

Domestic Violenceeveryone's responsibility

27th January 2012



Welcome

Carol Diffin

Chair

**Belfast Area Domestic Violence
Partnership**

www.belfastdvp.co.uk

N. Ireland Policy Context

- **Tackling Violence at Home Strategy
2005 and Action Plan 2010-2012
(Dept of Justice and DHSSPS)**

Policy Context

- Priority for Action
- Children Order N.I. 1995
- ACPC Regional Policy and Procedures 2005
- N.I. Policing Plan 2009-20012
- Homelessness Strategy 2005
- Human Rights Act 1998

Local Domestic Violence Partnerships established

“To develop and maintain local partnerships for shared understanding and work to tackle Domestic Violence.”

Partnerships Aims

- Working together effectively
- Identify resources
- Hold perpetrators accountable
- Strategic fit

Membership

- Age N.I.
- Barnardo's
- Citizens Advice
- Community Safety Partnership
- Court Service / Solicitor
- District Policing Partnership
- Education
- Health and Social Services
- Housing Executive
- NSPCC
- PBNI
- PSNI
- Social Security Agency
- Trade Unions
- Victim Support
- Voluntary/Community Groups
- Women's Aid



Angela and Tom's story....

Domestic Violence: Everyone's Responsibility

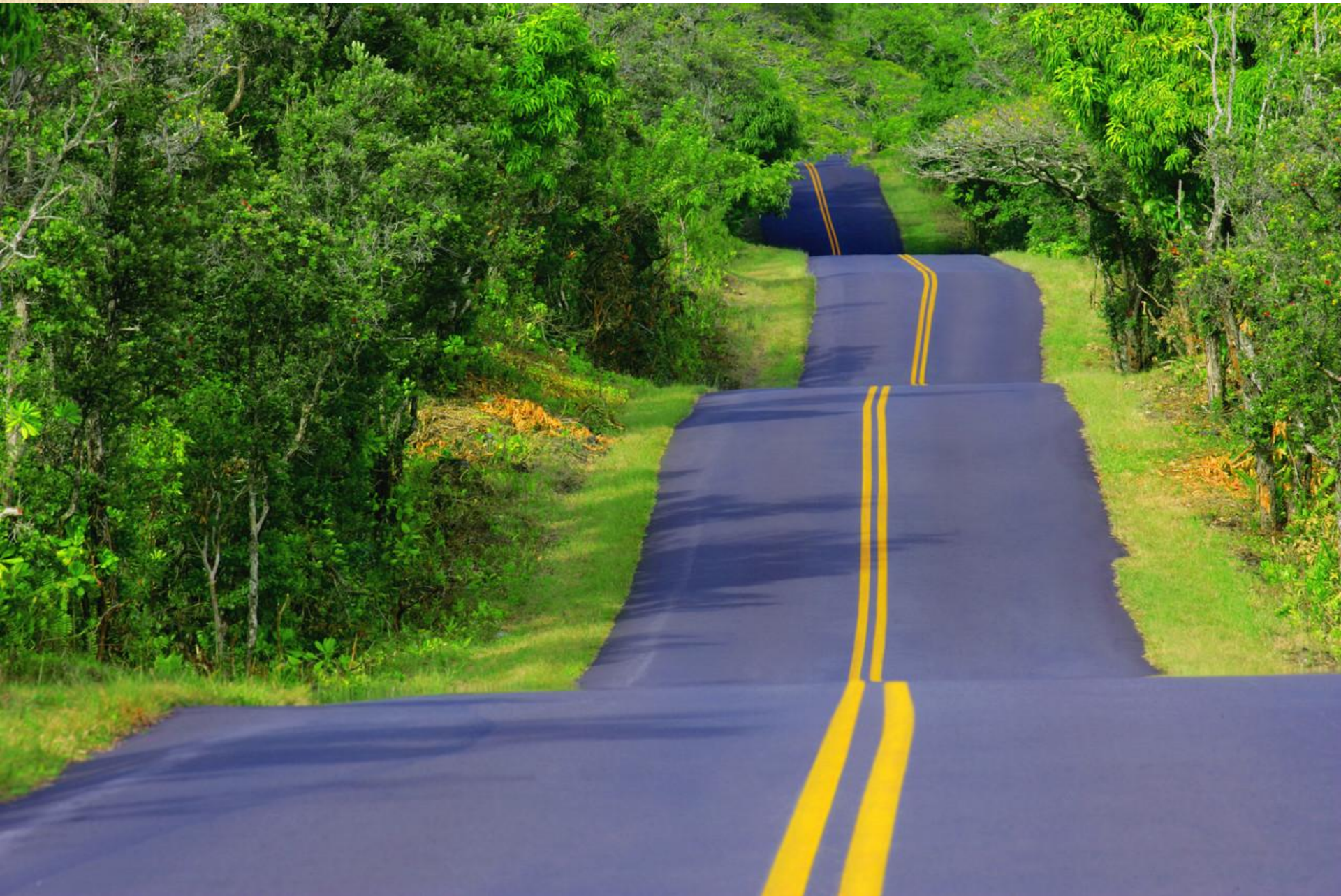
The Impact of Domestic Violence

Dr. Stephanie Holt

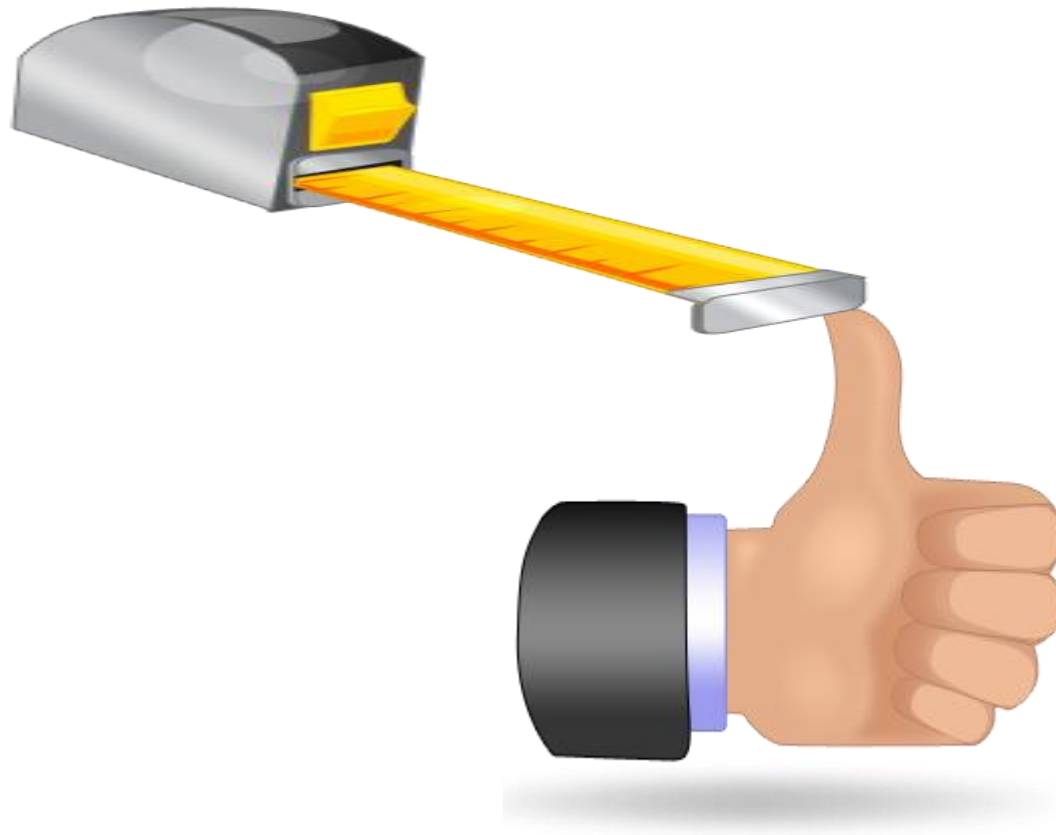


Trinity College Dublin

27th January 2012

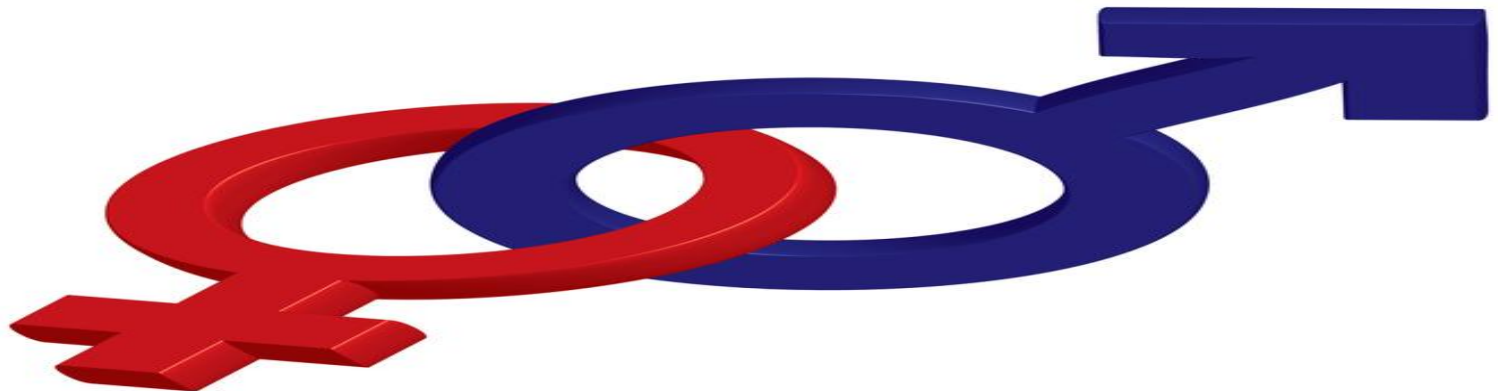


Rule of Thumb!



