



Domestic Abuse Commissioner submission to the HM Treasury Spending Review: Phase 2 February 2025

Role of the Domestic Abuse Commissioner

The Domestic Abuse Act (2021) establishes in law the Office of the Domestic Abuse Commissioner for the purpose of providing public leadership on domestic abuse issues and to play a key role in overseeing and monitoring the provision of domestic abuse services in England and Wales. The role of the Commissioner is to encourage good practice in preventing domestic abuse and improve the protection and provision of support to people affected by domestic abuse, by holding agencies and Government to account.

The Commissioner strongly welcomes the Government's commitment to halving Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG), including domestic abuse, over the next decade and the inclusion of this commitment within the Safer Streets mission. This submission sets out recommendations to achieve this. The strong cross-government working, required by the missions led approach, will be essential in transforming our response to domestic abuse to focus on upstream prevention and early intervention.

Impact and cost of domestic abuse

Domestic abuse does not exist in a single form. It is unique to each person's situation and history. Different forms of domestic abuse, including controlling and coercive behaviours, coexist in most contexts and it is important to understand how power and control manifest in these situations. 'Race'/ethnicity, age, gender, religion, sexuality, socio economic status, immigration status, disability status and other ways in which victims/survivors identify plays a crucial role in their experience of abuse, its impact and their ability to access pathways of support and recovery. Specialist pathways of support as well as any attempt to understand victim/survivor needs should be responsive to the multiple contexts of oppression and vulnerabilities that they experience.

The impact and costs of domestic abuse to individuals and to society is vast – affecting an estimated 2.3 million adults and costs society £85 billion in a single year. One in five children also experience domestic abuse, and the Domestic Abuse Act (DAA) 2021 took the landmark step of recognising these children as victims in their own right. In its 2019 report, the economic and social costs of domestic abuse, the Home Office estimated that

domestic abuse costs society approximately £66 billion in a single year, equating to around £85 billion in July 2024 prices.¹ Work is underway at the Home Office to update these figures, including reflecting the costs associated with child victims which are not included in the original figures. It is fair to assume these additional costs will be significant. Recognising the challenges of a tight fiscal environment, it is imperative to remember **that investment in reducing domestic abuse represents an investment to save.**

The cost of not doing so is too high.

Funding for preventing and tackling domestic abuse

The independent specialist domestic abuse sector is the backbone of support for victims and survivors across England and Wales. Its expertise, experience and dedication is unrivalled and has driven forward so much of the life-saving change we have seen over recent decades. Its services provide vital support to victims and survivors of domestic abuse, including counselling, refuge, safety planning and advocacy. Organisations made herculean efforts in the most challenging of circumstances to provide a lifeline for survivors when their services were needed more than ever during the pandemic.² This includes national domestic abuse helplines, which experienced soaring demand in this period.³ High demand, inflation and rising employer national insurance contributions continue to present significant financial difficulties for the sector. Services such as social care and policing rely on these specialist services to function effectively and prevent serious further harm, as part of a coordinated multi-agency response to domestic abuse. When specialist domestic abuse services and statutory services work together in effective partnership, victims and survivors feel better supported and better understood.⁶

Despite this, the Commissioner's 2022 mapping of specialist domestic abuse services, A Patchwork of Provision,⁴ identified a postcode lottery of support for victims and services, with services struggling to meet need. This was particularly acute for those services led 'by and for' minoritised communities. Today, the sector remains under-funded and undervalued, with funding piecemeal and services struggling to retain expert staff⁵. The Local Authorities financial crisis⁶ now further threatens the specialist domestic abuse sector. The rise of Section 114 notices, whereupon Local Authorities strip funding of anything without a statutory duty, risks massive cuts to community-based services, which are essential to support victims and survivors and prevent escalation of harm. The multi-year spending review is the opportunity to provide longer-term funding to services and continuity of support for victims and survivors of domestic abuse.

While provision of safe accommodation is rightly a statutory duty, to solely fund this represents a false economy and fails to cover the vast majority of victims and survivors who access support in the community. Community-based support for victims and survivors, alongside perpetrator interventions, prevent future harm and the significant costs incurred by that harm. Investment in long-term, sustainable funding, which doesn't leave services and survivors at the mercy of crisis after crisis, represents real value for money and a saving on future costs.

¹ [The economic and social costs of domestic abuse - GOV.UK](#)

² [Domestic abuse and Covid-19: A year into the pandemic \(parliament.uk\)](#)

³ [A year of lockdown: Refuge releases new figures showing dramatic increase in activity](#) ⁶ [In Search of Excellence — Standing Together](#)

⁴ ['A Patchwork of Provision' - Domestic Abuse Commissioner](#)

⁵ [Recruitment-Retention-in-the-VAWG-Sector-Recommendations-Final-2024-1.pdf \(womensaid.org.uk\)](#)

⁶ [Letter to Communities Secretary on local authority financial crisis - Domestic Abuse Commissioner](#) ¹⁰ ['A Patchwork of Provision' - Domestic Abuse Commissioner](#)

To date the Home Office has acted as the lead department for implementing strategies to tackle VAWG and domestic abuse. Whilst the Home Office has a significant role to play in coordinating the policing response, it is not well placed to act as a wider convening power in relation to prevention and early intervention, where work has the potential to take place within the spheres of health, education and local government etc. The recent report from the National Audit Office (NAO) has highlighted the limits of this approach and the lack of cross-government working in implementing the last VAWG strategy, published in 2021.⁷ The report noted that the Home Office had not centrally coordinated funding for VAWG across government and, in contrast with the 2021 illegal drugs strategy, the relevant departments did not prepare a joint spending review bid during the period of implementing the VAWG Strategy. Their analysis found other government departments spent at least £979 million between 2021-22 and 2023-24 on tackling VAWG. The Home Office has historically underspent its own budget allocated to the VAWG Strategy, by an average of 15% between 2021-22 and 2023-24. The approach will undoubtedly have contributed to the lack of progress in this area, as noted by the NAO.

Summary of DAC recommendations

The Government's multi-year Spending Review marks the critical opportunity to provide the longer-term investment needed in vital preventative domestic abuse services and the transformation of the criminal justice system. The implementation of these measures will help ensure that the government is able to meet its ambitious pledge to halve VAWG and fulfil the wider Safer Streets mission.

We must be clear on the fundamental requirements of multi-agency working and a coordinated community response to domestic abuse. This must then be rigorously monitored to move away from crisis response towards early intervention – the only way to truly prevent harm. The Commissioner therefore recommends that the Government's forthcoming VAWG Strategy (due for publication in the summer) have a truly cross government approach focused on upstream prevention and early intervention, and that it is underpinned by a cross departmental funding strategy, with robust accountability measures for every Department, driven by the centre, and a collaborative and cooperative approach to tackling this most cross-cutting of crimes.

To achieve this, it will be critical that all government ministers play an active leadership role in the Interministerial Board and that there is rotational chair from each department. The Commissioner also strongly recommends that a Cabinet Minister attend all the sessions. Strong involvement from the Cabinet Office will be essential in implementing this work and ensuring that all government departments, including the Department for Health and Social Care, the Department for Education, the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government and the Department for Work and Pensions play their role in the upstream prevention of, and early intervention on, domestic abuse. The board would have overall accountability with regards to spending on VAWG, including a cross government funding stream for upstream prevention and early intervention which could be accessed by a range of government departments, who would be encouraged to make joint bids where possible. The Government has rightly recognised the importance of cross government working in the implementation of its key missions. The same governance must be implemented in respect of halving VAWG, which is critical to meet the Safer Streets mission.

The recommendations in the Commissioner's submission are summarised under the following themes:

⁷ [013939 - PRESS ONLY - Tackling VAWG Report HC 547.pdf](#)

- **Cross government investment in the prevention of domestic abuse and community-based early intervention services.** Solutions focus on the wider coordinated community response to domestic abuse from a range of public agencies which are crucial to upstream prevention and identifying the early signs of domestic abuse. These interventions also support children who are subject to domestic abuse.
- **Dedicated investment in services for the most marginalised survivors to guarantee specialist provision.** A ring-fenced ‘by and for’ funding pot would ensure there is provision of specialist services for everyone who wants it, enhancing provision and ensuring the needs of all victims and survivors are met.
- **Transformation of the justice response to tackling violence against women and girls.** Solutions focus on improving data, accountability and multi-agency working to radically improve justice outcomes for victims and survivors of domestic abuse, manage the risk posed by abusers, and bring offenders to justice.
- **Sustainable funding of housing solutions for victims and survivors of domestic abuse.** Investment required to meet Part 4 of the Domestic Abuse Act (2021), to provide safe accommodation to victims and survivors fleeing domestic abuse.

The DAC stands ready to support the Government to meet its’ commitment to tackle VAWG and meet the wider missions

This submission covers both cross-Government spend alongside costings on the investment needed for the DAC Office to fulfil the requirements as set out in the Domestic Abuse Act 2022.

