**UNISON Model Workplace Agreement on Domestic Violence and Abuse**

This agreement is made between

[THE EMPLOYER] and UNISON, a registered trade union.

This agreement comes into force on:

Date

Signed on behalf of [THE EMPLOYER]

Date

This agreement will be reviewed on:

Date

Signed on behalf of UNISON

Date

**Principles and commitment**

It is (employer’s name)’s policy that every employee who is experiencing or has experienced domestic abuse has the right to raise the issue with their employer in the knowledge that we will treat the matter effectively, sympathetically and confidentially. This policy also covers the approach we will take where there are concerns that an employee may be the perpetrator of domestic abuse.

We are committed to developing a workplace culture that recognises that some employees will be experiencing domestic abuse and that the workplace should be a place of safety and one that recognises that perpetrators of domestic abuse are responsible for their behaviour and for addressing this.

Through this domestic abuse policy and working to reduce the risks related to domestic abuse, we aim to create a safer workplace and send out a strong message that domestic abuse is unacceptable.

(Employer’s name) recognises that domestic abuse is an equalities issue and undertakes to not discriminate against anyone who has been subjected to domestic abuse both in terms of current employment or future development.

This policy is part of (employer’s name)’s commitment to family friendly working, and seeks to benefit the welfare of individual members of staff; retain valued employees; improve morale and performance and enhance the reputation of (employer’s name) as an employer of choice.

Under the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974), the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (1992), Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (1995) and the Health and Safety (Consultation with Employees) Regulations (1996), (employer’s name) recognises its legal responsibilities in promoting the welfare and safety of all staff. Therefore this policy applies to staff across all sites as well as agency and contract staff (and elected members).

**Definition of domestic abuse**

Domestic violence and abuse is best described as the use of physical and/or emotional abuse or violence, including undermining of self confidence, sexual violence or the threat of violence, by any person, who is or has been in a close relationship with the victims/survivors, including abuse of parents or adult children. This policy is therefore applicable whatever the nature of the intimate relationship.

The government definition is:

‘Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality.

This can encompass but is not limited to the following types of abuse:

 • psychological

 • physical

 • sexual

 • financial

 • emotional.

Controlling behaviour is: a range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour.

Coercive behaviour is: an act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten their victim.’

This definition includes stalking and so called ‘honour’ based violence, female genital mutilation (FGM) and forced marriage.

Domestic abuse and other forms of violence against women are most commonly perpetrated by men against women. However (employer’s name) recognises that controlling and abusive behaviour can also occur in same sex relationships and can be perpetrated by women against men.

All forms of domestic abuse come from the abuser’s desire for power and control over other family members or intimate partners.

 • Domestic abuse occurs in all social classes, cultures, and age groups whatever the sexual orientation, gender identity, mental or physical ability.

 • Once it has started it often becomes more frequent and more violent.

 • It can severely affect children emotionally and physically.

 • Victims/survivors are sometimes beaten or harassed by members of their immediate or extended family.

 • Domestic abuse is gendered – the majority of perpetrators are men and between 80-95% of those who experience it are women, although it does also occur against men in mixed or same sex relationships.

 • Domestic abuse is not a ‘one off’ occurrence but is frequent and persistent, aimed at instilling fear into, and compliance from, the victims/survivors. On average a victim/survivor of domestic abuse is assaulted 35 times before they report the matter to the police.

**Identification of the problem at work**

While it is for the individual themselves to recognise

they are a victim/survivor of domestic abuse, there are signs which may indicate an employee may be a victim/survivor. These may include the following:

 • the member of staff may confide in their colleagues/manager

 • staff may inform their manager that a colleague is suffering from domestic abuse

 • there may be obvious effects of physical abuse (it is important not to make assumptions)

 • it may come to light as a result of enquiries into a drop in performance or a significant change in behaviour

 • it may reveal itself as the background to poor attendance or presenteeism – where victims/ survivors prefer to be at work rather than at home.

