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STATES STRATEGIC PLAN

The Domestic Abuse Strategy is a delivery programme within the States Strategic Plan. The framework of the States Strategic Plan is shown below at Figure 1.

Figure 1:

PURPOSE	To enable the States to decide what they want to achieve over the medium to long-term and how they will manage or influence the use of Island resources to pursue those objectives.			
AIMS	To focus government and public services on protecting and improving quality of life of Islanders, the Island’s economic future, and the Island’s environment, unique cultural identity and rich heritage.			
COMMUNITY OUTCOMES	Fiscal & Economic	We have sustainable long term finances and programmes	We have a balanced, internationally competitive, high value economy	We have a skilled, sustainable and competitive workforce
	Social	We have a social environment and culture where there is active and engaged citizenship	We have equality of opportunity, social inclusion and social justice	As individuals we take personal responsibility and adopt healthy lifestyles
	Environmental	We adapt to climate change	We manage our carbon footprint and reduce energy consumption	Our countryside, marine and wildlife are protected and preserved

PROGRAMME SUMMARY OVERVIEW

Programme Name	Domestic Abuse Strategy
Period covered	2016 - 2020
Programme Authors	Domestic Abuse Strategy Advisory Group
Political sponsors	Home Department
Related strategies	<p>Criminal Justice Strategy</p> <p>Children & Young People's Plan (Health & Social Services)</p> <p>Drug & Alcohol Strategy (Home)</p> <p>Disability & Inclusion Strategy (Policy Council)</p> <p>Mental Health & Wellbeing Strategy (Health & Social Services)</p> <p>Sexual Health Strategy (Health & Social Services)</p> <p>Supported Living and Ageing Well Strategy (Policy Council)</p>
Review periods	<p>Annual monitoring of key performance indicators</p> <p>Annual formal review of objectives and Action Plan</p> <p>5 year review of strategic commitments</p>
Relevant other documents that should be accessed when reading this document	<p><i>Domestic Abuse Strategy 2009-2012</i>, Billet d'Etat XXI, July 2009</p> <p><i>Policy Council States Strategic Plan debate</i>. Includes Policy Council's case for partial funding of the Domestic Abuse Strategy, Billet d'Etat XXVI, October 2009</p> <p><i>Policy Council States Strategic Plan debate, 2010</i>. Includes Policy Council's case for full funding of the domestic abuse Strategy, Billet d'Etat XIX, September 2010</p> <p><i>Policy Council - States Strategic Plan 2010-2015</i>. Includes Home Department case for development of a Criminal Justice Strategy. Billet D'Etat XIX 2010.</p> <p><i>Criminal Justice Strategy</i>, Billet d'Etat XI, May 2012</p> <p><i>Mental Health and Wellbeing Strategy (HSSD)</i></p> <p><i>Sexual Health Strategy (HSSD)</i></p> <p><i>Supported Housing Strategy (Housing)</i></p> <p><i>Offender Management Strategy (Home)</i></p> <p><i>Restorative Justice Strategy (Home)</i></p> <p><i>Disability & Inclusion Strategy (HSSD)</i></p> <p><i>Today's Learners Tomorrows World (Education)</i></p> <p>Draft Supported Living and Ageing Well Strategy (Policy Council)</p> <p>Children and Young Peoples Plan (HSSD)</p> <p>The Equality and Rights Programme (Policy Council)</p> <p>Working with the Third Sector (Policy Council)</p>

1.

PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

1.1

The purpose of this document is to outline a strategy for tackling domestic abuse in Guernsey and Alderney for the years 2016-2020.

1.2

In this document you can expect to find:

The Strategy's Statement of Purpose, its Vision, objectives and the outcomes that the agencies and departments, both voluntary and statutory, collectively aspire to achieve and the strategic commitments that drive us all towards achieving these outcomes;

Identification of where the Domestic Abuse Strategy sits within the States Strategic Plan;

Identification of areas requiring appropriate attention and action in the period 2016-2020, as based on existing evidence and professional judgement;

Identification of what will be done, by whom and with whom;

Identification of where we wish to be within -
the short-term (a 2 year period);
the medium-term (a 5 year period);

How we will know we have got there.

2.

DEVELOPERS OF THIS DOCUMENT

2.1

This document has been produced by the Domestic Abuse Strategy Advisory Group, with input from the Strategy Task Group, its working parties and key stakeholders. The Strategy Advisory Group is comprised of representation from:

Education Department;
Guernsey Police;
Guernsey Probation Service;
Home Department;
Housing Department;
HSSD Children's Services;
Office of the Children's Convenor;
Policy Council;
Safeguarder Service;
Social Security Department.

These organisations work in conjunction with the many third sector organisations.

2.2

The production of this document, and the contribution of resources to support the Strategy's development and ongoing maintenance, is sponsored by the States of Guernsey Home Department.

3. FOREWORD FROM THE DOMESTIC ABUSE STRATEGY ADVISORY GROUP

3.1 This is the second edition of the Domestic Abuse Strategy for Guernsey and Alderney providing a framework around which both statutory and voluntary agencies will continue to work together over the next five years to reduce the incidence and impact of domestic abuse.