Topline figures –

Key areas of spend	National Funding Proposals	Per annum	Requires multi-year spending
Cross government investment in the prevention of domestic abuse and early intervention services (including interventions for children)	Relationships, Health and Sex Network high quality training for RSE education in relation to domestic abuse	£452,500	Yes
	Education Domestic Abuse Advisors	£10.7million	Yes
	Dedicated Safeguarding Lead pilot	£5 million	2-3 year pilot. Further investment would be calculated following evaluation

	Development of principles of evaluation of interventions that support children affected by domestic abuse	£300,000	No, this is a one off cost. The results would inform future government spending on investment on domestic abuse
	Universal training for social workers on domestic abuse and controlling and coercive behaviour	£100,000	No, this will only cover the initial development of the training. The government would need to calculate further costs for updating training and evaluation.
Community-based services	Community-based domestic abuse support services	£303.8m of which £88.25m ⁸ to be ringfenced for 'by and for' services	Yes
	A whole health approach to preventing and tackling domestic abuse	£2.66 million	Yes (2-5 years funding)
	The Flexible Fund	£2million	Yes
	Specialist support to help children bereaved	£100,000	Yes
Dedicated investment in services for the most marginalised survivors to guarantee specialist provision.	Ring-fenced funding for specialist 'by and for' support for black and minoritised, deaf and disabled, and LGBT+ survivors	£158.3m (included within above calculations for community-based services and safe accommodation)	Yes
	Dedicated funding for survivors with no	£63.5 million	Yes

⁸ This is based on Women's Aid Federation on England's assessment that £516m is needed by the specialist domestic abuse sector in England, of which £178m should be ringfenced for specialist 'by and for' services (including accommodation based services). This is calculated using their estimate that [£427m is needed](#) to support specialist domestic abuse services, and then incorporating the additional funds recommended by the Domestic Abuse Commissioner's Office for the 'by and for' sector. The Barnett formula was then applied to estimate a figure for England & Wales.

	recourse to public funds (NRPF) status		
Transformation of the justice response to tackling violence against women and girls.	Investing in justice data and technology to improve accountability	£50.5 million	Initial one of cost
	Specialist Domestic Abuse Courts	£7.8 million	Yes
	Behaviour change and intervention programmes for those who perpetrate domestic abuse	£32.8 million	Yes
	Increased investment into DAPO pilots	£10 million	For at least the next two years.
	Full review of multi-agency working through a whole-systems lens	£4.35 million	One off cost
	Expansion of Victim Contact Scheme to all victims and survivors of domestic abuse	£18 million	Yes
	Continuation of the Pathfinder Family Court rollout	£20 million	Yes
	Non-means tested legal aid for survivors of domestic abuse and private law family proceedings (median estimation)	£114 million	Yes

	Continuation of the Institute for Addressing Strangulation	£452,500	Yes
	Research project into domestic homicides carried out during episodes of psychosis	£70,000	One off cost
Accommodation-based services for victims and survivors of domestic abuse	Safe accommodation funding to meet Part 4 of the Domestic Abuse Act	£240.5m of which £70.1m should be ringfenced for 'by and for' services (as outlined above)	Yes
Total		£865.8 million	

DAC Office Funding Proposals	Cost per annum
Deliver DA Commissioner's current work programme	£1.7m
National roll-out of the Domestic Abuse Related Deaths Oversight Mechanism	£540,000
Victim Voice Engagement	£240,000

Family Court Reporting and Reviewing Mechanism	£200,000
Enhanced research & policy development	£780,000
Children & Young People's Festival of Practice	£350,000
Total cost of DA Commissioner's proposals to enhance delivery	£3.81 million

Upstream Prevention and Early Intervention

Work to prevent domestic abuse upstream and intervene early is vital in helping to reduce rates of victimisation and move away from a crisis response. To do this successfully public services must work together in a coordinated community response to domestic abuse. Key public services, including health, housing and education should work together with the support of specialist domestic abuse services to identify harmful behaviours and early signs of abuse. The coordination of key government departments to commission services in a range of spheres is essential to achieving multiagency working at the local level.

Upstream prevention specialist community-based services, which can intervene early, are vital in the support of children as victims of domestic abuse. Despite the Domestic Abuse Act's (2021) landmark step forward of recognising children as victims of domestic abuse in their own right, to date, little has been done to support or guide agencies locally to address a chronic lack of awareness or clarity as to what this means in practice. Children's legal status as victims has brought little tangible change in terms of the delivery of services. Moving forward, cross-government funding of upstream prevention and early intervention community-based funding must include a dedicated funding pot for children.

The Commissioner has undertaken an ambitious research, policy and practice report that maps provision of services, understands best practice, offer policy solutions, and reflect the voices of children themselves. Front-line workers have been extensively engaged to ensure recommendations are practicable and based in the reality of operational work. It has been well established in research that experiencing domestic abuse can have many developmental, behavioural and emotional impacts on children. Meltzer et al found that children who had experienced domestic abuse had almost three times the likelihood of having conduct disorders, such as repeated anti-social behaviour, compared to peers.⁹ Childhood exposure is serious, consequential and not only comes at a cost to the wellbeing and outcomes of children, but at a huge cost to society. Work to date highlights the alarming prevalence of domestic abuse cases in the social care system. Children's Social Care assessments record domestic abuse in around 50% of cases, which is the most common adverse background factor listed for children deemed in need of support. This figure is widely believed to be underestimated. Despite this, social workers reported, during roundtables held by the Commissioner's Office, only receiving a day of training on domestic abuse, and difficulty spotting the signs of controlling and coercive behaviour. Similarly, teachers and Designated Safeguarding Leads also reported a lack of training and confidence in effectively handling disclosures and conversations around domestic abuse. This is compounded by a lack of specialist support services for children, with the Commissioner's previous mapping finding that just 29% of victims who wanted support for their child were able to access it¹⁰. As a result of this fractured system, children are falling through the cracks and not receiving the statutory and non-statutory support which they deserve. The final report, due for publication in April 2025, will set out a roadmap for improving the response to children subject to domestic abuse, with, where possible costed policy recommendations. For the purpose of this submission, we have provided some early indicative figures of the costings of some discreet measures which we believe the government could act on immediately. It should be noted that there is a wider recommendation to ensure that every frontline professional who may work with babies, children and young people, receives specialist domestic abuse training. This has not been costed for the purpose of this submission, but one which will be critical to implement a wider coordinated community response to domestic abuse for both adult and child victims and survivors of domestic abuse. Over the coming months, the Commissioner will continue to work with the HM Treasury and central government departments on the full investment needed in this area.

⁹ Meltzer, H., Doos, L., Vostanis, P., Ford, T. and Goodman, R. (2009) 'The mental health of children who witness domestic violence', *Child & Family Social Work*, vol. 14(4), pp. 491–501.

¹⁰ ['A Patchwork of Provision' - Domestic Abuse Commissioner](#)

Whilst funding proposals for specific interventions to transform the justice system are outlined in other areas of this submission, it should be noted that specialist community-based domestic abuse services play a critical role in supporting victims and survivors of domestic abuse through the criminal justice system and funding for the role should be accounted for in any dedicated funding pot for community-based services.

Intervention	Projected Costs	Impact/Comments	Key Evidence
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Child specific community-based interventions

<p>Establish a Relationships, Health and Sex Network and invest in high quality training for RSE education in relation to domestic abuse.</p>	<p>£452,500 per annum</p>	<p>Given the daily proximity to children and young people, schools are an opportune site for learning about healthy relationships and domestic abuse, but teachers suffer from low levels of confidence and skills on abuse-based topics.¹¹ A survey of secondary school teachers in 2022 indicated a lack of confidence within the profession in their ability to teach the RSE curriculum. Over 46% were not confident to deliver sex and relationships education.¹² Underpinning this lack of confidence is insufficient training for teachers and education staff in delivering this type of content. This is, in part also due to the diversity and lack of quality standards for organisations working with schools in delivery of RSE.</p> <p>This funding would ensure that where external, specialist experts are not available to deliver quality RSE, that teachers are funded to access high quality RSE training, as one part of the overarching effort to professionalise RSE teaching.</p>	<p>Stanley, N., Devaney, J., Kurdi, Z., Ozdemir, U., Barter, C., Monks, C., Edwards, R.T., Batool, F., Charles, J., Farrelly, N. and Hayes, D., 2023. What makes for effectiveness when starting early—Learning from an integrated school-based violence and abuse prevention programme for children under 12. <i>Child Abuse & Neglect</i>, 139, p.106109.</p> <p>¹ NSPCC (2022). <i>Half of secondary school teachers don't feel confident delivering sex and relationships education</i>. [online] NSPCC. Available at: https://www.nspcc.org.uk/about-us/news-opinion/2022/teachers-sex-relationships-education/.</p>
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¹¹ Stanley, N., Devaney, J., Kurdi, Z., Ozdemir, U., Barter, C., Monks, C., Edwards, R.T., Batool, F., Charles, J., Farrelly, N. and Hayes, D., 2023. What makes for effectiveness when starting early—Learning from an integrated school-based violence and abuse prevention programme for children under 12. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 139, p.106109.

¹² NSPCC (2022). *Half of secondary school teachers don't feel confident delivering sex and relationships education*. [online] NSPCC. Available at: <https://www.nspcc.org.uk/about-us/news-opinion/2022/teachers-sex-relationships-education/>.

		This network will develop practice, pool best practice resources and drive the formulation of better standards helping meet the Government's manifesto commitments to reset the system and 'ensure schools address misogyny and teach young people about healthy relationships and consent.'	
Cost-benefit	<i>If this measure prevented five incidences of violence in a year, it would have paid for itself.</i>		
The roll out of Education Domestic Abuse Advisor roles	£10.7 million ¹³	To ensure that education settings play a greater role at both a strategic and operational level, the Government must fund the introduction of Education Domestic Abuse Advisor roles, as part of the Local Safeguarding Children Partnership, who can provide training and guidance to schools and share best practice across local areas. This role would entail taking a strategic role in the coordination of the local Education sector's ability to respond effectively to child victims of domestic abuse as well as collating and analysing key data from safeguarding and inclusion referrals, to feed into joint strategic needs assessments.	Forthcoming
Cost-benefit	<i>The provision of the Education Domestic Abuse Advisory roles, across LSCPs will have paid for itself if it is able to prevent just 117 incidents of violence.</i>		

¹³ This figure is based appointing one Education Advisor for each local authorities which has a Local Safeguarding Children Partnership (LSCP) at an annual cost of £70,000 (this includes on-costs).

