

DOCUMENT PROFILE

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Foreword: I am pleased to introduce this island-wide strategy to address the issue of domestic abuse and its devastating impact. It has been produced by the Jersey Safeguarding Children and Adults Partnership Board through the work of the Domestic Abuse Subgroup which brought together a wide range of agencies to contribute to its development- I wish to express my thanks on behalf of the boards for so doing.

Domestic abuse is harmful to victims be they women, men, children or members of the Lesbian Gay Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) community; of all ages, circumstances and ethnicities. It can cause lasting damage to physical, mental and emotional health as well as have financial and social consequences. It is always harmful to children even if they are not the intended victims. It is one of the main reasons the States of Jersey Police are called to incidents and one of the main reasons children's names are placed on the child protection register.

Domestic abuse is unacceptable within our community and must be challenged. The aim of this strategy is that domestic abuse in all its forms is eradicated. It is a fundamental violation of the human rights of all individuals.

Jersey has its own **Human Rights (Jersey) law 2000** that states that no one shall be subjected to degrading treatment or punishment, held in servitude or deprived of their liberty. Jersey is also a signatory of the **United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child**; Article 19 requires that the **States of Jersey** must do all it can to ensure that children are protected from all forms of violence and abuse.

This strategy demonstrates a multi-agency commitment to evidence based practice that will support existing services, that are evaluated as effective. It will also underpin creative new ways of working across the private and public sector to educate people about the causes and impacts of domestic abuse. It aims to ensure that anyone involved in abuse does not become invisible and receives the help or legal sanction necessary.

Too often domestic abuse is hidden away. This strategy aims to support an increased awareness across communities and encourage more people to report domestic abuse to allow positive action to be taken. There are services available to help people now that they are not aware of. This strategy is the commitment of services in Jersey to ensure there are effective mechanisms to stop domestic abuse occurring, becoming acceptable or being unnoticed and giving those who experience any form of domestic abuse support to thrive.

Glenys Johnston OBE, Independent Chair, Safeguarding Children and Adults Partnership Boards:

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Glenys Johnston". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized 'J'.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Acronym	Meaning
ADAPT ¹	Domestic Abuse Prevention Training for adults http://www.hamptontrust.org.uk/our-programmes/adapt/
APVA	Adolescent to parent violence and abuse
BME	Black and Minority Ethnic
BBR	Building Better Relationships; a programme for perpetrators delivered by the States of Jersey Prison Service
DASG	Domestic Abuse Sub Group
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation (also known as cutting)
IDVA	Independent Domestic Violence Advisor
JMAPPA	Jersey Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements
LGBT	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender
LINX	Prevention programme aimed at young people http://www.hamptontrust.org.uk/our-programmes/linx/
MARAC	Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference
MASH	Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub
SARC	Sexual Assault Referral Centre
SPB	Safeguarding Partnership Board http://safeguarding.je/
SoJ Police	States of Jersey Police
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls (Istanbul Convention)

¹ ADAPT (Adapt Domestic Abuse and Training) is part of the Jersey Domestic Violence Forum now the Safeguarding Partnership Board Domestic Abuse sub group and is a programme developed by the Hampton Trust in Southampton for male perpetrators of domestic violence.

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Introduction

In Jersey, we will work together to:

- **Provide** effective services.
- **Protect** the most vulnerable and those at highest risk.
- **Prevent** domestic and sexual abuse by sending out clear messages that abuse is not acceptable in our Island.

Domestic abuse will not be tolerated in Jersey and we believe that every individual and all agencies have a role to play in spreading this message. No one should have to live in fear of abuse. No one should think it acceptable to abuse anyone. No child should grow up in a home where abuse is an occurrence. Partner agencies throughout the Island recognise the negative impact that domestic abuse has on families, children and communities, and are committed to providing effective and consistent support and interventions to meet the needs of those affected. This strategy details the approach to supporting all those affected by domestic abuse on the basis that safeguarding and promoting the welfare of both children and adults is the responsibility of everyone who comes into contact with them and their families or carers. ***It is Everybody's Business.***

This Island-wide strategy has been produced by the multi-agency Domestic Abuse Sub Group (DASG) which reports to the Safeguarding Partnership Board². Members of DASG are detailed at Appendix Two. The DASG will have responsibility for and oversight of delivery, evaluation and monitoring under the strategy and be accountable to the SPB.s and produce an annual report of progress. The members of DASG provide an array of services to individuals who are experiencing abuse or require interventions to prevent them from abusing others.

In the matrix below we have detailed the actions we will take. These are divided into the themes of Prevention; Protection and risk reduction; Prosecution and justice; Provision and integrated policies and; our commitment to working in partnership.

