

Domestic Abuse Training

Camden Safety Net

Why is DVA important?

- Two women a week are killed by a male partner or former partner, which constitutes around one-third of all female homicide victims.
- The ONS Crime Survey Report (2015) reported that 1.4 million women and 700,000 men experienced DVA in the last year.
- The Department for Health (2002) reports that at least 750,000 children a year witness DVA.
- The cost to Camden is estimated at £84.8 million annually. The estimated cost to Council social care and housing services is approximately £2.6 million PA
- 3104 referrals to Camden Safety Net (CSN) in 2014 referrals continue to rise year on year.
- Domestic violence and abuse is the most commonly identified risk factor (24% of cases) in children's social care assessments.
- Domestic Homicide in May 2013 and May 2014
- MET Homicide figures for Camden in 2013 = 1 and in 2014 =2

Definition of DVA

“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 and sexuality. This can encompass, but is not limited to, the following types of abuse: psychological, physical, sexual, financial and emotional”

Controlling behaviour

Controlling behaviour is a range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour.

Coercive behaviour

Coercive behaviour is an act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten their victim.

Physical violence and sexual abuse



- Is your partner or family member violent or aggressive towards you?
- Does your partner force you into sexual activity?

If someone is hurting you, or forcing you into unwanted sexual activity, you can talk to us confidentially.

Ways we can help

We can find ways to keep you safe by improving the security of your home, or finding alternative safe housing options. It's your decision about what action you take.

Your safety is our priority.

**Call our confidential advice service,
Camden Safety Net on 020 7974 2526.**

KNOW
it's not too late.

Emotional and psychological abuse



- Is someone making you feel scared or worthless?
- Does this leave you questioning your own judgement?

Controlling someone through fear, threats and name calling can be as damaging as physical or sexual abuse. The two often go hand in hand.

Ways we can help

We can listen to your experiences confidentially. We can also help you rebuild your confidence and self-esteem.

**Call our confidential advice service,
Camden Safety Net on 020 7974 2526.**

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Social and isolation



- Are you being kept away from family or friends?
- Are you told who you can speak to and when?

Isolation is a key tactic used by abusers to keep victims from getting help. It can leave you feeling alone and trapped.

Ways we can help

We can help you to reconnect with your family and friends. We can also put you in touch with community groups and help you to rebuild your support networks.

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Camden Safety Net on 020 7974 2526.**

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Financial abuse



- Is a partner or family member stopping you having access to your money?
- Is your partner or family member taking your money, or controlling what you can spend it on?

Ways we can help

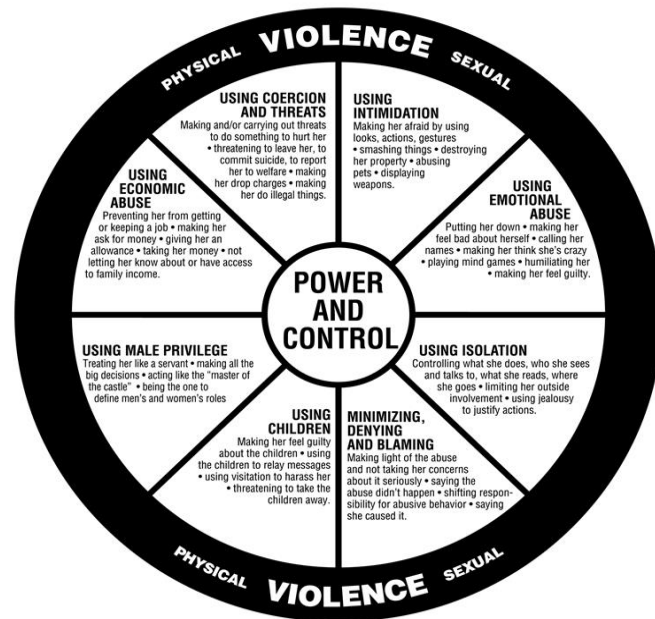
We can help you take practical steps to manage your finances, give you more control or stop someone from taking advantage of you.

**Call our confidential advice service,
Camden Safety Net on 020 7974 2526.**

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Dynamics of domestic violence and abuse

Power and Control Wheel



DOMESTIC ABUSE INTERVENTION PROJECT
202 East Superior Street
Duluth, Minnesota 55802
218-722-2781
www.duluth-model.org

How the Wheel is used

- Takes the blame off the victim and places the accountability for abuse on the offender
- Victims can point to each of the tactics on the wheel and clearly explain how these behaviours were used against them.
- They are able to see that they are not alone in their experience and more fully understand how their abuser could exert such control over them

Honour Based Violence (HBV)

Forced marriage:

A marriage without the consent (this informs those who cannot make an informed decision) of one or both parties and where duress is a factor (FMU)

So called 'honour' related violence and killings

Dowry related violence and killings

Female Genital Mutilation

Witchcraft related abuse

Facts for BME Women

- BME women suffer domestic violence for longer periods than their counterparts in the wider society.
- There is a disproportionate incident of domestic homicide in migrant and minority communities.
- Suicide and self-harm is high amongst women experiencing domestic violence –South Asian women are 3 times more likely to kill themselves than women in the general population
- An estimated 2 million girls on average per year are subjected to female genital mutilation worldwide
- There are 1000 estimated cases of forced marriage per year in the UK-85% are female (FMU)
- 12 cases on average of honour killings per year
- There are on average 500-600 cases involving women, domestic violence and immigration/asylum and no recourse per year nationwide.

