



Domestic Abuse in Bristol:

Findings from the 2006 Snapshot

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CHAPTER ONE – INTRODUCTION

1.1 The 2006 Bristol Snapshot of Domestic Abuse

Data counts have previously been used in a national and local context to inform strategic planning and help develop effective inter-agency working (Stanko, 2000; Arthurton et al., 2004; Westmarland et al., 2005). The Bristol snapshot of domestic abuse measures the impact that work with victims/survivors of domestic abuse has on organisations across Bristol. Using one 24-hour period, the snapshot also provides audit of services and also a picture of the nature of domestic abuse (e.g. who is experiencing domestic abuse, which organisations do people go to?)¹.

The 2006 snapshot is the second to be held in Bristol. Since the 2005 snapshot there has been a great deal of interest from other areas, both regionally and nationally, and we are aware that snapshots in other areas using the Bristol model are planned for later this year. Safer Bristol and Bristol Domestic Abuse Forum (BDAF) intend to conduct a third snapshot in 2007, at which time decisions will be made about whether it should continue annually/in its current form².

The full report on the 2005 snapshot (Westmarland, Hester and Carrozza, 2005) explains how the Bristol snapshot operates. The 2006 snapshot followed the same format, so the information is not given again in this report. Following learning from last year some changes were made to the snapshot form, the main ones being the withdrawal of questions about referrals (which did not work well in a 24-hour snapshot and work better over longer periods of time) and the inclusion of questions about employment status. The revised snapshot form is included as Appendix 1 to this report.

1.2 Organisations participating in the snapshot

Non-duplicate forms provided information regarding 154 individuals experiencing domestic abuse. This is slightly less than last years 171. Fewer organisations took part this year than last year (21 this year compared with 33 last year). The reduction in the number of participating organisations is not thought to be linked to support for the snapshot itself. Instead, it is thought to be due to the post of domestic violence strategic coordinator being vacant in the months running up to the snapshot, whose role in the previous snapshot was to encourage a wide range of organisations to participate in the study.

Table 1.1 lists the organisations that participated in the snapshot, the organisations grouped by type, the number of forms returned by each organisation type and the percentage as a proportion of all returned forms.

¹ To clarify, the snapshot was not designed to measure the incidence or prevalence of domestic abuse in Bristol because it measured help-seeking and support given during the 24-hour period, not the amount of domestic abuse actually experienced.

² The three year time period allows the Bristol snapshot, as a pilot study which others are replicating, to be able to assess

Table 1.1 Participating organisations			
Organisation name	Organisation type	Number of forms returned	%
CPS	Criminal and legal (5 organisations)	53	34%
Police			
Probation			
Victim Support			
1 x branch solicitors			
Next Link	Specialist domestic abuse (6 organisations)	60	39%
Knowle West Domestic Abuse			
Gemini ³			
Touchstone			
Wish			
Womankind ⁴	Health (3 organisations)	12	8%
Bristol North PCT			
Emergency Dept.			
AWP mental health crisis team	Housing (4 organisations)	14	9%
The Hub			
Priority youth housing			
Novas			
City council housing dept	Social and community (3 organisations)	15	10%
Social Services			
City council ASB team (family support)			
Barnardos			
Total	21 Organisations	154	100%

All of the key organisations participated in the snapshot. However, the number of forms returned from health (12) and the number of health organisations taking part (3) was disappointing this year. In particular, no GP surgeries or drug/alcohol services participated this year. Again, this is likely to be due to the lack of a coordinator to support the snapshot process. The lack of the coordinator had also resulted in the snapshot forms not being sent as early as they should have been to organisations (some organisations reported that they only received the forms the day before the snapshot), and this probably impacted on health more than other agencies. It therefore may have been the case that health organisations were willing but not able to take part this year.

Two thirds (66%) of the snapshot forms came from organisations based in the BS6 (Redland/Montpelier), BS1 (City Centre), BS4 (Knowle/Brislington) and BS10 (Henbury/Southmead) postcodes. These postcodes are not indicative of domestic abuse 'hotspots'. Rather, they are reflective of the areas where organisations are based. (One of the two Police

³ Gemini is based in North Somerset. They are included here in recognition of their work with women from Bristol.

⁴ Womankind do some specialist domestic abuse work but also provide a more general service for women seeking support.

Domestic Abuse Investigation Teams (DAITs) are based in BS6; Next Link are based in BS1; the second Police DAIT and Knowle West Domestic Abuse Service are based in BS4 and Touchstone and Bristol North Social Services are based in BS10).

1.3 The structure of this report

This report presents the findings of the 2006 snapshot, drawing comparisons where relevant with the findings from the 2005 snapshot. Please note that any findings based on comparisons should for now be taken as tentative and treated with caution. It is not until the third (2007) snapshot has been conducted and it is possible to look at whether there is a pattern across the three years that more reliable comparisons can be drawn. In essence, the snapshot as a 'tool' is still presently being evaluated for its usefulness and reliability in picking up changes over time.

In this report Chapter Two describes the individuals who were experiencing domestic abuse, Chapter Three reports on the nature of domestic abuse they were experiencing, and Chapter Four describes the type of work organisations were doing during the snapshot and estimates the cost of this work. The report is concluded in Chapter Five.

CHAPTER TWO – WHO WAS EXPERIENCING DOMESTIC ABUSE?

