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Acknowledgements

We would like to express our appreciation for the staff within the agencies who took the time to publicise, distribute the surveys to their service users while still attending to the challenging work they do every day.

Most of all, our thanks go to the many survivors of domestic abuse who took the time and energy to participate in the survey. We recognize that people who have experienced or are experiencing domestic abuse often face many challenges in their day-to-day lives, and we sincerely appreciate the effort made by these individuals to consider our questions and share their experiences.

Their detailed and heart-felt responses provided us a view into their lives and really helped us to obtain a better understanding of their experiences and the areas where local domestic abuse services, legislation, policies and support need to be strengthened and improved.

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Executive Summary

This survey was carried out in order to fill the gap in knowledge about the needs and experiences of local survivors of domestic abuse, particularly in relation to local services and the criminal justice response.

Domestic abuse worldwide is known to be a seriously under-reported crime with victims of domestic abuse being far less likely than victims of other forms of violence to report their experiences. It was therefore considered important to gain a clearer picture of the proportion of local victims who chose not to report the abuse that they were experiencing, to understand why they did not report it and to gain an idea of their needs. The survey also aimed to assess how positive the response by local agencies towards survivors of domestic abuse was perceived to be.

The survey results will be used to inform the work of the individual agencies that support victims of domestic abuse and to help to inform and prioritise the work streams within the draft domestic abuse strategy for 2015-2020.

- 197 survivors of domestic abuse completed the survey. 168 of these were female (85%). The majority of perpetrators were intimate partners rather than family members.
- 10 respondents stated that they had a disability (5%) with an additional 2.6% stating that they were unsure if they had a disability or not.
- 183 were white English/ Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British (94%) with 8 classifying themselves as from black or minority ethnic groups or other nationalities (5%).
- 16 classified themselves as lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender (9%).
- 88% were locally qualified residents in terms of their housing status.
- 88% lived in the Bailiwick when the abuse took place.
- 56% of those answering the question (103 respondents) had children living in the household at time that they experienced domestic abuse.

Relationship to their abuser

Perpetrators were predominately intimate partners rather than family members. The greatest number of perpetrators of abuse were male partners/ husbands within heterosexual relationships with 146 (75%) falling into this category. The next highest group of perpetrators were female partner/wife with 22 (11%) falling into this category.

Impact of the domestic abuse

- 91% said that the abuse had an impact on their mental health and 73% stated that it impacted on their physical health.

- Of those who had children living in the household at the time, 67% said that they felt that living with domestic abuse had had an impact on their children's wellbeing.
- 66% of respondents said that the abuse had had an impact on their personal finances and their job / employment.
- 44% stated that it impacted on their housing.
- 37% said that it impacted on their use of prescription drugs.
- 35% said that it impacted on their use of alcohol.

Involvement with the criminal justice agencies

- A total of 64 out of the 165 respondents (39%) who answered the question stated that the domestic abuse had been reported to the police.
- Of those who had experienced the abuse whilst living in the Bailiwick, 59 of 145 respondents stated that the domestic abuse had been reported to the police (41%).
- 46% of those who reported it to the police said their abuser had been arrested (27 out of 59).
- Out of the 27 arrested, 22 were taken to court (81%), with 14 of those being found guilty (64%).

It should be noted that the local arrest and prosecution figures in relation to domestic abuse are broadly similar to those in the UK, but UK figures have fallen slightly from their highest point in 2010/11.

When comparing the survey responses of survivors who experienced the abuse over 10 years ago, with those who experienced the abuse in the last 5 years, the arrest and prosecution figures have improved.

The percentage of respondents reporting to Police has increased from 32% over 10 years ago, to 42% in the last 5 years, with the percentage of abusers being arrested increasing from 33% to 45% over the same time frame.

The percentage of those arrested who were taken to court has also increased from 50% to 76%. (Caution should be taken when interpreting these figures as the comparison is based on a small number of respondents answering the questions).

Involvement with other agencies

Few survivors had spoken to statutory or voluntary services about the domestic abuse. Police and health professionals were the agencies that the greatest number of survivors said that they had contacted. This indicates that far more publicity is needed regarding the services and the type of support that the statutory and voluntary services are able to offer. The service that was most likely to be contacted again if the need arose was the Independent Domestic Violence (IDVA) Service run by Safer LBG.

Many survivors report that they do not come forward for support because they feel ashamed and do not think that they will be believed. It is clear from the response to this question that attitudes and disposition of staff working with survivors of domestic abuse are just as important as the practical and emotional support that they provide.

Many also said that at the time of the abuse, they did not understand that what they were experiencing was actually domestic abuse. It is therefore vital that specialist domestic abuse agencies ensure that their staff members have the skills to actively impart knowledge about what domestic abuse is and carry out motivational work with clients to help them identify their options and make positive decisions about their lives.

All front line staff within agencies with a social agenda need to understand the different aspects of domestic abuse and the reasons why survivors find it hard to leave an abusive relationship. They need to be able to respond sensitively to what is being disclosed, risk assessing clients when necessary, or otherwise signposting those experiencing abuse to the specialist agencies.

Types of Support Required

The types of support that would be used by the most respondents were phone line support and counselling. Female victims would most consider using counselling followed by helpline support and emotional support for children and young people. Counselling and phone line support were the services that the highest number of male survivors said they would use. Few male survivors viewed refuge support and sexual abuse services as being as important to them – only 2 or 3 male respondents stated that they would use these services compared to 75 female survivors stating they would use refuge provision and 59 stating they would use sexual abuse services.

Conclusions

The results of this survey show that domestic abuse often has a profound effect on the lives of people experiencing it, in particular their mental health, physical health, the wellbeing of their children, their finances and their work.

It is common knowledge that worldwide, a great deal of domestic abuse goes unreported. This survey shows that the Bailiwick of Guernsey is no different with around one third of those completing the survey stating that they had told nobody else about the abuse and just over 40% reporting the abuse to the local police.

Most survivors completing the survey chose to seek informal support from friends and family members rather than professionals. In terms of professional support, the agencies most used were health professionals and the police. Although the specialist services for domestic abuse are currently very busy, few respondents completing the survey had used their services for support and advice.

More work clearly needs to be done to promote these services and ensure that they are accessible and agencies need to be getting across the message that victims will be believed and that the abuse will be taken seriously.

It is also important to raise public awareness around the more subtle areas of coercive and controlling behaviour that so often play a part in domestic abuse and to be aware of the impact of domestic abuse on children. Although a great deal of preventative work is being carried out in schools to raise the profile of domestic abuse, much more needs to be done to make the public aware of the prevalence of the issue and the fact that it is a crime. If public perception can be changed, it is likely that this would encourage more survivors to have the confidence to come forward and seek the support that they need.

It is hoped that many of the proposed workstreams in the next domestic abuse strategy will assist in ensuring that victims obtain the support that they need and those carrying out the abuse are brought to justice.

Summary of Recommendations

1. More publicity work needs to be done in the following areas:

- Raising awareness with the public that domestic abuse rarely gets better without support, generally escalating in terms of frequency and severity over time.
- Ensuring that the public is aware of what constitutes domestic abuse, i.e., a pattern of controlling and coercive behaviour that encompasses far more than just physical abuse.
- Ensuring that all victims of domestic abuse are given reassurance that they will be taken seriously by the police and other services if they report the abuse.
- Ensuring that survivors are provided with information about the financial support available in terms of benefits and allowances.
- Raising awareness of the impact of domestic abuse on children and young people.

2. The Police continue to provide a positive arrest response.

3. The Law Officers of the Crown and Police continue to seek evidence-led 'victimless' prosecutionsⁱ, where there is sufficient evidence to do so, adhering to national best practice.

4. To put in place measures to help increase the rate at which domestic abuse is reported and successfully prosecuted, taking on board the recommendations within the UK HMIC report *'Everyone's business: Improving the police response to domestic abuse, 2014'*ⁱⁱ.

5. A Review of the local legislation and court processes in relation to domestic abuse is carried out.

6. A workplace survey is carried out to show the impact of domestic abuse in the workplace and to encourage employers to put in place domestic abuse workplace policies and guidelines.

7. The Strategy to work in partnership with community groups and agencies to create public awareness raising campaigns.

8. Create guidance for family and friends on supporting individuals experiencing domestic abuse.

9. **Members of the local religious community should be contacted to see if they would be interested in working with the Domestic Abuse Strategy to help create local guidance on domestic abuse.**
10. **Specialist Domestic Abuse Services and Criminal Justice Services do more to promote their services in relation to domestic abuse.**
11. **Specialist domestic abuse services consider any potential barriers to access highlighted in the survey and address these barriers.**
12. **Specialist domestic abuse services obtain feedback from service users on an ongoing basis to inform their practice.**
13. **As Health Professionals are the group most likely to be contacted regarding domestic abuse, a resource manual should be developed and published to assist health professionals in identifying and supporting victims of domestic abuse.**
14. **Generic Services with a social agenda such as Housing, SSD and HSSD consider adopting 'minimum standards' in relation to early intervention which would include:**
 - displaying domestic abuse posters in all public areas
 - providing domestic abuse information (leaflets, crisis cards for example)
 - ensuring relevant staff receive domestic abuse training.
 - displaying clear public information on their specific role and responsibilities in relation to domestic abuse .
15. **Consideration should be given to ensuring that the domestic abuse helpline is a 24 hour service rather than one operated during office hours.**
16. **Work should be done to ensure that existing counselling services are accessible to people experiencing abuse and to identify if there are specific gaps in the type of counselling provided.**
17. **Outcomes for children and young people living with domestic abuse should be monitored in relation to the work being carried out with them.**

18. The need for additional satellite refuge provision in relation to move on accommodation from the refuge should be considered, particularly in relation to some of the groups who are currently unable to access the refuge such as disabled people, survivors with older male children / large families.
19. The levels of sexual abuse experienced both by survivors of domestic abuse and those experiencing sexual assault by strangers should be monitored to see whether an Independent Sexual Violence Advisor would be viable, (funding permitting).
20. Links between the specialist domestic abuse services and the sexual health services should be explored to see if care pathways could be put in place.
21. The development of an outreach service should be investigated as part of the merger of the IDVA and Refuge Services.
22. As the number of respondents within some minority groups was low, ex-service users from these groups should be sought to provide additional feedback within the next 5 years.
23. Disability Services to be offered domestic abuse awareness raising training in order to provide early intervention in relation to their service users.
24. In terms of the needs of male survivors, few said they would use services such as sexual violence services, refuges or outreach services, therefore it is important that the services that they would use – helplines, counselling and parenting support programmes - are accessible and that other temporary emergency housing options are identified.

Introduction

This survey was carried out in order to fill the gap in knowledge about the needs and experiences of local survivors of domestic abuse, particularly in relation to local services and the criminal justice response.

Domestic abuse, worldwide, is known to be a seriously under-reported crime with victims of domestic abuse being far less likely than victims of other forms of violence to report their experiences. It was therefore considered important to obtain a clearer picture of the experiences of local victims who chose not to report the abuse, to understand why they did not report it and to gain an idea of their needs.

The survey also aimed to gather the views and experiences of survivors in relation to the support that they had received from local agencies and to get a picture of which of these they would be happy to use again and where there were perceived gaps in provision. The results will be used to inform the work of the individual agencies that support victims of domestic abuse and to inform and prioritise the work streams within the draft domestic abuse strategy for 2015-2020.

It was aimed at people who had experienced abuse rather than the local population as a whole. Respondents were asked whether they had experienced domestic abuse based on the definition that is proposed within the new Domestic Abuse Strategy which is:

“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.”

The survey also explained what was meant by ‘controlling behaviour’ and ‘coercive behaviour’. These were defined as follows:

- Controlling behaviour: 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: 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 so called 'honour' based violence, female genital mutilation (FGM) and forced marriage, and is clear that victims are not confined to one gender or ethnic group.”

Methodology

The survey sampled 280 respondents through a number of different outlets. It was available both in paper form and online.

The online survey link was advertised on the States website, via the Guernsey Press and online through the Facebook and Twitter accounts of Safer LBG (the local domestic abuse charity) and the Liberate website (the local charity for the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender community).

Hard copies were left with various agencies for service users to complete, along with a notice providing the link to the online survey. Agencies participating included:

- The Social Security Department
- The Housing Department
- The IDVA Service
- The Guernsey Women's Refuge
- The Community Drug & Alcohol Team (CDAT)
- Mental Health Services
- St Julian's House
- The Contraceptive Service
- The Initial Assessment and Intervention Team, HSSD Children's Services
- The Guille Allès Library

The Survivor Survey is an 8 page instrument that asks a total of 28 questions. Questions asked related to survivors' relationship to their abuser, the type of abuse they experienced and the types of impact it had on their lives. It asks about the services they accessed, the types of services that they would find useful if they needed support again and the specific aspects of support that they felt were important from services.

In terms of demographic information, the survey captured age, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, local licensing status, and disability status. The survey also asks whether respondents reported the abuse to the police, and whether the perpetrator was arrested and taken to court.

The survey data is attached as Appendix 1.

Data was collected over a 6 week period from 15 May to 20th June 2014 in order to get a reasonable number of responses and where possible, to permit meaningful comparisons of experiences and satisfaction of service users by gender, race/ethnicity, housing status and other characteristics.

Key Findings

Demographics.

280 people started the survey. 271 individuals responded online with 9 being completed within agencies. 197 of these were people who had experienced domestic abuse (70%).

Those who had not experienced abuse were filtered out of the survey once this was identified. The survey results and demographic breakdown below only include the responses of those who confirmed that they had experienced abuse.

Due to the low numbers of people taking part in the survey from within the Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community, minority nationalities and those with non-local housing licensing status, a detailed breakdown of these findings have not been included in this report in case they could be used to identify individuals.

Age

In terms of age profile, the greatest number of respondents were in the 25-34 age bracket (34%) followed by those in the 35-44 bracket (27%). The youngest respondent was 15 and the oldest 68 years old.

Gender

168 survivors completing the survey were female (85%), and 26 were male (13%), with another 3 individuals preferring not to disclose their gender (1%).

The age profile of male victims compared to female was slightly older, with the median age of women being 38, compared to 41 for men.

