

City of Edinburgh Council

10:00am, Thursday, 9 February

16 Days of Activism Against Gender Based Violence

Executive/routine
Wards
Council Commitments

1. Recommendations

The Council is recommended to:

- 1.1 Note the content of the report on the work undertaken by the Council and its public protection committees annually to prevent and eradicate gender-based violence.
- 1.2 Note that the Council works in partnership with key statutory and third sector services and organisations to protect all citizens of Edinburgh from gender-based violence, including elected members, employees and workers of the Council.
- 1.3 Note that this report mainly outlines the work of the Council to combat gender-based violence, with a more detailed report specifically on the key highlights of the work of the Equally Safe Edinburgh Committee (ESEC) attached as an appendix, accompanied by the Equally Safe Quality Standards (performance for 2021-2022).

Andrew Kerr

Chief Executive

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16 Days of Activism Against Gender Based Violence

2. Executive Summary

- 1.1. This report outlines the work of the Council throughout the year on combatting gender-based violence. The report highlights the work of the Council in the inter-agency context in which it supports and promotes work on preventing and eradicating gender-based violence through its public protection committees.
- 2.1 As the motion specifically requested a report from the Equally Safe Edinburgh Committee (ESEC), this has been attached as an appendix.

3. Background

- 3.1 This report is in response to a motion proposed by Cllr. Mumford during the City of Edinburgh Council meeting on 27 October 2022, titled '16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence'.
- 3.2 The motion specifically requested a report from the Equally Safe Edinburgh Committee on the following:
 - 3.2.1 *How the Council is taking action against Gender-Based Violence throughout the year, not just during the 16 days.*
 - 3.2.2 *This report should include highlights of the work over the past year, key aims and activities over the coming year and, in addition to reporting on activities throughout Edinburgh, include detail on any steps that are being taken to protect elected members, employees and workers in the Council from all forms of gender-based violence.*
- 3.3 The motion was further supplemented by Councillor McFarlane as follows:
 - 3.3.1 *Additionally, the report should engage with Edinburgh's service delivery organisations to gather information on their current state of play and financial resilience.*

4. Main report

The Council's Actions against Gender-Based Violence

Equally Safe Definitions

4.1 The Council is a key partner across the public protection sphere, including the Child Protection, Adult Support and Protection and Equally Safe Committees. These forums work collaboratively on areas of common interest, including Gender-Based Abuse and Violence.

4.2 All public protection partners adopt the definition of Gender-Based Violence by Equally Safe: Scotland's strategy for preventing and eradicating Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG):

'Gender based violence is a function of gender inequality, and an abuse of male power and privilege. It takes the form of actions that result in physical, sexual and psychological harm or suffering to women and children, or affront to their human dignity, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life. It is men who predominantly carry out such violence and women who are predominantly the victims of such violence. By referring to violence as 'gender based' this definition highlights the need to understand violence within the context of women's and girls' subordinate status in society. Such violence cannot be understood, therefore, in isolation from the norms, social structure and gender roles within the community, which greatly influence women's vulnerability to violence.' (p.10)

4.3 Equally Safe further defines the following as forms of VAWG, although this is not an exhaustive list:

4.3.1 *Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family (including children and young people), within the general community or in institutions, including domestic abuse, rape and incest;*

4.3.2 *Sexual harassment, bullying and intimidation in any public or private space, including work;*

4.3.3 *Commercial Sexual Exploitation including prostitution, lap dancing, stripping, pornography and trafficking;*

4.3.4 *Child sexual abuse, including familial sexual abuse, child sexual exploitation and online abuse;*

4.3.5 *So-called 'honour-based' violence, including dowry related violence, female genital mutilation, forced and child marriages, and 'honour' crimes. (p.12)*

The work of Edinburgh's Public Protection Committees on Gender-Based Violence

4.4 All public protection committees have an independent Chair and Vice Chair, and lead officers for each committee are employed or hosted by the City of Edinburgh

Council. All Public Protection committees report to the Chief Officers' Group on a quarterly and annual basis on their specific remit and areas of practice.

- 4.5 Activities undertaken jointly by the Council's public protection committees include the creation and revision of multi-agency procedures and protocols; the promotion of joint working; the creation and dissemination of inter-agency training on public protection, including VAWG; the promotion of best practice and learning within and between Edinburgh-based committees and committees throughout Scotland.
- 4.6 The forthcoming revised Child Protection Procedures firmly situate gender-based violence as a key risk which can impact children. This builds on current procedures, guidance and policy to ensure that all practitioners who work with children and families are aware of their role and responsibility when it comes to protecting children from harm.
- 4.7 The forthcoming revised Adult Support and Protection Procedures emphasise that the cumulative impact of trauma associated with gender-based violence can impact upon someone's ability to safeguard themselves, and that professionals must take this into account when assessing situations of risk. This reflects the Adult Support and Protection (Scotland) Act Code of Practice published by the Scottish Government in July 2022 which places increased emphasis on the need to understand trauma and its affect upon people to better support and protect them.

Other contributions by the Council towards preventing and eradicating VAWG

- 4.8 The Council also delivers services to people affected by domestic abuse. Interventions provided include a voluntary domestic abuse perpetrator programme for men who recognise that their behaviour towards their partner is abusive and who wish to change it. This programme is available in English and Polish.
- 4.9 The Council further provides a court-mandated perpetrators' programme (the [Caledonian system](#)). Both the court-mandated and voluntary programmes also offer support to the current and former partners of the men who participate in the programmes on a voluntary basis as well as any children they may have.
- 4.10 The Council is a key contributor to processes essential for the safeguarding of women, children and young people who are affected by domestic abuse. The monthly Edinburgh MARAC ([Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference](#)) is attended by colleagues from a range of teams within the Council with a responsibility to protect children and vulnerable people.
- 4.11 The Council is also a key stakeholder in the DALAG (Domestic Abuse Local Action Group), which is an innovative approach to preventing escalation of domestic abuse. The DALAG began operating in August 2022 and it is a partnership between the Family and Household Support Service, Edinburgh Women's Aid and Police Scotland currently being piloted.
- 4.12 The monthly Edinburgh MATAC ([Multi-Agency Tasking and Coordination](#)) meeting is also attended by Justice services representatives from the Council. The MATAC

is a mechanism initiated by Police Scotland with the purpose of identifying and managing the most harmful perpetrators of domestic abuse.

- 4.13 For a full report on the activities of the Equally Safe Edinburgh Committee specifically, please see the Appendix at the end of this report.

5. Next Steps

- 5.1 The Child Protection, Adult Protection and Equally Safe Committees will continue to work together on public protection workstreams intersecting their remits, and this includes gender-based violence.
- 5.2 Together, the public protection committees will finalise the Council's public protection Learning and Development strategy and Calendar for 2023. The training calendar provides training to professionals across agencies on a range of topics, including gender-based violence, VAWG, child and adult protection.
- 5.3 Following a piece of audit and evaluation activity, the Child Protection Committee along with ESEC will be considering the impact and implementation of the Safe and Together model to date and using the findings to direct future activity.
- 5.4 In 2023, the council will work in partnership with the [Women's Support Project](#) to introduce new inter-agency training on Commercial Sexual Exploitation (CSE).
- 5.5 In the coming year, the public protection committees will also work together to continue to ensure that policies, procedures and guidance are up-to-date, and that Integrated Impact Assessments take into account the needs and interests of the diverse communities our services support. Two key policies that will be revised in this way include the Council's Human Trafficking policy and procedures and the Domestic Abuse Housing Policy.
- 5.6 In the coming year, the ESEC will also be leading on work to finalise a Position Statement, Briefing Paper and Practice Guidance on Commercial Sexual exploitation. All documents will be scrutinised by all public protection committees, and this will support Edinburgh in further fulfilling its Equally Safe responsibilities under priority 3, criterion 15 (please see appendix 2 for more information).
- 5.7 For next steps for 2023-2024 for the Equally Safe Edinburgh Committee exclusively, please see Appendix 1.

6. Financial impact

- 6.1 All public protection committees' work is funded jointly through the City of Edinburgh Council, the NHS and Police Scotland.
- 6.2 The cost for the operation of the committees and their activities is reviewed by the Lead Officers of the public protection committees on a bi-monthly basis, while

committee Chairs also have oversight of any requests for the spending of any funds from the budget.

Organisations delivering VAWG services in Edinburgh

- 6.3 The Council currently funds four organisations to deliver specialist support to women, children and young people who have experienced domestic abuse. These are:
 - 6.3.1 Edinburgh Women's Aid
 - 6.3.2 Shakti Women's Aid
 - 6.3.3 Foursquare (Keymoves service)
 - 6.3.4 Sacro (Aditi service)
- 6.4 The contracts awarded to the above services cover refuge accommodation, support and advocacy to women, children and young people including services dedicated to those from BAME communities, plus services dealing in multiple and complex needs, and specialist mental health support for BAME women.
- 6.5 Currently the contract awarded to Sacro for the Aditi service runs between 2020-2025, with the possibility to extend to 2027.
 - 6.5.1 The current contracts awarded to Edinburgh Women's Aid, Shakti Women's Aid and Four Square come to an end in March 2023. A procurement exercise has taken place during 2022 to award new contracts for a period of 10 years to ensure the long-term sustainability of the funded organisations. Approval is being sought from the Finance and Resources committee on 26 January 2023 to award contracts to the proposed successful providers.

