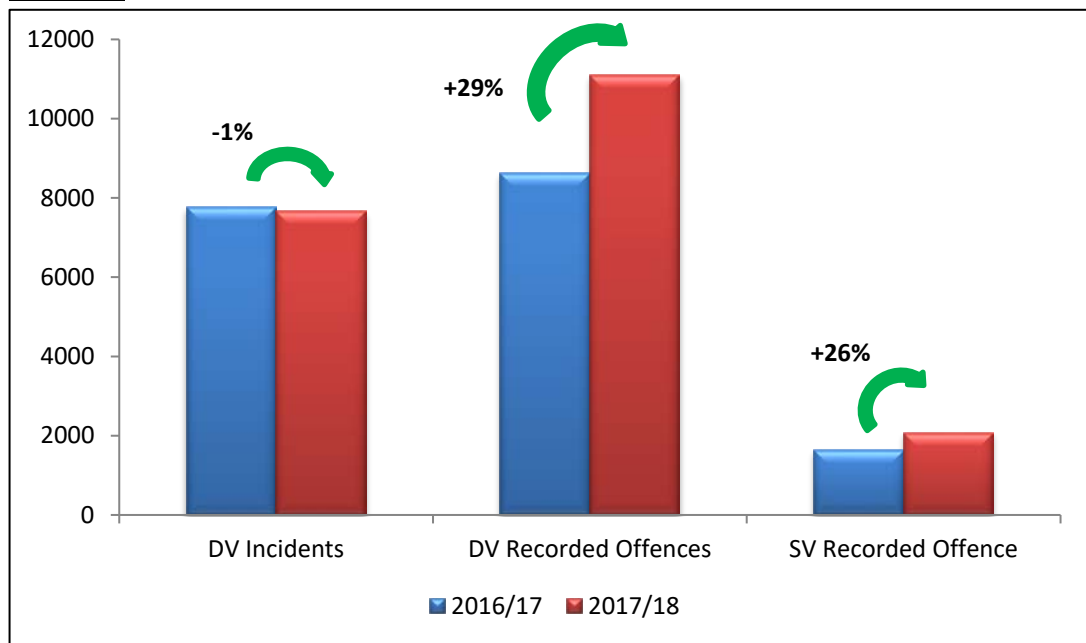
<sup>2</sup> CSEW (2018), Intimate partner violence, Self-completion module “29% of women and 13% of men had experienced domestic abuse since the age of 16”. 3.8% of men and 20.3% of women experiences any kind of sexual assault since the age of 16

<sup>3</sup> Based on ONS project populations 2017

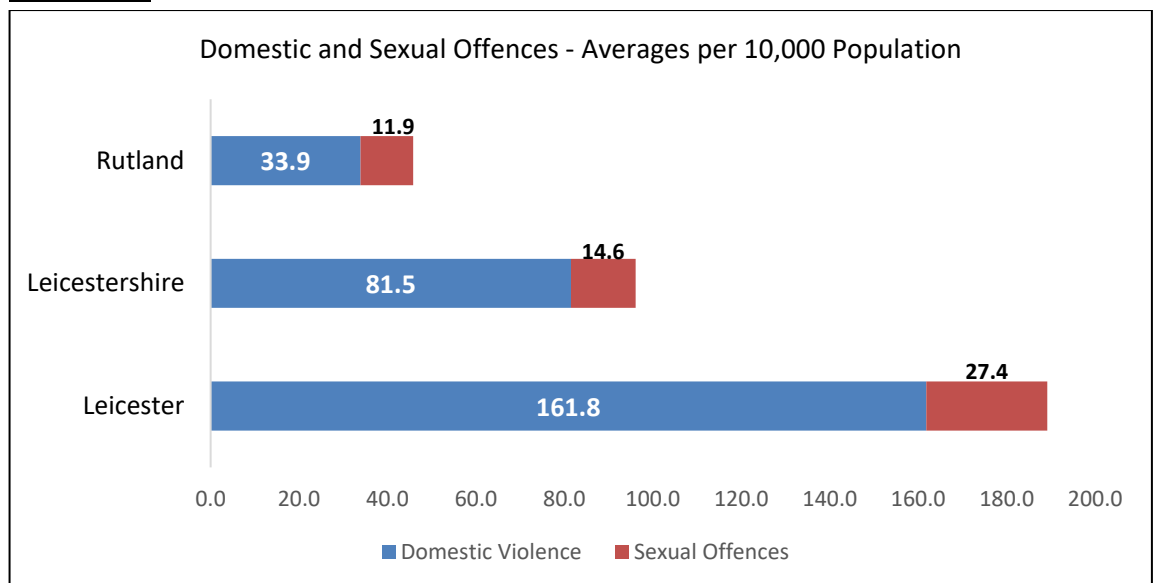
<sup>4</sup> Due to the way the CSEW self-completion surveys are completed, there will be some element of double counting by adding these two discrete categories together as some people will have experienced one in the context of the other.

4.1.1.4 Local Police data indicates that reported crime for both domestic violence and sexual offences is increasing year on year across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland, as it is nationally.

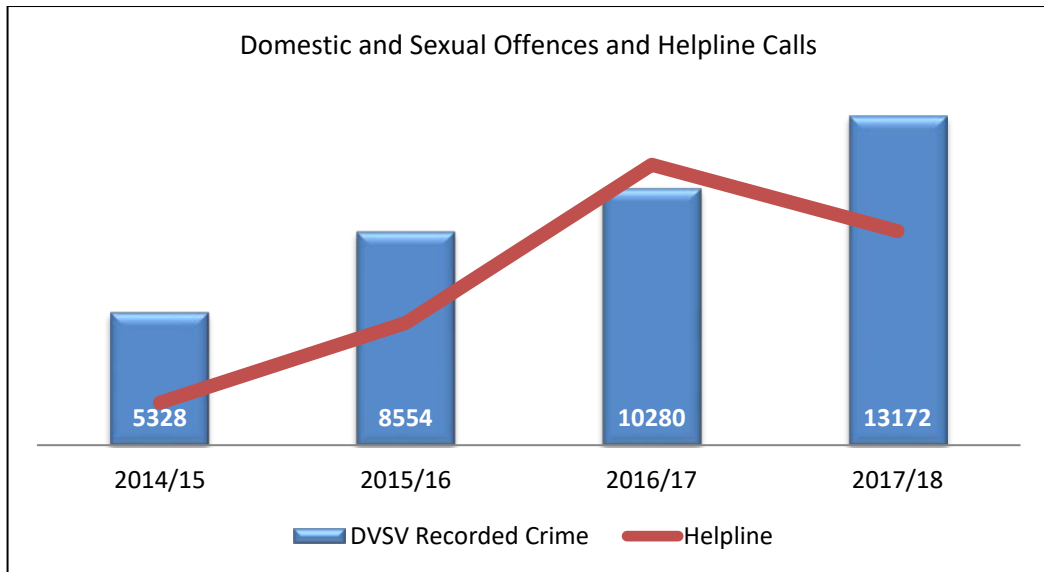
4.1.1.5 Chart 1: Police Recorded Crimes and Incidents for Domestic Abuse and Sexual Offences



4.1.1.6 Chart 2: Police Data for Domestic and Sexual Violence – Averages per 10,000 Population

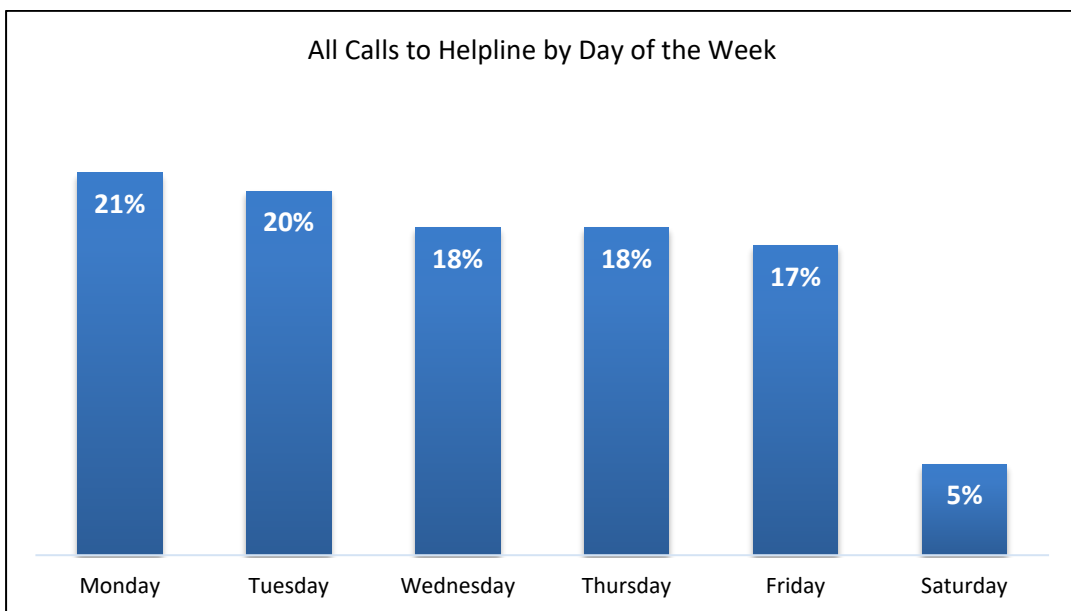


4.1.1.7 Chart 3: Domestic and Sexual Violence and Abuse (DSVA) Recorded Crime and Calls to the Helpline

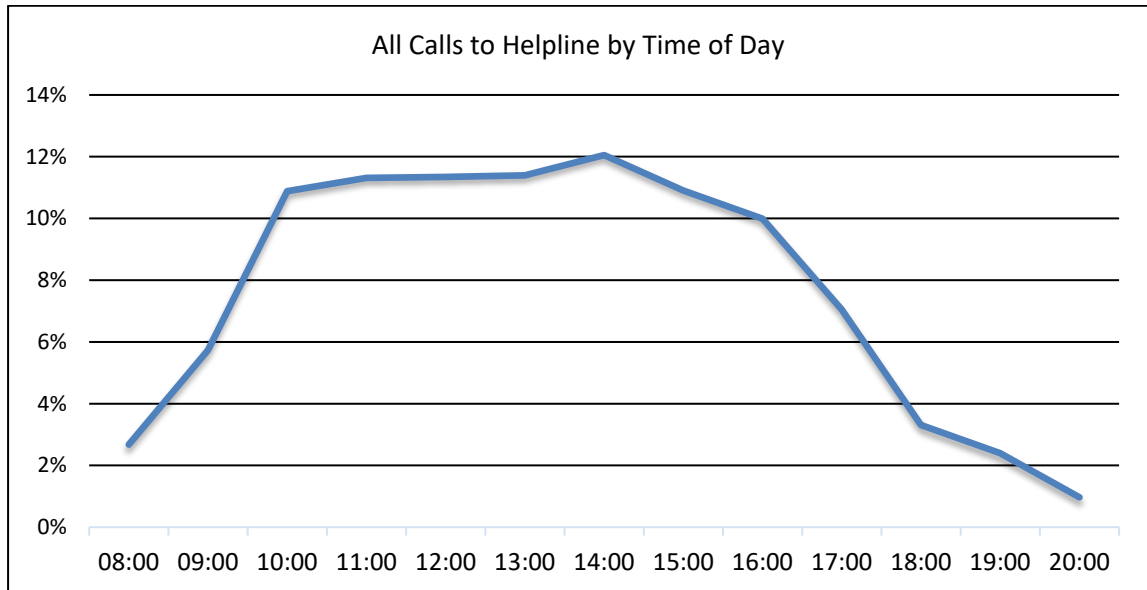


4.1.1.8 Helpline data for the last 12 months (to December 2018) has been amalgamated to extract information on call volumes by day of week and time of day. This shows the busiest times and days during the week for the helpline.

4.1.1.9 Chart 4: Helpline Demand by Day of Week



4.1.1.10 Chart 5: Helpline Calls by Time of Day

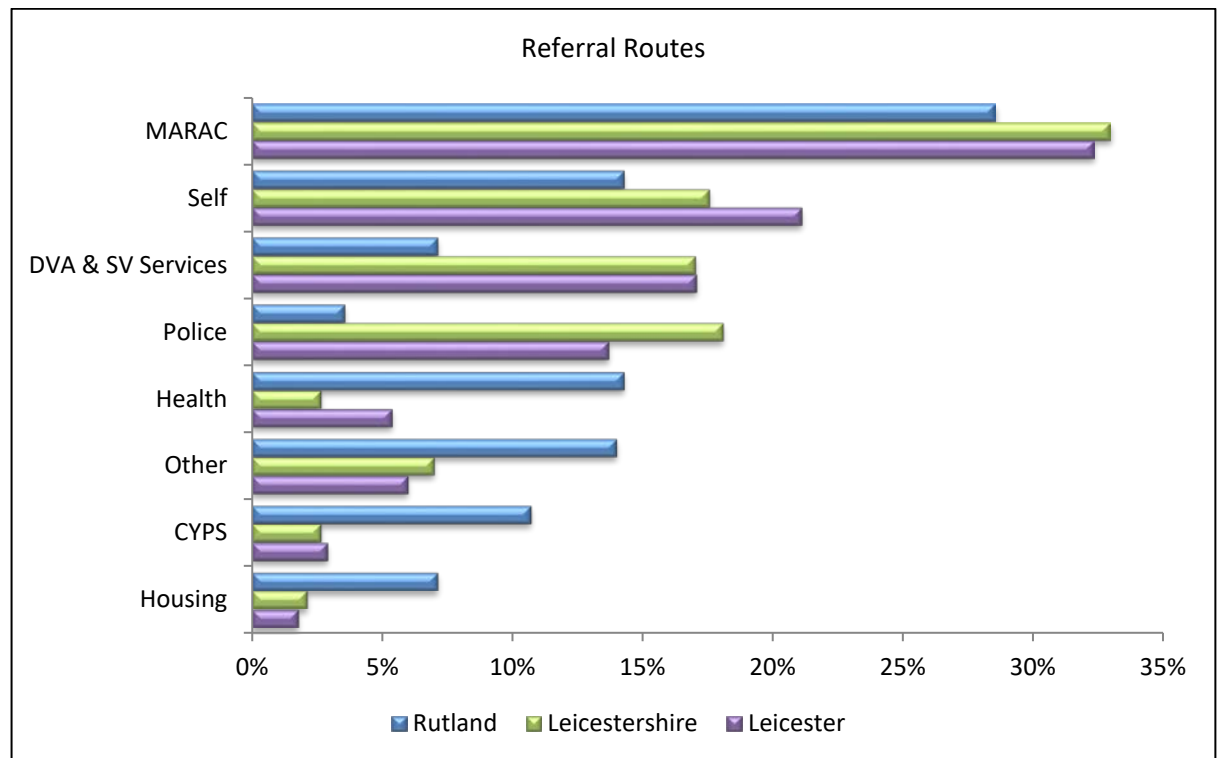


4.1.1.11 The Helpline is open from Monday to Saturday between the hours of 8am and 8pm. The charts show all calls coming into the Helpline, these include all answered, voicemail and missed calls.

4.1.1.12 Calls to the Helpline are consistent throughout the week – the first part of the week (Mondays and Tuesdays) are slightly busier than the other weekdays. Saturday is the least busy. The busiest time of day for calls is between 10am and 4pm, with the highest volume of calls being received between 1pm and 2pm.



## 4.1.1.13 Chart 6: Referral Routes to UAVA (Insights Data)

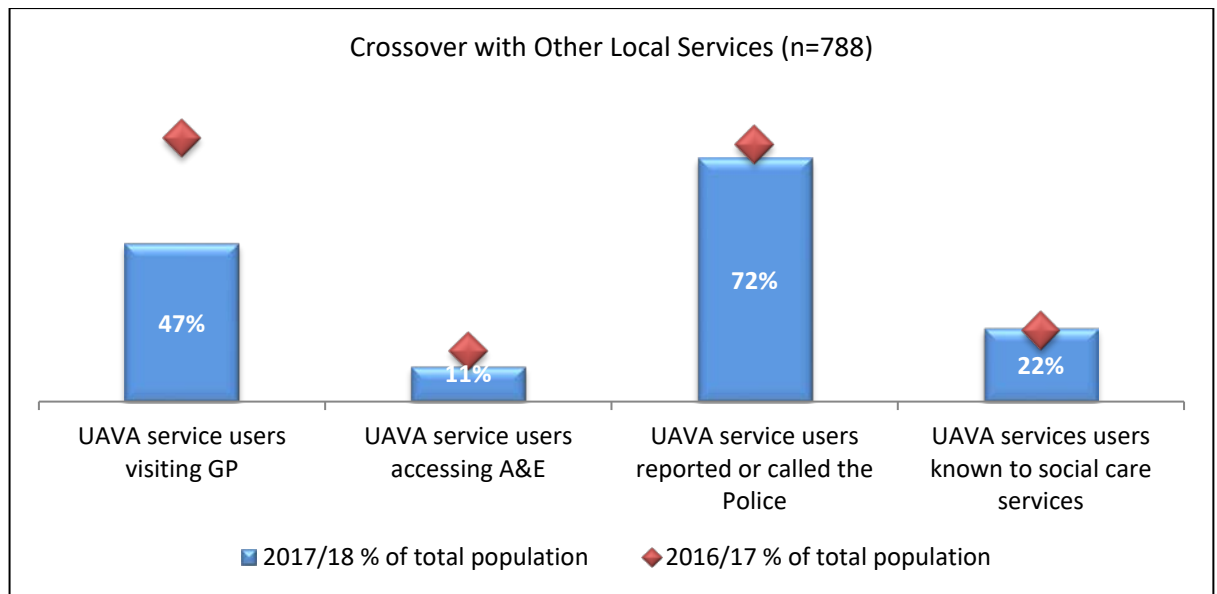


4.1.1.14 Insights data collected for 2017/18 show that Rutland tends to have higher numbers of referrals from Health, Children and Young Peoples Service (CYPS) and Housing. Leicestershire County has higher referrals from MARAC and the Police. Self-referrals are more prevalent in Leicester City.

4.1.1.15 Compared with 2016/17 the source of referrals has decreased across all organisations apart from Self Referrals which have increased by 52% (this might be a recording change), and Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference, which has increased by 265%.

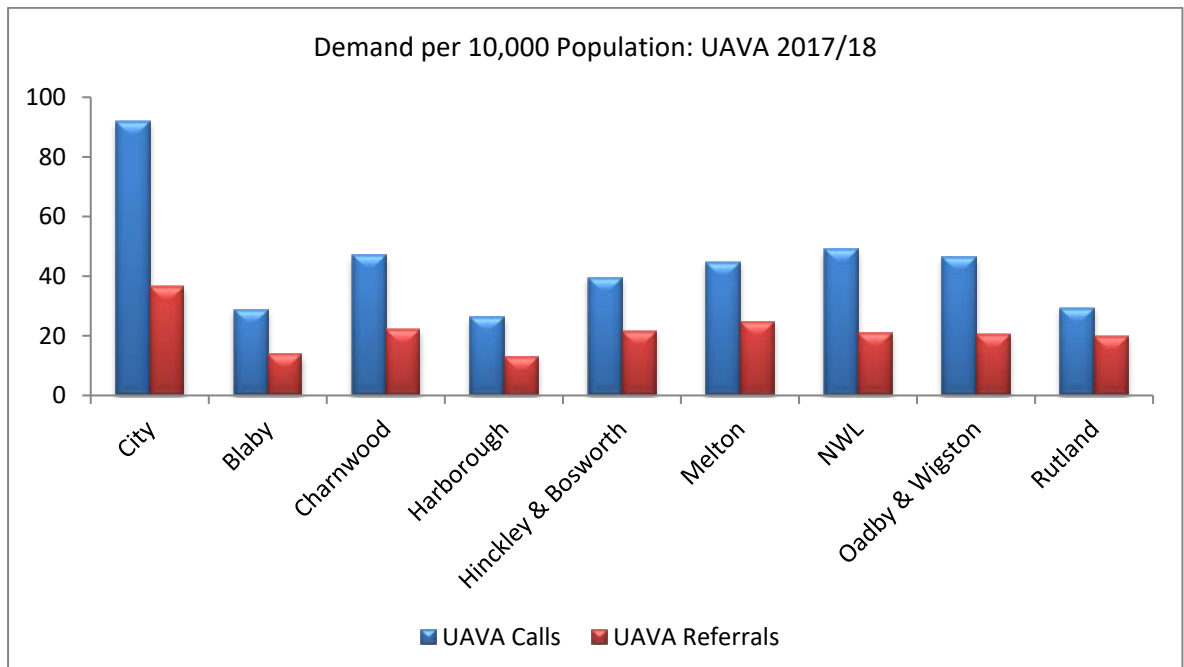
4.1.1.16 The chart below has been derived from the Insights data set and shows the number of UAVA service users that were known to, or accessing, other services (through calls or contacts), as reported by the service user to the UAVA worker.

4.1.1.17 Chart 7: UAVA Service Users Crossover with Other Local Services (Insights Data)



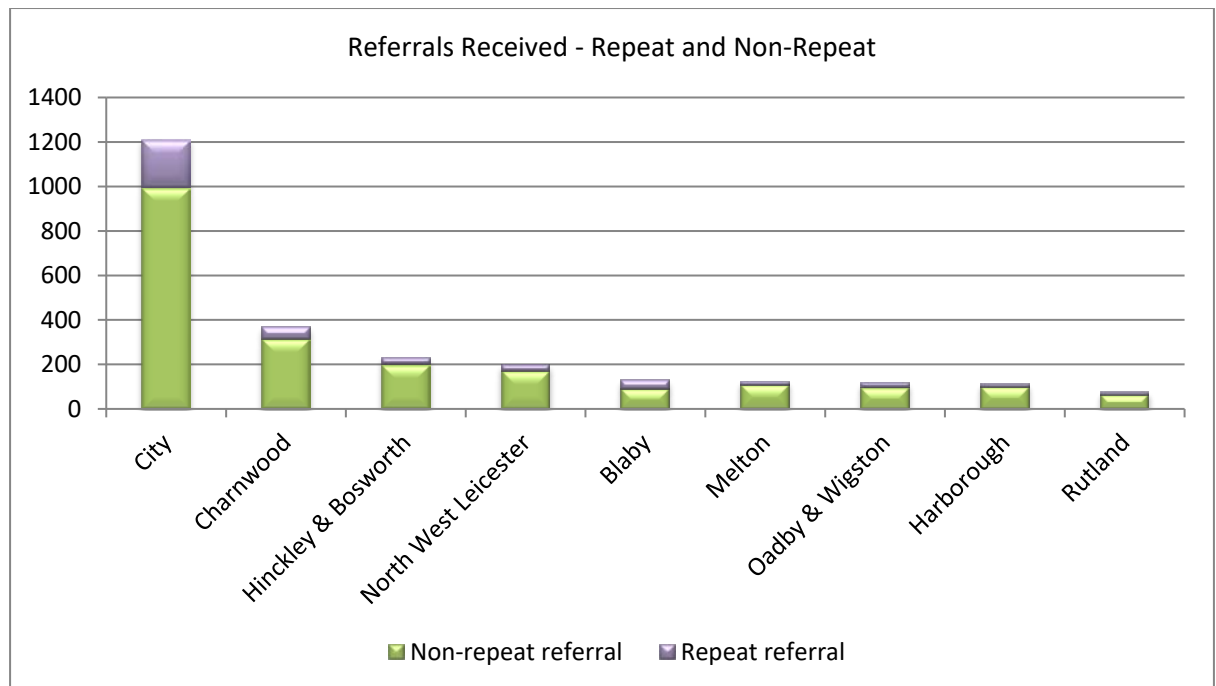
4.1.1.18 There has been a decrease in the number of service users accessing health services compared with the previous years – with the greatest decrease being in those visiting the GP. The national data set reflects only a slight decrease in those accessing the GP (from 57% in 2017 to 54% for 2018).

4.1.1.19 Chart 8: Demand per 10,000 population (UAVA Information and Support Service)



4.1.1.20 Leicester has the highest level of referrals to UAVA per 10,000 population, followed by Melton and Charnwood. Harborough has the lowest level of access to the UAVA service across both helpline call volume (where area can be established) and referral. This mirrors the picture for Harborough in 2016/17 also.

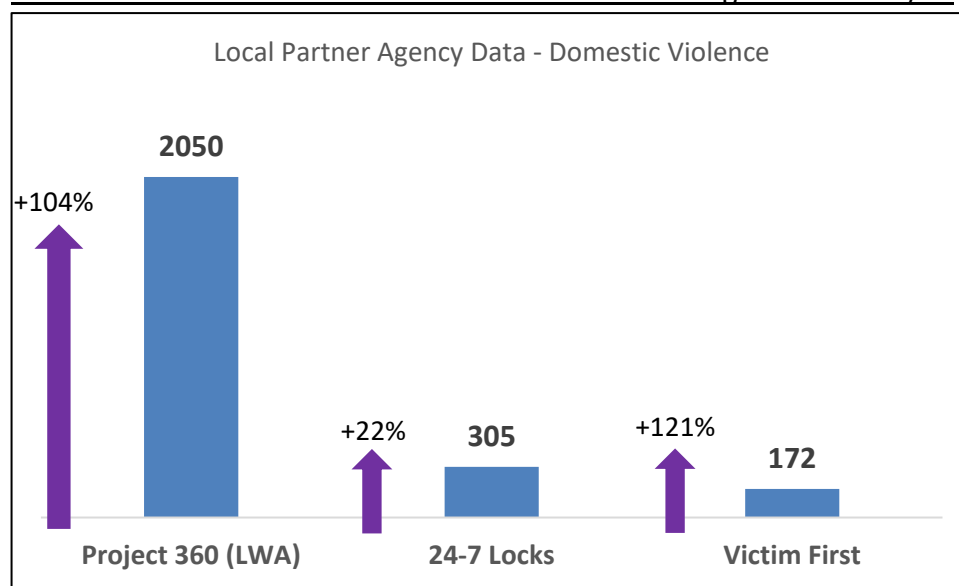
#### 4.1.1.21 Chart 9: Repeat Referrals to the UAVA Support and Information Contract



4.1.1.22 Data for the chart above has been derived from the UAVA raw data for 2017/18. The definition of a repeat referral is someone identified as having accessed the service previously within the last 12 months.

4.1.1.23 When looking at the data above in relation to the female adult population of the districts, Blaby and Oadby & Wigston have higher repeat referrals per 10,000 adult female population.

## 4.1.1.24 Chart 10: Domestic Violence Data from Local Partner Agencies - 2017/18

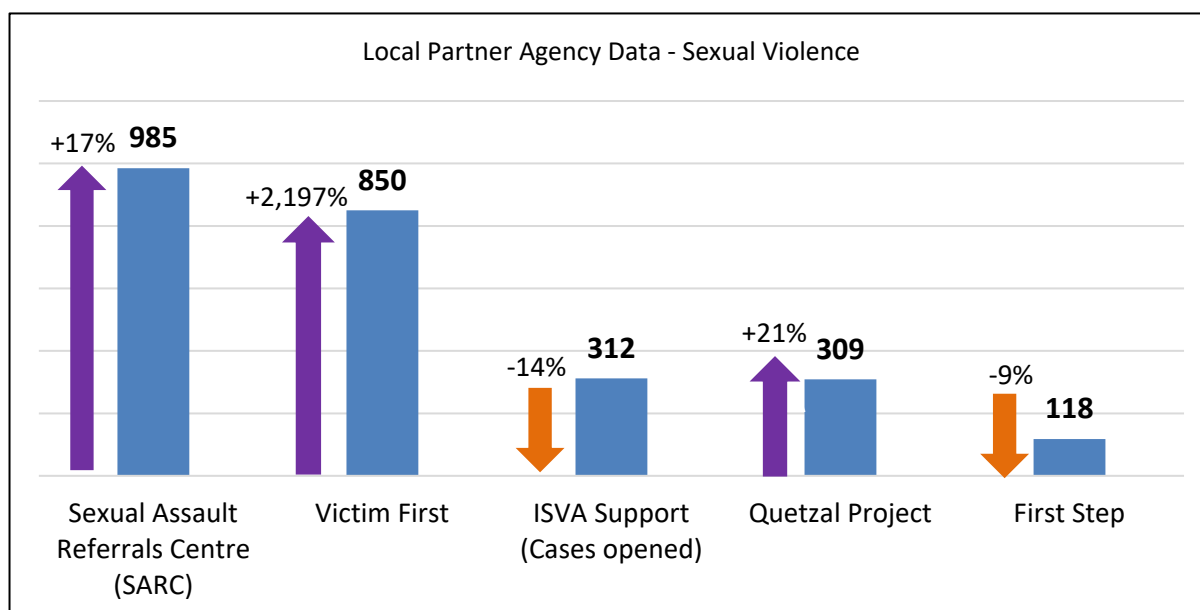


4.1.1.25 Data provided by local partner agencies on domestic violence and abuse and sexual violence has been updated from the last needs assessment. The arrows show the percentage difference compared with the previous year.

