

HARINGEY JSNA: FOCUS ON

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS (VAWG)

APRIL 2024

Violence against women and girls (VAWG) manifests itself in different forms. These include domestic abuse, sexual violence, sexual exploitation and trafficking, stalking and harassment, and harmful practices such as female genital mutilation (FGM), so-called honour-based abuse, and child and forced marriage, among others. VAWG is a serious issue across Haringey.

The borough has one of the highest rates of reported domestic abuse across London. Addressing violence against women and girls is already recognised as a priority area regionally, nationally and internationally. Behind each incident there are victim/survivors for whom the costs can be incalculable. The impact of VAWG on families and children can be devastating.

Facts and figures

- In Haringey in 2022/23, the rate of domestic abuse offences was 11.4 per 1,000 of the population. This equates to 3,046 offences. Of these, 779 (25%) were reported as domestic abuse violence with injury.
- In Haringey in 2022/23, the rate of sexual offences was 2.7 per 1,000, which equates to 702 offences.

Measures for reducing inequalities

- Interventions that are evidence based including a greater focus on prevention and treatment of violent crime (including sexual violence) in parallel to criminal justice measures.
- Developing local policies and strategies which are informed by the national policy context relating to VAWG. This includes local based interventions which support victims and perpetrators and prevent future re-victimisation.

Population groups

- In Haringey, women and girls are disproportionately likely to be repeat victims of VAWG when compared to the London female population.
- In Haringey in 2022, 86% of victims of sexual offences were female.
- In Haringey in 2022, 75% of victims of domestic abuse offences were female.

National & local strategies

- Home Office, Tackling VAWG Strategy, 2021
- Home Office, Tackling Domestic Abuse Plan, 2022
- Domestic Abuse Act, 2021
- MOPAC VAWG Strategy, 2022 -25
- Haringey VAWG Strategy, 2016-2026
- Haringey VAWG Annual Report, 2020-21

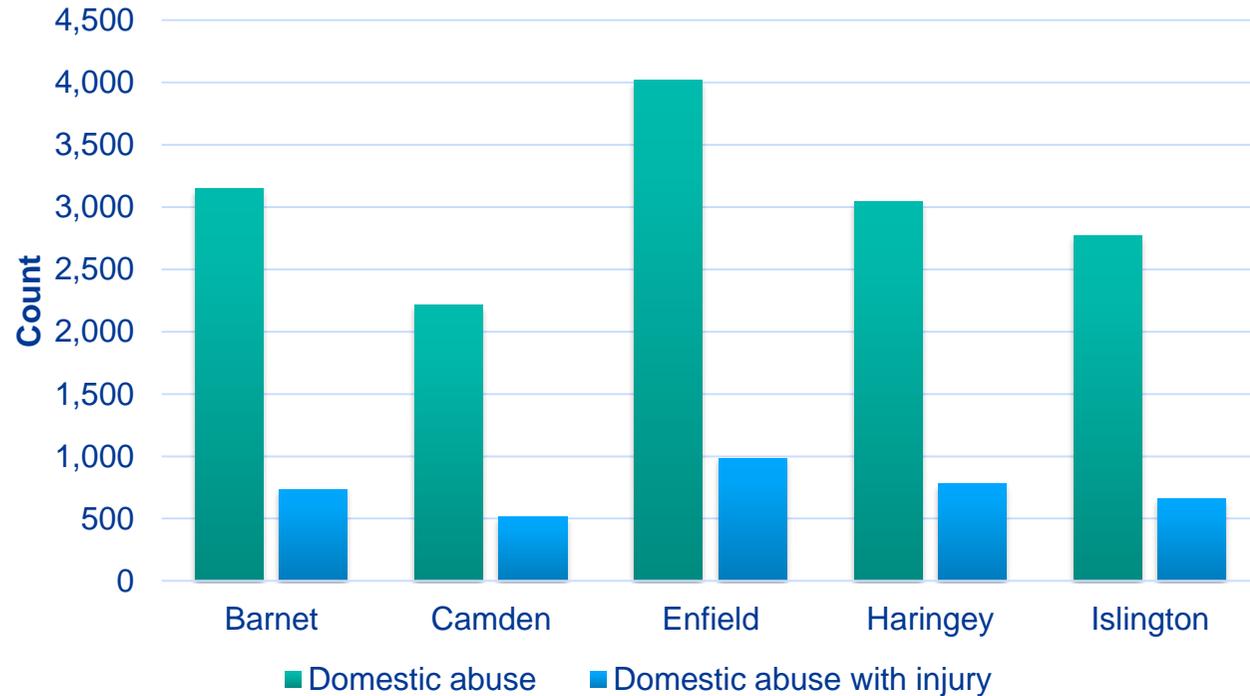
SETTING THE SCENE

Domestic Abuse Offences

Domestic abuse is defined across Government as any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members, regardless of their gender or sexuality. **During the period April 2022 to March 2023, the rate of domestic abuse offences reported for Haringey was 11.4 per 1,000 of the population, which equates to 3,046 offences. Of these offences, 779 (25%) were reported as domestic abuse violence with injury.**

The figure opposite compares volumes of domestic abuse and domestic abuse violence without injury across boroughs in North Central London (NCL) covering the timeframe above. Enfield reported the highest number of domestic abuse offences (4,016) and the greatest number of domestic abuse violence with injury offences (985). Camden had the lowest number of domestic abuse offences (2,210) and domestic abuse violence with injury offences (512).

Domestic Abuse and Domestic Abuse Violence with injury count by NCL borough: April 2022 to March 2023



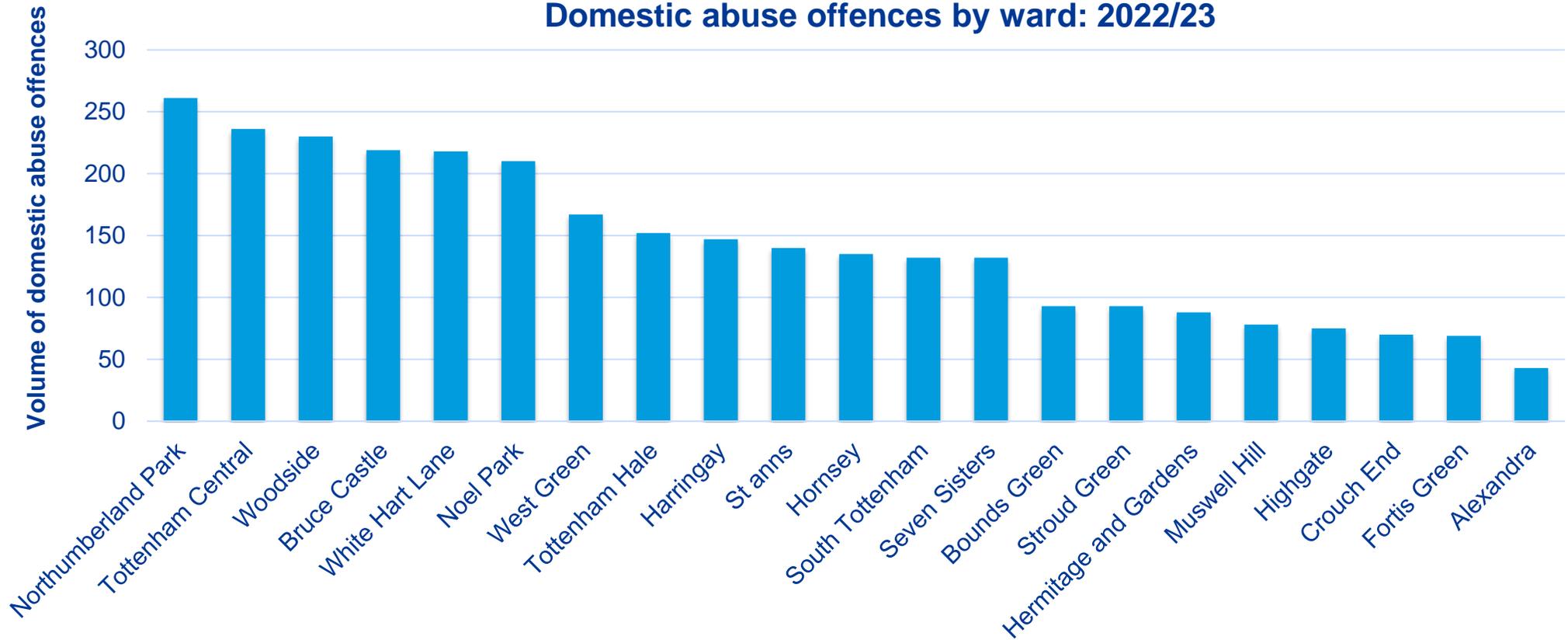
Source of data: Metropolitan Police (1)