7. Stakeholder/Community Impact

Work on protecting Elected Members, Employees and Workers in the Council from Gender-Based Violence

- 7.1 Given the inter-agency nature of all public protection committees for Edinburgh, any work undertaken on adult protection, child protection or violence against women and girls directly supports the safety of everyone in Edinburgh-including anyone working for the City of Edinburgh Council in any capacity.
- 7.2 On 24 August 2022, Public Protection Lead Officers offered all elected members an awareness-raising session on the roles and remits of each committee and the particular work they carry out with support from the Chief Social Work Officer.
- 7.3 Specific work undertaken in the last 12 months includes:

- 7.3.1 Between January 2022-January 2023, the three Public Protection Committees reviewed [the Council's Forced Marriage Policy](#), as well as its Multi-Agency Domestic Abuse Policy (MADAP). The MADAP was approved by the Chief Officers' Group in December 2022 and will be presented to the Policy and Sustainability Committee for final approval in due course.
- 7.3.2 During the same time period, The ESEC also supported in the final stages of development of the [Council's Domestic Abuse Policy and Toolkit](#) and formally endorsed the final document, therefore contributing to the council's fulfilment of the recommendations made within the Pinsent Mason inquiry report.
- 7.3.3 The public protection committees and their partners jointly responded to the [Bairns' Hoose Standards consultation](#) by Healthcare Improvement Scotland.
- 7.4 The Edinburgh Public Protection Committees actively contribute to the inter-agency Public Protection Calendar and Strategy, with partners regularly delivering training on Gender-Based Violence together with the council, such as domestic abuse, honour-based abuse and, from 2023, commercial sexual exploitation

Other Stakeholder Engagement and Community Impact

- 7.5 In the summer of 2022, the Women's Safety in Public Places Community Improvement Partnership (WSPP CIP) delivered a public consultation on Women's Safety in Public Places.
- 7.6 The consultation received 1461 written responses, while 6 focus groups also engaged with Edinburgh residents from a range of different areas of the city, and with a number of intersecting protected characteristics.
- 7.7 The final report of the consultation was presented to the [Policy and Sustainability Committee on 1 November 2022](#), with further analysis of mapping data currently under way.
- 7.8 To ensure that any decision, policy and procedure implemented by the Council at public protection committee level takes account of gender equality and intersecting protected characteristics, Integrated Impact Assessments engage with public protection committee partners representing the various diverse communities residing in Edinburgh.
- 7.9 All work related to the protection of women and girls against violence is part of ongoing consultation and dialogue with individuals and communities as well as being prepared and delivered with support from partner agencies and statutory and third sector stakeholders.

8. Background reading/external references

Background Reading:

- 8.1 [Equally Safe: Scotland's strategy for preventing and eradicating violence against women and girls](#)
- 8.2 [Equally Safe-short life delivery plan: summer 2022 to autumn 2023](#)
- 8.3 [Adult Support and Protection \(Scotland\) Act 2007: Code of Practice](#)
- 8.4 [Inter-Agency Child Protection Procedures, Edinburgh and the Lothians](#) (currently under review)
- 8.4 [Edinburgh Adult Protection Committee](#)
- 8.5 [Edinburgh Child Protection Committee](#)
- 8.6 [Equally Safe Edinburgh Committee](#)

Previous Council Reports and Minutes:

- 8.7 [Women's Safety in Public Places: Report to the Policy and Sustainability Committee](#), 1 November 2022 - includes findings of the public consultation held in the summer of 2022
- 8.8 [Women's Safety in Public Places: Report to the Policy and Sustainability Committee](#), 30 November 2021 – initial report on women's safety and commitments for ensuing actions by the council.

9. Appendices

- 9.1 Appendix 1: Report on the activities of the ESEC 2022-2023 and future plan.
- 9.2 Appendix 2: The Improvement Service: Equally Safe Quality Standards local area report for Edinburgh, 2021/2022

APPENDIX 1: EQUALLY SAFE REPORT (2022-2023) AND FUTURE PLANS



Committee Membership and Constitution:

- 1.2. The Equally Safe Edinburgh Committee (ESEC) is an inter-agency partnership of organisations and services working to implement Equally Safe: Scotland’s strategy for preventing and eradicating Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG).
- 1.3. Equally Safe identifies four key priorities for Scotland:
 - 1.3.1. Scottish society embraces equality and mutual respect and rejects all forms of violence against women and girls
 - 1.3.2. Women and girls thrive as equal citizens – socially, culturally, economically and politically
 - 1.3.3. Interventions are early and effective, preventing violence and maximising the safety and wellbeing of women, children and young people
 - 1.3.4. Men desist from all forms of violence against women and girls, and perpetrators of such violence receive a robust and effective response.
- 1.4. The City of Edinburgh Council is a key stakeholder in ESEC, together with Police Scotland, the NHS, the University of Edinburgh and the following third sector organisations:
 - 1.4.1. Edinburgh Women’s Aid
 - 1.4.2. Children 1st
 - 1.4.3. Shakti Women’s Aid
 - 1.4.4. Edinburgh Rape Crisis
 - 1.4.5. Sacro (Aditi, FearFree and Another Way service)
 - 1.4.6. Victim Support Scotland
 - 1.4.7. Foursquare
 - 1.4.8. Saheliya
 - 1.4.9. Feniks
 - 1.4.10. The Multicultural Family Base

- 1.4.11. Health in Mind (Pathway Women service)
- 1.5. In the year spanning January 2022-January 2023, ESEC created three subgroups: The Commercial Sexual Exploitation Short-Life Working Group (CSE SLWG); the 16 Days Communications group; and the Women's Safety in Public Places Community Improvement Partnership (WSPP CIP).
 - 1.5.1. The CSE SLWG is currently working on a position statement and briefing paper on CSE in Edinburgh, as well as a practice guidance document in due course.
 - 1.5.2. The 16 Days communications group convenes annually between April-November to plan, organise and deliver events during the 16 Days of Activism on Gender Based Violence Campaign.
 - 1.5.3. The WSPP CIP was created following the approval of a motion on Women's Safety in Public Places by Cllr. Watt, and supplemented by Cllr. Osler in the spring and summer of 2022, which outlined a number of actions

Highlights for the year 2022-2023

- 1.6. In 2022-2023, ESEC contributed to the development of the [Equally Safe – Short Life Delivery Plan \(summer 2022-autumn 2023\)](#).
- 1.7. The committee also took part in a number of consultations such as the [Proposed Abortion Services Safe Access Zones \(Scotland\) Bill](#) (Scottish Parliament); and responded to the Council's Licensing Policy consultation.
- 1.8. Throughout the year, ESEC worked closely with national partners to stay abreast of developments and to ensure that Edinburgh's voice was represented in all decisions and forward actions that concern the implementation of Equally Safe.
 - 1.8.1. A key engagement has been with the Scottish Government and Community Justice Scotland through participation in the Restorative Justice Development Group for the Edinburgh, Lothians and Borders Sheriffdom
 - 1.8.2. Engagement with the National Violence Against Women Network (NVAWN) has ensured that ESEC was kept aware of activities aimed at eradicating VAWG in other parts of the country and shared examples of best practice that can be adopted in Edinburgh and beyond.
 - 1.8.3. In the summer of 2022, the WSPP delivered a consultation on Women's Safety in Public Places throughout Edinburgh. The consultation yielded 1461 responses, and a report of findings was presented to the Policy and Sustainability Committee on 1 November 2022.
 - 1.8.4. The work of the WSPP CIP was noted by COSLA (the Coalition of Scottish Local Authorities) and the Improvement Service, who subsequently organised an event on Community Safety during the 16 Days Campaign in

2022. At that event, the ESEC Lead Officer presented the work of the WSPP to national stakeholders and Violence Against Women and Girls Partnership from throughout Scotland.

