

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Domestic Violence Protection Notices and Orders

Trial in three Police Force areas in England
1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012

Appraisal of Results

by

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for

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Statistical information in this Appraisal has been taken from responses by the
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DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROTECTION NOTICES and ORDERS

England and Wales

Introduction

Under Sections 24 to 33 of the Crime and Security Act 2010, suspected domestic abusers of 18 and over can be banned from their homes for up to four weeks *even if there is insufficient evidence* for them to be charged. These "go orders" will enable police to step in and ban suspected attackers from the alleged victim's home even if the victim is too afraid of taking action themselves or if no criminal proceedings are possible.

A year-long pilot scheme, to trial these new provisions, in three police force areas in England: West Mercia, Wiltshire, Greater Manchester, started on 1 July 2011 and finished on the 30 June 2012. Guidance on applying the provisions in these areas was given in an associated Home Office document⁽¹⁾.

Under the provisions, the police, subject to the authority of an officer of rank not less than superintendent, who must be able to justify that the action is 'proportionate' and 'necessary' to protect the perceived victim, will be able to prevent alleged abusers from having contact with the victim, or returning to the victim's home, for a period of 48 hours, by issuing a Domestic Violence Protection Notice (DVPN). Considerations to be taken into account include the welfare of anyone involved under 18, opinions of all involved, and representations from the suspect.

On application by the police to a magistrates court, this period can be extended to between 14 and 28 days, by the granting of a Domestic Violence Protection Order (DVPO) against the suspect. Such a hearing must be within 48 hours of the issue of the DVPN with a Notice of Hearing issued to the suspect advising of the date of this. The court will make a decision on the 'basis of probabilities', and can also refuse to grant a DVPO.

DVPNs are therefore issued by the police, and DVPOs by the courts.

Victims will be given support to discuss their options while suspected attackers will have to find their own temporary accommodation at their own expense, although human rights aspects of vulnerable suspects should be observed.

The measure was first proposed by the previous government and similar schemes in Austria, Germany, Poland and Switzerland have proved to be a success, according to the Home Office. However, it is unclear as to how such 'success' can be either judged or measured.

This appraisal of the results of the trial is based on information provided by the three forces in response to FOI requests by *Dewar Research* in July/August 2012 after the trial had ended. It is possible that some data relating to the period was not available at the time the responses were received, and some provided might not be fully accurate. However, it is considered that overall the data provided is sufficient to give a broad picture of the factors applying.

The three forces are referred to generally as Force 1 (West Mercia), 2 (Wiltshire), and Force 3 (Greater Manchester).

Detailed tabulations arising from the appraisal are given in Appendix 1. Statistical and other information provided by the three police forces relating to DVPNs and DVPOs is given in Appendix 2, and information relating to background domestic related violence against the person (VAP), during the same trial period, in Appendix 3.

(1) Interim Guidance Document for Police Regional Pilot Schemes, June 2011-June 2012
<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/crime/DV-protection-orders?view=Binary>

Key points arising from the Appraisal

DVPNs and DVPOs

- 408 DVPNs were issued, 395 (96.8%) to male suspects and 13 (3.2%) to female suspects: Force 1 issued no DVPNs to female suspects
- 404 DVPOs were applied for, 391 (96.8%) against male suspects and 13 (3.2%) against female suspects
- 355 DVPOs were granted by the courts, 344 (96.9%) against male suspects and 11 (3.1%) against female suspects
- the majority of DVPOs granted were for 28 days duration
- 39 DVPOs applications were refused (9.6% of applications), 37 (9.5%) in respect of male suspects and 2 (15.4% in respect of female suspects
- about half (51%) of DVPNs were issued during the day period 6am to 6pm
- some 42% of recipients were aged 16 to 30 and 49% aged 31 to 50
- about 76% of recipients were spouses or partners and 19% ex-spouses or partners
- over half of households of recipients contained children (only two forces provided this information, 72% and 56% respectively).

Background domestic related violence against the person offences recorded by the three police forces in the same 12-month trial period

- 17,359 victims of VAP were recorded, 3,172 (18.3%) male and 14,187 (81.7%) female
- 15,472 suspects/offenders were identified, 12,869 (83.2%) male and 2,603 (16.8%) female
- ratios of M/F victims averaged 0.22 and of F/M suspects/offenders 0.20
- male victims averaged 1.4 per 1,000 male population (16 to 64 age group) and female victims 6.3 per 1,000 female population
- male suspects/offenders averaged 5.7 per 1,000 male population and female suspects/offenders 1.2 per 1,000 female population
- male victims averaged 18.3% for all VAP categories with higher overall proportions for GBH (26.2%) and wounding (47.8%)
- female suspects/offenders averaged 16.8% for all VAP categories, with higher overall proportions for wounding (45%) and GBH (20.4%)
- female offenders accounted overall for 15.3% of police actions, with higher overall proportions for 'other actions' (31.5%), cautions (24%) and NFA (19.5%)

Correlation between DVPNs issued and background domestic related VAP offences recorded

- ratios of DVPNs issued to arrests per 1,000 for VAP offences averaged 3.45 for male suspects/offenders and 0.63 for female suspects/offenders
- overall M/F ratio for DVPNs issued of 30.4 compares to overall M/F ratio for arrests of 5.54 for VAP offences
- overall ratio of DVPNs issued compared to all other police actions for VAP offences was 16.8 for male suspects/offenders and 3.0 for female suspects/offenders

APPRAISAL

1 Population (Table 1.1.1)

The population of the three police areas included in the DVPN trial totalled about 4.5 million (mid 2010), including about 2.9 million adults aged 16 to 64. Populations in the three force areas for the 16 to 64 age group ranged from 0.43 million to 1.71 million. (Table 1.1.1)

2 Domestic Violence Protection Notices and Orders

(1) Domestic Violence Protection Notices

Based on the information provided by the three forces, a total of 408 DVPNs were issued by the forces during the trial period, 395 (96.8%) to male suspects and 13 (3.2%) to female suspects. One force did not issue any DVPNs to female suspects.

Table 2.1 DVPNs issued

Force	DVPNs issued			
	Male	Female	Total	% Female
1	46	0	46	0
2	155	5	160	3.1
3	194?	8	202?	4.0
All	395?	13	408?	3.2

(2) Domestic Violence Protection Orders applied for

Some 404 DVPOs were applied for in the courts by the police, 391 (96.8%) against male suspects and 13 (3.2%) against female suspects.

