

## **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN DEVON – A MAPPING EXERCISE**

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The members of Devon Domestic Violence Network are:

Devon County Council, Devon and Cornwall Constabulary, Devon and Cornwall Probation Area, Plymouth City Council, Torbay, Victim Support, Women's Aid, North and East Devon PCT, The ten Domestic Violence Local Forums in Devon, and The Devon Housing Officers Group.

If you would like more information about the Network please contact:

Roy Tomlinson, Policy Officer  
Chief Executive Directorate,  
Devon County Council,  
County Hall, Topsham Road,  
Exeter EX2 4QD.  
Tel: 01392 382563  
E-mail: rtomlins@devon.gov.uk

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### **Part One**

#### 1. Introduction

Devon County Council and Devon and Cornwall Police commissioned a county wide study of current specialist domestic violence service provision, both for those who experience it and for perpetrators. The recent round of funding for the Crime Reduction Programme provided part of the impetus for this study. It highlighted the need for a more co-ordinated approach to domestic violence, including identifying the status of current services and funding as well as potential areas of service development.

We know, both anecdotally and from experience, that the provision of domestic violence services in Devon is patchy and uneven. It is intended that this report will identify those gaps and inconsistencies in services across Devon and that more generally it will also help to:

- Inform the future planning of services to families affected by domestic abuse.
- Identify any barriers, which might prevent a commitment to act upon the findings.

The aims of the study are:

- To identify the range and extent of existing services.
- To estimate the prevalence of domestic violence in each area of Devon.
- To highlight recommendations for policy development and funding.
- To influence and progress policy development and practice.
- To identify barriers and opportunities for the development of services.
- To recommend best practice in the county.

#### **2. Summary**

In recent years there has been a growing awareness of domestic violence as a major social problem, which has a potentially devastating impact on those affected by it, and which in turn has serious human and financial implications for society as a whole. An increasing body of research suggests that as many as one in four women will experience domestic violence at some point in their lives. Other research provides growing evidence of the links between domestic violence and child abuse to the extent that the existence of one should lead to an examination of the possibility of the existence of the other. All of this obviously has major implications for policy makers, service providers, employers and funding bodies.

Despite this, very little is known about the extent of domestic violence in Devon and there appear to be no strategic or co-ordinated approaches to the

provision and funding of services. This report represents the first step in attempting to address some of these issues by:

- Considering what might be the prevalence of domestic violence in Devon.
- Providing an overview of what provision currently exists and how it is funded.
- Discussing what services are needed on an area by area basis.
- In order to understand the background to this study, the report also includes the following:
  - A discussion of the definitions of domestic violence, as this is vital to any effective responses.
  - A survey of the key national and local policy issues affecting responses to domestic violence.

Finally, from the various sources used to inform this study, a number of recommendations are made for changes in policy and practice to improve multi-agency responses to domestic violence and to help identify future developments in the provision of services.

### **3. Recommendations**

Analysis of the responses to the postal questionnaires, information from the survivors focus groups, follow up discussions with the specialist providers and the review of current research and government guidelines have allowed a number of recommendations to be drawn from the study. These can be grouped in the following headings:

#### **Data**

- All agencies need a systematic mechanism for recording statistics on domestic violence in every case.
- All agencies need to receive training on how to sensitively ask clients if they are experiencing domestic violence and how to follow that up with support and/or referral to appropriate services.

#### **Policies and good practice**

- All statutory agencies need to circulate guidance from local and national government departments to all local policy makers in Devon.
- All agencies need to have written policies and good practice guidelines on how to work with domestic violence.

#### **Funding and resources**

- There is a need for a county strategy for the provision and funding of refuges, Helplines, outreach and counselling services for survivors.
- Services and programmes for perpetrators need to be developed and funded without being in competition with the above.
- There is a need for a sustainable and continuous funding system for domestic violence services.
- All agencies could save money and resources by redirecting and investing their resources in specialist domestic violence services to which they then refer their clients.