3.2 Domestic Abuse is devastating for all victims and their children as it can cause lasting damage to physical health, mental health and emotional well-being as well as financial and social consequences. It is unacceptable within our community and must be challenged. Domestic abuse causes physical damage ranging from death in extreme cases to miscarriages, broken limbs, and cuts and bruises and can also have a long-term impact on mental health including post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, anxiety and suicidal thoughts and behaviour.

3.3 In the current economic climate, there is an indisputable business case for preventing domestic abuse. It was estimated in initial local Strategy, that the cost of domestic abuse was around £31 million per annum. This included £4.2 million total service costs in relation to health and social services, criminal justice agencies, housing and civil legal costs. It also included £3.6 million in lost economic output, and £23 million in relation to human and emotional costs.

The UK 2004 research on which these costs were extrapolated was revised in 2009 in order to take into account the decrease in the rate of domestic abuse; greater use of public services by victims of domestic abuse, as a result of their development; and technical adjustments due to inflation and to growth in GDP. Based on these changes, and a fall in the amount of domestic abuse occurring locally, the cost of domestic abuse locally, extrapolated from the UK research is estimated to be around £12.8m per annum. This includes £3.14 million total service costs in relation to health and social services, criminal justice agencies, housing and civil legal costs. It also includes £1.57 million in lost economic output, and £8.13 million in relation to human and emotional costs.

There is no doubt that the benefits of preventing this social problem occurring in the first place and intervening early where it is already happening will far outweigh the costs of tackling the consequences of domestic abuse.

3.4 The Strategy sets out clearly what the Advisory Group intends to do to address domestic abuse in the form of a coordinated response; to support those experiencing and witnessing domestic abuse, children affected by domestic abuse and those perpetrating domestic abuse, with implementation plans designed to achieve the aims of this strategy. It provides clear and measureable targets that will be performance managed for the life of the Strategy.

3.5

Domestic abuse is unacceptable within our community and must be challenged through the provision of accessible and consistent domestic abuse services across the Islands, and a joined up response to tackling the issue.

**Domestic Abuse Strategy Advisory Group
May 2015**

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

4. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK OVERVIEW		
4.1	States Strategic Plan	<p>The Domestic Abuse Strategy is a delivery programme within the States Strategic Plan. Figure 1 on page 3 outlines the States Strategic Plan’s purpose and aims, and also the social policy, financial and environmental outcomes that it seeks to achieve. Figure 2 on page 12 outlines the framework of the Domestic Abuse Strategy and identifies the social policy outcomes to which it aligns.</p>
4.2	Strategy Purpose	<p>The purpose of the Strategy is <i>“to focus government, public services and voluntary agencies on the coordinated and effective delivery of services geared towards tackling domestic abuse.”</i> (see Fig.2).</p>
4.3	Strategy Definition of Domestic Abuse	<p>Within the Strategy, domestic abuse is defined as:</p> <p><i>Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those 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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>psychological</i>• <i>physical</i>• <i>sexual</i>• <i>financial</i>• <i>emotional</i> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The definition is an inclusive stand-alone definition intended solely for the delivery purpose of this Strategy. It is not a legal definition. We also recognise that some organisations providing services for</p>

victims/survivors and perpetrators of domestic abuse may have their own definitions in order to aid them in the delivery of their specific services to their service-users.

4.3

**Strategy
Vision**

The vision of the Strategy incorporates:

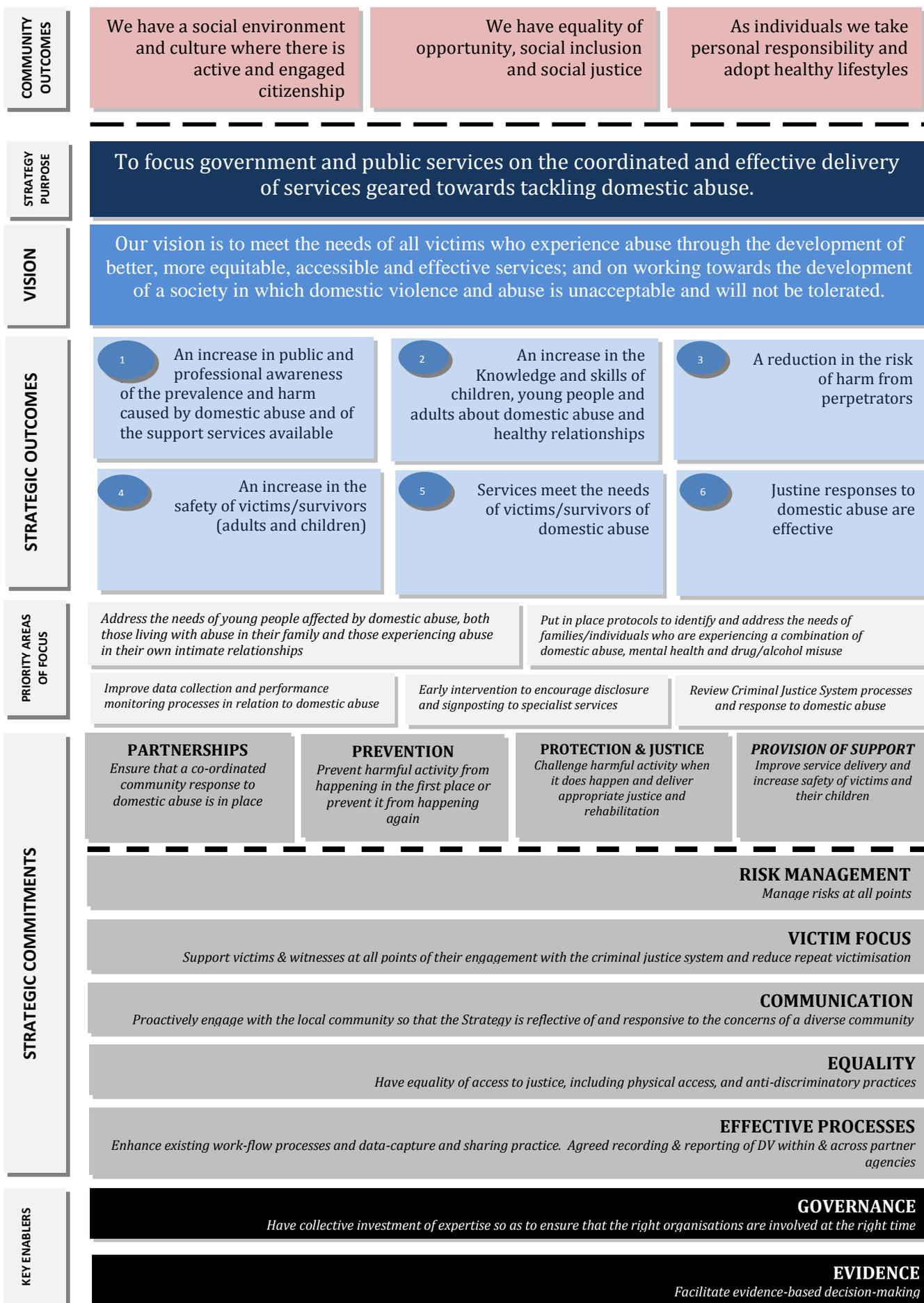
1. Consistent positive action from States Departments and other agencies, including:
 - A clear, unequivocal message that domestic abuse is a crime, is unacceptable and will not be tolerated;
 - A consistent demonstration of the importance of interagency collaboration and interagency policy implementation including good information sharing;
 - The provision of dedicated resources to address policy and practical issues;
 - Research and replication of best practice, effective responses and interventions.

 2. The development of better, more equitable, accessible and effective service provision providing:
 - A co-ordinated network of services that meet the needs of all victims and their children;
 - Appropriate protection and support for all victims and their children who are experiencing domestic abuse;
 - Appropriate safe solutions for all victims and children escaping domestic abuse;
 - Easily accessible information to ensure that help is available for any victim;
 - Education and training both to help prevent domestic abuse and to identify it early and provide help and support.

 3. Improved protection and support for victims and effective deterrents through:
 - Holding abusers accountable for their behaviour;
 - Recommending changes to the criminal and civil law where necessary.
-

4.4	Outcomes	Our outcomes are the value that our services contribute to the lives of Islanders (both those individuals and families where domestic abuse has taken place, and the community at large). Put more simply, our outcomes are the <i>effect</i> that our services have in relation to individuals experiencing or perpetrating domestic abuse.
4.5	Priority Areas of Focus	Our priority areas of focus are those areas that, on the basis of relevant evidence and professional judgement, we will concentrate our efforts. These areas are broken down into specific objectives as shown in our Action Plan.
4.6	Strategic Commitments	Our strategic commitments drive us towards the delivery of our outcomes. These strategic commitments were set within the initial Strategy and have been developed further on the basis of consultation.
4.7	Objectives	Our objectives, or what we are actually going to do, are shown within our action plan which covers the period 2016 - 2020 and encompasses short term objectives (2 years), medium term objectives (5 years), all of which contribute to the achievement of our outcomes.
4.8	Key Performance Indicators	It is not enough to know where we are going, we need to also define how we will know we have got there. We have put key performance indicators against our outcomes in order to give us broad indications of success in this very complex and fluid area of social policy. Further detail about our key performance indicators is provided on page 15.