Gender & Domestic Abuse

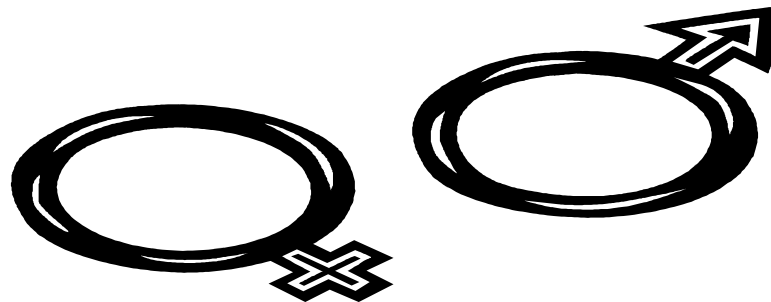
- *Women are over twice as likely as men to have experienced severe physical abuse, seven times more likely to have experienced sexual abuse, and almost three times more likely to have experienced severe emotional abuse'*
 - National Crime Council 2005:24



Extent, Impact & Outcome

- Abused men less likely to be repeat victims, be seriously injured & to experience fear & control (Scottish Crime Survey 2000).
- Homicide Statistics

Domestic Violence is the strongest and most consistent risk factor for intimate partner homicide.



Nature of Abuse Against Women

- Multiple forms of Abuse
- Timing of Appearance in Relationship
- Lifespan
- Risks Points



Prevalence/Presence - Children

- Increase the risk for women & men



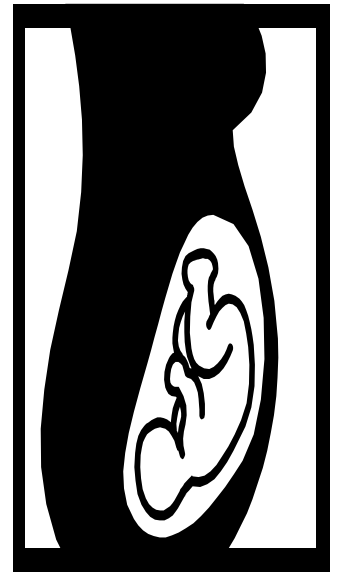
Presence of children in refuges

- Presence of children in domestic abuse

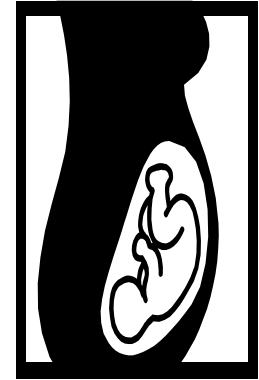
Implications for Mothering

- Domestic violence creates a context that complicates women's mothering which is partly due to the fact that men tend to target their partners' mothering and mother-child relationships as part of their violent strategies.

Lapierre (2010: 346)



Impact on Mothering



- *‘..mothers and their children are involved in negotiating emotional minefields, with patterns of avoidance and protection existing alongside openness, honesty and challenge.’*
(Mullender et al 2002:156).

Impact on Fathering

- Less likely to be involved
- More Controlling & Authoritarian
- Less Likely to allow Freedom of Expression
- Difficulty empathising with child




The Impact of Exposure to Domestic Abuse on Children

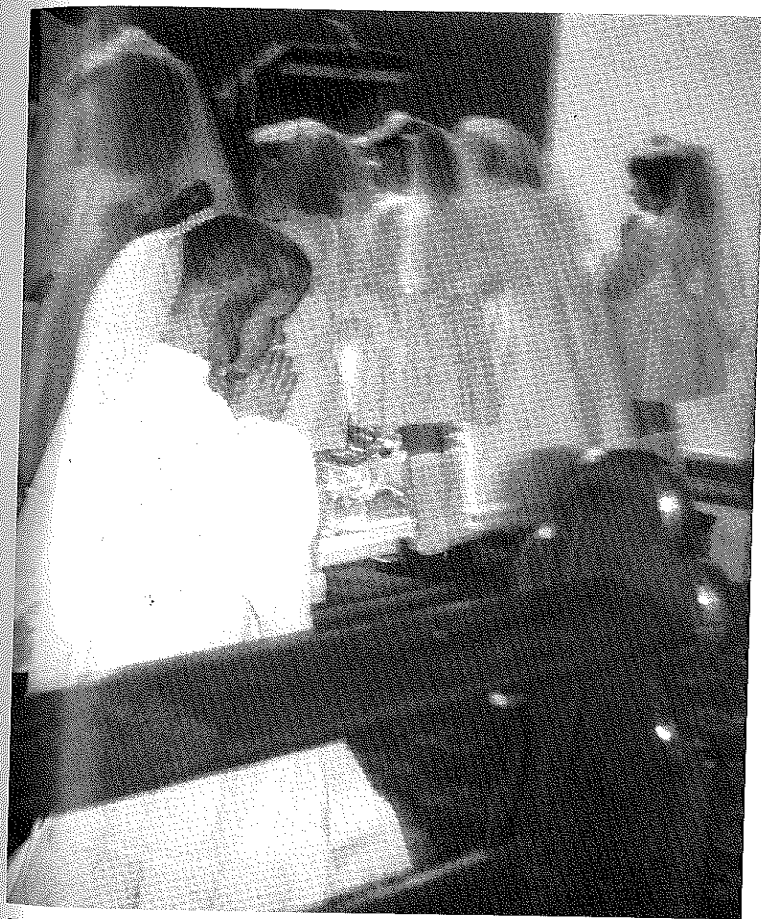
- Child Abuse
- Developmental Issues
- Parenting Issues
- The Adversity Package
- Post-Separation Contact






