

Freedom of Information Request

Date of receipt: 26th January 2022

Date of response: 21st February 2022

Freedom of Information request regarding Coercive Control

Request:

Dear FOI Team,

I hope you are all well. Under the Freedom of Information Act 2000. I would like to request the following information. Although I am not obliged to tell you, under the FOI act, as a courtesy, it is for a programme on domestic violence and coercive control being broadcast on ITV later in the year. This UK-wide police audit will be included in the programme, to see if all UK-forces are recording the data digitally in an easy and retrievable way.

Please see the six questions below.

1. How many domestic abuse offences have been recorded in your force area in the past six years (2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021)?
2. What was the gender of the perpetrator?
3. What was the gender of the victim?
4. How many controlling and coercive behaviour offences have been recorded in the past six years (2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021)?
5. What was the gender of the perpetrator?
6. What was the gender of the victim?

Response provided by the Committee *for* Home Affairs:

Thank you for your enquiry in relation to domestic abuse data in the Bailiwick of Guernsey. Please see the table below in relation to domestic abuse incidents recorded

locally over the last few years and the gender of both victim and perpetrator. Column B contains both domestic abuse-related incidents and offences (with columns C and D relating to the gender of victims / perpetrators in respect of all incidents). Column E contains those incidents that were classified as crimes (with columns F and G relating to the gender of victims / perpetrators in respect of all incidents classified as crimes).

NB: It should be noted that the number of male and female victims combined in column C adds up to more than the annual number of incidents reported (and the same with perpetrators in column D). This is because there is often more than one victim recorded at each incident (in cases of familial domestic abuse). Also, within intimate partner incidents, if there are allegations made by both parties and it is unclear to the attending officer which individual is the primary aggressor or the abuse is bi-directional, both parties are recorded as both victim and perpetrator for the purposes of statistical analysis.

Domestic Abuse Data

A	B	C		D		E	F		G	
Year	Annual number of Incidents reported (including offences)	Gender of Victim		Gender of Perpetrator		Annual number of offences	Gender of Victim		Gender of Perpetrator	
		Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
2016	632	243 (29%)	576 (71%)	612 (75%)	207 (25%)	122	Not captured			
2017	619	213 (28%)	542 (72%)	557 (74%)	193 (26%)	148	39 (26%)	109 (74%)	116 (78%)	32 (22%)
2018	665	157 (21%)	579 (79%)	601 (74%)	206 (26%)	224	43 (19%)	181 (81%)	183 (82%)	41 (18%)
2019	714	143 (19%)	608 (81%)	590 (78%)	162 (22%)	284	62 (22%)	222 (78%)	210 (74%)	74 (26%)
2020	768	154 (19%)	645 (81%)	649 (81%)	150 (19%)	384	104 (27%)	280 (73%)	262 (78%)	75 (22%)
2021	Data not yet analysed									

Guernsey does not yet have coercive control legislation in place, therefore data is not captured in relation to this. It is likely that some of the incidents that the police are called out to which are not currently recorded as crimes would fall into this category.

The Committee *for* Home Affairs is currently drafting policy proposals for new domestic abuse legislation which it will take to its parliament for consideration following a consultation exercise. This includes proposals for the introduction of coercive control legislation.