It is essential to understand that any of the above may arise from a range of circumstances of which domestic abuse may be one. Line managers should address the issue positively and sympathetically ensuring that the employee is aware that support and assistance can be provided.

(Employer’s name) respects employees’ right to privacy. Whilst (employer’s name) strongly encourages victims/survivors of domestic abuse to disclose domestic abuse for the safety of themselves and all those in the workplace, it does not force them to share this information if they do not want to.

**Confidentiality and right to privacy**

Employees who disclose experiencing abuse can be assured that the information they provide is confidential and will not be shared with other members of staff without their permission.

Where domestic abuse in a same sex relationship is disclosed, due regard will be paid to the double disclosure of confidential information if the individual recipient of abuse is not out at work.

There are, however, some circumstances in which confidentiality cannot be assured. These occur when there are concerns about children or vulnerable adults or where the employer needs to act to protect the safety of employees.

In circumstances where (employer’s name) has to breach confidentiality, it will seek specialist advice before doing so. If it decides to proceed in breaching confidentiality after having taken advice, it will discuss with the employee why it is doing so and it will seek the employee’s agreement where possible.

As far as possible, information will only be shared on a need-to-know basis.

All records concerning domestic abuse will be kept strictly confidential. No local records will be kept of absences related to domestic abuse and there will be no adverse impact on the employment records of victims/survivors of domestic abuse.

Improper disclosure of information i.e. breaches of confidentiality by any member of staff will be taken seriously and may be subject to disciplinary action.

**Disclosure of abuse**

Staff experiencing domestic abuse may choose to disclose, report to or seek support from a union representative, a line manager, or colleague. Line managers and union representatives will not counsel victims/survivors, but offer information, workplace support, and signpost other organisations.

(Employer’s name) will respond sympathetically, confidentially and effectively to any member of staff who discloses that they are suffering from domestic abuse.

A member of human resources trained in domestic abuse issues, will be nominated as an additional confidential contact for staff. This person will also provide guidance for line managers and union representatives who are approached by staff who are being abused.

**Role of colleagues**

(Employer’s name) encourages all employees to report if they suspect a colleague is experiencing or perpetrating abuse. Employees should speak to their line manager about their concerns in confidence. In dealing with a disclosure from a colleague, (employer’s name) will ensure that the person with concerns is made aware of the existence of this policy.

**Support for individuals experiencing domestic abuse**

(Employer’s name) recognises that developing a life free from abuse is a process not an event and (employer’s name) will provide ongoing support for employees who disclose abuse.

(Employer’s name) and UNISON representatives will work together co-operatively to help staff experiencing domestic abuse.

(Employer’s name) will respond sympathetically, confidentially and effectively to any member of staff who discloses that they are experiencing domestic abuse.

Where domestic abuse has been reported, line managers will treat unplanned absences and temporary poor timekeeping sympathetically.

Line managers may offer employees experiencing domestic abuse a broad range of support. This may include, but is not limited to:

 • special paid leave for relevant appointments, including with support agencies, solicitors, to rearrange housing or childcare, and for court appointments

 • temporary or permanent changes to working times and patterns

 • changes to specific duties, for example to avoid potential contact with an abuser in a customer facing role

 • redeployment or relocation

 • measures to ensure a safe working environment, for example changing a telephone number to avoid harassing phone calls

 • using other existing policies, including flexible working

 • access to counselling/support services in paid time

 • an advance of pay

 • access to courses developed to support female survivors of domestic abuse, for example The Freedom Programme (www.freedomprogramme. co.uk) or assertiveness training.

Line managers will respect the right of staff to make their own decision on the course of action at every stage and should avoid being judgemental. It must be recognised that the employee may need some time to decide what to do and may try many different options during this process.

Other existing provisions (including occupational health, independent counselling services) will also be signposted to staff as a means of help.