SETTING THE SCENE

Domestic Abuse Offences by Ward

The volume of reported domestic abuse offences by ward is shown in the figure below for 2022/23. In Northumberland Park, which is the most deprived ward in Haringey, there were 261 domestic abuse offences during this period. This equates to a rate of 16.8 offences per 1,000. In Alexandra, which is the least deprived ward in Haringey, there were 43 domestic abuse offences, which equates to a rate of 4.8 per 1,000 of the population.

Domestic abuse offences by ward: 2022/23



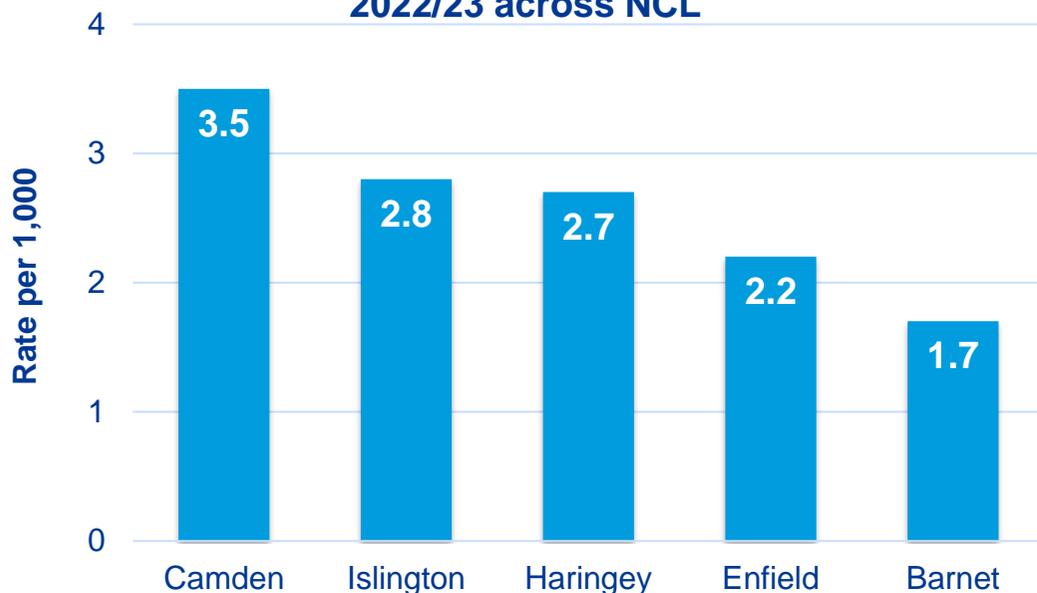
Source of data: Metropolitan Police (1)

SETTING THE SCENE

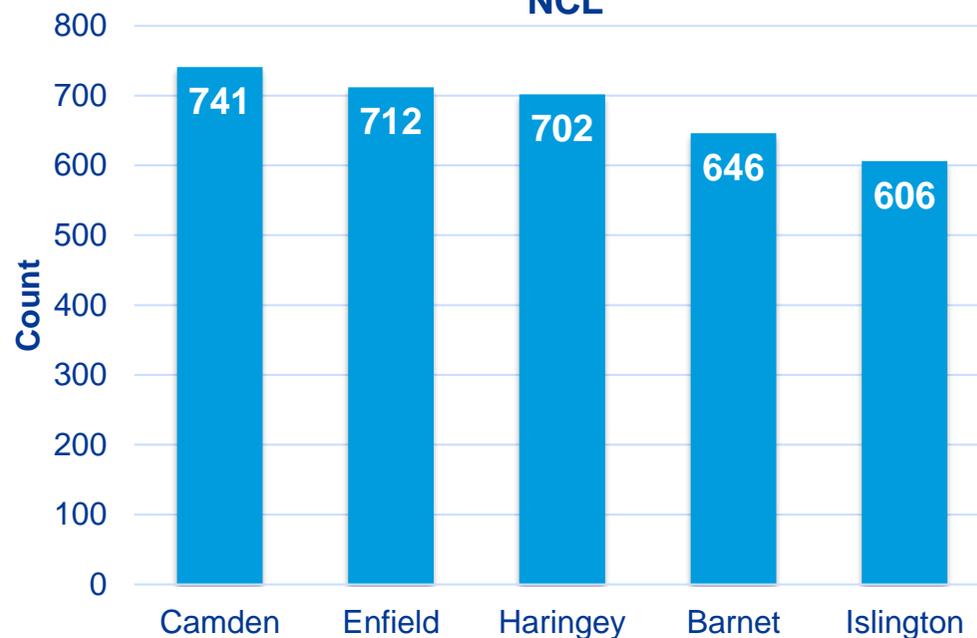
Sexual violence in North Central London

The figures below show the rate and volume of sexual offences across North Central London boroughs in 2022/23. The rate of sexual offences in Haringey was **2.7 per 1,000, which equates to 702 offences**. The highest rate of sexual offences in NCL was in Camden (3.5 per 1,000 or 741 offences). The lowest rate of sexual offences was in Barnet (1.7 or 646 offences). The inclusion of this indicator in the needs assessment enables a focus on the interventions that are evidence based which includes having a greater focus on prevention, treatment, and specialist support.