Figure 2: Domestic Abuse Strategy Framework



OUTCOMES FRAMEWORK AND KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

5.	OUTCOMES FRAMEWORK
5.1	Measuring outcomes is the only way we can be sure that changes are taking place for those experiencing abuse. Local domestic abuse services which receive public funds should focus on delivering the following outcomes framework in order to reduce and prevent domestic abuse and to help remedy the damage caused.
5.2	The outcomes set out below in 5.3 should inform future work and help to identify what improvements are required in the responses to domestic abuse by local services. Incorporating the desired outcomes into a multi-agency Action Plan will ensure accountability and encourage improved performance.
5.3	<p>An increase in public and professional awareness of the prevalence and harm caused by domestic abuse and of the support services available through partnership working, awareness raising and challenging inaction by individuals, communities and organisations.</p> <p>An increase in the knowledge and skills of children, young people and adults about forming healthy relationships, through prevention education and learning, so that they are better equipped to form relationships based on equality and respect, mutual understanding and shared power.</p> <p>An increase in the safety of survivors (adults and children) based on an approach that maximises safe choices available and reduces the harm caused.</p> <p>A reduction in the risk of harm from perpetrators through holding abusers accountable for their behaviour in such a way that reduces risk and which not only acts as a future deterrent for them, but also as a deterrent to potential abusers.</p> <p>Services meet the needs of victims / survivors of domestic abuse through ensuring that victims are involved and consulted on the development of specialist domestic abuse services, service outcomes are monitored and service standards are met.</p> <p>Justice responses to domestic abuse are effective through holding perpetrators to account for their behaviour, ensuring that the local legislation is robust, and encouraging more victims to seek help from the Police and criminal justice system whilst receiving the level of support necessary to pursue their complaint without withdrawing from the court process.</p>

6.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

6.1

It is important that we monitor the Strategy on an ongoing basis in order to assess how we are performing against our outcomes. We have therefore put some key performance indicators against our outcomes. We will monitor the results on a 6 monthly basis and formally review and publish results on an annual basis. Individual domestic abuse services will also have their own more detailed sets of KPIs and indicators

6.2

Consideration has been given as to what our KPIs should be in order to give us the broadest of indications of the success of our efforts to achieve them. Some are linked to the UK KPIs in order, where possible, to draw comparisons. However in such a small jurisdiction, in this complex area of social policy we have to acknowledge that there is no single key performance indicator that is definitive in tackling domestic abuse and there is no perfect formula for calculating the information we need. We must therefore agree what the best formula is in order to consistently provide data that will be of value to us, whilst at the same time being aware of the limitations of that data. For this reason, the figures produced against our key performance indicators should never be read or interpreted in isolation from the essential commentary that will always accompany our annual update report.

6.3

The data gathered can give us a broad indication of how successful our efforts are, and help us to make evidence-based decisions on what to do so as to achieve our outcomes and, ultimately, our vision to *“meet the needs of all victims who experience abuse through the development of better, more equitable, accessible and effective services; and on working towards the development of a society in which domestic violence and abuse is unacceptable and will not be tolerated.”*

Outcome 1

An increase public and professional awareness of the prevalence and harm caused by domestic abuse and of the support services available.

Positive and respectful community attitudes are critical to survivors of domestic abuse and their children living free from abuse and violence in safe communities. Research shows that social norms, attitudes and beliefs contribute to all forms of violence, particularly violence against women, whether it is emotional, psychological, economic, physical or sexual violence. These beliefs can result in violence and abuse being justified, excused or hidden from view.

<i>KPI</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>Short-term desired direction of travel</i>	<i>Medium-term desired direction of travel</i>	<i>Data Source</i>	<i>Frequency of Measure</i>
1.1	Percentage of people who view domestic abuse as being socially unacceptable	Commencing 2016	↑	↑	Home Dept. Crime & Justice Survey	Every 2 years
1.2	Percentage of people who view domestic abuse as being a problem locally.	Commencing 2016	↑	↑	Home Dept. Crime & Justice Survey	Every 2 years
1.3	Number of community organisations displaying information about domestic abuse	Commencing 2016	↑	↑	Specialist DV Agency Statistics	Annual
1.4	Number of employers adopting workplace policies on domestic abuse	Commencing 2016	↑	↑	Survey	Every 5 years
1.5	Number of local agencies adopting domestic abuse care pathways.	Commencing 2016	↑	↑	All health and social care agencies	Annual

Outcome 2

An increase in the knowledge and skills of children, young people and adults about domestic abuse and forming healthy relationships

Education represents the principal mechanism by which society is able to influence future generations. Prevention work with children and young people is not just about changing attitudes and influencing behaviour, although that is its main focus. In raising the issues, it also produces a need to support children and young people who may have been abused themselves or witnessed abuse within their parents' relationship, or may be experiencing abuse in their own relationships.

Key to the delivery of domestic abuse education approach is linking schools into the external specialist agencies able to meet the continuing professional development needs of school staff and to contribute to the holistic support of children, young people and their families. Proceeding from the bottom-line value of respect, domestic abuse prevention education initiatives focus on attaining equality and respect for everyone whilst acknowledging gender inequality and making the links to other forms of violence reduction in areas such as racism, homophobia and bullying.

Education work is also frequently needed for survivors of abuse who may not always recognise the patterns of behaviour associated with domestic abuse. Individual and group sessions can help provide survivors of domestic abuse with the knowledge to better understand and deal with their experiences, reinforcing coping skills, self-esteem and health and wellbeing on a long term basis and helping to prevent the situation for recurring.