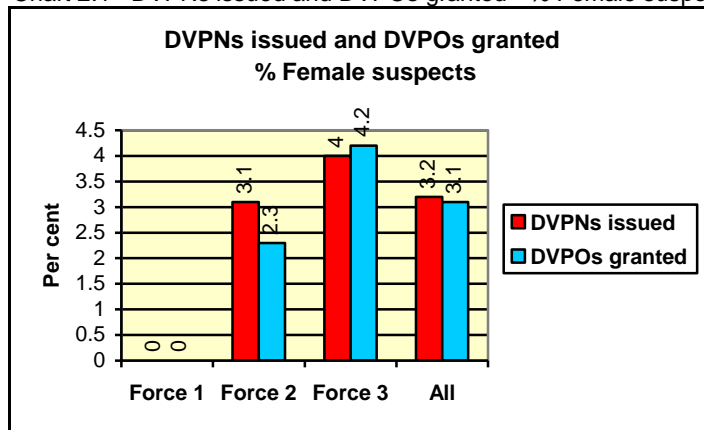
Table 2.2 DVPOs applied for

Force	DVPOs applied for			
	Male	Female	Total	% Female
1	45?	0	45	0
2	152	5	157	3.2
3	194	8	202	4.0
All	391?	13	402?	3.2

(3) DVPOs granted by the courts

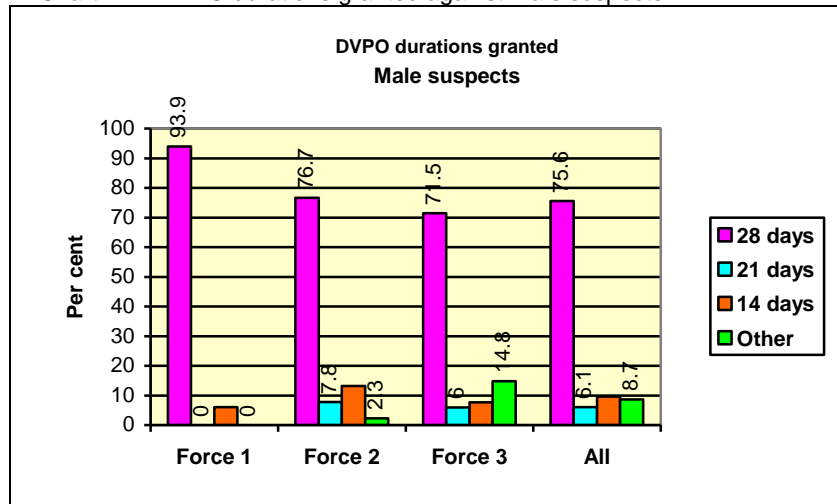
A total of 355 DVPO applications were granted by the courts, 344 (96.9%) against male suspects and 11 (3.1%) against female suspects. Proportions granted against female suspects in the two force areas applying were 2.3% and 4.2% respectively

Chart 2.1 DVPNs issued and DVPOs granted - % Female suspects



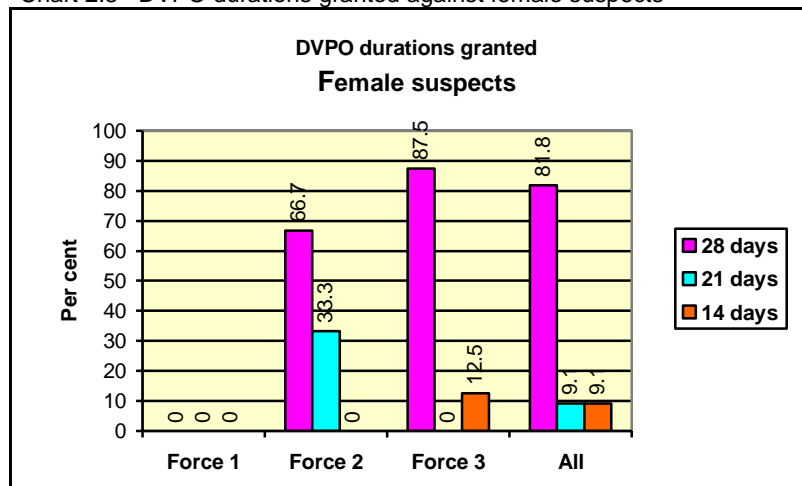
Of the 344 DVPOs granted against male suspects, about 76% (260) were for the full period of 28 days, 6% (21) for 21 days, 10% (33) for 14 days, and 6% for other durations. In the case of Force 1, about 94% were for 28 days. (Table 1.2.1)

Chart 2.2 DVPO durations granted against male suspects



Of the 11 DVPOs granted against female suspects, 82% (9) were for 28 days, and about 9% (1) each for 21 days and 14 days respectively. (Table 1.2.2).

Chart 2.3 DVPO durations granted against female suspects

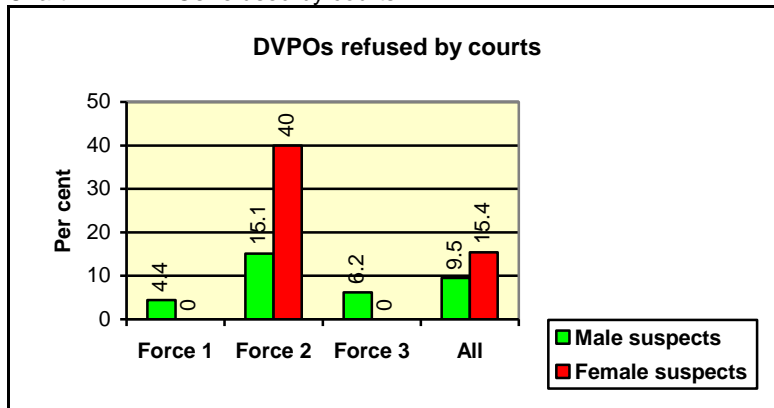


Overall, for the longest duration of 28 days, a slightly higher proportion (81.8%) applied to female suspects than male suspects (75.6%), although this is based on a very small number of DVPOs applying to female suspects.

(4) DVPOs refused

39 DVPO applications were refused by the courts (9.6% of total applications), 37 (9.5%) in respect of male suspects and 2 (15.4%) in respect of female suspects. In the case of Force 2, 40% of DVPO applications were refused in respect of female suspects, although this again is based on a small number involved.

Chart 2.4 DVPOs refused by courts

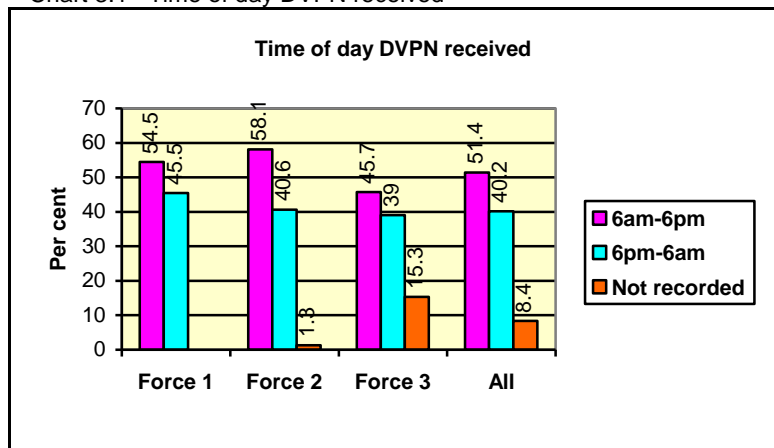


3 Characteristics of recipients of DVPNs

(1) Time of day DVPN received (Table 1.3.1)

An average proportion of about 51% of DVPNs were issued during the period 6am to 6pm, ie. during the day, one force as high as 58%. During the early evening and overnight period of 6pm to 6am, the individual force proportions ranged from 39% to 46%, This data was incomplete to the extent of 15% in the case of one force.