1.8.5. The ESEC and its partners worked together through the 16 Days Communications Group to deliver four events during the 16 Days of Activism on Gender-Based Violence (25 November-10 December 2022). These were:

- 1.8.5.1. The #LightUp candlelight vigil in the meadows: linking in with the theme of Women's Safety in Public Places, the vigil invited speakers from the third sector and the City of Edinburgh Council to speak on the importance of women's equal access to public space without fear.
- 1.8.5.2. Spiked: a Safety Crisis: was the screening of a short film on drink spiking and the risks it poses to women in the nighttime economy in Edinburgh. The short film was created by students at the university of Edinburgh. The screening was followed by a discussion panel with experts from the NHS, the third sector and the University of Edinburgh.
- 1.8.5.3. The Past, the Present and #WhatNext: this event focused on highlighting the history of the women's movement in Scotland and invited participants to discussed what they would like to see happen to promote gender equality and eradicate gender based violence in future. The panel of experts included representatives from COSLA, Public Health Scotland, Police Scotland, Zero Tolerance, Scottish Women's Aid, the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service and the third sector.
- 1.8.5.4. Understanding the Sex Industries: a Broad Perspective: this was a virtual event organised in partnership between ESEC and [You, My Sister](#). The event was organised and run by survivors of the sex trade, to present the lived experience of women involved in prostitution, stripping and pornography. Due to the sensitivity of the issue discussed, this event was specifically addressed to Elected Members and Senior Managers within the NHS, Police Scotland and the third sector.

Key aims and activities for ESEC over the coming year

1.9. In early January 2023, the ESEC will be reviewing its Improvement Plan, with support from the Improvement Service. The Improvement Plan will help to direct the work of the committee for the next three years and support partners to identify particular areas of focus and development.

- 1.10. In the winter/spring of 2023, the WSPP CIP, led by the ESEC, will repeat the Women's Safety in Public Places Consultation to gather the views and perceptions of safety of the residents of Edinburgh during a different time period.
- 1.11. In the spring/summer of 2023, the ESEC, with partners from the WSPP CIP will be working on planning a campaign addressing men's attitudes and behaviours towards women and girls in public places.
- 1.12. Simultaneously, with support from the Council's Insight Team, the WSPP CIP will continue the analysis of mapping data provided by participants in the consultation and report on findings in the spring/summer of 2023.
- 1.13. The ESEC will continue to work to finalise the Position Statement for Edinburgh on Commercial Sexual Exploitation (CSE), with support from the Child and Adult Protection Committees. It is expected that these documents will be completed by the autumn of 2023.
- 1.14. In line with developing work on CSE, the ESEC will continue to follow the progress of the current legal challenge on the Council's decision to set a nil-cap on Sexual Entertainment Venues (SEVs) across the city. The ESEC has been working with partners to ensure that regardless of the outcome of the court process, women working in SEVs are aware of their options and of support services they can access to support them to exit the sex industry if this is what they wish to do, or if the decision to close down SEVs from April 2023 is upheld.
- 1.15. The ESEC will continue to engage with Community Justice Scotland and partners with regard to the implementation of Restorative Justice in crimes that constitute gender-based violence.
- 1.16. In the winter/spring of 2023, governance of the DALAG will transfer over to the ESEC. The committee plans to examine evidence on the effectiveness of the intervention to standardise the approach by identifying performance criteria, to monitor performance, and to report on the pilot project's effectiveness.
- 1.17. Finally, the ESEC will work alongside the National Violence Against Women Network to plan and deliver events during the 16 Days of Action on Gender-Based Violence campaign for 2023. This will include supporting in the development and delivery of national events, as well as local events tailored to the needs of the city of Edinburgh.

APPENDIX 2:

Equally Safe Quality Standards Local Area Report

Edinburgh 2021/22

Introduction

Background

The Equally Safe Quality Standards were published by the Scottish Government, COSLA and the Improvement Service in May 2018 (and updated in April 2019), in close collaboration with the National VAW Network and other stakeholders.

The Equally Safe Quality Standards respond to the expectations set out in Equally Safe: Scotland's Strategy for Preventing and Eradicating Violence Against Women and Girls and in the Violence Against Women Partnership Guidance, in relation to effective performance management.

The Quality Standards aim to:

2. Highlight the types of services, policies and processes that are most effective in tackling VAWG and capture data on the extent to which they are currently being delivered across Scotland
3. Highlight what good practice looks like when supporting women and children affected by VAWG and provide a benchmark of excellence that can be worked towards
4. Identify areas for improvement and help to increase capacity and capability to identify and respond to women and children affected by VAWG

2021/22 Data Returns

The data in this report focusses on activities that took place both during restrictions put in place from the COVID-19 pandemic as well as in the recovery stage, and this report aims to offer a useful oversight of the services and systems in place across Edinburgh to help inform future planning. The pandemic has made it more important than ever to ensure that robust systems and services are in place to meet the needs of women and children affected by VAWG and this report is intended to support local authorities to identify any improvement actions needed to ensure this happens. It is recommended that the findings from this report are considered alongside the suggested actions outlined in the [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) Supplementary National Violence Against Women Guidance](#) (2020).

As of 30th September 2022, the Improvement Service have received data returns from 28 of Scotland's 32 local authority areas. Therefore it should be noted that the national figures included in this report are representative of nearly 90% of local authorities.

Results and Key Findings

This report is based on the data returns that the Improvement Service received from Edinburgh. It provides a comprehensive overview of the data submitted from

Edinburgh and compares it with the previous year's data return cycle of the ESQSPMF, as well as the national average for the 2021-22 data. The Equally Safe Quality Standards are broken into five sections - the first four sections aim to identify what services/processes are in place that contribute to the four priorities set out in Equally Safe:

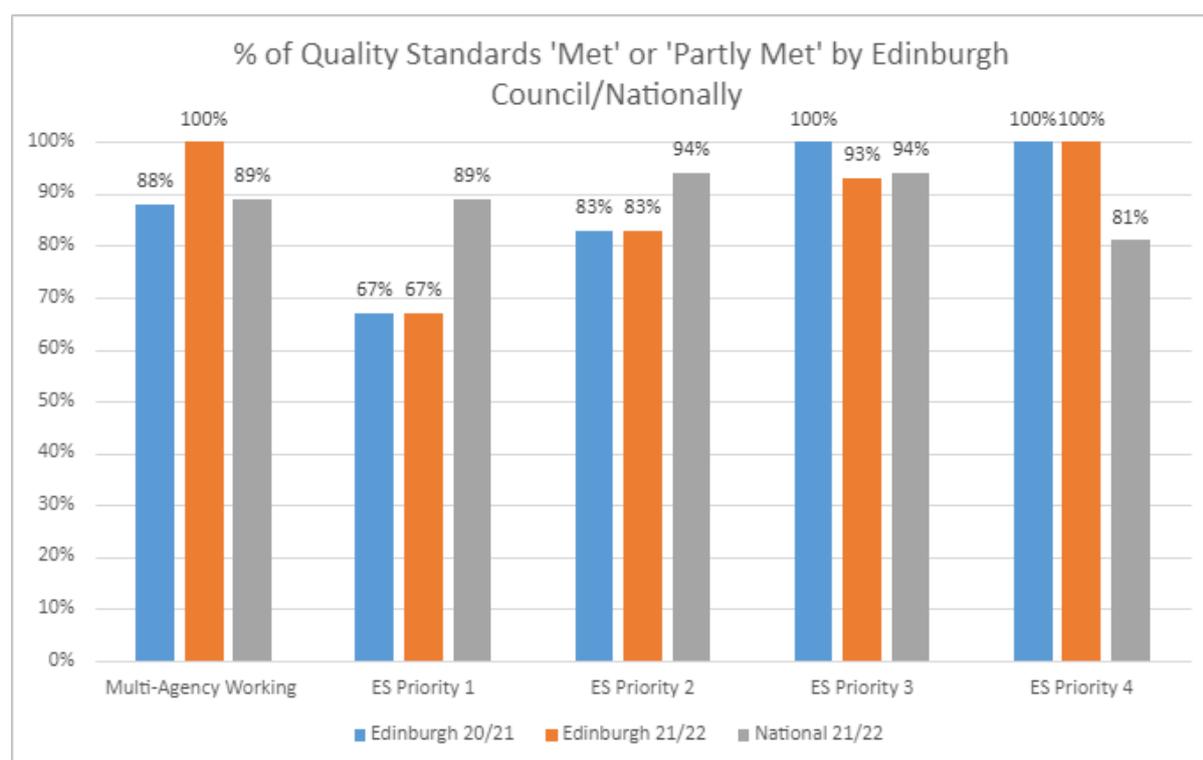
1. Scottish society embraces equality and mutual respect and rejects all forms of VAWG
2. Women and girls thrive as equal citizens: socially, culturally, economically and politically
3. Interventions are early and effective, preventing violence and maximising the safety and wellbeing of women, children and young people
4. Men desist from all forms of VAWG and perpetrators of such violence receive a robust and effective response

The last section aims to identify the extent to which the minimum standards and key activities that the Scottish Government and COSLA set out in the VAW Partnership Guidance are being met at a local level.

The graph below details how Edinburgh has performed against its own reported figures from 2020-21 and the national average. The figures show that Edinburgh was consistent in fully or partly meeting the quality standards in three of the Priority Areas. There was a slight decrease in meeting or partly meeting the standards of Priority Area 3, whilst Priority 4 and Multi-Agency Working is now being reported at 100%. Edinburgh exceeds, or is similar to, the national average of three of the Priority Areas.

