



Safe; Confidential;
Welcoming; Supportive;
Child-friendly

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Welcome to Stockport Without Abuse



- ▶ Registered charity affiliated to the women's aid Federation
- ▶ We support men women and children affected by domestic violence
- ▶ Independent domestic violence service x 3.5
- ▶ Maternity and young persons IDVA
- ▶ Positive relationships key workers x2
- ▶ Children and young people prevention worker
- ▶ Refuge
- ▶ Dispersed properties x 2
- ▶ Refuge case worker
- ▶ Children and young Peoples direct Worker

Legal Definitions



- ▶ **Domestic violence and abuse is:** Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse, between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. This can encompass but is not limited to the following types of abuse: • psychological • physical • sexual • financial • emotional Controlling behaviour (Office for national statistics 2018)
- ▶ With the exception of **coercive and controlling behaviour**, which was introduced as a criminal offence on 29 December 2015, other acts of domestic abuse fall under generic offence categories in police recorded crime and criminal justice data, such as assault with injury

Legal Definitions

➤ Coercive behaviour -

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

➤ 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



Domestic Violence and Abuse Statistics 2018



- ▶ The latest figures from the Crime Survey for England and Wales show that In the year ending March 2018, an estimated 2.0 million adults aged 16 to 59 years experienced domestic abuse in the last year (1.3 million women, 695,000 men).
- ▶ On average two women are killed by their partner or ex-partner every week in England and Wales. (ONS, 2018)
- ▶ 293 women and 107 men were killed in one year by a family member or current former partner
- ▶ For every three victims of domestic abuse, two will be female, one will be male.
- ▶ One in four women and one in six to seven men suffer from domestic abuse in their lifetime. (Mankind 2018)
- ▶ In three-quarters of domestic abuse-related offences the victim was female (75%).
- ▶ A quarter of 13-18 year old girls report experiencing physical abuse in their own intimate partner relationships, and one-third sexual abuse.

Referral pathway

- ▶ Domestic Abuse, stalking and harassment (DASH) risk assessment
- ▶ There has to be a recent incident (within 3 months approximately) and 14 ticks or more
- ▶ Or professional judgement that there is a high risk of homicide or serious injury to the victim
- ▶ Repeat - any incident that has happened within 12 months of the last referral

Referral Pathway

Referrals received from SharePoint

Duty worker assesses referral
Is it safe to contact the victim?

NO

- Call the referrer and/or other agencies involved to discuss options for engagement
- If safe follow yes

YES

- Contact the victim (4 weeks from point of referral)
- If contact is established check it is safe to talk
- Identify risks and fears and offer support
- complete safety plan and practical steps to protect victim and children

MARAC

- Attend MARAC and update progress of case
- Express the views of the victim
- Feed into the action plan

YES

- feed back the MARAC action to the victim and provide on going support

NO

- Attempt to contact victim- 2 weeks from date of MARAC
- Update refer on progress and inform case will be closed 2 weeks after MARAC meeting
- If unsuccessful notify referrer of case closure

How IDVAS Support

- ▶ Risk assessment
- ▶ Duty system
- ▶ safety plan
- ▶ Sanctuary scheme
- ▶ Refuge
- ▶ Domestic abuse profile
- ▶ Support needs
- ▶ Support plan
- ▶ Housing
- ▶ Criminal and civil options
- ▶ Signposting
- ▶ Psychosocial education
- ▶ Emotional support