#### **Support Services**

- Devon County needs to consider the appointment of a domestic violence co-ordinator to develop, support and co-ordinate services for domestic violence across Devon.

- There is a need to develop specialist support services for children affected by domestic violence.

#### **Training and awareness-raising**

- There is a need for multi-agency domestic violence awareness training on a rolling programme for all agencies.
- There should be a Devon - wide, on-going public awareness campaign about the impact of domestic violence and its cost to individuals and society in order to increase understanding and improve responses to those affected by it.
- There is a need to develop preventative work in schools and with young people in youth clubs etc.

#### **Multi-agency work**

- Domestic Violence Fora should ensure adequate representation across a wide range of relevant agencies. To be most effective, research indicates the need for a commitment to attend from those at a senior / management and policy-making level.
- The Area Child Protection Committee needs to strengthen its link with domestic violence fora, in order to acknowledge the connections between domestic violence and child abuse.
- Domestic violence fora need to investigate ways of securing sources of income in order to be able to fund locally identified priority needs.

### **4. Study Methods**

#### Choice of study methods

1. To set this research in context, a review was carried out of other relevant national research on domestic violence, including those examining definitions, statistics and other similar mapping exercises. A review was also undertaken of existing national and local policies and guidelines on domestic violence, which might further inform service practice and provision.
2. A postal questionnaire survey was selected as the most effective method of examining the issues highlighted in the Introduction (see Appendix 11). Time constraints ruled out a generalised survey of all service providers, and instead a non-random survey was undertaken of each of the nine Domestic Violence Fora in Devon. Questionnaires were sent to all identified members of these fora, who were presumed to have an interest, commitment and knowledge of working with domestic violence. It was also understood that each Forum would provide a good representation of all agencies and organisations working with domestic violence in each area, as is recommended by research so that that all relevant agencies work together to co-ordinate their responses to domestic violence.

Therefore, we hoped that by sending questionnaires to all forum members we would gain information and views from all the agencies that ideally should constitute a Domestic Violence Forum, including the following:

- Police
- Women's Aid
- Probation
- Health
- Housing
- Social Services
- Education
- Solicitors

- Victim Support
- Other Voluntary Organisations

### The questionnaires

The simple questionnaires were designed to encourage completion by asking only four basic questions, which sought to establish the range and awareness of current services, gaps in provision and data on prevalence of domestic violence in each area. We asked each respondent:

1. What services their organisation provided in relation to domestic violence?
2. What other domestic violence services they were aware of in their area?
3. What domestic violence services they felt were needed in their area?
4. How many people they had worked with in the last financial year where domestic violence had been an issue?

### Questionnaires returned

Domestic Violence Forum	Questionnaires Sent	Questionnaires Returned
East Devon	17	8 (47%)
Exeter	35	15 (43%)
Mid Devon	15	9 (60%)
North Devon	42	12 (29%)
Plymouth	22	10 (46%)
South Hams	16	6 (38%)
Teignbridge	21	5 (24%)
Torbay	24	9 (38%)
West Devon	21	6 (29%)
Domestic Violence Network	17*	1 (6%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>81 (35.2%)</b>

\*Questionnaires were sent to DV Network members only if they were not members of another forum.

### Costs and funding

All those existing specialist domestic violence services identified through the questionnaires were asked to provide further detailed information on the following:

- A description of the service/s provided.
- The cost of those services.
- The sources of funding for those services.

### Survivors' views

Where possible, we asked specialist domestic violence projects to set up focus groups to identify service user's views, needs and recommendations. All refuges addressed these issues in house meetings.

### Views of the Domestic Violence Fora

We also used the survey to try and ascertain how each forum perceived its role, to identify what plans and objectives each forum had set and to describe any developments or achievements.