<p>Pilot of a ‘Dedicated Safeguarding Lead’, focused on safeguarding and family liaison and support work within schools</p>	<p>Approximately £5m for a 2-3 year pilot, across 100 schools in 3 local authority areas.</p>	<p>A pilot would help the government to provide capacity to fulfil safeguarding needs of children subject domestic abuse. Tell Nicole – Children told us that information on domestic abuse or healthy relationships needed to come from workers with specialist knowledge in these topics, not their regular teachers. The leads would also receive multi-agency referrals for children in need of support and notifications from Operation Encompass, the police and education early information sharing partnership.</p>	<p>The Commissioner is due to publish a wider report on the solutions needed to prevent and tackle domestic abuse experienced by Children in April 2025. Ahead of publication, HM Treasury and relevant government will be provided with a full brief on these recommendations.</p>
<p>Cost-benefit</p>	<p><i>The impact of domestic abuse on children is significant and long-lasting, affecting every aspect of their lives. It is the most common reason why children are referred to children’s social care, and a factor in over half of Serious Case Reviews, therefore placing a significant pressure on public services.¹⁴</i></p>		
<p>Development of principles of evaluation of interventions that support children affected by domestic abuse</p>	<p>£300,000 to develop and then trial different evaluation methods.</p>	<p>Given the importance of supporting children, and the need for significant public investment in this, it will be important that interventions are evidence based and represent value for money. Investment be used to fund the scoping, development and availability of gender-specific and masculinity aware interventions for male child victims of domestic abuse.</p> <p>Recognising that Randomised Control Trial is not always appropriate, external experts and the specialist domestic abuse and children’s sectors should be commissioned to co-produce best practice principles on evaluation of interventions with children.</p>	<p>An Integrated Approach to Evidence for those working to improve outcomes for Children & Young People, Dartington Service Design Lab</p>

¹⁴ Children in Need Official Statistics, Reporting year 2023. Available at: <https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/findstatistics/characteristics-of-children-in-nee>

Cost-benefit	<i>Given the potential for considerable economic and societal benefits to supporting children affected by domestic abuse, it will be critical to ensure that interventions are effective. Not all methods of evaluation will be effective, or deliver value for money. Initial development funding is needed to trial different evaluation methods, co-produced with researchers as well as service users, in order to support wider roll-out of national funding for support for children. This will support long-term economic and societal benefits.</i>		
Develop robust and universal training for social workers on domestic abuse and controlling and coercive behaviour	£100,000 (to cover the development of the training. The government would then need to calculate the ongoing costs for updating training and evaluation).	<p>The social care education curriculum has limited content on DA and Continuous Professional Development (CPD) training is also far from adequate for the scale of incidence and skills required. Where specialist training is available, feedback from DAC Office roundtables with social workers highlighted that they found it hugely supportive of their caseloads.</p> <p>This training should complement the DfE’s upcoming Early Careers Framework, and be embedded into Social Work England’s standards for how the Early Careers Framework is delivered in Universities to new Social Workers. This training should also be used for Continuous Professional Development refresher training.</p>	<p>Briefing-Paper-Childrens-ServicesDomestic-Homicide-Oversight-Mechanism-2023.pdf (domesticabusecommissioner.uk)</p> <p>Domestic Abuse Commissioner responds to consultation on children’s social care - Domestic Abuse Commissioner</p>
Cost-benefit	<p><i>As set out above, the impact of domestic abuse on children is considerable, and Home Office analysis should shortly enable a more robust cost-benefit analysis to be done about support for children.</i></p> <p><i>Social workers in particular play a critical role, and specifically play a role in decisions over whether a child is taken into care. Where social workers place accountability and responsibility for abuse on perpetrators, and support non-abusive parents, working closely with specialist domestic abuse organisations, they can support a child to remain safely with their non-abusive parent. The average annual cost of a child in residential care is £310,000, with a high number of these children in care due to domestic abuse.</i></p> <p><i>Training for social workers should go some way in supporting families such that children do not need to be taken into care, representing significant savings to the public purse.</i></p>		

Community-based services

<p>Community-based domestic abuse support services</p>	<p>£303.8m per annum, of which £88.3m¹⁵ to be ringfenced for 'by and for' services.</p> <p>The Commissioner recommends that further work is undertaken by central government departments to calculate the what additional funding needed for services dedicated to the support of child victims of domestic abuse. The Commissioner will work with Departments and HM Treasury ahead of April 2025 to explore costing in further detail.</p>	<p>Services such as counselling, therapeutic support, and advocacy are vital for survivors to help them find safety and cope and recover from abuse. These services can also be essential in preventing domestic abuse and can enable a survivor to remain in their home, avoiding potential disruption to their children's schooling or their work. Women's Aid Federation England's research shows that with the adequate provision of specialist support services, the domestic abuse sector could save the public purse as much as £23 billion a year. Every pound invested in domestic abuse support services will see a saving to the Exchequer of at least £9.¹⁶</p>	<p>Nowhere-to-Turn-2024-Report-PDF.pdf (womensaid.org.uk)</p> <p>Local-Lifelines-final.pdf (refuge.org.uk)</p> <p>'A Patchwork of Provision' - Domestic Abuse Commissioner</p> <p>Investing to save: The economic case for funding specialist domestic abuse support (womensaid.org.uk)</p> <p>Funding safer futures - Women's Aid (womensaid.org.uk)</p> <p>The Economic and Social Costs of Domestic Abuse (Home Office, 2019)</p>
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¹⁵ This is based on Women's Aid Federation on England's assessment that £516m is needed by the specialist domestic abuse sector in England, of which £178m should be ringfenced for specialist 'by and for' services. This is calculated using their estimate that [£427m is needed](#) to support specialist domestic abuse services, and then incorporating the additional funds recommended by the Domestic Abuse Commissioner's Office for the 'by and for' sector. The Barnett formula was then applied to estimate a figure for England & Wales.

¹⁶ Women's Aid (2023), [Investing to save The economic case for funding specialist domestic abuse support](#). (Number of women accessing refuge [Women's Aid, 2023]) + (Number of women accessing CBS [Women's Aid, 2023]) * (cost saving in example [ResPublica, 2023]) = total potential gain (10,502 + 131,094 = 141,596) * £159,407 = £22,571,393,572.

Cost-benefit	<p><i>The provision of community-based services will have paid for itself if it is able to prevent just 3,328¹⁷ incidents of violence with injury per year.¹⁸ It is expected that comprehensive provision of support services in the community would reduce violence significantly more than this, through providing protection and support to victims and survivors and intervening earlier before harm escalates.</i></p> <p><i>For domestic abuse overall (not just violence with injury), full provision of community-based services would pay for itself if it prevents 7,196 people from experiencing domestic abuse, or 0.3% of the estimated 2.3m victims annually.¹⁹</i></p>
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	<p>Illustratively, if comprehensive provision of support is able to reduce victimisation by just 2% (42,000 victims), society would see net economic benefits of £1,469,439,140¹⁹ Considering just the costs incurred by public services and in lost economic output (lost output, health services, police costs, criminal legal, civil legal and other) net economic benefit would be £202,089,140.^{20,21} Given the Government's stated aim to reduce Violence Against Women and Girls by half in a decade, a very conservative reduction of 2% already demonstrates considerable net economic and societal benefits, as well as potential financial savings to the public purse.</p> <p>Equally, comprehensive provision of community-based domestic abuse support services and earlier intervention is likely to reduce the need for refuge provision, currently estimated at £31,059 per place per year.²²</p>
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Expanded roll-out of a whole health approach to preventing and tackling domestic abuse	<p>£2.6m per annum, over 3-5 years</p> <p>Breakdown: Crossing Pathways project interventions - £2m Producing an evidence-based</p>	<p>The critical role of the health system in responding to domestic abuse has long been recognised, including through the existing 10-year plan for the Women's Health Strategy. Victims and survivors are more likely to disclose abuse to health professionals than any other profession, and health services serve a vital role in prevention, early identification, and the provision of support for victims. A holistic, 'whole health response' to</p>	<p>Crossing Pathways — Standing Together</p> <p>Health - Pathfinder — Standing Together</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/womens-health-strategy-for-englandW</p>
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¹⁷ Based on 2019 Home Office analysis on the economic and social costs of domestic abuse, one incident of violence with injury cost £73,560, adjusted with inflation to £91,306.

¹⁸ Based on [Home Office analysis](#) estimating a unit cost of £42,221 per individual

¹⁹ Based on a unit cost of £42,221 per individual, and reduce on of 2% from 2.3m victims (42,000 victims x £42,221) which comes to £1,773,282,000. Minus the cost of comprehensive community-based support (303.8m pa), this comes to £1,469,439,140 net benefit.

²⁰ ONS Crime Survey of England and Wales estimates 2.3m people experience domestic abuse each year. If this was reduced by 2%, 42,000 fewer individuals would experience domestic abuse. The Home Office published research in 2019 showing that domestic abuse cost £34,015 per individual, which has been adjusted for inflation to £42,221 in July 2024 prices. Therefore, a 2% reduce on in domestic abuse would be 42,000 x £42,221, which comes to £1,773,282,000. Removing the £303.8m estimated to be needed for community-based services, this would represent a net societal and economic benefit of £1,469,439,140. If only incorporating the direct costs to the public purse, (in lost economic output, health costs, victim services, police costs, criminal legal costs, civil legal costs and 'other') the unit cost of domestic abuse is £12,046. A 2% reduce on in domestic abuse would represent £505,932,000 in economic costs to the public purse alone, and so incorporating costs of community-based services, a net economic benefit of £202,089,140.