Ethnicity

The majority of respondents, 183 (94%), fell into the category, white English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British, with 11 classifying themselves as from black or minority ethnic groups or other nationalities (5%). 3 did not wish to disclose their ethnicity / nationality.

Disability

10 respondents stated that they had a disability (5%). Another 5 respondents were unsure as to whether they had a disability or not (2.6%).

Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) survivors

16 respondents identified as LGBT (9%). The majority of these were women.

Residential status

160 respondents were locally qualified residents (88%).

The low number of respondents from some of the minority groups makes it difficult to draw any firm conclusions or comparisons based along the lines of race, nationality, housing status, sexual orientation or disability. It is suggested that ex-service users within the minority nationality and LGBT communities are sought to provide more detailed feedback over the next 5 years. If the survey is re-run in the future, repeat surveys could be carried out in minority nationality languages as well to try to improve the response rate.

Children in household at the time of the abuse

56% of respondents answering the question (103 respondents) said that they had children living in the household at the time that the abuse occurred.

When the Abuse Took Place and Whether it Occurred in the Bailiwick

Respondents were asked whether the abuse took place in the last 12 months; the last 1-5 years, 6-10 years or more than 10 years ago. They were given the option of ticking more than one box.

Many ticked 2 of the time frames; several had experienced abuse in all 4 periods of time, i.e. the abuse that they were currently experiencing had been taking place for more than 10 years.

They were also asked if it occurred when they lived in the Bailiwick, or when they were living elsewhere. This allowed us to filter out responses made by individuals who lived elsewhere at the time the abuse took place when looking at both the local criminal justice response and respondents' views about local services.

- 45 had experienced abuse in the last 12 months
- 82 in the previous 1-5 years
- 66 in the previous 6-10 years; and
- 66 had experienced the abuse more than 10 years ago.

88% had experienced the abuse whilst living in the Bailiwick.

Relationship to Their Abuser

Perpetrators were predominately intimate partners rather than family members. The largest group was male partners/ husbands within heterosexual relationships with 146 (75%) falling into this category. A small number of people (10) ticked more than one category, e.g. they had been abused by both a male partner *and* their father.

Victim	Perpetrator	N	%
Female partner/ wife	Male partner / husband	146	74.5
Male partner / husband	Female partner / wife	22	11.2
Male partner	Male partner (same sex relationship)	3	1.5
Female partner	Female partner (same sex relationship)	3	1.5
Daughter	Father	9	4.6
Daughter	Mother	7	3.6
Sister	Sister	4	2
Brother	Brother	1	0.5
Daughter in law	Parents in law	1	0.5

56 respondents (31%) had experienced abuse with a different partner at an earlier time.
52 of these 56 respondents (93%) were women.

Types of abuse experienced

Survivors were asked the types of abuse that they had experienced. They were able to tick whichever of the several categories applied to their situation. Of those answering the questions around the type of abuse experienced:

- The most common form of abuse experienced was emotional or psychological abuse such as being criticised and belittled, name calling and being accused of “making it all up”. 173 respondents experienced this form of abuse (94% of those answering the question).

- 132 respondents (71% of those answering the question) experienced physical abuse such as slapping, punching or strangling.
- 129 said that they had been controlled in terms of who they were allowed to talk to, where they could go or what they could wear (70% of those answering the question).
- 84 experienced financial abuse, such as having their money taken from them, or having no say in the financial decisions within their household (45%)
- 74 were stalked or harassed (40%).
- 62 experienced sexual abuse, being forced into sex acts against their will (34%).
- 29 were abused through social media, receiving abusive posts on Facebook being stalked online or having had intimate photographs shared online (16%).

The types of abuse experienced in relation to gender

Looking at the abuse experienced through the lens of gender, a slightly higher percentage of male victims who answered the question stated that they experienced physical abuse than female ones - 79% (19 men out of 24 men) compared to 70% (111 out of 159 women). Female respondents were more likely to experience emotional/psychological abuse - 96% of females (152 out of 159 women) compared to 79% of males (19 out of 24 men).

No male participants disclosed experiencing sexual abuse; however sexual abuse was experienced by 38% of all female victims who completed the question (60 out of 159 women answering the question).

In all other categories, the numbers experiencing the different types of abuse across the gender divide were very similar.

“The emotional abuse was so bad that it affected my entire ability to function. It led to a nervous breakdown that led to me losing my job and having to sell my house as I was unable to function sufficiently to get another job - or even to go to an interview. My self esteem and confidence had been shattered.”

“Immediately after pressing charges I was terrified of leaving my home. I had to check windows and doors were locked 5-10 times a night. I suffered severe nightmares. I lost confidence and still find it hard socializing even though I am now in a wonderful loving relationship. 10+ years on, I still get moments of panic at work as I work alone.”

“As a man being the subject of abuse, nobody takes me seriously, when I have reported incidents to the authorities, when questioned my former partner (a woman) has made counter allegations of abuse physical and mental, and has been taken seriously by the authorities.”

Areas of life that the abuse impacted on

- The area of life that the domestic abuse had most impact on was people's mental health. 91% of people who answered the question stated that it had an impact in this area (169 respondents).
- 73% of respondents stated that the abuse had had an impact on their physical health (130 respondents).
- Of those who had children living in the household at the time, 67% said that they felt that living with domestic abuse had had an impact on their children's wellbeing (64 out of a total of 96 respondents answering the question).
- 66% of respondents said that the abuse had had an impact on their personal finances (116 respondents out of 176 answering the question).
- 66% said it impacted on their job / employment (113 respondents out of 172 answering the question)
- 44% stated that it impacted on their housing (74 respondents).
- 37% said that it impacted on their use of prescription drugs (62 respondents).
- 35% said that it impacted on their use of alcohol (59 respondents).
- For 2.5% of respondents, there was an impact on their residential status (4 respondents).

Some of the additional feedback that survivors supplied illustrates the fear, desperation and isolation that they experienced at the time and the ongoing anxiety and mental ill health caused by the abuse that continued to have repercussions on their lives for years afterwards. One respondent said it resulted in anxiety attacks which were so severe it meant that she had to give up work. Several others said that it had affected their ability to form new intimate relationships. Others stated that it affected their relationships with family and friends, which took a long time trying to rebuild after the abuse ended.

Several said that it impacted on their self-confidence, meaning that they doubted their own abilities. One indicated that the abuse made her consider suicide as she just felt that she could not carry on living with the abuse any longer.

Seeking support

It is clear that, as in the UK, much local domestic abuse and violence still goes unreported. While many victims have sought help from the police in an emergency, this is not always the first option.

Looking solely at those survey respondents who experienced the abuse while living in the Bailiwick, respondents were initially asked if they had spoken to anyone about the abuse. 93 of the 142 survivors answering the question said that they had spoken to someone

(66%); 49 respondents did not tell anyone about the abuse (one third of those answering the question).

Reasons for not reporting the abuse

Many of those who did not report the abuse said that they hoped that the abuse would resolve itself (52%). Others said that, at the time, they were unaware that what they were experiencing was domestic abuse (41%).

Other reasons given for not seeking support were shame, and the fear that they would not be believed or taken seriously (34%), or that the perpetrator would find out that they had sought help (34%) were other reasons for not reporting the abuse.

The main reason that men did not seek help was that they were afraid that they would not be taken seriously because of their gender.

Only 1 man said that he did not seek support because he was afraid that his abuser would find out, compared to 37 women, indicating perhaps that the level of fear of their abuser that female victims experience is generally higher than that of male victims in relation to female perpetrators of domestic abuse.

Other respondents explained that the financial ties to their abuser made it really complicated for them to leave. One respondent stated that due to an accident that had left her incapacitated which meant that she was dependent on her perpetrator to care for the children. Another had a shared business with her abusive partner, so was tied to him financially.

Recommendation

1. More publicity work needs to be done in the following areas:
 - Raising awareness with the public that domestic abuse rarely gets better without support, generally escalating in terms of frequency and severity over time.
 - Ensuring that the public is aware of what constitutes domestic abuse, i.e., a pattern of controlling and coercive behaviour that encompasses far more than just physical abuse.
 - Ensuring that all victims are given reassurance that they will be taken seriously by the police and other services if they report the abuse.
 - Ensuring that survivors are provided with information about the financial support available in terms of benefits and allowances.
 - Raising awareness of the impact of domestic abuse on children and young people.

The Criminal Justice Response

Contextualising the criminal justice response to domestic abuse

Unlike some jurisdictions such as Latin America and some US states, in the UK and Guernsey, domestic abuse is not classified as a crime in itself. There is no internationally agreed definition of domestic abuse and most European states do not have specific legislation on domestic violence, instead, it is covered by general provisions of criminal law, through a range of crimes such as assault, criminal damage, harassment or murder.

Currently, the police define domestic abuse as any **incident** that includes controlling, coercive and threatening behaviour by intimate partners or family members committed by persons aged 16 and above (Home Office, 2012; Guernsey Police 2012). Typically though, domestic abuse is a pattern of abusive behaviour (based upon acts of emotional, psychological, physical, sexual and financial abuse) that needs to be understood as a continuum, not a single incident. As individual acts, they may vary in the degree of severity from oppressive to life threatening, however, cumulatively they can cause immense mental and physical harm.

In other words, the criminal law is incident-specific, while domestic abuse is a pattern of behaviours used to exert coercive control, only some of which may be codified in law as criminal acts. Often, ongoing verbal and psychological abuse and coercive control is deemed by victims to be the most harmful form of abuse, yet it does not fall within the remit of the existing law.

The UK Government is currently carrying out a consultation exercise to see if coercive control and behaviour that causes psychological harm should be criminalised. Psychological abuse is already an offence in countries such as France, and it is felt by many UK domestic abuse charities that the criminal justice system should move away from focusing on individual incidents of physical violence to take into account the course of conduct within an abusive relationship that causes psychological harm, giving the police and other agencies more power to intervene in these cases.

Both nationally and locally, the number of reported incidents resulting in arrest is relatively low, with even fewer leading to a charge. Around 90% of all reports of domestic violence to police forces in England and Wales were taken no further in 2013ⁱⁱⁱ. In Guernsey last year, this rate was very similar at around 89%. This is, in part, due to many incidents not being classified as crimes, but also, as most incidents are carried out in private this often makes it hard to secure reliable evidence for prosecution. It is also complicated by the nature of the relationship between the perpetrator, the victim and any witnesses, with victims and witnesses sometimes being coerced to withdraw their complaints or doing so through fear of further abuse.

“There needs to be a domestic violence perpetrators register in the Island, anyone coming to the Island to work or local residents need to be aware of offenders. Anyone coming to live here that has offended in the past needs to be added to the register to protect potential partners and children.”

“The only thing missing is justice. When an abuser can be found “not guilty” and then for social services to label your now unproven assault as “malicious lies” it makes the victim feel worthless and like the whole court ordeal was for absolutely nothing.”

Significant improvements in police policy and practice in response to domestic abuse have taken place both nationally and locally. This drive for improvement began around year 2000 in the UK when Chief Constables’ policy updates urged the police to develop explicit police policies on domestic violence and to establish dedicated Specialist Protection Units with specially trained domestic abuse officers. In Guernsey the Police Public Protection Unit has officers specially trained in child protection and domestic abuse.

All local Police officers now receive mandatory domestic abuse training and all incidents of domestic abuse which the Guernsey police are called out to are now risk assessed. Those classified as high risk are discussed within a multi-agency framework in order to put in place a plan of action. This involves the support of the Independent Domestic Abuse Advisory (IDVA) Service which focuses on the safety of victims and any children and supporting the individual through the criminal justice process.

Considerable effort has also been made to increase the rate of successful prosecutions of domestic and sexual violence cases in the UK in recent years. Of the domestic violence cases referred to the CPS last year, the decision to charge was made in 64.6% of cases. The percentage of cases taken forward for prosecution in the UK that resulted in successful outcomes has also risen from 49% in 2002 to 75% in 2013/14^{iv}.

The percentage of cases where there is a decision to prosecute was lower in Guernsey – standing at around 53% in 2013 (75 out of the 140 cases which were classified as crimes were prosecuted). However, based on local police data, the percentage of cases taken forward for prosecution that resulted in successful outcomes was 77% (58 out of the 75 cases taken forward for prosecution), compared to 75% in the UK.

There are big disparities in the success rate between police forces across England and Wales. In London last year 118,497 incidents of domestic violence were reported but only 5,424 resulted in a successful conviction: a 4.6% conviction rate whereas Cheshire police had 4,537 recorded incidents, and secured the successful prosecution of 985: a 22% conviction rate.

- The overall prosecution rate in England and Wales has fallen from **13.45%** in 2010/11 to **10.5%** in 2012/13.

- In 2013 in the Bailiwick of Guernsey, the number of reported incidents was 682, with 75 of these cases being taken forward for prosecution – a prosecution rate of around **11%** (75 of 682 cases).
- The conviction rate in the UK has fallen from 7.8% in 2010/11 to **6.3%** in 2012/13.
- In Guernsey, in 2013, it stood at **8.5%** (58 of 682 reported incidents resulting in successful prosecution).

"I felt I couldn't speak to anyone or report to the police as the abuse I suffered happened at home, there were no witnesses or evidence. I didn't report the abuse until an incident happened in public and a friend persuaded me to report it."

"Police. Always a very helpful first port of call, can signpost to the appropriate support services, and available 24 hours a day."

Reporting abuse to the police

Overall, a total of 64 out of the 165 respondents (39%) who answered the question stated that the domestic abuse had been reported to the police.

Looking solely at those who experienced the abuse whilst living in the Bailiwick, 59 of 145 respondents answering the question stated that the domestic abuse had been reported to the police (41%). 49 had reported it themselves; 8 respondents stated that it had been reported by another person; 2 people said that an organisation such as a charity had reported it on their behalf.

Of the 59 respondents who reported the abuse locally, 27 said that their abuser had been arrested (46%). 17 had been arrested on the scene and 10 later on in the process. Of the 27 respondents who said that their abuser had been arrested, 22 said that the perpetrator had been prosecuted (81%) with

14 of the 22 being found guilty (64%).