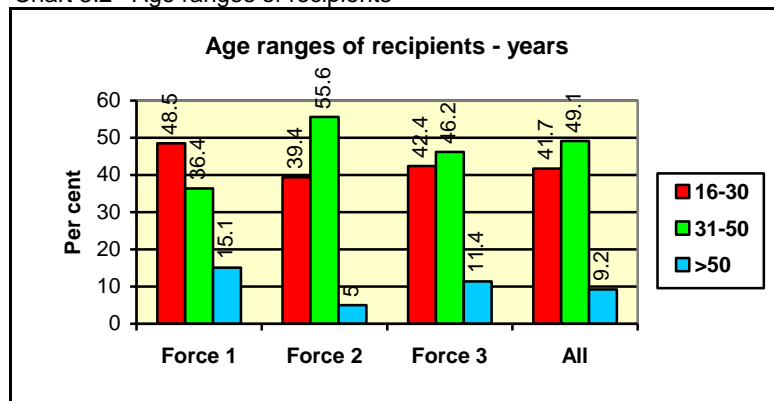
Chart 3.1 Time of day DVPN received



(2) Age ranges of recipients (Table 1.3.2)

As to be expected, the large majority (90.8%) of recipients were aged 16 to 50, 42% in the 16 to 30 age range and 49% in the 31 to 50 age range. Those over 50 accounted on average for only 9% of recipients, although this rose to about 15% in the case of one force. No information on gender breakdown was provided.

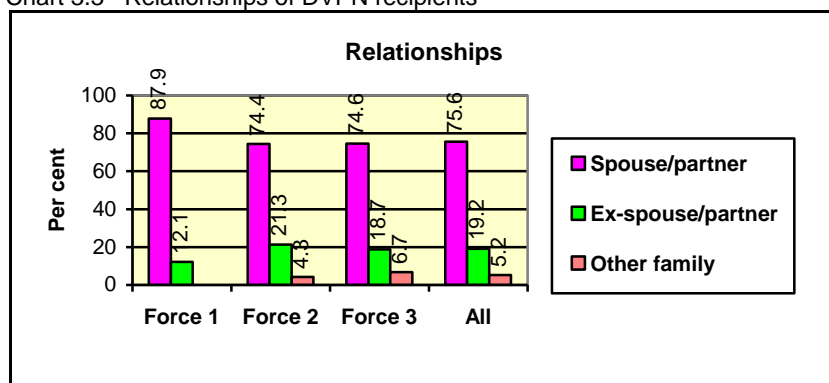
Chart 3.2 Age ranges of recipients



(3) Relationships of DVPN recipients (Table 1.3.3)

An average proportion of about 76% of recipients were spouses or partners of perceived victims, this increasing to 88% in the case of one force. Ex-spouses and partners accounted for about 19% of the total number of recipients. Other family relationships accounted for the rest. No information was provided on gender breakdown.

Chart 3.3 Relationships of DVPN recipients



(4) Children in households of recipients

Totals for households of recipients with children present were given by two of the forces, but no other details of dependents or circumstances were provided. The proportions of households of recipients with children were about 72% of total recipients in the case of one force and 56% in the other.

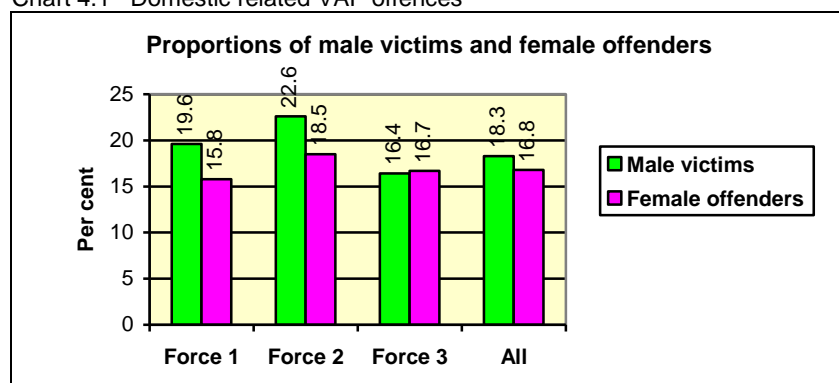
These significant proportions suggest that the presence of dependent children in many households might well influence outcomes, in particular possibly deterring in some instances the issue of DVPNs to mothers with care even though suspected of domestic abuse.

4 Background domestic related violence offences against the person recorded during DVPN trial period

(1) Proportions of victims and suspects/offenders (Table 1.4.1)

It is of interest to compare the results of the DVPN trial with the level of background domestic violence during the same 12-month period, in particular for the more serious forms of VAP (eg. murder, threats, GBH, ABH, assault, wounding, etc). During the trial period, a total of 17,359 victims (where the sex was known) were recorded by the three forces comprising 3,172 male (18.3%) and 14,187 female (81.7%) victims. One force recorded a male victim proportion of 22.6%. A corresponding total of 15,472 suspects/offenders was recorded, 12,869 male (83.2%) and 2,603 female (16.8%), with one force recording a female proportion of 18.5%

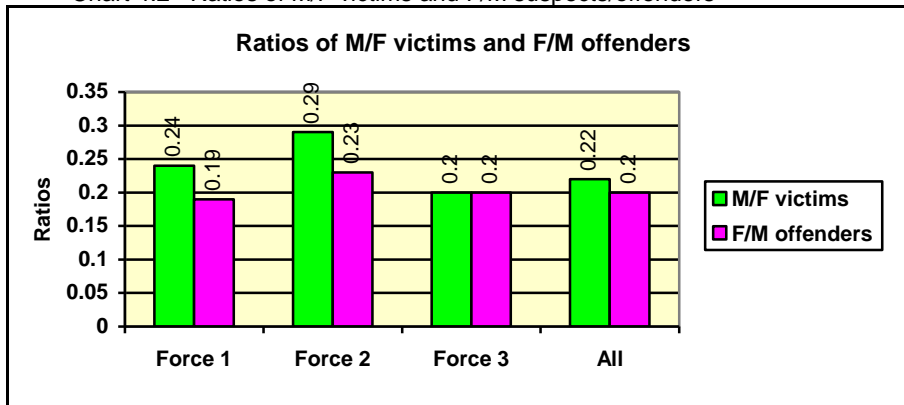
Chart 4.1 Domestic related VAP offences



(2) Ratios of M/F victims and F/M suspects/offenders

Ratios of M/F victims averaged 0.22 for the three forces (range 0.20 to 0.29) and 0.20 for F/M suspects/offenders (range 0.19 to 0.23).

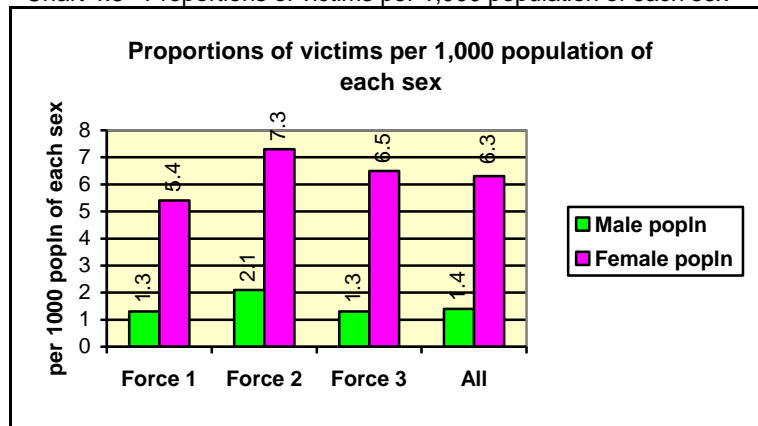
Chart 4.2 Ratios of M/F victims and F/M suspects/offenders



(3) Proportions of victims per 1,000 population of each sex (Table 1.4.2)

Proportions of victims per 1,000 population averaged 1.4 for male victims (range 1.3 to 2.1) and 6.3 for female victims (range 5.4 to 7.3). Male and female populations were assumed to be each approximately 50% of force area total (age 16 to 64) populations.