4.1.1.26 Compared to the previous year there has been an increase across the board to all services, both for domestic and sexual violence (see chart 11 below).

4.1.1.27 The increase of 104% referrals received for Project 360 could be explained by the additional funding received through the Home Office Violence Against Women and Girls Transformation Fund, which was a partnership sub-regional application resulting in a significant amount of funds for four different workstreams 2017-2020. This resulted in additional staff for project 360 for assertive outreach for repeat victims of domestic violence and abuse known to police. Project 360 is a secondary responder programme in which engagement workers, with an expertise in assisting victims of domestic violence, work from within the police force.

4.1.1.28 Chart 11: Sexual Violence Data from Local Partner Agencies -2017/18



4.1.1.29 Sexual violence referrals to partner agencies are also increasing.

4.1.1.30 The SARC manager has provided comment with regards to the data presented: “the SARC has changed the way that they record referrals. However, this did not affect the number of referrals that were given to ISVA and has held steady. There will be no further decline in referrals predicted. The SARC has not, until March 2019, referred any non-police cases to ISVA due to capacity. The SARC has implemented, as part of their NHS England Contract, the offer of up to ten short term support sessions held at the SARC, which has assisted in managing the short term needs of the clients on the waiting list, before they are allocated to an ISVA.”

4.1.1.31 Quetzal have provided comment on their data, they state that they have seen a year on year increase since 2014/15: “with the number of referrals received rising to 309 in 2017/18 (150 City, 159 County and Rutland). The agency has also carried out 157 clinical assessments and supported 141 women in the same period. We continue to see a high level of clients with multiple, complex needs.”

4.1.1.32 There is a reduction in referrals to First Step, a charity specialising in male survivors of sexual abuse, which the agency has acknowledged and state that there was a 98% take up and 2,092 sessions were delivered. They state that they are noticing an increase in referrals with complex needs.

#### 4.1.2 Children

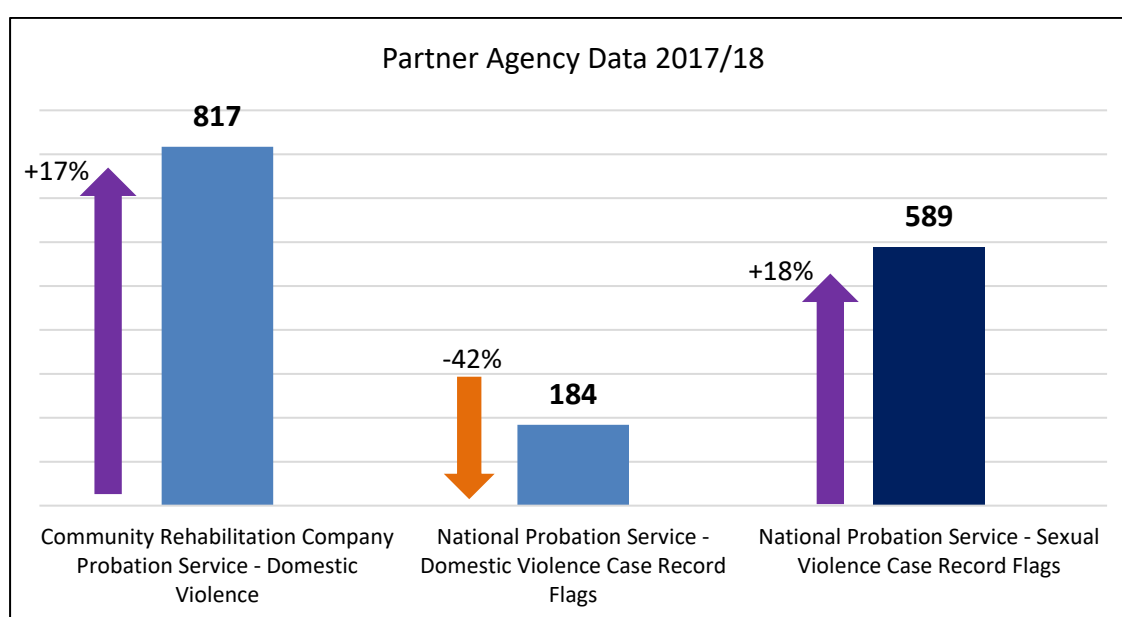
- 4.1.2.1 It is estimated that 244,566+ children and young people could be affected by domestic violence and abuse across Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland at any one moment in time. This is based on a calculation of the number of adults affected since age 16, the proportion of adult victim-survivors who are parents and the average number of children in those households.
- 4.1.2.2 Leicestershire Police data from 2017/18 shows 624 domestic abuse related offences with a victim aged under 18, a third (35%) of which were 16-17 years of age. During 2018 the Force changed recording practices to align with the national definition of domestic abuse being between those aged 16 years and over. There were 595 sexual offences with a victim aged under 18, a quarter (25%) of these victims were aged 16-17 years.
- 4.1.2.3 During 2017/18, there were 82 referrals to the Support and Information Service for Leicester Leicestershire and Rutland for children who were recorded as 'primary victims', aged 13-18yrs. This number is 1% lower than referrals the previous year.
- 4.1.2.4 Children and young people as 'secondary victims'; which is the number of children (under 18yrs) identified by UAVA as possibly affected by sexual and/or domestic violence due to their parent coming into service as a victim-survivor, has increased by 30% compared with the previous year (2,627 children).

### 4.1.3 Perpetrator

4.1.3.1 There were 1,470 perpetrators of domestic and sexual violence identified by the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Support and Information Service during 2017/18, through primary victims. This is an increase of 40% compared with the previous year.

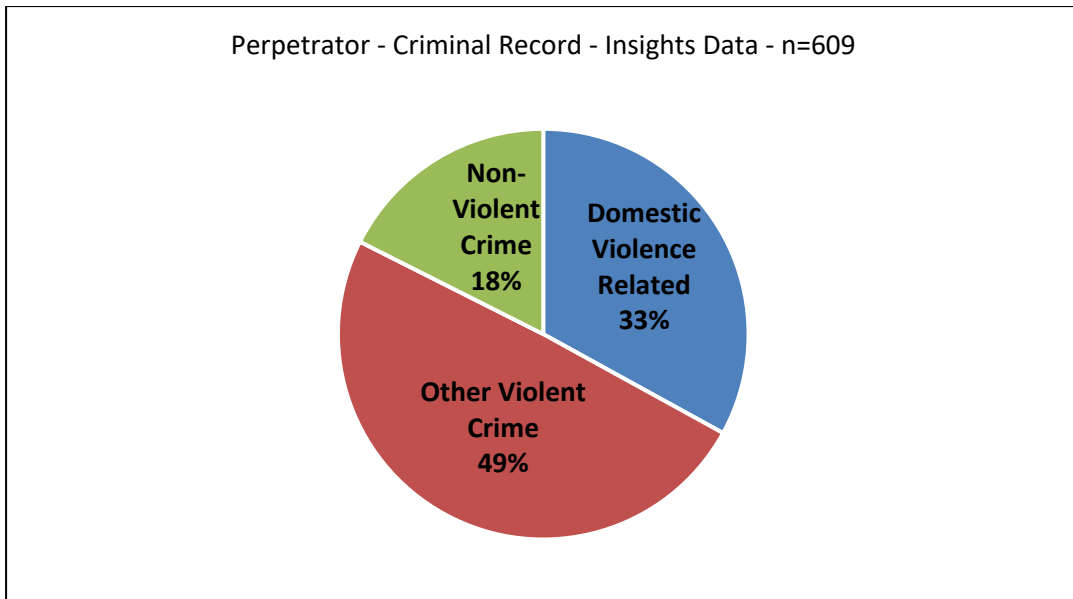
4.1.3.2 Data collected from other agencies for 2017/18 is shown below, with comparisons against the previous year shown by percentage increase/decrease arrows.

#### 4.1.3.3 Chart 12: Perpetrator Data from Local Partner Agencies



4.1.3.4 The Senior Probation Officer has provided comment providing some context around the structure around the service – “In June 2014 the local Probation Trust in England and Wales was subject to Transforming Rehabilitation reforms. This heralded a split in service provision between the National Probation Service (NPS) and the Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC). It was at this point that the CRC probation providers assumed responsibility for managing the bulk of the domestic abuse cases as only a minority of offenders convicted of domestic abuse offences fell under the MAPPA arrangements and by extension NPS arrangement. The vast majority of those convicted of sexual offences are managed by NPS as they are MAPPA qualifying by virtue of Sex Offender Registration requirements.”

4.1.3.5 Chart 13: Criminal Record – Perpetrator

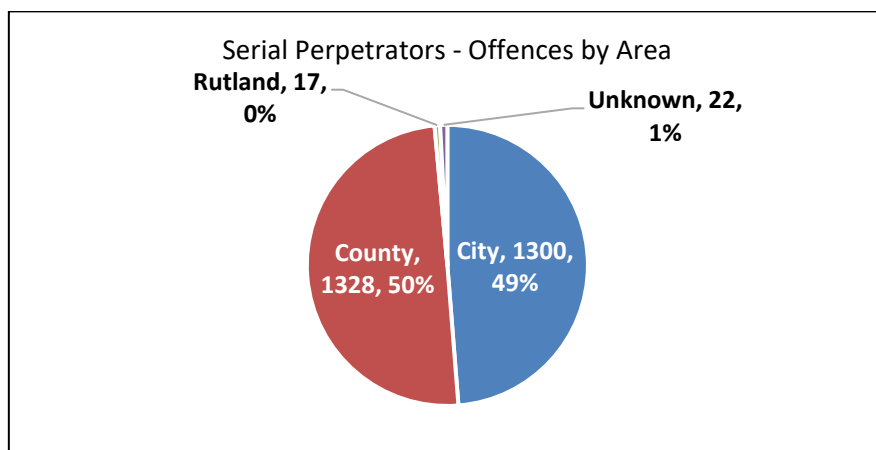


4.1.3.6 In 77% of cases, the perpetrator had a criminal record (Insights). A third of these were related to domestic abuse. The majority were related to other violent crime.

4.1.3.7 The definition of a ‘serial perpetrator’ as applied by the College of Policing, describes a serial perpetrator as someone who has been reported to the police as having committed or threatened domestic abuse against two or more unrelated victims. This includes current or former intimate partners and family members.

4.1.3.8 Data collected by Leicestershire Police for this refresh document shows there were a total of 973 serial perpetrators across Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland. This accounts for a total 2,667 offences against 2,209 victims. This is an increase compared to 2016/17 where 278 serial perpetrators were identified.

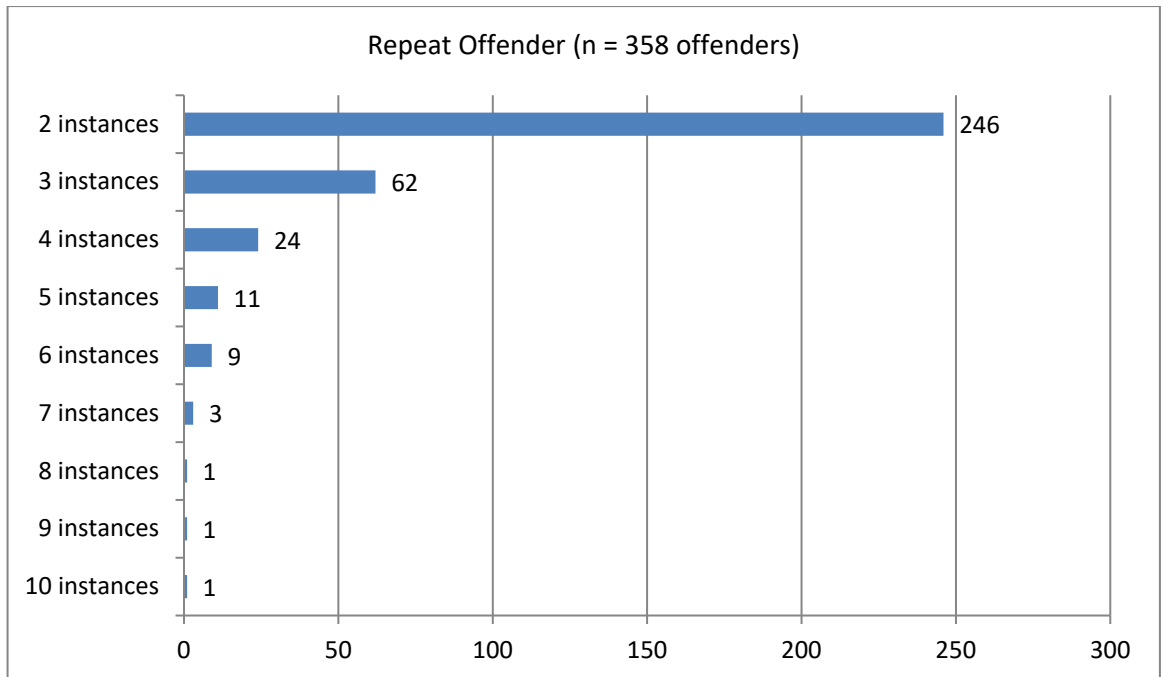
4.1.3.9 Chart 14: Serial Perpetrator – Offences by Area



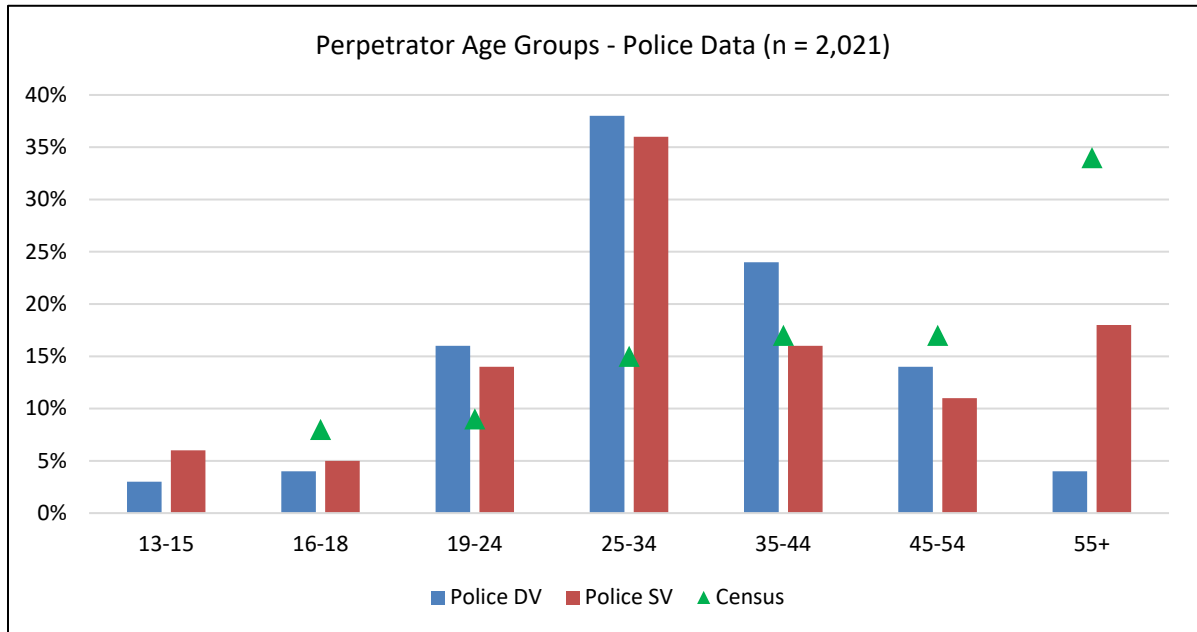


4.1.3.10 Repeat offender data from Leicestershire Police shows that for 2017/18, there were a total of 358 domestic abuse offenders who had offended two or more times, for a total of 931 offences. This accounts for a quarter of all domestic abuse perpetrators in 2017/18.

4.1.3.11 Chart 15: Repeat Offender – Instances of Abuse

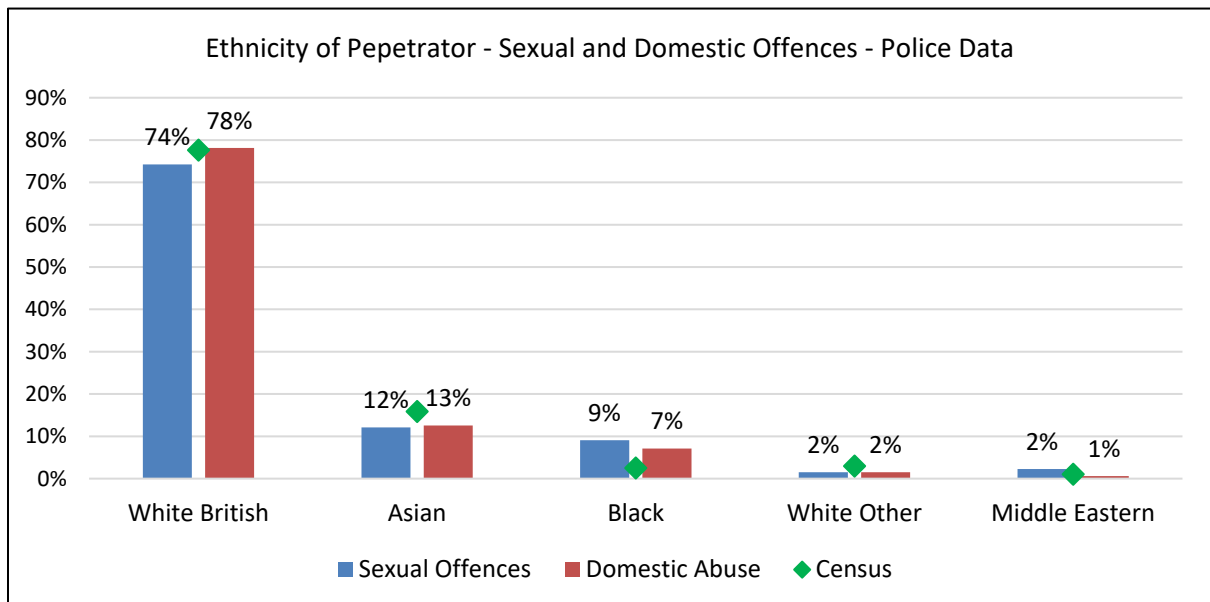


4.1.3.12 Chart 16: Age Groups of Perpetrators from Police Data



4.1.3.13 The perpetrator age is like the victim age profile in that the largest category is the 25-34yr olds for both domestic and sexual violence. The data shows that there are a higher proportion of perpetrators of sexual violence that are 55+ years.

4.1.3.14 Chart 17: Ethnicity of Offender



4.1.3.15 Police data shows that 26% of perpetrators are from BME backgrounds, this is lower than the previous year, whereby 29% of perpetrators were from BME

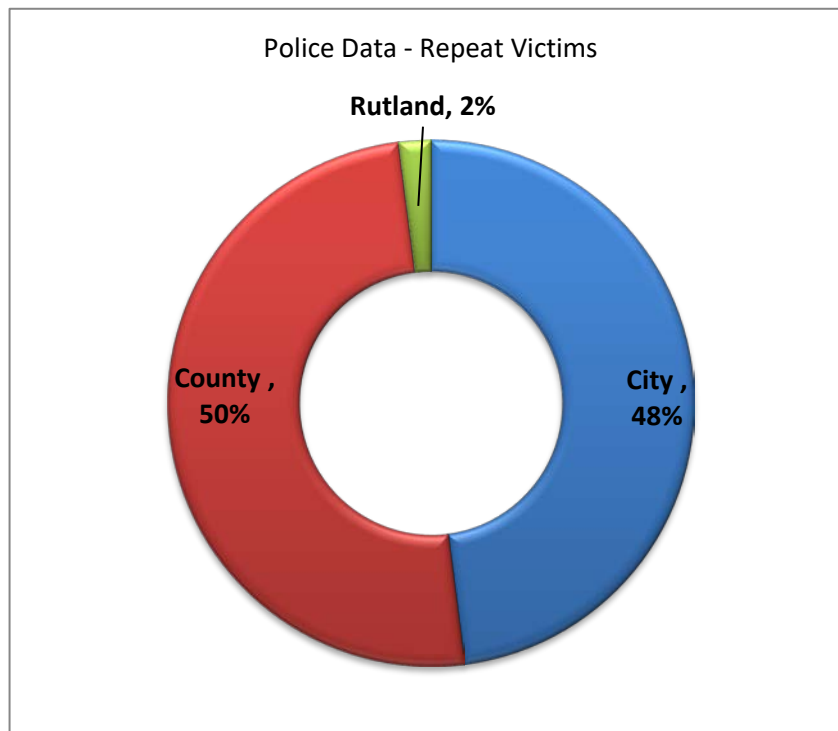
backgrounds. Compared to the Census data, there is an under representation for the Asian population.

- 4.1.3.16 Insights data shows that 95% of domestic violence perpetrators were male across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland.

## 4.2 Risks and Vulnerabilities

### 4.2.1 Victim-Survivor

#### 4.2.1.1 Chart 18: Repeat Victims

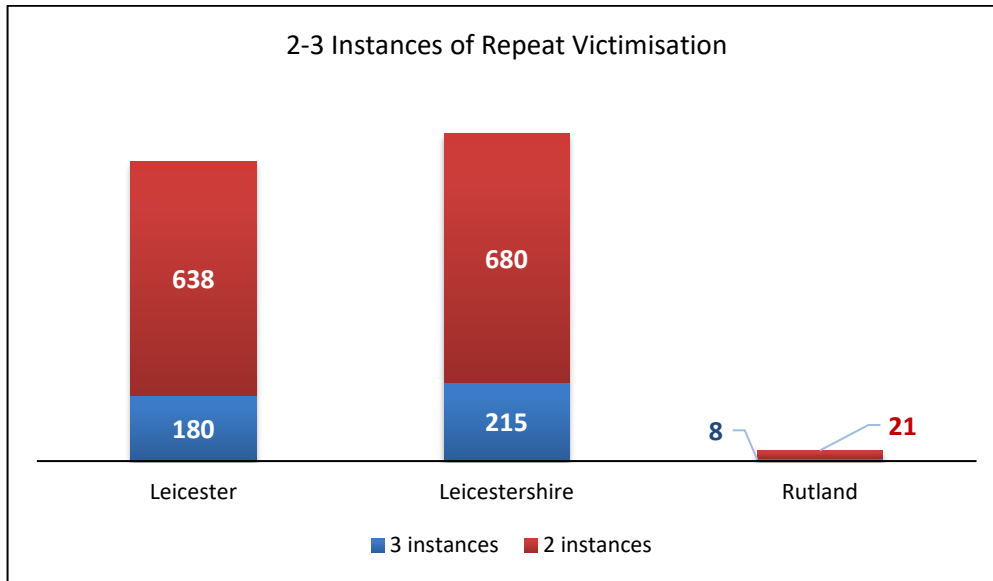


4.2.1.2 Police data for repeat victims identifies cases where victim/survivors have been a victim of more than one recorded domestic violence crime or incident within the last 12 months. In total 2,079 repeat victims were identified, accounting for 20% of all victims of domestic violence offences.

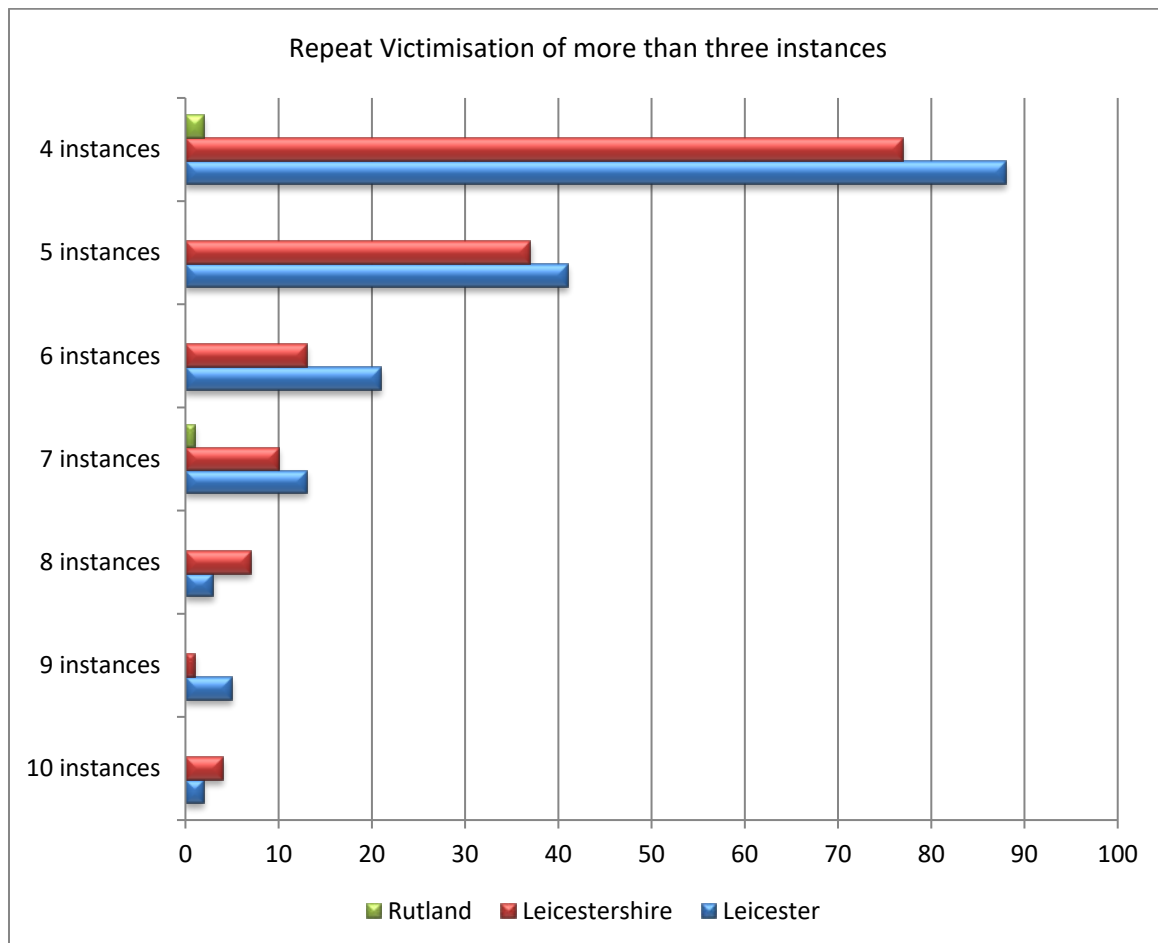
4.2.1.3 The City and County have similar numbers of repeats, with Rutland only accounting for 2% of all repeats across the LLR.

4.2.1.4 A further breakdown detailing the number of instances of repeat victimisation for each of the areas is shown below. Only data for up to 10 instances is shown as after that there is very little data. Although Leicester has data for one or two victims with up to 16 instances of repeat victimisation in a single 12month period.

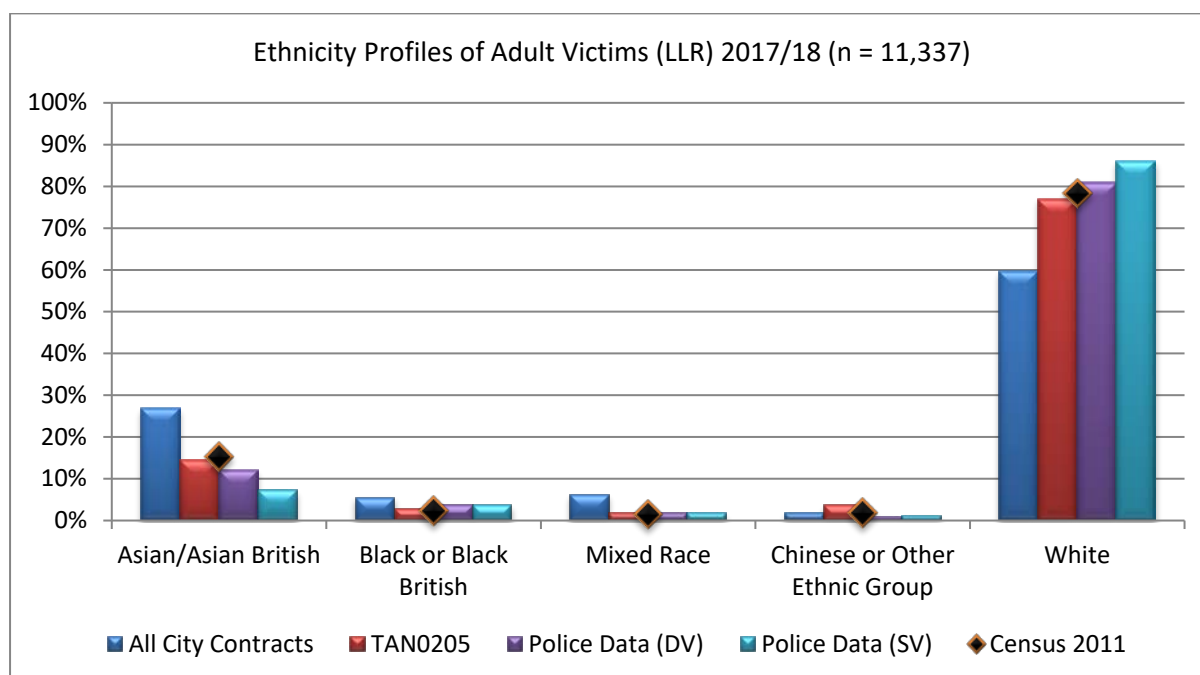
4.2.1.5 Chart 19: Repeat Victimization (2-3 instances)



4.2.1.6 Chart 20: Repeat Victimization of more than three instances



#### 4.2.1.7 Chart 21: Adult victim-survivor ethnicity data (Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland) 2017/18



4.2.1.8 The data in the chart above shows that the most underrepresented group across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland are from Asian/Asian British category for Police recorded offences and sexual violence services. This is not the case across Leicester domestic and sexual violence and abuse contracts. This picture has not changed much from the previous year (2016/17); numbers have remained consistent across all agencies.