The arrest and prosecution figures appear low in comparison with other types of crime, such as shoplifting, however, the responses of those survivors who had experienced the abuse over 10 years ago compared with those who experienced the abuse in the last 5 years, shows that the local criminal justice response has improved.

The percentage of respondents who reported the abuse to the Police has increased from 32% to 42% and the percentage of abusers being arrested has increased from 33% to 45%. The percentage of those arrested who are taken to court has also increased from 50% to 76%. (Caution should be taken when interpreting these figures as the comparison is based on a small number of respondents answering the questions - see table below for numbers).

	More than 10 years ago		In last 5 years	
	<i>Number of respondents</i>	<i>percent</i>	<i>Number of respondents</i>	<i>percent</i>
Reported to Police	18 of 57	32%	47 of 113	42%
Of those reported, number whose abuser was arrested	6 of 18	33%	21 of 47	45%
Of those arrested, the number who were taken to Court	3 of 6	50%	16 of 21	76%
Of those taken to Court, the number found guilty	2 of 3	67%	11 of 16	69%

The Crime Survey for England and Wales 2012/13 estimated that there were 1.2million female victims and 700,000 male victims of domestic abuse in England and Wales. 838,000 incidents were reported to the Police in the same period, amounting to around 44% of all incidents. In terms of the local respondents who had experienced the abuse in the last 5 years, 42% had reported the abuse to police, which indicates that the level of reporting of domestic abuse incidents to the local Police is similar to that in England and Wales. As with the UK, more work needs to be done locally to improve the level of reporting.

Since 2004, many changes have taken place in relation to the UK legislation in relation to domestic abuse to strengthen the response to victims and witnesses. This includes the introduction of new stalking legislation; a Domestic Abuse Disclosure Scheme (Clare's Law); and Domestic Violence Protection Orders which remove the perpetrator from the household for up to 28 days (see Appendix 2 for further changes to the law). It is also currently consulting on whether 'coercive control' should be criminalised.

A review of the local law is planned as part of the next Domestic Abuse Strategy commencing in 2015. This will consider some of the changes that have been made to the UK legislation, and in other jurisdictions, to see if these should be adopted locally.

Recommendations

2. *The Police will continue to provide a positive arrest response.*
3. *The Law Officers of the Crown and Police will continue to seek evidence-led 'victimless' prosecutions, where there is sufficient evidence to do so, adhering to national best practice^v.*
4. *To put in place measures to help increase the rate at which domestic abuse is reported and successfully prosecuted, taking on board the recommendations within the HMIC report 'Everyone's business: improving the police response to domestic abuse, 2014'.*
5. *A Review of the local legislation and court processes in relation to domestic abuse is carried out.*

Provision of Support

Contextualising the provision of support for victims of abuse in the Bailiwick

The Guernsey Women's Refuge was set up in Guernsey in 1998. It is a registered charity which provides accommodation for 5 women and their children, plus support from staff and a 24 hour helpline. At present, refuge outreach support is limited due to the current level of staffing.

An Independent Domestic Violence Advisory (IDVA) Service was set up in 2011 as part of the Domestic Abuse Strategy to address the safety of victims who have been assessed as being at high risk of harm or homicide from intimate partners, ex-partners or family members. The primary role of Independent Domestic Violence Advisory Service is to increase the safety of high risk victims and their children, serving as the victim's primary point of contact from the point of crisis, to assess the level of risk, discuss the range of suitable options and put in place multi-agency action plans, which address immediate safety, including practical steps to protect victims and their children, as well as longer-term solutions.

Both the IDVA Service and the Refuge are now managed by local charity Safer LBG and work will be carried out over the coming year to start integrating aspects of the two services.

The Bailiwick of Guernsey Victim Support and Witness Service was set up in 1998. It offers emotional support, practical help and information to all victims or witnesses of any crime, including domestic abuse, whether or not the crime has been reported and regardless of when it occurred. The Scheme supports males and females of any age. The Witness Service

is also run by Victim Support and offers support to witnesses, their family and friends before, during and after attending Court to give evidence.

An independent perpetrator programme – ADAPT - was set up in 2012. It is run by the Hampton Trust and runs for 30 weeks, with modules on physical abuse, sexual respect, emotional abuse, domestic abuse and children, and rebuilding trust and respect. An essential part of this service is the Women's Safety worker who supports the partners/ ex-partners and children of the individuals attending the programme.

Guernsey Women's Aid provides "Moving On" counselling service for anyone over the age of 18 whose life has been affected by domestic abuse and who wishes to move on from the situation. Relate and Philippi Counselling Service also receive referrals from individuals experiencing domestic abuse. A counsellor has also recently been employed within the refuge to support residents.

The Guernsey Probation Service carries out one-to-one work with perpetrators of domestic abuse, but many of its service users are also victims of abuse. It therefore provides some individual input around domestic abuse, assesses risk and signposts those experiencing abuse to the specialist agencies. The Citizen's Advice Bureau also report that they receive a number of enquiries about domestic abuse each year and will often signpost the public to the specialist services.

Children who have been living with domestic abuse can obtain therapeutic support from the Post-Abuse Therapeutic Service for Children and Young People (PATS). The Assessment and Intervention Team and the Family Partnership Team within HSSD Children's Services and the Safeguarder Service also provide input and support to children and families experiencing domestic abuse.

An Independent Domestic Violence Advisor for Children & Young People, run by Safer has been funded by BBC Children in Need for a 2 year pilot from 2014. This will provide support for those children and young people who have been living with domestic abuse who do not reach the child protection thresholds yet still need support to deal with their situation and feelings.

Support Received by Survey Respondents from other agencies / individuals

Those completing the survey were asked which type of support they had sought when they experienced the abuse. They were also asked which of the services outlined above that they would use again if domestic abuse took place again.

Informal support

Informal support was used far more by survivors than formal support.

Generally, friends were the informal support group that were most used for support: 115 out of 147 answering the question (78%) spoke to friends about the abuse, with three quarters of these reporting that they had found this experience helpful.

86 of 146 people answering the question (59%) spoke to a member of their family, with two-thirds finding this helpful.

Only 48 of 129 people answering the question (37%) told a work colleague about the abuse. Three-quarters of those who did speak to a colleague found the support to be helpful.

Only 11 of 119 answering the question (9%) spoke to someone in church about the abuse, with less than half of these finding the response helpful.

One person said they had spoken to a politician, who had been unable to help.

Support from Local Agencies

Few of those completing the survey had spoken to statutory or the specialist domestic abuse voluntary agencies about the domestic abuse.

Police and health professionals were the agencies that the greatest number of survivors said they contacted. Of those that contacted the police, just over half found the response helpful, and around three quarters of those disclosing abuse to health professionals found their support helpful.

“Would like to see support with housing queries”

“Proper support for men. Virtually all services in Guernsey are female-centric.”

“Legal advice/ information about where you stand, what people say you should be doing and what you are legally allowed to do maybe different and not at all what you expect.”

Looking at the responses of victims who had experienced the abuse within the last 12 months, the percentage of those stating that they received positive support by health professionals and police is much higher.

In terms of counselling, 3 respondents said that they had spoken to Relate and 2 others mentioned that they had seen other counselling services such as Philippi and Women’s Aid about the abuse. Two people said that the counselling had not been particularly helpful.

One respondent said *“At the time no one I spoke to could fully understand my situation or what I was going through as they had never been in the same situation.”*

It is clear that many victims need to be reassured that what they are experiencing happens to many people and that staff can understand and support them, even if they have not been in the situation themselves. They also need to be made aware of where help can be sought, and be referred or signposted promptly to specialist agencies when abuse is disclosed.

One respondent said that she did not know who to contact, and when she did phone a statutory service the agency concerned took a week to get back to her and did not refer her to any specialist agencies. Agencies need to listen, believe and react swiftly to disclosures of abuse, following up on referrals to ensure that they have been received and acted on.

Support from Specialist Services

In terms of the specialist domestic abuse services, 23 out of 128 survivors who answered the question had contacted the Women's Refuge (18%). Of those who had contacted the refuge, 74% found the response helpful.

22 out of 125 survivors who answered the question had contacted Victim Support with around 60% finding the response helpful.

Around 10% of people completing the question had contacted the IDVA Service. This is unsurprising as the service had only been operating for around 2 ½ years at the time of the survey, and the service only deals with around the top 10-15% of reported cases in the Islands – those individuals deemed to be at very high risk of serious harm. 75% those who were in touch with the IDVA Service found it's response to be helpful.

3 respondents had been in touch with the Hampton Trust Women's Safety Worker. The staff member only deals with partners / ex-partners of those attending the Independent Perpetrator Programme, which at the time of the survey had been running for around 2 years.

3 respondents contacted the Safer line. At the time of the survey, this had been running for less than a year, since transferring from the refuge where it had been known as the Options Phone Line. Although the volume of calls has quadrupled since the IDVA Service took it over, the survey results show that more publicity about the helpline is required. It would also benefit from being a round the clock service.

Safer, the charity that manages the refuge and IDVA services, is keen to put in referral pathways with generic services and to consider its marketing and PR strategies in order to ensure that the public is more aware of the support available. It has also said it will be putting in place more methods for service user feedback in order to ensure that the response it provides meets the needs of its clients.

Some male respondents said that the specialist services were aimed at women and they did not feel that there was a service for them. While the refuge is a women-only service, both the IDVA Service and Victim Support provide support with domestic abuse which is not gender-specific. It appears that more publicity is needed about the forms of support available for men experiencing domestic abuse.

Agency	Had been in touch with agency	Helpful	Not Helpful	Response rate for question in relation to agency
Police	61	32 52%	29 48%	137
A health professional.	60	44 73%	16 37%	137
Guernsey Women's Refuge	23	17 74%	6 26%	128
HSSD Children's Services	22	9 41%	13 59%	124
Victim Support & Witness Service	22	13 59%	9 41%	125
Safeguarder Service	21	8 38%	13 62%	124
Probation Service	14	7 50%	7 50%	124
CAB	12	5 42%	7 58%	121
Guernsey Women's Aid	7	5 71%	2 29%	123
IDVA Service	12	9 75%	3 25%	122
Benefits Advisor (SSD)	8	2 25%	6 75%	119
Housing Worker	7	2 29%	5 71%	120
Hampton Trust Women's Safety Worker	3	2 67%	1 33%	121
The Safer Helpline	3	1 33%	2 66%	120

Looking at the responses of respondents who had experienced abuse in the last 5 years, if the responses are averaged out across services, only 52% said that they had received a positive response. This clearly needs to be improved with the non-specialist agencies in particular improving their responses to survivors of abuse.

Support from generalist services

In terms of the non-specialist services that come into contact with victims of abuse, the response was mixed with quite a high proportion finding the response unhelpful.

Although domestic abuse is not the core business for agencies such as Housing, Social Security and CAB, visits to these agencies are often part and parcel of escaping an abusive relationship. Staff within the agencies need to be aware of the difficulties faced by victims of abuse. They need to understand how the abuse might impact on the service user's interactions with the agency and also of the ongoing (and often heightened) risks that survivors face after leaving an abusive relationship.

Support from Children's Services

Children living with domestic abuse are at risk of significant harm both from direct abuse by the abusive parent and from hearing or witnessing harm to their non-abusive parent. Harm can be immediate, short-term or long-term. Children's health can also suffer if the domestic abuse reduces the ability of the non-abusing parent to parent effectively. The abuse may also impact on the bond between parent and child and can have very damaging long term effects on children's mental health, sense of identity and ability to form healthy relationships. It may also cause anxiety, poor attendance at school and increased risks of self-harm and drug and alcohol misuse.

Statutory Children's Services and Safeguarders have many complex challenges to deal with, the most contentious being the interface between statutory child protection and domestic violence. The services' primary role is to look after the interests of any children in households where domestic abuse is occurring. Survivors of abuse are often fearful of the involvement of statutory services as there is sometimes a perception that their children will be removed from them. This is compounded by the fact that perpetrators frequently use the threat of children being taken into care in order to intimidate and control their victims.

Wherever possible, the best way to improve the safety and wellbeing of children living with domestic abuse is to provide effective support to the non-abusive parent. Statutory services for children need to address the responsibility of the perpetrator for the abuse and the impact of their behaviour on the parenting ability of the non-abusing parent and the wellbeing of their children.

Social workers need to ensure that they are consistently putting in place measures in order to reduce the risk to the non-abusing parent and child. Children's Services need to break down the secrecy surrounding domestic abuse and to create opportunities for the non-abusing parent and the children to talk openly about their situation and to receive practical support. Domestic abuse will be present in the practice of social workers in all settings, but it is rarely their 'main business', therefore it is vital that child protection workers understand

the power and control issues at the heart of domestic abuse and an understanding of safety and autonomy for victims and accountability and responsibility for perpetrators of violence.

Confidence in Using the Services Again

In terms of which of these agencies survivors would contact again if support in relation to domestic abuse was needed, the IDVA Service was the service most likely to be contacted again, with 86% saying they would re-engage with the service. Health professionals and the refuge were the next most likely to be revisited, percentage wise with 81% stating that they would use these services again.

Agency	Would contact again	Would not contact again	total
Independent Domestic Violence Advisory (IDVA) Service	12 86%	2 14%	14
A health professional, e.g. a doctor, nurse, health visitor, midwife etc.	44 81%	10 19%	54
Guernsey Women's Refuge	22 81%	5 19%	27
The Safer Helpline	8 80%	2 20%	10
Guernsey Women's Aid	6 75%	2 25%	8
Police	46 74%	16 26%	62
Victim Support & Witness Service	17 68%	8 32%	25
Hampton Trust Women's Safety Worker	4 67%	2 33%	6
CAB	9 60%	6 40%	15
Safeguarder Service	14 58%	10 42%	24
HSSD Children's Services	12 52%	11 48%	23
Probation Service	8 50%	8 50%	16
Housing Worker	6 43%	8 57%	14
Benefits Advisor (SSD)	7 39%	11 61%	18

Attitudes and forms of support valued by survivors

Respondents were asked which of the following were important when getting help. These have been ranked in relation to the percentage of respondents who viewed them as very important:

1. I am believed / taken seriously by the staff	90%
2. I do not feel judged by the staff	89%
3. The staff help me to deal with the impact of domestic abuse	77%
3. The staff make me aware of all my options	77%
3. The staff help me to deal with the impact of domestic abuse on my children	77%
6. The staff help me feel less isolated and cut off from others	74%
7. The staff help me to understand more about domestic abuse	67%
8. The staff give me practical information about other services that can help me	66%
8. The staff give me information and support with child welfare & protection issues for my children	66%
9. The Staff give me good advice on how to stay safe	64%

Many survivors do not come forward for support because they feel ashamed about the abuse and do not think that they will be believed. It is clear from the response to this question that attitudes and disposition of staff working with survivors of domestic abuse are just as important as the practical and emotional support that they provide: being believed, and not feeling judged were the most important factors to survivors.