² <http://safeguarding.je/>

Strategic context

This strategy supports the States of Jersey's Strategic Plan,ⁱ specifically the commitment by the Council of Ministers to:

- **Maintain a safe and just society.**
- **Promote health and social wellbeing for the whole community, providing prompt services for all and protecting the interests of the frail and the vulnerable.**
- **Help people in Jersey achieve and maintain financial independence and safeguard the most vulnerable in our community.**

In 2015 the Minister for Community and Constitutional Affairs gave a commitment support to the eventual ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (the Istanbul Convention³)ⁱⁱ. This will include reporting, measurement against comparators and review and revision of policy and strategy. The Istanbul Convention applies to all forms of violence against women including domestic violence which it recognises affects women disproportionately. However, the scope is extended to all who are subjected to domestic violence whilst requiring that attention is paid to women who are subjected to gender based violence in its implementation. The Department of Community and Constitutional Affairs is also responsible for the 'Building a Safer Society' BASS strategy which recognises that 'violence against women and girls and domestic abuse are a pernicious societal problem'. One objective is to ensure the provision of coherent services that make the best use of public, private and voluntary sector collaboration. Specifically, there is a commitment to support the development of gender-based and domestic violence strategies to ensure that services are being used in the most effective way. In short, the Convention requires that Jersey will take: 'the necessary legislative and other measures to adopt and implement States wide effective, comprehensive and co-ordinated policies, encompassing all relevant measures to prevent and combat all forms of violence covered by the scope of this Convention and offer a holistic response to violence against women'.

Additional related strategies, including the Child Sexual Exploitation strategy that considers young individuals who experience both types of abuse, are detailed at Appendix Two.

³ <http://www.coe.int/en/web/istanbul-convention/the-convention-in-brief>

Definition of Domestic Abuse

This definition was provided by the UK Home Office and was adopted in Jersey on 1st January 2013.

“Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender or sexuality. This can encompass, but is not limited to, the following types of abuse: psychological, physical, sexual, financial, and emotional.”⁴

We have included adolescent to parent violence and abuse (APVA) which may involve children aged under 16; however, the aim in these incidences will be to avoid criminalisation of the adolescent and instead take a whole family, supportive approach.

Controlling behaviour includes 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 includes an act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten the subject of the abuse.

All forms of domestic abuse involve perpetrators seeking to exert power and control over their partners or family member and often incorporate a range or variety of abusive behaviours. They may do so because of their own experiences or difficulties, drugs and alcohol are commonly a feature, supporting them in addressing their abusive behaviour is of importance.

⁴ This definition, which is not a legal definition includes so called ‘honour’ based violence, female genital mutilation (FGM)/cutting and forced marriage, and is clear that subjects of abuses are not confined to one gender or ethnic group. It includes abuse among and to older people and Adolescent to Parent Violence and Abuse (APVA).

We recognise the importance of distinguishing between the different types of domestic abuse including intimate abuse, child to parent abuse and peer on peer abuse and same sex relationship abuse each of which have different causes, patterns of development and consequences requiring different forms of intervention. We recognise that individuals who have physical disabilities or learning disabilities can also be at risk of domestic abuse.

Key overarching aims:

- 1 **Equality:** We recognise that domestic abuse can affect people regardless of age, ethnicity, religion or belief, disability, sexual orientation and gender. Female, male and transgender individuals can experience abuse. We also recognise the issues of elder abuse, adolescent to parent violence and abuse (APVA) and abuse in teenage relationships. We will work to support the provision of a specialist programme for adolescent to parent perpetrators. Services will be designed so that they are accessible to people across Jersey's increasingly diverse community.
- 2 **Evaluation of services** to ensure they are operating from an evidence base, produce evidence based outcomes and provide cost effective interventions. We will provide regular reports on progress to the SPBs, highlighting what has been achieved, what has not, what lessons have been learnt and how our plans will change as a result. Specifically, we will complete an annual review of performance indicators (Appendix One) and a three-year review of strategic commitments.
- 3 **Sustainable Resourcing** for the duration of the strategy. We will work together to ensure that successful agencies have sustainable staffing and other resources to meet the evidenced demands. It is estimated, based on an extrapolation from UK figures, that the costs to the Island of domestic abuse are estimated at 25 million pounds each year; there is an economic case for keeping appropriate services operating.
- 4 **Partnership commitment and integrated policies:** We recognise that domestic abuse is not just a criminal justice issue – it is also a human rights, public health, child protection, mental health issue and housing issue. As such, all relevant sectors need to play their part, including States' departments, community groups, employers, housing organisations and health organisations. We will continue to work with the wider voluntary sector and

develop work with private sector partners. We will support moves to co-ordinate provision through for example the Sexual Assault Referral Centre. We will work with partners to consider the viability of a multi-agency hub of services including those in relation to domestic abuse.