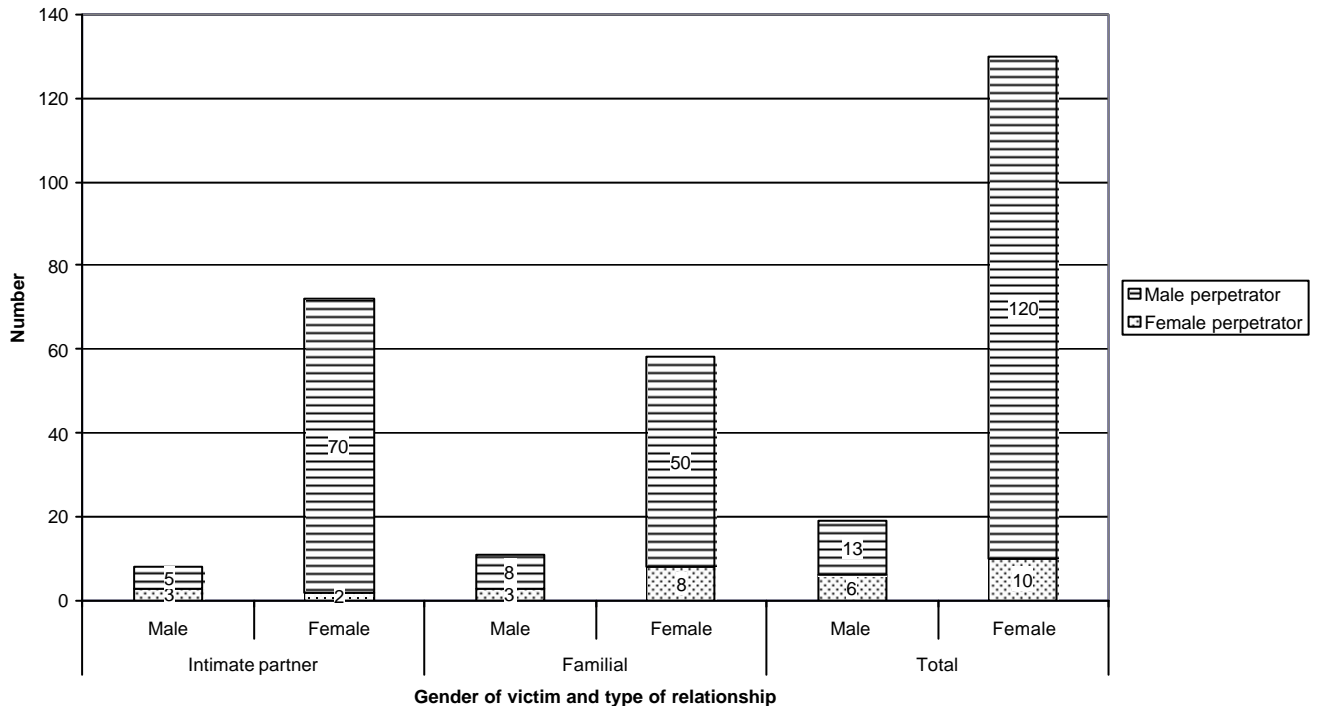
2.1 Snapshot forms returned

Non-duplicate forms provided information regarding 154 individuals experiencing domestic abuse. This is slightly less than last year's 171. This does not indicate a reduction in the number of people seeking help from organisations regarding their experiences of domestic abuse. In fact, because of the smaller number of organisations taking part, it suggests the opposite: that organisations are facing increasing domestic abuse workloads.

2.2 Gender

Most of the individuals experiencing domestic abuse were female and most of the perpetrators were male. As with last year, this pattern was most pronounced when the abuse was within an intimate relationship. This is shown in graph 2.1 below.

Graph 2.1 Gender of victim and perpetrator



These figures are similar to last year. A female victim and male perpetrator within an intimate partner relationship remains the most common form of domestic abuse. There is an increase in the amount of people seeking support for same sex domestic abuse, but the figures remain very small. The comparative figures for 2005-2006 broken down by type of domestic violence (intimate partner violence or familial violence) can be found in Appendix 2.

2.3 Nature of relationship between victim and perpetrator

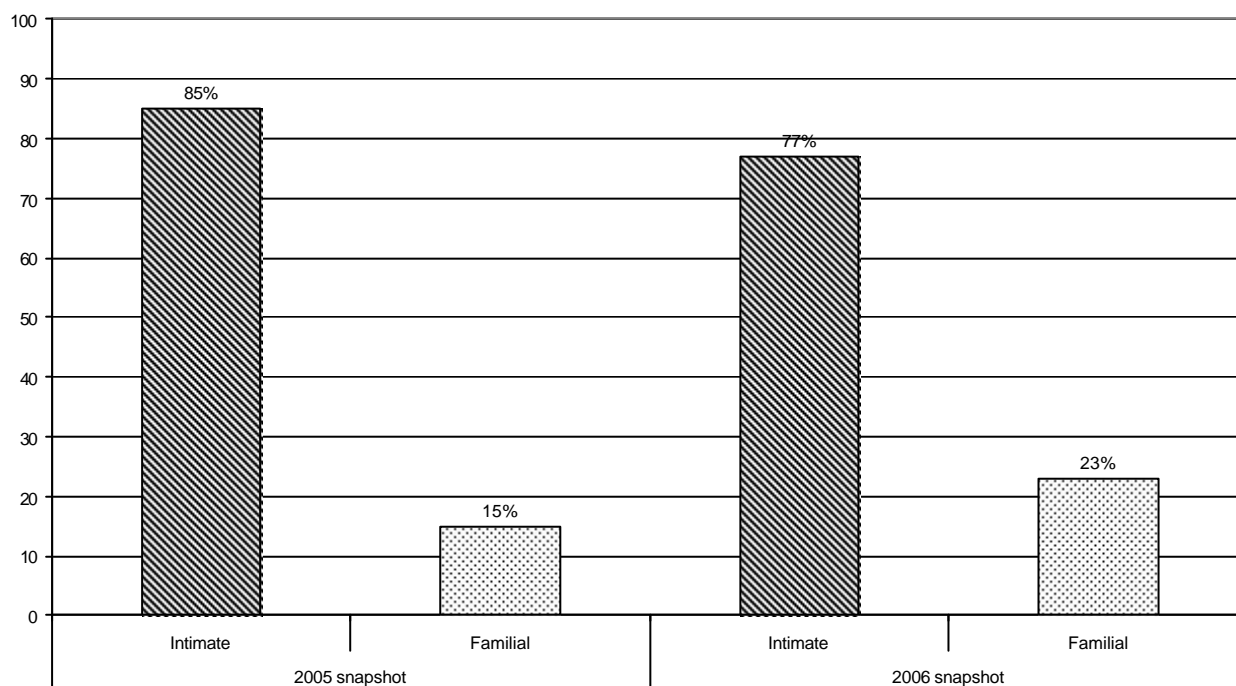
Table 2.1 shows that most of the domestic abuse was perpetrated within an intimate relationship (n=80, 54%).

