



Devon Domestic and Sexual Violence and Abuse Strategy

1.	Strategic vision, aims and objectives	2
2.	National and Local Policy Context	3
3.	Overview of Domestic and Sexual Violence and Abuse	7
4.	Summary of Local Need	8
5.	Strategic Intentions	12
	Appendix 1: Evidence of effectiveness of interventions	15
	Appendix 2: Current Specialist Service provision in Devon	17

Domestic and Sexual Violence and Abuse Strategy

1. Aim of the Strategy

- 1.1 The aim of the strategy is to minimise the risk of and the harm from domestic and sexual violence and abuse in Devon.

2. Objectives

- 2.2 We will achieve this in Devon by:

Commissioning mainstream services which:

- recognise domestic and sexual violence and abuse as a possible cause of repeated contact with other agencies or community and voluntary sector groups
- enable staff to recognise domestic and sexual violence and abuse and respond appropriately when needed
- protect adults and children when there is a risk of domestic or sexual violence and abuse
- recognise and respond to the accommodation needs of victims and survivors

Commissioning specialist services which:

- respond quickly and effectively to the needs of the individual and their family/carers
- recognise the impact of domestic or sexual violence and abuse on the physical and mental health and wellbeing of affected individuals
- address perpetrator behaviour
- provide a place of safety if needed
- offer maximum value for money
- integrate with other services designed to provide early help

- 2.3 Working with the community and voluntary sector to create a vibrant and sustainable range of services to provide choice for victims and survivors.

- 2.4 Working to challenge any complacency surrounding domestic and sexual violence and abuse so that it is always unacceptable.

2.5 Continue to monitor commissioned services and interventions against outcomes to add to the body of knowledge and to improve both the quality of services and value for money.

2.6 The scope of the document will include the following groups:

- domestic violence and abuse* victims and perpetrators
- adult and child rape and sexual assault victims
- adult and child victims of sexual exploitation**
- child victims of domestic violence
- victims of childhood sexual abuse
- sex abusers and offenders (adolescents and adults)

*including forced marriages, so called 'honour based violence (HBV)' and female genital mutilation (FGM)

**including prostitution, trafficking for sexual exploitation and stalking

2.7 This strategy is not gender specific and therefore relates to both male and female victims and perpetrators.

2.8 It is recognised that domestic and sexual violence predominantly impacts women and girls and in line with the Equality Act 2010 some services will be targeted specifically towards addressing this gender inequality.

2.9 This Devon DSVVA Strategy is underpinned by the Devon Domestic and Sexual Violence and Abuse Joint Strategic Needs Assessment. This paper provides a summary of the full strategy. The full strategy will include a review of the effectiveness of specialist work with domestic and sexual violence and abuse. A further version of this strategy will be published following consultation. Stakeholder views will be incorporated in the final version.

3. National and Local Policy Context

3.1 The Violence Against Women and Children strategy is a priority of the current Government.

3.2 Domestic violence is serious and pernicious. It ruins lives, breaks up families and has a lasting impact; it is criminal, and it has been with us for a very long time. (Keir Starmer QC, CPS 2011).

3.3 The strategic aim in terms of improving localised responses to domestic and sexual abuse centres on "radically changing the way services are commissioned and delivered, and encouraging involvement of local communities in deciding which priorities should be funded" (Violence against Women and Girls, 2011) in order to achieve best value.

- 3.4 The voluntary and community sector is seen as integral to future provision of 'adequate and consistent' services, and yet the sector as a whole continues to face serious challenges in maintaining consistency due to variability in funding and capacity to demonstrate impact and value. The Government aim is to address this issue by encouraging development of provision that is both consistent and value for money in order to better meet outcomes, particularly for vulnerable individuals and families with complex needs.ⁱ
- 3.5 The '*Call to end violence against Women and Girls Report*' (2011) outlines aspirations for a multi agency local response which focuses on high risk victims, and a commitment to more preventative work. The prevention agenda focuses on reducing violence and abuse by 'challenging attitudes and behaviours', and by providing 'adequate levels of support' for victims, although this is not defined. To achieve the best outcomes for victims and families, the report advocates partnership working, and the need to 'take action' to reduce risk and bring perpetrators to justice.
- 3.6 The Government also outline some of the broader issues they wish to address, such as:
- 'challenging the culture of disbelief' around domestic abuse
 - 'ensuring that services do not add to difficulties by apportioning blame'
 - 'local areas should take more responsibility for tackling this issue, supported by joint working to ensure that the issue itself does not get marginalised'
 - evidence of 'models of effective practice', interventions and approaches that are working, so that future provision can draw from, and build on that knowledge and skill
- 3.7 A number of potential mechanisms for achieving this are put forward, such as:
- looking at the role of the new Health and Well Being Boards as holders of overall responsibility, particularly for elements such as joint commissioning and monitoring of outcomes
 - community budget and social impact models, where the public sector pays only for positive outcomes and providers are encouraged to innovate in order to achieve them
- 3.8 The responsibility for preventing domestic and sexual violence and abuse, providing care and protecting individuals cuts across a large number of services including the Police and criminal justice system, NHS, Children and Young People's Services, Adult Social Services, housing and the Community and Voluntary Sector.
- 3.9 Current public sector reform, including the introduction of Police & Crime Commissioners means that it is not possible to confirm where future strategic and commissioning responsibility for this agenda will sit at the present time.