²¹ DAHA, [Refuge Service Toolkit](#).

	<p>accreditation scheme to benchmark the whole health approach - £600,000</p> <p>Development of policy, practice, research and evaluation - £90,000</p>	<p>domestic abuse is desperately needed, as demonstrated by the Pathfinder programme, led by Standing Together Against Domestic Abuse. The Crossing Pathways project, which includes including victim support and professional training, builds upon the Pathfinder Toolkit; full evaluation is due early 2025, with emerging insights highlighting the crucial need to invest in a 'whole health' approach and sustainably fund health and domestic abuse interventions.</p>	<p>Briefing-Paper-Health-ServicesDomestic-Homicide-OversightMechanism-2023.pdf (domesticabusecommissioner.uk)</p>
Cost-benefit	<p><i>Evaluation of the Pathfinder project, on which Crossing Pathways is built, found that health interventions were able to reach a wider range of victims and survivors and provide support, as well as identifying abuse at an earlier stage. Pathfinder's evaluation showed that 91% of clients felt safer, 95% had improved wellbeing and 85% reported a higher quality of life. In terms of the abuse, 75% reported that the physical abuse had stopped, 50% that the physical abuse had stopped, and 38% that the jealous and controlling behaviour had stopped. Therefore, there is good evidence that project interventions through health represent a significant opportunity for early intervention and prevention of domestic abuse. If this intervention were to prevent 63 individuals from abuse, it would be cost-neutral.</i></p>		
Specialist support to help children bereaved by domestic homicide to include long term input, support for care givers and access to peer support.	<p>£100,000²² per annum</p>	<p>Children bereaved by domestic homicide deserve and need specialist support to enable them to cope and recover from unimaginable trauma at a critical time in their development. Research with children bereaved by domestic homicide highlighted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) lifelong experiences of stigma and silencing, b) the absence of child-centred approaches, c) a deep impact on home life, with support for caregivers being rare, d) only partially realised potential for trauma-informed care within the school context, and e) a lack of coordinated and evidence-based (mental health) support for children and young people bereaved due to domestic homicide. 	<p>Professional Support for Children Bereaved by Domestic Homicide in the Briefing-Paper-Childrens-ServicesDomestic-Homicide-Oversight-Mechanism-2023.pdf (domesticabusecommissioner.uk)</p> <p>Domestic Abuse Commissioner responds to consultation on children's social care - Domestic Abuse Commissioner</p>

²² Based on supporting approximately 100-150 children per year, for at least 15 one-to-one sessions with a specialist support service. [Analysis of Domestic Homicide Reviews](#) considered by the Home Office from October 2019 to September 2020 found that there were 89 children living in the home in 124 homicides, but acknowledged that this did not include children who were not living in the home at the time, but would still be affected.

Cost-benefit	<p><i>It is well evidenced that Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) affect children in a myriad of ways and have consequent economic and societal costs. Children bereaved by domestic homicide can be some of the most vulnerable and traumatised children, responding to the death of one parent and often the imprisonment of the other. These children are also likely to have been victims for many years as homicide can be the culmination of years of abuse.</i></p> <p><i>Specialist and adequate support for these children bereaved by domestic homicide must be funded in order to support children to cope and to recover from their trauma, and reduce the longer-term consequences.</i></p>		
Continuation of the Flexible Fund	£2m per annum	The Commissioner welcomes the extension of the Flexible Fund for 2025/26 and recommends guaranteeing funding of at least £2m over the multi-year spending review period for specialist sector delivery partners, to ensure survivors can access vital funds to flee and increase their independence and stability, and to access vital advocacy support from specialist services. Longer term, the Commissioner recommends that the government explore options to embed this type of funding into existing welfare mechanisms to help strengthen the financial safety net for victims and survivors of domestic abuse.	Emergency fund evaluation 2023.pdf (womensaid.org.uk)
Cost-benefit	<p><i>The Flexible Fund is crucial to allow victims and survivors to access emergency funds that enable them to leave an abusive perpetrator and overcome the financial barriers to doing so. The Fund will need to have prevented just one homicide a year or 22 cases of violence with injury in order to pay for itself.</i></p>		

By and For Services

The Commissioner’s mapping report found that 67% of Black and minoritized ethnic (BME) survivors, 68% of LGBT+ survivors, 55% of disabled survivors, and 16 of 62 Deaf respondents wanted to access specialist support delivered ‘by and for’ by their communities – although many were unable to do so. Victims and survivors from marginalised communities want to receive this support because specialist ‘by and for’ organisations are better able to understand the context and complexity of abuse they face and build the trust critical to effectively assess risk and provide the right support. These organisations are also able to understand the intersecting layers of discrimination faced by victims and survivors from marginalised communities. This is starkly reflected in the outcomes¹⁰ of these survivors - of the Black and marginalised survivors who accessed ‘by and for’ services, 78% felt safer and 76% felt more in control of their lives compared to 48% and 55% of those who had accessed another kind of service. Just 30% of Black and marginalised survivors who had not accessed any support felt safer than they had previously.

However, capacity within these services is a significant issue, with 'by and for' services often disadvantaged in their funding arrangements. The Commissioner's mapping report found these services were six times less likely to receive statutory funding than other specialist domestic abuse/VAWG organisations, and nearly twice as likely to have had to cease services due to lack of funding. A dedicated, ring-fenced 'by and for' funding pot would ensure there is provision of specialist services for everyone who wants it, enhancing provision and ensuring that the needs of all victims and survivors are met. It would increase the capacity of 'by and for' services to support marginalised communities and help to abolish the postcode lottery by commissioning 'by and for' organisations at a national level. It would help develop a sustainable market of 'by and for' organisations and build their capacity to improve the quality and quantity of their provision.

A multi-year funding pot would also allow for regular data collection and evidence gathering of what works best in supporting survivors most effectively. For this reason, we recommend mandatory monitoring, evaluation and reporting on a regular basis, i.e. at the end of each year of funding. This would also help organisations in building their case for continued/renewed/sustained funding after the multi-year funding period has passed.

Intervention	Cost	Impact/ Comments	Evidence
Ring-fenced funding for specialist 'by and for' support for black	£158.3m per annum <u>(included within above calculations)</u>	The support delivered through 'by and for' services is more effective in meeting the specific and intersecting needs of survivors. The DAC mapping report found a stark difference in the outcomes of marginalised survivors	See Annex A for full methodology. Wider narrative briefing paper
and minoritised, deaf and disabled, and LGBT+ survivors	Breakdown: BME - £96.9m LGBT+ - £34.2m Disabled inc. deaf - £27.2m	depending on whether they had accessed a 'by and for' service or not, with those who had demonstrating considerably better outcomes. These organisations can provide additional support such as welfare advice, language interpreters, specialist counselling, and will often work with victims and survivors for much longer periods of time.	available on DAC website 'A Patchwork of Provision' - Domestic Abuse Commissioner

Cost-benefit	<p><i>Survivors from marginalised and minoritised communities face additional barriers to accessing support, and often require a higher degree of intersectional advocacy and complex case-working in order to meet their needs. The specialist 'by and for' domestic abuse sector is uniquely placed to provide for this, and respond to the complexity of marginalised survivors' experiences.</i></p> <p><i>Using the same logic as set out above, the comprehensive provision of specialist 'by and for' support would need to prevent just 3,749 individuals from experiencing domestic abuse in order to pay for itself. This represents 0.6% of the total estimated victims and survivors from minoritised communities.²³</i></p> <p><i>Illustratively, if comprehensive provision is able to reduce domestic abuse in minoritised communities by just 2%, net societal and economic benefits would total £408.5²⁴</i></p>		
Dedicated funding for survivors with no recourse to public funds (NRPF) status	£63.5 million per annum	<p>Migrant victims and survivors of domestic abuse face some of the most significant barriers to accessing support simply because of their immigration status.</p> <p>Enabling all victims and survivors of domestic abuse – including migrants – enables them to access life-saving refuge support, as well as support that will enable them to recover from the abuse and reach their full potential.</p>	<p>Safety-before-status-The-Solutions.pdf (domesticabusecommissioner.uk)</p> <p>Safety-Before-Status-Report-2021.pdf (domesticabusecommissioner.uk)</p> <p>Evaluating the Support for Migrant Victims (SMV) Pilot - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</p>
Cost-benefit	<p><i>Research from London School of Economics and Oxford Migration Observatory estimates that there are approximately 32,000 victims and survivors in England and Wales who would choose to come forward for support but are prevented from doing so as a result of their NRPF</i></p>		

²³ Estimates of the number of victims and survivors from marginalised communities are drawn from analysis of ONS Crime Survey data and ONS demographic data. This is likely to be a considerable underestimation of the costs that would be saved if victimisation is reduced - as the average 'unit cost' of domestic abuse is likely to be higher for victims from marginalised communities who often face complex barriers to support and recovery. Full explanation of the methodology can be found in the 'By and for' annex.

²⁴ Estimated number of victims and survivors of domestic abuse from BME, LGBT, disabled or Deaf communities is 671,326 (see Annexed By and For methodology). Two percent of this total represents 13,427 survivors. The unit cost of domestic abuse (Home Office, 2019) is £42,221, so gross economic and societal benefit of £613,851,119. Removing the £158.3m cost of provision brings net economic and societal benefits of £408.5m.

Housing

The Commissioner's welcomes the Government's increased overall investment in the funding for the delivery of safe accommodation for survivors of domestic abuse (Part 4 of the Domestic Abuse Act) for the year 2025/26 to £160 million. However, this still falls short of the amount required to deliver specialist services. The Commissioner remains concerned that the consolidation of this funding into the overall Local Government Settlement will result, without a ringfence, a reduction in spending on specialist domestic abuse accommodation services.