## 5. Findings

The survey highlighted several issues about domestic violence, which are discussed in more detail below. It also provided an area by area overview of domestic violence prevalence (both actual and estimated), of current service provision, of gaps in provision and of current sources of funding. The detailed findings for Devon as a whole and for each district within Devon can be found in Appendices 1 - 10.

### **Issues from the survey:**

#### *Data collection*

The study sought feedback about the number of cases each respondent knew of in their work where domestic violence had been an issue. The very low response rate and lack of knowledge or information about the number of cases highlighted the fact that there is no systematic data collection across a wide spectrum of organisations. The Police and Women's Aid were the notable exceptions to this. In order to know the true extent of domestic violence, and subsequently to target resources appropriately and sufficiently, there is a need for a more accurate means of data collection. This is one of the primary aims of the Crime Reduction Programme, and all domestic fora in Devon should be required to collect data on the incidence of domestic violence.

#### *Awareness of services available*

The survey attempted to identify members of each forum's awareness of domestic violence services available in their own area. Given that each member already had a presupposed interest in domestic violence issues, awareness of services was generally quite good, and some had clear ideas about services that were needed. However, it was surprising that a significant number of respondents failed to identify the whole range of services in their area (see below), whilst others perceived their forum as being such a service.

#### *Existing services and gaps in provision*

As expected, the survey confirmed that services for women experiencing domestic violence across Devon are uneven and extremely lacking in some areas. South Devon was identified as the area with the most comprehensive specialist range of services. This range of services could be seen as the model for all districts.

We know that domestic abuse is as much a feature of rural areas as it is of urban family life, but is differentiated by the greater physical isolation experienced by abused women in rural areas, and the additional external factors that affect their ability to seek help. With this in mind, it is surprising that services are very sparse for women in relatively large isolated rural areas, such as Mid and East Devon, which currently only provide weekly drop in sessions. Five respondents from Mid Devon and four from East Devon identified a need for a refuge in their area, which is currently a possibility in the latter area. Seven respondents from East Devon also wanted additional support services, ranging from one-stop-shops to therapeutic services.

In South Devon, more extensive support services across rural areas are provided by South Devon Women's Aid, covering Teignbridge, South Hams and Torbay. They provide a range of services with women having access to a refuge, a Helpline, a befriending service, free counselling and support groups as well as a Domestic Violence Officer. In this area there is also a Legal Advice Helpline. There was a plea from Teignbridge 'to ...keep the South Devon Women's Aid Outreach Project' - this is especially poignant, given that since the survey, that project's lottery funding has drawn to a close and it is currently looking for funding to continue its work. A similar umbrella project has recently been

established in West Devon, which does not yet have the same range of services, but provides a Helpline and support work.

In Plymouth, where there are a very high number of reported incidents to the police, services are judged by respondents to be inadequate even though there are five Domestic Violence Officers. There is one refuge and AHIMSA, which is a perpetrator programme with a women's support service attached. Eight respondents stated a need for more safe accommodation for women escaping domestic violence, and eleven people said there was a need for an outreach service offering on-going support and information to women. Five respondents also identified a need for more support and services for young people and children affected by domestic violence.

In North Devon there is currently one refuge and an early intervention project, which is trying to identify and support those who might present at Accident & Emergency because of domestic violence. Here, there were seven calls for more support services - 'more staff at the refuge', 'more outreach services', 'more funding of current services', 'more drop-ins' etc.

Respondents from Exeter, which has one refuge, identified a need for more of a whole range of services. This included more funding, more resources, more support services - particularly outreach work, more training and awareness-raising, more multi-agency co-ordination and more work with men. Some also raised the issue of difficulties with finding safe and appropriate venues for contact in domestic violence cases and there was a perceived need for contact centres and generally for safer contact arrangements.

#### *Funding and resources*

In relation to these demands from all areas for an increase in service provision, there was a universal plea for more funding and more resources to deal with domestic violence. Many respondents identified a need for '...proper funding for refuge and support groups', '....on-going funding of existing services' and '...increased funding of refuge for more staff and more outreach work'. It is clear that current funding is too ad hoc and that securing more reliable sources of funding is the only way to provide genuinely effective services.