4.2.1.9 Information collected by UAVA through Insights (domestic violence only) shows that in all cases across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland, female victims from Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) backgrounds were more likely to be affected by multiple perpetrators. 17% of all cases involving females from BME backgrounds had multiple perpetrators compared with 5% of cases where the victim was from White British/other White backgrounds.

4.2.1.10 The Insights data also shows that female victims from BME backgrounds are more likely to be at risk of Honour Based Violence (10%) and Forced Marriage (4%), than those from White British/Other White backgrounds where 1% was at risk of Honour Based Violence and Forced Marriage.

4.2.1.11 A recent report written by the Police and Crime Commissioner for Leicestershire<sup>5</sup>, has found that domestic abuse within the Gypsy, Roma and Traveller (GRT) communities is under reported, as families did not trust agencies. Approximately 83% of women experienced domestic abuse at some point in their lives. There are often numerous perpetrators within a household with sibling abuse also prevalent; DA is widely accepted or tolerated with reporting considered as bringing “shame” on the family.

4.2.1.12 It was noted by this report that many of the cultural barriers within the GRT community to reporting domestic abuse and accessing support are like those within other Black and Minority Ethnic (BAME) communities. A further issue for consideration is what accommodation is offered to victims fleeing domestic abuse; rehousing victims within houses may not be the most appropriate, but alternatives are severely limited.

4.2.1.13 Both forced marriage and so called ‘honour based’ violence (HBV) are issues that affect a wide range of people from all backgrounds and religions. Research suggests there is also a close link between domestic and sexual violence and cases where forced marriage and HBV has been identified as a risk.

4.2.1.14 During 2017 the Forced Marriage Unit (FMU)<sup>6</sup> gave advice or support in a possible 1,196 cases across the UK, representing a decrease of 16% (232 cases) from the previous year. Most cases (78%) involved females. The data records suggest that forced marriage is significantly under reported with little data available both nationally and at a local level. The ‘focus country’ is the country to which the forced marriage risk relates. This could be the country where the forced marriage is due to take place or the country that the spouse is currently residing in (or both). In 2017, the FMU handled cases relating to 65 ‘focus’ countries which a victim was at risk of, or had already, been taken to in connection with a forced marriage. The four highest volume countries in 2017 were:

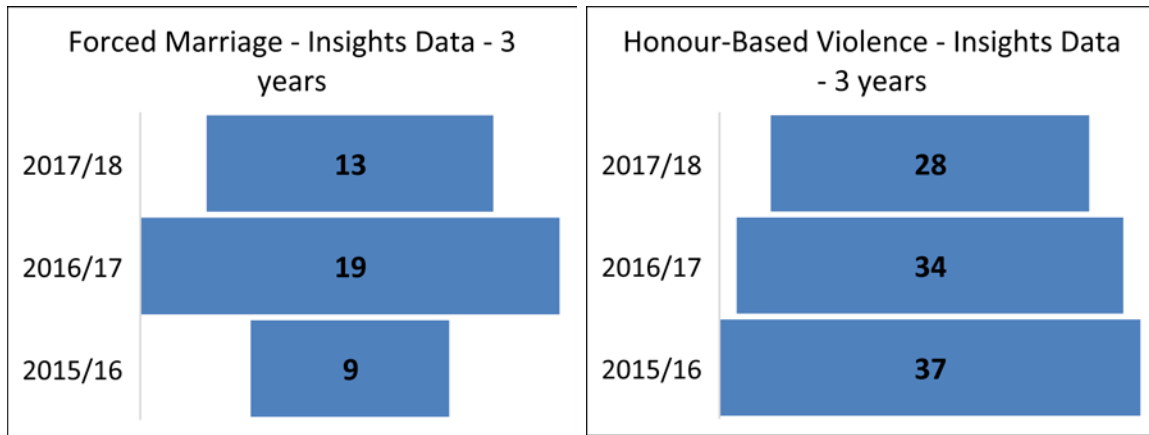
- Pakistan – 439 cases (37%)
- Bangladesh – 129 cases (11%)
- Somalia – 91 cases (8%)
- India – 82 cases (7%)

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<sup>5</sup> Gypsy, Roma and Traveller Engagement, Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner, March 2019

<sup>6</sup> Home Office Forced Marriage Unit Statistics 2017

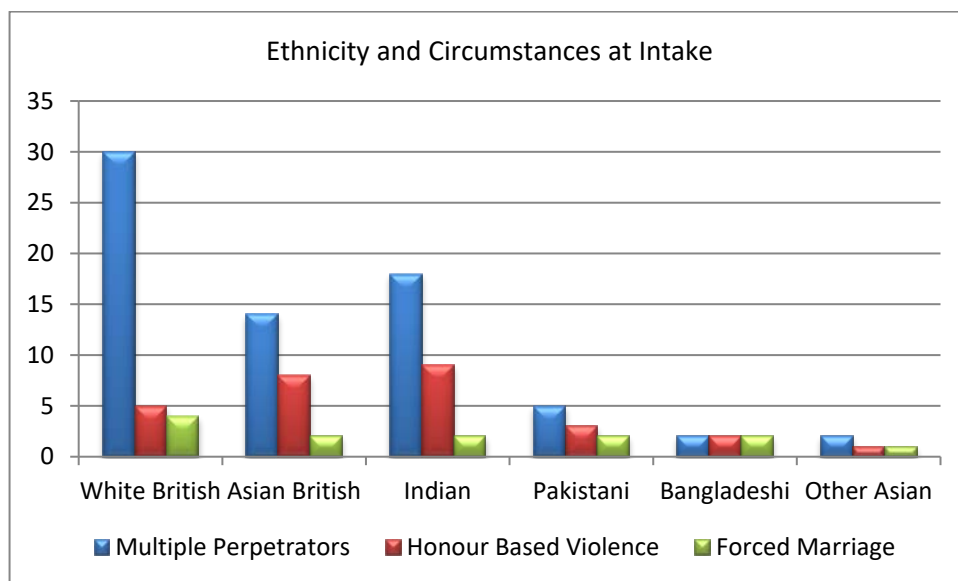
4.2.1.15 Chart 22: Forced Marriage and So called ‘Honour-Based’ Violence – Insights Data – Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland



4.2.1.16 Insights data shows that forced marriage numbers have increased overall in the last 3 years, indicating that agencies are better at identifying the issue. The identification of so called ‘honour-based violence’ however, is decreasing year on year.

4.2.1.17 The charts below highlight (from UAVA Insights data) which groups of people are more likely to have multiple perpetrators; honour-based violence and forced marriage.

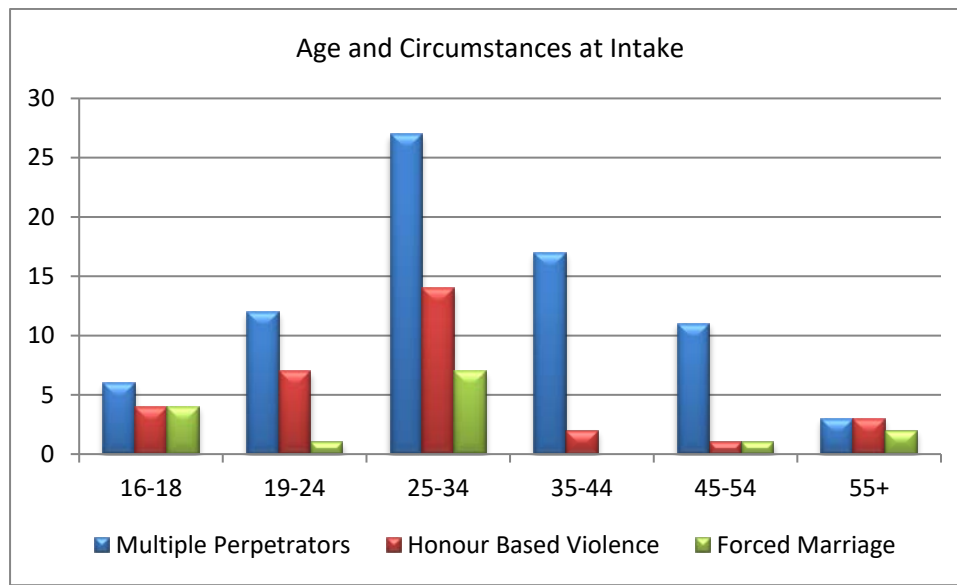
4.2.1.18 Chart 23: Ethnicity and circumstances at intake





4.2.1.19 Ethnicity and circumstances at intake show higher numbers of White British service users who are at risk of forced marriage. The data shows four females within this category. All four females have accessed mental health services. There are no additional vulnerabilities and the ages range from 28 years to 66 years.

4.2.1.20 Chart 24: Age and circumstances at intake

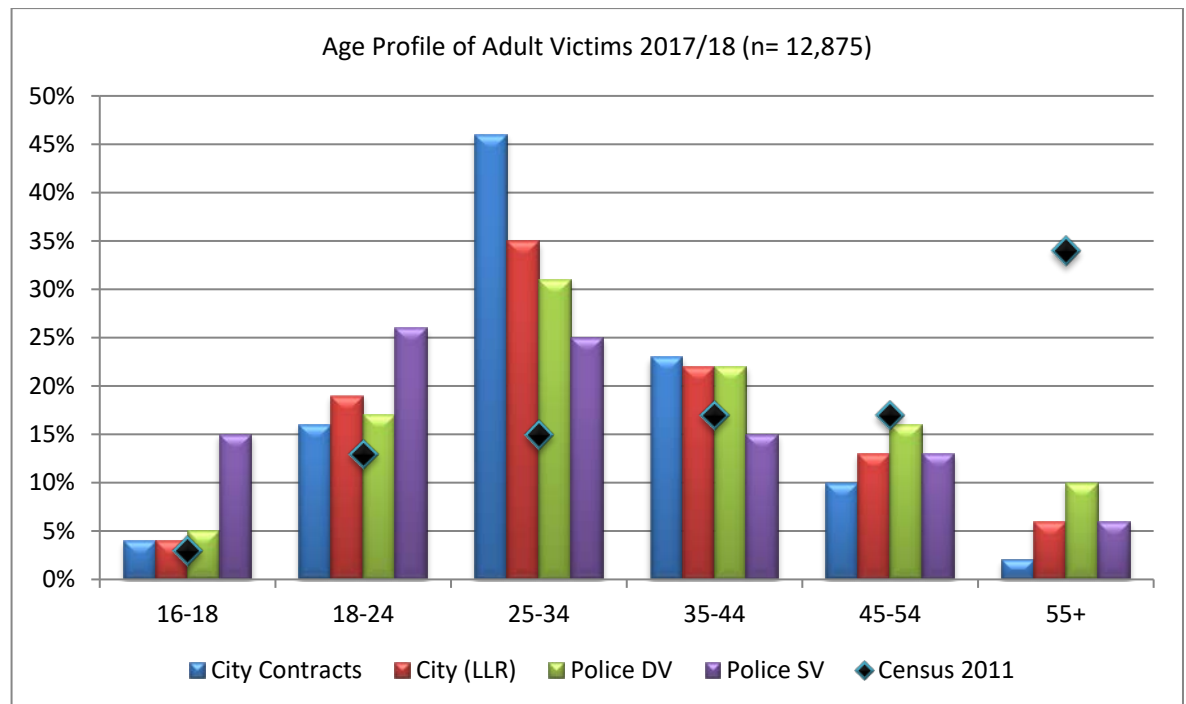


4.2.1.21 White British, Asian British and Indian aged between 25 to 44 are more at risk of multiple perpetrators.

4.2.1.22 Those at risk of so called 'honour-based' violence, are likely to be aged between 19 and 34 and of Asian British or Indian origin. This is also the same for forced marriage. Safelives<sup>7</sup> state that 68% of victims at risk of honour-based violence were at high risk of serious harm or homicide, compared with 55% of those not identified as at risk of honour-based violence.

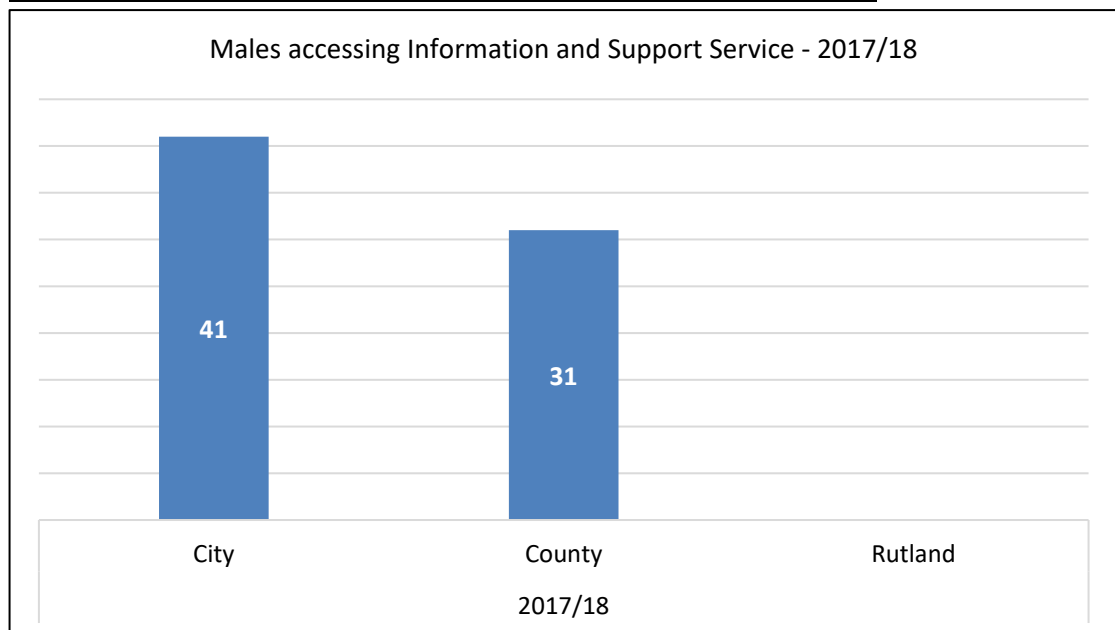
<sup>7</sup> Safelives Spotlight Report – Your Choice: 'honour'-based violence, forced marriage and domestic abuse

4.2.1.23 Chart 25: Age Profile Adult Victims 2017-18 Leicester, Leicestershire &amp; Rutland



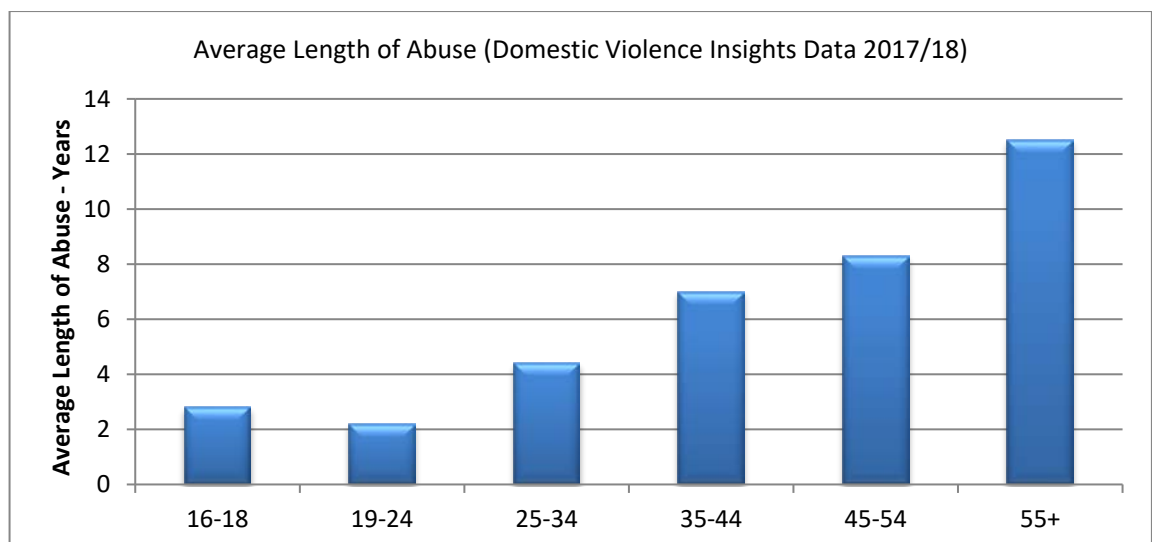
4.2.1.24 The most significant gap across all the services providing this level of data is with those aged 55 and over. A higher number of victims aged 25-34yrs are using UAVA services. After the age of 44yrs, victims are more likely reporting incidents to the police than accessing other services for DV incidents. The most significant 'high-reporting' or 'at risk' population for the police, appears to be those aged 16-18 years around sexual violence.

4.2.1.25 Chart 26: Males accessing Information and Support Service (UAVA)



4.2.1.26 The number of males accessing services has remained consistent over the last two years. For 2017/18, 4% of service users accessing the Information and Support Service were male. The City has the highest reach for males, with 6% accessing services.

4.2.1.27 Chart 27: Insights average length of abuse by age 2017/18 Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland



4.2.1.28 National data from SafeLives<sup>8</sup> states that on average high-risk victims live with domestic abuse for 2.3 years and medium risk victims for 3 years before getting

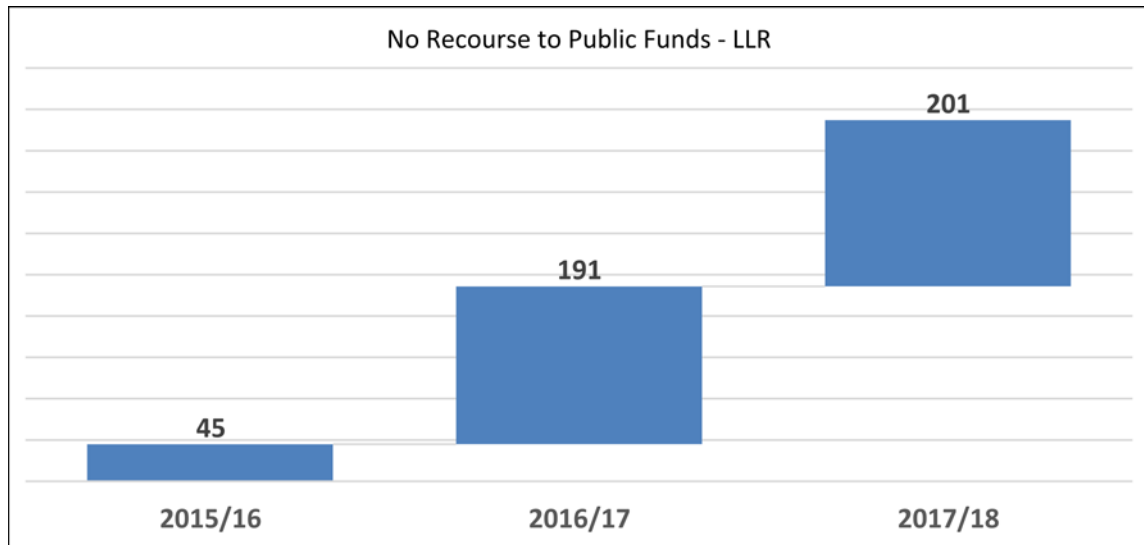
<sup>8</sup> SafeLives Insights National Briefing: Length of abuse and access to services – July 2018

help. Of older people experiencing domestic abuse who are visible to services, a quarter has lived with that abuse for over 20 years.

- 4.2.1.29 The data collected from Insights locally (by UAVA) suggests that older victim-survivors are more likely to suffer from longer terms of abuse. The average length of abuse suffered by victims under 45 in the last year was approximately 4.1 years compared with 10.4 years for victims 45 and over.
- 4.2.1.30 16-18 years olds are experiencing greater lengths of abuse compared to the 19-24-year-old in this data, which could signify another higher risk group. The length of abuse at this age is significant and could highlight the need to carry out prevention initiatives from age 13 at the latest.
- 4.2.1.31 Research conducted by Dr Hannah Bows<sup>9</sup> for domestic homicide victims from 2010 to 2015 from all UK police forces, found that a quarter of all domestic homicide victims were over 60. During this research period, Dr Bows found there were 221 cases of domestic homicide with a victim who was older than 60. 67% of the victims were female. In 46% of cases, the perpetrator was a partner or ex-partner, and in 44% of cases, the perpetrator was an adult child or grandchild.
- 4.2.1.32 Dr Bows highlighted that assessments to identify potential victims did not relate to older people and recommends more training and improved risk assessment for social workers, police forces and health professionals to help spot the signs of potentially dangerous relationships, including those between parents and adult children.

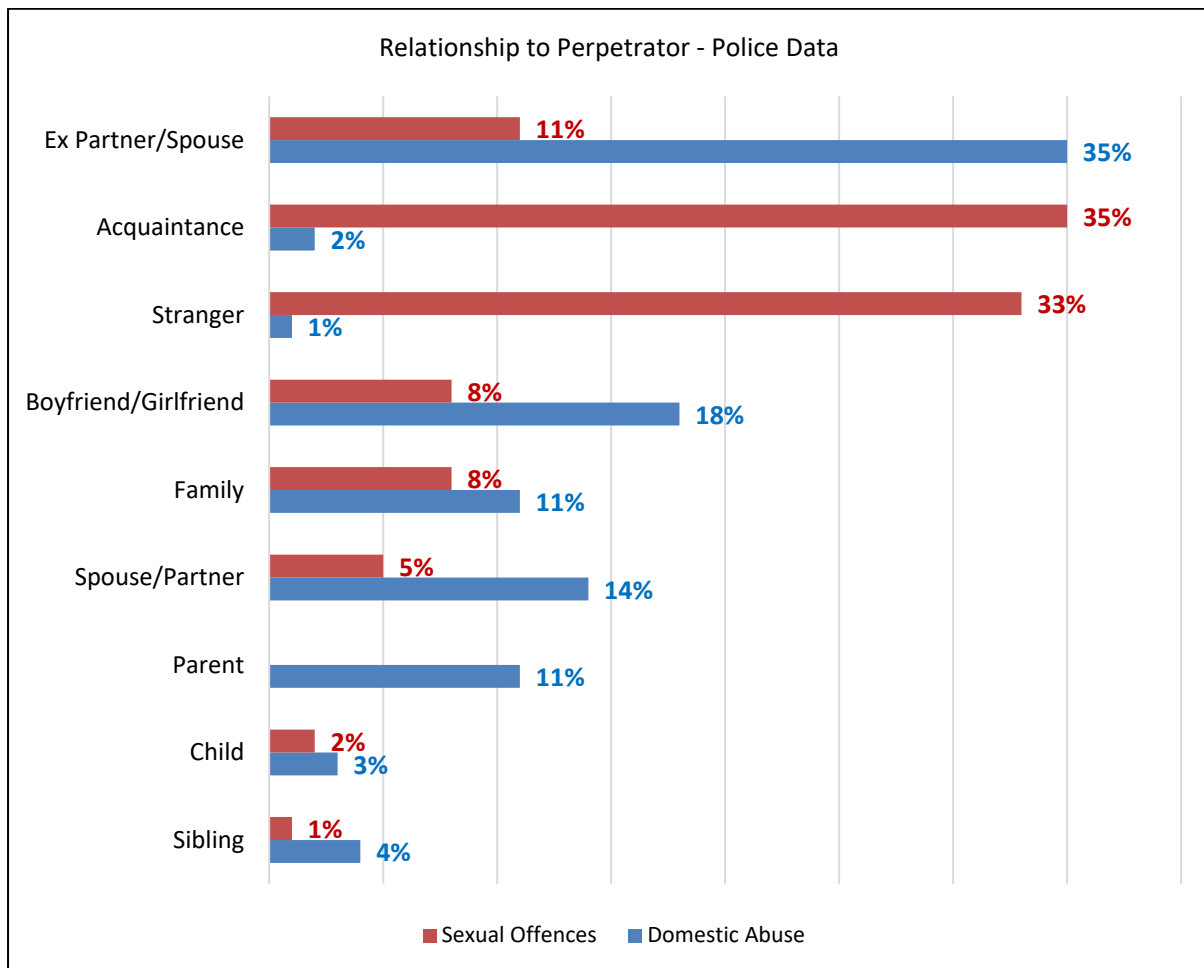
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<sup>9</sup> Durham University and BBC website – Older Victims Murder Risk “Unrecognised”

4.2.1.33 Chart 28: No Recourse to Public Funds – Insights Data

4.2.1.34 No recourse to public funds is showing as increasing over time, with approximately one quarter of victim-survivors accessing UAVA having no access to public funds in the last year.

## 4.2.1.35 Chart 29: Relationship to Perpetrator for Domestic Abuse and Sexual Offences

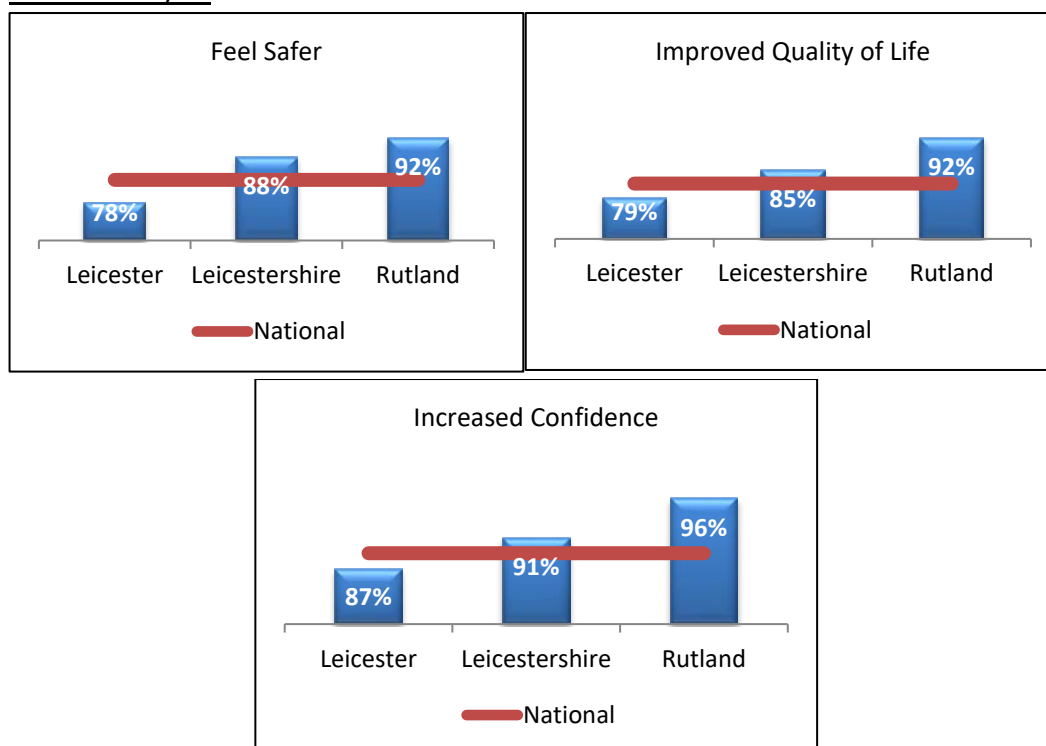


4.2.1.36 In most domestic abuse cases the perpetrator is an ex-partner/spouse. For sexual offences, the perpetrator was in 35% of cases an intimate partner or family member.