- 
- *Before the court case, I never knew if Mammy would stand by me. Even though I know she doesn't love Daddy, I didn't know which way she'd go. She was terrified of him. It was a chance I didn't really want to take because if I did go to someone and tell my story and then she backed Daddy, I'd look like a liar.*

- Wood, 1993: 164




First Communion, 1976.

- 
- *It was a beautiful sunny day. The sun was pouring through the leaves, sparkling off the leaves. I can see it. It was up on the woods at Dereen Bog. His face was above me. He threw me on the ground. All I remember is the pain. Excruciating pain. I was 6.*

- *Sophia's Story, 1998*

Simultaneous Abuse of Mother & Child

- *'He gave her orders and she had to obey. Otherwise, she would get a punch in the face or her hair pulled out...she had not even any privacy. There were no boundaries in that house. She could not help us. She was one of us' (McKay, 1998:49)*

- 
- *It is easy, with the benefit of hindsight, to criticise the inactivity of those who might have helped Alison. But such criticism is pointless unless it's accompanied by positive proposals for change to ensure that no child or young woman ever again has to suffer what Alison suffered.*

- *Kieran Wood, 1993:ii*



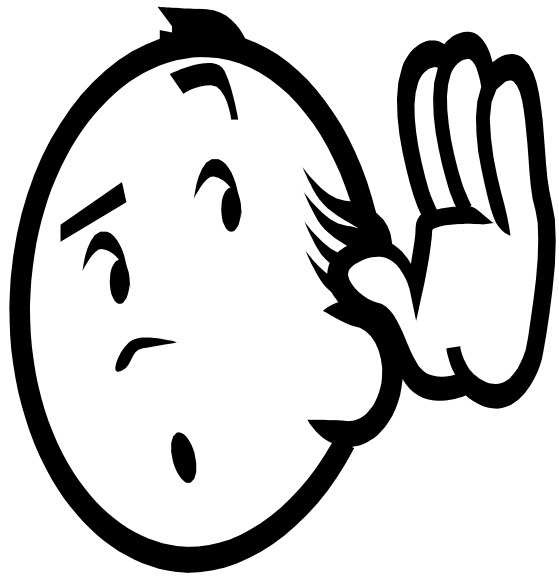
Munro 2011


Reviews often focus on finding out what went wrong, and end at that point, without finding out why it went wrong.



Lessons Learnt from Inquiries


- Inter-professional communication
- Listening to the child
- Inter-connectedness between domestic abuse and child abuse



- 
-you[re] just getting over what happened before and then it hits you again and you feel...you're like spinning the whole time. If it's not happening, you're waiting for it to happen. When it's happening it's almost a relief because, here it is, what I'm waiting for. And then when it's not happening you're waiting for it again.
 - Young Adult 18+ *Listen to Me!* 2006

Impact: Fear

- *I used to hide under my bed all week. I used to make a little place out of it with all my teddies. He ...always used to buy teddies for us...and I used to store them under my bed and any time I felt sad or when they were screaming and roaring down in the kitchen '*
 - Child, 8-11, *Listen to Me!*, 2006.

- 
- *I'd wake up in the middle of the night and he's be roaring and screaming. She'd be banging across the floor...and I'd have to stay up listening to it and after a time I'd hear a thump, knowing well like, that's Mammy downstairs getting bet up and that's what hurt me most.*
 - Young person, 17, Waterford Study 2007

Impact: Feeling Different

- *'I felt that I had a neon sign that told everyone what was going on in my family... I felt I wasn't on the same wavelength as people...I thought that they were all happy families or whatever and I was kind of like the outcast'*
 - *Young Person, Listen to Me! 2006*

Impact: Feeling Different


- *'I knew, deep down, that I wasn't the only one but at the same time I thought, well, I still stick out like a freak which is pretty much what I thought I was because I'd never met anyone like me'*
 - Young Person, *Listen to Me!* 2006

Impact: Lost Opportunities

- *Suddenly my Leaving Cert was over, I had no qualifications, I was waitressing and I thought, where did all that go...Here I am. And this isn't what I want to do with the rest of my life ... I feel I missed out on so much'*
 - *Young person, Listen to Me! 2006*


Impact: Lost Childhoods

- *I was age 14 when my **brother** was born. I'd feed him because nobody else wanted to do it. Launched into parenthood then and always felt responsible. So even now it's trouble letting go... Instead of going from childhood to adult it's like going from adult to childhood. It was like backwards. I was an adult practically for two and a half years and then it was like growing down...I want to have fun again.*
 - *Young Person, Listen to Me! 2006)*

- 
- After almost 30 years of research and commentary about children living with domestic violence, it was shocking to find that their voices are still not consistently heard. For many professionals, children remain an add on, a side issue to the ‘more serious’ problem of violence against women. It was difficult throughout this research to find examples of professionals listening to what children and young people said. Not just talking to them, but actually giving the time and space to hear their stories, listening to their hopes, fears, wants and needs. One of the biggest potential outcomes of this research would cost little to implement. Listen to children and allow them a voice – it is likely to achieve absolutely priceless results.
 - **Billy Dove MBE JP**
 - Chairman, City Bridge Trust 2011

What children need...