Multi- agency meetings

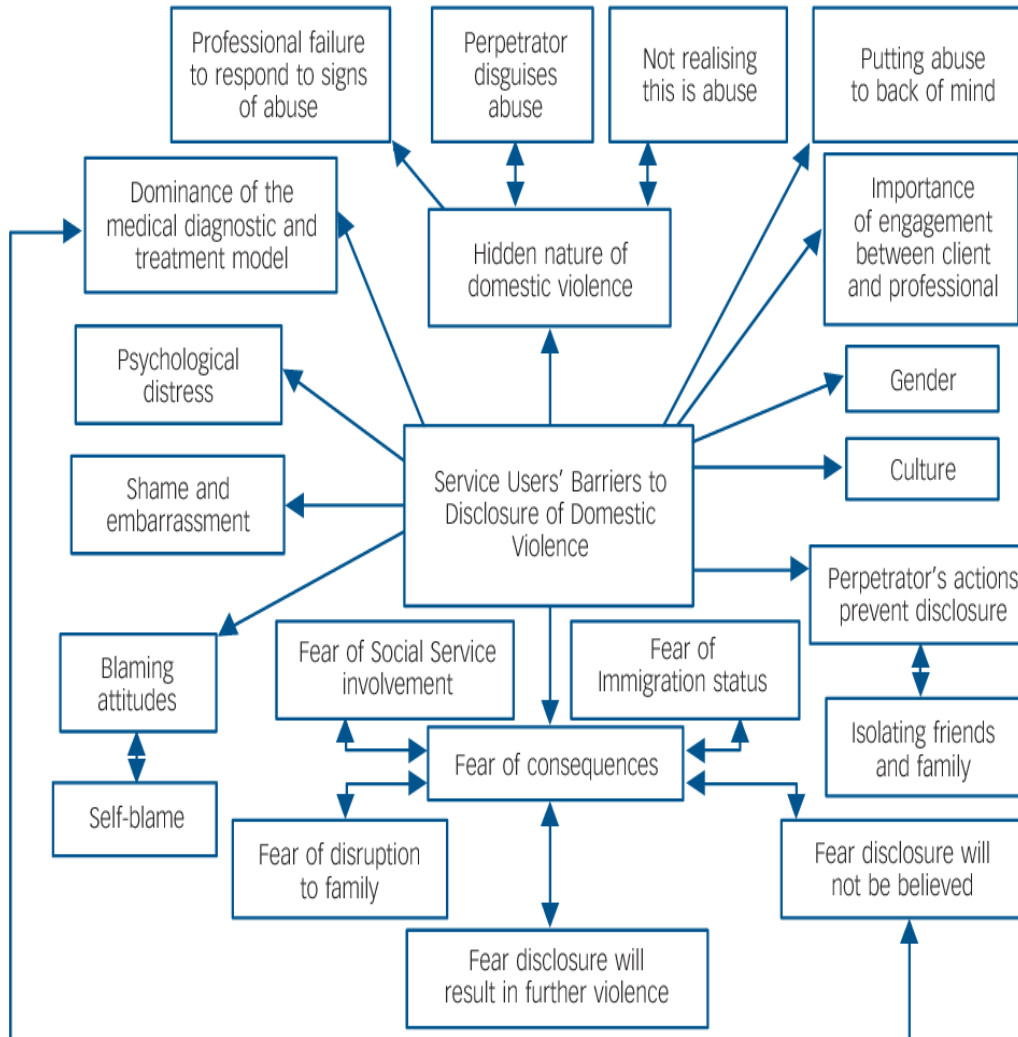
- ▶ Multi agency risk assessment conference (MARAC)
- ▶ Multi-agency safeguarding support Hub (MASSH)
- ▶ Multi agency Adults at risk System (MARRS)
- ▶ Vulnerability meeting
- ▶ Multi-agency Public Protection Arrangement (MAPPA)
- ▶ Child protection conferences/core groups