Type of relationship	Number	%
Intimate	114	77
Familial	35	23
Total	149	100

(Not known = 5)

The graph below shows that a slightly higher proportion of the abuse reported in 2006 was familial (23%) when compared to the 2005 snapshot (15%).

Graph 2.2 Intimate/Familial comparison 2005-2006



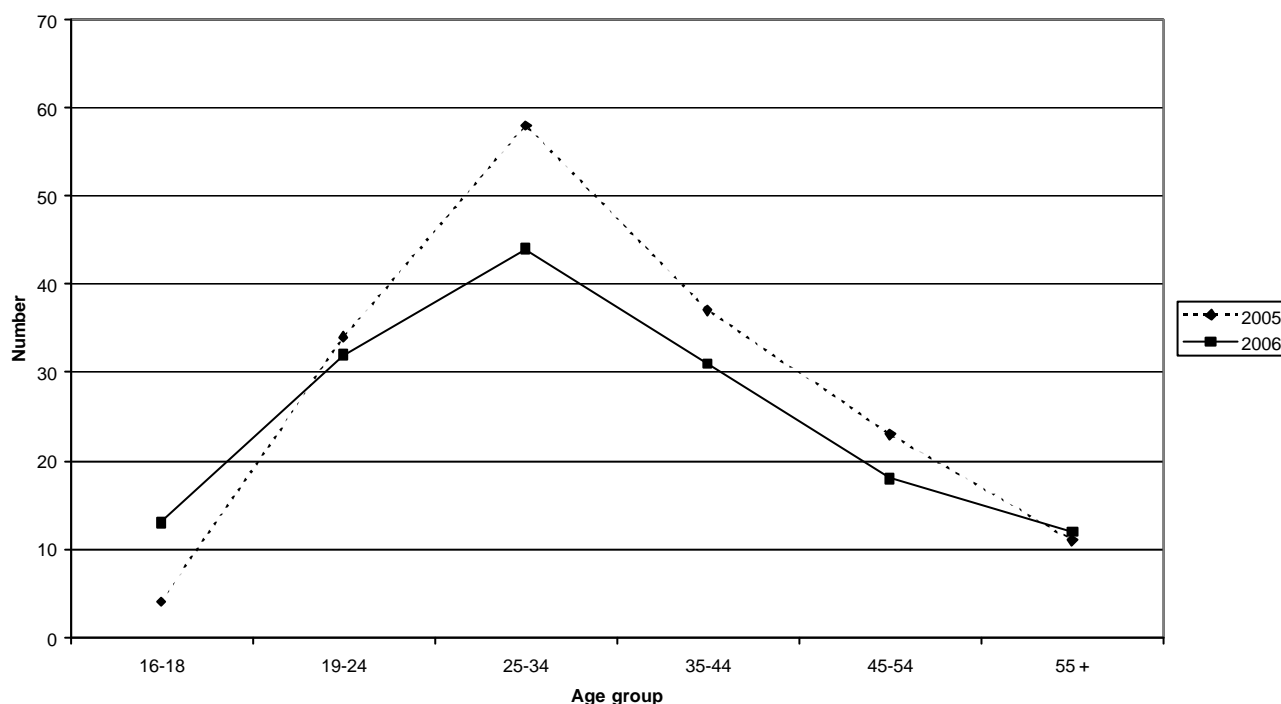
In 54% (n=62) of the cases of intimate partner abuse the perpetrator was a current partner and in a further 30% (n=34) of cases the victim and perpetrator were married. In the remaining 16% (n=18) the perpetrator was an ex-partner.

When the abuse was within a family relationship, it was most likely to be the victims child who was the perpetrator of domestic abuse (n=14, 40%). This is consistent with the 2005 snapshot. The victims child was more likely to be a son (9/14, 64%) than a daughter (5/14, 36%). In 17% of cases (n=6) the perpetrator was the victims parent and in the remaining cases (n=15, 43%) it was another family member (including son in law, sister in law, uncle etc.). The comparative tables for 2005-2006 can be found in Appendix 2.

2.4 Age

Domestic abuse victims were most frequently aged between 25 and 34 years old. This replicates what has been found nationally regarding the age at which victims of domestic abuse are most likely to seek help (Hester and Westmarland, 2005) and also replicates last years findings. The graph below compares the age of victim in the 2005 and 2006 snapshots, and shows that in 2006 more young people (aged 16-18 years old) and slightly more older people (55+) were seeking help. The pattern otherwise remains similar.

Graph 2.3 Age of victim 2005-2006



2.5 Ethnicity

The proportion of victims who are white has remained fairly stable (80% in 2005 compared with 84% in 2006). Therefore Black and other Minority Ethnic (BME) women are still seeking support even without the involvement of specialist BME organisations in the snapshot (i.e. Awaz Utoah, the specialist support agency for BME women participated in 2005 but not 2006), however the very presence of a specialist BME organisation in an area may increase the use of non-specialist services if women are empowered to use services.