- *..that time for me was horrible and if somebody just said it to me, "is there something you want to talk about?", I probably would have told everything. My god, somebody noticed... (I felt) invisible. It would have been nice to know that there was someone there*
 - *Young Person, 18, Listen to Me! 2006*

- 
- *It doesn't go on forever. It does get stopped eventually. Just reach out to as many people as the child can and make sure you get help because it will end if you get that right person.*
 - *Young Person 12-14 year old, Listen to Me!*
2006

Intervening in the lives of children living with domestic abuse




Recognising
Responding
Reporting

The Way Forward?

- Increased emphasis on ‘primary intervention’;
- Concurrent strive towards ‘secondary intervention’;
- Complexity of responding;
- Need for individualised responses but collective responsibility





- 
- *Don't assume you know 'what is good for me' without asking me. Don't assume you 'know me' without getting to know me. And for God's sake if I manage to tell you what's wrong with me, please listen to what I have to say, don't interpret it, just listen.*
 - Young person, Contact study, 2009.

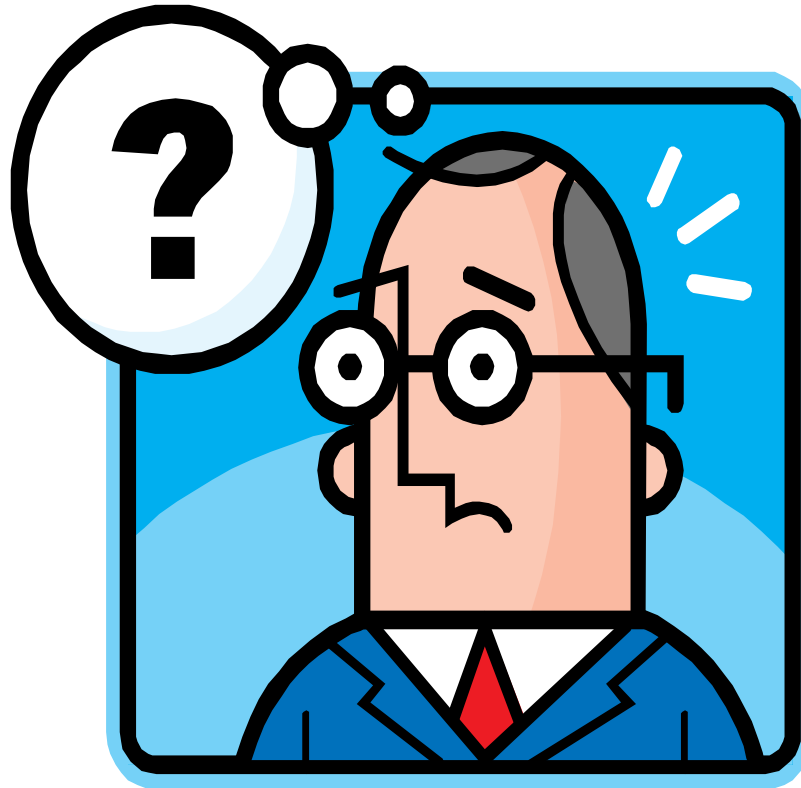
Sophia McColgan

- *‘A remarkable individual of great strength and determination who not only survived horrendous abuse but also sought for its wrongness to be addressed. She represented her family in the court case and she has also given voice to other survivors of child sex abuse. She has proven against all the odds that sexual abuse can be survived and in her case, survived heroically. I have learned a great deal from her.’ McKay, 1998: 195.*

Impact: Resilience

- *I think it doesn't really affect your relationships as much as people think it does. You kind of know...because you've seen so much of what it is to be in a horrible relationship, you kind of know instinctively if somebody was treating you badly. You'd know that it was reminding you of something that happened with your parents.*
 - Young Person, *Listen to Me!* 2006

Any Questions?