Many also said that at the time of the abuse, they did not understand that what they were experiencing was actually domestic abuse. It is therefore vital that specialist domestic violence agencies ensure that their staff members have the skills to actively impart knowledge about what domestic abuse is and the typical patterns and cycles of abuse and carry out motivational work with clients to help them identify their options and make positive decisions about their lives. They also need to work consistently with survivors to identify the level of risk they are experiencing and use the appropriate tools and skills to help clients overcome the trauma of an abusive relationship.

Many respondents of this survey sought support from the generalist services rather than specialist ones. Therefore it is vital that staff within these agencies are able to provide an informed and consistently supportive response. Front line staff within agencies with a social

agenda need to understand the different aspects of domestic abuse and the reasons why survivors find it hard to leave an abusive relationship. They need to be able to respond sensitively to what is being disclosed and signpost those experiencing abuse to the specialist agencies.

Recommendations

- 6. A workplace survey is carried out to show the impact of domestic abuse in the workplace and to encourage employers to put in place domestic abuse workplace policies and guidelines.*
- 7. The Strategy to work in partnership with community groups and agencies to create public awareness raising campaigns.*
- 8. Create guidance for family and friends on supporting individuals experiencing domestic abuse.*
- 9. Members of the local religious community should be contacted to see if they would be interested in working with the Domestic Abuse Strategy to create local guidance on domestic abuse.*
- 10. Specialist Domestic Abuse Services and Criminal Justice Services do more to promote their services in relation to domestic abuse.*
- 11. Specialist domestic abuse services consider any potential barriers to access highlighted in the survey and address these barriers.*
- 12. Specialist domestic abuse services obtain feedback from service users on an ongoing basis to inform their practice.*
- 13. As Health Professionals are the group most likely to be contacted regarding domestic abuse, a resource manual should be developed and published to assist health professionals in identifying and dealing with domestic abuse.*
- 14. Generalist Services with a social agenda such as Housing, SSD and HSSD consider adopting 'minimum standards' in relation to early intervention which would include:*
 - displaying domestic abuse posters in all public areas*
 - providing domestic abuse information (leaflets, crisis cards for example)*
 - including domestic abuse information of relevance to survivors, children and perpetrators on the agency website.*
 - ensuring relevant staff receive domestic abuse training.*
 - having in place a specific personnel domestic abuse policy.*
 - displaying clear public information on their specific role and responsibilities in relation to domestic abuse .*

Implications for future policy and programming

Respondents were asked which of the following services they would consider using:

Service	Would Use	Not Sure	Would Not Use
Helpline for phone contact and support	77%	10%	14%
Counselling service to help make sense of the abuse and build your confidence over a number of sessions	76%	12%	11%
Parenting support: to help overcome the harm the domestic abuse may have caused in your relationship with your children.	59%	15%	26%
Emotional support for children and young people to help them cope with their feelings and recover from living with domestic abuse.	59%	19%	22%
Refuge: a place to stay where your abuser can't find you and you can get emotional and practical support	57%	18%	26%
Sexual abuse services to help those who have experienced rape, sexual assault or exploitation to help them make choices and recover.	47%	23%	41%
Survivors' Group: to meet others who have experienced abuse, to mutually support each other	46%	21%	32%
Outreach / drop-in service for face-to-face support in the community	45%	20%	36%

Phone line support

Phone help lines were the most popular services. Although the existing helpline figures have increased fourfold since being taken over from Safer, it only operates during office hours. Consideration should be given to providing a 24 hour service.

Counselling

Counselling Services were the service the second highest number of respondents said they would use (and the most popular for male survivors). Some assessment work should be done to ensure that existing counselling services are accessible and beneficial to people experiencing domestic abuse. It may be that there is a need for more specialist counselling specifically around domestic abuse to supplement the post-abuse service run by Guernsey Women's Aid. Although it does support male victims, the name 'Women's Aid' is also likely to be a barrier to male victims accessing the service.

Children's Services

In terms of services for children and young people, more work needs to be done with survivors of abuse to ensure that they are aware of the impact of domestic abuse on children and young people. The short and long-term damage that witnessing domestic abuse can cause to children is well documented, yet only 67% of people with children in the household at the time of the abuse said that they felt that the abuse had impacted on their children.

It is hoped that Safer's pilot Children and Young People's Domestic Abuse Adviser, who will start working with children and young people experiencing domestic abuse from October 2014, will help raise awareness of the impact with survivors, provide input to children and young people living with abuse and monitor outcomes in relation to the multi-agency support provided to them.

Refuge Services

Refuge services need to look at the needs of those members of the community who are currently unable to access refuge provision (male victims, large families, people with disabilities and those who have drug, alcohol and mental health issues). This piece of work has already commenced as part of a programme of change management within the refuge. The Housing Department has also indicated that there may be scope in considering working in partnership with the Refuge and Housing Association to create additional satellite move on accommodation from the refuge which may be able to encompass some of the groups who are currently unable to access the refuge.

Sexual Violence Services

When the Initial Domestic Abuse Strategy was written, it was felt that due to the size of the population, it might be hard to justify a Sexual Abuse Referral Centre (SARC). However, 62 respondents disclosed sexual abuse (34% of those answering the question). If an assumption is made that around one-third of females experiencing domestic abuse have also experienced sexual violence within their relationship, using police statistics, one third of the 311 female reported victims last year equates to around 100 women per year (and as sexual violence is a significantly underreported crime, the figure is estimated that there are likely to be at least 200 women experiencing sexual violence each year). Exploration of the need for local Sexual Violence Services has been included as an action within the next Domestic Abuse Strategy.

It is also hoped that further work will take place, in conjunction with the Orchard Clinic, to monitor the levels of sexual abuse experienced both by survivors of domestic abuse and those experiencing sexual assault by strangers. Care pathways will be put in place for those experiencing domestic abuse in order to provide additional support.

Outreach Work

The refuge has not had an outreach service for quite some time, due to insufficient funding being available. Development of an outreach service should be investigated as part of the merger of the IDVA and Refuge Services. This will be dependent on the level of staffing that is possible within the combined IDVA/Refuge Service. Outreach work is also invaluable in reaching those victims who do not come forward to seek support of their own volition as much work is done alongside other community services to go into services and raise awareness of domestic abuse.

IDVA Services

As the IDVA Service was the service which the greatest percentage of respondents said that they would use again should the need arise, the service should also consider opening up to self-referrals from lower risk victims once the services have amalgamated.

Additional Support Needs Identified

Other gaps that were identified were support with housing and with legal queries. The IDVA Service is in the process of putting together some information on some of the legal processes and, like the refuge, also frequently assists its service users to secure accommodation. It is also hoped that more publicity will be provided regarding the types of support that the specialist domestic abuse services can offer.

Gender differences in terms of service needs

Comparing the needs of male and female respondents in terms of services, their needs are quite different. The services male victims would consider using in order of preference are helpline support followed by counselling and parenting support.

	Male		Female	
	<i>Would consider</i>	<i>Would not consider</i>	<i>Would consider</i>	<i>Would not consider</i>
Helpline for phone contact and support.	12	3	97	17
Outreach/ drop-in service for face-to-face support in the community.	4	6	56	40
Counselling service to help make sense of the abuse and build your confidence over a number of sessions	9	4	101	12
Refuge - a place to stay where your abuser can't find you and you can get practical and emotional support.	3	9	75	27
Survivors group - to meet others who have experienced abuse, to mutually support each other.	5	6	60	39
Sexual abuse services to help those who have experienced rape, sexual assault or exploitation to help them make choices and recover.	2	6	59	35
Parenting support - to help overcome the harm the domestic abuse may have caused in your relationship with your children.	6	4	73	31
Emotional support for children & young people to help them cope with their feelings & recover from living with domestic abuse.	3	5	77	24

Female victims would most consider using counselling followed by helpline support and emotional support for children and young people.

Few male survivors viewed refuge support and sexual abuse services as being as important for male victims as they were for women with only 2 or 3 male respondents stating that they would use these services compared to 75 female survivors stating they would use refuge provision and 59 stating they would use sexual abuse services.

Recommendations

15. *Consideration should be given to ensuring that the Safer helpline is a 24 hour service rather than one operated during office hours.*
16. *Work should be done to ensure that existing counselling services are accessible to people experiencing abuse and if there are specific gaps in the type of counselling provided.*
17. *Outcomes for children and young people living with domestic abuse should be monitored in relation to the work being carried out with them.*
18. *The need for additional satellite refuge provision in relation to move on accommodation from the refuge should be considered, particularly in relation to some of the groups who are currently unable to access the refuge such as disabled people, survivors with older male children / large families.*
19. *The levels of sexual abuse experienced both by survivors of domestic abuse and those experiencing sexual assault by strangers should be monitored to see whether an Independent Sexual Violence Advisor would be viable (funding permitting).*
20. *Links between the specialist domestic violence services and the sexual health services should be explored to see if care pathways can be put in place.*
21. *The development of an outreach service should be investigated as part of the merger of the IDVA and Refuge Services.*
22. *As the number of respondents within some minority groups was low, ex-service users from these groups should be sought to provide additional feedback within the next 5 years.*
23. *Disability Services should be offered domestic abuse awareness training in order to provide early intervention in relation to their service users who are experiencing domestic abuse.*

24. In terms of the needs of male survivors, few said they would use services such as sexual violence services, refuges or outreach services, therefore it is important that the services that they would use – helplines, counselling and parenting support programmes - are accessible and that other temporary emergency housing options are identified.

Conclusions

The results of this survey show that domestic abuse often has a profound effect on the lives of people experiencing it, in particular their mental health, physical health, the wellbeing of their children, their finances and their work. It can also impact on the use of prescription drugs and alcohol and victims' relationships with friends and family.

It is common knowledge that worldwide, a great deal of domestic abuse goes unreported. This survey shows that the Bailiwick of Guernsey is no different with around one third of those completing the survey stating that they had told nobody else about the abuse and just over 40% stating that the abuse had been reported to the local police.

Most survivors completing the survey chose to seek informal support from friends and family members rather than professionals. In terms of professional support, the agencies most used were health professionals and the police. Although the specialist services for domestic abuse are all currently busy, few respondents completing the survey had used their services for support and advice. More work clearly needs to be done to promote these services and ensure that they are accessible.

Many respondents said that they did not come forward because at the time they did not realise what they were experiencing was 'domestic abuse.' Others did not report it for fear of not being taken seriously or of not being believed. Agencies need to be promoting the message that victims will be taken seriously and believed. More work also needs to be done to get the public to recognise the more subtle areas of coercive and controlling behaviour that so often play a part in domestic abuse and to get the public to have a greater understanding of the impact of domestic abuse on children and young people.

Although a great deal of preventative work is being carried out in schools to raise the profile of domestic abuse, much more needs to be done to make the public aware of the prevalence of domestic abuse and the fact that it is a crime. As was seen in the 2010 Guernsey Crime Survey, a far higher percentage of the public are likely to perceive crimes such as drug dealing, flytipping or dangerous driving as greater social problems than domestic abuse, despite the fact that domestic abuse impacts on the lives of so many

members of our community and has long term consequences on the health and wellbeing of those experiencing it.

Our biggest challenge is to make the public conscious of the extent of the problem, to highlight that many of our neighbours and their children may be suffering terrible mental abuse and physical assaults on an ongoing basis, an issue which needs to be given a far greater profile and concern.

If public perception can be changed, it is likely that this would encourage more survivors to have the confidence to come forward and seek the support that they need, whether that be to the police or to the specialist domestic abuse agencies.

In terms of areas of development, services that the greatest number of respondents said would benefit to them were counselling and telephone support, followed by emotional support for children. All of these services are available at present, but we need to ensure that they do not have long waiting lists for support, and that they are effective, accessible and sensitive to the needs of survivors.

The findings of this survey have been used to prioritise workstreams and objectives within the next domestic abuse strategy. It is hoped that services mentioned in the survey will take account of the findings to help assess the response that they provide to victims and their children to ensure that those affected receive the best support possible to recover and rebuild their lives.

The full list of recommendations is included in the Executive Summary on pages 8-11.