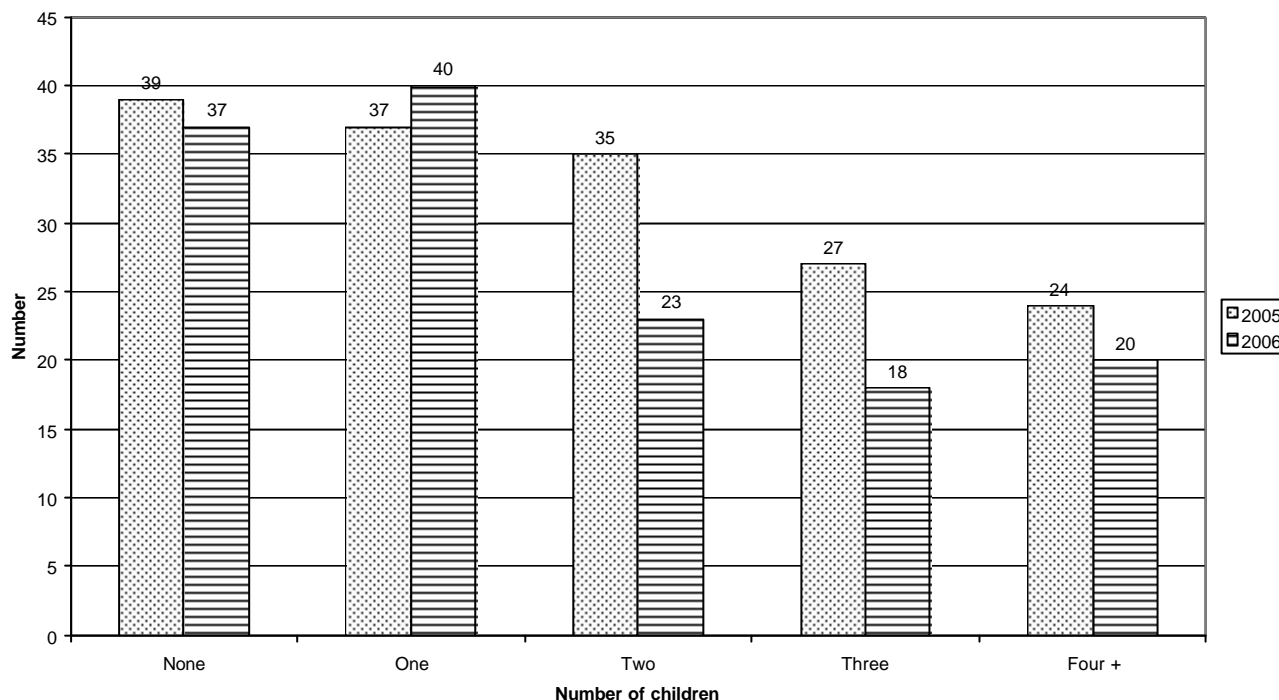
Table 2.2 Ethnicity of victim

Ethnic group	Number	%	% Bristol (Census)
White	127	84	92
Mixed	2	1	2
Asian/Asian British	6	4	3
Black/Black British	11	7	2
Chinese/other ethnic group	6	4	1
Total	152	100	100

2.6 Children

Consistent with the 2005 snapshot, around three quarters of victims had at least one child (76% in 2005 and 73% in 2006).

Table 2.4 Number of children 2005-2006



2.7 Employment status

We asked a new question about employment in the 2006 snapshot, and found that: almost two-thirds (63%) were unemployed or at home looking after their family; 11% were sick or disabled; 13% were employed and 6% were students.

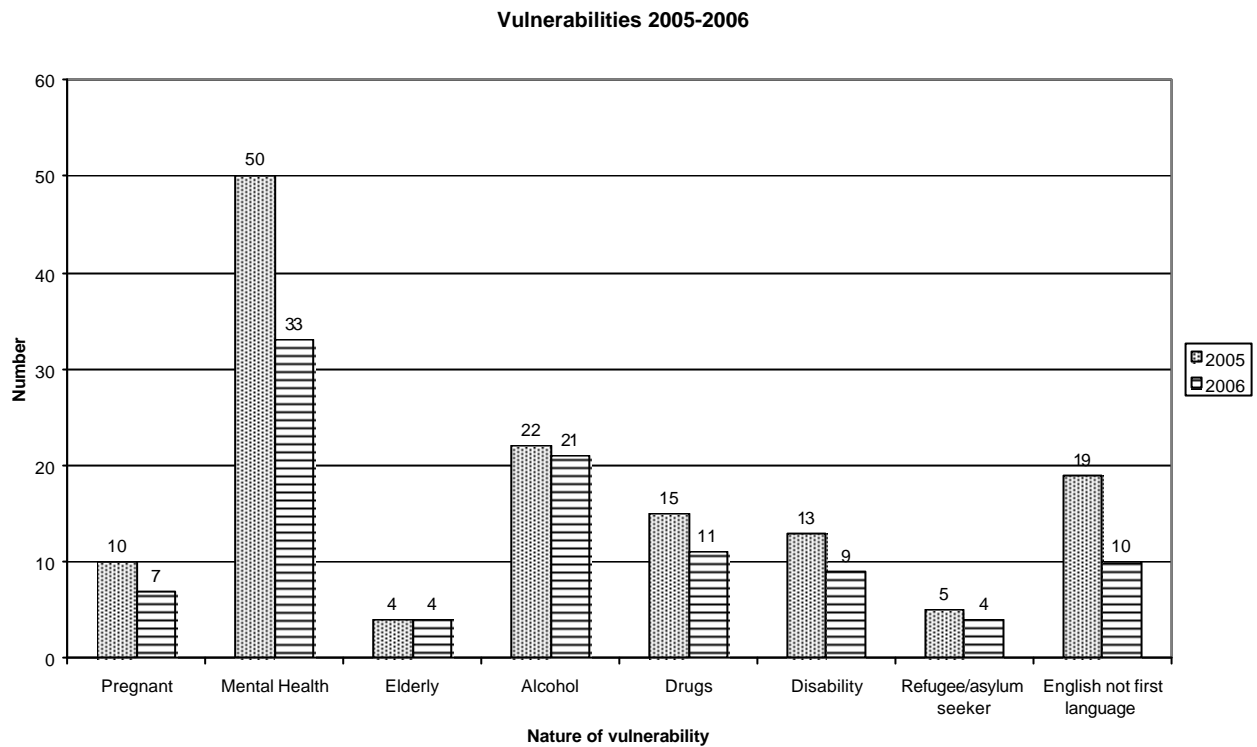
Table 2.3 Employment

Employment status	Number	%
Looking after home/family	44	34%
Unemployed	37	29%
Sick/disabled	17	13%
Employed	16	13%
Student	8	6%
Retired	5	4%
Other	1	1%
Total	128	100%

2.8 Vulnerabilities

As the graph below shows, mental health difficulties was the most frequently recorded vulnerability. This figure was lower in 2006 than in 2005, but this probably reflects the lower