Intervention	Cost	Impact/ Comments	Evidence
Safe accommodation for survivors of domestic abuse (Part 4 of the Domestic Abuse Act 2021)	£240.5m per annum, of which £70.1m should be ringfenced for 'by and for' services (as outlined above)	The Domestic Abuse Act placed accommodation-based services on a statutory footing and requires Tier 1 Local Authorities to provide safe accommodation for victims and survivors who need it. While a significant step forward, implementation varies and progress must be maintained and built upon. There remains a lack of local transparency about how funds are spent, and concerns raised by the domestic abuse sector about any removal of the current Section 31 grant arrangements which nominally protect this funding locally. The existing £160m Part 4 funding should be restricted to specialist women's refuges and 'by and for' services and delivering an additional £64m to make up the shortfall.	Nowhere-to-Turn-2024-Report-PDF.pdf (womensaid.org.uk) Funding safer futures - Women's Aid (womensaid.org.uk)
Cost-benefit	<i>Safe accommodation is lifesaving for victims and survivors forced to flee their homes in order to find safety. The provision of safe accommodation would need to prevent 2634 incidences of violence with injury to pay for itself.</i> ²⁵		

Transforming the Justice System (criminal and family justice)

Domestic homicides account for at least one in five homicides each year. Domestic abuse makes up almost 1 in 6 crimes recorded by the police, and a third of violence against the person crimes. Yet we know that currently only one in five victims of domestic abuse report to the police, and just 6% of police-recorded domestic abuse results in a conviction. As important work progresses to raise awareness of domestic abuse, build faith in the criminal justice system, and improve criminal justice outcomes for victims who do report – including through the Government's manifesto commitment to relentless pursuit of perpetrators - reports, charges and convictions will, and should, only increase.

Analysis undertaken by my Office estimates that, if the number of victims reporting to the police increased from one in five to one in three, even with the current low levels of conviction (5% of police recorded domestic abuse), we could see up to 10,000 additional convictions for domestic abuse every year. If returning to the 2016 high of 18% of police-recorded domestic abuse resulting in a conviction, this would be considerably higher. Our criminal justice system must be prepared, and funded, to respond. Poor criminal justice outcomes and systemic failings have put victims and survivors' faith in the system at an all-time low. Failure to address this will seriously impact the success of the Government's Safer Street's mission.

²⁵ Based on 2019 Home Office 'Economic and Societal Cost of Domestic Abuse', which found that 'Violence with Injury' cost £73,560. Adjusted for inflation, this is £91,306 in 2024 prices.

The Criminal Justice System operates at the sharpest end of our response to domestic abuse. While the number of victims coming forward to the police has increased, charge and conviction rates have dropped significantly since 2016, and remain unacceptably low. Vital protections such as Clare’s Law (DVDS) and domestic abuse protection orders are applied and policed inconsistently and ineffectively. Revelations of horrendous abuse perpetrated by serving police officers have left victim trust in the police at an all-time low, and poor data curtails efforts to hold police forces to account in their response to domestic abuse.

In January 2025, the Commissioner published the [“Shifting the Scales” report](#), setting out a roadmap to transform the criminal justice response to domestic abuse. The report sets out a wide range of recommendations for overhauling the criminal justice system. Below are the Commissioner has outlined priority areas for investment. It should be noted that underpinning these, is the broader recommendation outlined above that HM Treasury must ambitiously, strategically, and sustainably invest in the specialist domestic abuse sector – which is critical to the statutory response to domestic abuse – and resource statutory agencies across the criminal justice system to build capacity in response to growing demand for domestic abuse support. It should be noted that there are some limits to the costs calculated due to the overall lack of data on domestic abuse in the criminal justice system. For this reason, we have included a recommendation to sufficiently invest in justice data.

Recommendations below also include solutions for improving the experiences of survivors and their children accessing the family justice system.

Intervention	Cost	Impact / comments	Key evidence
<i>Investing in justice data and technology to improve accountability</i>	<p>£36.5m to link court and police systems so that information about protective orders is shared</p> <p>An additional £14m to integrate criminal justice agencies’ data systems to ensure every domestic abuse-related crime can be tracked from report through to court, sentence, and management (via prison or probation)</p>	<p>Criminal justice agencies must have ready access to, and be able to report on, the reality of the crimes reported to them. Outcome codes rarely tell us why someone withdrew their support for a prosecution, and must be examined. Increased investment in data sharing technologies would ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every crime reported to the police results in a ‘police-recorded crime’, while protecting police time and efficiency. • Every domestic abuse-related case is tracked from first report through to court, sentencing, prison and community management (where applicable). • Accurate sentencing data on domestic abuse is available to agencies, government, and the public. 	<p>The specialist VAWG sector, in its 2023 shadow report to the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence, echoed the challenges detailed in this report posed by poor data, recommending comparable, comprehensive cross-government data collection.</p> <p>In their 2024 criminal justice report, Advance, a leading specialist women and girls support organisation, recommended that government should publish a matrix of performance of police and criminal justice authorities that demonstrates how forces and other agencies are performing in their response to domestic abuse.</p>

	<p>We anticipate there will be some minimal associated administrative costs.</p> <p>Total cost, £50.5m</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More accurate understanding of victim satisfaction with the system, or if they got the outcome they wanted. • Information about protective orders is shared between court and police systems. This would wholly transform the ability of criminal justice leaders, government ministers and inspectorates to hold criminal justice agencies to account, truly understand the totality of criminal justice activity on domestic abuse, allocate resources appropriately, enforce the law and keep victims safe. <p>Without a true reflection of the scale of the challenge that criminal justice agencies are facing in relation to domestic abuse, resources cannot be allocated effectively and strategic priorities may not align with need. This will have a wider impact on the ability of agencies to deal with all crime types.</p> <p>Equally, the Home Secretary, inspectorates, commissioners and the voting public cannot understand performance of different parts of the country where poor data negates any attempts at transparency.</p>	<p>Outcome codes rarely tell us why someone withdrew their support for a prosecution.</p> <p>dac_cjs-report_main_FINAL-DIGITAL.pdf</p> <p>This submission sets out the minimum investment required– full costings will be presented in April 2025</p>
<p>Cost-benefit</p>	<p><i>If the integration of data worked more effectively, and this measure was able to prevent 553 incidents of violence each year, investment in these technologies would be cost-neutral.</i></p>		
<p>Resourcing Specialist Domestic Abuse Courts</p>	<p>£7.8m per annum to fund coordination across all 156 magistrates' courts in England and Wales</p>	<p>Specialist Domestic Abuse Courts (SDACs) are dedicated courts staffed by specialists who have been trained on and are experienced in the specific management of domestic abuse cases, and where specialist support services are</p>	<p>dac_cjs-report_main_FINAL-DIGITAL.pdf</p> <p>Standing Together Against Domestic Abuse (2023). Coordination of Specialist Domestic Abuse Courts.</p>

		<p>consistently present.²⁶ These measures are underpinned by a multi-agency partnership and a court coordinator, which together support in implementing partnership working processes and training key personnel. These measures ensure that victim safety is central to the process, information is efficiently shared, and expertise utilised in a timely and consistent way. the Ministry of Justice encourage and adequately resource re-establishing and rolling out SDACs in Magistrates' Courts across England and Wales by critically ensuring effective case clustering and resourcing of the court coordinator role.</p> <p>The work carried out by SDACs to coordinate and cluster cases will have the wider impact of reducing court delays and pressure on criminal justice agencies.</p>	
Cost-benefit	<p><i>The primary cost involved in re-establishing SDACs across England and Wales would be funding the court coordinator role. However, their implementation would have wide-reaching positive impacts on the efficiency and functioning of magistrates' courts. By clustering cases, coordinating agencies required for hearings and trials to go ahead, and ensuring all victims and survivors are supported through the process, SDACs allow more hearings and trials to proceed without delay, therefore ensuring best use of court time and capacity. Furthermore, the model has been found to improve victims and survivors' feelings of safety and engagement during the process whilst also improving information sharing, multi-agency working and accountability between agencies.</i></p>		
Behaviour change and intervention programmes for those who perpetrate domestic abuse	<p>£32.8m</p> <p>Breakdown:</p> <p>£27.5m rollover of</p>	<p>Specialist responses to perpetrators of DA are alarmingly piecemeal, with some areas offering no or scant provision. The DAC mapping exercise in 2022 found that only 7% of survivors who wanted their perpetrator to receive support to change their behaviour were able to get it. Hardly any services</p>	<p>A Call for Further Action: Strengthen The Response to Perpetrators of Domestic Abuse – The Drive Partnership</p> <p>Stopping Domestic Abuse: The Respect</p>

²⁶ Standing Together Against Domestic Abuse (2023). [Coordination of Specialist Domestic Abuse Courts](#).