ⁱ CAADA draft 2 of ADVA Best Value Review

- 3.10 There is a basic need for 'transparency of information and data to help make the case for sustainable local provision:
- understanding prevalence of domestic and sexual violence and abuse locally
 - demonstrating where actions services are taking are having a positive impact
 - identifying mechanisms to incorporate the victim's perspective in service planning, as they 'know what makes an effective response'
 - empowering women to influence local decision making
- 3.11 In developing this strategy a number of documents have been considered including:
- the Stern Review; Call to End Violence Against Women and Girls (CEVAWG)– 2010 Strategy;
 - The Albetti Review 'Responding to Violence Against Women and Children – the role of the NHS (2010); Working Together to Safeguard Children: A guide to inter-agency working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children (2010)
- 3.12 The overarching strategic issues fall into these areas:
- **Prevention** – maximise the prevention of DSVA via awareness raising, safeguarding and education and training
 - **Provision** – increasing access to specialist support, well-being and housing support for victims of DSVA
 - **Protection** – continuing to improve the criminal justice response to DSVA via investigation, prosecution, support and rehabilitation
 - **Performance** – improving the data collection and information sharing systems currently in existence
- 3.13 A number of groups and boards have a vested interest in developing strategy around DSVA. Some of these are listed below:
- Safeguarding Improvement and Development Board (SID)
 - Specialist Domestic Violence Court (SDVC) Steering Group
 - ADVA Executive Board
 - Devon and Torbay Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) Partnership Board
 - South West Peninsular SARC Board

- MARAC Steering Group
 - Devon Safeguarding Children Board (DSCB)
 - Devon Safeguarding Adults Board (DSAB)
 - District Councils (x8)
 - Safer Devon Partnership Strategic Board
 - Community Safety Partnerships (x4)
 - SEEDs (Survivor Forum)
 - Devon Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH)
- 3.14 As well as the above, all mainstream services are engaged with clients affected by DSVAs. The number of agencies and complexity of service delivery presents a significant challenge to delivering a consistent service across Devon.
- 3.15 As mentioned above, responsibility to deliver a reduction in domestic and sexual violence needs to be tackled collectively and in partnership with others. The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 placed responsibilities upon Local Authorities and the Police to work together and implement a strategy to reduce Crime and Disorder. The Police Reform Act 2002 amended the Crime and Disorder Act so that the named responsible authorities were increased to include Police Authorities, Fire Authorities and Primary Care Trusts.
- 3.16 Across Devon, there is a need to align strategic and commissioning responsibility.
- 3.17 Effective prevention work will be at the core of our strategy. Locally DSVAs cross a range of strategic priorities including:
- Violence Against Women and Children
 - Safeguarding Children
 - Safeguarding Vulnerable Adults
 - 'Early Help'
 - Complex Families
 - Health and Wellbeing; and Safer Communities.
- 3.18 Locally, DSVAs cross a range of strategic priorities including Violence Against Women and Children, Safeguarding Children, Safeguarding Vulnerable Adults, Early Help, Complex Families, Health and Wellbeing and Safer Communities. Whilst this presents a challenge in terms of there being no "neat fit" for the governance of this agenda, the strategic intentions defined within this document will contribute towards clean integrated decision making.

4. Overview of Domestic and Sexual Violence and Abuse as an Issue

The Picture in Devonⁱⁱ

Last year police in Devon attended an average of one domestic violence incident every hour in (8,798 incidents in 2010-11).ⁱⁱⁱ

An estimated 2.5% of women and 0.5% of men were victims of sexual assault in the last 12 months. This equates to 4,228 women and 1,041 men in Devon. Most of these will not report the crime to the police.

In Devon 41% of sexual offence victims were under 17 years of age (2010-11). In Devon 601 sexual violence offences reported in 2010-11 (205 of which were recorded as Rape).

Sexual Abuse is the primary reason for 3.1% of children with child protection plans, and 160 (46.9%) children entering care in 2010/11 did so due to abuse or neglect.

An estimated 30% of women and 17% men will be victims of domestic abuse in their adult lifetime. This equates to 63,433 women and 35,407 men in Devon. They have endured behaviour ranging from threats, financial restrictions and prolonged psychological abuse to forced marriage, physical abuse and rape. These people are often abused by people that they know well. As a result, they may suffer repeated abuse over many years.

An estimated 7% of women and 4% of men were victims of domestic violence in the last 12 months. This equates to 13,972 women and 8,011 men in Devon.

There were two domestic homicides in Devon in 2010-11

Nationally Sexual Violence cost £21 billion and Domestic Violence £20.1 billion in 2007/08 (New Philanthropy Capital 2008). By 2009 this had fallen to £15.1 billion for Domestic Violence (Walby, 2009)

Domestic Violence costs services an estimated £70 million per year in Devon out of 3.8bn Nationally (Walby, 2009)

4.1 Domestic and sexual violence has such far reaching consequences that tackling it may also help to reduce:

- mental health problems
- physical ill health
- homelessness
- substance abuse
- prostitution
- child abuse
- social isolation

ⁱⁱ British Crime Survey 2009-10 (Homicides, firearm offences and intimate violence) Table 3.2; Homicide Index – reported in British Crime Survey 2009-10; Dorkenoo, E., Morison, L., Macfarlane, A., (2007) *A Statistical Study to Estimate the Prevalence of Female Genital Mutilation in England and Wales Summary Report*. FORWARD, Department of Health.

ⁱⁱⁱ Devon and Cornwall Police

- 4.2 Reducing DSVAs is both a local and national priority.
- 4.3 The recommendations of the Devon DSVAs Strategy support the development of an integrated response to DSVAs with equity of access and quality of service to its population. The strategy aims to be the delivery tool to address all relevant targets relating to DSVAs. Partnership working will be undertaken across departments and services, both within the statutory and voluntary sector, to change attitudes and behaviours.