## 4.3 Outcomes

### 4.3.1 Victim-Survivor

#### 4.3.1.1 Chart 30: Outcomes for Domestic Violence and Abuse Victim-Survivors – Insights Data – 2017/18



4.3.1.2 Compared to the National Insights dataset, in 2018 victim-survivors were less likely to experience positive outcomes in Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland (when combining the data for the three areas). The percentage of service users feeling safer, having an improved quality of life and increased confidence was approximately 12% lower throughout the sub-region than in the national data set of Insights.

4.3.1.3 Compared to the previous year this is a reduction – 2016/17 portrayed a more positive picture for outcomes, with 2% higher outcomes across the different measures.

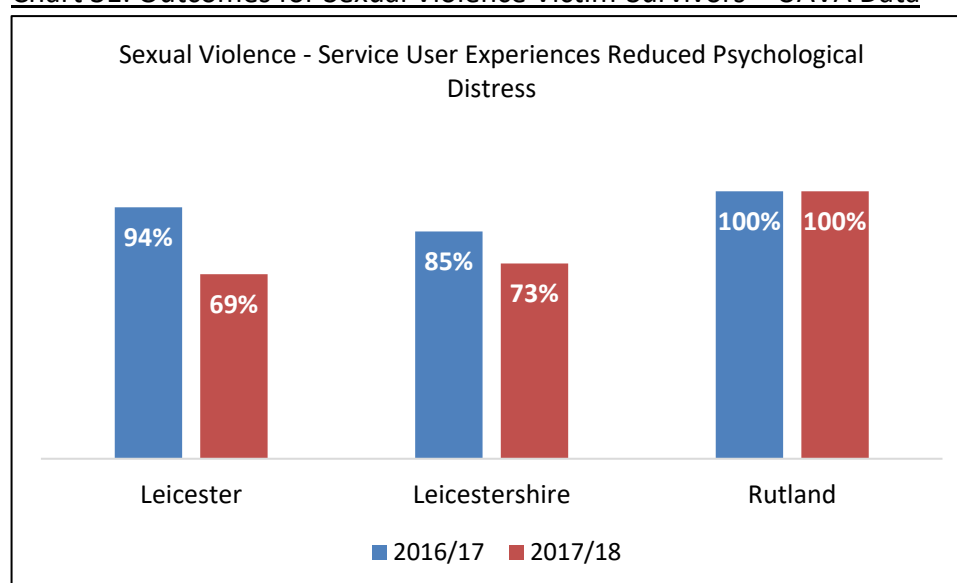
4.3.1.4 The Insights report for UAVA<sup>10</sup> highlights that feelings of safety after support were much lower for service users with drug misuse issues (67%) or alcohol misuse issues (46%) compared to service users without misuse (79% and 80% respectively).

<sup>10</sup> Safelives: Adults Insights for UAVA – 12 months to January 2018

Service users recorded as having mental health issues at intake were less likely to report positive outcomes. This is in line with the national Insights dataset.

- 4.3.1.5 Outcome data for male victims/survivors is lower compared to females. 13% of males stated they felt safer compared with 79% of females. A quarter of males reported an improved quality of life compared with 77% of females. These percentages are based on 8 males completing an Insights Exit form compared to 332 females.
- 4.3.1.6 The main areas of support accessed by UAVA clients were safety planning and health and wellbeing. Almost all clients received support with safety planning to reduce their immediate risk (88%). A high proportion of clients received support with housing (58%), MARAC (48%), children (37%) and police (34%).
- 4.3.1.7 Sexual violence counselling provided by UAVA, records outcome data for service users that experience a reduction in psychological distress.

4.3.1.8 Chart 31: Outcomes for Sexual Violence Victim-Survivors – UAVA Data



- 4.3.1.9 Leicester has shown a reduction compared with the previous year and compared with the other areas. Outcome data for both domestic and sexual violence for the City is lower for 2017/18.

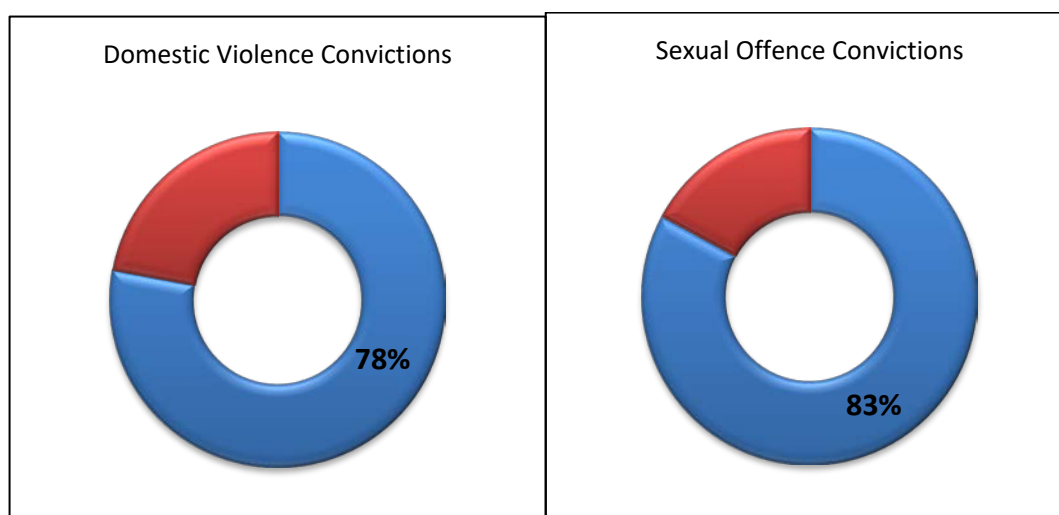


## 4.3.2 Children

- 4.3.2.1 There is very limited data showing outcomes for children across the LLR as there is no joint commissioned service specifically for children and young people. Of all children and young people who accessed UAVA services during 2017/18 (82 referrals), six completed an Insights Intake form and only one completed the Exit form. The ages of these six service users was 16 and 17 years.
- 4.3.2.2 The one exit form that was completed showed that the young person felt much safer compared to intake. Quality of life had improved a lot and the service user felt very confident in knowing how to access help and support.

## 4.3.3 Perpetrator

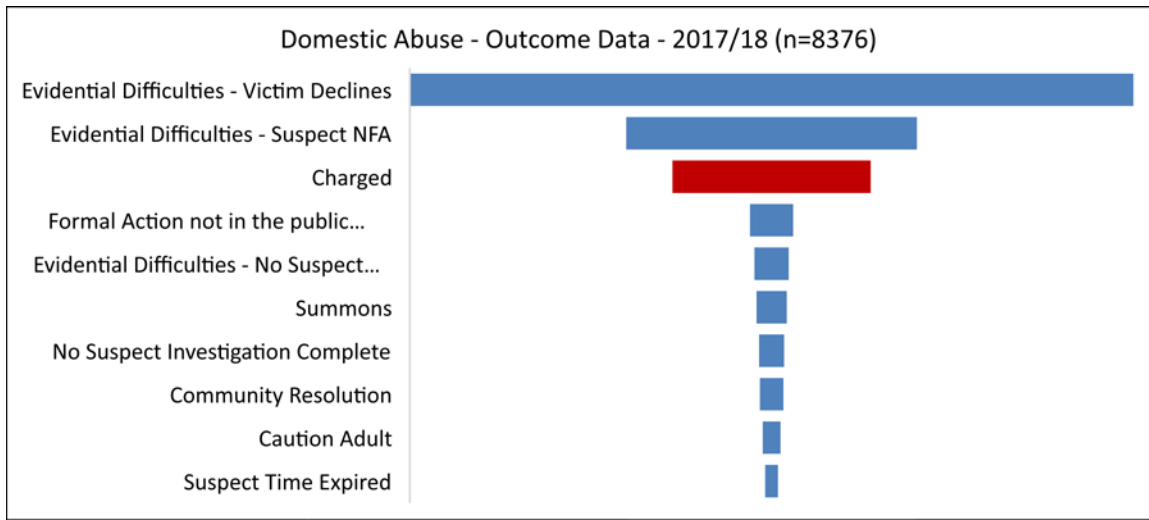
- 4.3.3.1 Chart 32: Successful Prosecutions at Court – Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) – 2017/18



- 4.3.3.2 In 78% of cases there was a successful domestic violence prosecution during 2017/18. This is a decrease in the number of convictions compared to the previous year of 81% conviction rate. The conviction rate was lower than the average convictions for East Midlands (78%), but higher than the National rate of 76%.
- 4.3.3.3 In 83% of cases there was a successful sexual offence conviction. This is a higher conviction rate when compared to the previous year (77%) and is in line with the East Midlands conviction rate of 84%. The National rate is 80%.
- 4.3.3.4 During 2017/18 there were a total of 136 domestic violence protection notices (DVPN) issued by the police – the DVPN is an emergency non-molestation and

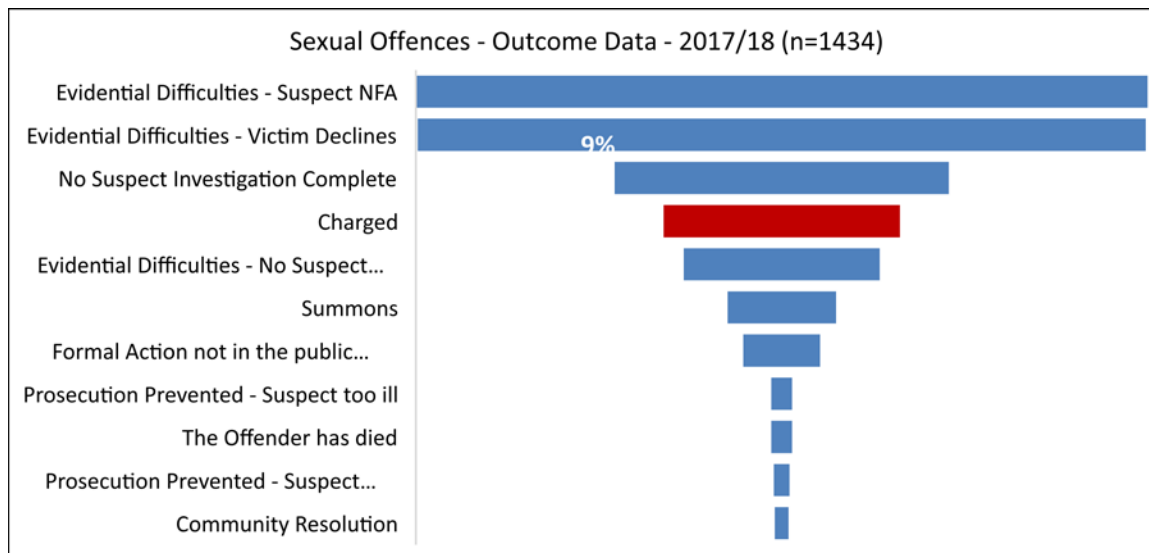
eviction notice to a perpetrator, allowing the victim a degree of breathing space to consider their options with the help of a support agency. This is a 66% increase compared with the previous year.

4.3.3.5 Chart 33: Domestic Violence Outcomes Data – 2017/18



4.3.3.6 In 14% of cases the perpetrator has been charged for a domestic violence offence. In most instances, the victim has declined, or the suspect has no further action.

4.3.3.7 Chart 34: Sexual Offences Outcome Data – 2017/18

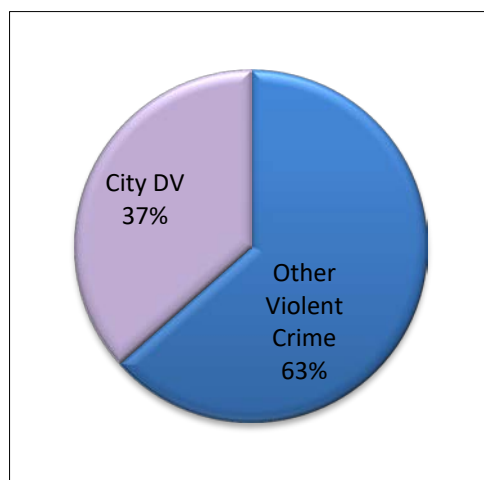
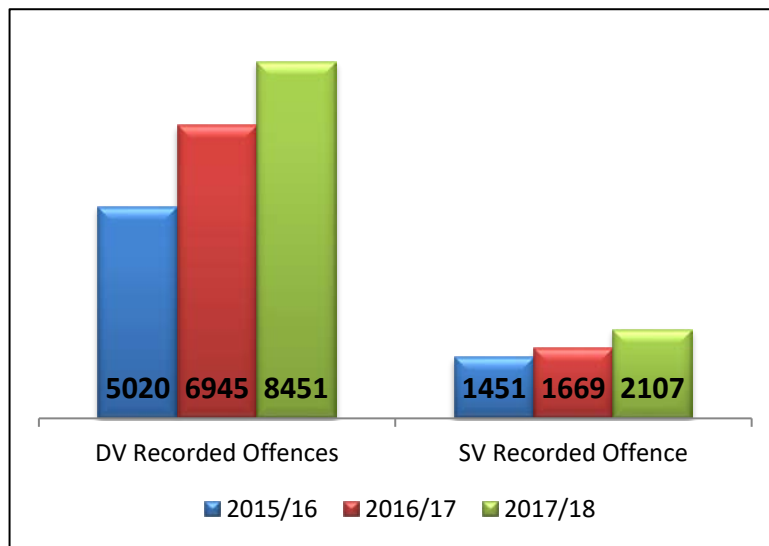


## 5. LEICESTER

### 5.1 Demand

#### 5.1.1 Victim-Survivor

##### 5.1.1.1 Chart 35: Recorded Domestic Violence and Sexual Offences – Police Data

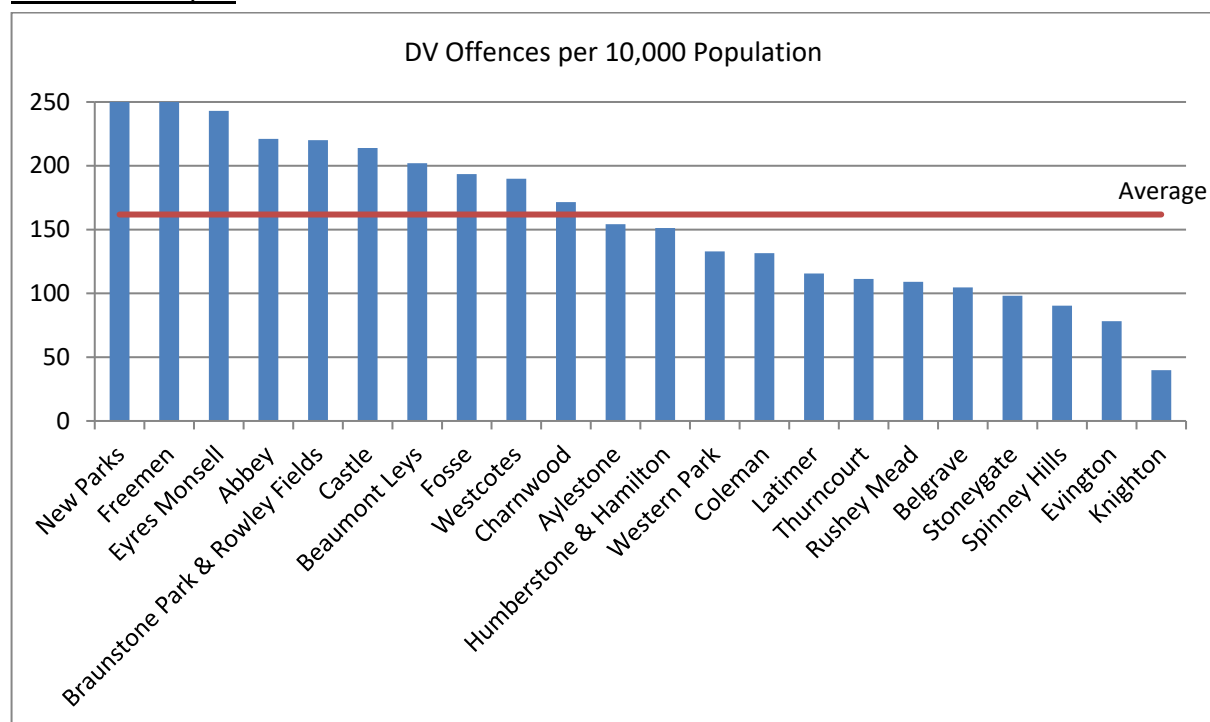


5.1.1.2 Domestic violence accounts for just over a third of all violent crime in Leicester. The chart above shows that both domestic violence and sexual offences are increasing year on year, with an average increase of 26% a year for domestic violence offences and 19% for sexual offences.

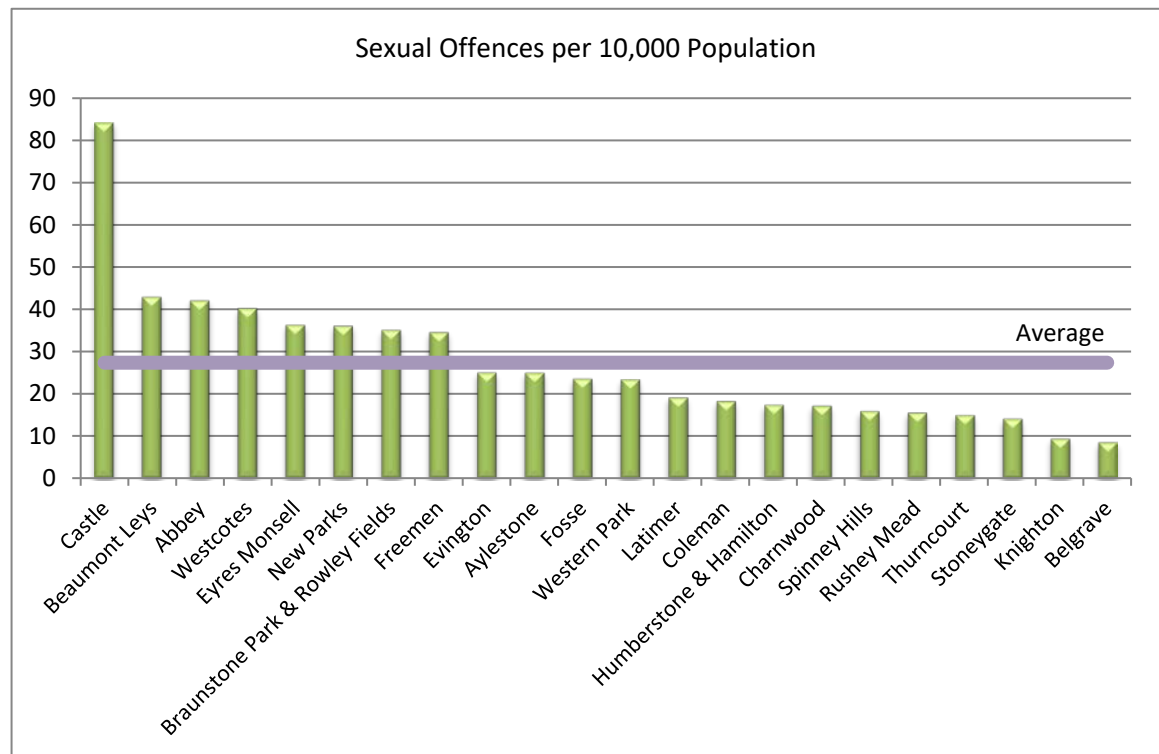
5.1.1.3 In the last year 73% of all victims supported by UAVA (and completing Insights forms at intake to the service) said they had called the police and reported the abuse on at least one occasion – this compares equally with the national data set. The average number of calls made to the police by victim-survivors in our area over

the last year was 2.1 calls per service user, which is in line with the national Insights data set of 2.2 calls.

5.1.1.4 Chart 36: Domestic Violence Offences per 10,000 Population for Leicester City Wards – 2017/18

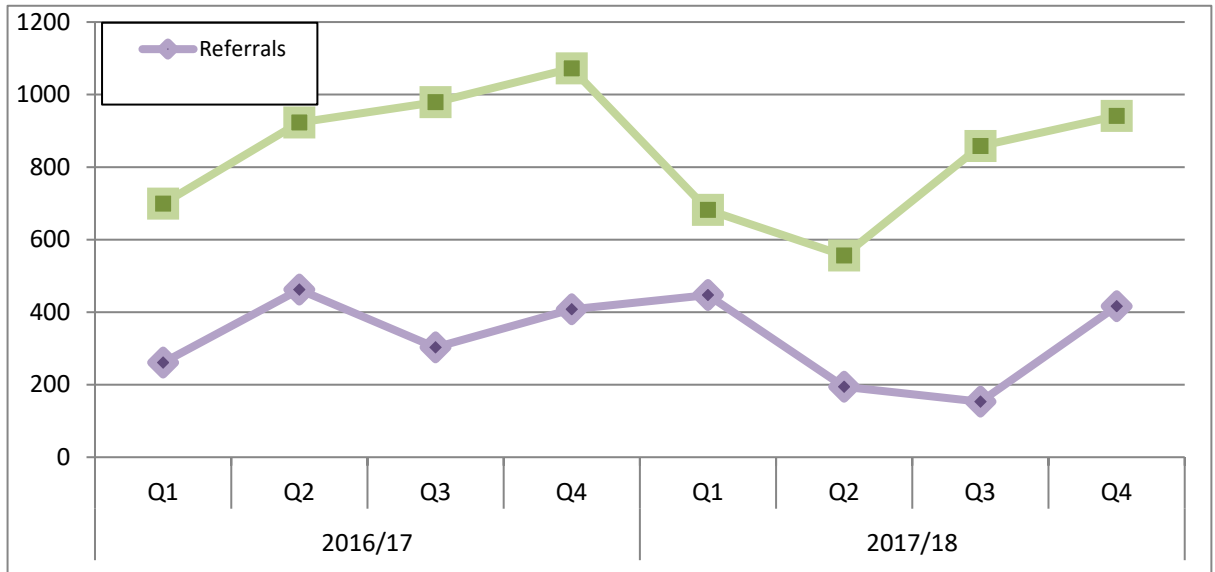


5.1.1.5 The average domestic violence offence rate for Leicester has increased from 2016/17 from 107.8 to 161.8 offences per 10,000 population. New Parks, Freeman and Eyres Monsell are showing the highest volumes of domestic abuse offences per 10,000 population. New Parks has consistently shown a higher rate of offences. All wards apart from Belgrave, Evington and Knighton have shown increases compared with 2016/17. Belgrave has remained consistent with the previous year and Evington and Knighton have shown a decrease.

5.1.1.6 Chart 37: Sexual Offences per 10,000 Population for Leicester City Wards – 2017/18

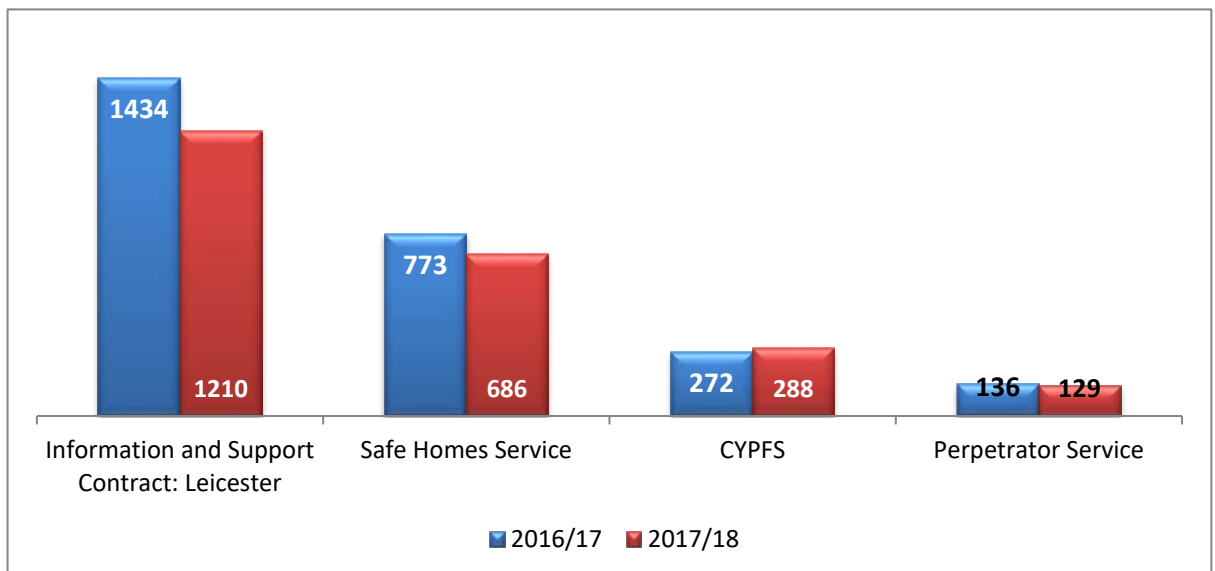
5.1.1.7 Sexual offences have increased throughout all the City Wards compared with the previous year. The areas of Castle, Beaumont Leys, Abbey and Westcotes remain the areas of higher reporting. Stoneygate, Knighton and Belgrave are consistent with the previous year and remain low on sexual offence reporting.

5.1.1.8 Chart 38: Referrals received into UAVA and Helpline calls over two years



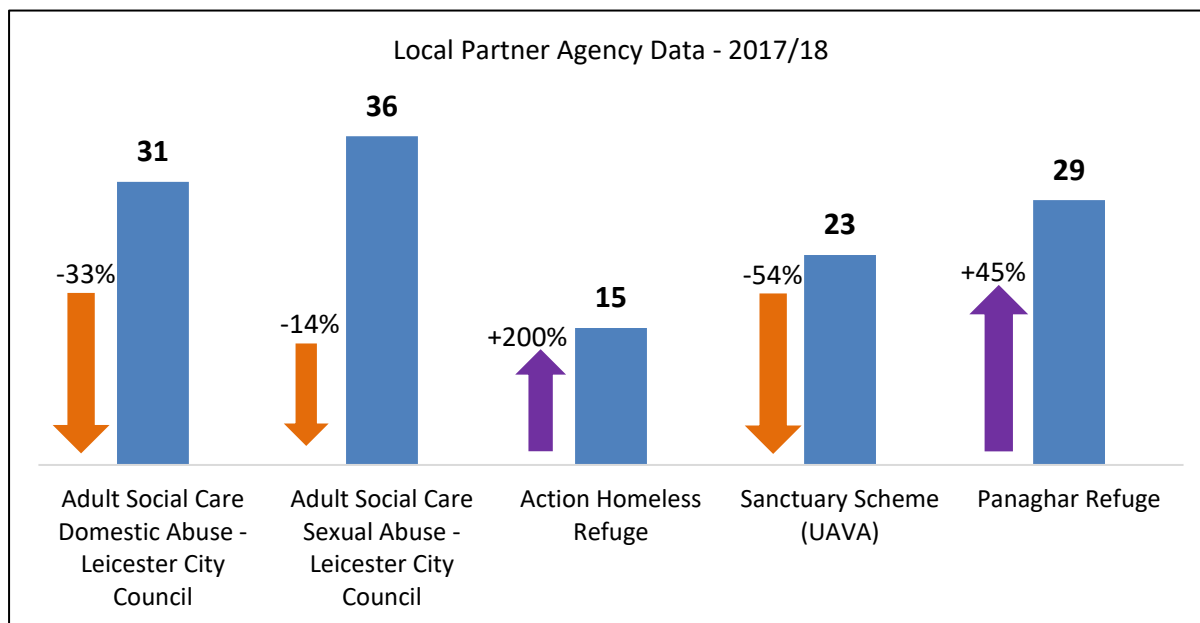
5.1.1.9 Referrals to UAVA and the Helpline follow the same pattern. Referrals have shown a dip during quarter three for both years. Helpline calls have shown lower levels during quarter 2 for both years. Quarter four in both years show an increase in both referrals and helpline calls.

5.1.1.10 Chart 39: Referrals by Service for Leicester City (2017/18)



5.1.1.11 Compared to previous year referrals have decreased slightly, with the greatest differences for the Leicester Information and Support Contract and the Safe Homes Service.

5.1.1.12 Chart 40: Data from Local Partner Agencies



5.1.1.13 Adult Social Care had 31 domestic abuse safeguarding enquiries and 36 sexual abuse enquiries during 2017/18 – an overall decrease in enquiries compared with the previous year. 6% of all safeguarding enquiries during 2017/18 were related to domestic abuse and 7% related to sexual abuse. In four of the cases there was both sexual and domestic abuse present.