5 **Focus on prevention and the perpetrator:** We will support service developments that focus on resolving conflict to stop it from getting worse and on stopping abusive behaviour being accepted as normal. We aim to ensure that the perpetrator does not become invisible because of non-engagement. We aim through joint working with relevant partners to intervene to prevent the spread of degraded attitudes to women, girls, men and boys through the spreading of stereotyped and violent imagery. We will support the development of effective legislation that holds perpetrators to account and effective screening for domestic abuse in the criminal justice system. We will ensure that judicial, medical staff and political representatives have access to a rolling programme of domestic abuse awareness training. We will also work upstream with the provision of interventions focused on young people for example Making Men and LINX⁵.

6 **Domestic abuse and people with additional vulnerabilities:** In Jersey, we will ensure that older people, children, those with mental health difficulties, disabilities and substance misuse difficulties are distinguished and considered in the development of services. We recognise the particular vulnerability of pregnant women and will support the continuation of outreach by the Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) and community mental health services to the Maternity Unit at the General Hospital.

Agencies will also work together to deliver training, co-ordination, communication and consistency in risk assessment and initiatives within existing resources.

Additional priorities over the life of the strategy

In 2016 the DASG assessed compliance with the Council of Europe Istanbul Convention. This identified that data collection is in development. It also suggested variable cover in relation to training. There was a significant gap in relation to Article 17 – Participation of the private sector and the media

⁵ <https://www.hamptontrust.org.uk/our-programmes/>

1 Parties shall encourage the private sector, the information and communication technology sector and the media, with due respect for freedom of expression and their independence, to participate in the elaboration and implementation of policies and to set guidelines and self-regulatory standards to prevent violence against women and to enhance respect for their dignity.

2 Parties shall develop and promote, in co-operation with private sector actors, skills among children, parents and educators on how to deal with the information and communications environment that provides access to degrading content of a sexual or violent nature which might be harmful.

The DASG will set up a working group to action the gap.

This strategy also recognises that the use of Housing Regulations has led to a situation where those who have been in the Island for less than five years are not able to access statutory support. Agency representatives report that this has an impact on their ability to protect themselves and any children from domestic abuse. The DASG will gather evidence on the issue.

The compliance exercise found that there is an array of services delivered by committed individuals. Some services can provide robust evaluation of the services provided but not all.

[What we know about Domestic Abuse in Jersey](#)

During 2015, Jersey Women's Refuge residential and outreach services had 258 new clients a 26 % increase on 2014. On-going client contacts across the services have increased from 1118 in 2014 to 1804 in 2015 an increase of 39%. Admissions have stayed fairly consistent with 75 in 2015 compared to 78 in 2014.

In 2014 the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) which assesses and manages the risk of domestic abuse to those that have experienced abuse and their children, dealt with 177 referrals. In 2015 MARAC dealt with 145 referrals. During 2014, the total number of domestic incidents that the States of Jersey Police (SoJ Police) were required to attend increased by 3% (when compared to 2013), however a domestic incident does not always involve a crime being committed. It is suggested that the decrease in High Risk Domestic Violence incidents in 2015 as compared to 2014 can be partly attributed to the introduction of MARAC and the IDVA service.

MARAC Indicator	Jersey 2014 number (percentage)	Jersey 2015 number (percentage)	Expected numbers ⁶
Number of cases discussed	177	145	200
Number of children	141	106	~
Referrals from partner agencies	39 (22.5%)	22.5 ⁷ (15%)	25-40%
Referrals from SoJ Police	137 (77.5%)	123.5 (85%)	60-75%
Repeat referrals	38 (22.3%)	58 (40%)	28-40%
BME referrals	49 (28%)	31 (21.5%)	19%
LGBT referrals	<10	<10	5%
Females abused	165 (93%)	130 (90%)	90-96%
Males abused	12 (7%)	15 (10%)	4-10%
Abused aged 16-17	<10	<10	~
Abuser aged 17 and below	<10	<10	~

From 2015 0.5 is allocated to an agency when they make the same referral as other agencies

The States of Jersey Police 2014 report states that Domestic Violence accounts for more than 11% of all recorded crime in Jersey. Recent research estimates that Domestic Violence may actually account for up to 30% of all UK crime. This may indicate that Domestic Violence is underreported locally.

States of Jersey Police	2013	2014	2015
Domestic abuse incidents	1099	1133	1014
Domestic violence crimes	321	350	309

In 2013, 53 serious assaults (equivalent to a third of the total) were cases of domestic abuse between adults. This is a rise compared to the 42 incidents recorded in 2011⁸. The alcohol and licensing strategy team collect a performance indicator for alcohol and domestic abuse and for 2012 recorded 1,048 of the

⁶ Based on an extrapolation provided by Safe Lives UK

⁷ From 2015 the administrator allocates half an individual to each agency when two agencies make the same referral

⁸ Definitions of assault in Jersey are different compared to England and Wales and so it is not possible to benchmark violent crime rates with other jurisdictions.⁸

domestic abuse incidents reported to the SoJ Police; 545 were alcohol related and in 557 incidents children were present. The Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH)⁹ reports that in 2015 the largest category of reported concerns was in relation to domestic abuse.