5. Summary of Local Need

Extent of Domestic and Sexual Violence and Abuse

Table 1: Estimated Prevalence of Domestic and Sexual Violence and Abuse

Type	National Prevalence Rate	Devon Estimate
Domestic Violence and Abuse ^{iv}	7% of women and 4% of men in the last year.	13,972 women and 8,011 men in the last year
	Since the age of 16 30% of women and 17% of men.	63,433 women and 35,407 men since the age of 16
Domestic Homicide ^v	54% of female homicide victims aged 16 or over had been killed by their partner, ex-partner or lover and 5% of male victims in 2009-10. For victims under the age of 16 69% were killed by their parents	There were 2 domestic homicides in Devon in 2010-11
Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) ^{vi}	Only found within specific communities, of the 29 countries with regular FGM practise. Prevalence varies from under 25% to almost 100%.	Based on national estimates, it is estimated that up to 1% of the Devon total female population currently have FGM (up to 2,000 women);
	0.15% maternities in the South West (excluding Bristol) will be to a woman with FGM	Based on the South West rate of 0.15%, up to 12 maternities per year in Devon will be to women with FGM
Stalking	4% of women and 3% of men in the last year.	8,457 women and 6,248 men in the last year.
	19% of women and 9% of men since the age of 16.	40,174 women and 18,744 men since the age of 16
Sexual Assault	2% of women and 0.5% of men in the last year. Of which 0.4% for women and 0.1% for men was serious sexual assault.	4,228 women and 1,041 men in the last year (for serious sexual assault 845 for women and 208 for men)
	20% of women and 2% of men since the age of 16.	42,289 women and 4,165 men since the age of 16

^{iv} British Crime Survey 2010-11 and British Crime Survey self-completion module 2010-11

^v Homicide Index – reported in British Crime Survey 2009-10

^{vi} Dorkenoo, E., Morison, L., Macfarlane, A., (2007) A Statistical Study to Estimate the Prevalence of Female Genital Mutilation in England and Wales Summary Report. FORWARD, Department of Health.

	41% of reported victims of sexual violence are aged under 18	Of the 312 sexual violence offences reported to the police within 14 days 129 of the victims were aged under 18 ^{vii}
Sexual Abuse	11.8% of young people have been victims of contact sexual abuse when under 18. In 65% of cases the perpetrator was also under 18. ^{viii} Nationally 5.4% of child protection plans are for sexual abuse 54,982 sexual crimes were recorded in England and Wales in 2010/11. 32% of these (17,727) were against children under 16 ^{ix}	This would equate to around 20,000 Devon children experiencing sexual abuse during their childhood. 14 (3.1%) of child protection plans are for sexual abuse (March 2011)

Source: British Crime Survey (2009-10 and 2010-11), Homicide Index (2009-10), FORWARD (2007) (based on regional estimated prevalence rates from 2004)

Note: These estimates are based on national prevalence rates and are not sensitive to local socio-demographic characteristics.

5.1 The wider impact of domestic and sexual violence and abuse includes:

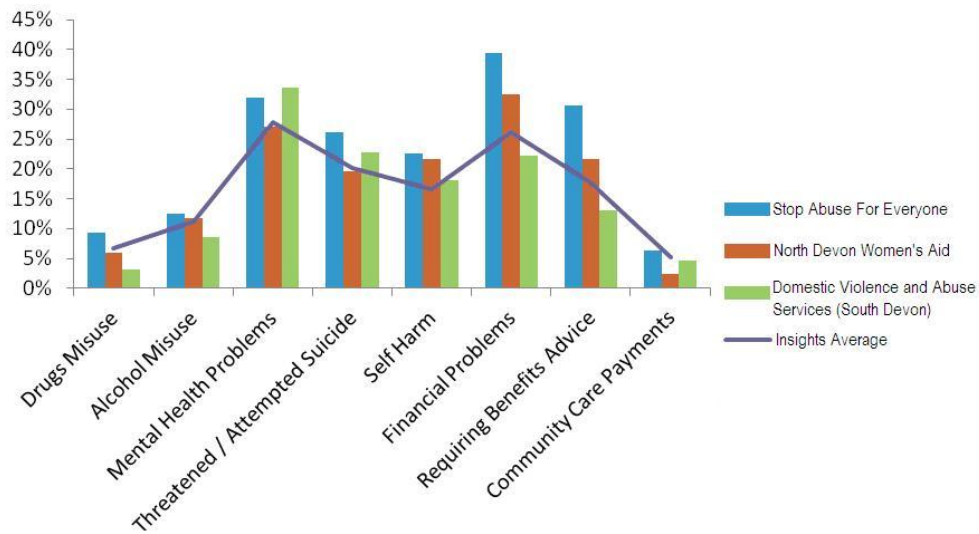
- Child Abuse
- Poverty and Financial Problems
- Crime and Criminal Justice
- Homelessness and Housing Problems
- Mental Health Problems
- Self harm and suicide attempts
- Substance Misuse
- Issues relating to physical Health, poor sexual health and physical injury

^{vii} Devon and Cornwall Police Forces Crime Information System (CIS) Devon SARC incidents 2010-11

^{viii} Radford, Lorraine, Corral, Susana, Bradley, Christine, Fisher, Helen, Bassett, Claire, Howat, Nick and Collishaw, Stephan (2011) Child abuse and neglect in the UK today. London: NSPCC.

^{ix} From: Chaplin, Rupert, Faltley, John and Smith, Kevin (eds.) (2011) Table 2.04. In: Crime in England and Wales 2010/11: findings from the British Crime Survey and police recorded crime (PDF). London: National Statistics. p.43.