5.1.1.14 During 2017/18, Action Homeless had 20 women in their seven-bed accommodation with a total of 48 children with them during their stay. Fifteen of these women were fleeing domestic violence from partners or family. Four of these women had no recourse on entry and the refuge managed to secure funding for them during their stay. The refuge has had an increase of 200% compared with the previous year for people accommodated.

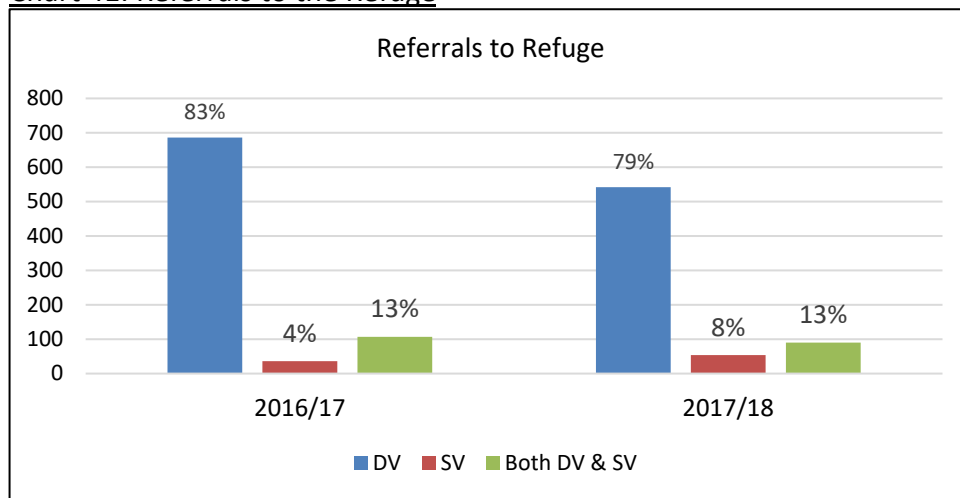
5.1.1.15 Panaghar Refuge had a 45% increase in the number of people accommodated during 2017/18. The refuge has commented on the increase that the majority of these were referred from UAVA, the Police and self-referrals: “Since receiving funding and becoming partners with the Opening Doors (DCLG) Project, the refuge has been able to increase staff levels and extend service delivery hours. They can provide specialist intense support for service users presenting with BME specific complex needs such as forced marriage, honour-based violence and no recourse to

public funds. Since the project has begun, referral rates have increased as well as improved outcomes for service users.”

5.1.1.16 There has been a reduction in the number of homes secured under the Sanctuary Scheme compared with the previous year. The provider does not know the reason for this and states that the scheme is promoted.

5.1.1.17 Leicester City Council Housing Options had 208 domestic violence presentations during 2017/18. This is a 40% increase compared with the previous year of 149 presentations. The team created a total of 3,581 advice cases for 2017/18, of which 208 (5%) related to alleged victims of domestic violence.

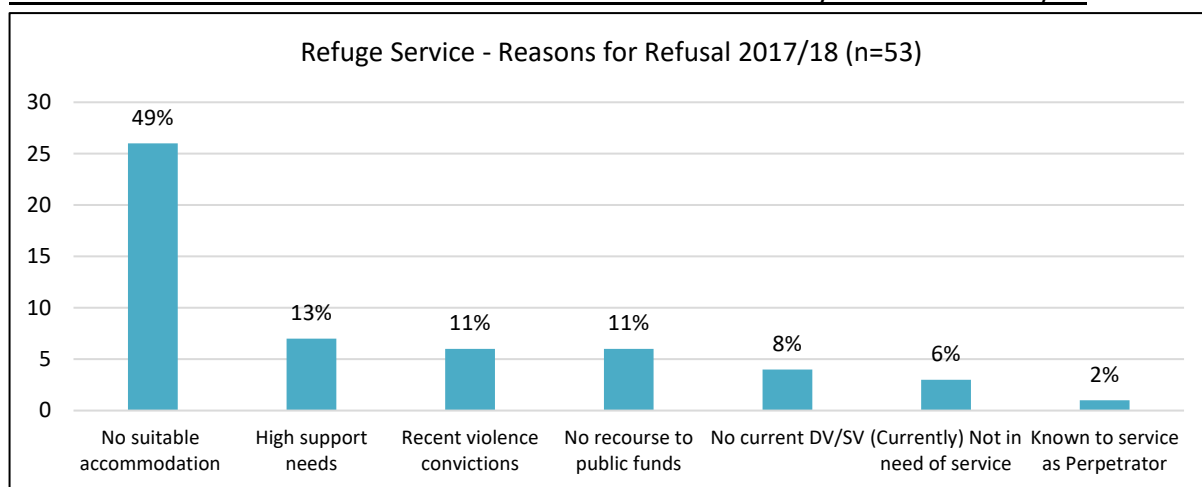
5.1.1.18 **Chart 41: Referrals to the Refuge**



5.1.1.19 The Safe Home Service offers refuge accommodation and wider housing support for those without safe accommodation due to sexual or domestic violence. During 2017/18, the Safe Home Service received 686 referrals – this is a lower number than the previous year of 829 referrals (2016/17). Both proportions of DV and SV have decreased from the previous year; however, the element of both DV and SV remains the same.



## 5.1.1.20 Chart 42: Reasons victim-survivors were not accommodated by UAVA SHS 2017/18



5.1.1.21 During 2017/18, a total of 69 people could not be accommodated by the refuge service following a referral. In nearly half of cases, people were not accommodated due to there being no suitable accommodation. A third of cases was categorised under “other” as a reason for refusal – this category has not been included in the chart above as the context of these has not been provided.

5.1.1.22 Based on 2017-18 data from UAVA as provider of the safe home service, where there are 19 units of refuge accommodation, there were 715 void days where a unit could not be used. Over the course of the year this loosely represents around 10% of overall availability being inaccessible. This can be due to cleaning or maintenance or lack of a suitable referral for that room/size.

5.1.1.23 During 2016/17, 56 people could not be accommodated – the main reasons being that they were not fleeing domestic or sexual violence (23%), there was no space in the refuge (18%) and there were complex support needs (18%).

## 5.1.2 Children

5.1.2.1 Case profile data collected through Adults Insights data shows that in approximately 64% of cases during 2017/18 the primary victim of abuse had children who visit regularly. This number is consistent with the previous year of 66% for Leicester.

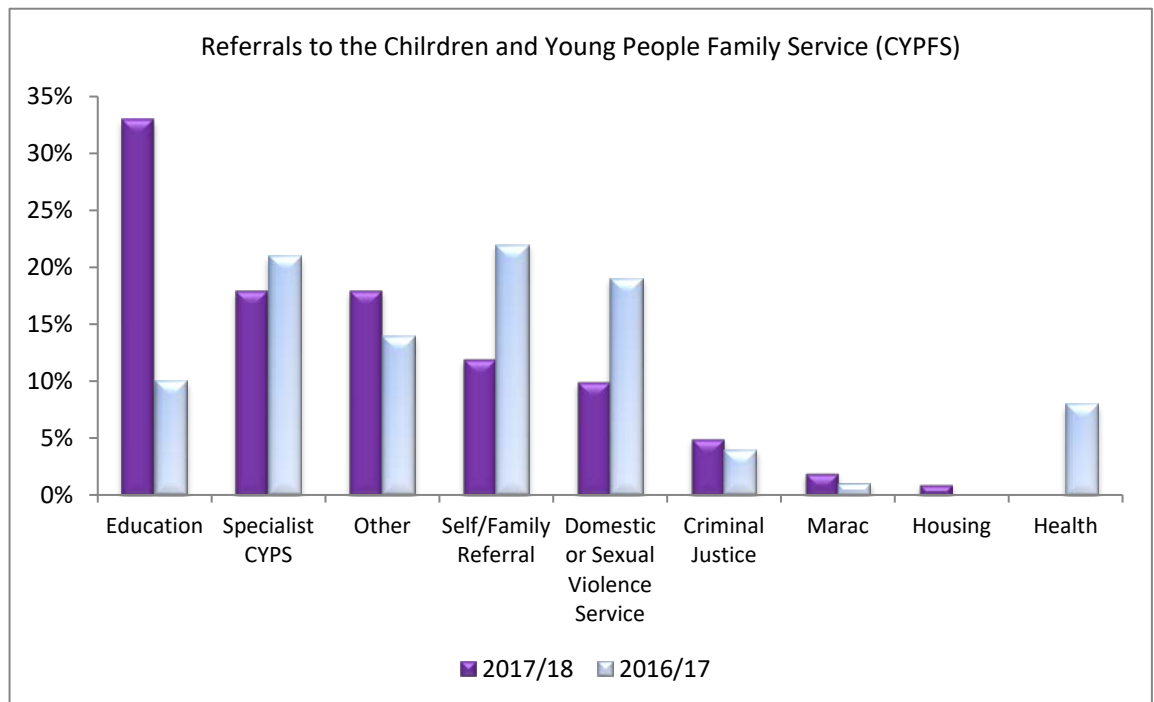
5.1.2.2 Police data from 2017/18 shows 332 domestic violence related offences with a victim aged under 18 (7% of all domestic violence offences) and 214 sexual offences with a victim under 18 (25% of all sexual offences). This is an increase for

both sexual and domestic offences against young people and children compared with the previous year (6% DV related and 22% SV related).

5.1.2.3 The Leicester City Children and Young People Family Service (CYPFS) is a Leicester City Council commissioned service delivered by UAVA. The service had 261 families with 420 children and young people referred in relation to domestic violence to the service during 2017/18. This is a slight decrease compared with the previous year of 272 families and 443 children and young people.

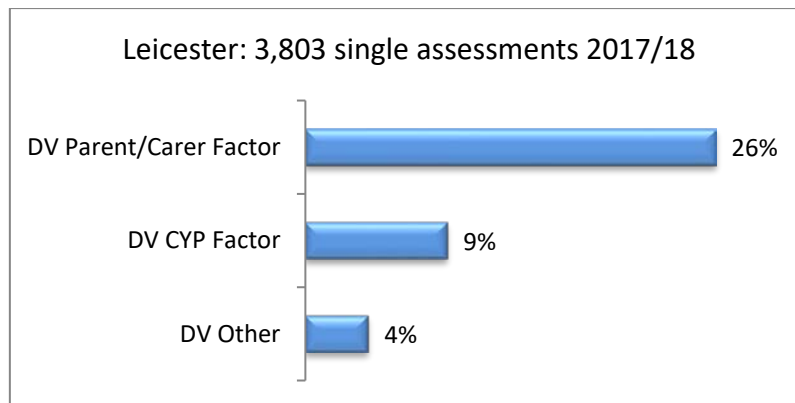
5.1.2.4 CYPFS also had 27 referrals in relation to sexual violence during 2017/18. This is a 200% increase compared with the previous year of 9 referrals.

5.1.2.5 Chart 43: Referrals to the Children and Young People Family Service (Leicester City)



5.1.2.6 Most referrals to the CYPFS have come via Education services during 2017/18, this is a significant increase compared with the previous year. Self-referrals and referrals from domestic or sexual violence service have decreased compared with the previous year. There have been no referrals from health during 2017/18.

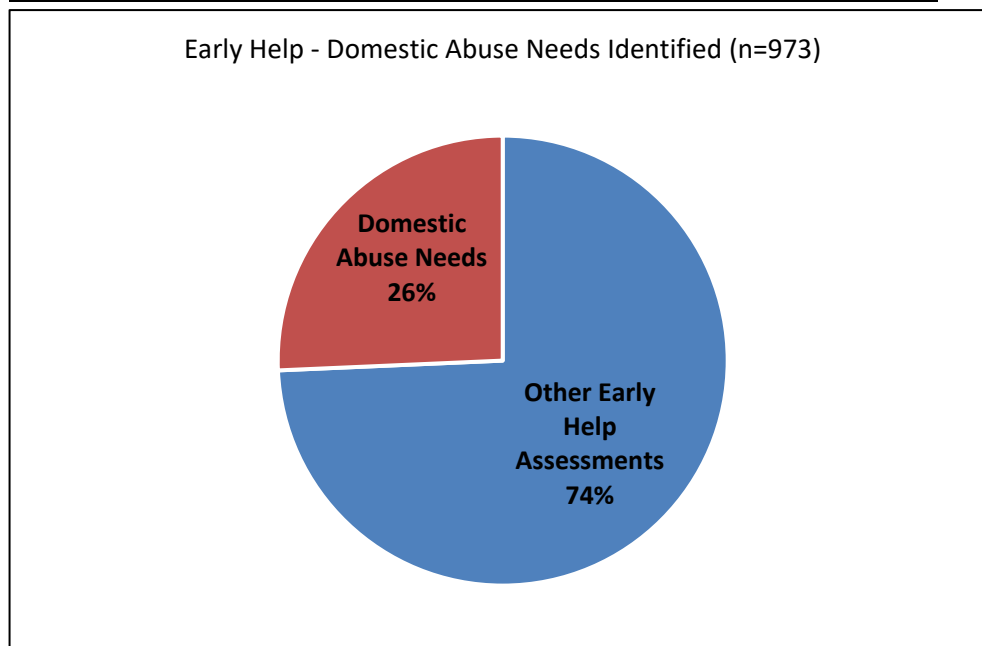
5.1.2.7 Chart 44: Victims-Survivors Identified Through Children’s Social Care Assessments



5.1.2.8 Data collected through Children’s Social Care cases records the number of single assessments where domestic violence or child exploitation factors are flagged as a concern. During 2017/18, from 3,076 single assessments, domestic violence was a factor (where children and young people were directly affected) in 9% of cases – this is higher than last year where 3% of cases were domestic violence related.

5.1.2.9 Of the 3,803 single assessments started during 2017/18, 3% of cases had a child sexual exploitation factor – this number is consistent with 2016/17.

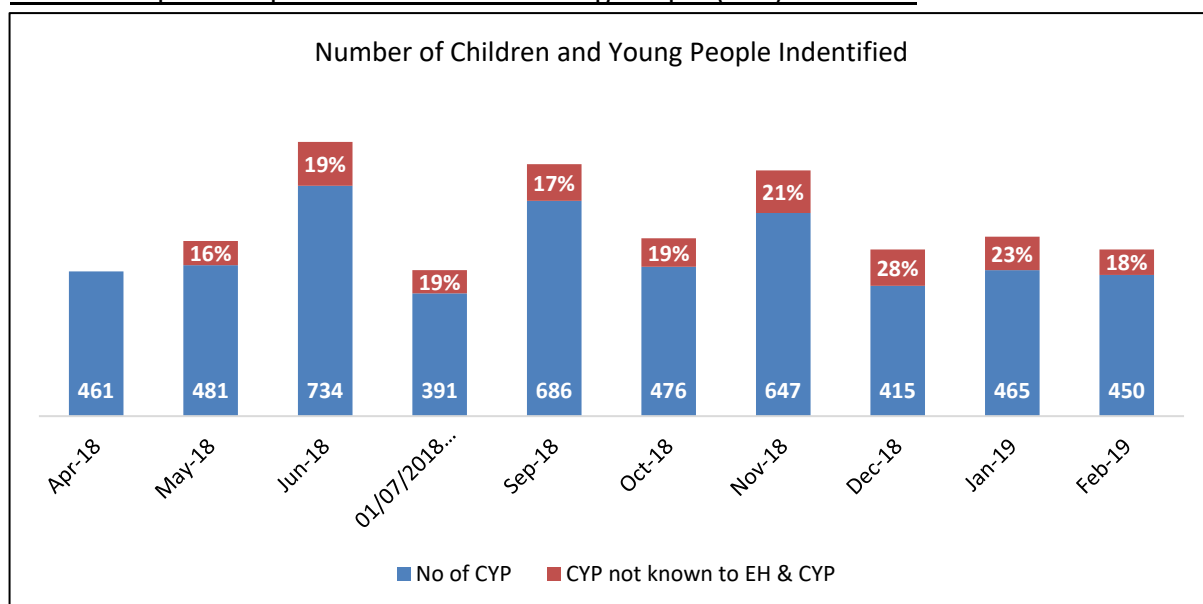
#### 5.1.2.10 Chart 45: Early Help Data – Domestic Abuse Needs Identified – 2017/18



5.1.2.11 Early help performance data is collated by Leicester City Council as part of the Children's Centre Programme. There were 973 Early Help Assessment cases closed in 2017/18, of those a quarter (250) were assessed as having a domestic violence need, accounting for a quarter of all assessments closed in the year.

5.1.2.12 In 2018, Op Encompass was rolled out whereby schools are formally notified by the police of any reported incidents of domestic abuse at an address at which children are present or normally resident. This enables the school to offer immediate support for children and young people experiencing domestic abuse. Schools have been able to link deterioration in a child's behaviour to a call from Operation Encompass, which then can lead to a discussion with the parent and support can be offered if required.

5.1.2.13 Chart 46: Op Encompass – Children and Young People (CYP) Identified



5.1.2.14 An average of 520 children are identified each month through Operation Encompass and although a high percentage of CYP are known to Early Help and Children’s Social Care, there are children that are unknown to either of the services that are being identified – this can lead to appropriate support being offered. On average, 20% of children identified through Operation Encompass are not known to Early Help or Children’s Social Care.

5.1.2.15 Since the start of Operation Encompass, the numbers of schools being contacted each month has been increasing. From April 2018 to February 2019, a total of 1038 schools have been contacted, averaging 104 schools contacted per month. The response from schools to follow up has increased by 20% from the start of the operation to February 2019.

5.1.2.16 Feedback received from schools is positive – some comments from schools have been provided below.

- *“Operation Encompass is excellent, you are doing a fantastic job. It is making a big difference to us – we can support the child and parents”*
- *“Excellent, without Operation Encompass we would not get to know about a lot of the incidents. It enables us to put children ‘on our radar’. We can observe children and offer support if required.”*
- *“Very good service, we get to know of services that without Operation Encompass we would not get to know. This allows us to provide support to the young person. It*

*also allows us to piece together what is going on for the child involved. Really pleased with the service.”*

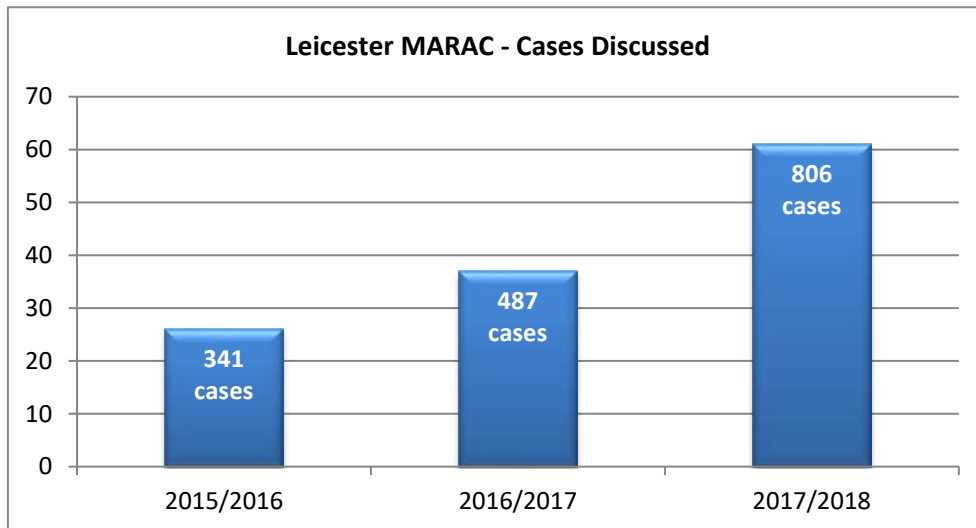
### **5.1.3 Perpetrator**

- 5.1.3.1 In the last year 129 referrals were made to the Jenkins Centre for non-court mandated domestic violence and abuse perpetrator interventions. During this time 86 partners/ex-partners were identified and approached by the service, and 87% engaged in support. Engagement figures for partners/ex-partners have increased compared to the previous year (from 66% in 2016/17).
- 5.1.3.2 Insights data for Leicester shows that 79% (n=422) of perpetrators had a criminal record. Nearly a quarter (23%) had a previous criminal record that was domestic violence related (95 perpetrators). This is lower than the National data set of 37%, and lower than the previous year’s figure of 48%.

5.2 Risk and Vulnerabilities

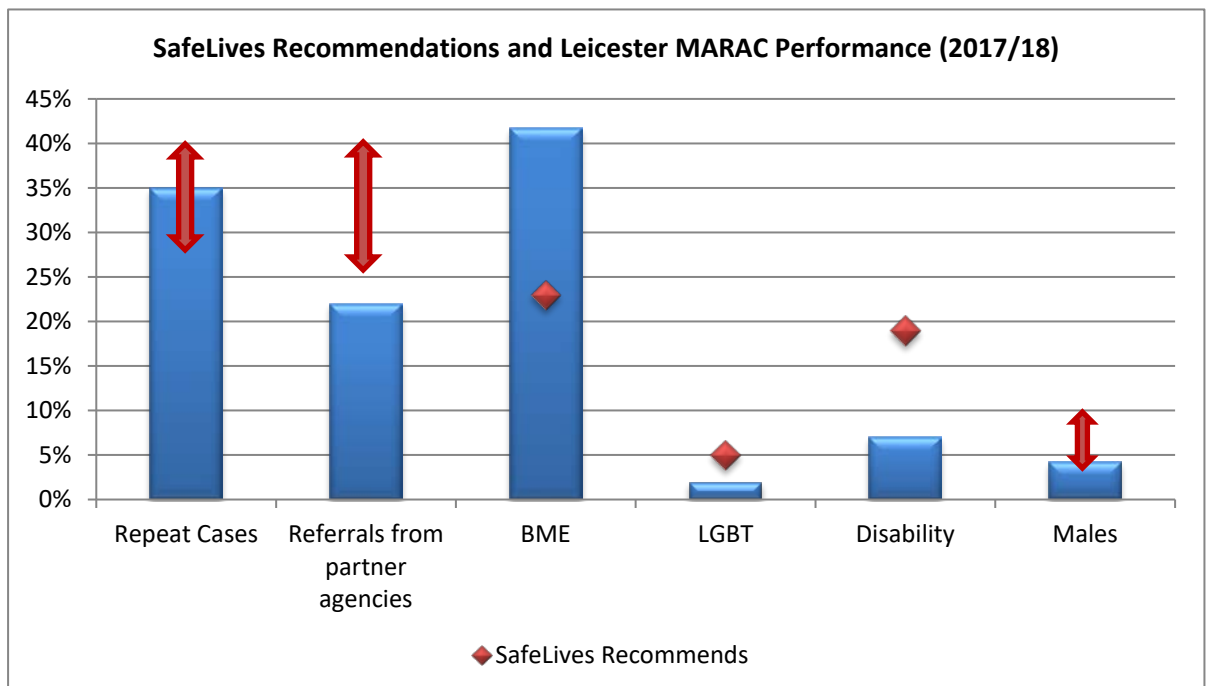
5.2.1 Victim-Survivor

5.2.1.1 Chart 47: MARAC Cases Discussed (3 years)



5.2.1.2 Cases discussed are increasing year on year for Leicester. The number of cases heard at MARAC are nearly twice as many as cases discussed in Leicestershire.

5.2.1.3 Chart 48: SafeLives Data and MARAC Performance (2017/18)



5.2.1.4 There are lower than expected levels of LGBT and disabled victims being identified as high risk and referred to MARAC. There are also lower levels of referrals from partner agencies other than the police. Males identified as high risk is just at the Safelives recommended level. The biggest gap is with victims identifying as disabled.

5.2.1.5 Chart 49: Domestic Homicides – Leicester: April 2011 to March 2018

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DHR Type	Intimate 71%					Familial 14%	Unknown 14%
Method	Stabbed 57%				Strangulation 29%		Weapon 14%
Location	Family Home 43%			Perps Home 29%		Victims Home 14%	
Relationship	Intimate Partner 71%				Ex Intimate Partner 14%	Son 14%	Other 14%
Victim Age	18-24 14%	25-34 29%		45-54 43%			55+ 14%
Victim Ethnicity	White / Other White 43%			Asian/Asian British 29%		Other / Unknown 29%	
Victim Sex	Female 71%					Male 29%	
Children	No 71%					Yes 29%	

5.2.1.6 Between April 2011 and March 2018, there were seven recorded domestic homicides in Leicester. The chart above shows the headline data from these domestic homicide reviews (DHRs).

5.2.1.7 Table 2: Domestic Homicide Reviews – Victim Needs and Vulnerabilities

Leicester DHR Cases	DHR 1	DHR 2	DHR 3	DHR 4	DHR 5	DHR 6	DHR 7
Forced marriage							
Disability							
Mental health							
Substance misuse							
Known to MAPPA							
Child contact Issues							
Pregnancy / new birth							
Housing							
Harassment							



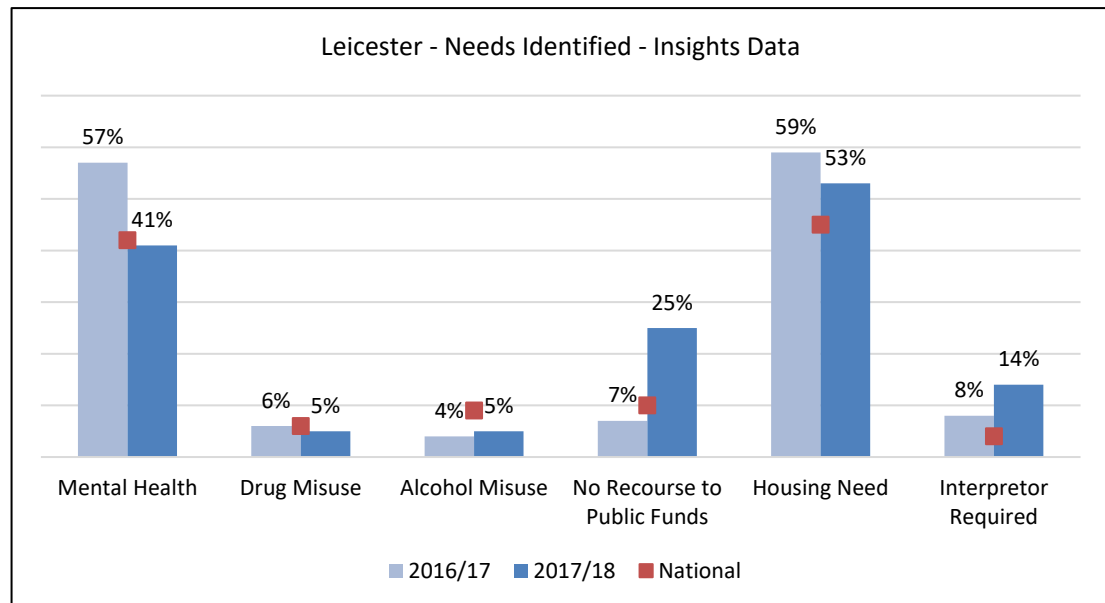
5.2.1.8 In two of the seven instances the victim had mental health and substance misuse concerns. Housing is also an issue in more than one of the cases. In two of the cases there may have been concerns around forced marriage.

5.2.1.9 Table 3: Domestic Homicide Reviews – Perpetrator Needs and Vulnerabilities

Leicester DHR Case	DHR 1	DHR 2	DHR 3	DHR 4	DHR 5	DHR 6	DHR 7
DA as a child							
Disability							
Mental health							
Substance misuse							
Housing issues							
Financial issues							
Pattern of DV							
Known to MAPPA							
Stalking behaviour							
Sexual assault							
Strangulation							
Suicidal ideation							
Use of weapons							

5.2.1.10 Mental health, financial issues and domestic abuse as a child were the most common factors in relation to the perpetrators of the domestic homicides.