Rate of sexual offences per 1,000 of the population in 2022/23 across NCL



Count of sexual offences in 2022/23 across NCL



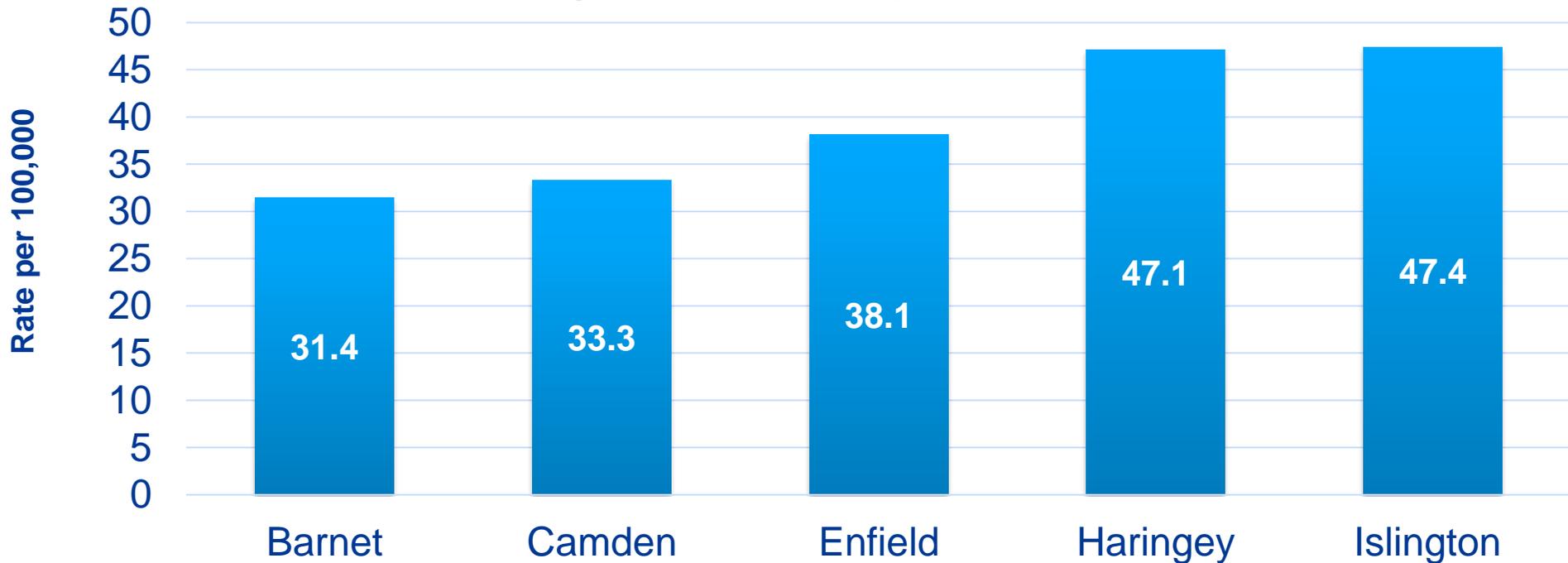
Source of data: OHID's Population Health Analysis Team using Home Office crime data and ONS population data(3)

SETTING THE SCENE

Hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence) in North Central London

The figure below shows hospital admissions for violence, which includes sexual violence across boroughs in North Central London (NCL). During the period 2018/19-20/21, Haringey (47.1) had the second highest rates of admissions. Islington (47.4) had the highest rate of admissions and Barnet (31.4), had the lowest.

Violent crime: hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence): 2018/19-20/21

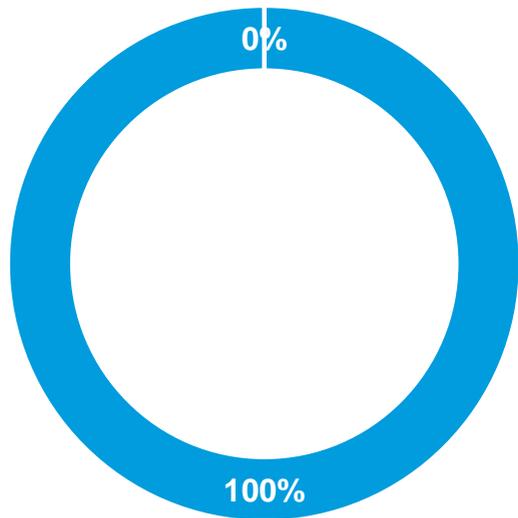


Source of data: Hospital Episode Statistics, Health and Social Care Information Centre (4)

SETTING THE SCENE

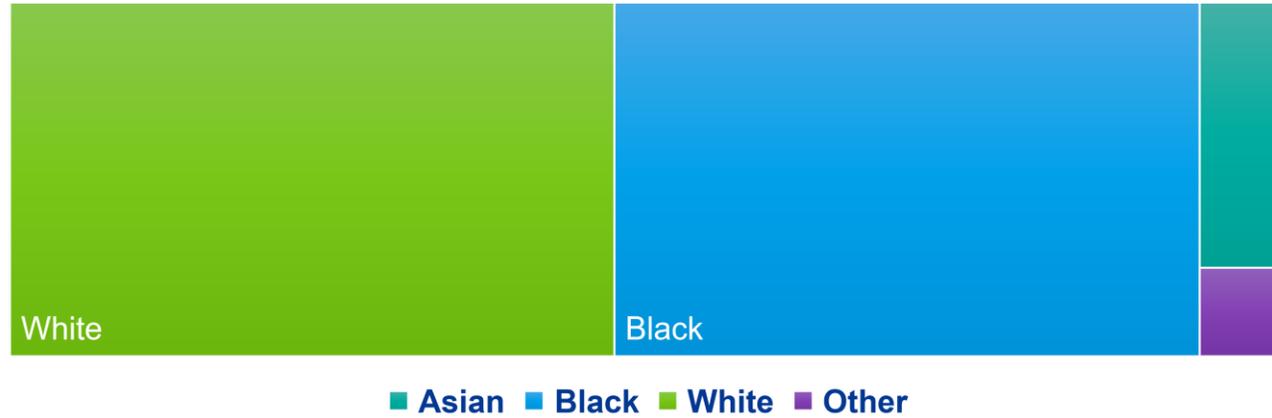
Perpetrator Profile: Sexual Offences and Domestic Abuse in Haringey

Perpetrators of sexual offences by gender, 2022



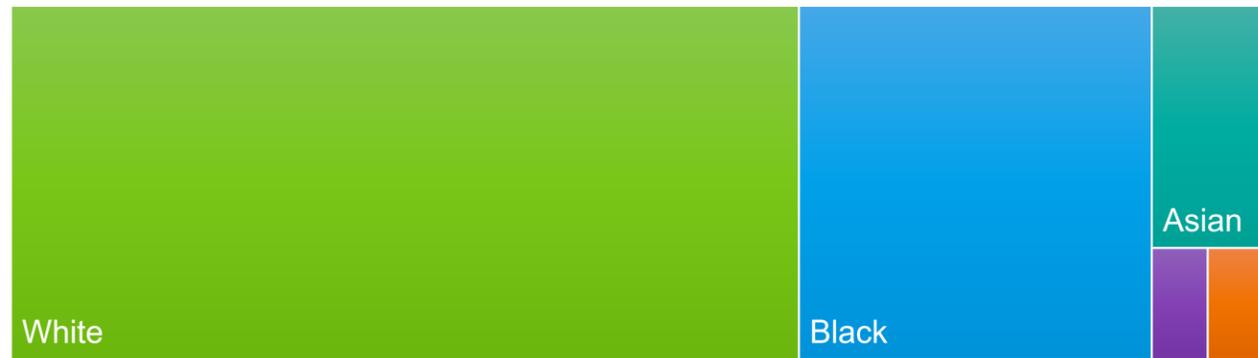
■ Female ■ Male

Perpetrators of sexual offences in Haringey in 2022 by ethnicity



■ Asian ■ Black ■ White ■ Other

Perpetrators of domestic abuse in Haringey in 2022 by ethnicity



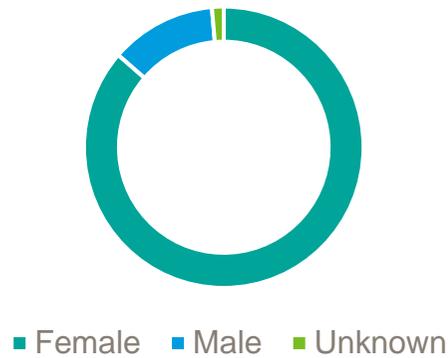
■ Asian ■ Black ■ White ■ Other ■ Unknown/unrecorded