This chart is intended as a broad overview of progress in the priority areas, however it does not distinguish between where the areas have 'met' and 'partly met' the Quality Standards, which may provide a more detailed understanding of the work taking place in each Priority. Local areas may find it useful to refer to the more detailed breakdown of the Quality Standards in the following sections to measure their progress between meeting, partly meeting, and not meeting each standard.

Edinburgh results shown from 2020-21, 2021-22 and the national average:



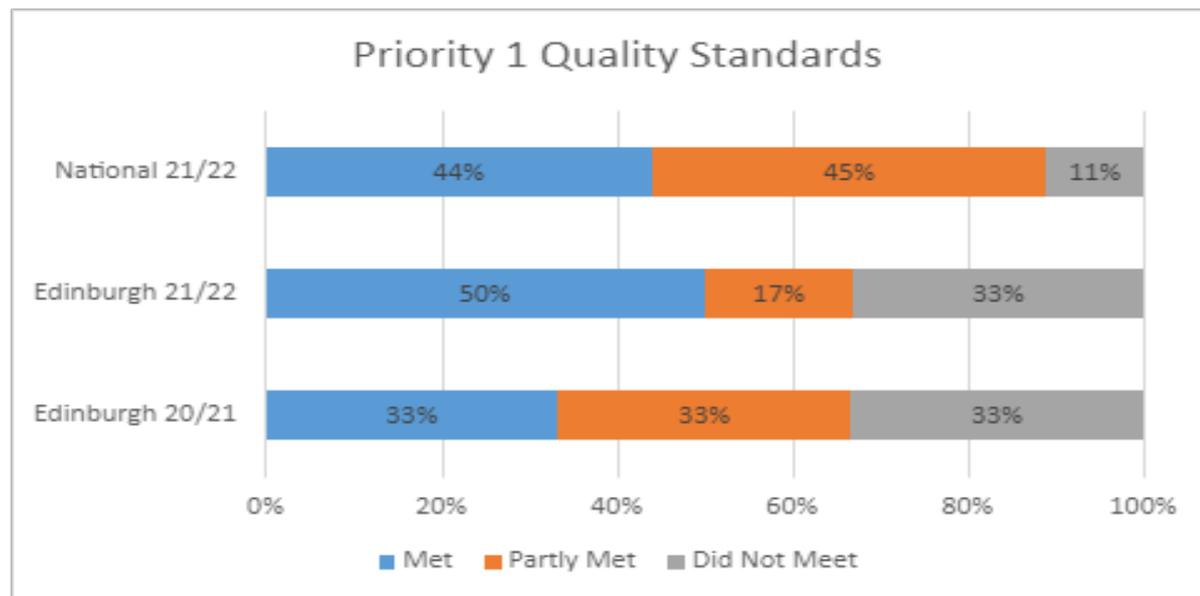
The remainder of this document will look at each of the Equally Safe Quality Standards in turn. Each section will begin with a graph comparing the percentage of the QS in that section which were met, partly met, or not met by Edinburgh, in comparison to the previous years' data and the current national average. Following this, tables will breakdown the Priorities into the separate Quality Standards. For ease of comparison the Local Area results are coloured coded: green indicates **fully met**, yellow indicates **partly met** and red indicates **not met**.

However, it is important to note that the Quality Standards are not intended to be a prescriptive list of services, policies and processes that all local authority areas across Scotland are expected to implement. In contrast, the Scottish Government and COSLA recognise that the specific services, policies and processes that local authority areas have in place will vary depending on the needs, resources and priorities of that local community. Where relevant, additional information has been included in the report to highlight the reasons why the local area does not currently meet some of the Quality Standards. In many cases, this is because it may not be appropriate or practical for Edinburgh to have certain services in place because of its geography and population size.

The final section of the document highlights the data submitted via the Performance Management Framework in reference to the Equally Safe Delivery Plan Local Indicators. Additional data for the Edinburgh area is also presented which corresponds to the Equally Safe Delivery Plan National Indicators.

Equally Safe Priority 1

Scottish society embraces equity and mutual respect, and rejects all forms of VAWG.



| Quality Standard | Edinburgh 2020/21 | Edinburgh 2021/22 | National Data 2021/22 |
|--|---|--|--|
| 1. Proactive engagement and communications take place in the local community to increase people's awareness and understanding of the causes and consequences of VAWG, and the role they can play in tackling it. | Edinburgh City reported that they DID NOT MEET this QS as proactive engagement is very limited and there are single or no awareness raising campaigns. It was noted that the VAWP needs to develop a communications strategy and plan to meet this standard. | Edinburgh City reported that they DID NOT MEET this QS as proactive engagement is very limited and there are single or no awareness raising campaigns. | The majority of LA areas, 61%, indicated that they partly met this QS. 36% fully met the QS and 4% did not meet the criteria. |
| 2. The VAWP regularly collects/analyses data to understand people's attitudes in relation to VAWG, and use that to inform future awareness raising activities. | Edinburgh City reported that they DID NOT MEET this QS as the VAWP did not collect or analyse data | Edinburgh City reported that they DID NOT MEET this QS as the VAWP did not collect or analyse data | 29% of LA areas fully met this QS. 39% indicated that they partly met the criteria, and 32% reported |

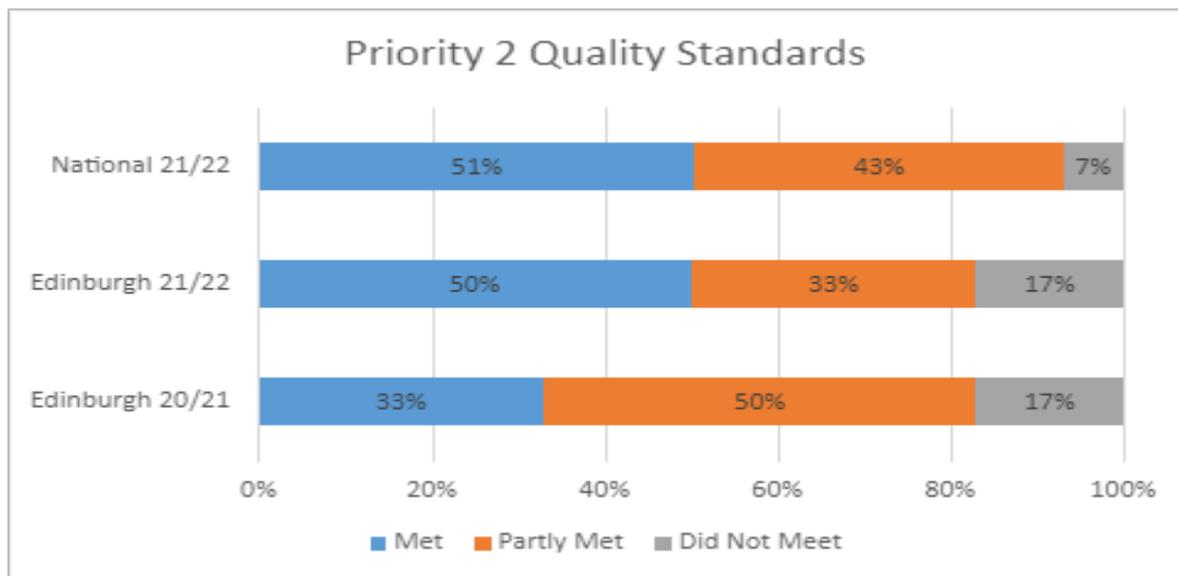
| | in order to understand attitudes towards VAWG. | in order to understand attitudes towards VAWG. | that they did not meet the QS. |
|--|--|--|--|
| 3. The VAW Partnership has processes in place to engage with primary and secondary schools in the local authority area to help ensure they deliver age-appropriate evidence-based interventions to raise children, teachers and parents' understanding and awareness of gender based violence, positive, healthy relationships and consent, as part of a whole school approach to tackling VAWG. | Edinburgh City reported that they PARTLY MET this QS as the VAWP has processes in place to engage with primary and secondary schools but this work has been limited by the pandemic. | Edinburgh City reported that they PARTLY MET this QS as the VAWP has processes in place to engage with primary and secondary schools but this work has been limited by the pandemic. | 50% of LAs partly met this QS. 46% reported that they fully met the criteria; while 4% did not meet the QS. |
| 4. Youth work organisations deliver interventions to raise young people's understanding and awareness of VAWG and the importance of positive, healthy relationships. | Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY MET this QS as there are variety of youth work organisations regularly delivering VAWG relevant interventions or youth work organisations deliver VAWG relevant interventions to a significant proportion of young people. | Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY MET this QS as there are variety of youth work organisations regularly delivering VAWG relevant interventions or youth work organisations deliver VAWG relevant interventions to a significant proportion of young people. | 64% of LA areas nationally partly met this criterion. 25% fully met the QS. 11% did not meet the QS. |
| 5. There is clear up-to-date and accessible online guidance about the services available to support families affected by VAWG and how to access them. This online guidance is well promoted, particularly amongst target groups. | Edinburgh City reported that they PARTLY MET this QS as there was online guidance about some of the services available, but it | Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY MET this QS as there is clear up to date guidance about all the services available to support | 75% of LA areas fully met this QS. The remaining 25% only partly met the criteria. |

| | was not easily accessible on one site and/or was not up to date. | families affected by VAWG and how to access them. | |
|--|--|--|--|
| 6. The VAW Partnership has processes in place to engage with colleges and universities in the local authority area and works with them to identify opportunities for partnership working in preventing gender-based violence on campuses. ¹ | Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY MET this QS as the VAWP has processes in place to engage with local colleges and universities and relevant partners are working together to tackle VAWG. | Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY MET this QS as the VAWP has processes in place to engage with local colleges and universities and relevant partners are working together to tackle VAWG. | 50% of LAs said they fully met the QS. 32% of Partnerships said that they partly met the criteria. 18% did not meet the QS. |

¹ New QS added for 2018/19.