	<p>Domestic Abuse Perpetrator Intervention Fund.</p> <p>£5.3m per annum (£15.8m over 3 years) to roll out high harm, high risk perpetrator management (e.g. MATAC and Drive) to the 1/3 of PCC areas currently without provision.</p>	<p>have provision tailored to meet the needs of those from marginalised or minoritised groups and there is a particular gap in meeting the needs of children and young people who cause harm. Funding is precarious and insufficient, and commissioning practice is variable, including common use of short-term contracts.</p> <p>Rollover of existing Domestic Abuse Perpetrator Intervention funding for 2025/26 will allow for stability of existing services, avoiding the instability of a March 2025 funding cliff-edge. Additionally, expansion of high-risk, high harm programmes to the 1 in 3 PCC areas currently without provision would ensure a minimum level of consistency of provision at the highest end of the risk/harm spectrum.</p> <p>To provide a more dynamic calculation of the total amount required for behaviour change and intervention programmes moving forward, the Commissioner recommends that the Government looks at data collected from the Joint Needs Assessments that local areas will be required to produce when the Duty to Collaborate in the Victim and Prisoners Act comes into force in 2027.</p>	<p>Manifesto</p> <p>‘A Patchwork of Provision’ - Domestic Abuse Commissioner</p> <p>Evaluation-of-the-Drive-ProjectExecutive-Summary.pdf (drivepartnership.org.uk)</p>
<p>Cost benefit</p>	<p><i>The response to perpetrators – and changing their behaviour to reduce risk and the harm they pose – is crucial in order to halve VAWG in a decade. There is good evidence on the ability of quality-assured perpetrator interventions to change or disrupt behaviour and prevent further abuse. The evaluation of the Drive programme found that of those service users who accessed the intervention, physical abuse reduced by 82%, sexual abuse by 88%, harassment and stalking by 75%, and jealous and controlling behaviour by 73%. This represents remarkable value for money given that the cost per place at the time of the analysis was £2,400.²⁷ If the provision of perpetrator interventions is able to prevent 777 victims from experiencing abuse, it will be cost-neutral. The number of perpetrators whose behaviours would change and risk would drop is likely to be significantly higher, based on evaluations of Drive and other quality-assured perpetrator interventions.</i></p>		

²⁷ University of Bristol (January 2020), [Drive Evaluation](#).

	<i>Alternatively, intervening with perpetrators to prevent serious harm could reduce pressure on prison places, currently costing an average of £51,742 per place per year.²⁸ If provision of perpetrator behaviour change interventions prevents 634 places, it will have paid for itself.</i>		
Increased investment into DAPO pilots	£10m per annum	The Domestic Abuse Act 2021 introduced new Domestic Abuse Protection Orders (DAPOs), capable of enforcing positive requirements as well as restrictions, and yet three years on the pilot is yet to formally launch and is inadequately resourced. Further investment must be made into positive requirement programmes and a referral pathway triage model to ensure the pilot can be delivered safely and at the necessary scale to inform a national roll-out.	Domestic Abuse Protection Notices / Orders factsheet - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
Cost benefit	<i>The roll-out of enhanced new Domestic Abuse Protection Orders is an important part of the overall response to perpetrators of domestic abuse, and should be a critical tool in protecting victims, preventing further harm and reducing the demands on the criminal justice system overall. With an enhanced pilot, costing £10m pa, the pilot would need to prevent 237 individuals from experiencing further domestic abuse, or save 193 prison places, to be cost-neutral.</i>		
Full review of multi-agency working through a whole-systems lens	<p>£350,000 to resource the DAC to develop principles of effective multi-agency working at the local level</p> <p>£2m to fund baseline review of local responses</p> <p>£2m per annum to fund rolling assessments of local responses against national principles and guidance</p>	<p>The Coordinated Community response to domestic abuse is critical to truly prevent domestic abuse, and all interventions that seek to halve VAWG will need to be considered through this lens.</p> <p>For multi-agency working to function effectively, each organisation must have a clear understanding of what their duties are, strategies on how to fulfil them, and transparent reporting on their progress. Furthermore, there must be strategic and operational commitment to equal partnership working across agencies and the embedding of structures to ensure this. Building on guidance pioneered by Standing Together, this can be enabled, at a starting point, by a clear and</p>	<p>In+Search+of+Excellence+2020.pdf</p> <p>dac_cjs-report_main_FINAL-DIGITAL.pdf</p>

²⁸ Assuming approximately £50,000 per designated safeguarding lead, consisting of approximately £40,000 in salary costs and £15,000 in on-costs

	<p>Total cost,£4.35m</p>	<p>consistent framework that provides for both direction and accountability.</p> <p>Government must therefore improve and strengthen local multi-agency working through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resourcing the Domestic Abuse Commissioner to independently develop principles of effective multi-agency working. • Conducting a baseline review of local multi-agency responses to domestic abuse. • Providing guidance for multi-agency response and commissioning. • Conducting rolling reviews locally, monitoring how local areas meet these principles of multi-agency working. <p>This work must include specific consideration of multi-agency forums including local safeguarding arrangements to identify and mitigate risk (for example, MARAC and MASH); local strategic partnerships and governance; the policing response; the response to children; the response to marginalised and minoritised victims and survivors; and perpetrator management.</p> <p>The principles of multi-agency partnership working evaluated at the local level must be mirrored in the governance of the national strategic response to domestic abuse.</p> <p>This funding would also ensure proactive working partnerships between domestic abuse services and both the family and criminal justice systems.</p>	
<p>Cost-benefit</p>	<p><i>If improved multiagency prevented 48 incidences of violences of two deaths, this recommendation would be cost-neutral.</i></p>		

<p>Expansion of Victim Contact Scheme to all victims and survivors of domestic abuse</p>	<p>£18m per annum²⁹</p>	<p>Safety planning is critical for victims anticipating their perpetrator’s release; however, many have no prior warning of the release. This exemplifies a fundamental and systemic issue in communication with victims and survivors, which pre-dates SDS40.</p> <p>Only those with a sentence of more than 12 months, or who are the direct victim of the crime for which the perpetrator has been convicted are eligible for the Victim Contact Scheme, and of those, just 51% choose to be a part of the scheme. This leaves the majority of victims and survivors – many of whose perpetrators will receive custodial sentences of under 12 months, or whose perpetrators are not convicted of a domestic abuse-related crime – in the dark. The intense distress, legitimate fear, and genuine risk this creates cannot be understated. Victims and survivors are disempowered to plan for their own safety, and that of their children.</p> <p>Moreover, the lack of sentencing data on domestic abuse offences means we have no real idea how many people this affects.</p>	<p>End Violence Against Women (2024), Shadow Report on the Implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention).</p>
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²⁹ This figure would fund provision of the Victims Contact Scheme to all victims and survivors of domestic abuse, regardless of the perpetrator’s sentence length or whether the perpetrator’s conviction is for a domestic abuse-related crime. This figure is an estimate based on the number of offenders convicted for domestic abuse related crimes in the last year, as sentencing data for domestic abuse-related crimes is not available. It is therefore impossible to know the exact number of offenders in prison or on probation for domestic abuse related crimes, nor the length of their sentence, and therefore difficult to provide a more accurate estimate of the number of victims included in this expansion.

		Current processes also focus too heavily on a perpetrator's index offence, despite many known perpetrators of domestic abuse being imprisoned for other offences. It is important that the risks posed by a perpetrator – whether they are convicted for a domestic abuse-related offence or not – are recognised, and their victims treated as such.	
Cost-benefit	<i>This measure could only need to prevent 197 incidences of violence or nine deaths to be have paid for itself</i>		
Continuation of the Pathfinder Family Courts roll-out	£20m per annum	<p>Re-traumatisation and re-victimisation in the Family Court are consistent and deep concerns, with many survivors reporting that their experiences were as – if not more – traumatic, distressing and invasive than the abuse itself.</p> <p>It is crucial that survivors of domestic abuse feel safe during proceedings and that other victims are not silenced in raising their concerns over domestic abuse for fear of the response. There is emerging good practice - a pilot court model 'Pathfinder', specialist in domestic abuse, has been established in four court areas in response to these concerns; engaging children at the outset of proceedings and bringing in specialist domestic abuse support throughout. All of these provisions align with the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989 and are to be commended. Whilst the informal feedback from the Pathfinder courts is positive, in particular, the court's ability to take a trauma-informed lens. The Pathfinder Courts pilots must be robustly evaluated to inform sustainable, properly resourced national roll-out, prioritising trauma-informed understanding and underpinned by ongoing support from the domestic abuse sector in the form of a national working group. Equally, the current model has no formal referral</p>	<p>DAC Family-Court-Report 2023 Digital.pdf (domesticabusecommissioner.uk)</p> <p>Assessing Risk of Harm to Children and Parents in Private Law Children Cases (publishing.service.gov.uk)</p> <p>Pioneering approach in family courts to support domestic abuse victims better - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</p>

		process or support commissioned for children and young people as part of Pathfinder, which must be included.	
Cost-benefit	<i>The Family Court is, unfortunately, a key way in which perpetrators of abuse are able to continue to abuse their victims post-separation. Equally, a poor response can result in children being put in harm's way and having unsafe contact with an abusive parent. If the Family Court is able to identify abuse and keep victims (adults and children) safe from the start, it will be able to prevent further abuse and ongoing revictimisation. The roll-out of Pathfinder Courts would need to prevent 474 victims from experiencing ongoing abuse in order to pay for itself.</i> ³⁰		
Non-means tested legal aid for survivors of domestic abuse and private law family proceedings	£91m–137m per annum	<p>The removal of state funding for many private family law cases was implemented in April 2013 and has had a significant effect on how family law cases have been conducted since.</p> <p>Given the prevalence of domestic abuse in family law cases, the cuts to legal aid have resulted in those without financial resources having to self represent during complex proceedings. Indeed, there is likely to be Domestic Abuse in upwards of 60% of private family law proceedings³¹. In the 12 months to 31st December 2023 there were 50,806 Children Act private law proceedings³⁶, which means there were an estimated 30,484 cases where Domestic Abuse was present. During a similar 12-month period, April 2023 to March 2024 there were only 12,148 Legal Aid applications received via the domestic violence and child abuse gateway and only 10,420 applications were granted.</p> <p>There is a substantial body of research to support the risks heightened in relation to protection and</p>	Response to the Review of Civil Legal Aid - Domestic Abuse Commissioner

³⁰ Based on 2019 Home Office analysis, adjusted for 2024 prices, of £42,221 individual cost of domestic abuse.