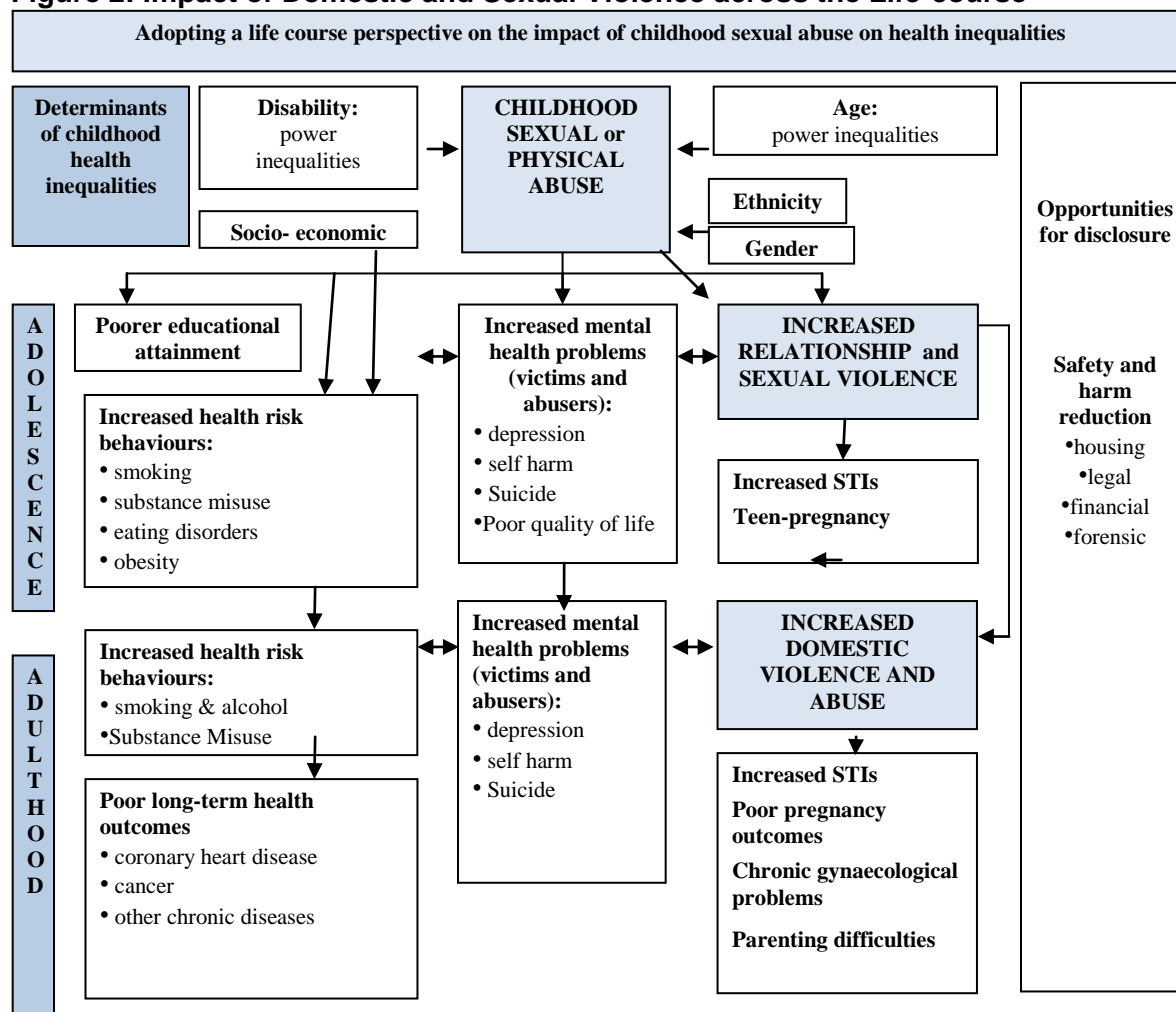
Figure 1: Vulnerability issues of clients using specialist domestic violence and abuse services in Devon 2010-2011



Source: CAADA draft 2 of Best Value Review 2011, *See Appendix 2 for service details*

5.2 The impact of DSVAs can have health and wellbeing impacts not just at the time of the incident but across their entire life-course. Figure 1 above shows the issues clients using specialist domestic violence and abuse services presented with as well as being victims of DVA. Figure 2 shows the impact across a person's life-course.

Figure 2: Impact of Domestic and Sexual Violence across the Life-course



Source: Adapted from Nurse, J et al. (2005)^x and Itzen C (2006)^{xi}; STI = sexually transmitted infection

5.3 Victims of abuse may have multiple support service needs:

- help escaping abuse
- a safe place to stay
- health and social care needs
- counselling and psychological support to overcome trauma
- emotional and practical support
- legal advice and assistance through the courts

^x Nurse, J et al. (2005) and Itzen C (2006) A Global Perspective on Adolescent Sexual Relationship Violence: A New Understanding for Health Outcomes and Opportunities for Prevention Departments of Gender and Women's Health/ Violence and Injury Prevention, World Health Organisation, Geneva

^{xi} Itzen C (2006) Tackling the Health and Mental Health Effects of Domestic and Sexual Violence and Abuse. Department of Health. Gateway Ref: 6106