Equally Safe Priority 2

Women and girls thrive as equal citizens: socially, culturally, economically and politically.



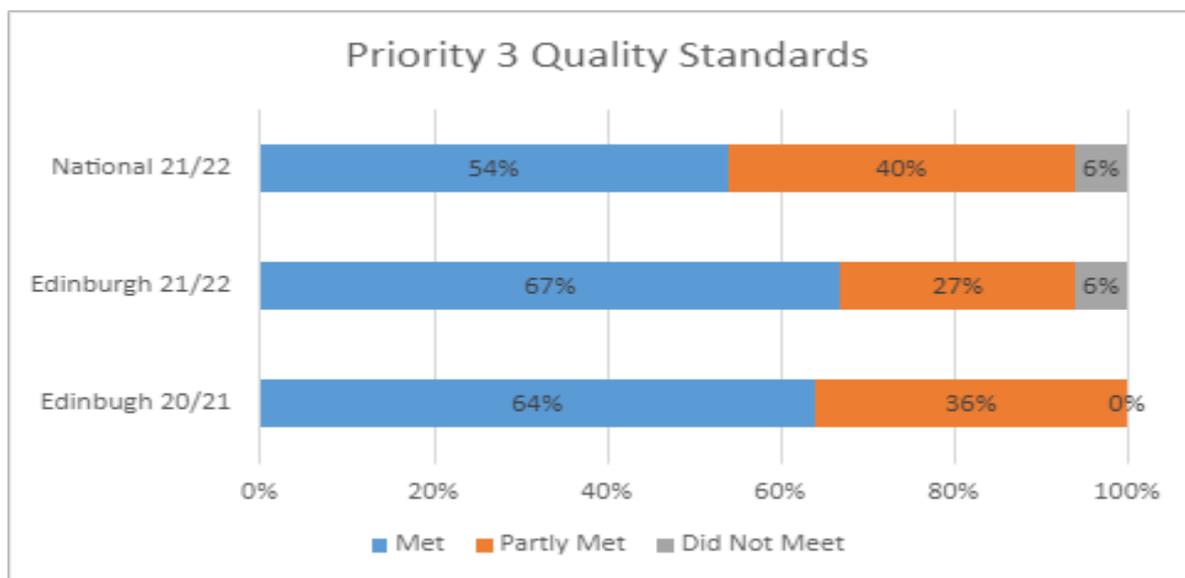
| Quality Standard | Edinburgh 2020/21 | Edinburgh 2021/22 | National Data 2021/22 |
|--|---|--|---|
| 1. Equality Impact Assessments are routinely undertaken when developing all new major policies, processes and services at a local level in partnership with Equality Groups, to ensure they do not discriminate against women and to identify ways to promote women's equality through them. | Edinburgh City reported that they PARTLY MET this QS as EIAs were undertaken when developing some policies and Equality Groups were included sometimes, but not always. | Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY MET this QS as EIAs were routinely undertaken in partnership with women's Equality Groups when developing all new policies and processes at a local level. | Nationally, 64% of LA areas indicated that they partly met this QS. The remaining 36% fully met the criteria. |
| 2. Public Sector employers publish a gender pay gap and an equal pay statement (including gendered occupational segregation information), gather and use gender-disaggregated data, in line with the requirements of the | Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY MET this QS as gender pay gap and gender-disaggregated data was published and was used to inform an equality | Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY MET this QS as gender pay gap and gender-disaggregated data was published and was used to inform an equality | 75% of LA areas nationally also fully met this QS. 21% partly met the criteria and the remaining 4% did not meet the QS. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED), and develop and equality outcomes on gender and employment. | outcome on gender and employment. | outcome on gender and employment. | |
| 3. VAWPs regularly engage with local equality groups to ensure they are aware of the VAWG agenda and understand the inequalities that underpin it. | Edinburgh City reported that they PARTLY MET this QS as some local equality groups were consulted on occasion. | Edinburgh City reported that they PARTLY MET this QS as some local equality groups were consulted on occasion. | A 68% majority indicated that they partly met this QS. 29% fully met the criteria, whilst 4% did not meet this standard. |
| 4. Public Sector workplace policies are gender-sensitive and recognise the barriers to women's workplace equality. | Edinburgh City reported that they PARTLY MET this QS as Public Sector workplace policies are gender-sensitive and identify clear actions to address some of the barriers to women's workplace equality, but not others. | Edinburgh City reported that they PARTLY MET this QS as Public Sector workplace policies are gender-sensitive and identify clear actions to address some of the barriers to women's workplace equality, but not others. | 54% of LA areas nationally reported that they fully met this QS. The remaining 46% indicated that they partly met the criteria. |
| 5. Public Sector workplace policies recognise that employees may be affected by VAWG and communicate/support clear paths for women experiencing this. | Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY MET this QS as Public Sector workplace policies recognise the need to tackle VAWG and outline clear paths for employees who experience different forms of violence and abuse. | Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY MET this QS as Public Sector workplace policies recognise the need to tackle VAWG and outline clear paths for employees who experience different forms of violence and abuse. | 64% of LAs fully met the criteria, whilst the remaining 36% of areas partly met this QS. |
| 6. VAW Partnerships (and their member organisations) actively engage with Close the | Edinburgh City reported that they DID NOT MEET this QS | Edinburgh City reported that they DID NOT MEET this QS | 46% of LA areas nationally fully met the criteria. |

| | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| Gap's 'Equally Safe at Work' pilot. ² | as the Council is not involved in Equally Safe at Work Pilot as either an Early Adopter or Shadow Group member. | as the Council is not involved in Equally Safe at Work Pilot as either an Early Adopter or Shadow Group member. | 21% partly met the criteria, and 32% of LA area did not meet the QS. |
|--|---|---|--|

Equally Safe Priority 3

Interventions are early and effective, preventing violence and maximising the safety and wellbeing of women, children and young people.



| Quality Standard | Edinburgh 2020/21 | Edinburgh 2021/22 | National Data 2021/22 |
|--|---|---|--|
| 1. Public Sector staff who come into contact with members of the public have received at least basic training in how to identify and respond to women and children affected by VAWG in an appropriate way. | Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY MET this QS as all Public Sector staff have access to training and/or a significant proportion have taken it up or received aspects of training | Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY MET this QS as all Public Sector staff have access to training and/or a significant proportion have taken it up or received aspects of training | 57% of LA areas nationally partly met this QS. 39% fully met the criteria and 4% did not meet the QS. |

² QS wording changed in 2018/19 to reflect engagement with Equally Safe at Work pilot.