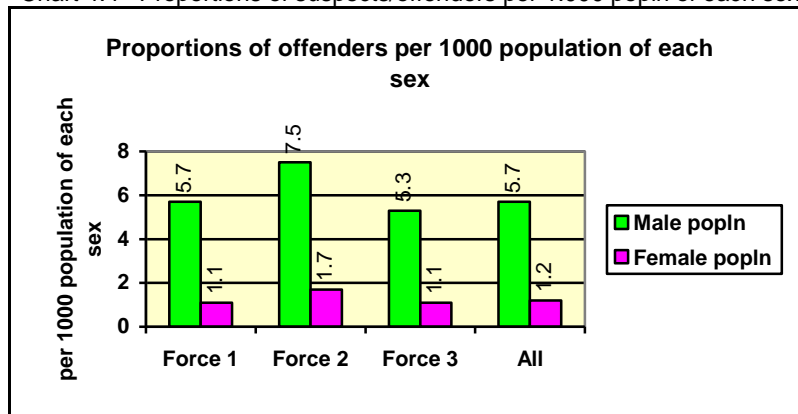
Chart 4.3 Proportions of victims per 1,000 population of each sex



(4) Proportions of suspects/offenders per 1,000 population (Table 1.4.3)

Proportions of suspects/offenders per 1,000 population averaged 5.7 for male suspects/offenders (range 5.3 to 7.5) and 1.2 for female suspects/offenders (range 1.1 to 1.7).

Chart 4.4 Proportions of suspects/offenders per 1,000 popln of each sex



(5) Proportions of victims and offenders by category of VAP (Table 1.4.4)

Overall, male victims averaged 18.3% of all victims for the three police forces. The highest category was wounding/dangerous act (61.5% reported by Force 2). Other higher than average proportions were for GBH (31.6% in the case of Force 1), ABH (24.5% reported by Force 2), and threat to kill (21.4% reported by Force 2). The higher proportions of male victims for the more serious offences probably reflect better reporting of these offences and perhaps a more sympathetic police response. The highest overall proportion of male victims of 22.6% was reported by Force 2.

The proportion of female offenders averaged 16.8% for the three forces, but again higher proportions applied to wounding (45.0%), murder (25%), GBH (20.4%) and ABH (18.6%). The highest proportions for female offenders, apart from murder and attempted murder, were wounding (54.8%) by Force 3, and GBH (25.0%) and ABH (20.7%) reported by Force 2. These higher proportions reflected corresponding higher male victim proportions for these categories.

Chart 4.5 Proportions of male victims by VAP category

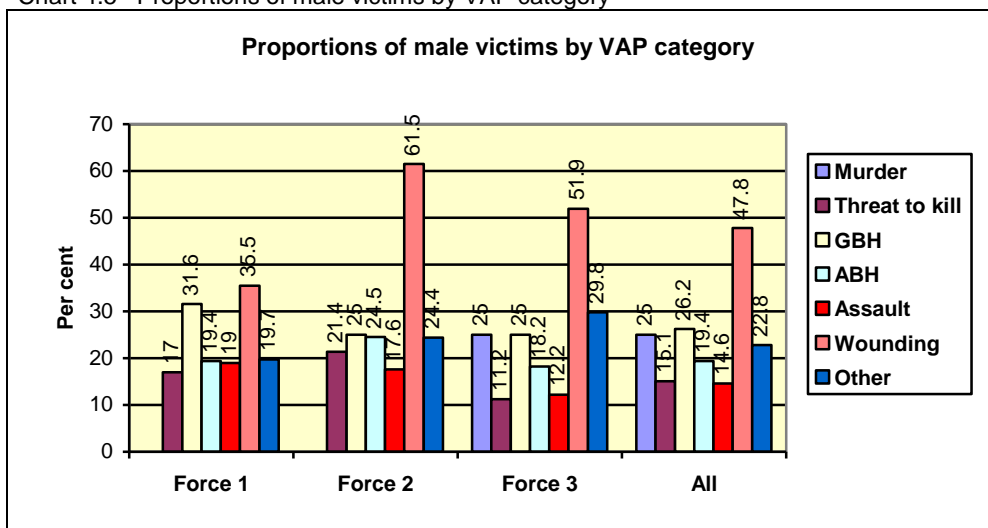
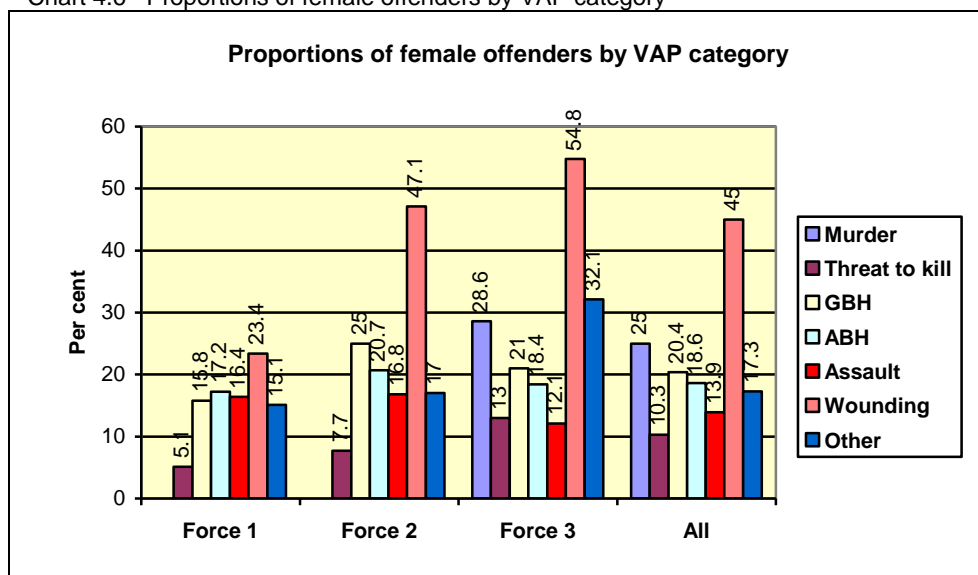


Chart 4.6 Proportions of female offenders by VAP category

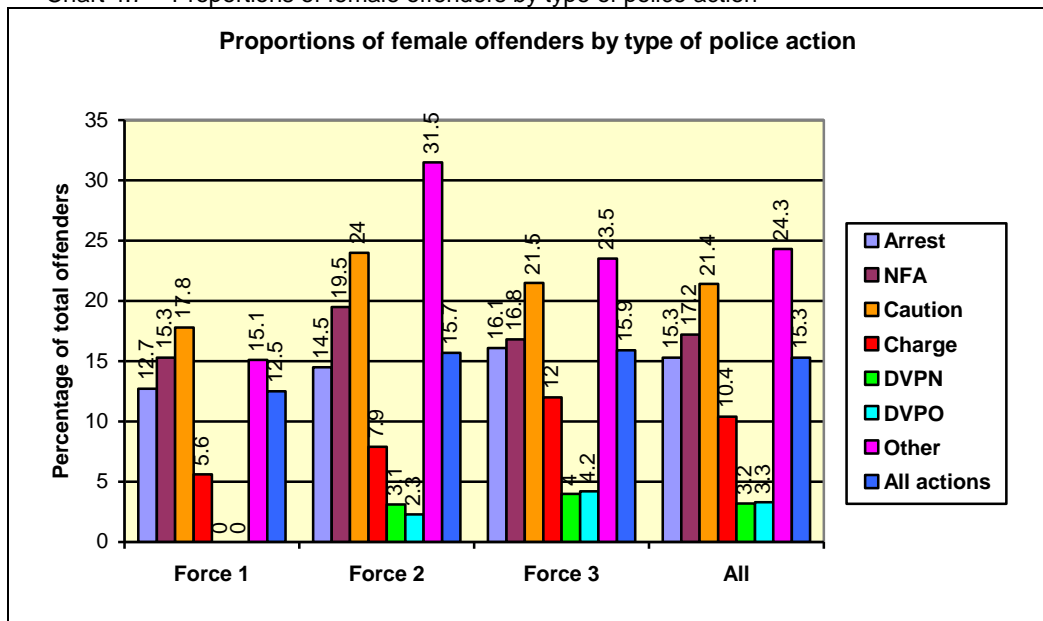


(6) Proportions of female offenders by type of police action (Table 1.4.5)