Appendix 1: Survey Charts and Graphs

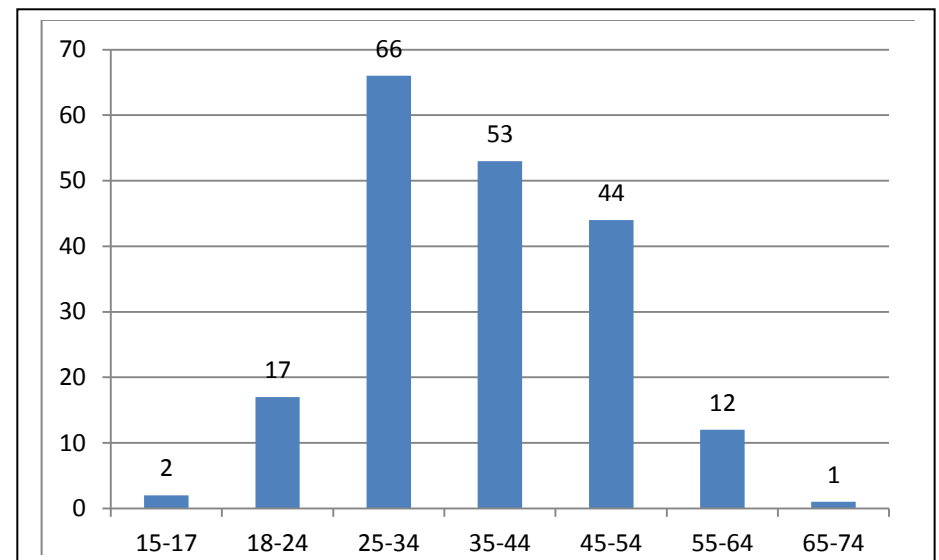
Number / Percentage of respondents who had experienced domestic abuse		
	<i>n</i>	%
Yes	197	70%
No	83	30%

Demographics

The survey filtered out those respondents who had not experienced domestic abuse. Those who had experienced abuse fitted within the following demographic profiles:

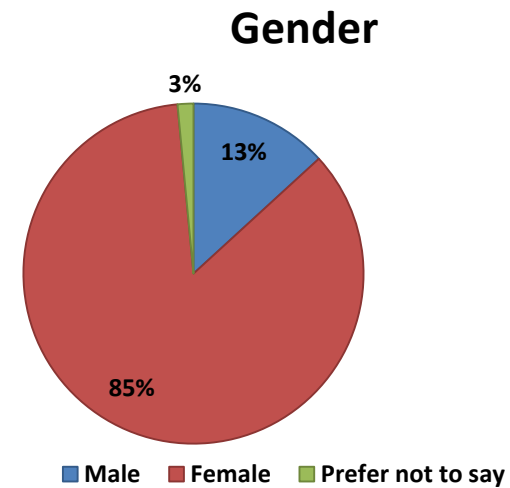
Age of Respondents who had experienced domestic abuse		
	<i>n</i>	%
15-17	2	1
18-24	17	9
25-34	66	34
35-44	53	27
45-54	44	23
55-64	12	6
65-74	1	0.5

Age



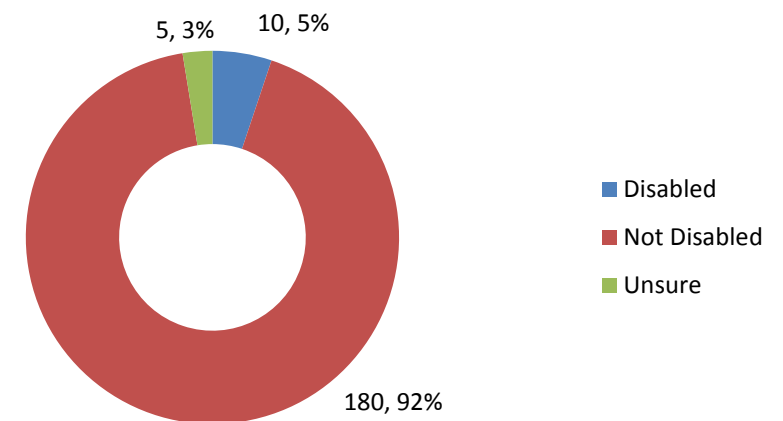
Skipped question 1

Gender of respondents who had experienced domestic abuse		
	<i>n</i>	%
Female	168	85.3
Male	26	13.2
Prefer not to say	3	1.5



Disability status of respondents who had experienced domestic abuse		
	<i>n</i>	%
Yes	10	5.1
No	180	92.3
Unsure	5	2.6

Disability Status of Respondents



Skipped question 2

How long ago the abuse took place			
	Yes	No	Response count
In the last 12 months	45	25	70
In the last 1-5 years	82	16	98
6-10 years ago	66	12	78
More than 10 years ago	66	15	81

Answered question 189

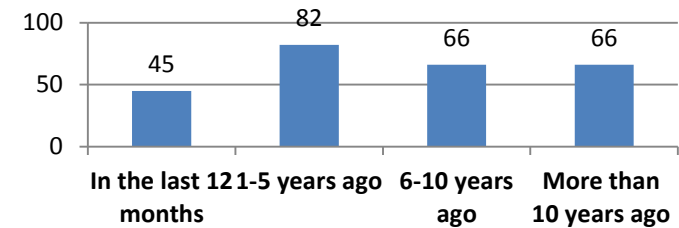
Skipped question 8

Were there children living in the household when the abuse took place?		
	<i>n</i>	%
Yes	103	56.3
No	80	43.7

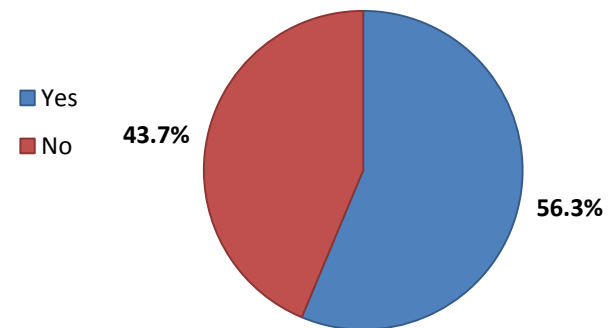
Skipped question 14

How long ago did the abuse take place?

You can tick more than one that apply



Did you have children living with you in the household at the time that the domestic abuse took place?



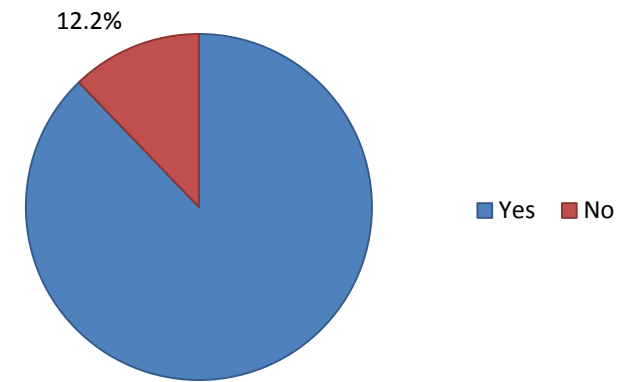
Did you live in the Bailiwick when the abuse took place?		
	<i>n</i>	%
Yes	166	87.8
No	23	12.2

Skipped question 8

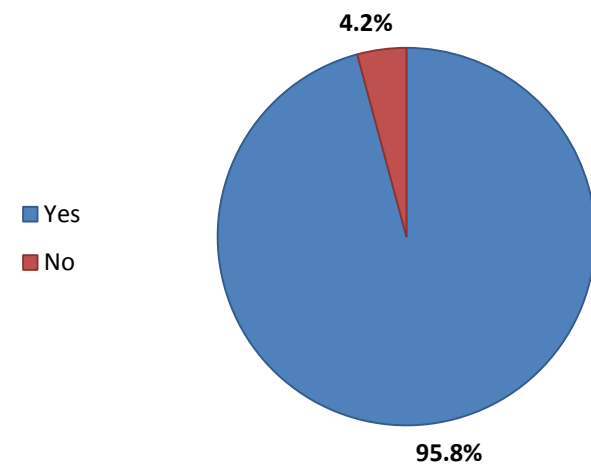
Do you live in the Bailiwick now?		
	<i>n</i>	%
Yes	181	95.8
No	8	4.2

Skipped question 8

Did you live in the Bailiwick of Guernsey when you experienced the abuse?



Do you live in the Bailiwick of Guernsey now?

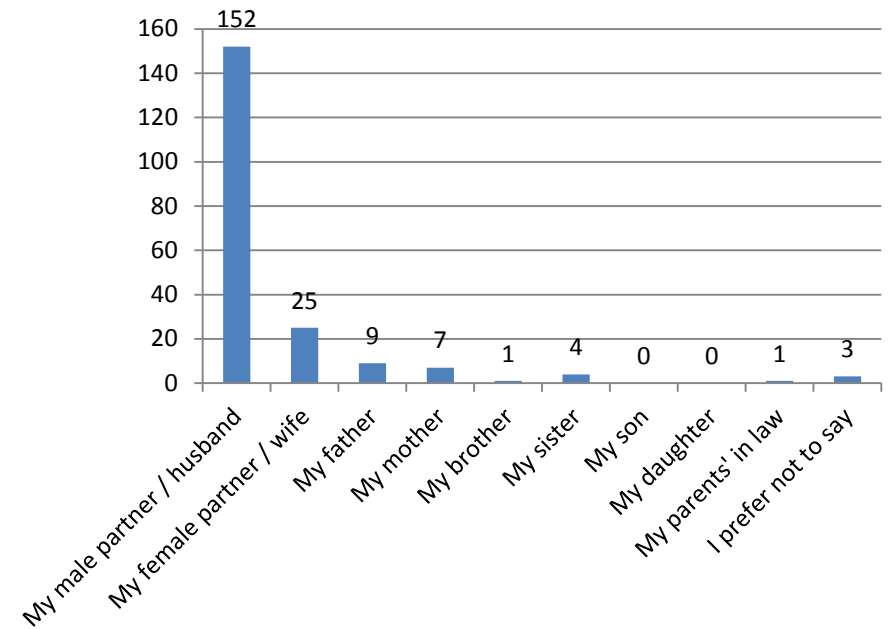


Relationship to Abuser

Who is / was your abuser?		
	<i>n</i>	%
My male partner / husband	152	81.3
My female partner / wife	25	13.4
My father	9	4.8
My mother	7	3.7
My brother	1	0.5
My parents in law	1	0.5
I prefer not to say	3	1.5

Skipped question 10

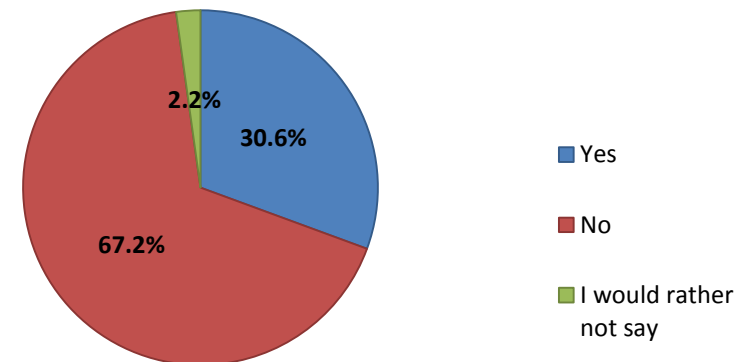
Who is /was your abuser?



Did you ever experience domestic abuse carried out by a different person to your most recent abuser?		
	<i>n</i>	%
Yes	57	30.6
No	125	67.2
I would rather not say	4	2.2

Skipped question 11

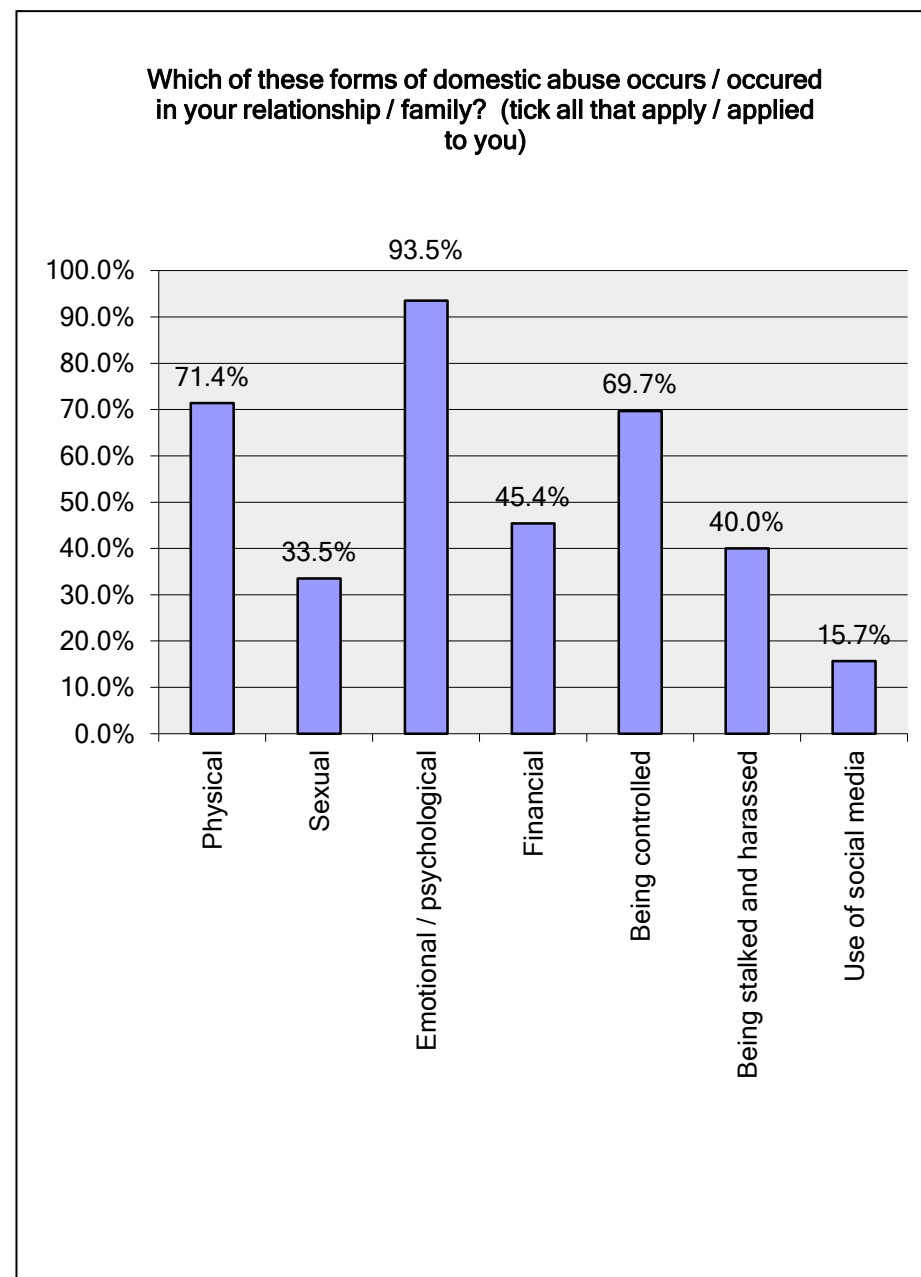
Did you ever experience domestic abuse carried out by a different person to your most recent abuser?