³¹ As referenced in the 2020 [Ministry of Justice Harm Panel Report](#), a range of 49-62%. ³⁶

		the re-traumatisation of self-representing in such proceedings. The onus on the family justice system as a whole has been felt in terms of considerable delay and increased workload for the judiciary who are tasked with more litigants in person than ever before.	
Cost-benefit	<i>Legal aid is a crucial opportunity for victims and survivors to seek legal redress and legal protection for themselves and their families. If access to legal aid was able to prevent between 2,155 – 3,245 individuals from continued abuse then it will have paid for itself.</i>		
Research project into domestic homicides carried out during episodes of psychosis	£70,000	The Home Office Domestic Homicide Review Library holds 109 reviews that mention perpetrator psychosis. However, research is limited in understanding how best to prevent homicides carried out during episodes of psychosis. The Commissioner recommends that a review is conducted that considers all psychosis related homicides, identifies key themes and makes recommendations that would prevent future deaths	Chantler et al (2020) Health and Social Care.pdf
Cost-benefit	<i>If the research contributes towards preventing one homicide within 31 years, it will have paid for itself.</i>		
Continuation of the Institute for Addressing Strangulation (IFAS)	£452,500	<p>The Domestic Abuse Act created the standalone offence of Non-Fatal Strangulation, in recognition of the seriousness of the offence, the harm caused, and the common under-investigation and under-charging of this form of abuse. While a critical step in the recognition of this form of abuse in law, much upskilling is required by both the Criminal Justice System and health partners to make the changes in law a reality for victims.</p> <p>IFAS have played a critical role in doing this since being funded by the Home Office in 2022, although their funding comes to an end in March 2025. From the data referenced, we know that non-fatal strangulation is common and seems to be on the increase. While the introduction of stand-alone legislation was a</p>	<p>UK Prevalence of strangulation and suffocation - Institute for Addressing Strangulation, March 2023</p> <p>“I thought he was going to kill me”: Analysis of 204 case files of adults reporting non-fatal strangulation as part of a sexual assault over a 3-year period. White C, Martin G, Schofield AM, Majeed-Ariss R. Journal of Forensic and Legal Medicine 79 (2021)</p> <p>1 in 4 women accessing domestic abuse services - The-Domestic-Abuse-Report-2022-The-Annual-Audit.pdf (womensaid.org.uk)</p>

		<p>huge step forward, the Institute needs to continue its work to fully integrate best practice guidance, develop clear pathways for victims, and continue its research programme. To develop an evidence based response, IFAS needs the resources to conduct important research which will inform a scoping exercise to consider the measures required to address strangulation in the UK and the impact on the system-wide response.</p>	<p>1 in 2 women aged between 18-24 have been strangled during consensual sex. (BBC 5 Live, Women's Poll 2019.)</p>
<p>Cost-benefit</p>	<p><i>The standalone costs of Non-Fatal Strangulation specifically are not yet available, as the Home Office's 2019 analysis was conducted before it was a standalone offence. But if the work of the institute is able to prevent further harm and reduce the longer-term impact of non-fatal strangulation, it will represent an overall cost benefit.</i></p>		

Funding Proposals: Domestic Abuse Commissioner's Office

The Domestic Abuse Commissioner and her Office hold a unique position within the statutory landscape – independent of Government, statutory agencies, and voluntary sector partners while maintaining strong and trusting relationships with them all. This independence and expertise brings considerable benefits, not least the ability to delve into local practice without any indication of conflict of interest or political interference. She has direct and trusted connections with victims and survivors of domestic abuse, and uses this to stand up for victims and survivors on the national stage. Her unique statutory position and small team of experts allows her to truly hold local and national government, as well as operational statutory agencies, to account. But with additional resource, she could do so much more.

The Domestic Abuse Act sets out ambitious aims for her role, but with current budget allocation is limited in her ability to meet the requirements as set out in Law. Her budget was originally set in 2019 at her appointment as Designate Commissioner, and has increased neither in line with increased public sector costs nor as responsibilities have been added to her role. Equally, as Government activity to tackle violence against women and girls has increased, the Commissioner has struggled to keep pace in holding them to account with a limited budget.

Set out below are options for how the Commissioner could better meet the requirements of the Domestic Abuse Act, and go a considerable way in supporting the Government's aim to halve Violence Against Women and Girls in a decade.

Proposal	Annual Projected Costs	Additional information
Cost of the Domestic Abuse Commissioner's Office with current levels of output	£1.7m ³²	<p>Since the Commissioner was appointed as designate in 2019, her budget has changed from £1m annually to £1.05m. This neither reflects inflationary costs (including civil service pay rises) nor increased interest in, and expectations of, the Commissioner. Approximately £500k above her current baseline budget is needed in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflect pay increases agreed by HMT and civil service unions • Enable the Commissioner to fulfil her duty as a Statutory Consultee to the Online Safety Act; • Ensure Lived Experience Engagement work is ethically funded, including through funding dedicated resource within the team and remuneration of victims for their work; • Continue the work of the Family Court Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism, a commitment made by the Ministry of Justice in their 2020 Harm Panel Report; • Support learning events across England & Wales and with local government and statutory agencies to better fulfil the Domestic Abuse Commissioner's role in promoting best practice. • Re-instate wellbeing support for staff, who regularly interact with victims and survivors in person, including bereaved families, and risk burnout or vicarious trauma
Cost-benefit	<i>If the current work of the domestic abuse commissioner is able to prevent 40 individuals (0.002% of overall prevalence) from experiencing abuse, it will be cost-neutral.</i>	

³² This consists of current baseline budget of £1.05m from Home Office, £150k from the Ministry of Justice for the Family Court work, and a £50k uplift to reflect inflationary costs detailed in the 'additional information' column.

<p>Domestic Abuse Related Deaths Oversight Mechanism national roll-out</p>	<p>£539,750 of which:</p> <p>£404k staff costs</p> <p>£8,750 staff capability building</p> <p>£127k programme costs including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - External evaluation or research - Technical solution and analytical tool - Roadshows 	<p>In order to halve VAWG in a decade, we must learn the lessons from where systems have failed with the most devastating of consequences. Following a domestic homicide or suicide, Domestic Abuse Related Death Reports are conducted, and recommendations and action plans developed with the aim of preventing similar tragedies from ever happening again. However, too often, agencies are not held to account in implementation – and continuation – of the recommendations made to them. Therefore, the Commissioner established an independent Oversight mechanism, and has piloted this approach since early 2023.</p> <p>The Commissioner will publish her first report from the pilot in 20 local areas in Summer 2025. This report will provide analysis of common themes in DARDR recommendations and action plans, and, crucially, report on progress in implementation of these recommendations. The report will examine how recommendations are brought in at a local and national level, including identifying common barriers to effective implementation. The report will also act as an opportunity for wider national learning from these critical reviews, and set out options for how the mechanism could be rolled out nationally. Every death due to domestic abuse is preventable, and it is vital that lessons are learned from every tragedy so that we can stop failing victims and prevent future deaths.</p> <p>The Commissioner has piloted the Domestic Abuse Related Deaths Oversight Mechanism in 20 local areas; piloting two different approaches.</p> <p>There are over 300 Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs), who are responsible for Domestic Abuse Related Death Reviews. So to adequately resource a national model, and make best use of the Commissioner’s unique status and powers, the Commissioner recommends resource going forward that would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enable local agencies and national Government to be held to account on implementation of recommendations from DARDRs, on an ongoing basis to ensure recommendations remain in place long-term; - Establish local roadshows and learning events to feed back on lessons learned from Domestic Abuse Related Deaths, including through working with statutory agencies, sector partners and local commissioners, supporting learning across a larger geographical area; - Provide regular, and robust, quantitative and qualitative analysis of DARDRs as they are published and as they are implemented, on an ongoing basis; - Report quarterly on themes, and report annually with recommendations to best reduce domestic abuse related deaths;
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		<p>If the mechanism is able to effectively share learning and support accountability in implementation of recommendations and prevents just one domestic abuse related death every five years, it will be cost neutral.³³</p> <p>The Government should also be mindful of the increasing pressures on resourcing and capacity for CSPs in the conduct of DHRs. It is only with sufficient resourcing that CSPs can ensure DHRs are carried out in a timely way and fully engage in work to ensure implementation of the recommendations.</p> <p>The Commissioner recommends that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Home Office provide dedicated funding for domestic abuse related death reviews which should include costs related but not limited to, chairs and authors, expert panel members, specialist service engagement (as experts) including by and for services, coordination, management and governance of reviews, support for families to engage with the process and dissemination of learning. • The Home Office identify the additional resourcing requirements needed to accompany this guidance, which, reflects the scope, requirements and ongoing commitments involved in Domestic Abuse Related Death Reviews. • The Home Office designates funding to support the conduct of DARDRs and works with CSPs and PCCs to determine the most appropriate funding model. • Any funding model ensures the Home Office core team is adequately funded to deliver their roles and responsibilities in the review process. This should include funding which enables effective oversight of local and national recommendations and adequately resourced the Domestic Abuse Commissioner’s oversight mechanism.
Victim Voice engagement	<p>£240,000 of which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - £80k for a special lived experience event, linking survivors with a range of influential decision makers, including Ministers, civil servants senior police officers. 	<p>The Domestic Abuse Commissioner has begun work to implement a mechanism for lived experience engagement, and has established the ‘Voices at the DAC’ online network with over 1000 participants.</p> <p>This network currently makes use of limited resources (£70k pa) to link survivors with engagement opportunities, bring together professionals working on victim voice to share experiences, and conduct some lived experience engagement to support the Commissioner’s reports.</p> <p>With additional resource, this offer could be expanded considerably and make strides in better amplifying victim voice on a national stage, capacity building across local government, and</p>