The **2015 Domestic Abuse Survey** undertaken by the SoJ Police states that of those surveyed, 53% of alleged perpetrators appeared in court or at a parish hall enquiry. The outcome of these appearances is not stated. The report also states that 72% (34) individuals experiencing abuse felt safer because of the initial SoJ Police action. The main reasons given for not reporting domestic abuse were embarrassment or shame and fear of retribution. Other factors included financial dependency, the impact on children and lack of trust or confidence in the SoJ Police.

The **ADAPT** service for perpetrators of violence was found to have helped 27 individuals in 2016. 15 individuals completed the programme out of 33 initial enquiries. There were 21 initial assessments and 12 full assessments. An Independent evaluation in 2015 found that reoffending rates compared exceptionally well to those for domestic violence programmes in the UK.

Domestic Abuse and Children

Research records the involvement of children in 55% of domestic abuse casesⁱⁱⁱ and that domestic abuse and abuse of children commonly co-occur; children are frequently physically or sexually abused in addition to witnessing the abuse of their mothers (Humphreys & Thiara, 2002; Mullender et al, 2002). In Jersey in 2012 1,048 domestic abuse incidents were recorded by the SoJ Police and 557 children were recorded as being present. Domestic abuse continues to be the main reasons for concerns being reported to the MASH and the placing of children's names on the child protection register.

Specialist women's support services have long highlighted that it is inappropriate to presume that the relationship between a child and the parent who is a perpetrator of domestic abuse is unaffected by abuse, and that contact proceedings are frequently invoked by perpetrators as a means of seeking to continue

⁹ **The Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH)** is made up from representatives from several States' departments and other bodies whose work includes care for vulnerable children and young people. It provides a single point of contact for any concerns, including enquiries from professionals such as teachers and doctors, or from members of the public and family members.

to control women and children^{iv}. This strategy recognises the need to consider each family member separately, including any children, to ensure adequate assessment of risk and safety in relation to post separation court processes. Domestic homicides are more likely to occur following the separation of victims and perpetrators.

The costs of domestic abuse

It is difficult to quantify the costs of domestic abuse to a community, including the impact on the mental health of both the victims and their children. The figures below are an extrapolation to the Jersey population of the domestic abuse costs calculated by S Walby¹⁰ for the UK Government’s Women and Equality Unit updated with 2008 data. There have been significant changes in Jersey’s community over the last ten years and there are differences in relation to the whole of the UK. These figures can only be considered a rough estimate. The costs are divided into three types: the cost of (largely public) services to those who suffer domestic abuse; the value of the lost economic output; and the human and emotional costs. The inclusion of human and emotional costs has been subject to debate. Their inclusion is based on the notion that people would pay something in order not to suffer the human and emotional costs of being injured. They are included following the practice of the UK Department for Transport and the Home Office. Based on this extrapolation the costs to the Island of domestic abuse are circa 25 million pounds each year.

This figure should be considered together with the costing prepared for MARAC that suggested a potential saving of circa £800,000¹¹ per annum, through their management of perpetrators.

	UK costs 2008 (millions)	Estimated Jersey Costs¹² (millions)
Criminal Justice Agencies	£1261	£2.02
Health	£1730	£2.77
Social Services	£283	£0.45
Housing and Refuges	£196	£0.31

¹⁰ Walby S, (2004) The Cost of Domestic Violence

¹¹ MARAC training report Saving Lives, Saving Money, “<http://www.caada.org.uk/policy/research-and-evaluation.html>”

¹² Based on ONS UK population estimate for mid-2013: 64.1 million and Jersey population estimate at the end of 2014: 100,800.

Civil Legal Services	£387	£0.62
Total Service Costs	£3857	£6.17
Lost economic output	£1920	£3.07
Human and Emotional Costs	£9954	£15.93
Total Service, Employment and Human Costs	£15,731	£25.17

Objective 1 – Prevention: We recognise that early intervention and increased awareness is a priority in the prevention of domestic abuse and the importance of preventative measures in reducing offending and reoffending, helping to drive down the costs and impact of domestic abuse across the Island.

