

Teenage Domestic Violence

Adolescents experience similar levels of domestic violence as adults. Teenagers/Adolescents are often more acceptant of, and dismissive of, this form of behaviour than adults. Domestic Violence is often hidden or not recognised because the victim and perpetrator are young. Where police encounter cases they are not likely to be flagged as domestic violence.

Attach links to research....

Step1. **MASH.** All incidents of violence between teenagers should be subject to the MASH for evidence gathering.

Step2. **Initial Assessment.** All teenage DV cases to be Initial Assessment to assess the level of risk.

- Must involve discussion with the young person (SAFELY).
- Must involve discussion with the primary carer.
- Must involve key partners in school/college.
- Can I speak to the perpetrator safely (victims safety needs to be paramount)

Step3. **Ensure young person is linked with key partner agencies.** Do the key people/person know

about the abuse. Do they have the ability / remit to do this support.

Step4. **What support has the Young Person Identified.** Who might they go to if the violence persists – should be done as part of a Safety Plan.

Step5. **Young Persons Wishes.**

Step6. **Has assessment fully explored the nature of the abuse.**

- Physical / Emotional / Sexual etc
- Number of incidents
- Insight
- Gang membership or connections

Step7. **Identify perpetrator(s).** Assess where they come into contact with them (school / college / after school / youth clubs)

Step 8. **Parental Ability to protect.** Do the parent(s) have the ability to safeguard. Do they have insight into DV.

Step 9. **Provide information for Support services available.**

- Link to Accompanying guidance: [Teenage Partner Abuse Practice Guidance.doc](#)