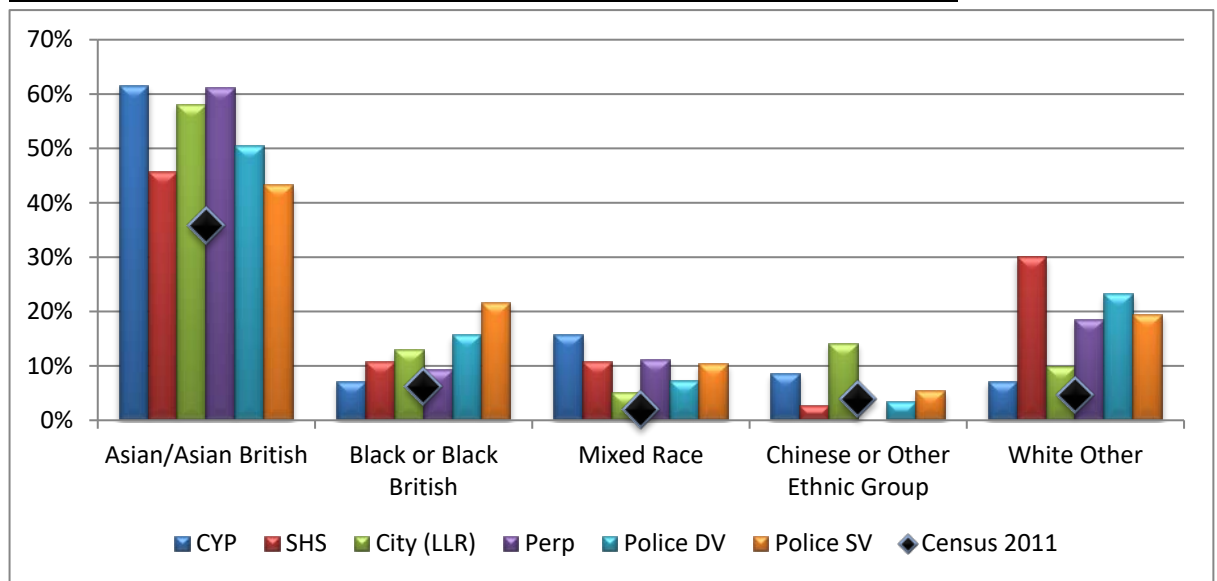
## 5.2.1.11 Chart 50: Needs Identified – Leicester Insights Data



5.2.1.12 Mental health and housing are consistently high needs for clients year on year for Leicester. This is the same for all three areas. Mental health has decreased from the previous year and is now more in line with the national dataset. Housing needs however, remain higher in Leicester, compared with the national dataset.

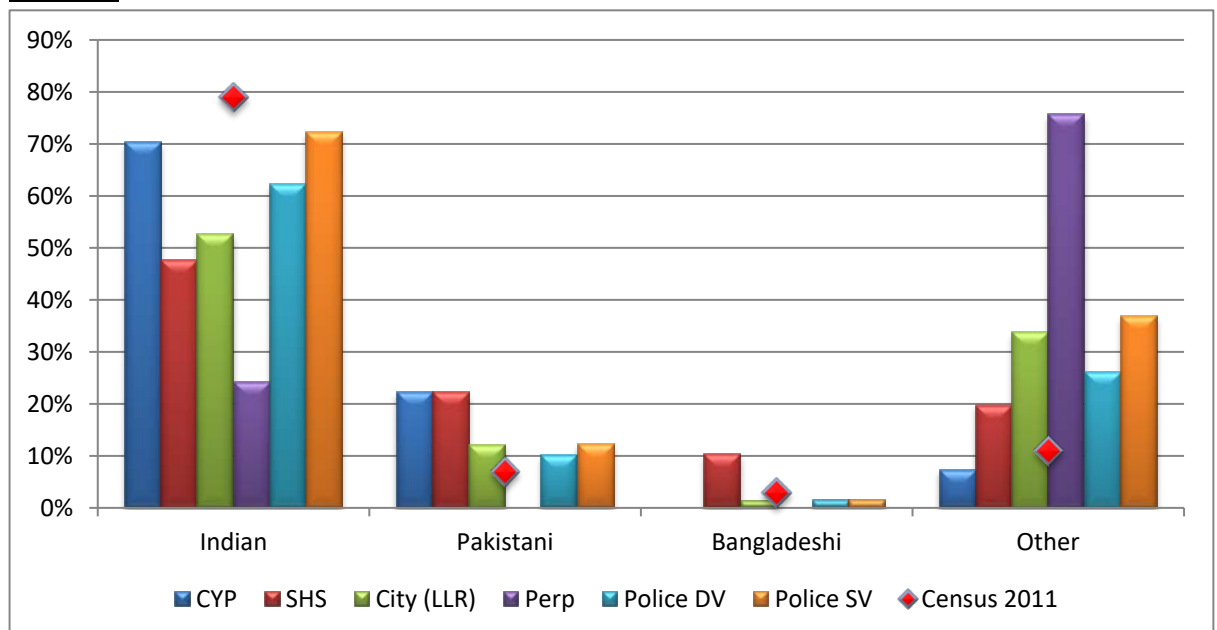
5.2.1.13 Drug and alcohol misuse remain low year on year. The two most significant increases for Leicester around needs of children affected by domestic violence are those around no recourse to public funds (NRPF) and interpreter required. NRPF has increased across the whole of the LLR. It has also been identified that nearly half (45%) of Leicester clients had needs around finance, benefits and debt, which is a slightly higher proportion than the national dataset (35%).

5.2.1.14 Chart 51: Adult victim-survivor BME ethnicity profiles (Leicester) 2017-18



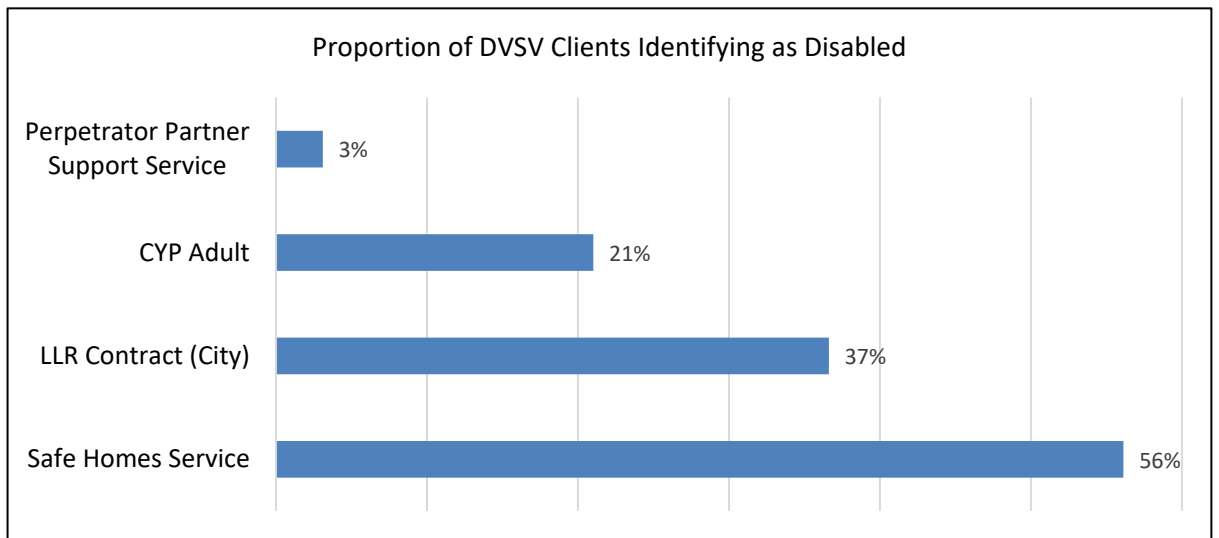
5.2.1.15 The information above shows that Leicester has a good BME reach across all services. There is an over-representation of Asian/Asian British and White Other groups. There is a particularly good reach across all for the Safe Homes Service. The reach is different across the different services. It is worth noting that the City population may have changed in terms of ethnicity since the Census in 2011.

5.2.1.16 Chart 52: Breakdown of Asian/Asian population against local Census data in the City 2017/18

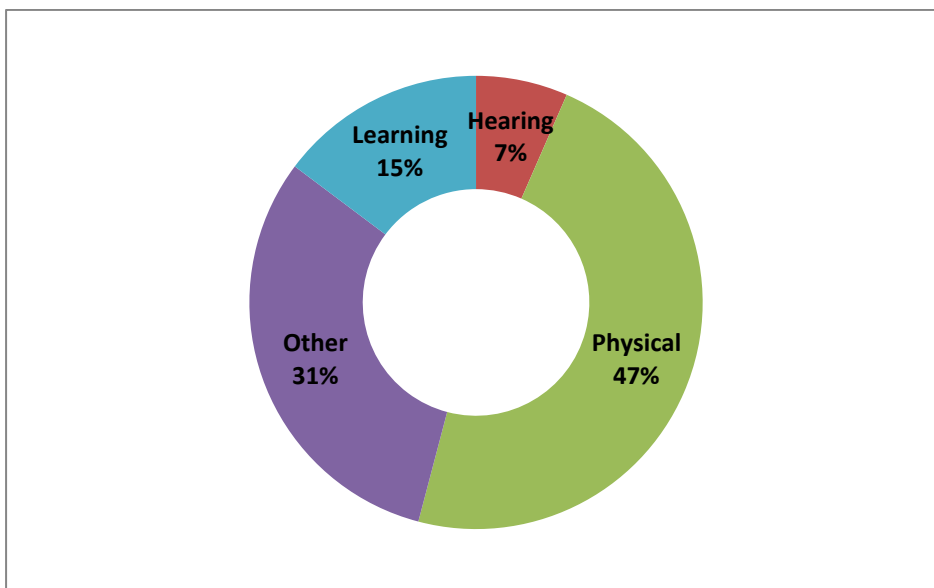


5.2.1.14 When separating the Asian/Asian British population down, the data shows that there is a large gap in the number of service users that are Indian accessing services in Leicester. The biggest gap is for perpetrators identifying as Indian. Since there is a large amount of data which was categorised as ‘other’ Asian background, it is possible that some of this information in the breakdown goes undisclosed.

5.2.1.15 Chart 53: Proportion of Domestic and Sexual Violence Clients Identifying as Disabled

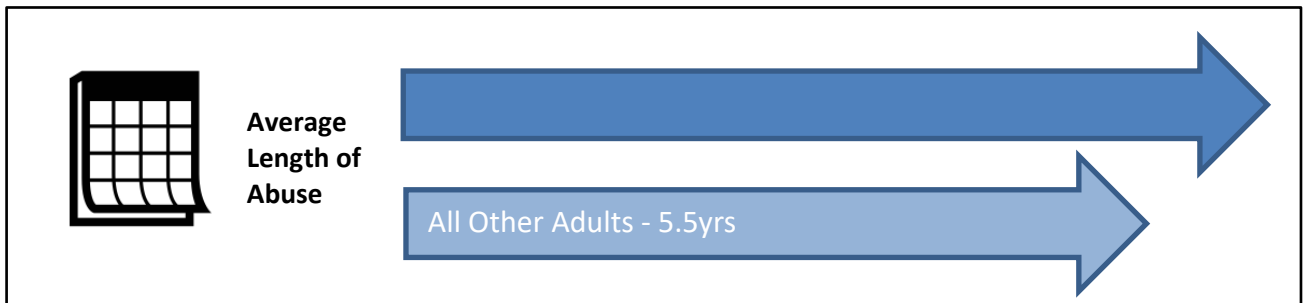


5.2.1.16 Chart 54: Adult Victim-Survivor Disability



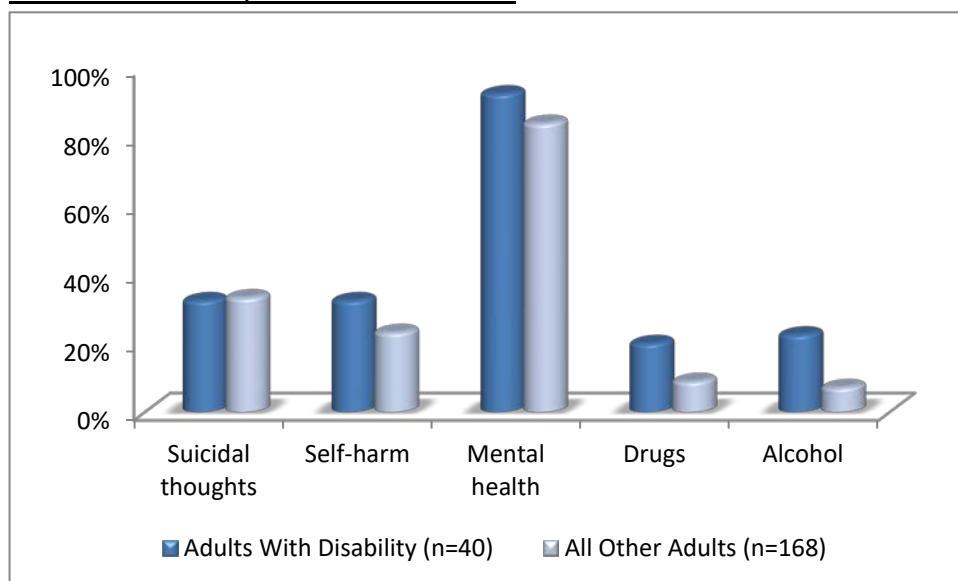
5.2.1.17 13% of victims-survivors had a disability from a total of 422 that had completed an Insights form. A physical disability accounts for nearly half of the service users that are disabled.

5.2.1.18 National data<sup>11</sup> states that disabled victims typically experience abuse for a longer period before accessing support (3.3 years' average length of abuse vs 2.3 years). Data for Leicester shows that the average length of abuse for those with a disability is higher in Leicester compared with the national average.



5.2.1.19 The data also shows that those with a hearing or physical disability are more likely to experience abuse for longer than the average length of abuse outlined above – an average of 9.5yrs for those with a hearing disability and 8.5yrs for those with a physical disability.

5.2.1.20 Chart 55: Disability and Risks Identified

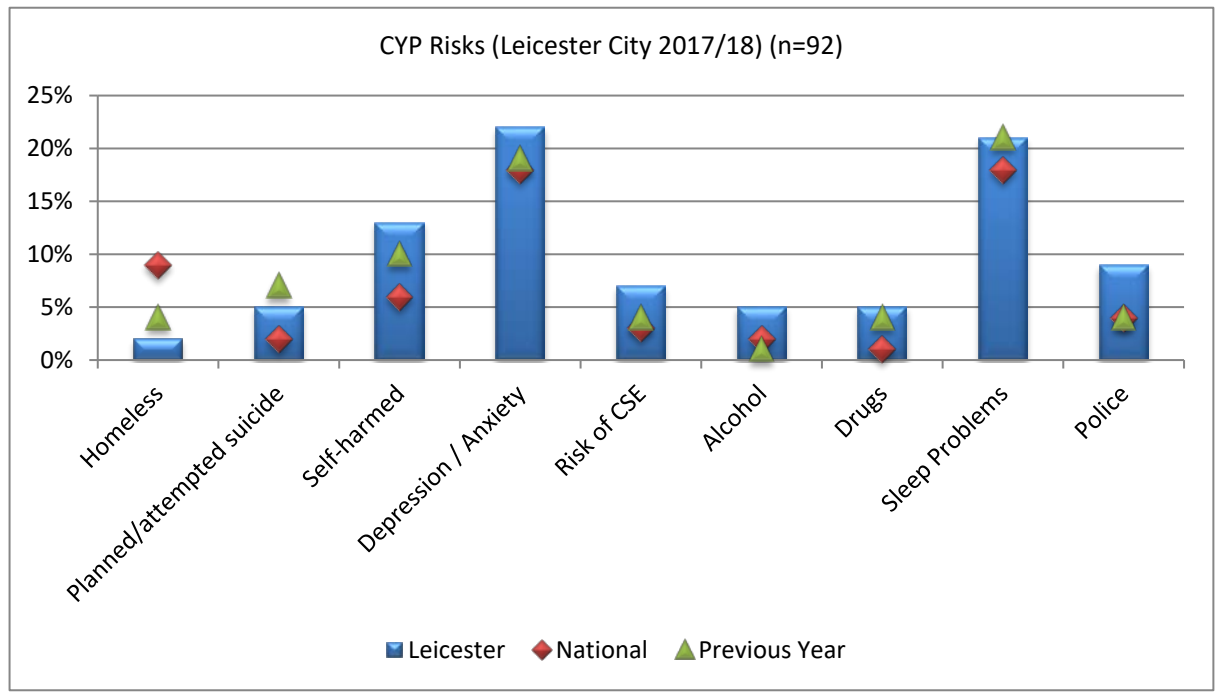


<sup>11</sup> SafeLives Spotlight March 2017: Disabled Survivors Too: Disabled People and Domestic Abuse

5.2.1.21 The chart above shows that those with a disability are more likely to report mental health problems, substance misuse and self-harm.

**5.2.2 Children**

5.2.2.1 Chart 56: Children and Young People Risks Identified through Insights 2017/18



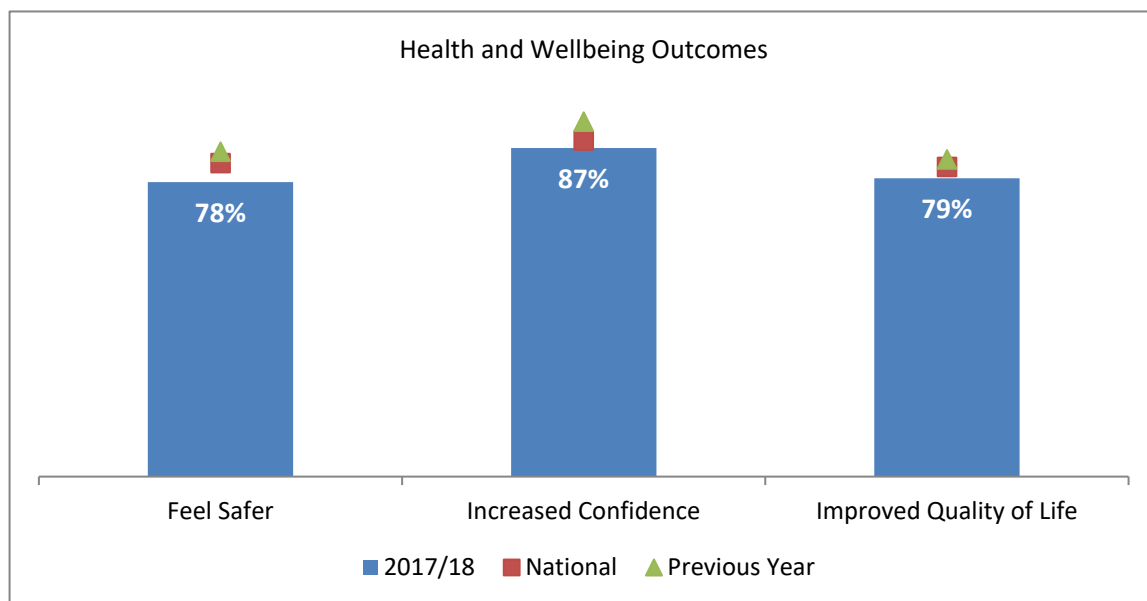
5.2.2.2 In the contracted Leicester UAVA service for children and young people, the needs and vulnerabilities of children and young people are captured through Insights forms (this is restricted to cases of domestic violence). The data presented above shows that children and young people in Leicester have more needs and are at higher risk than other children completing Insights forms nationally, apart from issues connected to homelessness which have seen a decrease in recording from the previous year. This is a different picture to adults’ risks, as these show a higher percentage of those with housing needs.

5.2.2.3 Sleep problems and depression/anxiety remain high for children and young people in our area. Homelessness and planned/attempted suicide have decreased compared with the previous year.

### 5.3 Outcomes

#### 5.3.1 Victim-Survivor

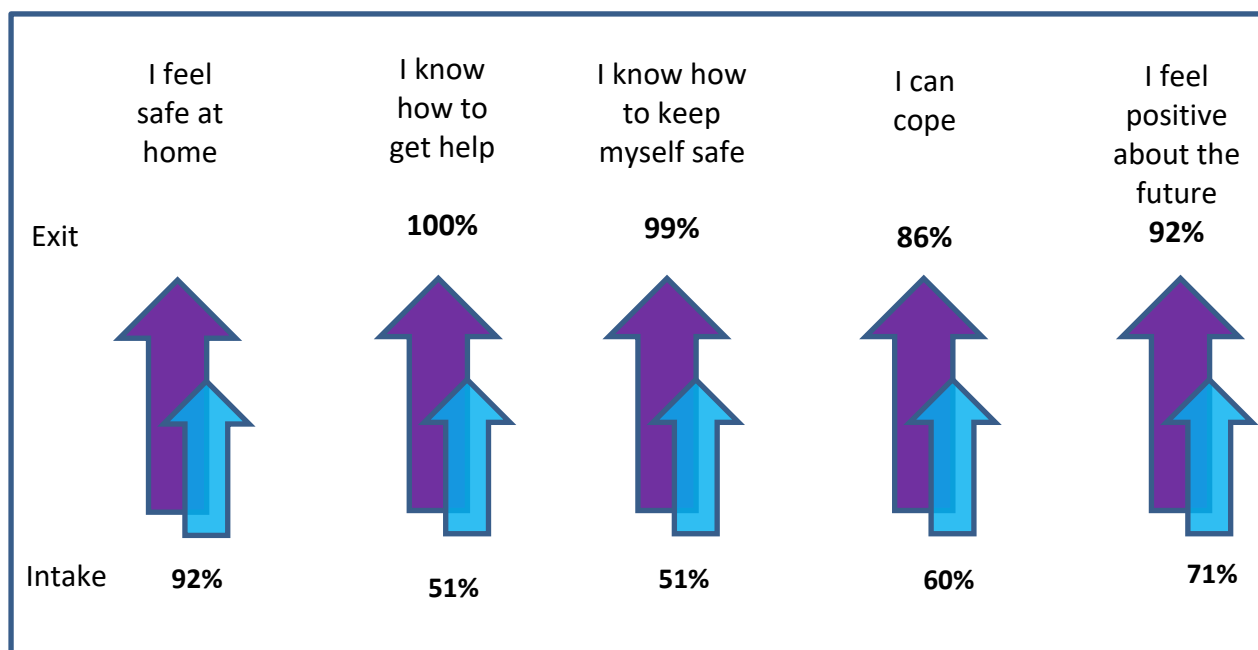
##### 5.3.1.1 Chart 57: Health and Wellbeing Outcomes for Domestic Violence Victims-Survivors



5.3.1.2 The chart above shows outcomes for all victims/survivors who completed an Insights form at exit during 2017/18, compared with the previous year and the national data set. Leicester is below the national average (National Insights Data Set) for all three outcome measures. This is a change from the previous year where the City was above the national average.

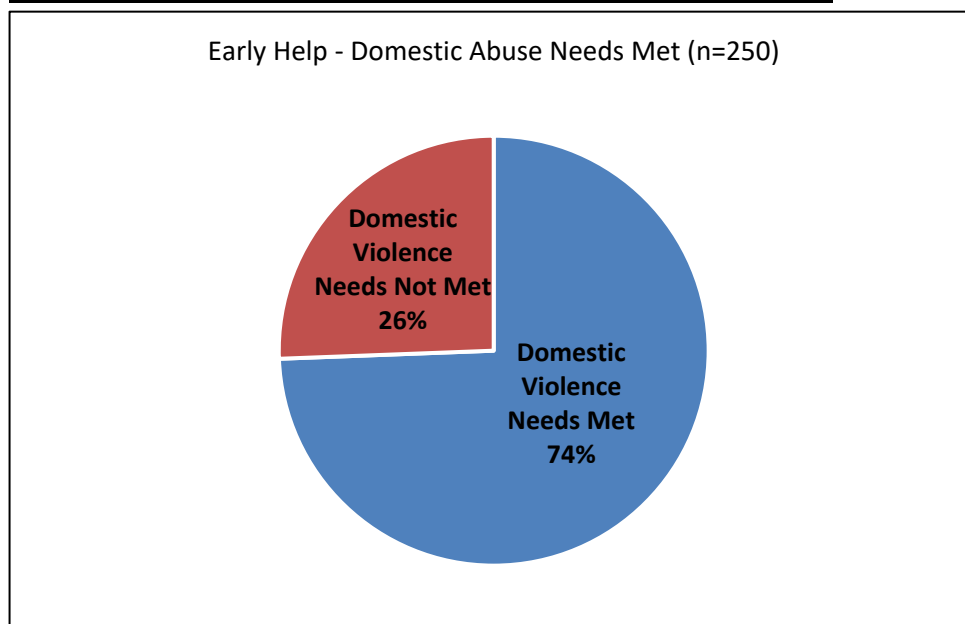
#### 5.3.2 Children

##### 5.3.2.1 Chart 58: Outcomes for CYP – Impact of Support (n=86)



5.3.2.2 From Children's Insights Data for 2017/18, caseworker reported outcomes were positive and safety and well-being improved from intake to exit across all metrics. After support from UAVA services, most children and young people felt more positive. These outcomes mirror those for the previous year.

5.3.2.3 Chart 59: Early Help Data – Domestic Abuse Outcomes 2017/18



5.3.2.4 Of those identified as having a domestic violence need, 74% were recorded as having had their needs met. This is an increase compared with the previous year, where 62% of cases had needs met.

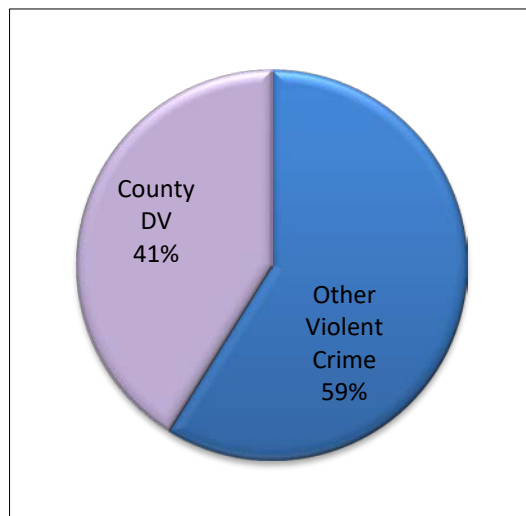
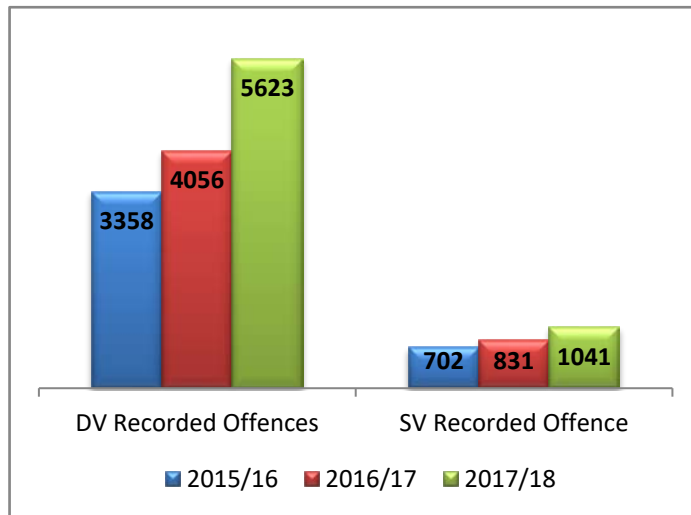


## 6. LEICESTERSHIRE

### 6.1 Demand

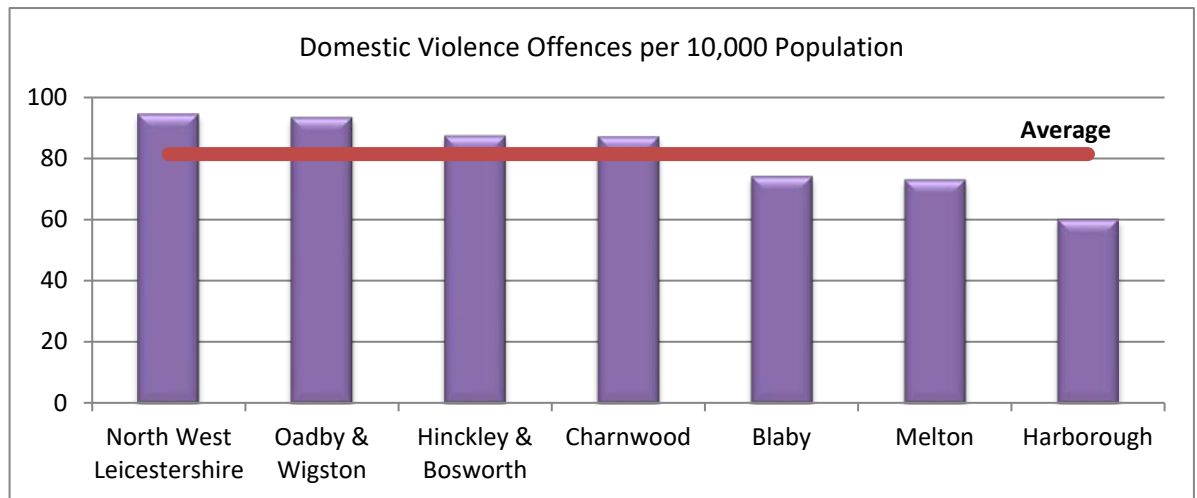
#### 6.1.1 Victim-Survivor

##### 6.1.1.1 Chart 60: Recorded Domestic Violence and Sexual Offences – Police Data



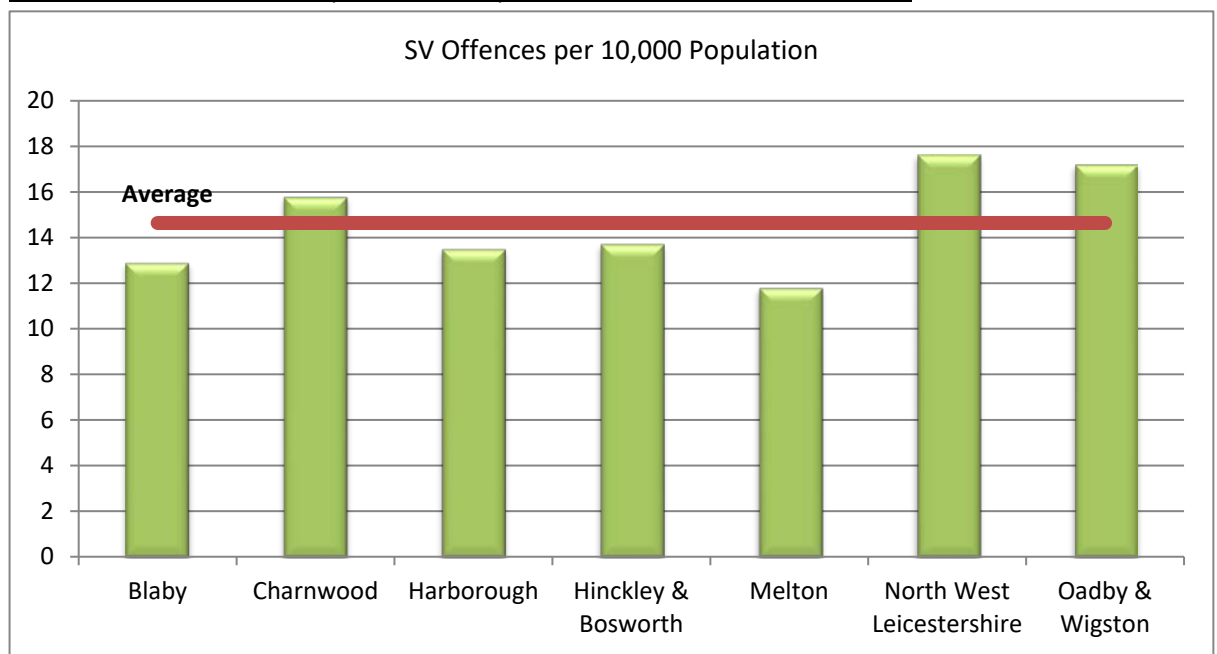
6.1.1.2 The bar chart above shows domestic violence and sexual offences for Leicestershire. Both domestic violence and sexual violence offences are increasing year on year. Domestic violence offences are increasing on average by 30% year on year and sexual offences are increasing on average by 22%. 41% of all violent crime across Leicestershire accounts for domestic violence offences.