| | relevant to their role. | relevant to their role. | |
|---|---|---|--|
| 2. Routine Enquiry is regularly undertaken within the priority settings of maternity, mental health, substance misuse, A&E, community nursing and sexual health services. | Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY MET this QS as Routine Enquiry is regularly undertaken in all priority areas. | Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY MET this QS as Routine Enquiry is regularly undertaken in all priority areas. | 64% of LA areas nationally partly met the criteria. The remaining 36% fully met the QS. |
| 3. Regular Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs) take place, that meet Safe Lives' 10 Principles for an Effective MARAC. | Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY MET this QS as at least 7 of the criteria were met. | Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY MET this QS as at least 7 of the criteria were met. | Nationally, 79% of LA areas also fully met this QS. 14% partly met the criteria and 7% indicated that they did not meet the QS. |
| 4. Staff in child welfare settings have received an appropriate level of training in the Safe and Together model. | Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY MET the QS as official S&T training had been delivered. | Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY MET the QS as official S&T training had been delivered. | This year 61% of LA areas fully met the QS. 25% reported that they partly met the QS and a further 14% of LA areas nationally did not meet this QS. |
| 5. High-quality refuge accommodation which provides emergency temporary housing is available for all women and girls affected by VAWG, who need a safe place to stay. | Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY MET the QS as a range of high quality accommodation options are available to all women and children affected by VAWG in the local authority area, that are safe, secure and respond to their needs. | Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY MET the QS as a range of high quality accommodation options are available to all women and children affected by VAWG in the local authority area, that are safe, secure and respond to their needs. | 64% of LA areas nationally partly met the criteria. The remaining 36% fully met the QS. |
| 6. Follow-on/resettlement support is available for | Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY | Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY | 93% of LA areas nationally fully met |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| all women and girls leaving refuge. | MET the QS as follow-on/resettlement support was available to all women leaving refuge. | MET the QS as follow-on/resettlement support was available to all women leaving refuge. | this QS, whilst only 7% partly met the criteria. |
| 7. Specialist advocacy services are available for all women and girls affected by VAWG. Support should include: i) specialist advice on legal/financial/housing rights and options; ii) 1-on-1 and group-work; iii) safety planning; iv) support through the CJS; v) support finding and contacting support services. | Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY MET the QS as at least four of the defined criteria were met. | Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY MET the QS as at least four of the defined criteria were met. | 96% of LA areas fully met this QS nationally. The remaining 4% partly met the criteria. |
| 8. High-quality, targeted interventions are in place to engage with women and children affected by VAWG who many experience additional barriers as a result of race, sexuality, age or disability. | Edinburgh City reported that they PARTLY MET this QS as targeted interventions are in place for some women and children with protected characteristics. | Edinburgh City reported that they PARTLY MET this QS as targeted interventions are in place for some women and children with protected characteristics. | 68% of LA areas nationally also partly met the criteria. 25% fully met the QS. The remaining 7% did not meet the QS. |
| 9. Consideration is given to how to meet the need of women and children experiencing VAWG and have complex needs e.g. substance misuse, mental health issues and trauma. | Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY MET this QS as there were targeted interventions and/or specific policies and/or service pathways for women and children with complex needs. | Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY MET this QS as there were targeted interventions and/or specific policies and/or service pathways for women and children with complex needs. | 57% indicated that they partly met the criteria. The remaining 43% fully met this QS. |
| 10. Specialist one-to-one and group-work support services are | Edinburgh City reported that they PARTLY | Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY | 50% nationally felt they partly met this criterion. 46% |

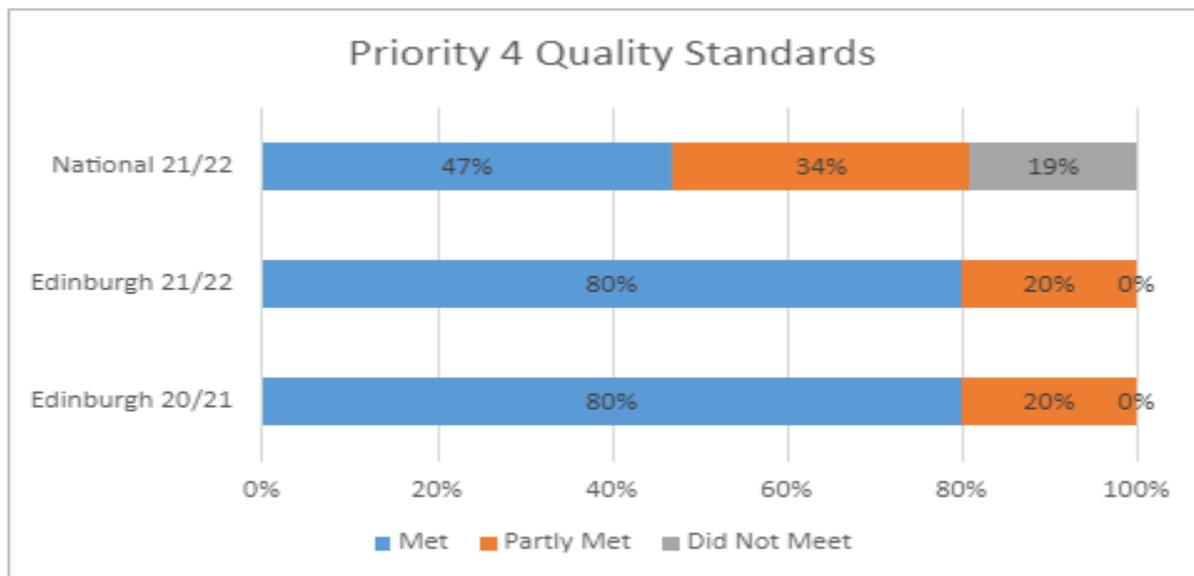
| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| <p>available for all children affected by VAWG, to help address their recovery need (e.g. Cedar). This support is multi-faceted and promotes a consistent message from schools as well as targeted support from in-house or external agencies.</p> | <p>MET this QS as support was available but provision was not adequate.</p> | <p>MET this QS as support was available for all children affected by VAWG.</p> | <p>indicated that they fully met the QS. 4% of the Partnerships reported that they did not meet the QS.</p> |
| <p>11. The VAW Partnership works to ensure that adequate levels of funding are available for specialist VAWG services, that contribute to the local outcomes and activities that have been identified by members of the Partnership.</p> | <p>Edinburgh City reported that they PARTLY MET this QS as the VAWP works to ensure that specialist VAWG services that contribute to the Partnership’s agreed outcome and activities are adequately resourced, but there are no examples of partners working together to lever in additional resources where gaps in funding are identified.</p> | <p>Edinburgh City reported that they PARTLY MET this QS as the VAWP works to ensure that specialist VAWG services that contribute to the Partnership’s agreed outcome and activities are adequately resourced, but there are no examples of partners working together to lever in additional resources where gaps in funding are identified.</p> | <p>46% reported that they fully met the QS. 39% of LA areas reported that they partly met the QS. 14% reported they did not meet this criterion.</p> |
| <p>12. All specialist VAWG services that receive funding at a local level: i) are underpinned by a gendered analysis of VAWG; ii) are shaped by and promote the views of women and children affected by VAWG; iii) demonstrate the need</p> | <p>Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY MET this QS as 8 of the defined criteria were met.</p> | <p>Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY MET this QS as 8 of the defined criteria were met.</p> | <p>82% of LA areas fully met this QS nationally, with the remaining 18% indicating that they partly met this criteria.</p> |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <p>for women-only spaces; iv) adopt a rights-based, person-centred, needs-led approach to addressing the impact of VAWG; v) demonstrate a commitment to children’s rights; vi) support women in realising their housing choices; vii) provide holistic, multi-faceted support in partnership with other appropriate agencies; viii) are LGBTI inclusive.</p> | | | |
| <p>13. Public Sector partners have robust policies in place to strengthen approaches to tackle VAWG.</p> | <p>Edinburgh City reported that they PARTLY MET this QS as Public Sector partners had robust policies in place to tackle some forms of VAWG but not others and/or they were not routinely implemented.</p> | <p>Edinburgh City reported that they PARTLY MET this QS as Public Sector partners had robust policies in place to tackle some forms of VAWG but not others and/or they were not routinely implemented.</p> | <p>A majority of 68% also reported that they partly met this QS. The remaining 32% of LA areas fully met this QS nationally.</p> |
| <p>14. The VAW Partnership and relevant partners have coordinated mitigating actions to respond to the challenges brought about by COVID-19, such as those outlined in the Coronavirus (COVID-19) Supplementary National Violence Against Women Guidance which local authorities and other community planning partners can consider to ensure women,</p> | <p>Edinburgh City reported that they PARTLY MET this QS as the VAWP has worked to coordinate a joined-up response to mitigate the challenges and risks that COVID-19 has created, but the effectiveness of this could be improved.</p> | <p>Edinburgh City reported that they PARTLY MET this QS as the VAWP has worked to coordinate a joined-up response to mitigate the challenges and risks that COVID-19 has created, but the effectiveness of this could be improved.</p> | <p>61% indicated that they fully met the criteria, with 39% of partnerships reporting that they partly met the QS.</p> |

| | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--|--|
| <p>children and young people are protected during the pandemic, and that tackling and preventing VAWG is embedded in recovery strategies.</p> | | | |
| <p>15. The local authority has a clear position statement in place that recognises commercial sexual exploitation (including prostitution, lap dancing, stripping, pornography and trafficking) as a form of violence against women and girls and notes its commitment to promoting the safety and wellbeing of women involved in selling or exchanging sex.</p> | <p>QS introduced in 2021/22.</p> | <p>Edinburgh City reported that they DID NOT MEET this QS as the local authority does not currently have a position statement that recognises commercial sexual exploitation as a form of VAWG.</p> <p>It was noted that a working group has been formed to carry out this work.</p> | <p>For this newly introduced QS, 36% of LA areas reported that they fully met this criteria. However, a further 36% also indicated that they did not meet this QS, and the remaining 29% partly met the criteria.</p> |

Equally Safe Priority 4

Men desist from all forms of VAWG and perpetrators of such violence receive a robust and effective response.