Source of data: Metropolitan Police data dashboard (1)

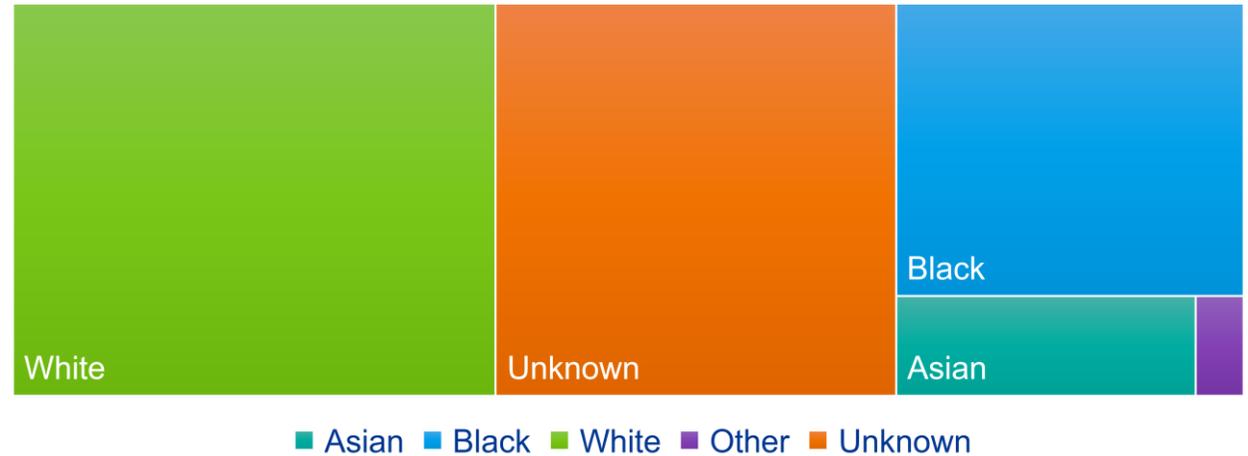
SETTING THE SCENE

Victim Profile: Sexual Offences and Domestic Abuse in Haringey

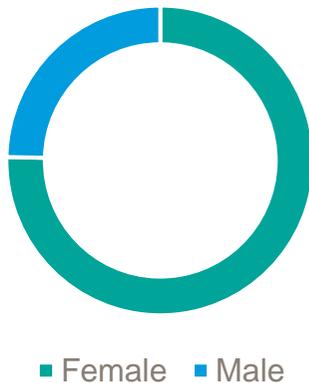
Victims of sexual offences in Haringey by gender in 2022



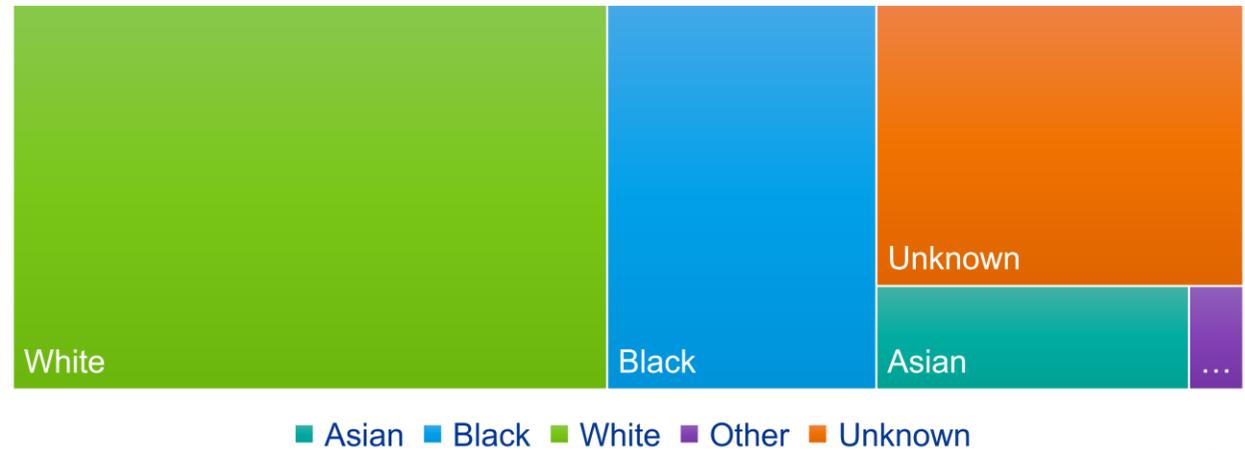
Victims of sexual offences in Haringey by ethnicity in 2022



Victims of domestic abuse in Haringey by gender in 2022



Victims of domestic abuse in Haringey by ethnicity in 2022



Source of data: Metropolitan Police data dashboard (1)

SETTING THE SCENE

Supporting victims of domestic abuse into ‘safe accommodation’

The **Domestic Abuse Act, 2021** places a statutory duty on local authorities in relation to the provision of support for victim/survivors of domestic abuse, including children, as follows:

- Appoint a multi-agency Domestic Abuse Local Partnership Board which it will consult.
- Assess the need for accommodation based domestic abuse support in their area for all victims or their children.
- Develop and publish a strategy for the provision of such support to cover their locality, having regard for their needs assessment.
- Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the strategy.
- Report back to central government.

The Domestic Abuse Act 2021 has implications for local authorities in supporting victim/survivors of domestic abuse in relation to the provision of ‘safe accommodation’. The Act changed homelessness legislation to give automatic priority need to victim/survivors of domestic abuse. Homelessness is associated with poor health outcomes, especially for children.