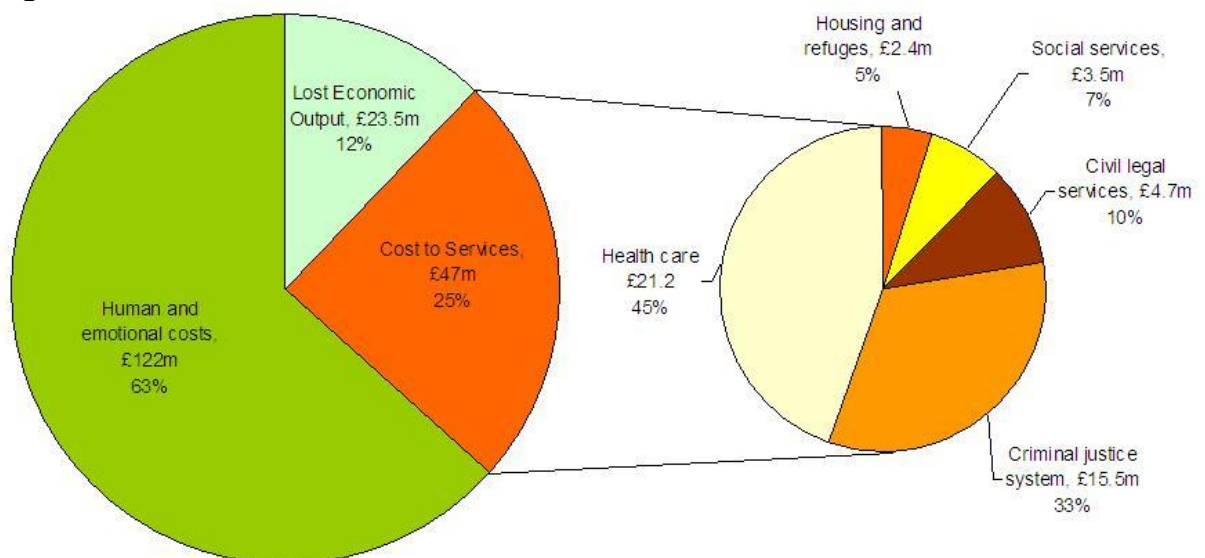
5.4 Some needs may not be a direct result of violence and abuse but create additional difficulties when accessing appropriate help and support, and include:

- poverty
- caring responsibilities
- substance misuse
- ongoing mental health conditions
- physical disabilities
- uncertain legal status
- language or cultural barriers

5.5 Tackling domestic and sexual violence requires many activities, from preventing abuse in the first place, providing support services to victims and their children and ensuring both that perpetrators are held to account and that they receive sufficient psychological support to break the cycle of abusive behaviour.

5.6 Nationally Sexual Violence cost **£21 billion** and Domestic Violence **£20.1 billion** in 2007/08 (New Philanthropy Capital 2008). By 2009 this had fallen to **£15.1 billion** for Domestic Violence (Walby, 2009). It is likely that the current recession will reverse some of this downward trend and that we will see an increase in service usage over the next few years.

Figure 3: Estimated Cost of Domestic Violence in Devon



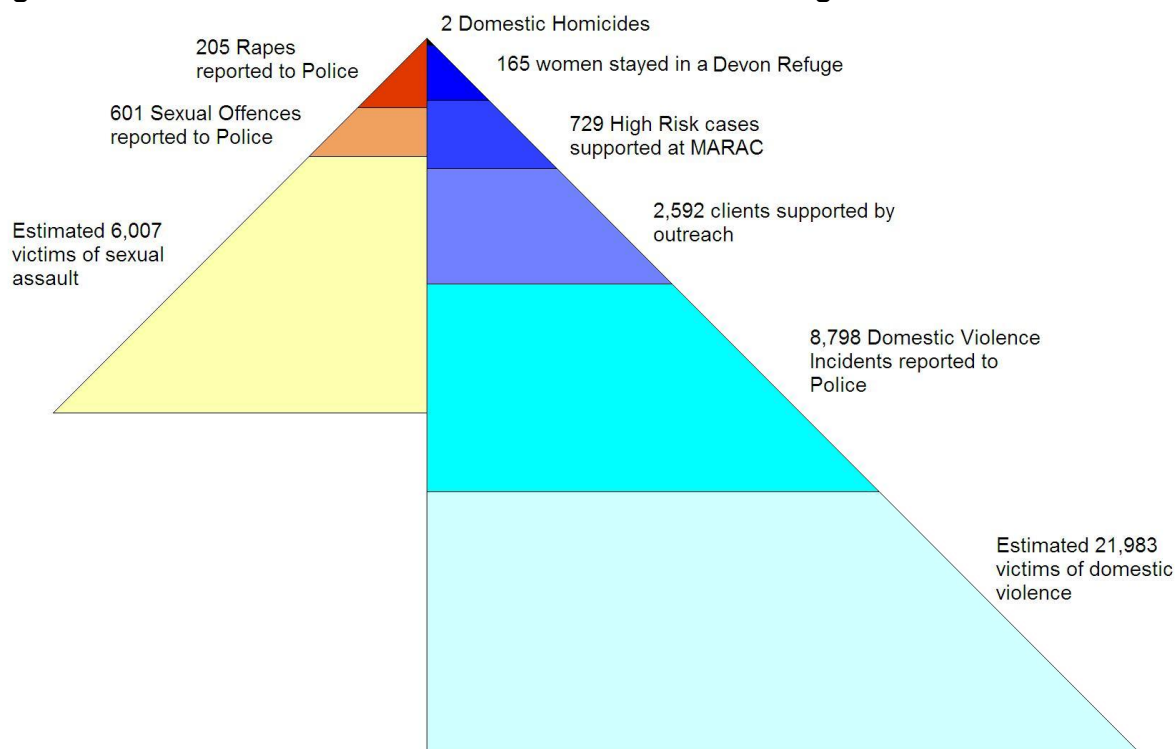
Source: Locally calculated costs based on Walby, S (2009) *The Cost of Domestic Violence Up-date 2009* (costs related only to persons aged 16-59) using Devon ONS mid year population estimates 2009.

5.6 The cost of domestic violence across England and Wales in 2009 was estimated to be £15.7 billion of with the cost to services was £3.8 billion. For **Devon this equates to £192.5 million with the costs to services of £47m.**

Service Usage

5.7 DSVA services take place in the community and within acute settings and are delivered by a variety of providers. With services in Devon being provided in so many different ways and settings across the area, it makes presenting comparable data difficult.

Figure 4: Devon Domestic and Sexual Violence Service Usage 2010-11



Note: It is not possible at this stage to establish the extent unique individuals use multiple services or the extent to which the sexual violence overlaps domestic violence.