The Type of Abuse you Experienced

Which of these forms of domestic abuse occurs / occurred in your relationship / family? (tick all that apply / applied to you)		
	<i>n</i>	%
Physical , e.g. slapping, punching, strangling.	132	71.4
Sexual , e.g. being forced into sex acts against your will.	62	33.5
Emotional / psychological , e.g. being criticised and belittled, name calling, being accused of 'making it all up'.	173	93.5
Financial , e.g. having your money taken from you, having no say in the financial decisions within your household.	84	45.4
Being controlled , e.g. being told who you can talk to, what to wear or where you can go.	129	69.7
Being stalked and harassed , e.g. receiving lots of abusive or controlling text messages, being followed when out.	74	40.0
Use of social media , e.g. receiving abusive posts on Facebook, being stalked on Facebook, having intimate photographs of yourself posted on social media sites.	29	15.7

Skipped question 12

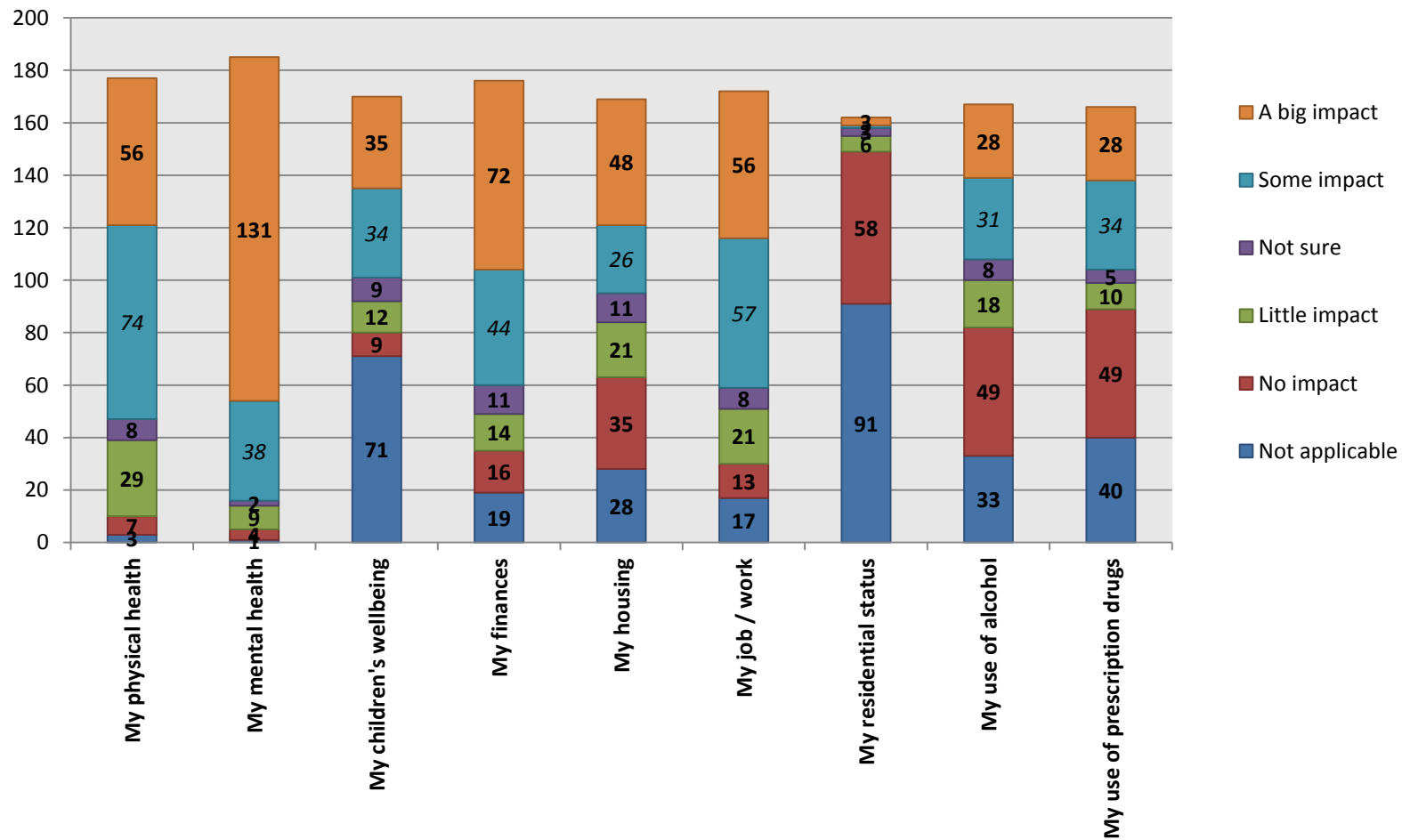


What areas of your life did the domestic abuse impact on? (tick all that applied to you)							
	<i>A big impact</i>	<i>Some impact</i>	<i>Not Sure</i>	<i>Little impact</i>	<i>No impact</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Rating Count</i>
My physical health	56 31.6%	74 41.8%	8 4.5%	29 16.4%	7 4%	3 1.7%	177
My mental health	131 70.8%	38 20.5%	2 1.1%	9 4.9%	4 2.2%	1 0.5%	185
My children's wellbeing	35 20.6%	34 20%	9 5.3%	12 7%	9 5.3%	71 41.8%	170
My finances	72 40.9%	44 25%	11 6.3%	14 8%	16 9.1%	19 10.8%	176
My housing	48 28.4%	26 15.4%	11 6.5%	21 12.4%	35 20.7%	28 16.6%	169
My job / work	56 32.6%	57 33.1%	8 4.7%	21 12.2%	13 7.6%	17 9.9%	172
My residential status	3 1.9%	1 0.6%	3 1.9%	6 3.7%	58 35.8%	91 56.2%	162
My use of alcohol	28 16.8%	31 18.6%	8 4.8%	18 10.8%	49 29.3%	33 19.8%	167
My use of prescription drugs	28 16.9%	34 20.5	5 3%	10 6%	49 29.5%	40 24.1%	166

Answered question 185

Skipped question 12

What areas of your life did the domestic abuse impact on? (tick all that applied to you)



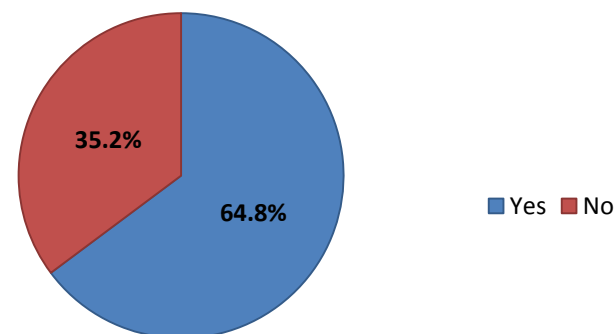
Seeking Support

Thinking about your most recent experience of domestic abuse, did you speak to someone about it?

	<i>n</i>	%
Yes	105	64.8
No	57	35.2

Skipped question 35

Thinking about your most recent experience of domestic abuse, did you speak to someone about it?

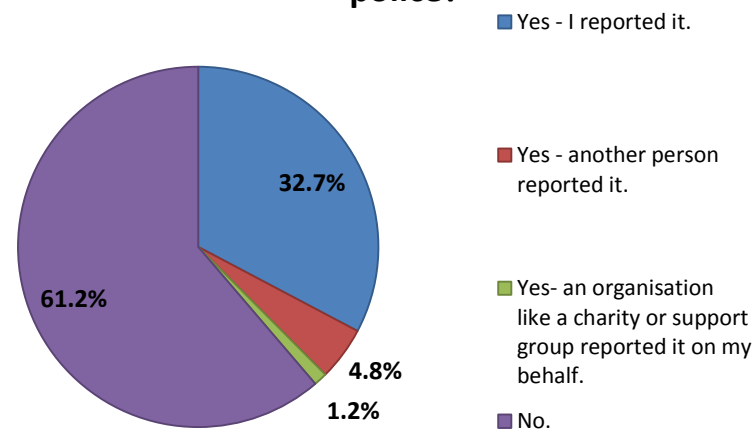


Was the domestic abuse reported to the police?

	<i>n</i>	%
Yes – I reported it	54	32.7
Yes – another person reported it	8	4.8
Yes – an organisation reported it	2	1.2
No	101	61.2

Skipped question 32

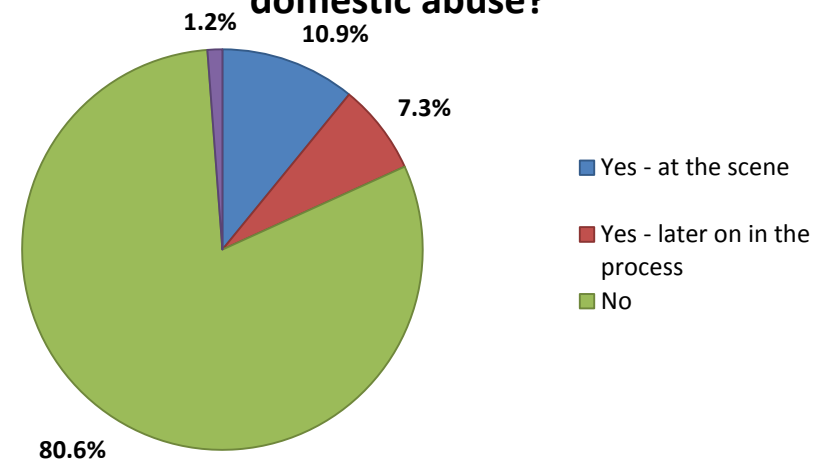
Was the domestic abuse reported to the police?



Was your abuser arrested due to the domestic abuse?		
	<i>n</i>	%
Yes – at the scene	18	10.9
Yes – later on	12	7.3
No	133	80.6

Skipped question 32

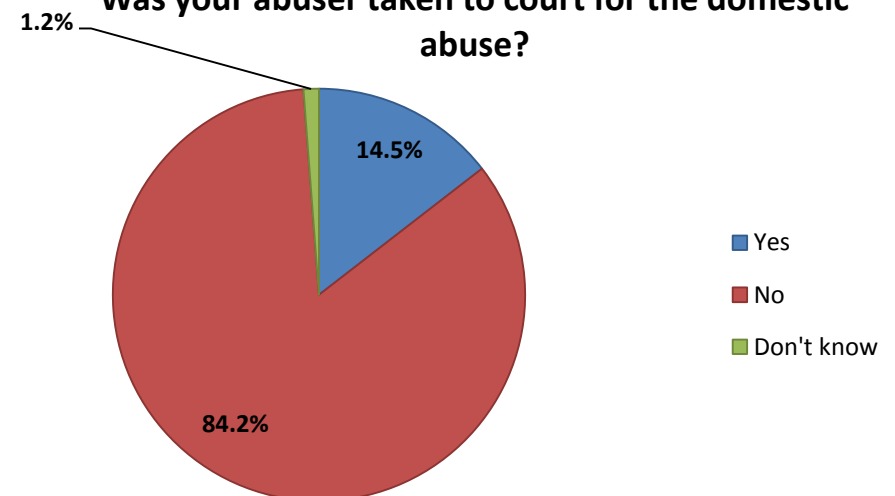
Was your abuser arrested due to the domestic abuse?



Was your abuser taken to court for the domestic abuse?		
	<i>n</i>	%
Yes	24	14.5
No	139	84.2
Don't know	2	1.2

Skipped question 32

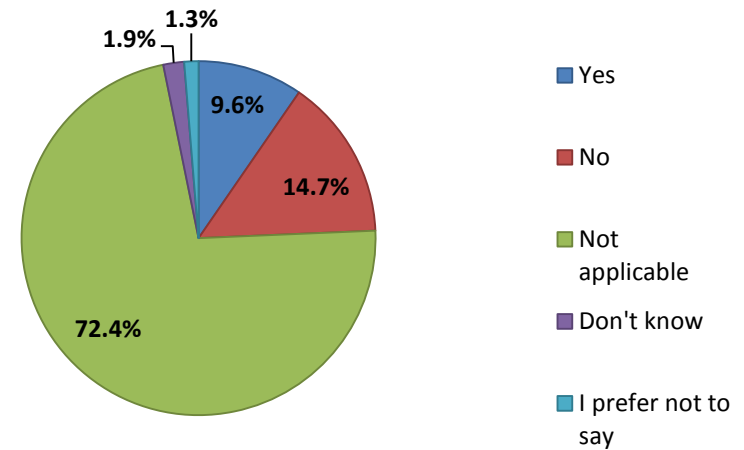
Was your abuser taken to court for the domestic abuse?



If your abuser was taken to court, was he or she found guilty of the abuse?		
	<i>n</i>	%
Yes	15	9.6
No	23	14.7
Not applicable	113	72.4
Don't know	3	1.9
Prefer not to say	2	1.3

Skipped question 41

If your abuser was taken to court, was he or she found guilty of the abuse?