#### *Multi-agency working*

The majority of the questionnaires identified a need for better information and co-operation between agencies and voluntary groups within Devon. A significant number of forum members were not aware of services in their own area and could not identify service provision or what was needed. There were many pleas for 'better co-ordination between agencies....', '....improved co-operation with other service providers' and for '...a more co-ordinated response involving a range of services.' This highlights a need for more inter-agency training as a means of improving multi-agency co-operation.

#### *Training and awareness-raising*

Many respondents noted the need for better training and awareness-raising, both in terms of educational and preventative work and in terms of improving professional practice. For some this involved a need for work in schools with young people '...to change the culture of violence', whilst others suggested this should extend to the public at large. Many commented on the need for professionals to receive training to increase their understanding of domestic violence issues and all areas had a significant number of requests for '...improved awareness by all agencies' and a '....wide dispersal of information'.

### *Work with men*

The survey responses raised the issue of working with men and of the general lack of resources in this area, both in terms of work with perpetrators and in terms of support services for men who are on the receiving end of domestic violence. Amongst the needs identified by the respondents were perpetrator programmes, '...facilities for male victims' and anger management courses.

### *Feedback from women survivors of domestic abuse*

Apart from the police, the women living in refuges in Exeter, Plymouth, North and South Devon, knew very little about what services were available to them prior to entering the refuge. Since being at the refuge, however, their knowledge and awareness of services available to them had increased. Women in Exeter felt there was a need for greater publicity of the services available and more access to information as well as more support services for children. All groups identified a need for counselling services, and for outreach and resettlement services when leaving the refuge. Some women requested more practical help, such as more storage facilities when trying to recover property. There was a general plea for more refuge spaces as 'three families had to go elsewhere as they had tried several refuges but they were all full.' Some women suggested that there should be longer custodial sentences for men found guilty of domestic violence.

### *Costs*

From the details we were given by all the projects, it was very apparent that low priority is given by local authorities to funding specialist work with domestic violence. In some areas, statutory funding scarcely exists, whilst in others the statutory funding received was viewed as insufficient. Plymouth, for example, has the highest number of domestic violence incidents reported to the police and the highest amount of statutory funding - £132,231 to fund the refuge, AHIMSA, and a domestic violence co-ordinator. Considerably more funding is allocated to AHIMSA than to the refuge, even though the numbers receiving any on-going support or counselling or group work from AHIMSA are quite low, especially in comparison with the high numbers of women supported by the refuge services. Despite this relatively high level of spending, respondents in Plymouth perceived services to be very inadequate. On the other hand, East Devon spends the least - £3,020 - and is an area with very few services for domestic violence.

None of the specialist domestic violence services has secure funding. Although refuges do receive some statutory funding, other projects, such as the Outreach Projects, are very poorly financially supported by statutory agencies. Instead, they rely on the National Lottery Charities Board, or Comic Relief or other Charitable Trusts and very small contributions from local authorities. This funding is generally for three-year periods and is, therefore, neither secure nor sustainable and lacks any kind of permanency. This leads to most specialist domestic violence support services being in the position of constantly chasing funding, and being unsure about their continued existence from year to year, and even from month to month.

## **6. What is Domestic Violence?**

Defining terms and 'naming' issues is not simply an academic exercise. Clarity is essential. For many, many years the abuse of women, particularly, has been trivialised or marginalised through the inappropriate use of language. For example, the word 'domestic' has kept the abuse of women in the private sphere, unworthy of public concern. 'Battered wives' implies that this kind of abuse does not happen to men or within different kinds of relationships outside marriage, and that it is exclusively concerned with physical abuse.