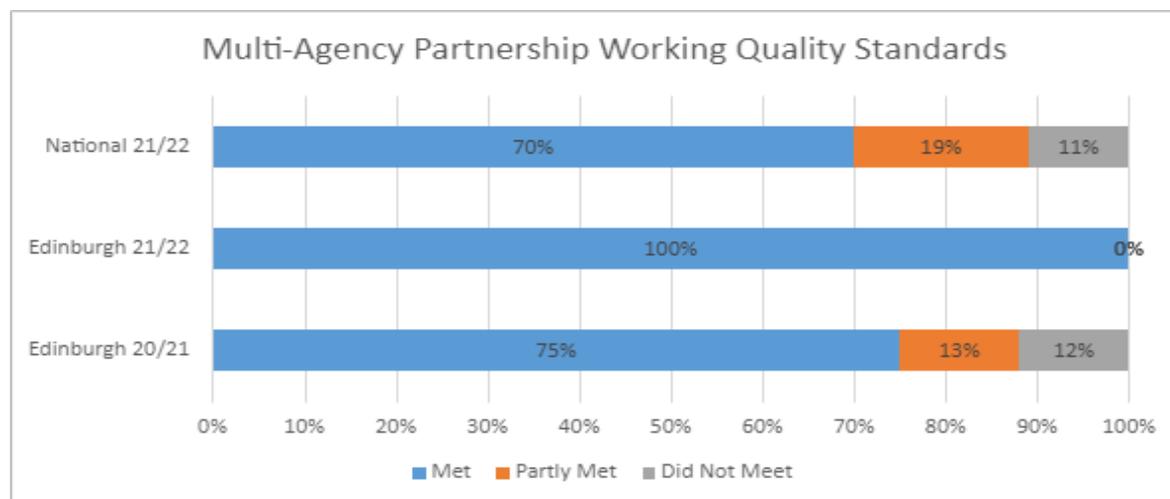


| Quality Standard | Edinburgh 2020/21 | Edinburgh 2021/22 | National Data 2021/22 |
|---|--|--|---|
| 1. Public Sector staff who come into contact with members of the public have received training in how to identify and respond to perpetrators of VAWG in an appropriate way. | Edinburgh City reported that they PARTLY MET this QS as training on how to identify and respond to perpetrators of VAWG is sometimes available and/or is available to some staff groups. | Edinburgh City reported that they PARTLY MET this QS as training on how to identify and respond to perpetrators of VAWG is sometimes available and/or is available to some staff groups. | The majority of local areas (64%) partly met this QS. 29% reported that they fully met the criteria, and 7% did not meet the QS. |
| 2. Multi-Agency Tasking and Coordination (MATAC) groups are in place at a local authority level, to identify high risk perpetrators of domestic abuse and ensure they are held to account for their behaviours. | Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY MET this QS as MATAC groups were in place. | Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY MET this QS as MATAC groups were in place. | 93% of local areas reported that they fully met this QS. 4% partly met the criteria, whilst a further 4% did not meet this QS. |
| 3. Measures are in place, such as | Edinburgh City reported that they | Edinburgh City reported that they | 57% of LA areas partly met the |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| <p>specialist domestic abuse courts, to ensure women and children who experience domestic abuse receive an appropriate response from the criminal justice system. This includes ensuring women and children are fully informed and supported throughout a court process, and have appropriate opportunities to input their views.</p> | <p>FULLY MET this QS as specialist domestic abuse courts or other measures to support women and children through the court process are in place and work effectively.</p> | <p>FULLY MET this QS as specialist domestic abuse courts or other measures to support women and children through the court process are in place and work effectively.</p> | <p>criteria for this QS. 25% fully met the QS, and 18% did not meet the criteria.</p> |
| <p>4. High-quality, evidence-based court-mandated programmes are in place at a local level that work with perpetrators of VAWG to hold them to account for, and support them to change, their behaviours.</p> | <p>Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY MET this QS as high-quality court-mandated programmes are in place.</p> | <p>Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY MET this QS as high-quality court-mandated programmes are in place.</p> | <p>71% of LA areas nationally fully met this QS. 11% partly met the QS and 18% did not meet the criteria.</p> |
| <p>5. High-quality, evidence-based non court-mandated programmes are in place at a local level that work with perpetrators of VAWG to hold them to account for, and support them to change, their behaviours</p> | <p>Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY MET this QS as high-quality non-court-mandated programmes are in place.</p> | <p>Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY MET this QS as high-quality non-court-mandated programmes are in place.</p> | <p>46% of LA areas nationally did not meet the QS. 36% partly met the criteria. Only 18% fully met the QS.</p> |

Multi-Agency Partnership Working

This section aims to assess whether the minimum standards and key activities that the Scottish Government and COSLA set out in the 2016 VAWP Guidance are being met at a local level.



| Quality Standard | Edinburgh 2020/21 | Edinburgh 2021/22 | National Data 2021/22 |
|--|---|---|--|
| 1. There is a VAWP in place that is responsible for working to prevent and eradicate all forms of VAWG within the LA area, including: i) physical, sexual and psychological violence and abuse; ii) sexual harassment, bullying and intimidation; iii) commercial sexual exploitation; iv) child sexual abuse; v) so called 'honour-based' violence. | Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY MET this QS as at least 3 of the defined criteria were met. | Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY MET this QS as at least 3 of the defined criteria were met. | 93% of LA areas reported they fully met this criterion, compared to only 4% who partly met it and a further 4% who did not meet the QS. |
| 2. The VAWP brings together representatives from the key Public Sector and Third Sector organisations working to prevent and eradicate VAWG with the local area. Representatives from these organisations should be sufficiently empowered to advance the Partnership's agreed | Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY MET this QS as there is regular attendance from all partners and all attendees have the appropriate level of authority to | Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY MET this QS as there is regular attendance from all partners and all attendees have the appropriate level of authority to | 68% of LA areas nationally fully met this QS. 32% indicated that they partly met this QS. |

| outcomes and activities within their own organisations/networks. | advance the activities. | advance the activities. | |
|--|--|---|--|
| 3. The VAWP has an agreed Terms of Reference, which outlines: i) the VAWP's vision; ii) the membership of the VAWP and each partner's role and responsibilities; iii) the meeting and chairing arrangements; iv) the governance arrangements for the VAWP including reporting lines into the CPP Board or relevant strategic partnership within the CPP. | Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY MET this QS as at least 3 of the criteria were met. | Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY MET this QS as at least 3 of the criteria were met. | 93% of LA areas nationally indicated that they fully met this QS. 4% indicated that they partly met the criteria, with 4% also reporting that they did not meet it. |
| 4. The VAWP has a strategic plan in place that outlines how the Partnership will implement Equally Safe at a local level. The strategy should: i) identify the outcomes the VAWP is working to; ii) identify the activities the VAWP will prioritise in order to achieve its agreed outcomes; iii) link directly to the CPP's Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP). | Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY MET this QS as all of the defined criteria were met. | Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY MET this QS as all of the defined criteria were met. | Nationally, 68% of LA areas also indicated that they fully met this QS. 25% indicated that they partly met the criteria and 7% did not meet at all. |
| 5. The VAWP has a framework in place for measuring its performance and progress towards achieving its agreed outcomes. As a minimum, this framework should include all the indicators listed in the Equally Safe Performance Framework. Clear | Edinburgh City reported that they DID NOT MEET this QS as the VAWP does not have a Performance Framework in place. Noted that this is included in the VAWP's new 3- | Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY MET this QS as a Performance Framework is in place which includes all the indicators listed in this document and has clear governance | 57% of LA areas indicated that they fully met this criterion. 36% partly met the criteria and 7% did not meet this QS. |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| governance and reporting arrangements should also be in place to ensure that the VAWP is held to account for achieving its outcomes by an appropriate thematic groups within the CPP. | year improvement plan – to be developed. | and reporting arrangements. | |
| 6. The VAWP has a designated person who is responsible for coordinating its core activities and contributing to the work of the National VAW Network. | Edinburgh City reported that they PARTLY MET this QS as there was a lead contact for the group, but various people coordinated activities and contributed to the National Network. Lead officer to begin in Autumn 2021. | Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY MET this QS as there is a designated person whose primary remit is to be responsible for coordinating the core activities of the VAWP and contributing to the work of the VAW Network. | 82% of LA areas also indicated that they fully met this QS. 11% reported that they partly met the criteria, whilst the remaining 7% did not meet it. |
| 7. The VAWP has undertaken a self-assessment of its partnership in the last 3 years using the VAWP Self-Assessment Checklist and developed an improvement plan in response to the strengths and areas for improvement identified by its members. | Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY MET this QS as a self-assessment has been undertaken in the last 3 years and an improvement plan has been progressed by the VAWP. | Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY MET this QS as a self-assessment has been undertaken in the last 3 years and an improvement plan has been progressed by the VAWP. | A 57% majority indicated that they did not meet this QS. 29% of LA areas indicated that they fully met this QS, and 14% partly met the criteria. |
| 8. The VAWP has clear strategic links with other relevant thematic partnerships/groups within the CPP who are working towards shared outcomes. These may include Public Protection Committees, Health and Social Care IJBs, Community Safety | Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY MET this QS as the VAWP has clear and active strategic links with all listed relevant thematic partnerships/ | Edinburgh City reported that they FULLY MET this QS as the VAWP has clear and active strategic links with all listed relevant thematic partnerships/ | 68% of LA areas indicated that they fully met this QS. 29% partly met the QS, whilst only 4% did not meet it. |

| | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Partnerships, Community Justice Partnerships, Alcohol and Drug Partnerships and Equality Groups. | groups within the CPP. | groups within the CPP. | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|