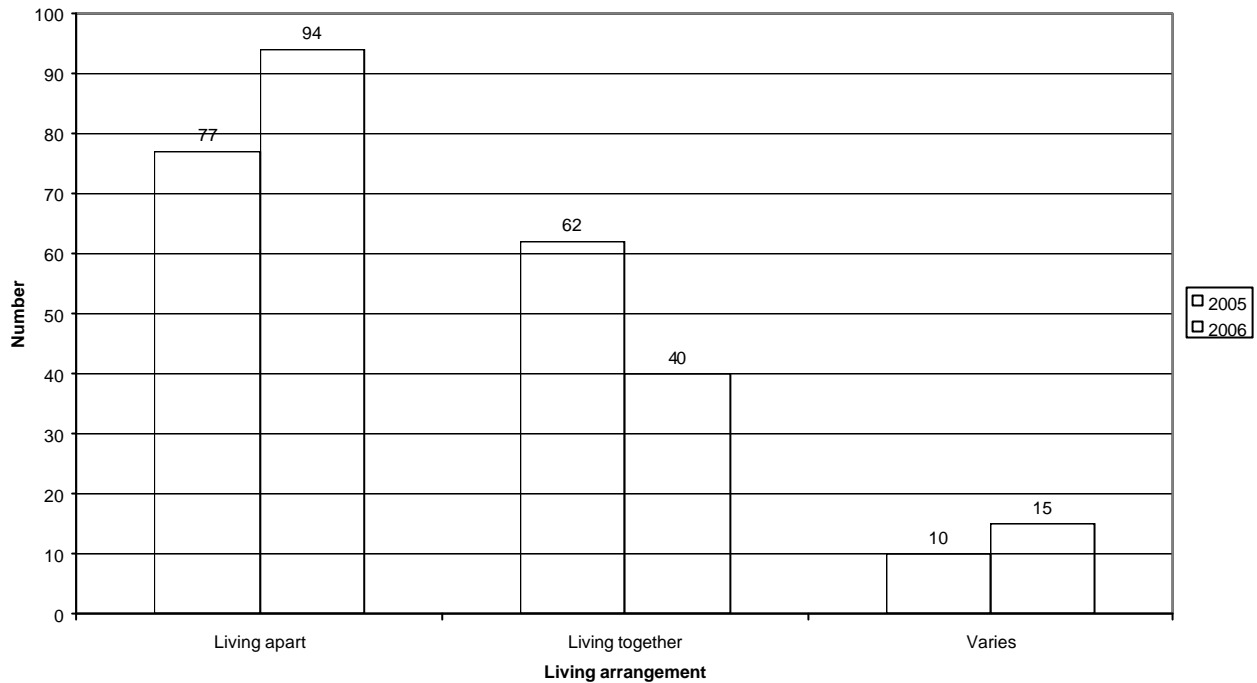
response from health care professionals in 2006. As with last year, it was possible for more than one vulnerability per person to be recorded.



2.9 Housing

As in 2005, victims and perpetrators were more likely to be living apart than living together. However, as the graph below shows, this pattern is far more pronounced in 2006, probably caused by the increase in the proportion of familial abuse in the 2006 snapshot.

Table 2.6 Living arrangements 2005-2006



One in seven people experiencing domestic abuse (n=22) were registered homeless⁵. This was more likely for victims experiencing intimate partner violence (n=16) than familial violence (n=6). In the cases where victims were not homeless, as in 2005, the 2006 snapshot showed that victims were most likely to be in Local Authority housing (66% in both 2005 and 2006, excluding homeless). The chart below compares the 2006 snapshot findings with Bristol residents overall (using 2001 census data).

Tenure	Number	%	% Bristol (Census)
Owner-occupier	10	11	64
LA housing	59	66	17
HA/RSL	10	11	4
Private rented	5	6	12
Other rented	5	6	4
Total	89	100	101⁶

Only 11% were owner-occupiers, compared with 64% in Bristol overall (Office for National Statistics, 2001). As highlighted in the 2005 snapshot of domestic abuse in Bristol, previous research has found that women in poorer households are more likely to seek help than women in more affluent households (Walby and Allen, 2004). As in 2005, this may be because organisations are not effective in reaching out to those from more affluent backgrounds (in which case they should ensure that they are fully accessible), or because victims who have access to money find it easier to leave without the need for agency support.

⁵ In some circumstances this includes staying temporarily with friends, family members etc.

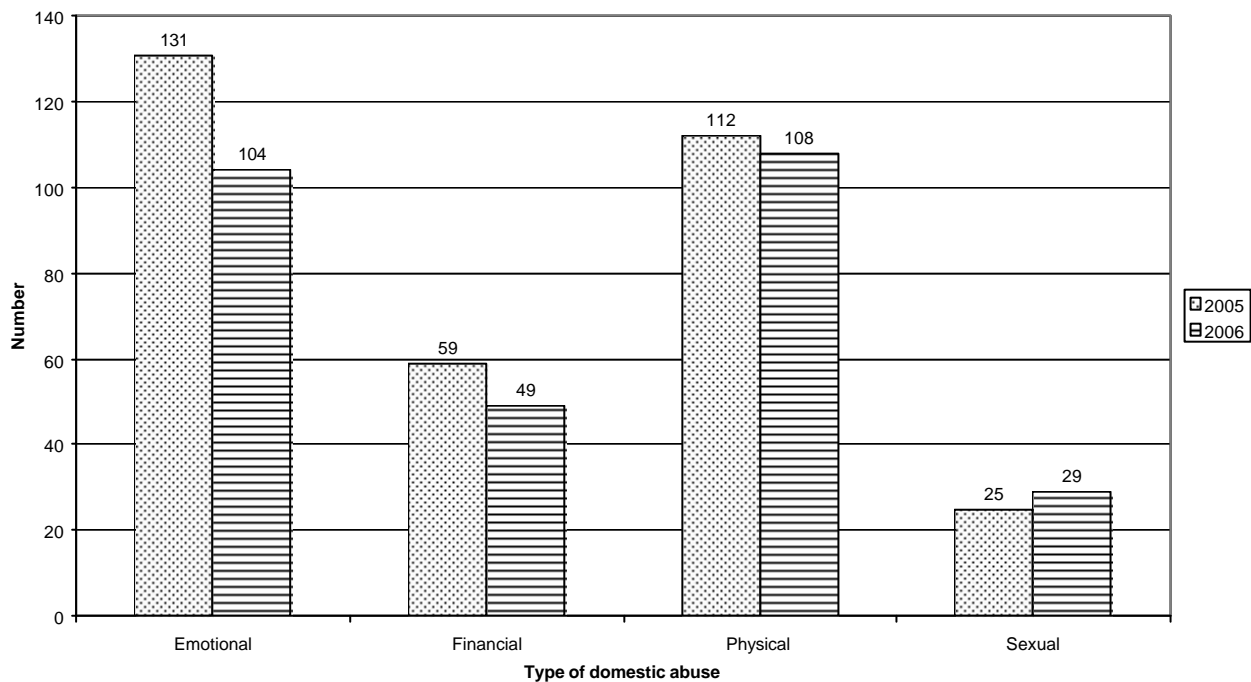
⁶ Where total % exceeds 100 this is due to number rounding.