We know that domestic violence occurs in a wide range of relationships. However, studies focusing on domestic violence in heterosexual relationships have found that the vast majority of cases involve violence from men to women 6, and that up to one in four women may experience domestic abuse at some time in their lives<sup>7 8</sup>. With this in mind, in this report we will refer to those experiencing domestic violence as women, whilst acknowledging that domestic abuse also happens to men.

For the purpose of this report we will use the definition of Domestic Violence used by the Devon Domestic Violence Network.

'Domestic violence is essentially about the misuse of power and the exercise of control by one person over another within the context of any intimate or close relationship. Such abuse may manifest itself in a variety of ways including physical violence, emotional or psychological abuse, sexual violence and abuse, financial control and abuse and the imposition of social isolation or movement deprivation.' (Devon Domestic Violence Network)

### **Physical abuse**

Physical abuse is the most visible and most widely recognised form of domestic violence. Recognition of its prevalence led to the establishment of Women's Aid, which established the first refuges for women escaping abusive relationships 26 years ago. Since that time, much research has been carried out and the nature of physical abuse has been well documented. Typically, it means:

- Slapping, burning, beating, kicking, biting, knife wounds, punching, pulling hair, throwing/ pushing down stairs, choking with hands, hitting with an object, threatening with weapons, not allowing to sleep - often leading to permanent injuries, and sometimes death.

For many women this kind of abuse can be a daily part of their lives. They can live in a constant state of fear of further assault, pain and injury, and also fear for their lives. Domestic violence can occur at any time in a relationship, but common trigger points for physical abuse are marriage or the beginning of a cohabiting relationship, pregnancy, or the birth of a child.

'I could not leave the house. I was imprisoned for several days at a time, was unable to cook without the food being thrown at me, or to wash without my head being held under water until I lost consciousness. I was unable to go to the lavatory during the night; he would kick in the toilet door because I had taken too long. When I fought back he would rape me anally and sometimes over and over again and often lock me in a cupboard overnight until the baby woke in the morning.' Lilly

### **Emotional abuse**

Emotional abuse commonly goes hand in hand with other forms of abuse, although it may be perpetrated in isolation. Often, women subjected to emotional abuse find it hard to be believed or seek help. There are no physical indications such as bruising or broken bones, which can help to validate their experience. Typically emotional abuse means:

- Intimidation, bullying, insults, constant criticism, saying she's worthless, fat or ugly, humiliating her in front of others, keeping her locked up, isolating her from friends and families. Threatening to harm her family, to take her children away, to kill her. Financial control - withholding money, not allowing her out to work and checking receipts.

Women will lose their sense of perspective and sense of identity, where the only reality becomes that of her abuser. Many women say that the scars of emotional abuse can be harder to heal than broken bones and actual scars.

## **Sexual abuse**

This is perhaps the least discussed aspect of domestic violence. Women themselves are understandably reluctant to talk about this most private and invasive abuse. Professionals, friends and family may be unwilling to hear what women have experienced.

Typically sexual abuse can mean:

- Rape, forced and unwanted sexual acts, sexual degradation and humiliation through which total control is achieved.

Whether physical, emotional or sexual, domestic abuse cuts across all social, economic, geographical, racial, age and religious boundaries.

'What do you think of when you hear the words 'domestic violence?' A woman in a council house with two black eyes and runny nosed kids screaming the place down, married to a pot-bellied beer-swiller who beats her up all week and then takes her to bed on a Saturday night! Well, you'd be wrong, domestic violence happens across a wide social spectrum. The sooner the government, courts and all the relevant agencies realise this, there will not be the stigma that there is today. We are not 'Waynetta Slobs'; we are real women living in fear of domestic violence. Somebody please listen to what we have to say.' Venessa.

### **7. What are the effects of Domestic Violence?**

Long-term and repeated violence, abuse and victimisation can have serious and long lasting effects on a person's mental and physical health, including loss of self-esteem, anxiety, guilt, withdrawal, stress, depression, and ultimately death (from suicide or murder). The emotional and psychological costs to survivors are immeasurable.