6.1.1.3 Chart 61: Domestic Violence Offences per 10,000 Population for Leicestershire Districts

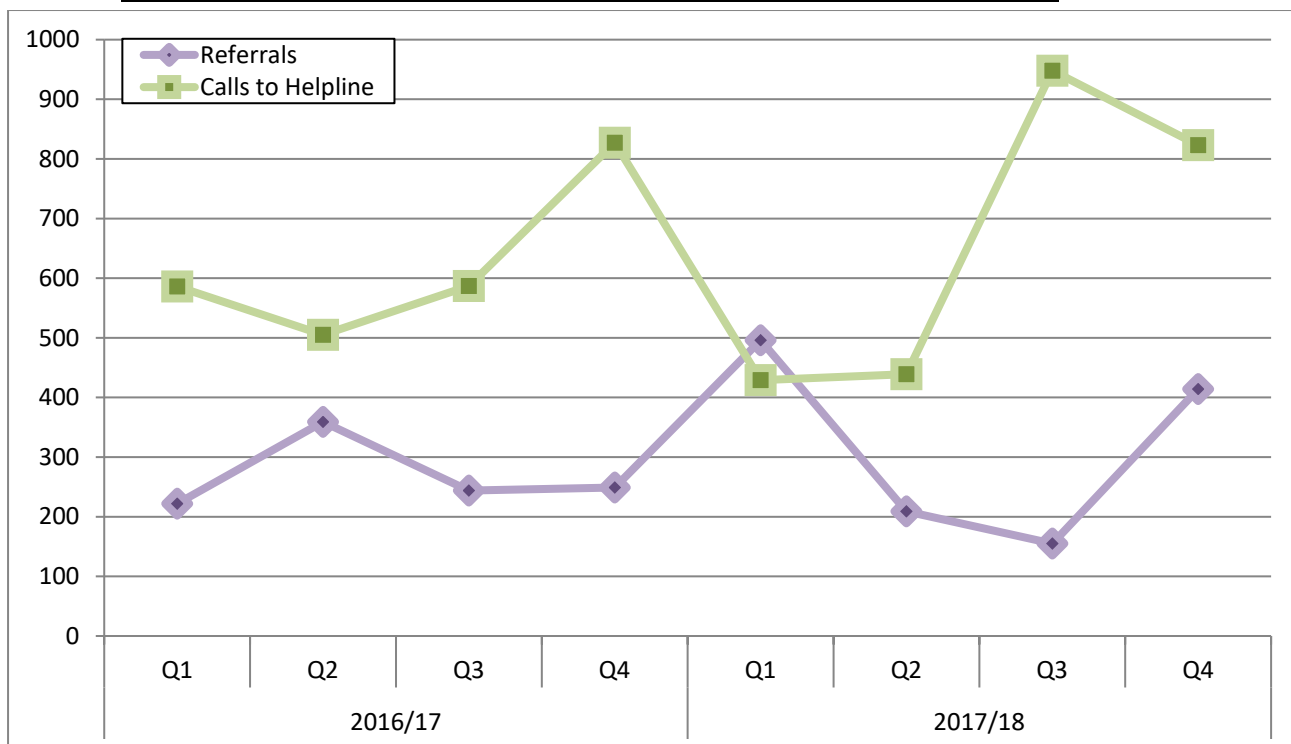


6.1.1.4 North West Leicestershire and Oadby and Wigston reported higher rates of domestic violence offences for every 10,000 people. Numbers for North West Leicestershire remain high year on year. Sexual offences are also higher in North West Leicestershire and Oadby and Wigston.

6.1.1.5 Chart 62: Sexual Offences per 10,000 Population for Leicestershire Districts

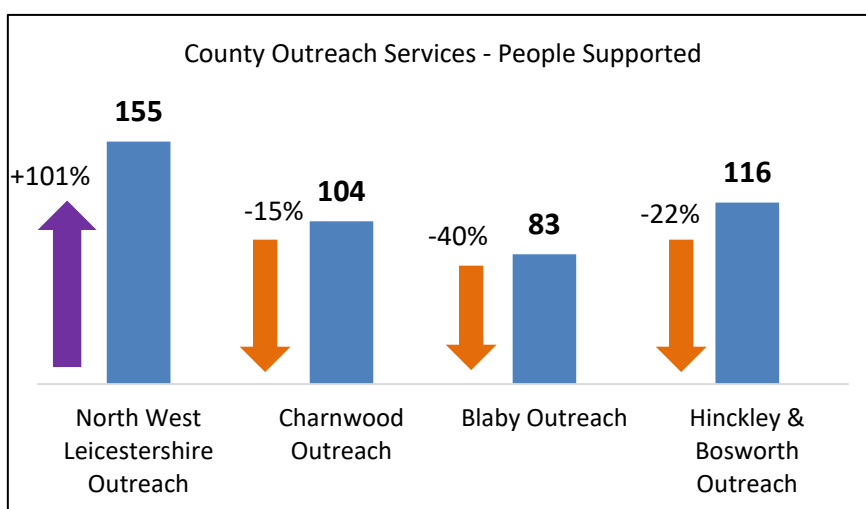


6.1.1.6 Chart 63: Referrals received into UAVA and Helpline calls over two years



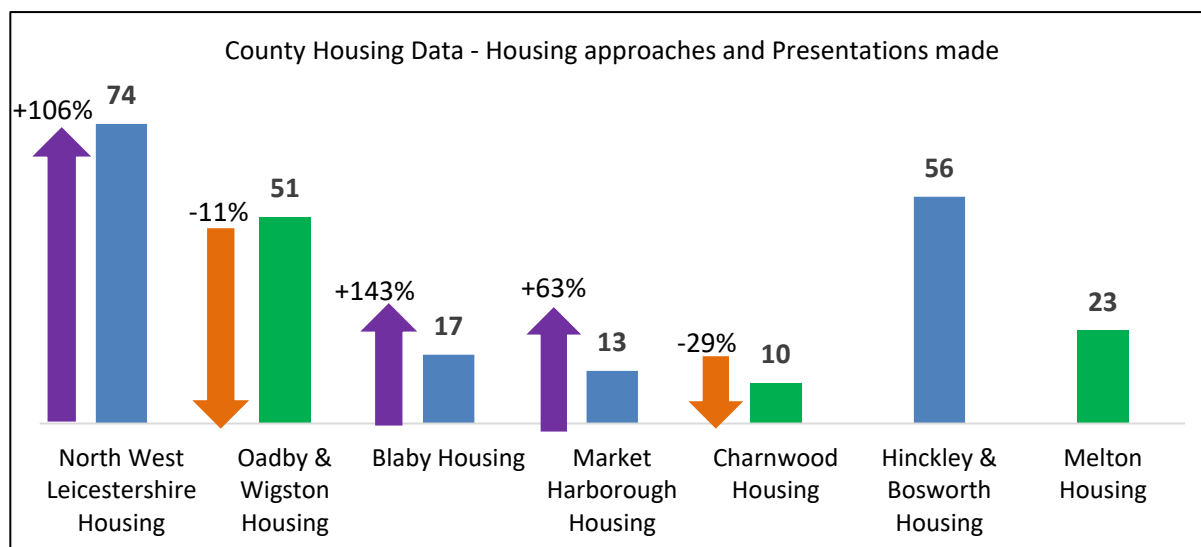
6.1.1.7 The chart above shows referrals received into UAVA for Leicestershire mapped against calls to the Helpline for Leicestershire for the last two years. Like Leicester, the last two years show a fall in the number of referrals received during quarter three.

6.1.1.8 Chart 64: Data from Local Partner Agencies – Leicestershire Outreach Services



6.1.1.9 County Outreach services have generally seen a decline in the numbers of people supported from 2016/17 to 2017/18. North West Leicestershire have however, seen a significant increase.

6.1.1.10 Chart 65: Data from Local Partner Agencies - Housing Related Services



6.1.1.11 North West Leicestershire, Blaby and Market Harborough have seen increases in the number of housing approaches made during 2017/18 compared with the previous year. There are no comparators for Hinckley & Bosworth and Melton as data for 2016/17 was not available. The bars in orange represent presentations made and homeless cases, the blue bars are housing approaches.

6.1.1.12 Homeless applications where domestic violence is a factor has decreased in Oadby and Wigston and Charnwood.

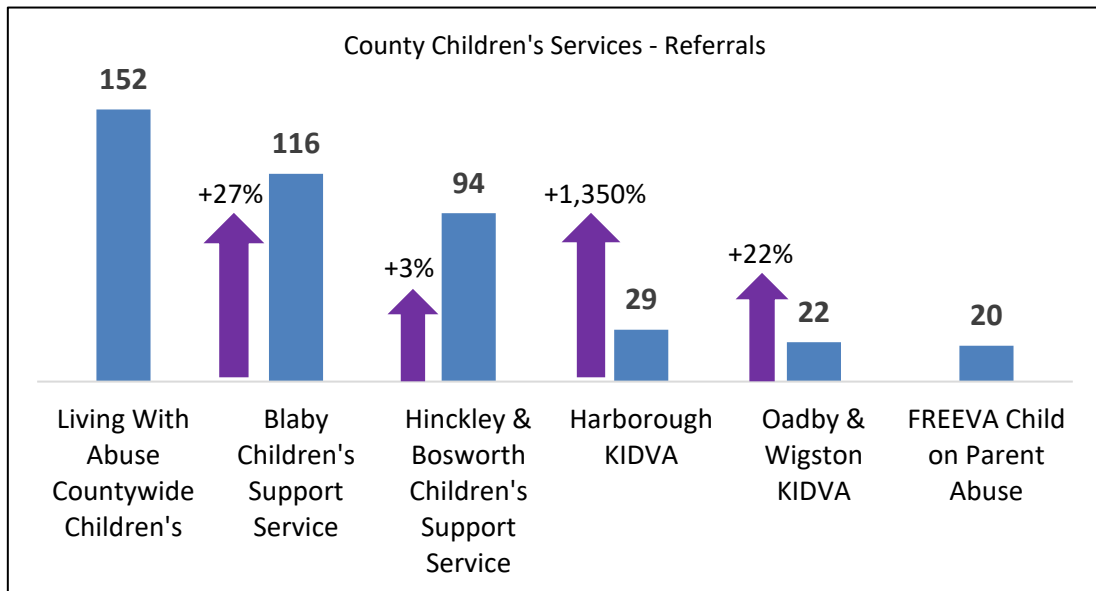
6.1.1.13 North West Leicestershire had a total of 543 housing approaches during 2017/18, of those 14% were DV related. The service has 39 approaches where a homeless application was taken, and of those 30% (12) were DV related.

## 6.1.2 Children

6.1.2.1 Case profile data collected through Adults Insights data for Leicestershire shows that in approximately 69% of cases during 2017/18 the primary victim of abuse had children who visit regularly. This number is lower than the previous year of 73%.

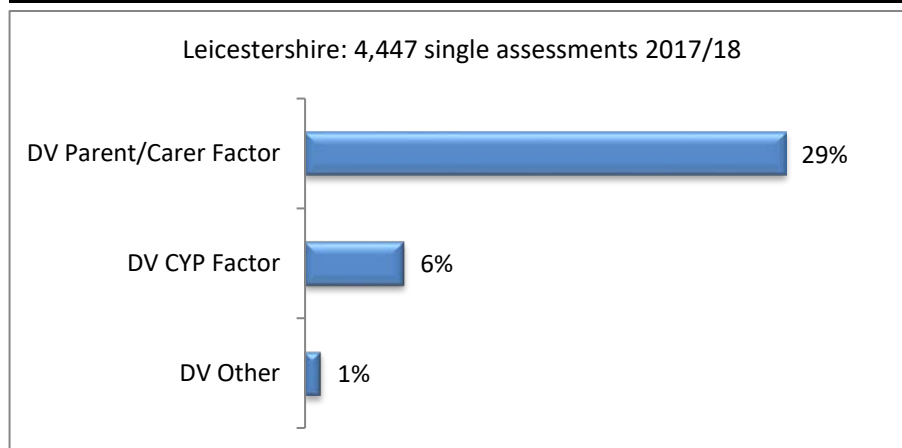
6.1.2.2 Police data from 2017/18 shows 283 domestic violence related offences with a victim aged under 18 (6% of all domestic violence offences) and 368 sexual offences with a victim under 18 (41% of all sexual offences).

6.1.2.3 Chart 66: Data from Local Partner Agencies – Children’s Services



6.1.2.4 Compared with the previous year, referrals to children’s services are increasing within the County. Living With Abuse (LWA) Countywide Children’s service and FREEVA Child on Parent Abuse service were new services for 2017/18.

6.1.2.5 Chart 67: Victims-Survivors Identified Through Children’s Social Care Assessments



6.1.2.6 Data collected through Children’s Social Care cases records the number of single assessments where domestic violence or child exploitation factors are flagged as a concern. During 2017/18, from 4,447 single assessments, domestic violence was a factor (where children and young people were directly affected) in 6% of cases –

this is higher than last year where 4% of cases were domestic violence related. For sexual violence, 214 assessments were identified, accounting for 5% of cases. This number is higher than the previous year (171 cases identified).

- 6.1.2.7 Leicestershire County Early Help data shows that a total of 1,007 domestic related cases were closed during 2017/18. This is 80% increase compared with the previous year (558 cases). This increase is due to the scope being widened to capture information where domestic violence was identified later in the service, rather than at initial assessment. The 2016/17 equivalent figure where domestic violence was identified would be 1,000.
- 6.1.2.8 Leicestershire County Council Strategic Business Intelligence Team undertook an Early Help Evaluation<sup>12</sup> – the evaluation period was from 2013 to 2017. They found that domestic abuse was a significant need featuring in over 52% of families worked with (a total of 787 families). Nine clusters of families were identified, two of which featured domestic abuse significantly; the higher domestic abuse needs group was predominantly teenage parents (current or present) and the impact to children in both clusters was significant in terms of violent or aggressive behaviour, school behaviour problems, domestic abuse victims, low level mental health issues, perpetrator of bullying, being bullied and exclusion from school.

### 6.1.3 Perpetrator

- 6.1.3.1 Insights data for Leicestershire shows that 85% (n=350) of perpetrators had a criminal record. Nearly a third (28%) had a previous criminal record that was domestic violence related (98 perpetrators). This is lower than the National data set of 37%, and lower than the previous year's figure of 52%, although slightly higher than Leicester for both those with a criminal record and a criminal record that was domestic violence related.

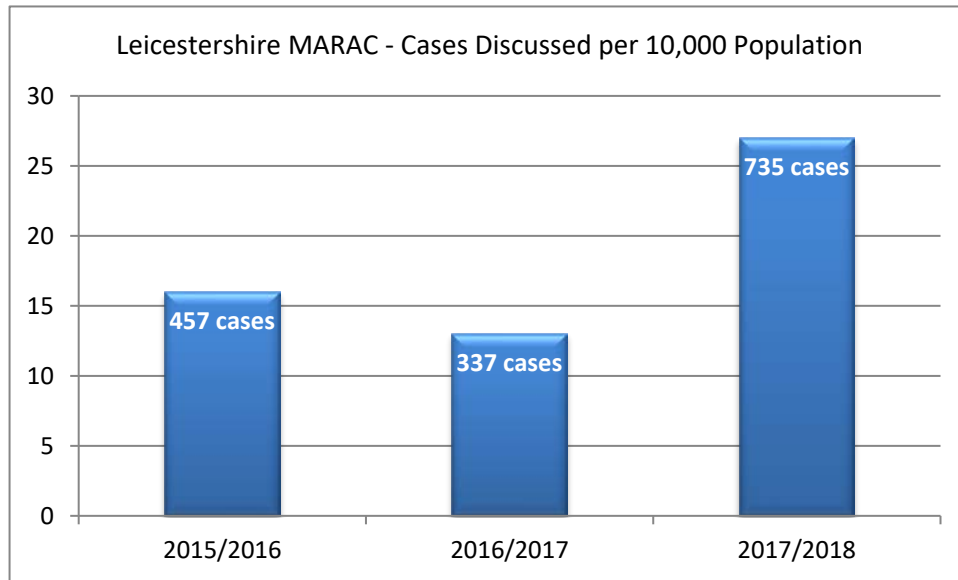
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<sup>12</sup> Leicestershire County Council – Early Help Evaluation – Summary Report – Report 1

## 6.2 Risk and Vulnerabilities

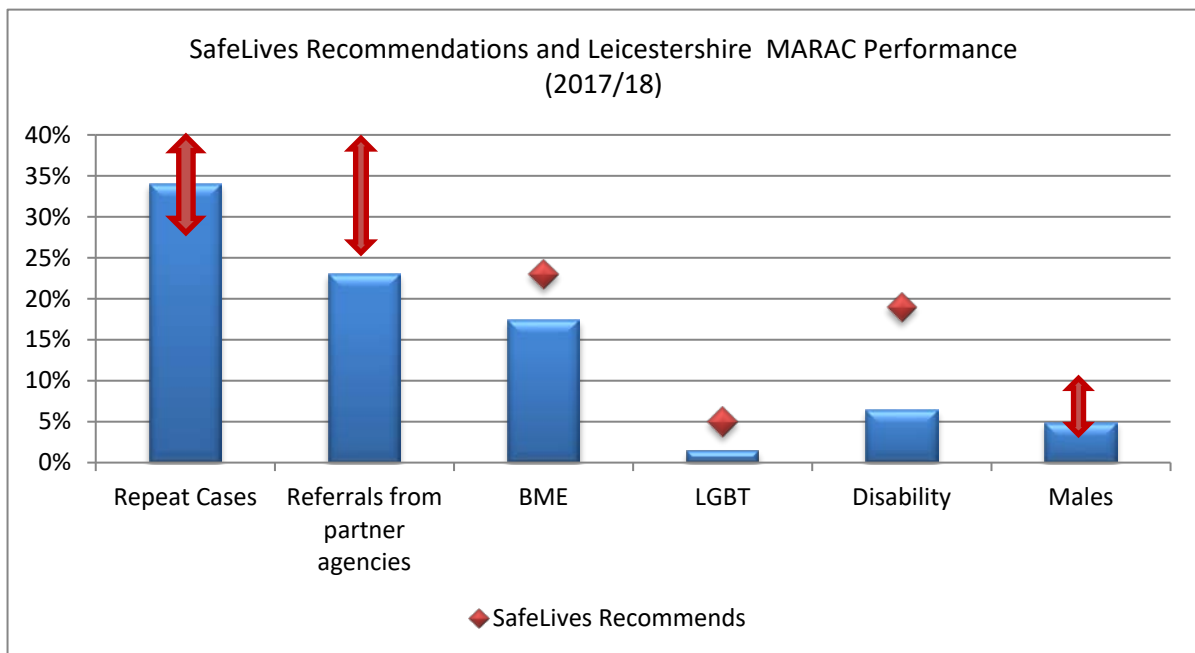
### 6.2.1 Victim-Survivor

#### 6.2.1.1 Chart 68: MARAC Cases Discussed per 10,000 Population (3 years)



6.2.1.2 Cases discussed are showing an upward trend year on year for Leicestershire. 2016/17 saw a decrease in the number of cases discussed, however this has more than doubled during 2017/18.

#### 6.2.1.3 Chart 69: SafeLives Data and MARAC Performance (2017/18)



6.2.1.4 The chart above shows a similar picture to Leicester for high risk cases referred to MARAC – the only difference is that there is a gap in BME cases for the County. The largest gap for the County is disability, as it is in Leicester.

6.2.1.5 Chart 70: Domestic Homicides – Leicestershire: April 2011 to March 2018

	1	2	3	4	5	6
DHR Type	Intimate 67%				Familial 33%	
Method	Stabbed 83%					Weapon 17%
Location	Family Home 83%					
Relationship	Intimate Partner 50%		Ex Intimate Partner 17%		Son 17%	Other 17%
Victim Age	18-24 17%	25-34 17%	35-44 33%		55+ 33%	
Victim Ethnicity	White / Other White 83%					Mixed 17%
Victim Sex	Female 83%					Male 17%
Children	Yes 33%		No 17%	Not Known 50%		

6.2.1.6 Between April 2011 and March 2018, there have been 6 recorded domestic homicides across Leicestershire and Rutland. The chart shows the headline data from these domestic homicide reviews (DHRs).

6.2.1.7 Table 2: Domestic Homicide Reviews – Victim Needs and Vulnerabilities

Leicestershire DHR Case	DHR 1	DHR 2	DHR 3	DHR 4	DHR 5	DHR 6
Forced marriage						
Disability						
Mental health						
Substance misuse						
Known to MAPPA						
Child contact Issues						
Pregnancy / new birth						
Housing						
Harassment						



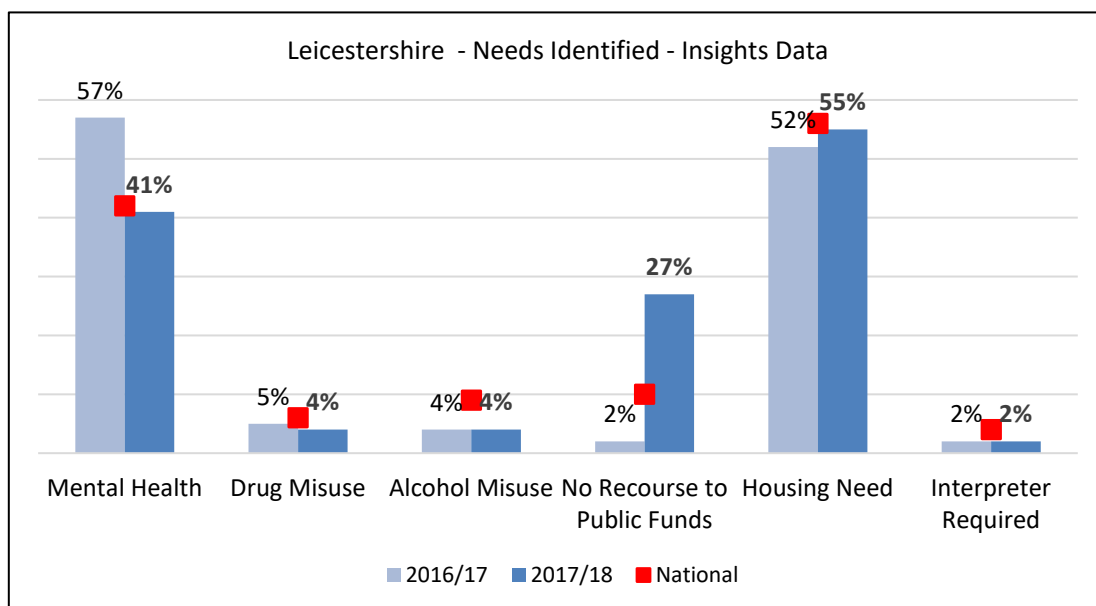
6.2.1.8 As can be seen from the table above, in half of the cases the victims were recorded as having mental health needs.

6.2.1.9 Table 3: Domestic Homicide Reviews – Perpetrator Needs and Vulnerabilities

Leicestershire DHR Case	DHR 1	DHR 2	DHR 3	DHR 4	DHR 5	DHR 6
DA as a child						
Disability						
Mental health						
Substance misuse						
Housing issues						
Financial issues						
Pattern of DV						
Known to MAPPAs						
Stalking behaviour						
Sexual assault						
Strangulation						
Suicidal ideation						
Use of weapons						

6.2.1.10 It is often the case that the perpetrator has multiple needs/vulnerabilities. The table above shows that mental health and use of weapons are the most prevalent.

6.2.1.11 Chart 71: Needs Identified – Leicestershire Insights Data

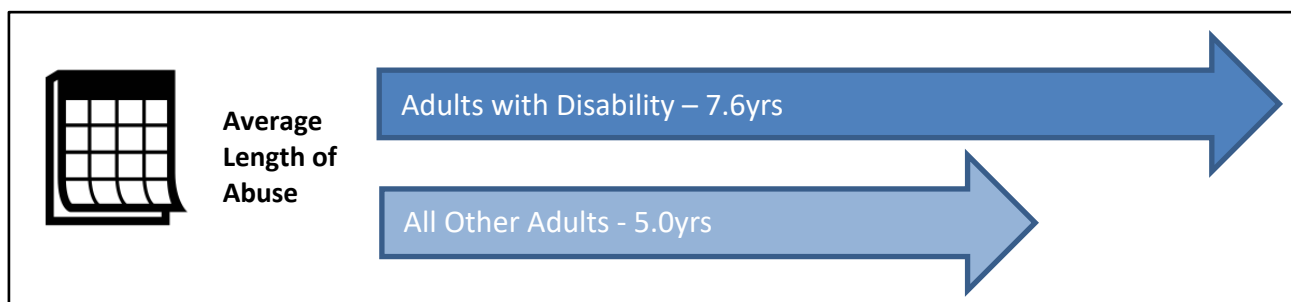


6.2.1.12 The numbers for Leicestershire around needs recorded by Insights are generally lower than the national dataset. NRPF has shown the highest increase, and this is the same for Leicester and Rutland also.

6.2.1.13 Housing needs remain high and have shown a slight increase compared to the previous year. The latest report from Safelives<sup>13</sup> for UAVA highlights that Oadby and Wigston had a larger proportion of clients with a housing need (75%), and Harborough had the least number of clients with housing as a need (31%).