KPI	Indicator	2014	Short-term desired direction of travel	Medium-term desired direction of travel	Data Source	Frequency of Measure
2.1	Number of young people receiving domestic abuse lessons in schools, other educational establishments and the community.	Commencing 2016			Hampton Trust	6 monthly
2.2	% of young people receiving domestic abuse education who had an increased level of understanding of domestic abuse following the lessons.	Commencing 2016			Hampton Trust	6 monthly

2.3	% of young people receiving DA lessons who said that they would be able to seek help about domestic abuse following the lessons.	Commencing 2016			Hampton Trust	6 monthly
2.4	Number of individuals using the specialist domestic abuse services who have an increased level of understanding about the dynamics of domestic abuse following 1-2-1 or group work input.	Commencing 2016			IDVA ¹ Service, Refuge, Women's Safety Worker.	6 monthly

¹ Independent Domestic Violence Advisory (IDVA) Service, run by Safer LBG.

Outcome 3

An increase in the safety of victims / survivors (adults and children).

Every attempt must be made to ensure that there are no gaps in services and that all those who disclose domestic abuse are provided with the options for safety. Victims of abuse come into contact with a variety of public services, so it is vital that all statutory and voluntary agencies with a social agenda are aware of the specialist support services available and that there are routine enquiry procedures across agencies to improve identification of cases and clear pathways in place for referring and signposting those who have been identified.

Domestic abuse is also a significant issue to children and young people living in households where abuse is taking place. Research clearly shows that children experiencing domestic abuse are negatively affected in every aspect of their functioning: safety, health and wellbeing, emotional development, school attendance and achievement. It may also impact on economic well-being in later life.

KPI	Indicator	2014	Short-term desired direction of travel	Medium-term desired direction of travel	Data Source	Frequency of Measure
3.1	Number and % of victims who feel safer after receiving support from specialist DV services in relation to domestic abuse.	Commencing 2016			IDVA Service, Refuge, Hampton Trust	6 monthly
3.2	Number and % of clients exiting specialist DV services who report a complete cessation of all types of abuse.	Commencing 2016			IDVA Service, Refuge, Hampton Trust	6 monthly
3.3	Number and % of clients whose level of abuse at exit from specialist DV services had decreased.	Commencing 2016			IDVA Service, Refuge, Hampton Trust	6 monthly

3.4	The number of refuge places per 10,000 population (National KPI) ²	0.79			Women's Refuge	Annual
3.5	Number of children who live in high risk households.	134			MARAC ³ data	Annual
3.6	Number / % of children on child protection register where violence is a parenting factor.	73 (53%)			Islands Child Protection Committee	Annual
3.7	Number and % of children & Young People who feel safer as a result of support from a Children's IDVA ⁴ .	Commencing 2016			Safer LBG	6 monthly
3.8	Number and % of children and Young People who felt that the input from PATS ⁵ was beneficial.	Commencing 2016			PATS	6 monthly
3.9	Number and % of children discussed at MASH ⁶ where there are Domestic Abuse Issues	Commencing 2016			MASH	6 monthly
3.10	Number and % of children presenting with Domestic abuse issues at MASH who receive a service	Commencing 2016			MASH	6 monthly

² 1 refuge bed space per ten thousand population is a national indicator being the level of provision recommended by the Government Select Committee on Domestic Violence.

³ Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)

⁴ Children's Independent Domestic Violence Advocate (Children's IDVA or "KIDVA")

⁵ The Children & Young People's Post Abuse Therapeutic Service.

⁶ Multi-Agency Support Hub (MASH)

Outcome 4

A reduction in the risk of harm from perpetrators.

It is more likely that abusers who either do not seek help voluntarily or who are not prosecuted will continue to offend. Abusers who do not seek help but who are not convicted or brought to justice often go on to re-victimise or move on to a new victim, unless they can receive support to change their behaviour.

There is clearly a need to make sure more offenders are brought to justice, but also a need to ensure that those perpetrators who are not involved in the Criminal Justice System are encouraged to access safe and effective interventions.

KPI	Indicator	2014	Short-term desired direction of travel	Medium term desired direction of travel	Data Source	Frequency of Measure
4.1	Number and % of perpetrators successfully completing the ADAPT ⁷ programme	Commencing 2016	↑	→	Hampton Trust	Annual
4.2	Number and % of offenders that do not come to the attention of the Police in relation to domestic abuse 6 months after completing ADAPT	Commencing 2016	↑	↑	Hampton Trust	Annual
4.3	Number and % of offenders that do not commit further DA offences 6 months after completing ADAPT	Commencing 2016	↑	↑	Hampton Trust	Annual
4.4	% of repeat MARAC cases being discussed ⁸	20%	↑	→	MARAC	Annual

⁷ ADAPT Independent Perpetrator Programme, run by the Hampton Trust.

⁸ KPI 4.4 the Repeat MARAC cases should be between 28-40%.

Outcome 5

Services meet the needs of victims / survivors of domestic abuse.

Both specialist and mainstream services are critical to helping survivors of domestic abuse to escape abuse and rebuild their lives. The support required needs to be holistic and services need to ensure that they have the capacity to support a variety of service users including vulnerable service users with complex needs.