5.8 Many victims do not find the support that they need. Some find that services are not available in their area. Others do not access support because they find the system confusing and difficult to navigate. If victims do manage to access support, it is not always the specialist help they need.

6. Strategic Intentions

6.1 The aim of the strategy is to minimise the risk of and the harm from domestic and sexual violence and abuse in Devon. We will do this by increasing the safety and improving the health and wellbeing of families and individuals affected by interpersonal, sexual and family violence and abuse.

- 6.2 This strategy is the product of a comprehensive review of need and of local and national policy context across a multi agency arena. It has adopted the focuses being echoed in central government reviews of Prevention, Provision, Protection and Partnership working. It aims to build on the progress achieved to date and highlight future focuses to be addressed.
- 6.3 This will be done by implementing an action plan to carry out the recommendations below; feedback and recommendations from stakeholder engagement events; and locally relevant recommendations from the Government's *Call to End Violence Against Women and Girls Action Plan* (2011); and the *Improving services for women and child victims of violence: the Department of Health Action Plan* (2010).
- 6.4 These priorities have been derived from current research and policy direction including the new government's *Call to End Violence Against Women and Girls* strategy. The action plan will detail how these priorities will be addressed and how progress against the plan will be monitored.
- 6.5 To implement this vision the focus will be on four key aspects:

Prevention, *Prevent violence and abuse from happening in the first place by challenging attitudes and behaviours which foster it and intervening early where possible to prevent it.*

- the long term aim is to improve health outcomes for victims through early identification and referral to appropriate support and interventions, and to break the cycle of violence and abuse
- change the attitudes, behaviours and practices which contribute to DSVAs by means of appropriate and targeted challenge
- increase public understanding of DSVAs by putting in place focussed awareness raising initiatives which include looking at its root causes, hidden nature and economic cost to society
- strengthen understanding of the unacceptability of DSVAs by ensuring frontline partners can intervene early to challenge acceptability
- protect vulnerable children by working with frontline partners to make them aware of the tools and systems available to them to ensure the right first response
- all statutory and voluntary partners have a role in prevention of violence and will work in partnership to tackle violence against women and children
- in fragile and restrictive economic times responding to DSVAs is no easy task and it will only be through strong multi-agency partnerships that zero tolerance to domestic abuse and sexual violence will be achieved

Provision, *Provide adequate levels of support where violence occurs:*

- strengthen the basis for appropriate services for all women and children by creating a robust commissioning framework

- improve the support that women and children get locally by enabling local areas to tailor service provision to meet their local needs
- deliver better and more effective outcomes for victims by the provision of training to frontline partners to recognise DSVAs and understand the actions to be taken
- strengthen the role of the community in tackling violence and abuse by encouraging people to help themselves and each other using community based support
- to establish a revamping of the current ADVA and SARC partnerships to create a new governance arrangement for the DSVAs strategy, working under the strategic remit of the peninsula SARC Board

Protection: *Justice Outcomes and Risk Reduction: Take action to reduce the risk to women and children who are victims of these crimes and ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice:*

- increase the numbers of women and children who have the confidence to access the Criminal Justice system by seeking continued improvement in the effectiveness of its response to them
- strengthen the framework to protect victims by ensuring the application of current legislative powers and risk management processes are both understood and effective
- increase the number of offenders breaking out of a cycle of offending by ensuring the effectiveness of rehabilitation programmes

Performance: *Improving the data collection and information sharing systems and using performance information to improve outcomes:*

- continue to source multi-agency information including through MARAC and through MASH to enable an efficient and coordinated response
- incorporate learning from in depth case audits and domestic violence homicide reviews to improve future performance

6.6 Recommendations from the DVSA Joint Strategic Needs Assessment will be implemented through the creation of an action plan.

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APPENDIX 1

Evidence of Effectiveness of Interventions

1.1 Below is a summary of the available evidence on the effectiveness of interventions for domestic violence and sexual violence which are currently commissioned in Devon.

Table 2: Summary of evidence of effectiveness for specialist commissioned services

Service	Evidence of Effectiveness	Source
Domestic Violence and Abuse Outreach	<p>Effective – Client reported outcomes were positive (68% reduced risk; 78% feel safer; 78% improved quality of life; 90% confident to access support, p.34)</p> <p>Effective (improved outcomes for 1 to 2 years) 10 trials involving 1527 participants.</p>	<p>CAADA Best Value Report (2011)</p> <p>Cochrane Review (2009) Advocacy interventions to reduce or eliminate violence and promote the physical and psychosocial well-being of women who experience intimate partners abuse (Review)</p>
Domestic Violence and Abuse MARAC IDVA	<p>Effective - For every £1 spent on MARAC IDVA work generates over £4.30 of saving to public agencies p.44</p> <p>MARAC IDVA'S responsible for highest reduction in client risk p.33)</p> <p>Client reported outcomes were positive (78% reduced risk, 80% feel safer, 80% improved quality of life; 84% confident to access support p.34</p>	<p>CAADA Best Value Report (2011) & Safety in Numbers – CAADA report</p>
Domestic Violence and Abuse SDVC IDVA	<p>Effective – Client reported outcomes were positive (78% reduced risk; 60% feel safer; 60% improved quality of life; 72% confident to access support, p.34)</p>	<p>CAADA Best Value Report (2011)</p>
Domestic Violence and Abuse Refuge / Emergency accommodation	<p>Effective – Client reported outcomes were positive (70% reduced risk; 60% feel safer; 54% improved quality of life; 54% confident to access support, p.34)</p> <p>CAADA found to be Cost effective: 180 women, 250 children a year at cost of £538,183 (2009-10).</p>	<p>CAADA Best Value Report (2011)</p> <p>Review of Refuge and supported housing for victims of domestic violence and abuse (14.9.2010)</p>
Domestic violence and abuse Sanctuary Scheme	<p>Effective – if the victims express a desire to remain at home. Outcomes include reporting feeling safer and preventing the disruption and expense of homelessness.</p>	<p>JONES Anwen <i>et al.</i> (2010) The effectiveness of schemes to enable households at risk of domestic violence to remain in their homes: research report, London: Great Britain. Department for Communities and Local Government, 2010</p>
Common Assessment	<p>Effective – where joint working</p>	<p>Easton, C., <i>et al</i> (2011) Early</p>