Changes to homelessness legislation means that:

- **The new statutory definition of domestic abuse replaces the term ‘domestic violence’.**
- **People who have become homeless due to being a victim/survivor of domestic abuse have an “automatic priority need” for homelessness assistance.**

The **National Homelessness Advice Service** recognises the importance of housing officers in local authorities in having an understanding of the indicators of domestic abuse and the role they have in:

- **Increasing their confidence in speaking to people experiencing abuse**
- **Assessing the risks and housing options for the survivor**
- **Incorporating safety measures in the survivors personalised housing plan.**

SETTING THE SCENE

Female Genital Mutilation - FGM

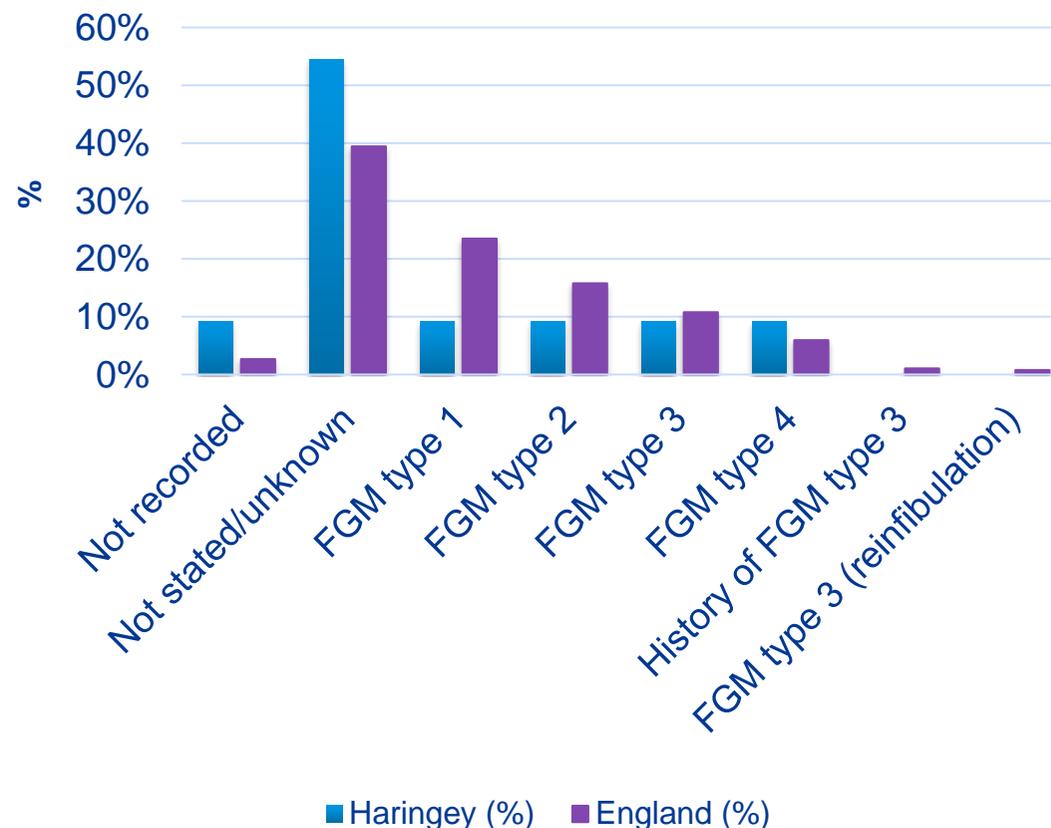
FGM has been illegal in the UK since 1985. Criminal and civil legislation are contained in the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003. FGM is categorised into four main types:

- Type 1: partial or total removal of the clitoris or clitoral hood
- Type 2: partial or total removal of the clitoris and the labia minora, with or without removal of the labia majora
- Type 3: narrowing of the vaginal opening by creating a covering seal, formed by cutting and sewing over the labia minora / majora, with or without removal of the clitoris.
- Type 4: all other harmful procedures to the female genitalia for non-medical purposes, for example pricking, piercing, incising, scraping, stretching or cauterising the genital area

In 2021-21, Haringey had a high proportion of records where the FGM type is unknown (55%), accounting for 30 cases in total. In Haringey, where the type of FGM is recorded, there were:

- 5 cases reported as Type 1
- 5 cases reported as Type 2
- 5 cases reported as Type 3
- 5 cases reported as Type 4

Prevalence of FGM by type, 2021/22



Source: FGM dataset, NHS Digital (5)

SETTING THE SCENE

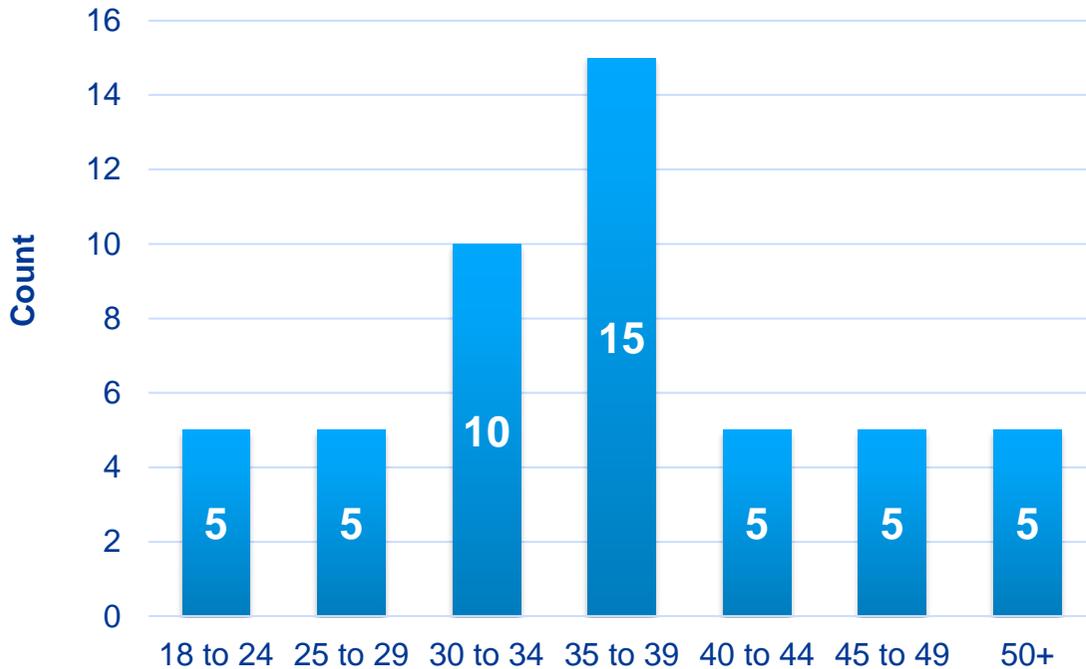
FGM

Women aged 35 to 39 years accounted for the largest number of attendances for FGM in 2021-22, followed by 30 to 34 years.