Services supporting survivors of violence and abuse must be flexible in meeting the diverse needs of their clients, including older victims of domestic abuse, children, teenagers, those with disabilities, LGBT victims and those from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds.

Services should strive to provide a 'first door approach' which means that for people who have experienced domestic abuse their first point of contact should provide professional, non-judgmental and compassionate assistance with good referral pathways and improved collaboration between services to ensure that victims do not have to repeat their stories or be shunted from pillar to post.

KPI	Indicator	2014	Short-term desired direction of travel	Medium-term desired direction of travel	Data Source	Frequency of Measure
5.1	Number and % of victims who expressed satisfaction with the support and assistance that they received from all services in relation to domestic abuse ⁹ .	53%			Home Department Service Satisfaction Survey	Every 3 years
5.2	Overall % of survivors surveyed who state that they have contacted services in relation to domestic abuse.	15%			Home Department Service Satisfaction Survey	Every 3 years

⁹ KPIs 5.1 and 5.2 represent an average percentage in relation to all services listed in the survey including generic services such as health, housing, Children's Services, CAB and the specialist services such as Refuge, IDVA Service and Police.

5.3	Effective referral pathways measured by the number of referrals picked up by the specialist services from outside agencies.	Commencing 2016			Hampton Trust, IDVA Service, Refuge data	Annual
5.4	Percentage of MARAC Cases referred in by partner agencies other than the Police ¹⁰	22%			Police data	Annual

¹⁰ Percentage of MARAC Cases referred in by agencies other than the police should be between 25-40%.

Outcome 6

Justice responses are effective.

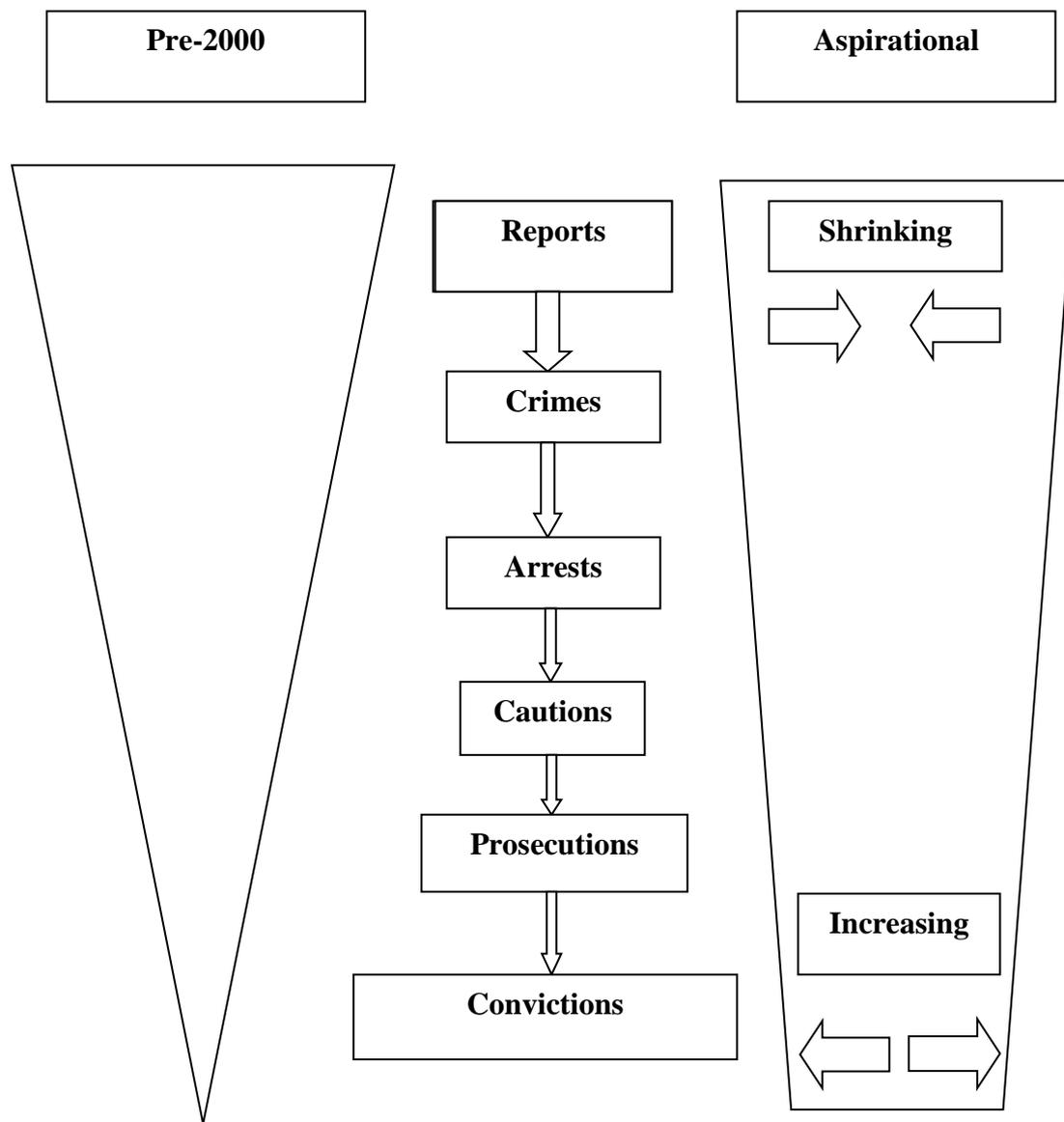
There is no specific offence of ‘domestic abuse’ in criminal law, there are however many offences that may incorporate aspects of domestic abuse i.e. assault, false imprisonment, harassment, rape, criminal damage, attempted murder. Not all forms of domestic abuse are illegal e.g. some forms of emotional violence, however the impact of these forms of abuse can cause serious and lasting effects on victims and children. Whether the criminal law can protect victims or not is therefore dependent on the particular circumstances of the abuse and the responses of criminal justice agencies.