Framework (CAF) and Team Around the Child (TAC)	facilitated to be achieved. Based on a sample of 80 case studies indicated that early intervention using the CAF process demonstrates potential savings of between £5000 and over £100,000. Around 10 cases showed a potential saving of over £101,000.	intervention, using the CAF process, and its cost effectiveness: findings from LARC 3, Slough: National Foundation for Educational Research.
REPAIR (domestic violence and abuse community family intervention programme working with perpetrator, partners and children)	Effective- 95% reduction in levels of risk posed by men who complete the whole programme REPAIR evaluation found the programme saves the public purse in Devon £158,890 per annum.	Sue Penna Associates (2008)
Sexual Violence ISVA	No long term studies available as they are a recent service. Process review suggests they are effective but must be careful not to duplicate work across the sector such as IDVA role.	Robinson. A., (2009) Independent sexual violence advisors: a process evaluation, London: Great Britain. Home Office
Sexual Abuse Line Devon (SAL)	No studies available, there is evidence that telephone based support can be effective for other health conditions.	
Domestic Violence and Abuse Training (adva)	Effective - (1303 front-line workers trained 2010-2011) National research suggests that training of primary care clinicians is cost effective Effective: Improved knowledge and awareness for staff, some studies showing increased DV detection and some not. Onward referral can be an issue.	ADVA service Review Norman R, Spencer A, Eldridge S, Feder G. Cost effectiveness of a programme to detect and provide better care for female victims of intimate partner violence. Journal of Health Services Research & Policy (2010); 15(3): 143-149 Davidson L L, Grisso J A, Garcia Moreno C, Garcia J, King V J, Marchant S. Training programs for healthcare professionals in domestic violence. Journal of Women's Health and Gender Based Medicine 2001; 10(10): 953-969

APPENDIX 2

Current Local Specialist Provision in Devon

- 1.1 Services for those effected by domestic and sexual violence and abuse are offered throughout both universal and specialist provision. Within specialist provision the current range of commission-based specialist services provided include:

Mainstream Commissioned Domestic and Sexual Violence Services

Provider	Service	Description
Multi Agency	Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC)	Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC) operate monthly across Devon to ensure that high risk victims of domestic violence receive a coordinated response from agencies. These deal with those cases assessed at the highest risk of repeat and serious victimisation (approximately 750 women a year)
Multi Agency	MARAC IDVA	Four Independent Domestic Violence Advisers (IDVAs) working to the Multi-agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs)
Devon County Council	MASH	Sexual Violence or abuse referrals for children and young people are received here. Domestic abuse referrals captured from all professionals and members of the public, providing accurate data to inform future planning. DV may lead to a referral to children's services where there is a child in the household.
Devon County Council	Children in Need	During June 2011 and August 2011 there were 2,784 Children in Need receiving support and interventions, excluding children in need of protection and children in need of care.
Devon County Council	Child Protection Plans	3.1% of these children have a CPP as a direct result of sexual abuse (March 2011). Children with a CPP frequently have domestic abuse as a contributory factor (about 60%). In the future, the Independent Reviewing Unit will collate data on domestic abuse.
Devon County Council	Looked After Children	The Permanency and Transition team supports children and their families when the child can no longer remain in the family home. Children are cared for in foster homes or in a residential setting. Up to 75% of these children have domestic violence in their families. 46.9% of children starting care in 2010/11 did so due to abuse and neglect which includes many domestic violence and sexual abuse cases.
Devon County Council	Advanced Practitioner	The Advanced Practitioner provides an early intervention to prevent escalation of risk and need. In Northern Devon, a designated Social Worker for domestic abuse has been funded by the Early Intervention Grant. They are using CAF and TAC
Devon County Council	Family Group Conference Service	the Family Group Conference Service was set up, to provide early interventions to families with domestic violence in the household
Integrated Children's Services	Joint Agency Child Abuse Team (JACAT)	
Integrated Children's	Child and Adolescent Mental Health	