Domestic Violence

Everyone's responsibility

Friday, 27 January 2012
Queen's University Belfast

Geraldine O'Hare, Head of Psychology & Interventions

Overview of PBNI

- PBNI helps to prevent reoffending by assessing offenders, challenging their offending behaviour, changing their attitudes and behaviour and thereby protecting the public.
- PBNI seeks to achieve its aims through:
 - Assessment and management of risk
 - Preparation of approximately 6,000 Pre Sentence reports every year to assist sentences
 - Supervision of approximately 3,500 offenders every year in the community
 - Providing a range of services in prison

PBNI

- **MISSION**

to make the community safer through our work in managing offenders

- **AIM**

to reduce crime and the harm it does by challenging and changing offender behaviour

- **VISION**

to be an excellent organisation delivering best practice probation services and playing a central role in the management of offenders in Northern Ireland

WHAT WE DO

CHALLENGE

Challenging offending behaviour

CHANGE

Positively changing offender's attitudes and behaviour



PROTECT

Protecting the public to make safer communities

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OFFENCES

- No specific offence category – GBH, AOABH, Assault, Breaching of non-MOI, etc.
- Currently 141 Court disposals with a Domestic Violence intervention requirement
- $\frac{3}{4}$ Serving a Probation Order
- All male

Age Range	Number	%
18-24	17	12.1
25-34	58	41.1
35-44	30	21.3
45-54	31	22.0
55+	5	3.5
Total	141	100%

SENTENCING OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

WHERE DOES DV FIT WITHIN PBNI

- Conviction
- Pre-Sentence Report
- Assessment including specialist assessments to inform risk, sentencing and intervention
- Sentencing options
- Enforcement

FACTORS ASSESSED FOR LIKELIHOOD OF CAUSING FUTURE SERIOUS HARM AT PRE-SENTENCE STAGE

- Pattern
- The extent of serious harm
- Frequency and escalation of harm over time
- Triggers and situations- and whether they still exist
- Whether opportunities for committing harmful acts are increasing or decreasing

- The offenders' insight into, and attitudes towards offending and harm done
- Nature and degree of violence
- The offenders' attitude to victims or victim groups
- Relevant victim details-age, gender
- Motivation to commit further offences
- Pervasive risk and a lack of protective factors to mitigate that risk

- The offenders' motivation and ability to change
- Requires long-term risk management to contain the risk
- Seriously harmful offending will happen if controls are absent
- Exhibits little or no self-risk management
- Offender is actively seeking opportunities to offend

DEFINITION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

“Any violence between current and former partners in an intimate relationship, wherever and whenever the violence occurs. The violence may include physical, sexual, emotional and financial abuse.”

INTEGRATED DOMESTIC ABUSE PROGRAMME (IDAP)

Intensive groupwork programme
directed by the Courts for
perpetrators of domestic abuse

INTEGRATED DOMESTIC ABUSE PROGRAMME (IDAP) AND WHAT WORKS

“WHAT WORKS” – PRINCIPLES

Risk classification

Responsivity

Treatment modality

Treatment integrity

Community based

Criminogenic needs

*McGuire, J - What Works: Reducing Reoffending,
Andrews & Bonta, 2003*

Cognitive Behavioural Techniques: IDAP Treatment Targets

- Analyse distorted thinking
- Raise emotional awareness
- Address skill deficits
- Problems with self-regulation
- Lack of motivation to change
- Substance abuse

WHO IS THE PROGRAMME FOR

- Men aged 18 or over with a history of domestic violence or abuse
- Their risk of committing further domestic abuse/violence offences should be assessed as imminent
- They should demonstrate some motivation to change and possess some recognition of the unacceptability of their behaviour
- The programme also offers support services to women who have been victims of the men sentenced to the programme and men's current partners, through women's safety services

IDAP EXCLUSION CRITERIA

- Does not meet criteria of male offender 18+ who has committed domestic abuse in the context of a heterosexual relationship
- Does not demonstrate the criminogenic needs that the programme seeks to address
- Absolute denial of the offence or acceptance of any personal responsibility
- Acute mental health problems
- Severe drug or alcohol dependency
- Ability to operate in a group environment
- Low intellectual functioning
- Serious literacy problems
- Those whose spoken English is of such a standard that they need an interpreter
- Failure to attend the pre-programme preparation sessions

Programme Aims

- The overall aim of the Integrated Domestic Abuse Programme is to ensure the safety of women and children who are victims of offenders placed on the programme
- The programme aims to provide known victims and current partners of men undertaking IDAP with information, and to support safety planning
- The programme aims to work collaboratively with other agencies to manage risk constructively. IDAP is delivered within the context of the Public Protection Arrangements Northern Ireland (PPANI) and Sharing to Safeguard Children Procedures. Monitoring and tracking of offenders is built in to all aspects of programme arrangements to promote effective risk assessment and risk management
- The programme as a whole includes an evaluation from the standpoint of victim safety
- Victim contact is an essential part of the programme

Objectives of Programme

The programme is designed to help men stop their violence by achieving five objectives:

1. To provide known victims and current partners of men undertaking IDAP with information and to support safety planning
2. To help men undertaking IDAP understand:
 - Why they use violence and abuse against partners and ex-partners
 - The effects of this behaviour on their (ex) partners, children, others and themselves

Objectives of Programme

3. To encourage participants to take responsibility for their abusive and violent behaviour in their relationship
4. To motivate participants to take specific positive steps to change their behaviours in their relationships
5. To encourage participants to learn how to use non-controlling behaviour strategies in their relationships in order to prevent future violence and abuse