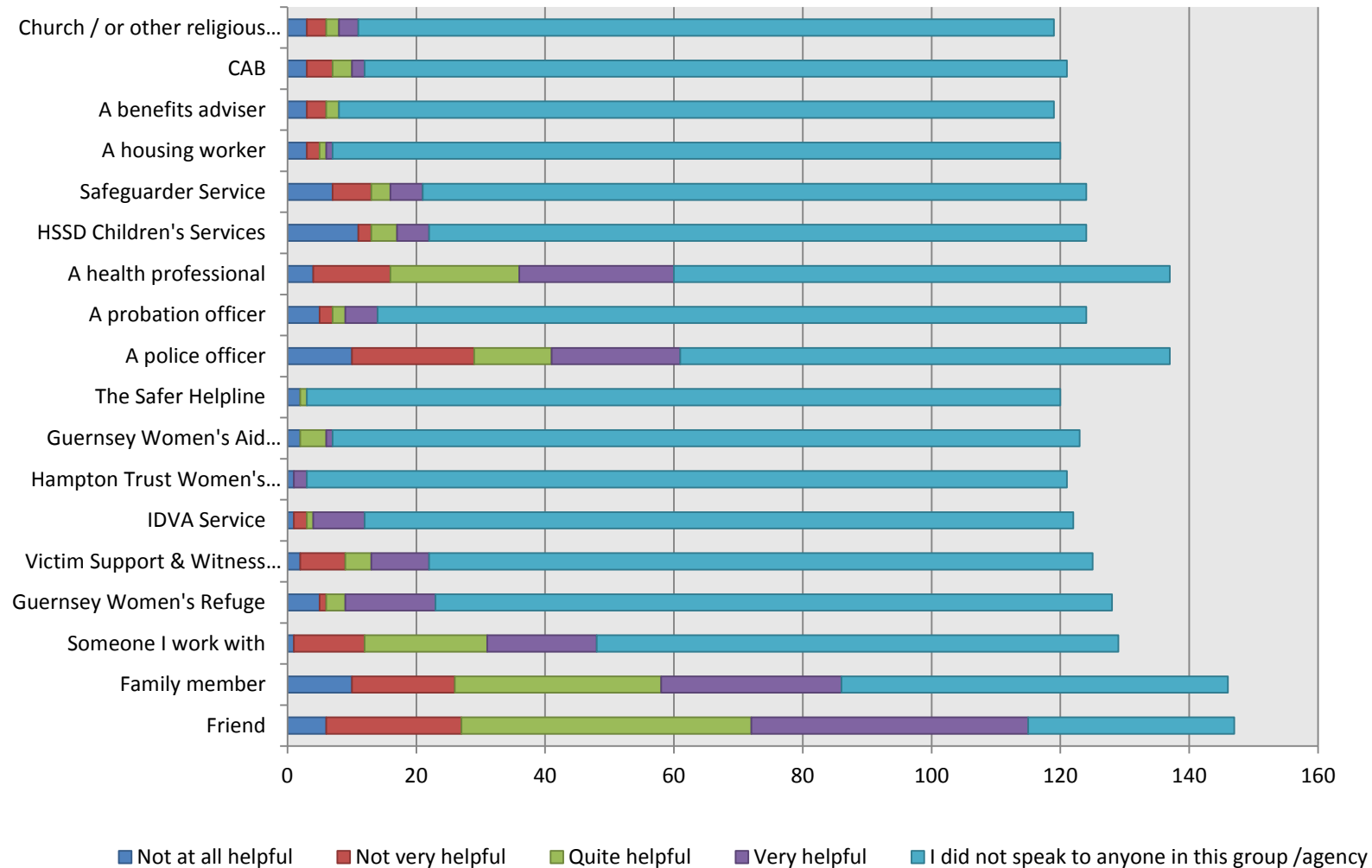
Which of the following did you speak to about your experiences, and how helpful did you find this? (Informal Support)						
	I did not speak to anyone in this group /agency	Very helpful	Quite helpful	Not very helpful	Not at all helpful	Rating Count
Friend	32 22%	43 29%	45 31%	21 14%	6 4%	147
Family member	60 41%	28 19%	32 22%	16 11%	10 7%	146
Someone I work with	81 63%	17 13%	19 15%	11 9%	1 1%	129
Someone within my church / or other religious organisation	108 91%	3 3%	2 2%	3 3%	3 3%	119

Which of the following did you speak to about your experiences, and how helpful did you find this? (Formal support)						
	I did not speak to anyone in this group /agency	Very helpful	Quite helpful	Not very helpful	Not at all helpful	Rating Count
Staff / volunteer at Guernsey Women's Refuge	105 82%	14 11%	3 2%	1 1%	5 4%	128
Staff /volunteer at Victim Support & Witness Service	103 82%	9 7%	4 3%	7 6%	2 2%	125
Staff at the Independent Domestic Violence Advisory (IDVA) Service	110 90%	8 7%	1 1%	2 2%	1 1%	122
Hampton Trust Women's Safety Worker	118 97%	2 2%	0	0	1 1%	121
Guernsey Women's Aid Volunteer	116 94%	1 1%	4 3%	0	2 2%	123
The Safer Helpline	117 97%	0	1 1%	0	2 2%	120
A police officer	76 55%	20 15%	12 9%	19 14%	10 7%	137
A probation officer	110 89%	5 4%	2 2%	2 2%	5 4%	124

	I did not speak to anyone in this group /agency	Very helpful	Quite helpful	Not very helpful	Not at all helpful	Rating Count
A health professional, e.g. a doctor, nurse, health visitor, midwife etc.	77 56%	24 18%	20 15%	12 9%	4 3%	137
Staff at HSSD Children's Services	102 82%	5 4%	4 3%	2 2%	11 9%	124
A safeguarder	103 83%	5 4%	3 2%	6 5%	7 6%	124
A housing worker	113 94%	1 1%	1 1%	2 2%	3 3%	120
A benefits adviser	111 93%	0	2 2%	3 3%	3 3%	119
A Citizen's Advice Bureau worker	109 90%	2 2%	3 2%	4 3%	3 2%	121

Answered question **159**
Skipped question **38**

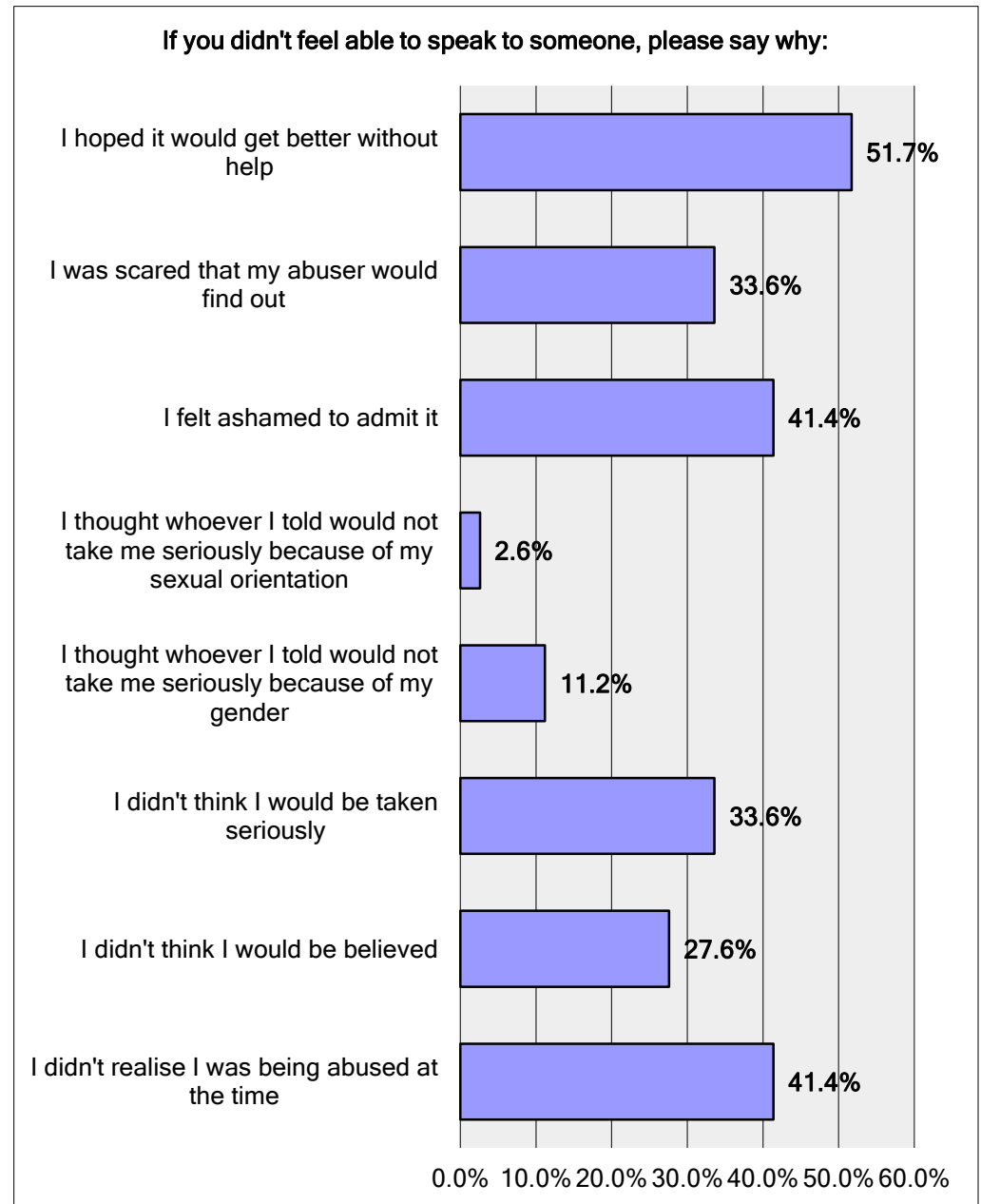
Which of the following did you speak to about your experiences, and how helpful did you find this? (tick all that applied to you)

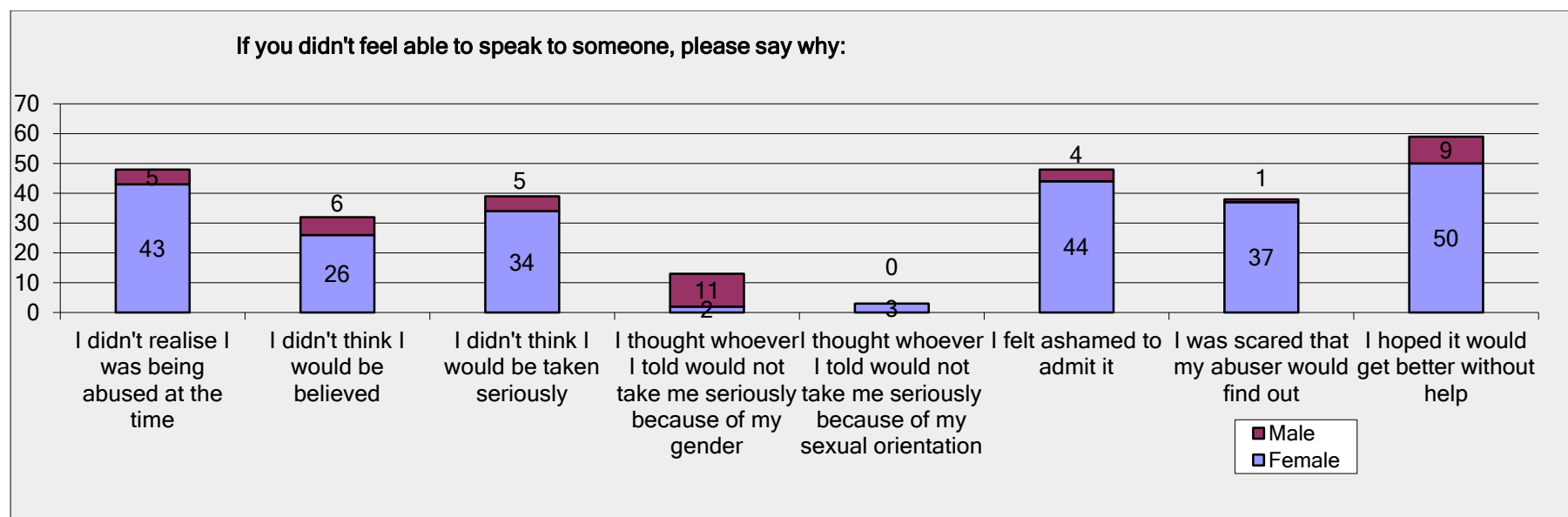


If you didn't feel able to speak to someone, please say why.		
	<i>n</i>	%
I didn't realise I was being abused at the time	48	41.4%
I didn't think I would be believed	32	27.6%
I didn't think I would be taken seriously	39	33.6%
I thought whoever I told would not take me seriously because of my gender	13	11.2%
I thought whoever I told would not take me seriously because of my sexual orientation	3	2.6%
I felt ashamed to admit it	48	41.4%
I was scared that my abuser would find out	39	33.6%
I hoped it would get better without help	60	51.7%

Answered question 116

Skipped question 81





If you didn't feel able to speak to someone, please say why:				
Answer Options	Are you....?		Response Percent	Response Count
	Male	Female		
I didn't realise I was being abused at the time	5	43	41.7%	48
I didn't think I would be believed	6	26	27.8%	32
I didn't think I would be taken seriously	5	34	33.9%	39
I thought whoever I told would not take me seriously because of my gender	11	2	11.3%	13
I thought whoever I told would not take me seriously because of my sexual orientation	0	3	2.6%	3
I felt ashamed to admit it	4	44	41.7%	48
I was scared that my abuser would find out	1	37	33.0%	38
I hoped it would get better without help	9	50	51.3%	59
Other (please specify)				23
answered question				115
skipped question				79