**Safety planning**

(Employer’s name) will prioritise the safety of employees if they make it known that they are experiencing domestic abuse. Line managers may have to consider incidents such as violent partners or ex-partners visiting the workplace, abusive phonecalls, intimidation or harassment of an employee by the alleged perpetrator, and these will need to be addressed in any safety planning.

When an employee discloses domestic abuse, (employer’s name) will encourage its employee to contact a specialist support agency (or suitably trained specialist member of staff) who can undertake a DASH (domestic abuse, stalking and harassment, and honour based violence risk

assessment– www.dashriskchecklist.co.uk) and make appropriate referrals where necessary.

(Employer’s name) will work with the employee and a specialist agency (with the employee’s consent) to identify what actions can be taken to increase their personal safety as well as address any risks there may be to colleagues, taking into account the duty of care for all employees.

**Organisational planning**

All employees will be made aware of this policy through a range of methods including induction, training, appraisal, leaflets and posters.

(Employer’s name) will support the union’s activities on raising awareness and tackling the issue of domestic abuse amongst their members.

(Employer’s name) will remind staff of the importance of not divulging personal details of other employees, such as addresses, telephone numbers or shift patterns.

**Training**

(Employer’s name) is committed to ensuring all line managers are aware of domestic abuse and its implications in the workplace. Information, briefings or awareness raising sessions will ensure that all managers are able to:

 • identify if an employee is experiencing difficulties because of domestic abuse

 • respond to disclosure in a sensitive and non judgemental manner

 • provide initial support – be clear about available workplace support including in-house specialist staff where applicable

 • discuss how the organisation can contribute to safety planning

 • signpost to other organisations and sources of support

 • understand that they are not counsellors.

(Employer’s name) will allow trade union representatives paid time off to attend union provided training courses on supporting victims/ survivors of domestic abuse.

**Perpetrators of domestic abuse**

Domestic abuse perpetrated by employees will not be condoned under any circumstances nor will it be treated as a purely private matter. (Employer’s name) recognises that it has a role in encouraging and supporting employees to address violent and abusive behaviour of all kinds.

If an employee approaches (employer’s name) about their abusive behaviour, (employer’s name) will provide information about the services and support available to them, and will encourage the perpetrator to seek support and help from an appropriate source.

(Employer’s name) will treat any allegation, disclosure or conviction of a domestic abuse related offence on a case-by-case basis with the aim of reducing risk and supporting change.

There are four potential strands in the consideration of an allegation:

 • a police investigation of a possible criminal offence

 • disciplinary action by the employer

 • providing specialist, safety-focused counselling

 • identifying risk.

An individual cautioned or convicted of a criminal offence may be subject to the organisation’s code of conduct policy and procedure. (Employer’s name) also reserves the right to consider the use of this policy should an employee’s activities outside of work (whether or not it leads to a criminal conviction)

have an impact on their ability to perform the role for which they are employed and/or be considered to bring the organisation into disrepute. In some circumstances it may be deemed inappropriate for the individual to continue in his/her current role(s). In these circumstances the possibility of redeployment into an alternative role may be considered.

(Employer’s name) views the use of violence and abusive behaviour by an employee, wherever this occurs, as a breach of the organisation’s code of conduct for disciplinary purposes.

There may also be circumstances where such behaviour by a regulated professional might indicate a potential risk to patients or service users or bring the profession into disrepute or breach a professional code of conduct. Where an employer is aware of such misconduct, they should report it to the appropriate regulator. There may also be a mandatory obligation on the regulated professional to self-refer if they receive any police caution or conviction, and for the police to report such action if they are aware an individual is regulated. [NOTE: Please amend or delete this paragraph as appropriate. This is based on requirements for health and social care professionals regulated by the Health and Care Professions Council.]

(Employer’s name)’s code of conduct is intended to inform all staff, irrespective of grade, of the standards of conduct expected of them. It identifies a set of principles governing behaviour by which staff members are expected to abide. Staff members are expected at all times to present high standards of personal integrity and conduct that will not reflect adversely on the organisation and its reputation.