The Nine Modules of the Curriculum

1. NON-VIOLENCE
2. NON-THREATENING BEHAVIOUR
3. RESPECT
4. SUPPORT AND TRUST
5. ACCOUNTABILITY AND HONESTY
6. SEXUAL RESPECT
7. PARTNERSHIP
8. RESPONSIBLE PARENTING
9. NEGOTIATION AND FAIRNESS

Groupwork Programme Delivery

- 3 pre group orientation sessions with Case Manager and Facilitators
- 27 weekly sessions over 9 months
- Divided into 9 modules of three sessions per module
- Participants can join at the beginning of any module (except Sexual Respect)
- Each session is led by two programme facilitators (male & female)
- Each offender meets with offender manager once a month
- A mid programme report is completed and a review meeting held after the completion of four modules
- The WSD (Women's Safety Worker) responds to any contact from the woman and makes contact with her half way through the programme

Expected Outcomes for Men Attending IDAP

For those men undertaking the IDAP programme, expected outcomes are that on completion of the programme participants will be able to:

- Take responsibility for their use of violent and abusive behaviour in their relationships
- Identify the beliefs and intents that underpin their abusive and violent behaviour
- Acknowledge this effects of their use of abusive and violent behaviour on their partners and ex partners, children, others and themselves
- Take specific, positive steps to change their behaviour learned on the programme

Role of Women's Aid

- Partners and ex-partners (victims) of men sentenced to IDAP are offered support and assistance by trained Women's Safety Workers during the period the man is taking the programme
- Regional WSWs (Women's Safety Workers) attached to the programme
- Meet with consenting victims four times throughout the programme
- Contribute to promoting victim (both women and children) safety by supporting women to construct a realistic safety plan
- Provide realistic information to women about the men's domestic violence programme and possible outcomes
- Facilitate referral of women to appropriate local services for support, advice and assistance
- Contribute to risk management
- Evaluation
- Co-ordinated community response

PBNI Evaluation of IDAP

- Issues gathered at monthly meetings to inform process evaluation
- Psychometrics pre and post to measure change in offending attitudes
- Quality of Life and Violence Assessment measures for both victims and offenders
- All information collated on a central database
- Long term evaluation by PBNI will measure reoffending rates

Evaluation of IDAP

Key Findings:

- Good programme content
- 95% offenders reported positive engagement
- All facilitators well trained
- 95% offenders reported new skills on IDAP to prevent reoffending

Guiding Principles For The Future

- Shared Best Practice/ Inclusive Approach
- Collaboration across Criminal Justice and other agencies
- Links with academic institutions
- Research to inform best practice
- Testing learning in N. Ireland context- what works to reduce Domestic Abuse in NI?

Geraldine O'Hare

Head of Psychology Services & Interventions

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Tel. No. 028 90 262400

Women's Aid

**Lead Agency
Tackling Domestic
Violence**



Patricia Lyness

Global Statistics

Globally, men's violence against women causes more deaths and disability among females aged 15 - 44 than Cancer, Malaria, Traffic Accidents or War.

The Global Burden of Disease, Harvard University, 1996

Domestic Violence is...

“the intentional and persistent physical or emotional abuse of a woman, or of a woman and her children in a way that causes pain, distress or injury”

Women's Aid Services

- 24 Helpline
- 24 Hour crisis Accommodation
- Outreach
- One Stop Shop
- Access to Counselling
- Prevention programmes
- Young Women's Group

Services

- **Court Support**
- **Self Development Programmes**
- **Children and Young People's Groups**
- **Prevention programmes**
- **External training to a range of statutory, voluntary and community groups**
- **Volunteering opportunities**

A photograph of a person in a dark hoodie, seen from the side, covering their face with both hands. They are standing in a kitchen, with a sink and various items visible in the background. The image is somewhat blurry and has a somber tone.

***Domestic Violence
Everyone's Responsibility***

***Initial Police
Response
Sheryl Simms***



Offences with a Domestic Abuse Motivation¹ by Type of Offence
Northern Ireland, 2009/10

Type of offence²	Number of offences recorded 2009/10
Murder, manslaughter, attempted murder ³	33
Threat or conspiracy to murder	809
Wounding/GBH (including with intent)	270
AOABH/Common assault	4,983
Intimidation/harassment	536
Rape (including attempts)	101
All sexual assaults/sexual activity	151
Other violent crime	64
All criminal damage	1,334
Breach of orders	1,067
All other notifiable offences	555
Total offences recorded	9,903

Source: PSNI Central Statistics Unit

Definition

Any incident of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, physical, verbal, sexual, financial or emotional) inflicted on one person by another where they are or have been intimate partners or family members, irrespective of gender or sexual orientation.