Objective One: Prevention; prevent harmful activity from happening in the first place or prevent it from happening again				
No	What we are going to do	How we are going to do it	Indicator	Data source
1.1	Increase confidence in reporting and understanding domestic abuse	Provide multi-agency training package under the SPBs.	Increased proportion of agencies other than the SoJ Police referring into MARAC	MARAC reporting (SoJ Police)
		Consider the development, within existing provision, of a multi-agency hub of domestic abuse support services	Increased client satisfaction through individual support and avoiding multiple explanations to different agencies.	DASG
		Effective feedback process about response and outcomes of interventions	Bank of relevant indicators	DASG
		Consultation to ensure the voice of people who experience abuse is heard using existing relationships and approaching with sensitivity		DASG including Victim support/SoJ Police
		Communication of positive examples where services have made a difference. To		DASG

		<p>be provided in different languages and formats.</p> <p>Development of partnership data collection and sharing of research initiatives</p>		DASG
1.2	An increase in the knowledge and skills of children, young people and adults in relation to domestic abuse and healthy relationships	<p>Provide training at all secondary schools through external or in house capacity</p> <p>Rolling programme of training for front line (including agency) staff in all agencies with second language provision,</p> <p>Provide young people with an understanding of manipulative and controlling behaviours.</p> <p>Engagement with parenting services to provide education on management of conflict</p>	<p>Number of young people receiving positive relationship lessons in schools, other educational establishments and the community. http://www.loveisrespect.org/#quizhome http://www.preventionplatform.co.uk/?page_id=35</p> <p>Percentage of young people who demonstrate an increased understanding of domestic abuse issues after positive relationship lessons.</p> <p>% of young people receiving positive relationship lessons who said that they would be able to seek help about domestic abuse following the lessons.</p> <p>Percentage of staff who have received training on domestic abuse and agency specific procedures</p>	<p>Education department/ Prison Me No Way/White Ribbon Campaign</p> <p>All agencies</p> <p>APVA working group</p>

		Work with voluntary and private sector partners to provide opportunities throughout the community developing emotional intelligence and how to resolve conflict without use of abuse and violence.		DASG
1.3	Increase awareness of Domestic Abuse in the wider community	Employers to be supported to develop domestic abuse policies Churches and other religious groups to be supported to develop domestic abuse policies that preserve the human rights of the individual. Sporting bodies to be supported to develop domestic abuse policies Political representatives to be provided with domestic abuse training opportunities on a rolling basis	Number of employers registered with States' Departments who report having a domestic abuse policy in different languages, which is communicated to staff as part of their induction DASG to present to Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development and the Institute of Directors: http://16daysofaction.co.uk/toolkit/ Number of religious groups who report having a Human Rights compliant domestic abuse policy which is communicated to members. Number of sporting bodies who report having a domestic abuse policy which is communicated to members. Womens Aid resource: https://1q7dqy2unor827bqjls0c4rn-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/DV_Toolkit_MPs-1.pdf	Statistics Unit DASG Survey Department for Economic Development, Tourism, Sport and Culture DASG

		<p>Judicial and medical staff (including GPs) to be provided with CPD accredited domestic abuse training opportunities on a rolling basis</p> <p>Provision of information to all sectors of the community that details the law, policies and help available in English, Portuguese, Polish, Thai and any other relevant languages.</p>		<p>DASG working group</p> <p>DASG</p>
1.4	<p>Work to decrease social tolerance of domestic abuse through partnership working and awareness raising.</p>	<p>Develop a communication strategy to support campaigns and ensure multi-media dissemination. This will include the White Ribbon Campaign http://www.whiteribbon.ca/</p> <p>Communication strategy to include provision of materials in English, Portuguese, Polish, Thai and other languages as required.</p>	<p>Annual delivery of the White Ribbon campaign</p>	<p>SoJ Police/SPBs</p>

1.5	Work with the private sector, information and communication technology sector and the media (including social media) to develop codes of conduct about refraining from gender stereotyping and spreading degrading imagery.	Work stream to be developed under the DASG		DASG
1.6	Support strategies and initiatives that reduce staff turnover allowing the development of long term therapeutic relationships.		Staff turnover statistics Feedback on States of Jersey staff wellbeing initiatives	DASG

1.7	Develop and promote in collaboration with the private sector, skills among children, parents and educators on how to deal with access and exposure to degrading, violent imagery.	Work stream to be developed under the DASG based on NSPCC best practice. NSPCC helplines: responding to adult's and children's concerns about sexual abuse online		DASG
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Objective 2 – Protection and Risk Reduction: We recognise that in addition to adult perpetrators of domestic abuse, young people may be identified as having or developing abusive behaviours.