'No one wants to be a victim of domestic violence, let alone tell anyone about it. It is humiliating and degrading and you need a lot of expert help to come to terms with it and to get out of it. Some will never seek help. Please do not judge us for this. You would not if you had been there. The dynamics of domestic violence are very complex.' Jasmine

The cumulative effects of all or any of the forms of abuse can be severely debilitating. Several studies have detailed accounts of women telling of complete exhaustion, loss of self-confidence and self-esteem to the point of feeling suicidal. The humiliation and degradation of sexual abuse made women too embarrassed, exhausted and ill to take any action. Stress related illnesses such as depression, agoraphobia, eating disorders, drug or alcohol dependency, high blood pressure, irritable bowel syndrome, sleeplessness and weight loss were all too apparent.

- On average, in England and Wales, 1 woman is killed every 3 days by a violent partner, or ex-partner.<sup>14</sup>
- Domestic violence is associated with increase in rates of miscarriage, low birth weight, premature birth, foetal injury and foetal death.<sup>15</sup>
- Abused women are more likely to have internal injuries than victims of accidents.<sup>16</sup>
- The psychological impact of domestic violence has been found to have parallels with the impact of torture and imprisonment on hostages.<sup>17</sup>
- Domestic violence is a factor in 1 in 4 suicide attempts by women.<sup>18</sup>
- 60% of women mental health services users have experienced domestic violence, either currently or in the past.<sup>19</sup>

### **8. What are the effects of Domestic Violence on children?**

Until relatively recently, domestic violence was viewed by most agencies as an issue that mainly concerned adults. However, as a result of campaigning by

Women's Aid organisations and through findings from a variety of research studies, there is now a growing recognition that living with domestic violence can also have a detrimental effect on children.

#### **Indirect and direct abuse of children**

Research with women who have experienced domestic violence has consistently shown that children may be emotionally abused by witnessing violence and abuse to their mothers and/or by living in an atmosphere of conflict and intimidation:

- 72% of women interviewed in refuges felt that the domestic violence had adversely affected their children.
- 91% of women surveyed believed the domestic violence they experienced had a detrimental impact on their children in the short term
- 98% of children's refuge workers felt that children experienced problems and difficulties as a direct result of living with domestic violence.
- In Devon in one year there were 1,893 incidents of domestic violence reported to the police where children were known to be present (this excludes figures for Torbay and Plymouth)

In addition to this 'indirect' abuse of children, there is also an increasing body of research to suggest that there are significant links between domestic violence and the direct physical and/or sexual abuse of children. Several recent child protection studies have discovered that the existence of domestic violence is a common context in which the abuse of children also occurs:

- A study of outcomes of child protection practice found that 59% of 44 sample cases involved domestic violence.
- A study of children on a Child Protection Register indicated that at least one third of the mothers were experiencing domestic violence.
- A study of allocated social services cases in the London Borough of Hackney found that 1 in 5 involved domestic violence.
- A detailed study of 30 families undergoing the early stages of child abuse enquiries found that nearly 50% of the cases also involved domestic violence.

#### **Effects on children**

There is no single response to living with domestic violence, as children's responses vary enormously, even for children within the same family. For some children, the impacts of living with domestic violence will be compounded by the direct sexual and/or physical abuse they are also experiencing from the same man.

'I really, really freaked out about it because he has Mum on the floor by her throat. And he said to me, 'You had better shut up or it will be you as well.' .....and he came up to me with his fist in my face and said, 'I'm going to hit you if you don't be quiet, and I carried on screaming, by which time Mum had actually phoned the police. So, ...he took her into the bathroom and started beating her in there, banging her against the wall and stuff.' Hannah, aged 15

Children's reactions will be affected by a variety of factors, including, for example, age, race, socio-economic status, gender, culture, religion, the emotional/physical development of the child, the child's role and position in the family, the frequency and form of the violence and the length of exposure to the violence. The wide range of effects children might experience can include any of the following short-term and/ or long term behavioural, physical and psychological effects:

- physical injuries, including bruises, broken bones
- being protective of mother and/or siblings by physically intervening, withholding information, getting help etc.