CHAPTER THREE – THE TYPE OF DOMESTIC ABUSE

3.1 The type of domestic abuse

The type of domestic abuse experienced was recorded on 144 snapshot forms. It was possible for more than one type of abuse to be recorded on the forms. The 2006 responses followed the same pattern as 2005 in terms of the frequency of different forms of abuse, with emotional abuse the most commonly experienced, followed by physical, financial and sexual. There was slightly less emotional, financial and physical abuse reported in 2006, but this was consistent with the reduced number of snapshot forms returned. However, the reporting of sexual abuse increased in spite of the reduction in the number of snapshot forms returned. Specifically, those who experienced sexual abuse within the context of domestic abuse rose from one in six in 2005 (n=25, 16%) to one in five (n=29, 20%) in 2006.

Graph 3.1 Type of domestic abuse 2005-2006



3.2 Emotional domestic abuse

Threats were the type of emotional abuse recorded most frequently (n=68, 65%). This is shown in Table 3.1 below (in descending order). The order remains consistent with the 2005 snapshot.

Type of emotional abuse	Number	%
Threats	68	47
Harassment	65	45
Humiliation	55	38
Constant criticism	55	38
Other emotional abuse	37	26

3.3 Financial domestic abuse

Withholding money was the type of financial abuse recorded most frequently (n=28, 19%). This is shown in the table below. The order remains consistent with the exception of 'running up debt' which has moved slightly above 'demanding money' in the 2006 snapshot. However, this change is marginal.

Table 3.2 Financial domestic abuse		
Type of financial abuse	Number	%
Withholding money	28	19
Running up debt	17	12
Demanding money	15	10
Other financial abuse	8	6

3.4 Physical domestic abuse

Hitting with hand was the type of physical abuse recorded most frequently (n=83, 58%). This is shown in the table below. The order remains consistent with the 2005 snapshot.

Table 3.3 Physical domestic abuse		
Type of physical abuse	Number	%
Hitting with hand	83	58
Other physical abuse	40	28
Hitting with object	32	22
Strangulation	25	17
Burning	3	2

3.5 Sexual domestic abuse

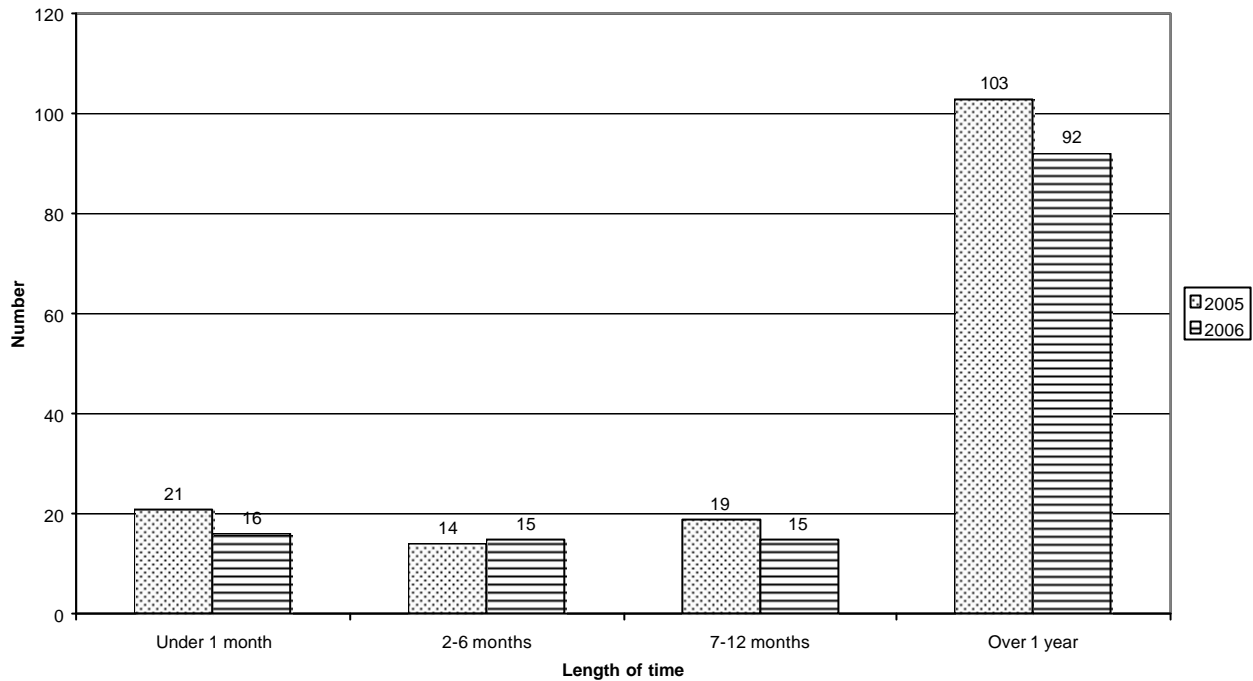
The table below shows that forced sexual intercourse was the most frequently recorded type of sexual abuse (n=19, 9%). The order remains consistent with the 2005 snapshot.