Objective two: Protection: risk reduction; manage risk at all points

No	What we are going to do	How we are going to do it	Indicator	Data source
2.1	Improve our understanding of patterns of abuse and recognising our own behaviour: http://www.loveisrespect.org/#quizhome	Agencies commitment to professional Continuing Professional Development (CPD) Sharing of research resources and findings between agencies	Evidence of CPD: training on domestic abuse Standing agenda item for the DASG	DASG agencies
2.2	Produce risk assessment tools that are suitable for use by all agencies.	Provide training to staff in the use of the tools which will be reviewed as part of the strategy review process to take account of research and development	Adoption of Safe lives DASH risk checklist (RIC) for adults Use of the SPBs Multi-Agency Child Protection Procedures: Barnardo's tool for domestic abuse screening in relation to children	DASG agencies

http://jerseyscb.proceduresonline.com/files/barnardos_dom_vio_risk_matrix.pdf

Provision of basic checklists for staff

2.3	Continue to assess the effectiveness of the ADAPT programme, one to one Probation Supervision and the newly introduced BBR in reducing risk	Monitor the level of reoffending after the interventions have been provided	Reporting on any reoffending post intervention through JMAPP reporting	Probation and Prison Service SoJ Police
2.4	Provision of specialist programme/s on Adolescent to Parent Abuse and female on male abuse. Team around the family/child options to be explored. Improve the awareness of parents/carers about young people as perpetrators and where to access support.	Resources to be secured to allow tendering for specific interventions/inclusion in provision of existing service.	Service to be set up with evaluation tied into its delivery. Reoffending post intervention will be monitored. Multi-agency APVA group reports into Domestic Abuse Sub Group	Agency reporting/ Commissioner (TBC)
2.5	Introduction of LINX/Making Men programme for working with young people and reducing offending risk.	Independent evaluation of the impact of the programme	Reporting on reoffending post intervention.	SoJ Police

Objective 3 – Prosecution and Justice; Working Effectively in the Criminal Justice System: We recognise that the use of appropriate legislation within a mature and stable criminal justice system can assist in harm reduction whilst ensuring that perpetrators are held accountable for their actions.

Objective three: Prosecution and justice

No	What we are going to do	How we are going to do it	Indicator	Data source
3.1	Capture information on the efficacy of legal remedies, with consideration of capturing the impact on <18 and above 18 year olds.	Survey of subjects of domestic abuse to be extended to cover legal remedies Analyse how many actions under each remedy resulted in conviction	Number of individuals who felt safer after the intervention of the courts Rate of conviction	Community and Constitutional Affairs Subject of abuse Support IDVA
3.2	Support the development of effective legislation that holds perpetrators to account for their behaviour and deters others.	Work with Community and Constitutional Affairs to support the development of legislation under the Istanbul Convention.	Development of legislation that allows compliance with both the Istanbul and CEDAW ¹³ conventions Review legislative context annually	Community and Constitutional Affairs SGB DASG

3.3	Encourage more subjects of abuse to seek help from the SoJ Police and criminal justice system ensuring early identification.	Show how the lives of subjects of abuse have been improved using anonymised case studies.	Survey number of training providers and front line professionals (for example Adult Education teachers and GPs) who have used the materials.	DASG with SPB Trainers
		Communicate the above as training materials that are available to all agencies and individuals with second language provision	Use software analytics systems to monitor hits Publicity campaigns	
3.4	Work to ensure that subjects of abuse have the support necessary to pursue their complaint without withdrawing from the court process. Ensure that subjects of abuse have access to legal aid if necessary to pursue legal remedies (overlap with Istanbul Convention work stream).	Monitor the uptake of victim support services including the witness care unit	Annual reporting from Victim Support in relation to the witness service and witness charter.	Victim Support
		Monitor the uptake of legal aid in relation to domestic abuse and the outcome for the client	Number of individuals supported through action in relation to domestic abuse by action type	Acting Bâtonnier
		Increase the number of prosecutions against perpetrators without the involvement of the subject of the abuse		
3.5	Ensure that domestic abuse screening is completed on all cases processed by Probation and Court services.			DASG

3.6	Ensuring adequate and appropriate safeguards including effective screening for domestic abuse within the criminal justice system and providing assessments and interventions that reduce reoffending and enhance the safety of the subject of abuse	Ensure that consistent and effective risk assessment is completed, incidents of abuse are recorded and communicated, as required under the appropriate information sharing protocol.	Development of an information sharing protocol that encompasses different information recording systems that do not communicate automatically.	DASG/Community and Constitutional Affairs
3.7	Provision of domestic abuse awareness training for legal professionals and mediators to ensure domestic abuse is factored into judicial decision making when identified ^{vi}	<p>Ensure that the presumption of contact with children by an offender is re-examined and that risk assessment is completed in every instance.</p> <p>The provision of flexible training options</p>	<p>Number of legal professionals (including magistrates) and mediators that have had domestic abuse and VAWG compliant training</p> <p>Delivery of CPD sessions on domestic abuse through the Jersey Institute of Law.</p>	DASG/Training provider

Objective 4: Provision: We recognise the range of people who are affected by domestic abuse; as subjects of abuse, witnesses to abuse and/or living within an abusive household. We will recognise the needs and provide support.