Services	Services (CAMHS)	
Youth Offending Team		Many clients have been affected by domestic violence and this is identified by the ASSET assessment and supported in their service response.
Multi Agency	LINX	LINX: a group-based multi-agency programme for young people (12-18 years) who have escalating violent behaviour or problems engaging with others and forming positive relationships. Often these young people may have come from a backdrop of domestic violence. Professionals from Youth Offending Service, Youth Service, Devon Action, parent support workers, teachers and domestic violence workers co-facilitate the programmes
Devon and Cornwall Police	Domestic Abuse Teams	3 Dedicated Domestic Abuse Teams in Barnstaple, Exeter, and Newton Abbott
Devon and Cornwall Police	Sexual Offence Liaison Officer (SOLOs)	Dedicated SOLO (sexual offence liaison officer) cadre which is a force resource of about 20 officers.
Devon and Cornwall Police	Police Officers	Operationally all officers are involved in the delivery of a service to victims of domestic and sexual violence.
The Rape & Sexual Abuse Line	Freephone helpline	Offers a listening service for people over 16 years, living in Devon who have been raped or sexually abused, either recently or in the past and also offer support for partners, families and friends and provide information about other agencies.
District Councils	Sanctuary Scheme	Sanctuary Schemes to improve security in a victims current home in order to avoid the necessity of a home move. 24 households were supported in Devon in 2010/11.
District Council	Housing	housing provision: supported housing provision for those for whom domestic violence is a factor within wider needs such as substance misuse
NHS Devon	Devon Child Sexual Assault service	Children and Young People's CSA Service
Acute Trusts	A&E and Admissions	
Devon Partnership Trust	EDP Drug and Alcohol Service	Drug and alcohol services. Substance misuse is often a contributory factor or a result of violence and abuse
Devon Partnership Trust	Adult Mental Health Service	Counselling and support services, around half of all service users report violence or abuse.
Devon and Cornwall Probation	Integrated Domestic Abuse Programme (IDAP)	For male perpetrators of domestic violence who are assessed as being of medium to high risk of re-offending and harming current or previous female partners. Including work with victims. The programme aims include reducing the risk of violent crime and abusive behaviour towards women in relationships by helping offenders change their attitudes and behaviour.
Devon and Cornwall Probation	Thames Valley – Sex Offender Group work Programme (TV – SOGP)	Group work program which aims to reduce the risk of future sexual offending by adult male sex offenders.
Devon and Cornwall Probation	Internet Sex Offender Treatment Program (ISOTP)	This is a programme for men who have committed an internet sex offence. A 35 week either group of one-to-one program It aims to reduce reoffending by teaching men how to avoid behaviours that could lead to reoffending, identify risks and coping with situations and feels that lead to offending in the past.
Devon and Cornwall Probation	NSOG CSOG	
Victim Support	Independent Sexual Violence Advisors	ISVA: Independent Sexual Violence Advisors work with victims of sexual violence or abuse to provide support;

	(ISVA)	advocacy, advice and proactive case follow-up (within the community or criminal justice system)
NHS Devon	SARC	The Devon & Torbay Sexual Assault Referral Centre was recently established in Exeter and provides immediate physical and psychological help and support following a rape or sexual assault.
G4S Forensic and Medical Services	Child and Young People's Sexual Assault Service (CSA)	Service for children and young people that are have been, or are suspected of being, sexually abused. The service (both acute or historic service) is provided by a team of local paediatric trained forensic medical examiners, paediatricians and specialist nurses.
CAFCASS (Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service)	Domestic Violence Perpetrator Programmes (DVPP):	DVPP provides a group programme for men to develop their skills and understanding enabling them to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Improve their relationship to their ex-partner and current partner · Ensure their use of violence and abusive behaviour towards a partner is not repeated · Develop safe, positive parenting DVPP is free when ordered by the Court, and is delivered by approved providers
CAFCASS (Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service)	Separated Parents Information Programmes (PIP): Family Mediation: Child Contact Services and Supported Contact Centres:	<p>Court ordered parenting advice programme to help parents learn more about the challenges of post-separation parenting, including the effects on children of ongoing conflict.</p> <p>Family mediation is a way of resolving disputes after separation or divorce. In mediation, couples are helped to look for their own solutions to their disputes.</p> <p>Child Contact Services offer observation and recording of contact sessions that can help to establish contact.</p>
Magistrates Court	Specialist Domestic Violence Courts (SDVC)	Four Specialist Domestic Violence Courts (SDVC). Both 'clustering' and 'fast-tracking' DV cases has enhanced the effectiveness of court, including reducing retractions from victims, and has improved support services for victims
ADVA	SDVC IDVA	three IDVA posts to work with the three Specialist Domestic Violence Courts within Devon. Providing a proactive service to high risk victims to keep them and any children safe, assessing risk, providing support appropriate to the risk and supporting victims through the criminal justice process
Women's Aid	Pattern Changing	pattern-changing courses for women survivors (funded & delivered by the 3 specialist DVA agencies in Devon)
Women's Aid	Outreach	Outreach support services for women and men survivors of domestic violence and abuse in each district (eight districts)
Women's Aid	REPAIR	REPAIR community family intervention programmes - including women and children/ young people support – helping perpetrators to end their violence and take responsibility for their abusive actions. Programmes help perpetrators to understand their abusive behaviour and its impact on the family, and show them how to make new choices to control their behaviour. An essential element of these programmes is the provision of practical advice and support to survivors and their children, increasing safety and providing feedback on the impact of the programme on the perpetrator's behaviour
Women's Aid	children and young people support workers	Working within two of the Women's refuges in Devon and in local communities across Devon providing specialist support to children and young people who live with domestic violence and abuse. A particularly vulnerable group supported are young adults 14–25

Women's Aid	Women's Refuge	refuge provision: including a support for children/ young people provides emergency, safe accommodation for victims of abuse and provides support to both adult victims and their children
ADVA	SEEDS (survivor forum)	SEEDS (survivor forum): enabling the voice and views of survivors to be heard and influence the planning and delivery of services
Devon Safeguarding Children's Board	Safeguarding Training and Domestic Violence Training	Multi-agency training courses to improve practitioner awareness and skills in direct work with all those affected by safeguarding risks including sexual abuse and domestic violence issues.
BME Action Group	No Recourse to Public Funds - Support and Funding	BME/ Diversity: specialist work to improve and ensure mainstream services are sensitive to the needs of diverse communities in relation to domestic violence and abuse. Includes a unique access to funding for people with No Recourse to Public Funds

Non Commissioned Domestic and Sexual Violence Services

Provider	Service	Description
Multilingua	Translation Service	Providing translation and language services for clients with English as a second language.
Devon Rape Crisis	Rape Crisis Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telephone Helpline service covering the whole county from the Exeter office • Face to face outreach work in 10 venues across the whole county • Provision of facilitated group work for women survivors • Awareness raising and campaigning to improve societal understanding and women's safety <p>The service was established in November 2011. In the first quarter 9 clients have been supported through face to face services and there have been 98 telephone contacts. Support has been offered to meet a wide range of needs/ vulnerabilities.</p>
NSPCC	Young Witness Support Program	This service is currently under threat of closure.