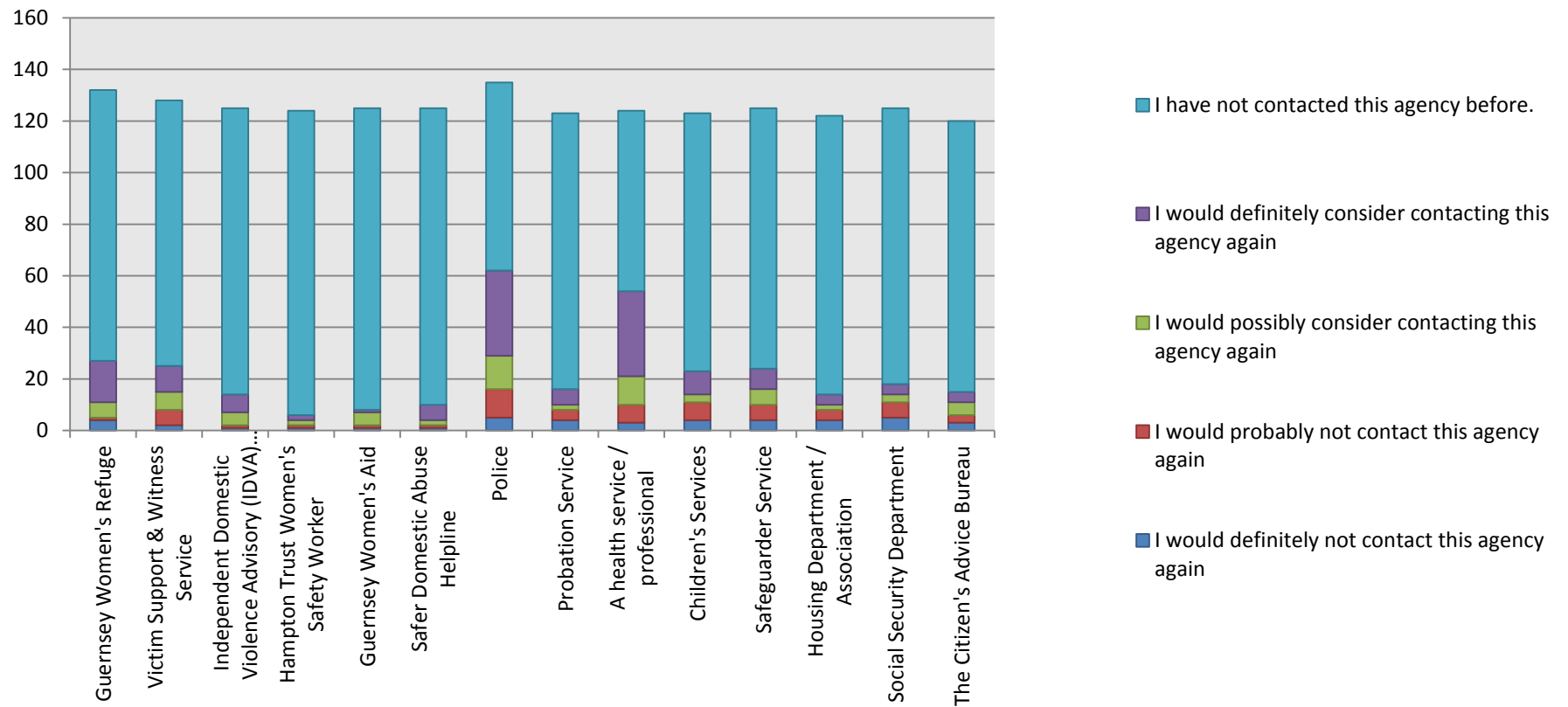
Which of the agencies that you contacted in the past for help with domestic abuse would you consider contacting if in the future if you needed support again?						
	I have not contacted this agency before	I would definitely consider contacting this agency again	I would possibly consider contacting this agency again	I would probably not contact this agency again	I would definitely not consider contacting this agency again	Rating Count
Guernsey Women's Refuge	105	16	6	1	4	132
Victim Support & Witness Service	103	10	7	6	2	128
IDVA Service	111	7	5	1	1	125
Hampton Trust Women's Safety Worker	118	2	2	1	1	124
Guernsey Women's Aid	117	1	5	1	1	125
The Safer Helpline	115	6	2	1	1	125
A police officer	73	33	13	11	5	135
A probation officer	107	6	2	4	4	123
A health professional	70	33	11	7	3	124

	I have not contacted this agency before	I would definitely consider contacting this agency again	I would possibly consider contacting this agency again	I would probably not contact this agency again	I would definitely not consider contacting this agency again	<i>Rating Count</i>
HSSD Children's Services	100	9	3	7	4	123
Safeguarder Service	101	8	6	6	4	125
A housing worker	108	4	2	4	4	122
A benefits adviser	107	4	3	6	5	125
A Citizen's Advice Bureau worker	105	4	5	3	3	120

Answered question 144

Skipped question 53

Which of the agencies that you contacted in the past for help with domestic abuse would you consider contacting if in the future you needed support again?

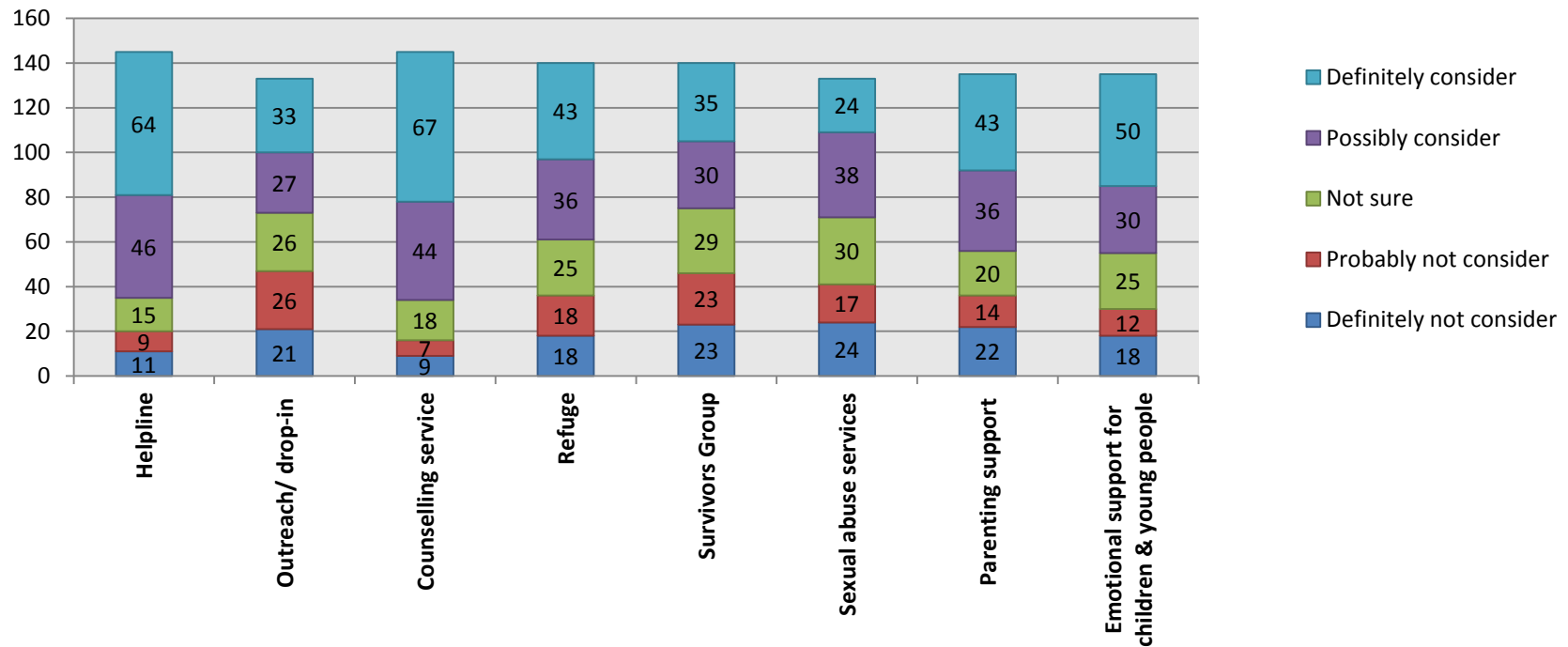


Which of the agencies that you contacted in the past for help with domestic abuse would you consider contacting if in the future if you needed support again?						
	<i>Definitely consider</i>	<i>Possibly consider</i>	<i>Not sure</i>	<i>Probably not consider</i>	<i>Definitely not consider</i>	<i>Rating Count</i>
Helpline for phone contact and support	64 44%	46 32%	15 10%	9 6%	11 8%	145
Outreach / drop-in service for face-to-face support in the community	33 25%	27 20%	26 20%	26 20%	21 16%	133
Counselling service to help make sense of the abuse and build your confidence over a number of sessions	67 46%	44 30%	18 12%	7 5%	9 6%	145
Refuge: a place to stay where your abuser can't find you and you can get emotional and practical support	43 31%	36 26%	25 18%	18 13%	18 13%	140
Survivors' Group: to meet others who have experienced abuse, to mutually support each other	35 25%	30 21%	29 21%	23 16%	23 16%	140
Sexual abuse services to help those who have experienced rape, sexual assault or exploitation to help them make choices and recover.	24 18%	38 29%	30 23%	17 13%	24 18%	133
Parenting support: to help overcome the harm the domestic abuse may have caused in your relationship with your children.	43 32%	36 27%	20 15%	14 10%	22 16%	135
Emotional support for children and young people to help them cope with their feelings and recover from living with domestic abuse.	50 37%	30 22%	25 19%	12 9%	18 13%	135

Answered question 156

Skipped question 41

Looking at the list of services below, if you were experiencing domestic abuse and you had the option of seeking support from the following types of specialist domestic abuse service, which of these would you consider using?



Which of the following are important when getting help with domestic abuse from an agency?

(you can tick more than one answer)

Answer Options	Very Important	Quite Important	Not sure	Not very important	Not at all important	Rating Count
The Staff give me good advice on how to stay safe	91	34	12	4	4	142
The staff help me to understand more about domestic abuse	95	31	10	5	4	142
The staff help me to deal with the impact of domestic abuse	109	22	8	1	2	141
The staff help me to deal with the impact of domestic abuse on my children	98	12	10	1	7	127
The staff give me information and support with child welfare & protection issues for my children	85	19	15	1	8	128
The staff give me practical information about other services that can help me	89	31	8	3	4	134
The staff make me aware of all my options	108	26	5	1	3	141
The staff help me feel less isolated and cut off from others	101	27	6	2	2	137
I am believed / taken seriously by the staff	133	9	2	1	3	147
I do not feel judged by the staff	132	10	2	1	2	147

Answered question 152

Skipped question 45

Appendix 2: Changes that have been made to the UK Law to protect victims of abuse since 2004.

- **Making breaches of ‘non molestation order’ a criminal offence, with a maximum penalty of 5 years.**

The advantages of this change are that it relieves the victim of the burden of taking action; it provides a stronger sanction, and the victim is not liable for any costs of a prosecution.

At present, under the Domestic Proceedings and Magistrate's Court (Guernsey) Law, 1988, Guernsey can impose domestic violence orders (DVOs), which are civil remedies. If breached, the perpetrator can only be arrested if the Court attaches a power of arrest and the Magistrate directs arrest on bringing the case back to court. The case must be brought before a court within 24 hours and victims have to instruct their Advocates to do this. As the matter is not classed as criminal Police have limited power under The Police Powers and Criminal Evidence (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2003, and there is no power for Police to seize and examine exhibits such as mobile phones or computers unless other, criminal offences can be considered. As a result, the situation often arises where an ‘offender’ is arrested during the evening and appears in court the following morning possibly more than twelve hours later. The victim’s advocate presenting the facts to the Court will have had very little time to address any enquiries and invariably the matter will be put off until another date. Due to the fact that the matter is civil, there are no bail restrictions and the Court has no power to keep the ‘offender’ in custody so they will have to be released. The perception from the victim’s perspective is often that little has been done to address the breach. A person who breaches a DVO is liable to a fine not exceeding level 4 on the uniform scale, i.e. imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months, or both. (s.31(5)). It would be beneficial if breaching DVOs could be made a criminal offence in Guernsey as the chances of prosecution will be greater and the risk of further offending reduced.

Restraining orders can also be issued for harassment under the Protection from Harassment (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2005. These are criminal remedies which have penalties for breaching without reasonable excuse a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years, or a fine, or both, or b) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months, or a fine not exceeding level 5 on the uniform scale, or both.

- **Extending availability of injunctions to same sex couples, and to those who have never cohabited.**

The Domestic Proceedings and Magistrate's Court (Guernsey) Law, 1988 in Guernsey currently only covers heterosexual couples who have cohabited.

- **Introducing a statutory Victims Code of Practice and Commissioner for Victims and Witnesses.**

This also allows victims to take their case to the Parliamentary Ombudsman if they feel the code has not been adhered to by the criminal justice agencies. Guernsey does not currently have a Victim's Code of Practice.

- **The domestic violence disclosure scheme (Clare's Law)** which allows the police to disclose information to an individual about a partner's previous violent offending and individuals to request information about a partner if they suspect that he/she has a history of abuse, thereby empowering people to make an informed decision about the future of a relationship. Guernsey Police will disclose a perpetrator's previous violent history to a new partner if they have serious concerns, but there is currently no provision for a member of the public to request information if they suspect that their partner has a history of domestic abuse.
- **Domestic Violence Protection Orders** which in the aftermath of a domestic abuse incident, allows the police and magistrates to ban a perpetrator from returning to their home and from having contact with the victim for up to 28 days. No such provision is available in Guernsey.
- **Anti-Stalking Legislation**
A new section has been added to the Protection from Harassment Act 1997 to make a new offence of stalking. A person would be guilty of the new offence where that person pursues a course of conduct amounting to stalking which causes another to fear, on at least two occasions, that violence will be used against them or it causes the victim serious alarm or distress that has a substantial adverse effect on their usual day-to-day activities and the person knows or ought to know that his course of conduct will have such an effect on the victim. This offence carries a maximum 5 year sentence.
- The UK Government is also being petitioned, and is considering, making domestic abuse a specific crime. The rationale behind this is that the laws used to prosecute domestic violence – assault, burglary, rape, kidnapping and murder – do not describe its essence. They do not identify domestic abuse and violence as being about fear and a pattern of continuing acts. Also, the Crown Prosecution Service only prosecute single events with the focus often being placed on the injury level. As a direct result, the seriousness of the pattern of

abuse is not identified or understood, Unacceptable controlling, domineering and demeaning behaviour currently falls outside the law and cumulative harms are not taken into account when each abusive incident is treated as an isolated offence^{vi}.

Endnotes

ⁱ Evidence-led or 'victimless' prosecutions are cases where police capture as much evidence as possible to support a prosecution case, thereby reducing the need to rely of the victim acting as witness at court for successful prosecutions.

ⁱⁱ Everyone's business: Improving the police response to domestic abuse. <http://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/improving-the-police-response-to-domestic-abuse.pdf>

ⁱⁱⁱ National DV referral rate (from police to CPS) taken from the House of Commons Library Statistics.

National DV conviction rate

2012/13 – 6.3%

2011/12 – 7.1%

2010/11 – 7.8%

2009/10 – 7.1%

National DV referral rate (from police to CPS)

2012/13 – 10.5%

2011/12 – 11.6%

2010/11 – 13.4%

2009/10 – 12.1%

^{iv} http://www.cps.gov.uk/news/latest_news/vawg_report_2014/

^{vi} <http://www.womensaid.org.uk/domestic-violence-press-information.asp?itemid=3273§ion=0001000100150001&preview=1>