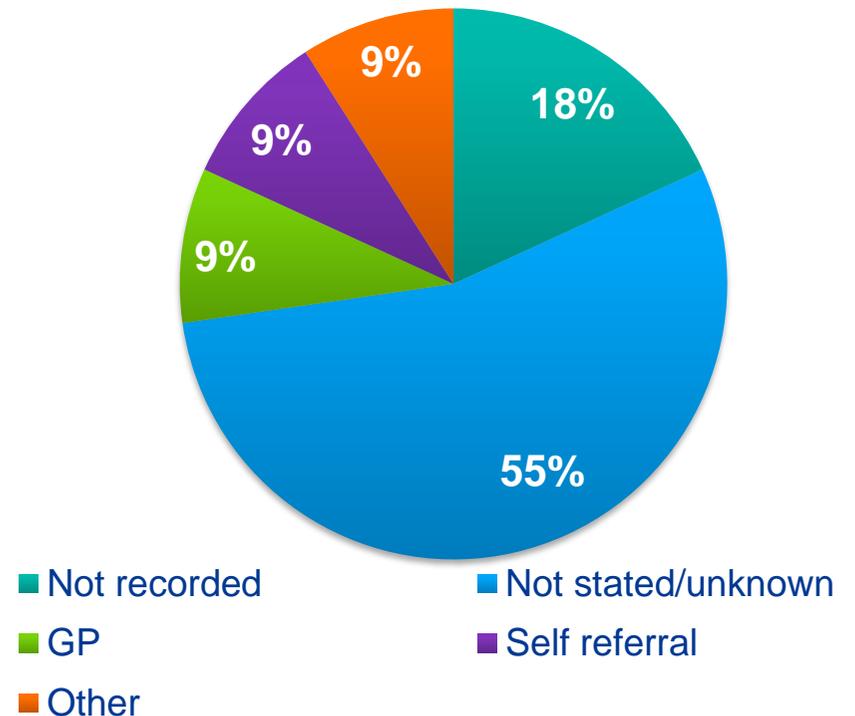
The figure below left shows the referring organisation type and total number of FGM attendances during 2021/22.

On the figure below right, the largest proportion of attendances were not stated (55%, n= 30) or not recorded (19%, n=10). The remaining routes (Self referrals, GP and 'Other') each accounted for 9% of the total attendances.

Age at latest attendance (individual patients), 2021/22



Referring organisation type (total attendances): 2021/22



Source: FGM Dataset, NHS Digital (5)

SETTING THE SCENE

So-Called Honour Based Abuse and Forced Marriage

There is currently no statutory definition of So-Called Honour Based Abuse (SCHBA), but it is defined by the Home Office and Crown Prosecution Services as any incident or crime involving violence, threats of violence, intimidation, coercion or abuse (including psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional abuse) which has or may have been committed to protect or defend the 'honour' of an individual, family and/ or community for alleged or perceived breaches of the family and/or community's code of behaviour. Due to the nature of the abuse, victims of SCHBA are 7 times more likely to experience abuse from multiple perpetrators and research suggests that there is at least 1 'honour' killing each month in the UK **(6)**.

The Government defines Forced Marriage as one where one or both people do not, or cannot, consent to the marriage and pressure or abuse is used to force them to marry, as well as where an under 18 is made to marry even where there is no pressure or abuse. Forced Marriage is a crime under The Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014. Forced Marriage and SCHBA can be deeply interlinked; somebody who refuses a forced marriage may become victim of SCHBA, and Forced Marriage may also be a mechanism of SCHBA.

Whilst crimes relating to SCHBA and FM are flagged in Police data, there is still very limited information on the true extent of these abuses. Data from the National HBA and FM Helpline shows that London is consistently the second highest source of calls. Despite this, **between 2019-2023 on average there were fewer than 10 offences relating to So-Called Honour Based Abuse and Forced Marriage recorded by Police in Haringey per year**. This mirrors trends in national data which demonstrate that there is insufficient reporting and recording of SCHBA and FM for prevalence and trends to be accurately monitored and understood.

The House of Commons Committee leading the Inquiry into So-Called Honour Based Abuse recommends that statutory services, including Police and Children's Social Care, better record data which identified So-Called Honour Based Abuse to allow for improved oversight at Government level, and emphasises the importance of 'by and for' services for those affected **(7)**.

SETTING THE SCENE

Stalking and Harassment

Stalking and harassment are defined as patterns of repeated and persistent behaviours, including unwanted contact, which lead victim/survivors to feel alarmed, distressed, or scared. The behaviours may sometimes appear innocent when considered in isolation, such as leaving gifts or cards, but can also include more insidious acts such as threats to share revenge pornography or damaging property. Stalking and harassment increasingly involves the use of digital technologies, and all acts should be recognised as part of a persistent and fixated course of conduct.

Stalking and harassment are crimes under a range of legislation including the Protection from Harassment Act 1997 and the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001. In 2020 the Crown Prosecution Service ascertained that the majority of stalking and harassment offences are committed by ex-intimate partners **(8)**. Stalking and harassment can co-occur with other forms of VAWG, and often correlate with increased risk faced by victims; research into the relationship between stalking and homicide identified that stalking behaviours were present in 94% femicides **(9)**.

An estimated 29% of contacts to the National Stalking Helpline are from London (Suzy Lamplugh Trust) **(10)**.

Stalking and Harassment Offences 2021-22



Source of data: Metropolitan Police **(1)**

SETTING THE SCENE

VAWG against those in Sex Work

“Sex work is not *inherently* a form of violence. The claim that selling sex is inherently a form of violence reinforces the idea that violence against sex workers is inevitable and erases the fact that people selling sex in good conditions, with better access to safety measures and justice, are at much less risk of harm than those forced to work in higher risk settings.”

Sex Worker Advocacy and Resistance Movement (SWARM), evidence to Parliamentary Committee, 2019

The mortality rate of women who engage in sex work in London is 12 times higher than the general population, with homicide being one of the leading causes of death **(11)**.

Whilst it is essential not to conflate sex work and Violence Against Women and Girls, we know that sex workers are especially vulnerable to VAWG, particularly those who are ‘survival sex workers’ and women and children who have been groomed and/or trafficked into sexual exploitation by an abusive partner or other parties. There is evidence that those in sex work are targeted by perpetrators of VAWG due to the barriers they face in reporting crimes, the social isolation they may face due to the stigma associated with sex work, and additional vulnerabilities including working location and conditions.

Sex workers often describe experiencing a myriad of crimes including sexual violence, physical assaults and robbery, stalking and harassment (including blackmail and threats to ‘out’ women as sex workers), kidnap, hate crime, coercive control, sexual exploitation and, historically, harassment from police **(11)**. Metropolitan Police Service data shows that sex workers in Haringey have been victims of VAWG whilst working, including experiencing assaults and kidnap, yet the extremely low numbers suggest significant underreporting to police.

Recognising the prevalence of offences against sex workers and victims of sexual exploitation, it’s essential to recognise the additional vulnerabilities they face in their experiences of VAWG and the barriers they face in terms of reporting and accessing support. Those in sex work require holistic, specialist non-judgemental and person-centred support and improved access to justice as outlined in the National Police Chiefs’ Council Sex Work National Police Guidance 2023.

FUTURE NEED

Planning for Future Need

The cost-of-living crisis

The cost of living in the UK has risen sharply in 2022, and it is already having an impact on domestic abuse cases nationally and demand for refuge spaces. The domestic abuse charity Hestia reported a 30% increase in demand for domestic abuse refuge spaces and support in the first quarter of 2022. Since then, demand has continued to increase. Research conducted by Women's Aid shows that 96% of victims of domestic abuse reported that the cost-of-living crisis is worsening their abuse and 73% of victims reported being scared to leave their abuse home due to fears over finance **(12)**. The cost-of-living crisis will also cause more hardship towards victim-survivors of economic abuse. Abusers may take advantage of the cost-of-living crisis to force victims to pay more or push them into debt. Surviving Economic Abuse (SEA) has found many ways an abuser might take advantage of the cost-of-living crisis **(13)**:

- **Sabotaging the victim/survivor's economic situation**, such as turning on appliances unnecessarily to run up bills in the victim's name; not letting the victim/survivors claim the financial help available for the cost-of-living crisis, and using the crisis as an excuse not to make child maintenance payments.
- **Restricting the victim/survivor's access to and use of money and the things that you need**, including taking away the victim/survivor's phone or car with the excuse that it is too expensive to have two; not letting the victim/survivor spend money on going out, but continuing their own leisure spending; closely monitoring the victim/survivor's spending and checking receipts.
- **Exploiting the victim/survivor's economic situation**, including using their appliances, like washing machines, rather than their own if victim and perpetrator do not live together; pushing the victim/survivor to move in together to save money and not contributing to costs; not contributing to rising bills, for example, refusing to add money to an energy meter. An abuser might also blame the victim/survivor for the economic hardship and try make them feel guilty by saying you should have prepared better, saved more, switched to a lower energy tariff, or not spent money on yourself or your children when you had more disposable income.