8. Performance Management Framework

The indicators of the PMF are used to identify the level and focus of investment that key Public Sector agencies make towards activities aimed at preventing and eradicating VAWG at a local level.

| EDINBURGH PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| Outcome | Indicator | Categories | Year | |
| | | | 20/21 | 21/22 |
| | Funding invested in preventing and eradicating VAWG at a local level. | Funding Source – Council: NHS: Police: Scottish Government: Independent: Other: TOTAL: | £651,350 - - £786,770 £345,588 £556,174 £2,339,882 | £1,462,360 £24,000 - £1,498,333 £694,956 £587,686 £4,267,335 |
| Power, decision making and material resources are distributed more equally between men and women. | Gender differences in working hours ³ . | Women working full-time: | 60% | 60% |
| | | Men working full-time: | 89% | 89% |
| | Gender pay gap ⁴ . | Women working part-time: | 50% | 50% |
| | | Men working part-time: | 11% | 11% |
| | Local Government gender balance. | Between all employees: | 17% | 16.5% |
| | | Between full-time employees: | 14% | 12.5% |
| Between part-time employees: | | 5.7% | 6.5% | |
| | Proportion of Elected Members who are women: | 36% | 36% | |
| Women and children affected by VAWG are identified early. | Number of women and children affected by VAWG, who are referred to specialist service for support. | Children (0-15) - | | |
| | | Domestic Abuse: | 291 | 3,256 |
| | | Rape and Sexual Abuse: | 13 | 92 |
| | | Commercial Sexual Exploitation: | - | - |
| | | FGM: | 15 | 14 |
| | | Forced Marriage: | 11 | 14 |
| | | Adult Survivors of Childhood Sexual Abuse: | - | 2 |
| TOTAL: | 330 | 3,378 | | |
| | | 111 | 99 | |

³ [Scottish Government/Office for National Statistics](#)

⁴ [Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, Office for National Statistics](#)

| | | | | |
|--|------------------------|--|--------------|--------------|
| | | Young Women (16-25) | 10 | 224 |
| | | - | | |
| | | Domestic Abuse: | - | 27 |
| | | Rape and Sexual Abuse: | - | 22 |
| | | Commercial Sexual Exploitation: | 72 | 33 |
| | | FGM: | - | 18 |
| | | Forced Marriage: | 193 | 423 |
| | | Adult Survivors of Childhood Sexual Abuse: | 2,447 | 2,311 |
| | | TOTAL: | 10 | 1,068 |
| | | | 21 | 19 |
| | | Women (26 and over) | 94 | 11 |
| | | - | 22 | 13 |
| | | Domestic Abuse: | | |
| | | Rape and Sexual Abuse: | - | 23 |
| | | Commercial Sexual Exploitation: | 2,594 | 3,445 |
| | | FGM: | | |
| | | Forced Marriage: | | |
| | | Adult Survivors of Childhood Sexual Abuse: | | |
| | | TOTAL: | | |
| | Age Not Recorded | Domestic Abuse: | 115 | 156 |
| | | Rape and Sexual Abuse: | 1 | 49 |
| | | Commercial Sexual Exploitation: | 13 | 3 |
| | | FGM: | 1 | - |
| | | Forced Marriage: | 1 | 3 |
| | | Adult Survivors of Childhood Sexual Abuse: | - | - |
| | | TOTAL: | 131 | 211 |
| | Total | Domestic Abuse: | 2,964 | 5,822 |
| | | Rape and Sexual Abuse: | 34 | 1,433 |
| | | Commercial Sexual Exploitation: | 34 | 49 |
| | | FGM: | 110 | 47 |
| | | Forced Marriage: | 106 | 63 |
| | | Adult Survivors of Childhood Sexual Abuse: | - | 43 |
| | | TOTAL: | 3,248 | 7,457 |
| | Number of perpetrators | Domestic Abuse: | 119 | 114 |
| | | Rape and Sexual Abuse: | - | - |

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| Perpetrators are sanctioned/ held to account. | of VAWG who are referred to perpetrator interventions. | Abuse: Commercial Sexual Exploitation: FGM: Forced Marriage: Adult Survivors of Childhood Sexual Abuse: TOTAL: | - - - - 119 | - - - - 114 |
| | % of referrals who successfully complete specialist perpetrator interventions. | Domestic Abuse: Rape and Sexual Abuse: Commercial Sexual Exploitation: FGM: Forced Marriage: Adult Survivors of Childhood Sexual Abuse: TOTAL: | Not recorded due to reporting period. | 2% - - - - 2% |
| Women and children's safety needs are met. | % of women and children who report feeling safer as a result of the specialist support they have received. | Children (0-15) – Domestic Abuse: Rape and Sexual Abuse: Commercial Sexual Exploitation: FGM: Forced Marriage: Adult Survivors of Childhood Sexual Abuse: TOTAL: Young Women (16-25) Domestic Abuse: Rape and Sexual Abuse: Commercial Sexual Exploitation: FGM: Forced Marriage: Adult Survivors of Childhood Sexual Abuse: TOTAL: Women (26 and over) Domestic Abuse: Rape and Sexual Abuse: Commercial Sexual | 82% 100% - 100% 100% - 86% 100% 100% 66% 100% 100% - 99% 88% 100% 80% 100% 100% - | 77% 6% - 100% 75% - 72% 76% 17% - 83% 88% - 31% 75% 13% - 100% 100% - |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | Exploitation: FGM: Forced Marriage: Adult Survivors of Childhood Sexual Abuse: TOTAL: | 89% | 50% |
| | Age Not Recorded | Domestic Abuse: Rape and Sexual Abuse: Commercial Sexual Exploitation: FGM: Forced Marriage: Adult Survivors of Childhood Sexual Abuse: TOTAL: | 100% 100% 53% 100% 100% - 85% | 28% 4% - - - 100% 16% |
| Women and children's wider wellbeing needs are met. | % of women and children who report having increased levels of wellbeing as a result of the specialist support they have received. | Children (0-15) – Domestic Abuse: Rape and Sexual Abuse: Commercial Sexual Exploitation: FGM: Forced Marriage: Adult Survivors of Childhood Sexual Abuse: TOTAL: Young Women (16-25) Domestic Abuse: Rape and Sexual Abuse: Commercial Sexual Exploitation: FGM: Forced Marriage: Adult Survivors of Childhood Sexual Abuse: TOTAL: Women (26 and over) Domestic Abuse: Rape and Sexual Abuse: Commercial Sexual Exploitation: | 10% - - 50% - - - 11% 16% 66% - - - - - 15% 27% 30% 27% 84% 22% - 32% | 87% 6% - 100% 100% - - 82% 77% 18% - 100% 100% - 32% 74% 16% - 100% 100% - 51% |

| | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|---|
| | | FGM: Forced Marriage: Adult Survivors of Childhood Sexual Abuse: TOTAL: | | |
| | Age Not Recorded | Domestic Abuse: Rape and Sexual Abuse: Commercial Sexual Exploitation: FGM: Forced Marriage: Adult Survivors of Childhood Sexual Abuse: TOTAL: | 100% 100% 50% 100% 100% - 85% | 26% 4% 100% - - 100% 24% |
| VAWG is reduced/ eradicated. | Number of instance of gender based violence ⁵ . | Number of domestic abuse incidents recorded by police: % of domestic abuse incidents which included a crime or offence: Domestic abuse incidence rate per 10,000 of LA area population: | 5,912 39% 112 | 5,912 39% 112 |
| Additional Information Notes | | | | |
| 1 | Updated 2021 statistics for gender differences in working hours and the number of instance of gender based violence are due to be published in November 2022. Therefore, the statistics for these sections currently reflect last year's data. | | | |
| 2 | Additional data has been provided by the Caledonian Programme for sections relating to referrals to VAWG services, referrals to perpetrator services as well as safety and wellbeing. | | | |

Other National datasets:

- [Domestic abuse and stalking charges in Scotland 2021-22](#)

⁵ [Police Scotland](#)