Female offenders accounted overall for 15.3% of police actions (with a range of 12.5% to 15.9%). Higher proportions applied to particular actions, arrests (16.1%), NFA (19.5%), cautions (24%), and other action (31.5%). Corresponding ranges were arrests (12.7% - 16.1%), NFA (15.3% - 19.5%), cautions (17.8% - 24%), and other (7.9% - 31.5%).

Thus, female offenders in some forces appeared to be dealt with disproportionately more leniently than male offenders for NFA, cautions, and other police actions.

Chart 4.7 Proportions of female offenders by type of police action

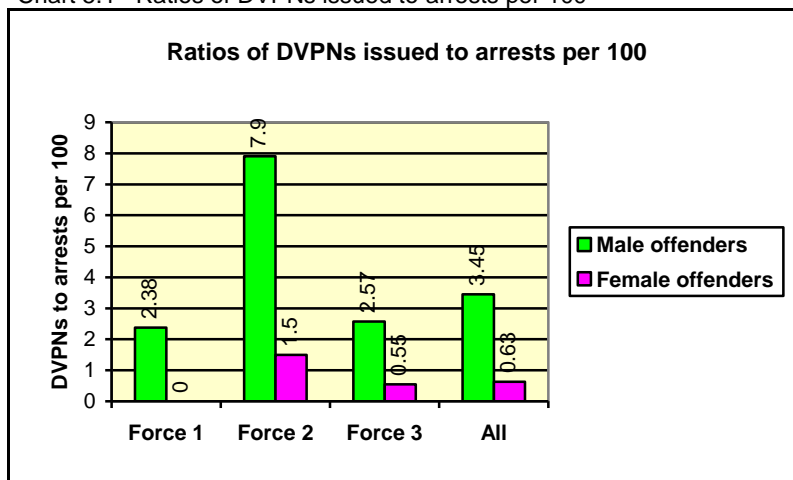


5 Correlation between DVPNs issued and background domestic related VAP offences recorded during same trial period

(1) Ratios of DVPNs issued to arrests per 100 (Table 1.5.1)

Overall, the ratios of DVPNs issued to arrests per 100 was 3.45 for male suspects/offenders and 0.63 for female suspects/offenders. Such disparity in ratios suggests greater leniency/reluctance overall by each of the three forces to the issue of DVPNs to female suspects/offenders.

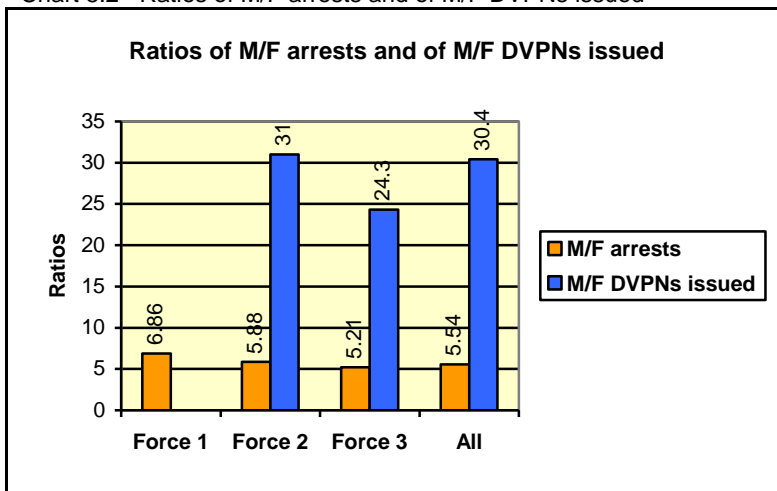
Chart 5.1 Ratios of DVPNs issued to arrests per 100



(2) Ratios of M/F arrests and of M/F DVPNs issued (Table 1.5.2)

The overall M/F ratio of 30.4 for DVPNs issued (range 24.3 to 31.0) compares with an M/F ratio of 5.54 for arrests (range 5.21 to 6.86). *This again reflects an apparent greater leniency or reluctance by forces in respect of issuing DVPNs to female suspects/offenders.*

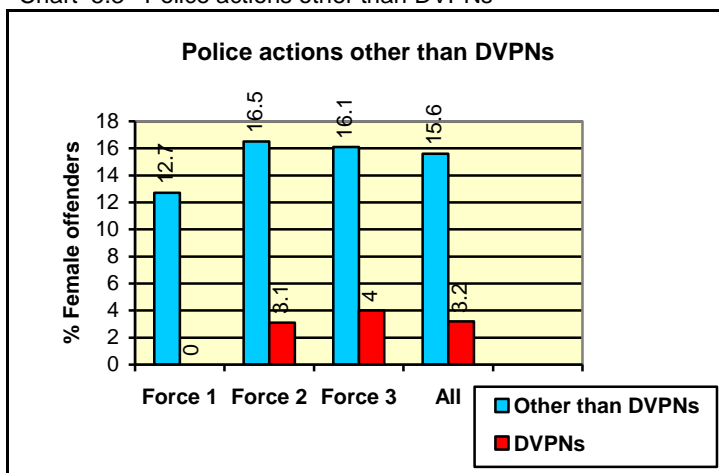
Chart 5.2 Ratios of M/F arrests and of M/F DVPNs issued



(3) Police actions other than DVPNs (Table 1.5.3)

Female offenders accounted for on average 15.6% of all recorded domestic related VAP offences (range 12.7% to 16.5%) for police actions other than DVPNs. This compares with a much smaller average 3.2% for female suspects/offenders issued with DVPNs, again suggesting a more lenient approach by forces to female suspects/offenders. Indeed, no DVPNs were issued to female suspects/offenders in the case of Force 1.

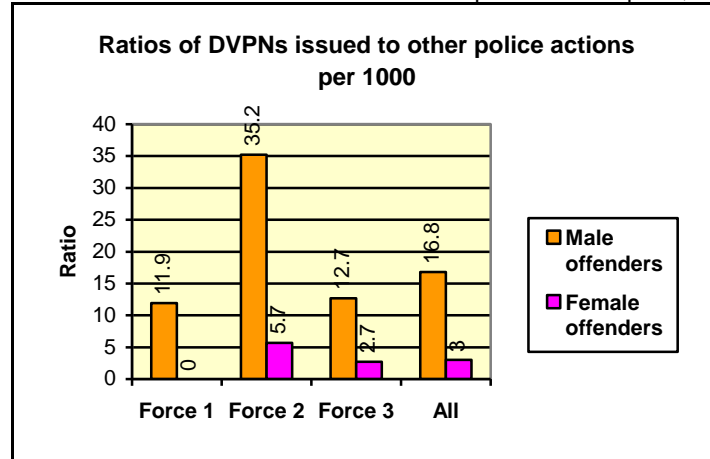
Chart 5.3 Police actions other than DVPNs



(4) Ratios of DVPNs issued to other police actions per 1,000 (Table 1.5.4)

The overall ratio of DVPNs issued compared to all other police actions per 1,000 was 16.8 for male suspects/offenders (range of 11.9 to 35.2) and 3.0 for female suspects/offenders (range 0 to 0.21), again reflecting a disproportionate approach in the numbers of DVPNs issued to female suspects/offenders.