- aggression/anger to mother and/or others (including other adults and siblings)
- introversion/withdrawal/sadness/depression
- feeling guilty/self-blame
- secretive/silent/unable to tell
- fear/insecurity/tension
- difficulties at school, including truancy, lack of concentration, frequent disruptions
- nightmares and sleep disturbances
- eating difficulties/ weight loss
- self-harm
- developmental delays in young children
- social isolation
- low self-esteem

#### **9. What is the extent of the problem?**

Domestic Violence is a crime generally committed in private, behind closed doors, without witnesses, and as such is grossly under-reported and widely under-recorded. For these reasons it is impossible to have accurate statistics about the true extent of domestic abuse.

Anyone of any age and background can be abused. However, evidence suggests that the majority (95-98%) of those abused are women who are abused by men known to them. Studies have shown that approximately 1 in 4 women can expect to experience domestic abuse at some time in their lives, and that a male partner or ex-partner commits 48% of female homicides.

Bearing in mind that most of the statistics on domestic violence are a gross under-estimate, the figures and data we do have available give a chilling indication of the likely prevalence rate, as is suggested by the details below:

- Every minute in the UK police receive a call asking for help with domestic abuse. This represents over 570,000 calls a year. These are reported cases. It is impossible to estimate the number of unreported cases.<sup>31</sup>
- In any one day nearly 7000 women and children are living in refuges in the UK to escape domestic violence.<sup>32</sup>
- 1 in 4 women experience domestic violence at some stage during their lives.<sup>33</sup>
- Over 35,000 calls were made to the Women's Aid National Domestic Violence Helpline in the year 2000.<sup>34</sup>
- 8,634 incidents of domestic violence were reported to the police in Devon during April 2000 - March 2001
- Approximately 47,124 women in Devon are likely to experience domestic violence in any one year.<sup>35</sup>

#### **10. What is the cost of Domestic Violence?**

Because domestic violence is often unreported to any formal agencies, or because it is not always given as the primary presenting issue, it is very difficult to calculate how much it costs agencies who provide a range of services to those experiencing domestic violence. Clearly, domestic violence costs our communities thousands of pounds each year in terms of housing, policing, health and social care. In London alone the cost of supporting women experiencing domestic abuse has been estimated at £278 million per year<sup>36</sup>, whilst the 1995 World Development Report by the United Nations has suggested that 5% of health years of life are lost world-wide by women because of domestic violence.

One study in the London Borough of Hackney devised detailed formulae, both to work out an estimate of the prevalence of domestic violence and to calculate the costs of providing services to women and children living with domestic violence. According to their study, they estimated that 1 in 9 women in Hackney had experienced domestic violence in the previous year and that the costs equated to approximately £60 per household per year, or over £5 million. This figure was based on the selected costs of the key agencies involved, including the Police, the Civil Justice System, Housing, Refuges, Social Services and Health. The financial costs for health agencies alone was estimated at £580,000, without taking into account the costs of hospitalisation and medicines. If all women's formal contacts for help were included in the calculation the global costs rose to £90 per household, or £7.5 million per year.

Obviously, there are differences between an inner city area, such as Hackney, and a rural county, such as Devon. However, it is clear from the figures we do have available that domestic violence is a significant social problem in Devon and that its true extent and costs are largely hidden and unknown. As a very rough guideline, therefore, it is possible to transpose the lower cost per household from the above study in order to illustrate something of the potential costs of domestic violence to each of the districts within Devon. This suggests that the overall cost to Devon of domestic violence is in the region of £26 million per year.