Table 3.4 Sexual domestic abuse		
Type of sexual abuse	Number	%
Forced sexual intercourse	19	13
Sexual assault	7	5
Other sexual abuse	6	4

3.6 Length of time experiencing domestic abuse

On average, victims had experienced four different types of domestic abuse, and in the majority of cases had been experiencing domestic abuse for over one year, as in the 2005 snapshot. This is shown in the graph below.

Graph 3.2 Length of time experiencing abuse 2005-2006



3.7 Reporting to the police

A similar proportion of victims were known to have reported domestic abuse to the police at some point in 2005 and 2006 (72% and 68%).

3.8 Other violence

We also asked a new question in this snapshot: ‘Is the perpetrator also violent towards other people’? This question was informed by recent research on domestic violence perpetrators (Hester et al., 2006, Hester and Westmarland, 2006). Where known, perpetrators were often (in seven out of ten cases) violent towards people other than the person seeking support⁷.

Table 3.5 Is perpetrator also violent towards others?		
Yes	56	69%
No	25	31%
Total⁸	81	100%

⁷ No other information regarding the context of violence to others was collected on the basis of keeping the snapshot form short enough to complete quickly.

⁸ There was a high number of missing (not known) data for this question.

CHAPTER FOUR – WORK WITH CLIENT DURING SNAPSHOT AND COST OF DOMESTIC ABUSE

4.1 Work with client during snapshot

The work with the client during the snapshot period was most likely to be no casework (i.e. no direct client contact) (in 41% of cases) followed by face to face contact (in 38% of cases), as shown in the table below.

4.1 Type of work		
Type of work done during snapshot	Number	%
Face to face contact	59	38
No client contact – casework only	63	41
Telephone contact	21	14
Other contact	11	7
Total	154	100

4.2 Work relationship with client

The work with the client during the snapshot was most often part of a frequent contact relationship, as shown in the table below.

4.2 Level of contact with client		
Level of contact	Number	%
Frequent contact	77	71
Occasional contact	17	16
One-off contact	14	13
Total	108	100

Most often, the client had been supported for under 6 months (68%).

4.3 Length of time supporting client		
Length of time	Number	%
Under 6 months	74	68
6 months to 1 year	19	18
Over 1 year	15	14
Total	108	100

Out of the 15 clients who had been in contact with an agency for over 1 year, 9 of these were being supported by specialist domestic abuse organisations, 1 by a social and community organisation, 3 by health organisations and 2 by housing.

4.3 Time spent with client during snapshot

A total of 116 hours was spent working with victims of domestic abuse during the 24 hour period. This is slightly more than last year's 106 hours. The longest time spent working with one client was 4 hours 20 minutes, which was by a specialist domestic violence service.

4.4 Time spent with client during snapshot					
Type of organisation	Hrs/mins recorded	No. forms time recorded	Average (mins*)	Total number forms	Total hrs/mins
Specialist domestic abuse	71hrs 3 mins	58	74	60	73hrs 31mins
Social and community	10hrs 45 mins	12	54	15	13hrs 30mins
Housing	9hrs 05 mins	11	50	14	10hrs 40mins
Health	6hrs 15mins	10	38	12	7hrs 36mins
Criminal and legal	8hrs 55mins	53	10	53	8hrs 50mins

* Rounded to nearest whole minute

The table below shows the approximate staff costs for the domestic abuse reported during the snapshot. Costs were highest for specialist domestic abuse organisations (£999.96), followed by social and community (£261.32). In total, we estimate the staff costs to be £1,829.37.

4.5 Staff costs				
Type of organisation	Total hours*	Approx cost per hour**	Subtotal	Total (+ 22% on costs)
Specialist domestic abuse	74	£11.70 (Youth/community/welfare worker)	£865.80	£1,056.28
Social and community	14	£15.84 (Social worker)	£221.76	£270.55
Housing	11	£19.35 (Housing officer)	£212.85	£259.68
Health	8	£12.73 (Nurse)	£101.84	£124.24
Criminal and legal	9	£18.58 (Police constable)	£167.22	£ 204.01
Total	116		£1,569.47	£ 1,914.76

* Rounded to nearest whole hour

** Inflation rate of 3.5% added to 2005 snapshot estimates (rate taken from average earning index, www.incomesdata.co.uk).

During the snapshot, the cost of staff time dealing with domestic abuse added up to £1,914. Annually, this adds up to nearly three quarters of a million pounds (£699,088.50). However, the costs of domestic abuse go much further than staff time, including the cost of managing and running an organisation and the cost of the actual service the organisation provides (e.g. housing). It was not possible in the snapshot to record all the costs associated with domestic abuse in Bristol. Last year, however, we estimated that the cost of domestic abuse in Bristol adds up £26 million per annum, rising to just over £1 billion if human and emotional costs are included (see Westmarland et al., 2005 for more information).

CHAPTER FIVE – CONCLUSIONS

Despite the lower number of organisations participating in the 2006 snapshot when compared with the previous year, the number of forms they returned shows that domestic abuse continues to have a large impact. In just one 24-hour period some form of work was done with 154 individuals (who between them had over 220 children). The impact of domestic abuse across the range of organisations is extensive, and is likely to equally great on organisations that were not able to take part this year. It shows that dealing with domestic abuse is not a remit limited to a handful of organisations with specialist services to offer survivors; rather that every organisation must take steps to develop workable domestic abuse policies and procedures (that take into account vulnerable adults and child protection issues but that deal with domestic abuse in its own right). In many cases a referral to a specialist domestic abuse organisation will be necessary, but all organisations should have basic knowledge about referral routes and safety planning.

There were a few new lessons learned this year. Firstly, that the importance of an experienced, dedicated domestic abuse strategic coordinator can not be underestimated, particularly in a city the size of Bristol. A second lesson relates to some data inputting errors that were found in this years database before it was analysed (these were subsequently corrected), and as an addition to the recommendations made last year it should be added that the database should be checked thoroughly before analysis.