Why safeguarding domestic abuse victims is complex

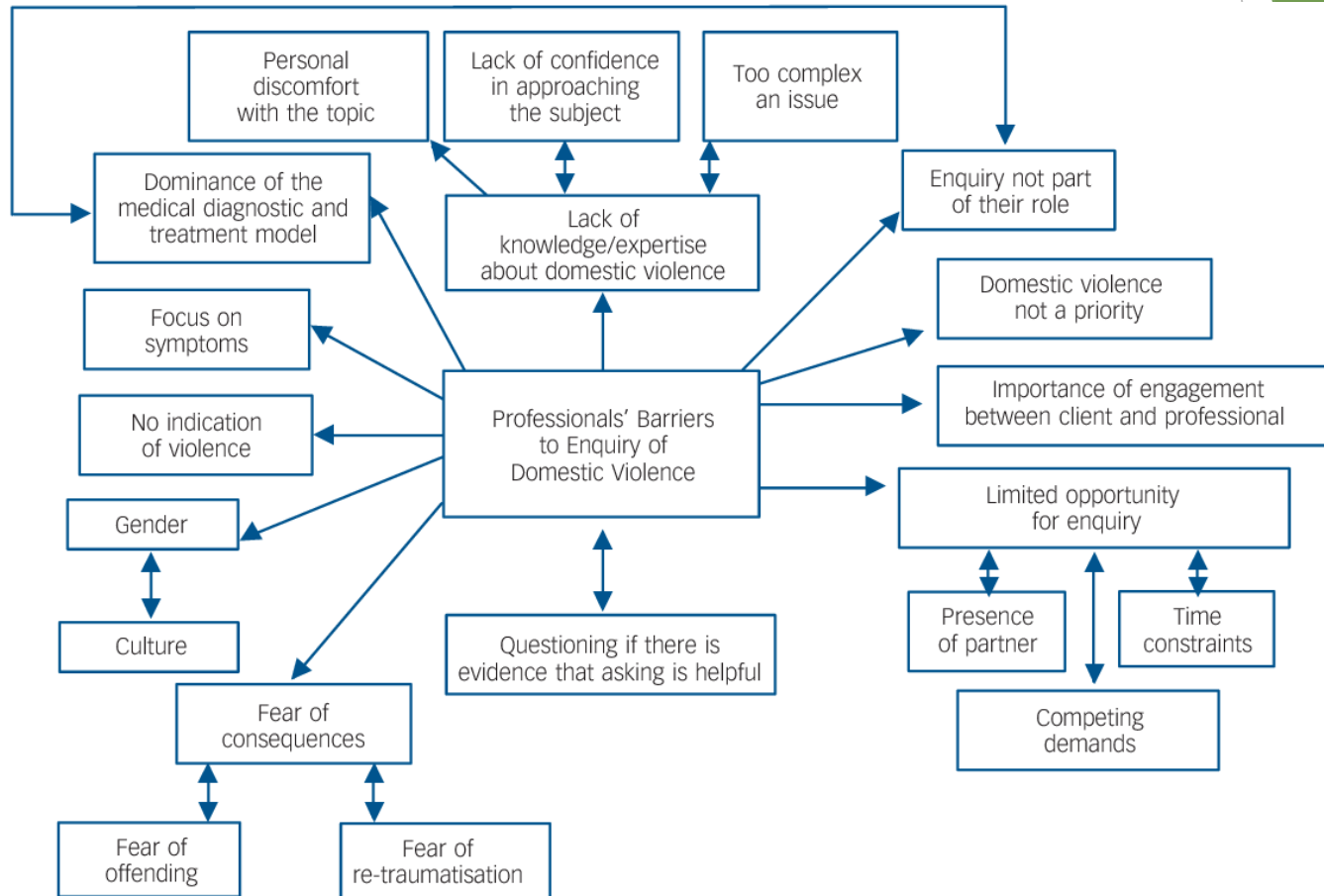


- Trauma
- Mental Health
- Disability
- Cultural differences
- Gender
- Sexuality
- Language barriers
- Age
- Alcohol and drug abuse

Why some clients don't disclose



Why Professionals find DVA Difficult



The impact of Domestic abuse

- Poverty
- Black and minority ethnic (BME) survivors
- Pregnancy
- A and E
- Long term and short term health problems

- Mental Health issues
- Psychological Consequences
- Financial
- Housing



How best to support

- ▶ Listen without judgement
- ▶ Compassion
- ▶ Validate their feelings
- ▶ Let them know that they are not responsible for the abuse
- ▶ Do not underestimate the danger
- ▶ Be direct “ I'm worried about you because”
- ▶ Strengths based approach
- ▶ Be patient
- ▶ Give choice and safe options
- ▶ Collaboration
- ▶ Support
- ▶ Partnership working



Specific questions

- ▶ Ask open questions
- ▶ Used stats to justify you questions
- ▶ Ask how things are at home?
- ▶ Are you afraid of anyone?
- ▶ Who makes the rules at home?
- ▶ Do you ever have to change your behaviour because your worried?
- ▶ What happens if you do not say where you are going?
- ▶ What happens when you argue/disagree

Thank You



Any Questions?

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