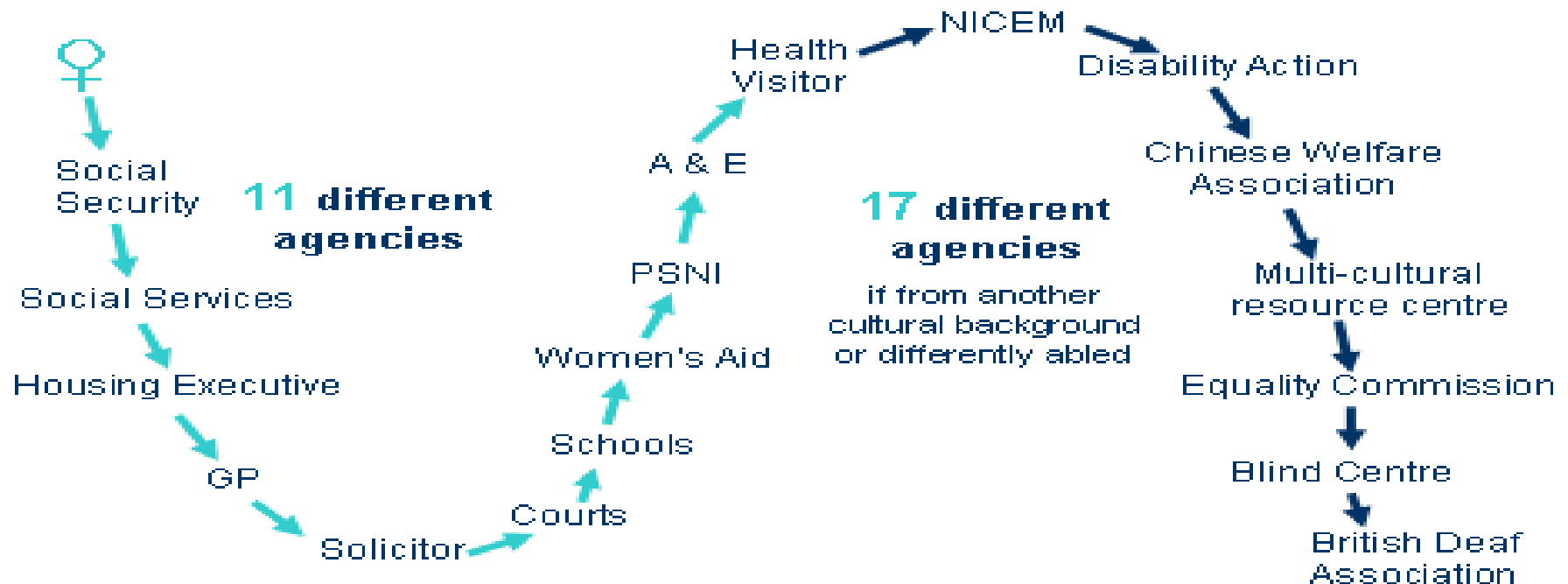
‘Incident’ ‘family members’ and ‘intimate partners’

‘repeat victims’ ‘serial perpetrator’

Help Seeking Process

Help Seeking Process

A woman will experience domestic violence **33 – 35 times** before seeking help.



Violence ^{begins at} Home



Some Risk Indicators

- Separation imminent
- Pregnancy Birth
- Escalating violence
- Victims level of fear / threats
- Children involved
- Strangulation
- Sexual assault
- Previous history

Public Protection Units

- **Specialist Units in Every Police District**
- **Specialists in Child Protection, Domestic & Sexual Abuse**
- **Work in partnership with statutory & voluntary sector**

Police Powers to Enter

- Article 19 PACE – power to enter ANY premises to search for the purpose of saving life or limb
- Article 19 PACE – enter & search ANY premises to arrest a person for an Indictable Offence (AOABH, GBH, Breach of Non-Mol)
- Breach of the Peace
- Safeguarding Children – Art 65 Children Order
- Proactive PSNI approach

Police Powers of Arrest

- Article 26 – General Power of Arrest
- Court Orders
- Capturing physical evidence
- Consideration of hearsay and evidence of bad character
- Interpreter
- Vulnerable witnesses
- History of abuse
- Lines of enquiry – other agencies
- Special measures
- DASH
- HBV - Forced Marriage Female Genital Mutilation

MARAC (Multiagency Risk Assessment Conferencing)

- **DASH**
- **Conference where information shared on high risk cases**
- **Action Plans**
- **Representatives from PSNI, PBNI, NIHE, Women's Aid etc**

PPANI

(Public Protection Arrangements N.I.)

- ***Child Protection***
- ***Domestic Abuse***
- ***Sexual & Violent Offender Management***
- ***Missing persons***
- ***Assisting Frontline Officers***
- ***Partnership***

Partnerships

- **Victim Support NI**
- **Northern Ireland Women's Aid Federation**
- **Samaritans**
- **Relate**
- **Law Society of Northern Ireland**
- **Health Trusts**
- **Schools**
- **Government**
- **Community Safety Partnerships**
- **Department of Health - Home Office**
- **Forced Marriage Unit**
- **Public Prosecution Service**
- **Men's Advisory Project**
- **Men to Men**
- **Cara Friend**
- **The Rainbow Project**
- **Child Line**
- **Barnardo's**



Queen's University
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Lunch





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“Leaving”



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Workshops





Queen's University
Belfast

Dr Bronagh McKee

Senior Lecturer

Stranmillis College