Chart 5.4 Ratios of DVPNs issued to other police actions per 1,000



6 Discussion

Domestic Violence Protection Notices and Orders

1 Two factors stand out from the statistics provided:

- The comparatively small number of 408 DVPNs issued by the police in the three force areas during the 12-month trial period, compared to the 28,741 other police actions during the same period relating to the background domestic related VAP offences.
- The substantial disparity in the numbers and proportions of DVPNs issued to male suspects (395) and to female suspects (13).

2 The small number of DVPNs issued is in some ways re-assuring in that it suggests that the police were using this additional power with some circumspection., although that might have been due to the fact that this was a ‘trial run’. However, it does also pose the question of whether or not this quasi-judicial power really is necessary. The police already have powers to remove temporarily a suspected abuser from a household, either voluntarily to another address or by arrest for further questioning.

3 The disparity between the number of DVPNs issued to male and to female suspects (bearing in mind none were issued to female suspects in the case of Force 1), is equivalent to a proportion of female suspects of only 3.2% of the total. Such small proportion seems questionable when compared with the background average prevalence of serious female perpetration of domestic related VAP of 16.8% (Table.1.4.4), with higher proportions for certain categories. No explanation for this order of disparity, applying to all three forces, was offered by the police in their FOI responses

4 For comparison, statistics for prosecutions and convictions in England and Wales for domestic abuse show an intermediate proportion of female perpetrators of about 6% of the total⁽²⁾. However, there are strong grounds for believing that this proportion substantially under-represents the actual extent of serious domestic abuse perpetration by females. In particular by the now annual Home Office surveys of Intimate Violence in England Wales, which estimate consistently that male victims of partner violence account for nearly 40% of the total, including in the category of ‘severe force’⁽³⁾.

5 The police, when making a decision about issuing a DVPN and removing a person from their household, have to take into account the welfare of any children or other vulnerable persons, who might be dependent on the suspected person. It is likely therefore that the police apply special caution in issuing DVPNs to parents with care, who in the case of children are more likely to be mothers than fathers.

6 The limited information provided by the police to this survey in respect of dependents suggested that over half of households where recipients were issued with DVPNs contained children. This factor must therefore have had some influence on the number of DVPNs issued to mothers, even if the prime suspect. However, in a gender equality age, such a marked disparity in the use of this additional police power needs some considered explanation by the police.

7 The difficulties that the police have in dealing with domestic abuse incidents are well appreciated. However, their further power to issue a DVPN and remove a person from their household, on the basis merely of 'suspicion', and without immediate legal representation on behalf of the suspect or immediate judicial process, is a particularly questionable one. Does the 'end' really justify the means, which some might argue is a further small step towards a police state.

8 The use of this power is subject to the authorisation of an officer of rank not less than superintendent, who must be able to justify that the action is both 'proportionate' and 'necessary' to protect the perceived victim. This process leads to two concerns.

- Since such senior officer is unlikely to be an attending police officer at the household involved, and communication between officers must be by radio, etc, how can he or she be sure that they are sufficiently aware of the nuances of the whole situation in order to be able to justify that the action is indeed 'proportionate' and 'necessary'?
- What form of accountability are such senior police officers subject to for their decisions? In particular, how are the outcomes of their decisions about proportionality and necessity measured and by whom?

9 Clause 5.2.11 of the ACPO Interim Guidance Document foresees that it is "not inconceivable that evicting or preventing a person from returning to their home, could result in them being in a state of inhumane or degrading treatment", (ie. not having adequate shelter, food/water, basic hygiene facilities, etc). A possible scenario is an incident occurring in a rural area at night, with the suspect being evicted without suitable nearby shelter, no transport available, and no credit card or ready cash.

10 The Guidance Document also foresees in Clause 5.3.7 that if eviction results in the suspect being made homeless, then 'consideration' should be given to providing the person with contact details of suitable emergency accommodation. Also, in cases where the suspect is at risk of a Human Rights Act Article 3 breach, the police will need to ensure "that the required information on alternative sources of support is available to the suspect".

11 For the purpose of this appraisal, information was sought in the FOI requests to the police about what support was available or provided to suspects, after issue of a DVPN. However, none was offered at all in this respect by any of the three forces in their responses. This an important human rights aspect which deserves full transparency by the police.

Background domestic related violence against the person offences

12 The overall proportions of 18.3% male victims and of 16.8% female offenders (Table 1.4.1) are fairly typical, although Force 2 showed higher proportions for each of 22.6% and 18.5% respectively.

13 The statistics provided show a clear dominance of male perpetration of domestic related VAP offences, of the order of about 4 to 1.

14 For the more serious forms of VAP (murder, threats to kill, GBH, ABH and wounding), 5,956 male and 1,406 female offenders were recorded, a proportion of male offenders of 4.04 (ie. about 4 to 1), consistent with the overall pattern.

15 Offences recorded by type of police action totalled 24,343 male and 4,398 female (Table 1.4.5). Of these, 11,447 male and 2,065 female offenders (15.3%) were arrested. 4,232 male and 493 female offenders (10.4%) were subsequently charged, proportions of 37% and 24% respectively of those arrested.

16 The overall M/F ratio for arrests was 5.54 (Table 1.5.2), higher than the overall pattern of 4 to 1, suggesting a more 'weighted' approach to arresting male offenders than female.

17 The overall M/F ratio for those charged for all VAP related offences was 8.58 (Table 1.4.5), much higher than the overall pattern of 4.0, but with Forces 1 and 2 recording even higher ratios of 16.76 and 11.67 respectively. Such higher ratios represent a much tougher approach to charging male offenders than female, over double the overall pattern of victimisation and perpetration.

Correlation with DVPNs

18 The M/F ratio for DVPNs was 30.4, over five times that for the overall pattern of M/F arrests of 5.54. This strongly suggests that, when taking decisions about issuing DVPNs, either again a more 'weighted' approach was taken by the police against male suspects than female suspects, or that a more lenient approach was taken against female suspects.

19 If either of these disparities are indeed the case, it should be a matter of public concern, vis a vis equality law, that male and female suspects/offenders are being treated differently by a public authority.

(2) Dewar Research FOI Request March 2010 for year 2008/09.