WHAT WORKS?

The following summarises the evidence available on what works in reducing the prevalence of violence against women and girls and in supporting victims based on key national frameworks and guidance.

1. Domestic Violence and Abuse: how health services, social care and the organisations they work with can respond effectively (National Institute for Clinical Excellence, 2016). This guidance provides step by step recommendations for health and social care services on how to identify, prevent and reduce domestic violence and abuse **(14)**. The guidelines emphasise the importance of service mapping and strategic partnership working to identify domestic violence as early as possible and can be accessed through the following link: <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/qs116>
2. VAWG Commissioning Toolkit **(15)**: the toolkit provides practical information on the commissioning of VAWG services. The toolkit is structured in a way which reflects the commissioning cycle.
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/576238/VAWG_Commissioning_Toolkit.pdf
3. Department of Health (2017) 'Care and Support Statutory Guidance' **(16)**: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/care-act-statutory-guidance/care-and-support-statutory-guidance#safeguarding-1>
4. The Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) published a VAWG Strategy for 2017-20 which provides a framework outlining the approach taken to these crimes **(17)**. The CPS recognises VAWG as a form of discrimination against women and a fundamental issue of human rights arising from gender inequality. The framework is in line with the CPS's Public Sector Equality Duty and draws upon the UK's ratification of relevant United Nations conventions.
https://www.cps.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/legal_guidance/VAWG-Strategy-2017-2020-R01.pdf
5. MOPAC VAWG Strategy, 2022-25 **(18)**: <https://www.london.gov.uk/mopac-publications/mayors-violence-against-women-and-girls-strategy>

WHAT WORKS?

Standing Together are a national charity who bring communities together with the aim of ending domestic abuse by changing how local areas respond to it. This is achieved through a **Co-ordinated Community Response: CCR** (Pence and McMahon, 1999) (19)).

The CCR model brings together services ensuring that local systems keep survivors safe, hold abusers to account and prevent local domestic abuse. The model is widely accepted as best practice. Standing Together work alongside communities to co-ordinate activities, review performance, identify gaps and help them to improve.

The CCR model places the needs of victims and survivors at its core. Advocates such as **Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVAs)** and other specialist domestic abuse workers prioritise the safety for victims/survivors. IDVAs focus on working with predominantly high-risk victims including those at risk of death or serious harm.

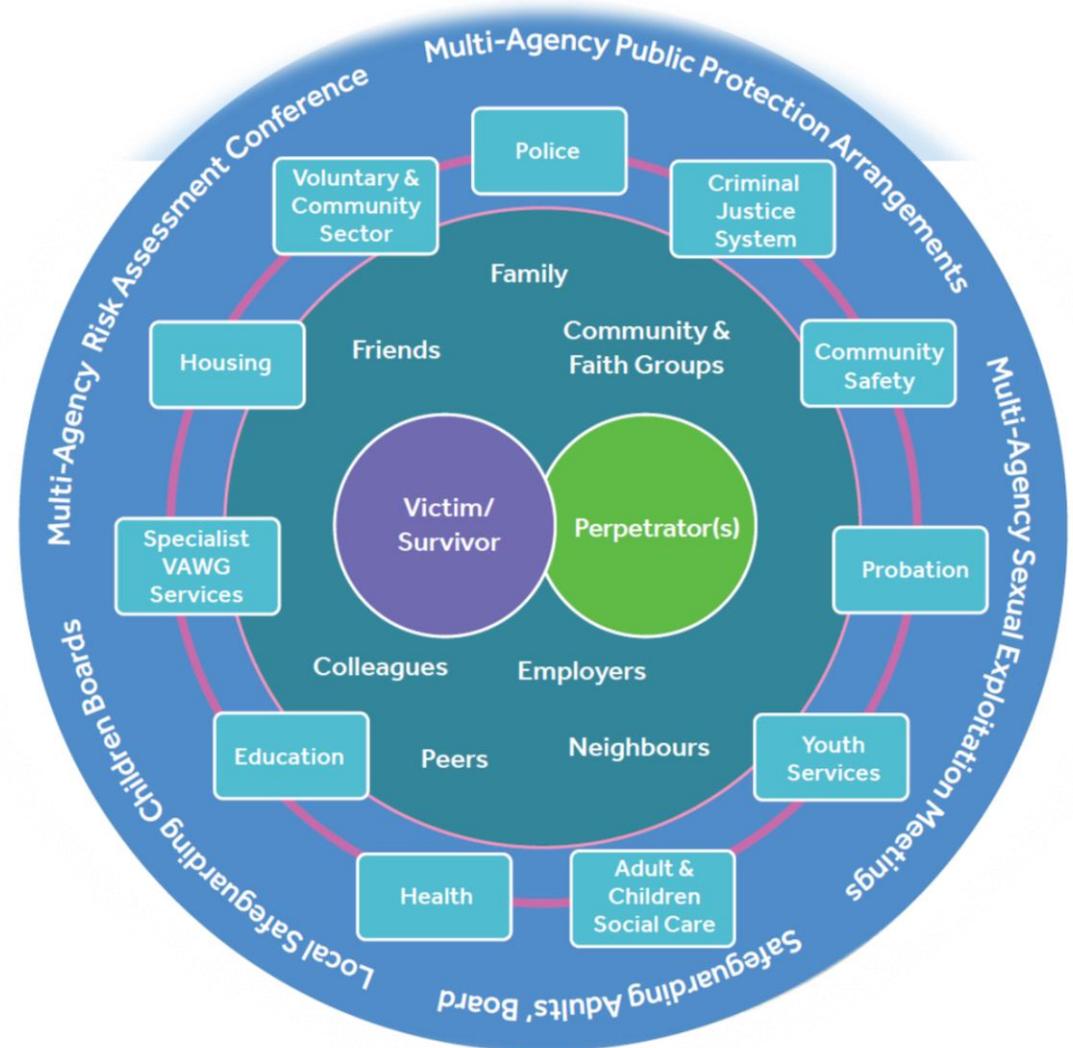
At its core, CCR places the responsibility of preventing or stopping domestic violence on the community as a whole. However, the model acknowledges that no one agency can meet all the needs of those affected by VAWG.

WHAT WORKS?

Inner layer: Family, friends and neighbours provide the closest 'circle' of support to victim/survivors of VAWG and for holding perpetrators to account.

Middle layer (teal and pink circle): Agencies are involved in a variety of capacities to support victim/survivors. Opportunities to share information between partners should exist to ensure that the support for victim/survivors is holistic.