 (Employer’s name) is committed to ensuring that:

 • allegations will be dealt with fairly and in a way that provides support for the person who is the subject of the allegation or disclosure

 • all employees will receive guidance and support

 • confidentiality will be maintained and information restricted only to those who have a need-to-know

 • investigations will be thorough and independent

 • all cases will be dealt with quickly avoiding unnecessary delays

 • all efforts will be made to resolve the matter within four to six weeks, although some cases will take longer because of their nature or complexity.

NOTE: This procedure is intended to be safety focussed and supportive rather than punitive.

The alleged perpetrator will be:

 • treated fairly and honestly

 • helped to understand the concerns expressed and processes involved

 • kept informed of the progress and outcome of any investigation and the implications for any disciplinary process

 • advised to contact their union or professional organisation.

Any employee who is responsible for giving advice or support to those experiencing domestic abuse needs to be particularly aware of the potential consequences if they are found to be perpetrators.

If a colleague is found to be assisting an abuser in perpetrating the abuse, for example, by giving them access to facilities such as telephones, email or fax machines then they will be seen as having committed a disciplinary offence.

If it becomes evident that an employee has made a malicious allegation that another employee is perpetrating abuse then this will be treated as a serious disciplinary offence and action will be taken.

**If the victim/survivor and the perpetrator work in the same organisation**

In cases where both the victim/survivor and the perpetrator of domestic abuse work in the organisation, (employer’s name) will take appropriate action.

In addition to considering disciplinary action against the employee who is perpetrating the abuse, action may need to be taken to ensure that the victim/survivor and perpetrator do not come into contact in the workplace.

Action may also need to be taken to minimise the potential for the perpetrator to use their position or work resources to find out details about the whereabouts of the victim/survivor. This may include a change of duties for one or both employees or withdrawing the perpetrator’s access to certain computer programmes or offices.

However, it is also recognised that in certain circumstances, those experiencing and perpetrating domestic abuse in a relationship may choose to seek solutions jointly, and in such situations appropriate support should be given.

**Review**

This policy will be reviewed jointly every three years unless there are changes in legislation, best practice or other organisation policies impact on its effectiveness.

Further guidance

{Provide here local contact details for:

 • Domestic violence co-ordinator

 • Police

 • Social services

 • Housing advice

• Drug and alcohol advice

 • GPs and health visitors

 • Perpetrators’ programme providers]

Anyone using this policy to respond to a victim/ survivor or perpetrator of domestic abuse should refer to further current information provided by Refuge www.refuge.org.uk. Refuge offers a range of services which give women and children access to professional support whatever their situation.

If you are concerned for your own or someone else’s immediate safety, ring the police on 999

If you or a friend needs help call 0808 2000 247 the freephone 24 hour National Domestic Violence Helpline (run in partnership between Women’s Aid and Refuge) or email: helpline@womensaid.org.uk. The helpline is a member of Language Line and can provide access to an interpreter for non-English speaking callers. The helpline can also access the BT Type Talk Service.

You can also contact: 0808 802 1414 – Northern Ireland Women’s Aid 24 Hour Domestic and Sexual Violence Helpline (for women and men) 0800 027 1234 – Scottish Domestic Abuse and Forced Marriages Helpline 0808 80 10 800 – Live Fear Free (helpline for women in Wales) 1800 341 900 – Women’s Aid, Republic of Ireland 24 Hour Helpline

National LGBT Domestic Abuse Helpline for LGBT people experiencing domestic abuse. Call 0800 999 5428 Monday to Wednesday 10am to 5pm, Thursday 10am to 8pm, Friday 1pm to 5pm and Sunday 12pm to 4pm. Tuesday 1pm to 5pm is a trans specific service. Email: help@galop.org.uk Online chat: 3pm to 7pm Saturday, 3pm to 7pm Sunday www.galop.org.uk

Men’s Advice Line for men experiencing domestic violence. Call 0808 801 0327 Monday to Friday, 9am to 5pm or email: info@mensadviceline.org.uk