(3) See latest survey report: 'Homicides, Firearm Offences and Intimate Violence 2010/11. Home Office Statistical Bulletin 02/12, January 2012, Tables 3.01 and 3.03
<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/crime-research/hosb0212/hosb0212?view=Binary>

Appendix 1

Tabulations

Table 1.1.1 Populations in Force areas - millions

Force	Total population in Force area (mid 2010)	Population aged 16 to 64 in Force area
1	1.19	0.78
2	0.66	0.43
3	2.63	1.71
All	4.48	2.92

Table 1.2.1 DVPOs granted - Male suspects

Force	28 days		21 days		14 days		Other		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	31	93.9	0	0	2	6.1	0	0	33	100
2	99	76.7	10	7.8	17	13.2	3	2.3	129	100
3	130	71.5	11	6.0	14	7.7	27	14.8	182	100
All	260	75.6	21	6.1	33	9.6	30	8.7	344	100

Table 1.2.2 DVPOs granted - Female suspects

Force	28 days		21 days		14 days		Other		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
2	2	66.7	1	33.3	0	0	0	0	3	100
3	7	87.5	0	0	1	12.5	0	0	8	100
All	9	81.8	1	9.1	1	9.1	0	0	11	100

Table 1.3.1 Time of day DVPN received

Time of day	Force 1		Force 2		Force 3		All	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
6am - 6pm	18	54.5	93	58.1	96	45.7	207	51.4
6pm - 6am	15	45.5	65	40.6	82	39.0	162	40.2
Not known	-	-	2	1.3	32	15.3	34	8.4
Totals	33	100	160	100	210	100	403	100

Table 1.3.2 Age ranges of recipients

Age range	Force 1		Force 2		Force 3		All	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
16-30	16	48.5	63	39.4	89	42.4	168	41.7
31-50	12	36.4	89	55.6	97	46.2	198	49.1
>50	5	15.1	8	5.0	24	11.4	37	9.2
Totals	33⁽¹⁾	100	160	100	210⁽¹⁾	100	403	100

(1) Totals given elsewhere for DVPNs are 46 for Force 1 and 202 for Force 3.

Table 1.3.3 Relationships of DVPN recipients

Relationship	Force 1		Force 2		Force 3		All	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Spouse/partner	29	87.9	119	74.4	156	74.6	304	75.6
ex-Spouse/partner	4	12.1	34	21.3	39	18.7	77	19.2
Other family	0	0	7	4.3	14	6.7	21	5.2
Totals	33⁽¹⁾	100	160	100	209⁽²⁾	100	402	100

(1) DVPOs (2) 202 given elsewhere

Table 1.4.1 Proportions of male victims and female offenders (where sex known)

Force	Victims (where sex known)				Suspects/offenders			
	Male	Female	Total	%M	Male	Female	Total	%F
1	790	3,249	4,039	19.6	3,374	634	4,008	15.8
2	706	2,412	3,118	22.6	2,477	562	3,039	18.5
3	1,676	8,526	10,202	16.4	7,018	1,407	8,425	16.7
All	3,172	14,187	17,359	18.3	12,869	2,603	15,472	16.8

Appendix 1 (cont'd)

Table 1.4.2 Proportions of victims per 1,000 popln of each sex

Force	Total popln 1,000s	Victims per 1,000	
		Male	Female
1	1,193	1.3	5.4
2	662	2.1	7.3
3	2,629	1.3	6.5
All	4,484	1.4	6.3

Table 1.4.3 Proportions of suspects/offenders per 1,000 popln of each sex

Force	Total popln 1,000s	Suspects/offenders per 1,000	
		Male	Female
1	1,193	5.7	1.1
2	662	7.5	1.7
3	2,629	5.3	1.1
All	4,484	5.7	1.2

Table 1.4.4 Proportions of male victims and female offenders by category of VAP

Category of offence	Force 1		Force 2		Force 3		All	
	Male victims	Female offenders	Male victims	Female offenders	Male victims	Female offenders	Male victims	Female offenders
Murder	-	-	-	-	25.0	28.6	25.0	25.0
Attempted murder	-	-	-	-	30.0	33.3	25.0	25.0
Threat to kill	17.0	5.1	21.4	7.7	11.2	13.0	15.1	10.3
GBH	31.6	15.8	25.0	25.0	25.0	21.0	26.2	20.4
ABH	19.4	17.2	24.5	20.7	18.2	18.4	19.4	18.6
Assault	19.0	16.4	17.6	16.8	12.2	12.1	14.6	13.9
Wounding	35.5	23.4	61.5	47.1	51.9	54.8	47.8	45.0
Other	19.7	15.1	24.4	17.0	29.8	32.1	22.8	17.3
Totals	19.6	15.8	22.6	18.5	16.4	16.7	18.3	16.8

Table 1.4.5 Proportions of female offenders by type of police action

Police action	Force 1			Force 2			Force 3			All		
	Male	Female	%F	Male	Female	%F	Male	Female	%F	Male	Female	%F
Arrest	1,934	282	12.7	1,963	334	14.5	7,550	1,449	16.1	11,447	2,065	15.3
NFA	933	169	15.3	1,293	314	19.5	3,499	707	16.8	5,725	1,190	17.2
Caution	264	57	17.8	304	96	24.0	882	242	21.5	1,450	395	21.4
Charge	637	38	5.6	700	60	7.9	2,895	395	12.0	4,232	493	10.4
DVPN	46	0	0	155	5	3.1	194?	8	4.0	395?	13	£.2
DVPO	45	0	0	152	5	3.2	182	8	4.2	379	13	3.3
Other	101	18	15.1	146	67	31.5	468	144	23.5	715	229	24.3
Totals	3,960	564	12.5	4,713	881	15.7	15,670	2,953	15.9	24,343	4,398	15.3

Table 1.5.1 Ratios of numbers of DVPNs issued to those per 100 arrested

Force	Male suspects/offenders			Female suspects/offenders		
	Arrests	DVPNs	DVPN/100 arrests	Arrests	DVPNs	DVPNs/100 arrests
1	1,934	46	2.38	282	0	0
2	1,963	155	7.9	334	5	1.5
3	7,550	194?	2.57	1,449	8	0.55
All	11,447	395?	3.45	2,065	13	0.63

Table 1.5.2 Ratios of M/F arrests and of M/F DVPNs issued

Force	Arrests		DVPNs	
	% Male	Ratio M/F	% Male	Ratio M/F
1	87.3	6.86	100	-
2	85.5	5.88	96.9	31.0
3	83.9	5.21	96.0	24.3
All	84.7	5.54	96.8	30.4

Appendix 1 (cont'd)

Table 1.5.3 Police actions other than DVPNs

Force	Police actions other than DVPNs			
	Male offenders	Female offenders	Total offenders	% Female
1	3,869	564	4,433	12.7
2	4,406	871	5,277	16.5
3	15,294	2,937	18,231	16.1
All	23,569	4,372	27,941	15.6

Table 1.5.4 Ratios of DVPNs issued to other police actions per 1,000

Force	Ratios of DVPNs issued to other police actions per 1,000		
	Male offenders	Female offenders	F/M ratios
1	11.9	0	0
2	35.2	5.7	0.16
3	12.7	2.7	0.21
All	16.8	3.0	0.18

Appendix 2

Information provided by three Police Forces relating to
Domestic Violence Protection Notices/Orders
 during DVPN trial period 1 July 2011 - 30 June 2012

Force 1

Police action	Numbers of Offenders	
	Male	Female
DVPN	46	0
DVPO - 28 days	31	0
- 21 days	0	0
- 14 days	2	0
- Other period	0	0
Totals DVPOs granted	33	0
DVPOs - refused	2	0
- withdrawn	10	0
Total DVPOs	45	0

Force 2

Police action	Numbers of Offenders	
	Male	Female
DVPN	155	5
DVPO - 28 days	99	2
- 21 days	10	1
- 14 days	17	0
- Other period	3	0
Totals DVPOs granted	129	3
DVPOs - refused	23	2
- withdrawn	0	0
Total DVPOs	152	5

(1) Based on data for time period.