Outer layer (blue): Identifies some of the key ways in which the statutory and voluntary sector work in collaboration to manage victim/survivors at risk holding perpetrators to account.



Source: Haringey VAWG Strategy, 2016-26 (20).

WHAT WORKS AT A REGIONAL LEVEL?

At a regional level, the Mayor of London has published a refreshed VAWG strategy, 2022-25 **(18)**. The strategy was published following extensive consultation with residents in London. Key contributors to the strategy included victims of crime, partner agencies and community and voluntary sector organisations. Some of the main points set out in the strategy to tackle VAWG include:

- Placing stronger emphasis on collaboration between partners with a focus on prevention and education across a wide range of services in London.
- Targeting the behaviours and actions of perpetrators
- Investing a further £17.7 million for support services.
- Recognising that abuse starts with attitudes, and that everyone has a responsibility to challenge attitudes and behaviours which enable and normalise VAWG
- Taking action to build confidence and trust in the Police and criminal justice system to ensure victims are supported

The **four** priority areas for action in the strategy are:

- 1. Preventing and reducing VAWG**
- 2. Supporting all victims and survivors**
- 3. Holding perpetrators to account**
- 4. Building trust and confidence**

WHAT WORKS AT A LOCAL LEVEL?

Tackling the wider issues around VAWG which include FGM, forced marriage, so-called honour based abuse, women and girls who are abused and exploited within ‘gang’ culture, women who want to safely exit sex work, sexual violence, stalking and harassment, and modern slavery, requires a strategic and multi-agency approach to be adopted at a local level. Targeting our efforts to support those communities who are at an increased risk of experiencing a multitude of issues associated with VAWG is key to improving health and social care outcomes. In Haringey, the importance of a co-ordinated approach in tackling, addressing and supporting the victims of has been demonstrated. Across Haringey, greater focus is being placed on the LGBTQ+ community, those who are ethnically minoritised, people with disabilities and men and boys who experience domestic abuse. The VAWG team work closely with commissioned providers in Haringey to support victims and perpetrators. Key providers include: Hearthstone, Imece, Solace, Galop, Nia, Wise Thoughts, LAWA and LAWRS, Rise Mutual, and SHOC. The VAWG team works closely with the Metropolitan Police and the Department for Work and Pensions.

The VAWG team in Haringey have forged key partnerships with voluntary and community sector organisations including the Bridge Renewal Trust and the health sector including local hospitals, GPs, and pharmacists in order to support victims and perpetrators. Through the expansion of these partnerships and engagement with private sector organisations, the VAWG service in Haringey is continuously building its capacity and resource. The VAWG team actively engage with Pan London services which are funded by MOPAC. These services include the Ascent Partnership and joint commissioned services, such as the Wiser service, which was developed in partnership with other local authorities.

Through its multi-agency approach and the alignment of key resources, the Haringey VAWG service strives to meet the needs of victims and perpetrators, focusing on reducing the incidence of these crimes, which affect one in three women nationally.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following actions are recommended based on the data and evidence analysed and insight produced.

- Continue to develop partnership working arrangements between providers to ensure that co-ordinated interventions around VAWG are in place across health, police, education, housing, social care and voluntary and community groups.
- A whole system wide approach to domestic abuse is taken to address the multi-faceted and interrelated needs of victims while enabling access to multiple types of support.
- Haringey VAWG team continue to work with stakeholders, the community and survivors to develop an improved understanding of the profile of victim/survivors of VAWG in the borough.
- Further analysis of the evidence base to better understand the implications of the cost of living crisis on VAWG services and survivors with more focused analysis on ethnically minoritised populations based on findings from the Imkaan position paper.
- Increase and improve the awareness of the negative impact of VAWG on the local population, developing the referral pathway to best support victim/survivors experiencing domestic abuse. It is expected that through these approaches, prevention and early reporting across local communities will be encouraged as part of Haringey's Coordinated Community Response.

FURTHER INFORMATION

References to national policy documents, frameworks and toolkits (refer to the corresponding reference numbers above)

1. Metropolitan Police Data Dashboard: [Monthly Crime Data New Cats | Tableau Public](#)
2. MOPAC data: <https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/mayors-office-policing-and-crime-mopac/data-and-statistics/domestic-and-sexual-violence-dashboard>
3. OHID's Population Health Analysis Team using Home Office crime data and ONS population data
4. Hospital Episode Statistics, Health and Social Care Information Centre
5. NHS Digital FGM dataset: <https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/clinical-audits-and-registries/female-genital-mutilation-datasets>
6. Karma Nirvana – HBA: <https://karmanirvana.org.uk/get-help/what-is-honour-based-abuse/>
7. UK Parliament – So-Called Honour Based Abuse Inquiry: <https://committees.parliament.uk/work/6997/socalled-honourbased-abuse/publications/>
8. Crown Prosecution Service: <https://www.cps.gov.uk/cps/news/stalking-analysis-reveals-domestic-abuse-link>
9. NSAW Report on Stalking & Homicide: https://eprints.glos.ac.uk/4553/1/NSAW_Report_04.17_-_finalsmall.pdf
10. National Stalking Helpline – London: <https://www.suzylamplugh.org/news/london-stalking-support-service>
11. SWARM: <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/58cea5cf197aea5216413671/t/5c111cef88251b4b89813501/1544625408442/No+Silence+to+Violence+-+SWARM+Dec17.pdf>
12. Women's Aid: <https://www.womensaid.org.uk/the-cost-of-living/>
13. Surviving Economic Abuse: <https://survivingeconomicabuse.org/i-need-help/cost-of-living-information/>
14. NICE Webpage: <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/qs116>
15. VAWG Commissioning toolkit:
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/576238/VAWG_Commissioning_Toolkit.pdf
16. Department for Health (2017): <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/care-act-statutory-guidance/care-and-support-statutory-guidance#safeguarding-1>
17. Crown Prosecution Service: <https://www.cps.gov.uk/publication/violence-against-women-and-girls>
18. MOPAC VAWG Strategy (2022-25): <https://www.london.gov.uk/mopac-publications/mayors-violence-against-women-and-girls-strategy>
19. Pence and McMahon (1999). A Co-ordinated Community Response to Domestic Violence
20. Haringey VAWG Strategy (2016-26): <https://www.haringey.gov.uk/social-care-and-health/health/public-health/domestic-violence-and-abuse-and-violence-against-women-and-girls/violence-against-women-and-girls/haringeys-approach-violence-against-women-and-girls>

[Haringey.gov.uk](https://www.haringey.gov.uk) brings together information held across the organisations into one accessible place. It provides access to evidence, intelligence and data on the current and anticipated needs of Haringey's population and is designed to be used by a broad range of audiences including practitioners, researchers, commissioners, policy makers, Councillors, students and the general public.

This factsheet was produced by Rick Geer (Public Health Intelligence Specialist), Megan Dyson (VAWG Co-Ordinator) Abi Wycherley (VAWG Programme Lead), and Annais Nourry (Commissioning Officer- VAWG Lead) and approved for publication by Dr Chantelle Fatania in April 2024. Contact:

publichealth@haringey.gov.uk / VAWG@haringey.gov.uk