Why doesn't she leave

- Whilst the risk of staying maybe high, simply leaving the relationship does not guarantee that the violence will stop
- The period during and after separation is often the most dangerous time for women and children
- Fear of reprisals and further violence
- Increased risks in HBV/DV cases- more perpetrators and community leaders and more organised
- Love and emotional blackmail
- Shame and guilt, and fear of 'dishonour'
- Fear of the unknown
- Financial worries
- Exhaustion and uncertainty
- Impact on children and siblings
- Low self esteem and self confidence, depression
- Use of deception, imprisonment and abduction
- Isolation and social ostracism
- Women often make several attempts before achieving a clean break
- Fear of deportation and destitution
- Unaware of rights, services and lack of English language
- Failure of agencies to protect and support
- Fear and experience of racism
- Pets

Signs and symptoms of domestic violence and abuse

Possible indicators of violence

- Multiple injuries
- History of loss of consciousness
- Injuries to the face and hands
- Fractures
- Traumatic injury, particularly if repeated and with vague or implausible explanations
- Defensive injuries e.g. to forearm
- Alcohol / drug misuse
- Symptoms of depression, anxiety, PTSD
- Suicidal tendencies or self-harming

- Missed appointments/non compliance with care
- Irrational behaviour expressed by partner
- Person appears frightened, ashamed, embarrassed, reluctant to speak or disagree with partner
- Denial or minimisation of violence
- Partner accompanies to all appointments, answers all questions, may undermine, belittles
- Withdrawn/angry
- Having few close friends and being isolated from relatives and kept from making friends
- Having to ask permission to meet, talk with, or do things with other people
- Having little money available; may not have credit cards
Making excuses like tripping or being accident-prone or clumsy. Often the seriousness of the injury does not match up with the explanation.

When concerns are raised about DVA

- Never ask about domestic abuse when anybody else is present
- Never accept culture as an excuse for domestic abuse.
- Never advise a victim to - leave their partner/abuser.
- Focus on safety - how safe will they be after they leave you – do they need immediate support?
- Provide a private place to talk
- Offer option of another person to speak to – referral to specialist, police, safeguarding
- Support and reassure her/him – they are not alone, there is help available
- Be non-judgemental

DASH RIC (co-ordinated action against domestic abuse, Domestic Abuse Stalking and 'Honour-based' violence risk identification checklist)

- The purpose of the RIC is to give a consistent and simple tool for practitioners who work with adult victims of domestic abuse in order to help them identify those who are at high risk of harm
- The risk factors included are drawn from extensive research by leading academics in the field into domestic homicides and 'near misses'.
- Indication of future abuse – actuarial
- Professional Judgement

Hand outs of CAADA

Role of the MARAC (Multi-Agency risk assessment conference)

- Regular meetings where high risk cases are discussed
- To reduce the risk of serious harm or homicide
- Information is shared in a multi agency setting
- Risk focused safety plan is agreed for the victim

Camden services for domestic violence and abuse

Service (Provider)	Provision
Refuge (Hestia)	Accommodation comprises 25 bed spaces providing safe temporary accommodation for women and children fleeing domestic abuse
Floating Support/Community Based Support (Hestia)	Specialist service provides support to women and children who have experienced or are experiencing domestic violence, enabling them to live safely in their own homes. Support will be between 9 and 12 months.
Safe Homes (LBC - Housing)	Provides additional security measures for victims of DVA, allowing them to remain in their homes. Reduces homelessness rates and the need for relocation.
Independent Domestic & Sexual Violence Advisory (IDSVAs) service (LBC -Camden Safety Net – Community Safety)	Specialist IDSVAs service for high risk women and men providing comprehensive, systematic and consistent risk assessment, detailed safety planning, incl. specialist BME and Young Person's workers
Hospital IDSVAs (LBC - Camden Safety Net)	Training and consultation to health professionals within RFH and UCLH. Immediate support and safety interventions for patients attending the RFH and UCLH
Holistic Services (CP Consulting)	1-2-1 counselling, personal development workshops (incl. back to work initiatives), women's survivors group, writing therapy group
Domestic Violence Perpetrator Programme (Men's Centre)	12 spaces on 36 week Voluntary group programme for abusive men
MARAC Coordinator (Police)	Monthly Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference which shares relevant information about the highest risk cases in Camden and designs risk management plans for victims, children and perpetrators of DVA
Caring Dad's Programme (run by FIF in conjunction with LB Islington)	Aims to help fathers improve relationships with their children and end controlling abusive and neglectful behaviours
DOVE FCG (LBC -FSSW)	Family group conference where DVA is identified and addressed as an issue for the family
Pan London IDVA service (Victim Support)	Providing support for victims of DVA who require support at Magistrates court
Identification and Referral to Improve Safety (IRIS) (Solace Women's Aid)	Provides training to all GP's in Camden on spotting the signs and works with patients referred by GP practices.

Useful contacts

Camden Safety Net:

Telephone: 020 7974 2526

SMS: 07814 671 427

Email: camdensafetynet@camden.gov.uk

Hestia Camden Domestic Abuse Services:

Helpline: 020 7388 1500

Email: CamdenFS@hestia.org

Victim Support:

Telephone: 020 7336 1766

Out of Hours: 0845 30 30 900

Email: vs.camden@victimsupport.cjsm.net

Hopscotch Asian Women's Centre:

Main Telephone: 020 7388 8198

Email: info@hopscotchawc.org.uk

Refuge Free 24-hour Helpline:

0808 200 0247