The criminal justice system has an important role to play in preventing and challenging domestic abuse. National attention within the past decade has focused on encouraging more victims to seek help from the Police and the criminal justice system and on encouraging this system to provide a better response for them and their children when they do. This has led to significant changes in legislation and in the criminal justice system agencies response to domestic abuse in terms of improvements in policy and practice.

The key performance indicators for this outcome will therefore aim to ensure that the justice response is sensitive to the needs of victims in order to encourage more victims to come forward and report the abuse, and continue to pursue their complaint through the court process without withdrawing from the case. They will also measure the success of criminal proceedings.

KPI	Indicator	2014	Short-term desired direction of travel	Medium-term desired direction of travel	Data Source	Frequency of Measure
6.1	Increase in % of domestic abuse incidents which result in detection.	Commencing 2016	↑	↑	Police / Court data	Annual
6.2	Increase in % of detected cases being prosecuted, where it is appropriate to do so.	Commencing 2016	↑	↑	Police / Court data	Annual
6.3	An increase in the level of confidence victims have in the justice system	Commencing 2016	↑	→	Home Dept. Service Satisfaction Survey	Every 3 years

Figure 3: Domestic Violence: From Reports to Convictions within the Criminal Justice System¹¹



¹¹ This diagram has been adapted from 'Standing Together Against Domestic Violence: In Search of Excellence' http://www.standingtogether.org.uk/fileadmin/user_upload/standingUpload/Publications/HOP_-_guidance-final_July_2011.pdf

GOVERNANCE

7.

DOMESTIC ABUSE STRATEGY PARTNERSHIP STRUCTURE

7.1

The Domestic Abuse Strategy is situated within the Home Department, but also crosses all Departments involved with social policy. Beneath the main Advisory Group a number of sub-forums operate to support the Strategy’s development. An overview of these Groups is provided in Figure 4, and each is comprised of membership from relevant organisations and has its own Terms of Reference.

7.2

The right representation at the right level is vital. To allow productivity, defined purpose and delivery, limits must be place on membership, while nevertheless ensuring that that individuals involved disseminate relevant information across their agency. Representatives must commit to reporting to the wider agency structures, even if the representative’s expertise lies within a discrete area of the organisation.