³³ Based on one domestic homicide costing society £2,768,775, using the Home Office’s 2019 ‘Economic and social costs of domestic abuse’ publica on, adjusted for inflation to 2024 prices.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - £100k for additional specialist staff resource - £20k for renumeration survivors for their time - £10k for recompensing specialist services for their support - £30k for developing capacity building programme for lived experience work 	<p>better linking up decision makers , academics and leaders at a local and national level with survivors.</p>
<p>Continuation of the Family Court Reviewing and Reporting Mechanism (FCRRM)</p>	<p>£200,000</p>	<p>As requested in the Ministry of Justice 2020 Harm panel report³⁴, the Domestic Abuse Commissioner’s office has undertaken a pilot study – Family Court Review and Reporting Mechanism (FCRRM). In Summer 2025 the Commissioner will be publishing findings from this research. The project has two main aims. The first, to test the methodology as recommended in the Harm panel report to determine an ongoing mechanism for effective oversight of the Family Court which can be rolled out across England and Wales. The second, better understand how domestic abuse, in all its forms, is identified and responded to in private family law proceedings. When published, the research report will shine a light on the information key agencies such as HMCTS and CAFCASS are currently collecting (and considering) in relation to domestic abuse, the views of the Judiciary, as well as hearing the voices of families who have been through Family Court proceedings.</p> <p>Due to the timing of the current pilot project, we are unable to calculate the costs of national roll-out of the Family Court Reviewing and Reporting Mechanism, a recommendation from MoJ’s 2020 Harm Panel Report.</p> <p>We therefore suggest continuation of funding to cover analytical work by two Senior Research Officers, management oversight, and renumeration costs for victims and survivors who have supported the work. The budget would also cover publication of the pilot report.</p>

³⁴ [Assessing Risk of Harm to Children and Parents in Private Law Children Cases \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/922107/assessing_risk_of_harm_to_children_and_parents_in_private_law_children_cases.pdf)

Expansion of proactive workstreams through project teams and expert	£783,906 split between:	Through enhancing the research and policy capacity with the DA Commissioner's Office, the Commissioner will be able to develop and deliver additional specialist reports, through robust use of evidence and independent policy advice.
Reports commissioned twice annually, through enhanced research and policy capacity	£332,291 research capacity consisting of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 0.5 G6, 1 G7, 2 SEOs, 1 HEO - £323,291 staff costs - £9,000 on costs £451,615 policy capacity of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 0.5 G6, 1G7, 2 SEOs, 3 HEOs - £438,615 staff costs - £13,000 on-costs 	This would enable proactive workstreams to fill gaps in understanding and support Government in the delivery of its ambition to halve VAWG in a decade, including through dedicated resource to address online harms. This additional resource would need to enhance understanding and develop policy on a national scale such that it prevents 19 individuals from experiencing domestic abuse to be cost-neutral.

<p>Children and Young People National Festival of Practice</p>	<p>£350,000</p>	<p>Following on from the success of the Commissioner's 'Festival of Practice' two-day event, the Commissioner recommends delivering a two-day conference specifically on support for children and young people.</p> <p>The introduction of children as victims of domestic abuse in their own right through the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 has been crucial in recognising the impact it has upon children. However, local agencies, as well as front-line services, can struggle to understand what this means and how to implement this change in practice.</p> <p>A two-day conference, delivered through the DA Commissioner's office, and free for participants, will promote considerable learning in an issue that frontline services and local commissioners have been calling out for. Webinars delivered by the DA Commissioner's Office in this topic have been hugely over-subscribed, with many hundreds of sign-ups. A full two day conference will enable this cross-sector and cross-country learning and collaboration, and should go some way in fundamentally improving the local response to children and young people affected by domestic abuse.</p> <p>If learning and collaboration fostered by the conference enables the prevention of 8 individuals from experiencing abuse, it will be cost-neutral.</p>
<p>Total cost of all increased delivery options from the Domestic Abuse Commissioner</p>	<p>£3.81 million</p>	<p>All together, if the Domestic Abuse Commissioner is fully resourced to deliver all of the proposals listed above, the work of the office would need to prevent 90 individuals from experiencing domestic abuse.³⁵</p>

³⁵ [The economic and social costs of domestic abuse - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk)

Annex A – costings methodology

Demographic data

Originally, the demographic data that we used was ONS Census data for England and Wales (inclusive). The methodology is based on using Women’s Aid Federation England costings, which does not include Wales, and so we have reconfigured the demographic data to reflect England and Wales.

The total population of England and Wales is 59.6m people. The population of England is 56.5m and the population of Wales is 3.1m people, respectively.¹ That means 95% of the total population of England and Wales is in England and the remaining 5% is in Wales.

CSEW – DA statistics²

i. BME DA victims and survivors in England and Wales

	Asian	Black	Mixed or multiple ethnic groups ³
Population size ⁴	5,515,420	2,409,278	1,717,976
% that are DA victims ⁵	3	3.4	7.1
Number of DA victims	165,463	81,915	121,976
Total number of BME DA victims	369,354		

Total BME DA victims and survivors in England and Wales = 369,354
 BME DA victims and survivors in England, (95% of 369,354) = 350,887
 BME DA victims and survivors in Wales, (5% of 369,354) = 18,468

ii. LGBT+ DA victims and survivors in England and Wales

	Lesbian, Gay	Bisexual	Trans and Non-Binary
Population size ⁶	748,000	624,000	262,000
% that are DA victims ⁷	6	9.3	9.88
Number of DA victims	44,880	58,032	25,676
Total number of LGBT+ DA victims	128,588		

Total LGBT+ DA victims and survivors in England and Wales = 128,588
 LGBT+ DA victims and survivors in England, (95% of 128,588 = 122,159
 LGBT+ DA victims and survivors in Wales, (5% of 128,588) = 6,429

iii. Disabled including d/Deaf DA victims and survivors in England and Wales

	Disabled incl. d/Deaf
Population size ⁹	10,470,000
% that are DA victims ¹⁰	9.2

% with conditions that limit daily activities ¹¹	18
Number of Disabled incl. d/Deaf DA victims that are limited in their daily activities	173,383

Total disabled including d/Deaf (with limited daily activities) DA victims and survivors in England and Wales = 173,383

Disabled including d/Deaf (with limited daily activities) DA victims and survivors in England, (95% of 173,383) = 164,714

Disabled including d/Deaf (with limited daily activities) DA victims and survivors in Wales, (5% of 173,383) = 8,669

iv. DA victims and survivors

Category	England	Wales	England and Wales
BME	350,887	18,468	369,354
LGBT+	122,159	6,429	128,588
Disabled incl. d/Deaf	164,714	8,669	173,383
Total	637,759	33,566	671,326

Women's Aid Federation England (WAFE) data on DA costings

In WAFE's 2024 annual audit, it was reported that a £427m¹² total sum would be required to cover DA costs for England.

The total population of DA victims and survivors in England and Wales = 2.3m

So, population of DA victims and survivors in England alone = 2.19m

Population of DA victims in Wales alone = 115,000

The figure of £427m was divided by the number of DA victims and survivors in England (2.3m). Cost per person in England = £427m / 2.19m = £195

i.[Cost of pot for England without deflation]

Category	Calculation	Cost per annum	Cost over 3yrs
BME	350,887 x 195	£69m	£206m
LGBT+	122,159 x 195	£24m	£72m
Disabled incl. d/Deaf	164,714 x 195	£32m	£97m
Total		£125m	£374m*

*Figures may not appear to sum exactly due to rounding
Using mapping figures¹⁴

DA victims in England

BME: 67% of 350,887 = 235,094

LGBT+: 68% of 122,159 = 83,068

Disabled including d/Deaf : 40% of 164,714 = 65,886

i. Cost of pot for England (deflated)

Category	Calculation	Cost per annum	Cost over 3yrs
BME	235,094 x 195	£46m	£138m
LGBT+	83,068 x 195	£16m	£49m
Disabled incl. d/Deaf	65,886 x 195	£13m	£39m
Total		£75m	£225m*

*Figures may not appear to sum exactly due to rounding

ii. Cost of pot for England (doubled for 'by and for' needs)¹⁵

Category	Calculation	Cost per annum	Cost over 3yrs*
BME	46 x 2 =	£92m	£276m
LGBT+	16 x 2 =	£32m	£97m
Disabled incl. d/Deaf	13 x 2 =	£26m	£77m
Total		£150m	£450m

* Figures may not appear to sum exactly due to rounding

1. Barnett consequential for Wales

When UK Government gives money to England, they are obliged to give money to Wales, Northern Ireland etc. This formula accounts for issues involved in translation and economies of scale. This ratio is used to address the question of Wales funding.

Extra funding in Wales = Extra funding in England x Population proportion compared to England x The extent to which the relevant English departmental programme is comparable with the services carried out by the devolved administration.

Extra funding in Wales =
 $£150m \times [3.1/56.5] \times 100\% = £8.2m$
 This would be £24.7m over a three-year period.

Cost of pot for Wales

Category	Cost per annum	Cost over 3yrs*
BME	£5m	£15.1m
LGBT+	£1.8	£5.3m
Disabled incl. d/Deaf	£1.4m	£4.2m
Total	£8.2m	£24.7m

* Figures may not appear to sum exactly due to rounding

Cost of 'by and for' funding pot for England and Wales

Category	Cost per annum	Cost over 3yrs
BME	£96.9m	£290.8m
LGBT+	£34.2m	£102.7m
Disabled incl. d/Deaf	£27.2m	£81.5m
Total	£158.3m	£475m