There were few differences between what was found in this years snapshot compared with the last. This should be viewed as a positive finding, with consistency providing some evidence of the validity of the snapshot. However, should the consistency remain next year it may be worth moving towards a bi-annual cycle following the 2007 snapshot, allowing for changes over time to be captured without the resource implications of an annual snapshot.

Above all, the 2006 snapshot of domestic abuse in Bristol has again underlined the dedication of organisations in Bristol to working together to support survivors of domestic abuse.

APPENDIX 1. SNAPSHOT FORM

1. ORGANISATION DETAILS

- a) Name of organisation _____ b) Your job title _____
- c) Location of organisation BS ____ (First part of postcode)

2. INFORMATION ABOUT THE PERSON EXPERIENCING DOMESTIC ABUSE

- a) Unique Ref. No. _____ / _____ (see overleaf for how to work this out)
- b) Gender Female Male
- c) Age 16-18 19-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55+
- d) Ethnicity White Asian or Asian British Mixed
 Black or Black British Chinese or other ethnic group _____
- e) Children None One Two Three Four +
- f) Vulnerabilities Pregnant Mental health Elderly
 Alcohol Drugs Disability
 Refugee/Asylum seeker English not first language
 Other _____
- g) Housing tenure Registered Homeless Housing Association Private rented
 Owner Occupier Local Authority Housing Other _____
- h) Living arrangements Living with perpetrator Living apart from perpetrator Varies
- i) Home postcode BS ____ (First part of postcode)
- j) Employment status Employed (full/part/self) Looking after home/family Student
 Unemployed Sick/disabled Retired
 Other _____

3. INFORMATION ABOUT THE DOMESTIC ABUSE (see overleaf for definition of domestic abuse)

a) Types of abuse experienced

- Emotional:** Humiliation Constant criticism Threats Harassment Other emotional
- Financial:** Demanding money Withholding money Running up debt Other financial
- Physical:** Hitting with hand Hitting with object Burning Strangulation Other physical
- Sexual:** Forced sexual intercourse Sexual assault Other sexual

Other: _____

- b) Length of time experiencing abuse Under 1 month 1-5 months 6-12 months Over 1 year

- c) Has the abuse ever been reported to the police? Yes No

- d) Length of time experiencing abuse before reporting to police Under 1 month 1-5 months 6-12 months Over 1 year

4. INFORMATION ABOUT THE PERSON PERPETRATING DOMESTIC ABUSE

- a) Perpetrator gender Male Female
- b) Relationship of victim to perpetrator Married Partners Parent Child Other _____
- c) Is perpetrator also violent towards other people? Yes No Don't know

5. YOUR WORK WITH CLIENT TODAY

- a) Type of contact today No client contact – casework only Direct telephone contact
 Face-to-face contact Other contact _____
- b) Level of contact One off contact Occasional contact Frequent contact
- c) Length of time supporting client Under 1 month 1-6 months 6-12 months Over 1 year
- d) Approx. time spent in relation to this client today _____ Hours _____ Minutes

EXPLANATORY NOTES

General

Please use this form to record all client work related to domestic abuse on **Thursday 16th March** (i.e. your normal working hours on this date or, if you provide a 24 hour service, starting at 00.00 on Thursday morning and ending at 23.59 on Thursday night). A separate form should be completed for each client.

This form should only include information about the client that is a) already known to your organisation or b) easily accessible to your organisation. Because this is a generic form to be used by a wide range of organisations across Bristol, it may not be appropriate for you to ask some of these questions. Please leave these questions blank as we do not want any client/organisation relationships to be affected by this snapshot.

Definition of domestic abuse used

We are using the Bristol Domestic Abuse Forum (BDAF) definition as the basis of the snapshot and are counting victims who are aged 16 or over. Please note that it is not necessary for the client to define themselves as experiencing domestic abuse. What is important is if you feel that it falls under the BDAF definition and it impacts on your workload. BDAF define domestic abuse as:

- The misuse of physical, emotional, sexual, or financial control by one person over another who is or has been in a relationship. This includes family members.
- Domestic abuse covers a wide range of behaviours and may be actual or threatened.
- Domestic abuse is usually perpetrated by men against women but not exclusively.
- Domestic abuse occurs in all groups and sections of society and may be experienced differently due to, and compounded by race, sexuality, disability, age, religion, culture, class or mental health.

Question 2a. Unique Ref. No.

This is important so that we do not double count people who use more than one organisation in one day. Please use the first three letters of surname and the day and month of birth. For example, Sue Smith born on 10th October 1965 would become SMI/1010.

Question 5. Your work with client today

It is not necessary to have had direct contact with the client during the snapshot. What we are trying to record is the impact domestic abuse has on your workload. Therefore, if you discuss a client at a meeting, make phone calls on their behalf, write a case report etc. this should be recorded. If you have a client who you are in contact with generally but does not have any impact on your workload at all on this particular day then they should not be recorded.

Thank you very much for taking part!

Please post to: DA Snapshot, Safer Bristol Partnership, Princess House, Princess St, Bedminster, Bristol BS3 4AG.

APPENDIX 2. ADDITIONAL TABLES

Gender – intimate relationship abuse (ex/partner, ex/spouse)					
		2005		2006	
Gender of victim	Gender of perpetrator	Number	%	Number	%
Female	Male	116	91	100	88
	Female	0	0	3	3
Male	Male	1	1	6	5
	Female	10	8	5	4
Total		127	100	114	100

Gender – familial abuse (non intimate family member)					
		2005		2006	
Gender of victim	Gender of perpetrator	Number	%	Number	%
Female	Male	10	53	20	57
	Female	5	26	7	20
Male	Male	4	21	7	20
	Female	0	0	1	3
Total		19	100	35	100

Nature of intimate relationship				
	2005		2006	
Intimate relationship	Number	%	Number	%
Married	45	35	34	30
Separated/divorced	2	2	0	0
Partners	65	50	62	54
Ex-partners	17	13	18	16
Total	129	100	114	100

Nature of familial relationship				
	2005		2006	
Familial relationship	Number	%	Number	%
Child	12	52	14	40
Parent	3	13	6	17
Other	8	35	15	43
Total	23	100	35	100

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