Services supporting survivors of abuse must be flexible so that they can meet the diverse needs of their clients, including older subjects of abuse, children, teenagers, those with disabilities, LGBT community members and those with English as a second language. Services will strive to provide a professional, non-judgemental and compassionate assistance. Referral pathways need to be clear with collaboration and appropriate information sharing between agencies.

Objective four: Provision of support: Improve service delivery and increase safety of subject of abuses and children

No	What we are going to do	How we are going to do it	Indicator	Data source
4.1	Support the ongoing provision of a Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) and accompanying trained staff from SoJ Police, legal and medical services. This will increase the accessibility of services and the reporting of assaults by providing a one stop shop of services in a safe, respectful and professional environment.	Support the SoJ Police and H&SS with evidence base for resource applications	Number of patients using the provision. Number of successful prosecutions when pursued by the subject of the abuse. Feedback from patients about the quality of care they received.	SARC Law Officers Department
4.2	Improved local services and information to enable the subjects of abuse to remain in their own homes when safe and appropriate to do so. Given the increased risks to victims when they separate from the abuser; provision of safe supported accommodation for those who do need to leave home with specific consideration of those who are not entitled to housing or income support provision under current regulations.	Ensure the package of legal remedies and financial support protects an individual in their own home or provides a safe alternative.	Domestic Abuse outcomes survey	DASG

4.3	Research and develop the evidence base to understand the domestic abuse environment, beginning with a local needs analysis that includes an audit of provision for young people aged under 18 who have been subjected to domestic abuse and adults at risk (appendix 2). This work will consider ethnicity, cultural and inequality issues			DASG
4.4	Partnership agencies to develop in house Domestic Abuse policies and procedures that are signed off as part of the induction process.	Development of best practice in induction through the Adults Abuse Prevention Strategy		SPB sub group Adults Policy and Procedures
4.5	All agencies are aware of the impact of the housing and income support regulatory framework	Create a booklet reviewed annually that details the financial and housing support available for people who experience domestic abuse	Annual number of downloads of booklet. Number of domestic abuse policies that link to the booklet.	DASG subgroup
4.6	Evidence collection on the impact of current population control measures that mean individuals experiencing domestic violence who have been in Jersey for less than five years are unable to access statutory support. Develop decision making guidance.			DASG

Objective 5 – Integrated policies: partnership commitment: This strategy recognises the need to continue to work in partnership between all agencies to deliver effective and coordinated services. Jersey Partners will continue to ensure the provision of good quality services that are responsive, flexible and get it right first time.

Outcomes:

1. Agreed common assessment and screening tools so that there is a common language and understanding between agencies.
2. Continued provision of effective MARAC to mitigate further risk of harm.
3. Agencies have stated that there is a need to move towards an Integrated MASH model of services. Agencies will review the sustainability of the resources in the current provision prior to any development.
4. Effective partnership working through the Safeguarding Partnership Board Domestic Abuse Sub group to deliver the strategy. This will include work to review and communicate the SPB multi-agency procedures on Domestic Abuse in conjunction with policies and procedures sub groups:
 - For children: http://jerseyscb.proceduresonline.com/chapters/p_dom_viol_abuse.html?zoom_highlight=domestic+abuse
 - For adults: http://www.proceduresonline.com/jersey/adults/chapters/p_other_forms_abuse.html#domestic_abuse
5. Effective and consistent monitoring and data analysis.
6. Effective sharing of lessons learnt from Serious Case Reviews and UK Domestic Homicide Reviews.
7. Continued engagement of contracted private housing partners and the Strategic Housing Unit to ensure responsive accommodation provision.

Appendix one: Initial Key Performance indicators

Data trends based on data available from partner agencies, provided in relation to the Istanbul Convention, will be compiled on an annual basis. This data will be provided when possible broken down by gender, age, form of violence and disability. Analysis by age group that captures teen, mid-life and older age issues will be provided and provide the basis for future planning.

Outcome	Indicator	Data Source	Frequency of measure
1	Barriers to reporting Domestic Abuse	Jersey Annual Social Survey	Every three years
2	Number and % of young people receiving domestic education who had an increased level of understanding of domestic abuse following relevant lessons.	Prison Me No Way/PSHE coordinators	annual
3	Number and percentage of those subjected to abuse who feel safer after receiving support from specialist DA services	IDVA /Women's Refuge/Victim support/other	annual
4	Number of perpetrators successfully completing programmes for perpetrators Also	Probation and Aftercare Service/Prison Service	quarterly
5	Reoffending rates of individuals who have completed programmes for perpetrators	SoJ Police	annual
6	Number and % of repeat MARAC cases being discussed	MARAC	quarterly
7	Number and % of subjects of abuse who expressed satisfaction with the support and assistance that they received from all services in relation to domestic abuse	SoJ Police/other	annual
8	Effective statutory remedies are available and used	SoJ Police/other	annual

Additional indicator collected under the Alcohol Strategy: Number of domestic violence incidents with alcohol recorded as a factor.