Figure 4

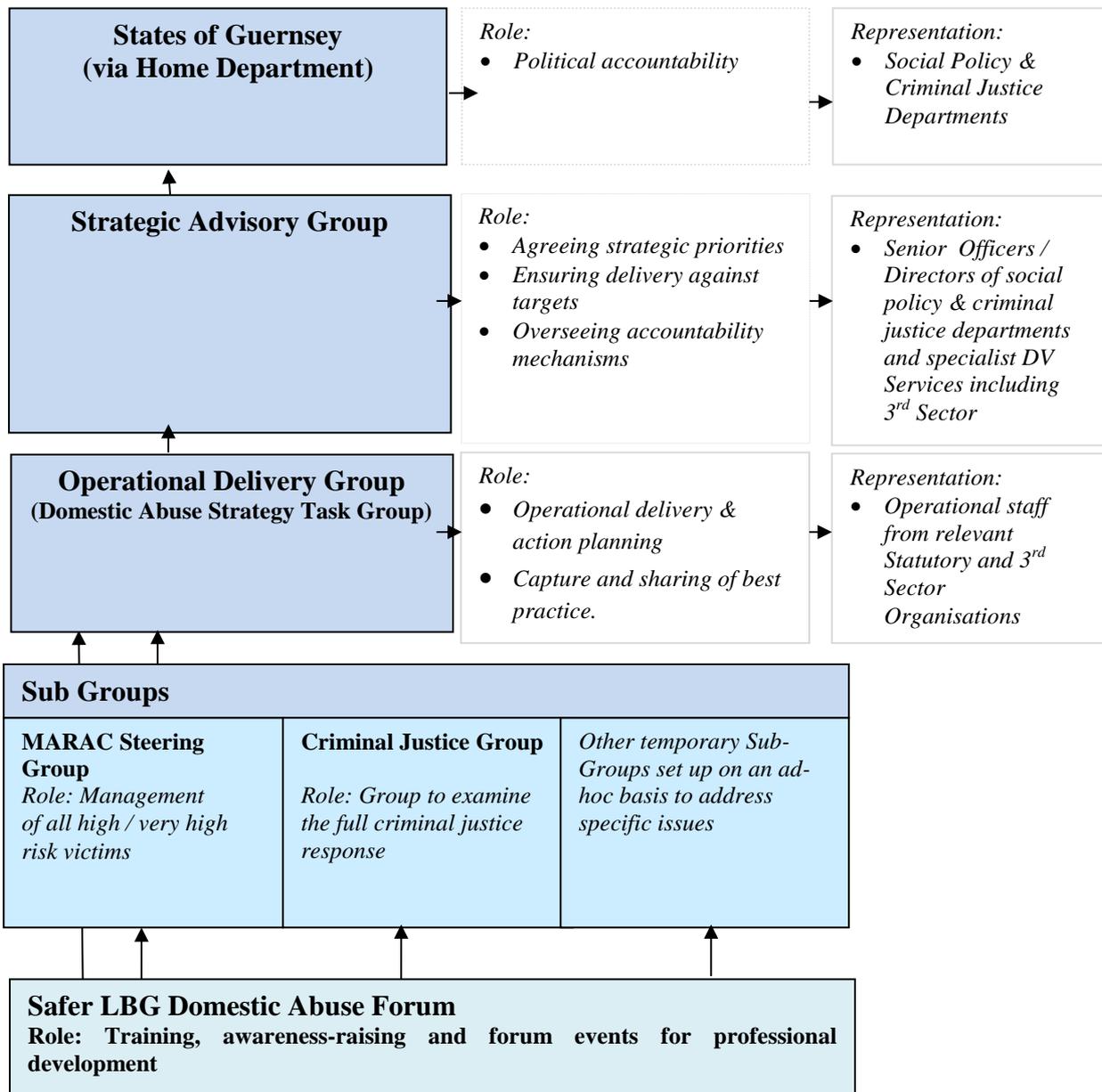


Figure 5: 2016-2020 Framework for Service Delivery

The Strategy has adopted the UK Home Office Coordinated Community Response which recognises the cross-cutting nature of domestic abuse and illustrates the necessary agency inter-relationships that are required to deal effectively and safely with its effects. Integral to this model is the need to reflect the level of severity of cases and the type of intervention required from Tier 1 (Universal) to Tier 4 (Acute).

Tier 4: Acute / Restorative – risk of death or serious harm

MARAC / MAPPA arrangements
 Police intervention-arrest, investigate, charge perpetrator.
 Legal Protection – criminal and family courts
 Child and adult protection intervention.
 Refuge emergency accommodation.

Tier 3: Complex - Adults and children whose lives are seriously disrupted by domestic abuse.

Co-existing substance misuse and /or mental health issues. Pregnancy. Victim has no recourse to public funds.

MARAC / MAPPA
 Housing options- refuge
 Sexual Assault Services
 police intervention-arrest, investigate, charge perpetrator.
 Criminal Court; Legal advice / Protection
 Probation 1-2-1 work; Perpetrator Programmes/Women’s Safety Worker
 Drug & Alcohol Services; Counselling and Psychology services;
 Mental Health Services
 CAMHS; Post Abuse therapeutic Services for children; Supervised Contact;
 Forced Marriage, Female Genital Mutilation

Tier 2: Vulnerable - Adults and children who are vulnerable as a result of abuse. Violent/ abusive incidents occurring, but not at a ‘serious’ level of risk / not actively seeking help / wants relationship to continue.

Victims from diverse community or has additional needs with limited access to services.

Advocacy Services – information, safety planning and support.
 Police response to 999 calls.
 Information about services /options available; Health Visiting / Positive Parenting Courses
 Assessment of needs identified within universal services – health, education, early years, housing,
 Supported Contact; Support and advice from specialist domestic abuse voluntary sector services

Tier 1: All Families / Universal

Universal Services - promote awareness	Domestic Abuse Education in schools and community
Primary Prevention campaigns / media	Children’s Services - identification
Public information directories / websites.	DV Forum events, media awareness, training
Health Screening / identification	Housing services / tenancy agreements
Domestic Abuse Employment/HR Policies	

8.**STRATEGY TIME-FRAMES & REVIEW PERIODS****8.1**

The Strategy runs on a 5-year rolling programme. What this means is that every year we will review and refresh our Action Plan so that it always looks 5 years into the future. By reviewing the Strategy in this way we can be sure that we are routinely assessing our objectives and making sure that they remain both valid and responsive to the needs of our community.

8.2

Our Action Plan, which is revised annually, is made up of a series of objectives that will be achieved across the short and medium term. Long term objectives are those achieved through preventative measures, such as education work within schools, which may take a generation to achieve.

Short-term

Short-term objectives are those that will be achieved within a 2 year period.

Medium-term

Medium-term objectives are those that will be achieved within a 5 year period.