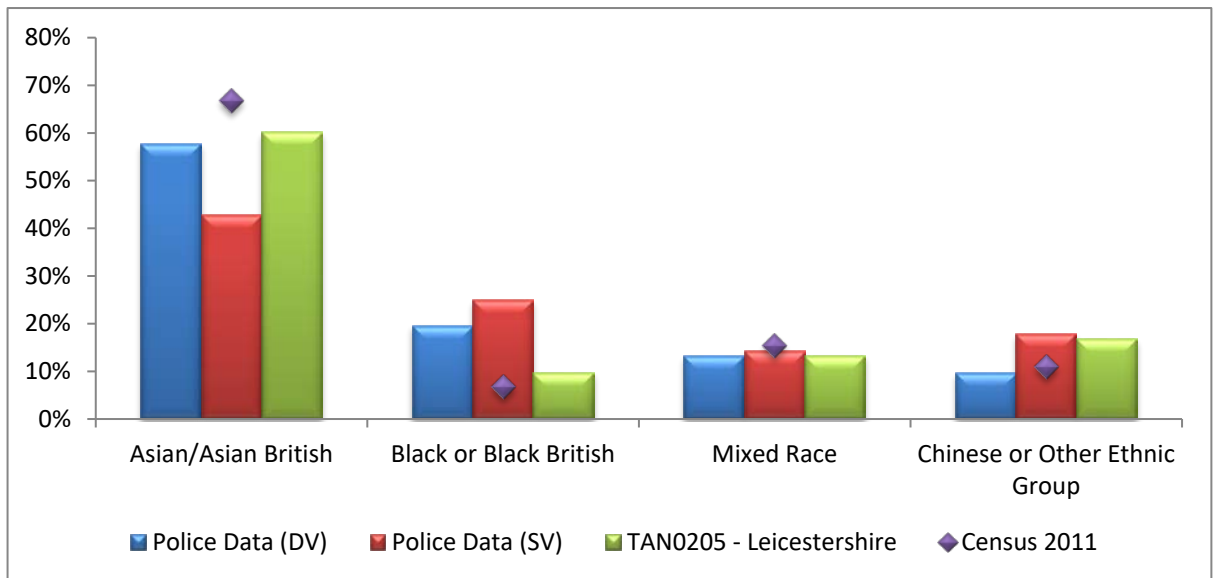
6.2.1.14 The areas with a larger proportion of clients with mental health needs were Harborough (60%), North West Leicestershire (62%) and Hinckley and Bosworth (65%). Melton had the least number of clients with mental health needs (33%).

6.2.1.15 The average length of abuse for those with a disability within the County is much higher than those without a disability. This figure is higher than the average length for the City for disabled victims.



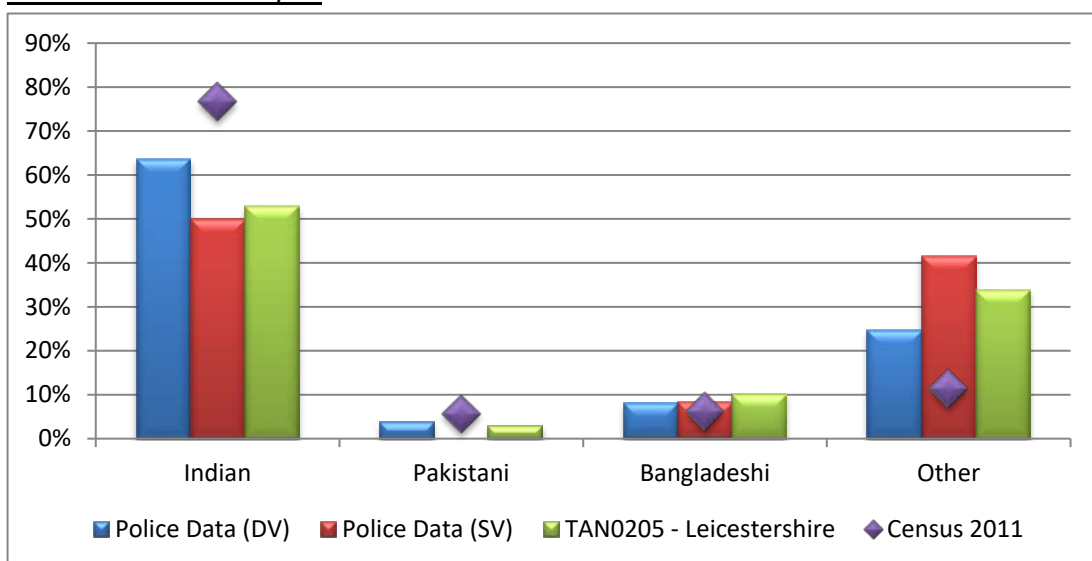
<sup>13</sup> Insights report for UAVA for 12 months to January 2019 - Safelives

6.2.1.16 Chart 72: Adult victim-survivor Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) profiles (Leicestershire) 2017-18



6.2.1.17 The data presented in the charts shows the Black and Minority Ethnic reach for Leicestershire. The reach for Asian/Asian British is low. There is also a small gap for Mixed Race. This is a very different picture to Leicester. BME groups account for 8% of all adult victim-survivors during 2017/18 compared to 92% White British. This implies that Leicestershire may need a Black, Asian, Minority Ethnic and Refugee (BAMER) specific service.

6.2.1.18 Chart 73: Breakdown of Asian/Asian population against local Census data – Leicestershire - 2017/18

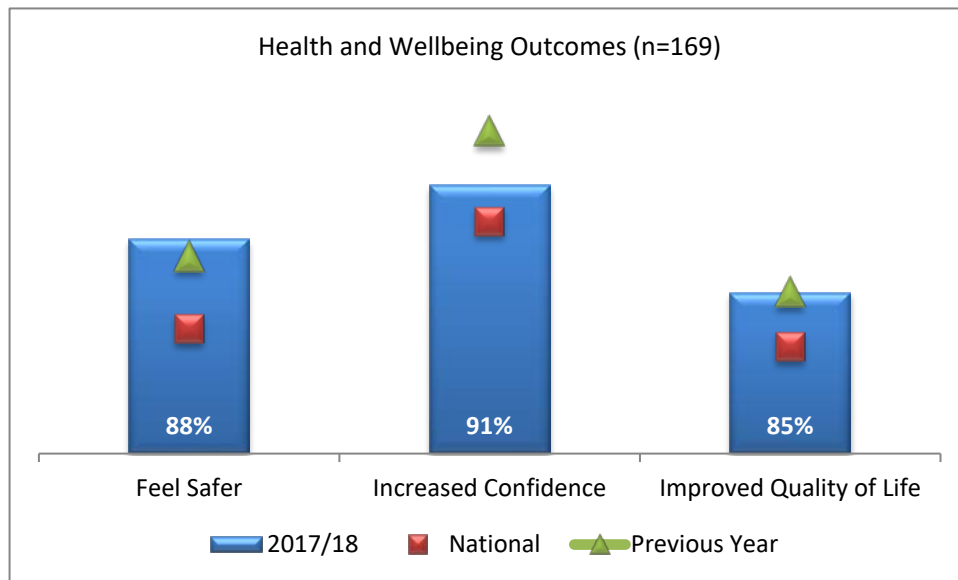


6.2.1.19 The chart shows that there is a large gap in the number of service users that are Indian accessing services in the County. There is also a small gap for service users that are Pakistani. Since there is a large amount of data which was categorised as ‘other’ Asian background, it is possible that some of this information in the breakdown goes undisclosed.

6.3 Outcomes

6.3.1 Victim-Survivor

6.3.1.1 Chart 74: Health and Wellbeing Outcomes for Victims-Survivor



6.3.1.2 The chart shows outcomes for all victims/survivors who completed an Insights form at exit during 2017/18, compared with the previous year and the national average.

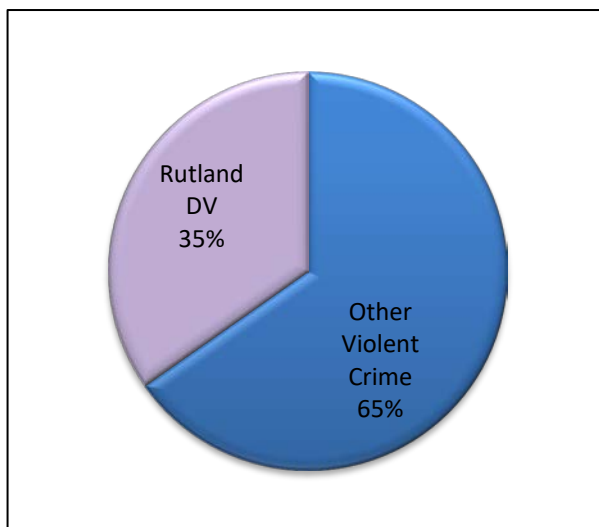
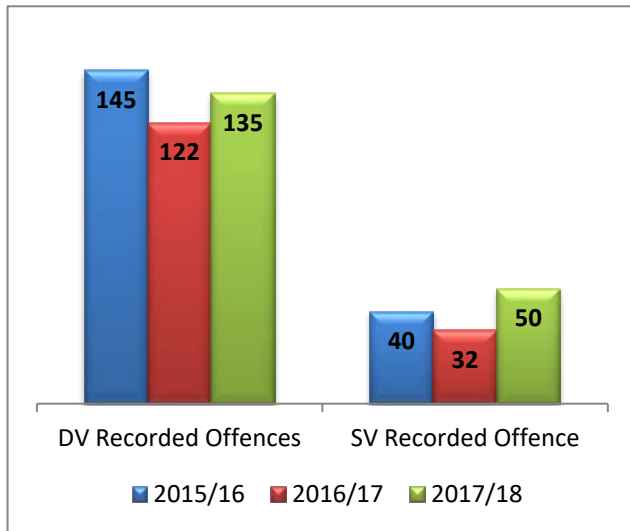
6.3.1.3 Outcomes in the County are better compared to the national average, and similar to outcomes achieved during the previous year, however increased confidence has dropped compared to the previous year.

## 7. RUTLAND

### 7.1 Demand

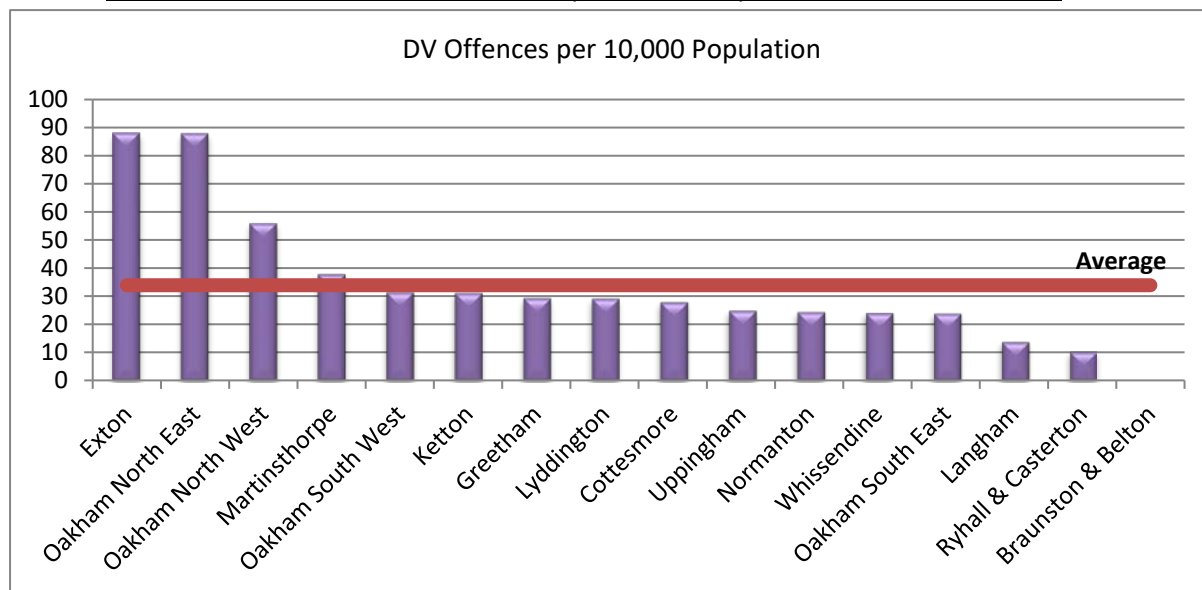
#### 7.1.1 Victim-Survivor

##### 7.1.1.1 Chart 75: Recorded Domestic Violence and Sexual Offences – Police Data

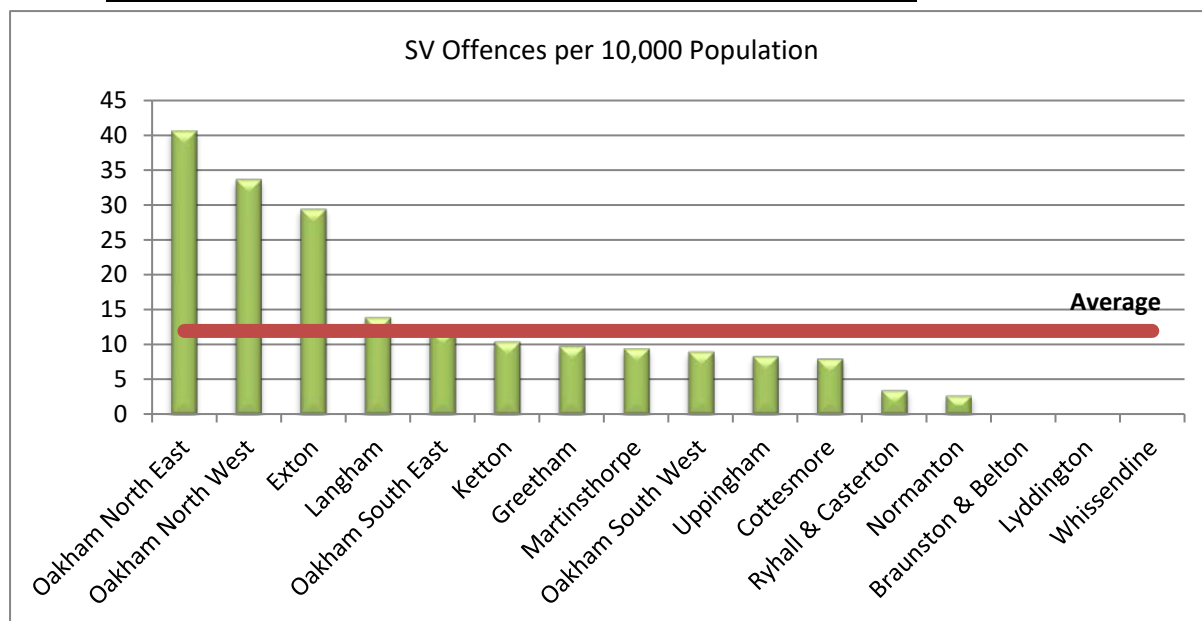


7.1.1.2 Domestic violence accounts for approximately one third of all violent crime in Rutland. Although 2016/17 saw a decrease in the number of domestic and sexual offences reported to the police, there has been an increase in 2017/18. Sexual offences have shown the highest increase compared to both the previous years.

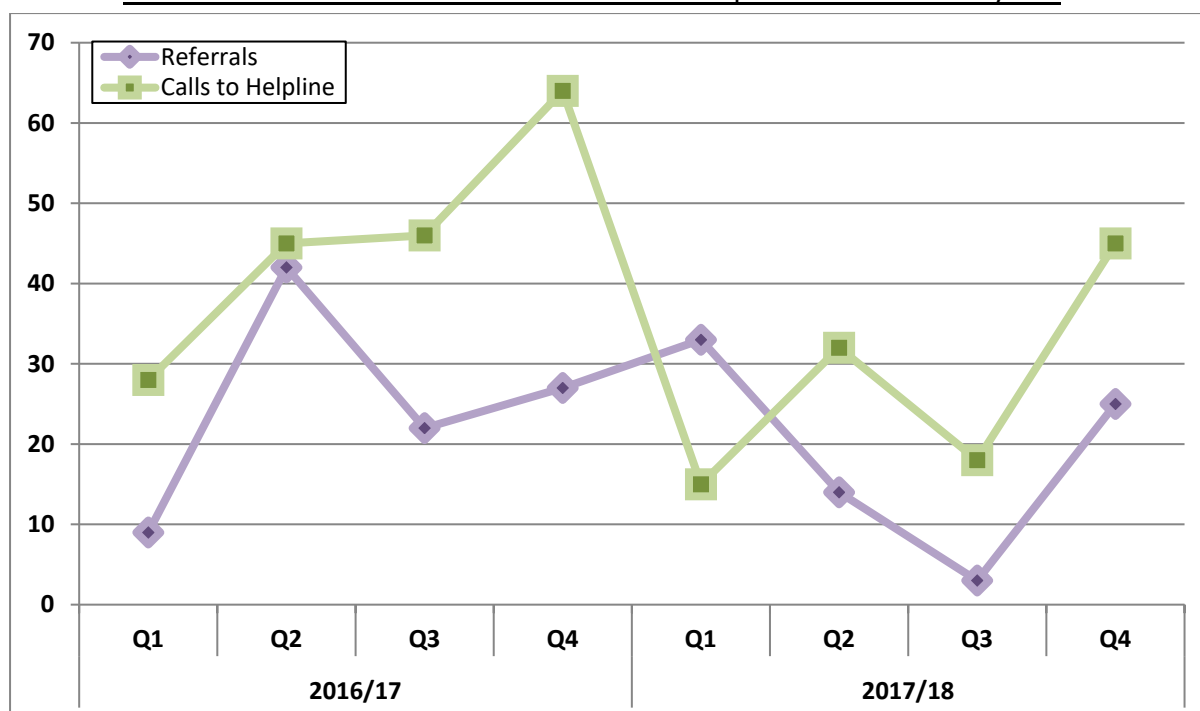
7.1.1.3 Chart 76: Domestic Violence Offences per 10,000 Population for Rutland Wards



7.1.1.4 Chart 77: Sexual Offences per 10,000 Population for Rutland Wards



7.1.1.5 Chart 78: Referrals received into UAVA and Helpline calls over two years



7.1.1.6 The chart shows referrals received into UAVA for Rutland mapped against calls to the Helpline for Rutland for the last two years. Similar to Leicester and Leicestershire, the last two years show a fall in the number of referrals received during quarter three.

7.1.1.7 Data from Rutland County Housing show states that during 2017/18 12 applications were made in relation to domestic violence. This averages one application a month where there is a domestic violence factor. This is an increase of 140% compared with 2016/17 where there were five cases presented.

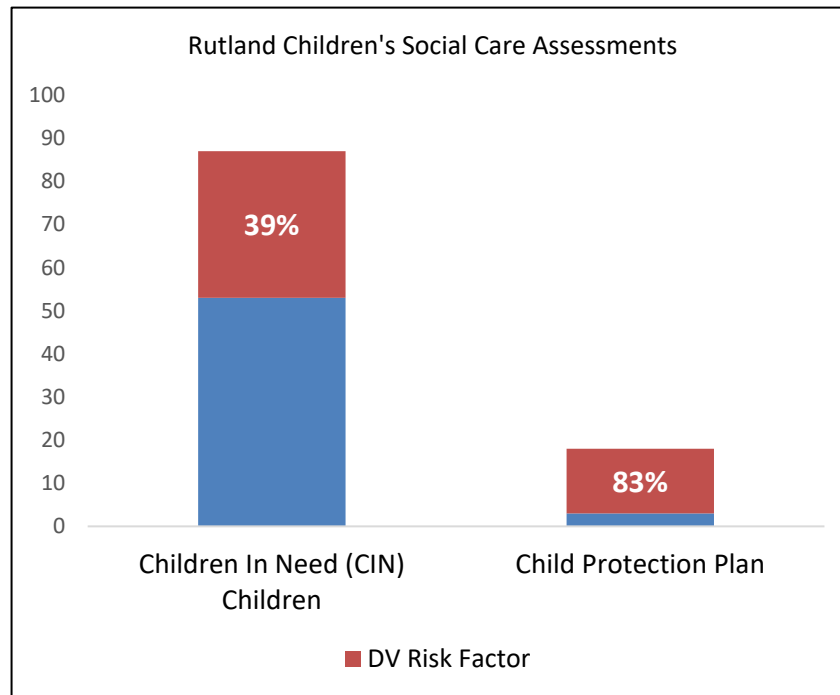
## 7.1.2 Children

7.1.2.1 Case profile data collected through Adults Insights data for Rutland shows that in approximately 73% of cases during 2017/18 the primary victim of abuse had children who visit regularly. This number is higher than the previous year of 67%. This is an average of 2.4 children per household.

7.1.2.2 Police data from 2017/18 shows 9 domestic violence related offences with a victim aged under 18 (8% of all domestic violence offences) and 13 sexual offences with a victim under 18 (32% of all sexual offences).

7.1.2.3 73% of adult victims of domestic violence had children (19 victims) in Rutland, which is higher than Leicestershire and Leicester.

7.1.2.4 Chart 79: Victims-Survivors Identified through Children's Social Care Assessments



7.1.2.5 Data collated from Children's Social Care provides an indicator of the proportion of single assessments that are DV related. A high proportion of children that were on a Child Protection Plan had a domestic violence risk factor.

### 7.1.3 Perpetrator

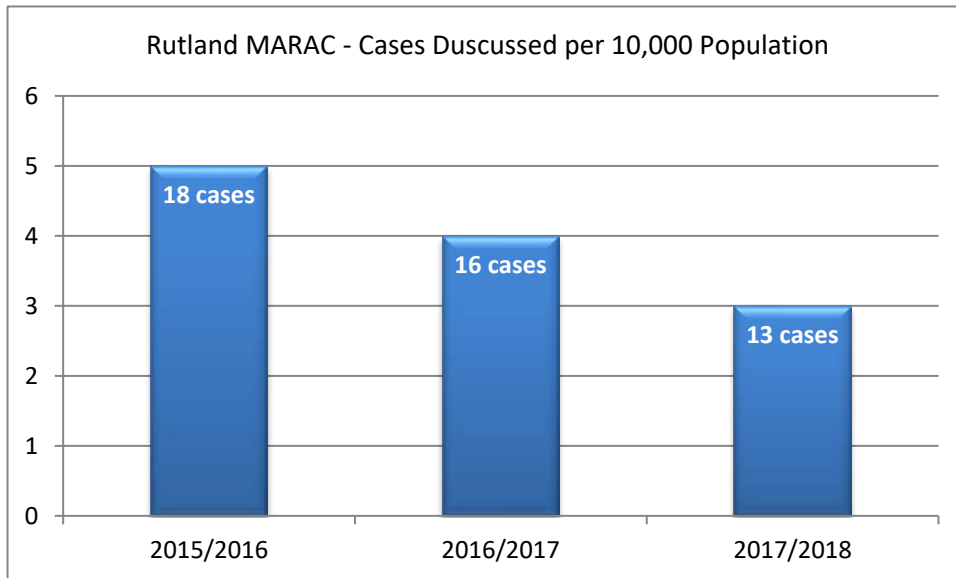
7.1.3.1 Insights data for Leicestershire shows that 73% (n=26) of perpetrators had a criminal record. Half (50%) had a previous criminal record that was domestic violence related (13 perpetrators). This is higher than the National data set of 37%, and the previous year's figure of 28%.



7.2 Risk and Vulnerabilities

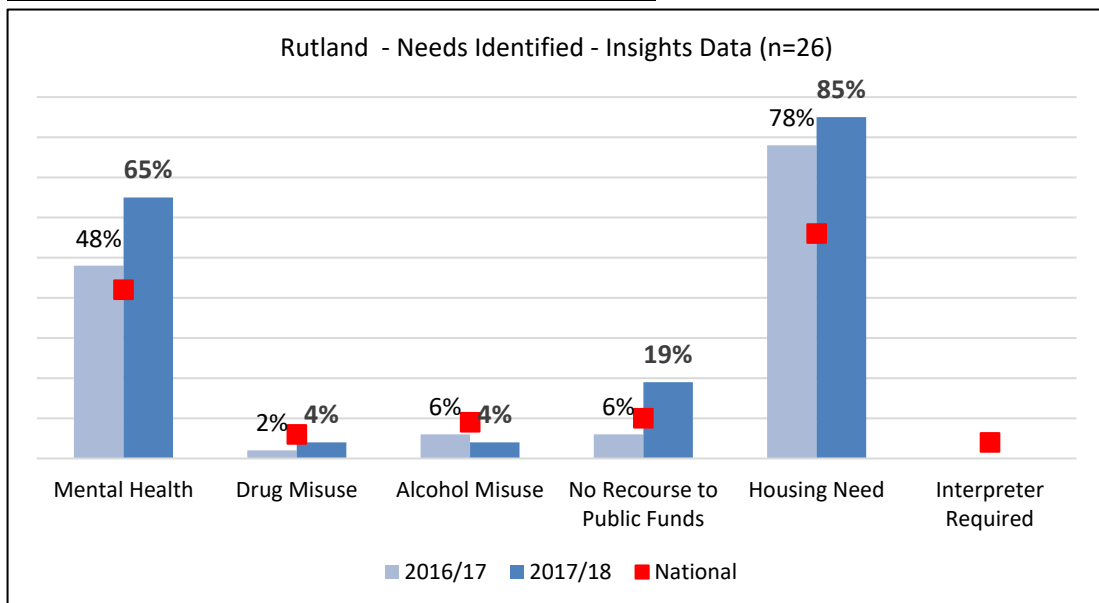
7.2.1 Victim-Survivor

7.2.1.1 Chart 80: MARAC Cases Discussed per 10,000 Population (3 years)



7.2.1.2 MARAC cases are decreasing year on year for Rutland. This is the only area out of Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland that has shown a reduction in the number of MARAC cases heard in 2017/18.

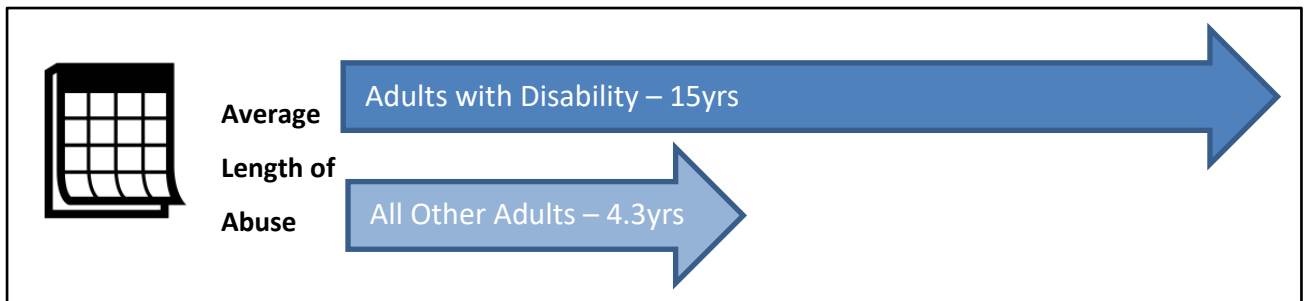
7.2.1.3 Chart 81: Needs Identified – Rutland Insights Data



7.2.1.4 Rutland is the only area where mental health needs have increased compared with the previous year. The needs around mental health is higher in Rutland than in Leicester and Leicestershire, and much higher than the national dataset.

7.2.1.5 Housing needs are also higher in Rutland compared to the other areas and the national dataset.

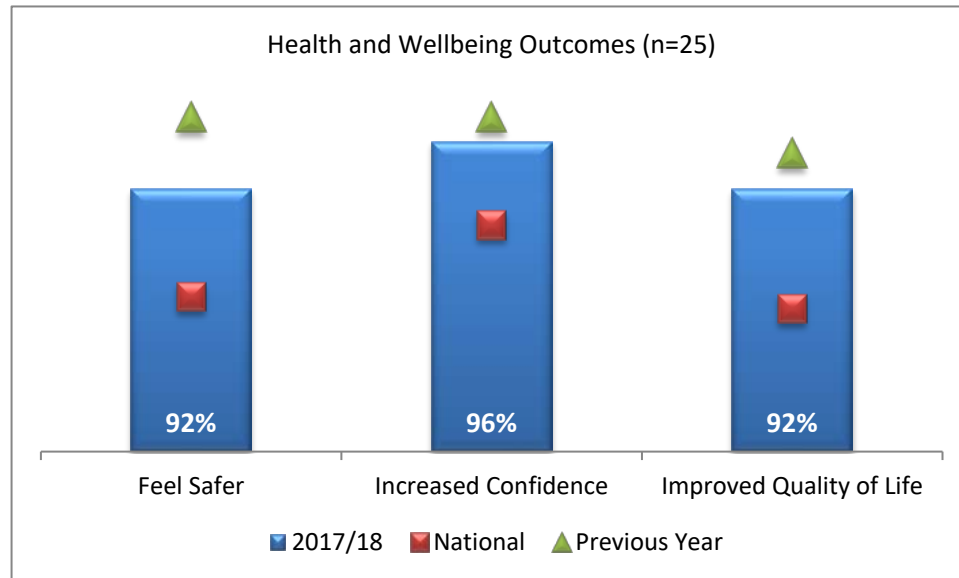
7.2.1.6 The average length of abuse for disabled victims in Rutland is much higher than the City and County averages. Although there are quite low numbers compared to the other areas (five adults with a disability), the number of years that these individuals experienced abuse before accessing help is very high.



## 7.3 Outcomes

### 7.3.1 Victim-Survivor

#### 7.3.1.1 Chart 82: Health and Wellbeing Outcomes for Victims-Survivor



7.3.1.2 Outcomes for Rutland are significantly above the national average, although they are lower compared with the previous year (2016/17).

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