Appendix Two: contributors and partners

This document has been produced by the SPB Domestic Abuse sub group, the chair of which is a member of the Board. This has members drawn from:

- States of Jersey Police
- The Honorary Police
- Jersey Women's Refuge
- The Private Sector
- The Probation and Aftercare Service
- Family Nursing and Home Care
- Children's Services
- Jersey Youth Service
- Jersey Prison Service
- Primary Care
- Maternity Services
- Andium Homes
- Subject of abuse Support
- Social Security
- Community and Constitutional Affairs
- Adult Services
- Education Welfare

Appendix three: Related strategies and policies

- 1 Safeguarding Partnership Boards Child Sexual Exploitation Strategy: <https://safeguarding.je/policies-strategies/>
- 2 BASS Building a Safer Society: <http://www.gov.je/Government/Departments/HomeAffairs/Departments/BASS/Pages/WhatIsBASS.aspx>
- 3 Alcohol and licensing strategy: <http://www.gov.je/Government/Pages/StatesReports.aspx?ReportID=1109>. This strategy includes the performance indicator: *incidents of domestic violence related to alcohol* and references the domestic abuse strategy:

Action 3: Domestic Abuse: *Work in partnership with the Jersey Domestic Violence Forum and the Safeguarding Partnership Boards to review and develop our understanding of the relationship between alcohol and domestic abuse in Jersey and implement measures to mitigate it. The time frame of this action is currently stated as to be confirmed.*

- 4 Mental Health Strategy <http://www.gov.je/Government/Pages/StatesReports.aspx?ReportID=1710>
- 5 Housing Strategy (currently published in draft form for consultation):

<http://www.gov.je/government/consultations/pages/housingstrategy.aspx>

- 6 States of Jersey SoJ Police: Fire arms certificate policy

RELATED DOCUMENTS AND GUIDANCE

Safeguarding Partnership Boards Practice Guidance: Safeguarding Children Abused through Domestic Abuse

<http://www.safeguardingchildren.co.uk/domestic-abuse.html>

[Women's Aid \(2016\) Expect Respect Education](#). This toolkit is targeted for use by teachers within schools and is based on themes that have been found to be effective in tackling domestic abuse.

Early Intervention in Domestic Violence and Abuse <http://www.eif.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/Early-Intervention-in-Domestic-Violence-and-Abuse-Full-Report.pdf>

[16 Days of Action toolkit](#). This toolkit, supported by Public Health England is a brief for how companies can quickly and efficiently address domestic abuse.

[Against Violence and Abuse \(AVA, 2013\) Complicated Matters](#). This toolkit developed as part of an initiative supported by the Department of Health aims to improve the response of health care professionals to survivors and perpetrators of domestic and sexual violence.

<http://www.loveisrespect.org/#quizhome> Loveisrespect is a resource for young people aimed at stopping abuse and helping people to recognise the signs of an unhealthy relationship with quizzes, toolkits and videos.

[Men's Advice Line \(2013\) Respect Toolkit for work with male victims of domestic violence - second edition](#). The toolkit is for professionals working with men experiencing domestic violence.

[Women's Aid \(2015\) Tackling domestic violence toolkit for MPs](#). This domestic violence toolkit aims to support MPs and their constituency offices in recognising and supporting constituents who may be experiencing domestic violence or are survivors of domestic violence.

The Royal College of Nursing provides comprehensive details of additional UK orientated resources for professionals: <https://www.rcn.org.uk/clinical-topics/domestic-violence-and-abuse/professional-resources>

ⁱ <http://www.gov.je/SiteCollectionDocuments/Government%20and%20administration/R%20States%20of%20Jersey%20Strategic%20Plan%202015-18%2020150430%20VP.pdf>

ⁱⁱⁱ Hester M (2009) *Who does what to whom? Gender and Domestic Violence Perpetrators*, Bristol: University of Bristol in association with the Northern Rock Foundation

^{iv} Coy M (2012) Picking up the pieces: domestic violence and child contact, Rights of women and CWASU

^v Istanbul Convention: **Article 57 – Legal aid** Parties shall provide for the right to legal assistance and to free legal aid for subject of abuses under the conditions provided by their internal law.

^{vi} Istanbul Convention: **Article 31 – Custody, visitation rights and safety**

1 Parties shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to ensure that, in the determination of custody and visitation rights of children, incidents of violence covered by the scope of this Convention are considered.

2 Parties shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to ensure that the exercise of any visitation or custody rights does not jeopardise the rights and safety of the subject of abuse or children.