Force 3

Police action	Numbers of Offenders	
	Male	Female
DVPN	194 ? ⁽¹⁾	8
DVPO - 28 days	130	7
- 21 days	11	0
- 14 days	14	1
- Other period	27	0
Totals DVPOs granted	182	8
DVPOs - refused	12	0
- withdrawn	0	0
Total DVPOs	194	8

(1) Total of 182 given in FOI Response, presumably incorrectly

(2) Recipients of DVPNs/DVPOs

Force 1

	Number
Number of DVPN recipients in age range:	
- 16 to 30	16
- 31 to 50	12
- over 50	5
Total	33 ⁽¹⁾

Number of DVPN recipients with relationship to perceived victim of:	
- spouse/partner	29
- ex-spouse/ex-partner	4
- other family member/relative	0
- other	0
Total	33 ⁽¹⁾
Number of recipients given DVPNs during period:	
- 6am to 6pm	18
- 6pm to 6am	15
Total	33 ⁽¹⁾
Number of recipients of DVPNs given any help/advice at time by Force officers relating to:	
- temporary/emergency accommodation	na
- transport to accommodation	na
- immediate financial needs	na
- legal advice	na
- interruption of any home based employment	na
Number of recipients of DVPNs:	
- with children/other dependants living at incident location	na
- with children/other dependants who were largely dependent on perceived victim	na
- with children/other dependants who were largely dependent on recipient	na
- other	na
Total	na

(1) This total relates to recipients of DVPOs, not DVPNs

Force 2

	Number
Number of DVPN recipients in age range:	
- 16 to 30	63
- 31 to 50	89
- over 50	8
Total	160
Number of DVPN recipients with relationship to perceived victim of:	
- spouse/partner	119
- ex-spouse/ex-partner	34
- other family member/relative	7
- other	
Total	160
Number of recipients given DVPNs during period:	
- 6am to 6pm	93
- 6pm to 6am	65
[not recorded]	2
Total	160
Number of recipients of DVPNs given any help/advice at time by Force officers relating to:	
- temporary/emergency accommodation	
- transport to accommodation	
- immediate financial needs	
- legal advice	
- interruption of any home based employment	
Number of recipients of DVPNs:	
- with children/other dependants living at incident location	
- with children/other dependants who were largely dependent on perceived victim	
- with children/other dependants who were largely dependent on recipient	
- other [children under 18 in household]	115

Appendix 2 (cont'd)

Force 3	
	Number
Number of recipients in age range:	
- 16 to 30	89
- 31 to 50	97
- over 50	24
Total	210⁽¹⁾
Number of recipients with relationship to perceived victim of:	
- spouse/partner	156
- ex-spouse/ex-partner	39
- other family member/relative	14
- other	0
- declined to give status	**
Total	209⁽¹⁾
Number of recipients given DVPNs during period:	
- 6am to 6pm	96
- 6pm to 6am	82
- not known	25
- not authorised	7
Total	210⁽¹⁾
Number of recipients of DVPNs given any help/advice at time by Force officers relating to:	
- temporary/emergency accommodation	
- transport to accommodation	
- immediate financial needs	
- legal advice	
- interruption of any home based employment	
Number of recipients of DVPNs:	
- with children/other dependants living at incident location	
- with children/other dependants who were largely dependent on perceived victim	
- with children/other dependants who were largely dependent on recipient	
- other [households with one or more children]	118

(1) Compares with total number of 202 DVPNs issued given elsewhere.

Sources: Force 1: FOI 3820 of 21 Aug12,
 Force 2: FOI 2012-350 of 7 Aug 12
 Force 3: FOI 3293/12 of 31 Jul 12 and 20 Aug 12

Appendix 3

Information provided by three Police Forces relating to
Domestic related VAP offences recorded by Forces
 during DVPN trial period 1 July 2011 - 30 June 2012

Force 1

Category of Offence	Numbers of Victims				Numbers of Suspects/Offenders			
	Male	Female	Not known	Totals	Male	Female	Not known	Totals
Murder/Manslaughter	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
Attempted murder	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	2
Threat to kill	25	122	0	147	131	7	0	138
GBH	6	13	0	19	16	3	0	19
ABH	222	923	1	1,146	923	192	0	1,115
Assault with injury	129	614	0	743	632	109	1	742
Assault without injury	194	761	0	955	758	154	0	912
Wounding/ dangerous act	27	49	0	76	59	18	0	77
Other	187	764	0	951	852	151	0	1,003
Totals	790	3,249	1	4,040	3,374	634	1	4,009
Harassment	81	525	0	606	435	56	0	491

Force 2

Category of Offence	Numbers of Victims				Numbers of Suspects/Offenders			
	Male	Female	Not known	Totals	Male	Female	Not known	Totals
Murder/Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempted murder	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
Threat to kill	3	11	0	14	12	1	0	13
GBH ⁽¹⁾	3	9	0	12	9	3	0	12
ABH	288	886	0	1,174	917	239	0	1,156
Assault without injury	155	728	3	886	719	145	0	864
Wounding ⁽²⁾ / dangerous act	8	5	0	13	9	8	0	17
Other	249	772	99	1,120	810	166	1	977
Totals	706	2,412	102	3,220	2,477	562	1	3,040
Harassment	17	83	10	110	88	13	0	101

(1) Without intent (2) With intent

Force 3

Category of Offence	Numbers of Victims				Numbers of Suspects/Offenders			
	Male	Female	Not known	Totals	Male ⁽¹⁾	Female ⁽¹⁾	Not known	Totals
Murder/Manslaughter	2	5	1	8	5	2	0	7
Attempted murder	3	7	0	10	6	3	0	9
Threat to kill	39	310	1	350	241	36	1	278
GBH	18	54	1	73	49	13	1	63
ABH	942	4,223	11	5,176	3,500	790	8	4,298
Assault without injury	515	3,697	12	4,224	3,028	418	10	3,456
Wounding/ dangerous act	98	91	0	189	75	91	0	166
Other	59	139	141	339	114	54	117	285
Totals	1,676	8,526	167	10,369	7,018	1,407	137	8,562
Harassment	96	937	579	1,612	726	81	285	1,092

(1) Data in these two columns reversed in FOI

Appendix 3 (cont'd)

Police actions against suspects/offenders

Force 1

Police action	Numbers of Offenders	
	Male	Female
Arrest	1,934	282
NFA	933	169
Caution	264	57
Charge	637	38
DVPN	46	0
Other	101	18

Force 2

Police action	Numbers of Offenders	
	Male	Female
Arrest ⁽¹⁾	1,963	334
NFA ⁽¹⁾	1,293	314
Caution ⁽¹⁾	304	96
Charge ⁽¹⁾	700	60
DVPN	155	5
Other ⁽¹⁾	146	67

(1) Based on data for time period.

Force 3

Police action	Numbers of Offenders	
	Male	Female
Arrest	7,550	1,449
NFA	3,499	707
Caution	882	242
Charge	2,895	395
DVPN	194 ? ⁽¹⁾	8
Other	468	144

Total of 182 given in FOI Response, presumably incorrectly

Sources: Force 1: FOI 3820 of 21 Aug12,
 Force 2: FOI 2012-350 of 7 Aug 12
 Force 3: FOI 3293/12 of 31 Jul 12 and 20 Aug 12