**Approximate Costs Per Area of Domestic Violence to Public Service Providers**

Area	Number of Households*	Approximate Costs of DV (£60 per household)
East Devon	54979	£3,298,740
Exeter	41950	£2,517,000
Mid Devon	27238	£1,634,280
North Devon & Torridge	63368	£3,802,080
Plymouth	99830	£5,989,800
South Hams	37274	£2,236,440
Teignbridge	48668	£2,920,080
Torbay	53150	£3,189,000
West Devon	20259	£1,215,540
<b>Total Devon</b>	<b>446716</b>	<b>£26,802,960</b>

\*1998 estimates - Corporate Information Services

**11. What is the Government doing about Domestic Violence?**

**Home Office**

In 1999 the Home Office assumed the policy lead on Violence against Women, which had previously been dealt with by the Women's Unit, based at the Cabinet Office. Since then, a new Inter Departmental Group on Domestic Violence and Violence against Women has been formed to follow through the agenda of work outlined in 'Living Without Fear', (see below). A wide range of government departments is represented on this group.

'Violence against women is a serious crime, which this Government is committed to tackling with vigour. Women have the right to live their lives without fear of violence and mothers have the right to raise their children in safety. Without this, we will never achieve a fair and equal society in modern Britain'.

**Living Without Fear: An Integrated Approach to Tackling Violence Against Women**

This document was published in June 1999 and sets out the current programme of work underway across government to tackle violence against women. It includes a range of examples of good practice intended to support organisations.

## **The Crime & Disorder Act 1998**

This Act places a statutory duty on local authorities and the police to develop local partnerships to reduce crime and disorder. It was expected that these partnerships should bring together all the relevant agencies, including those dealing with domestic violence and its survivors. A main duty of the partnerships is to conduct an audit of local crime and disorder problems, and to develop strategies for addressing it.

### **Inter agency work**

Interagency work on domestic violence began at least as far back as the 1970s when the newly set up Women's Aid groups were pressing for support from statutory agencies, who were also working with women and their children experiencing domestic abuse. Many multi-agency initiatives began to emerge in the 1980s, starting at local authority level. The Government now recommends that all relevant agencies work together to co-ordinate their responses to domestic violence. Multi-agency approaches to domestic violence were the subject of a major Home Office Inter-agency Circular published in 1995<sup>40</sup>, which was intended to stimulate the further development of co-ordinated inter-agency work at a local level. This circular was subsequently replaced in 1999 by the publication of multi-agency guidance on domestic violence, which aimed to raise awareness and to set out ways of effectively addressing domestic violence through good practice examples.<sup>41</sup>

### **Crime Reduction Programme**

In 1999, £6.3 million of the Crime Reduction Programme<sup>42</sup> was allocated to local agencies/multi-agency partnerships to develop and implement local strategies for reducing two types of violence experienced by women: domestic violence and rape and sexual assault by known perpetrators. Two hundred and fourteen applications were received from throughout the country and thirty-four projects were selected for funding. Twenty-five of these projects were aimed at reducing domestic violence and nine at reducing rape and sexual assault by known perpetrators.

### **Domestic Violence Toolkit**

This became available in the late spring 2001, both on the Home Office website and in paper form. Its aim is to identify, tackle and reduce Domestic Violence.

### **Break the Chain**

This was a public awareness campaign and leaflet launched in January 1999, entitled 'What you can do about Domestic Violence'. Website:  
<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/violenceagainstwomen>

### **Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions Supporting People**

The Supporting People Programme offers vulnerable people the opportunity to improve their quality of life by enabling them to live more independent lives in the community, providing housing related support to people, such as women fleeing domestic violence. It is unclear, however, what impact this will have on the continued funding of refuges throughout the country.

### **Department of Health (Resource Manual for Health Care Professionals.)**

This manual offers a foundation for local work, providing factual information to help raise awareness about domestic violence. It offers a good practice approach for dealing with domestic violence, which should be adopted and supported by managers throughout the health service in hospital, community and primary care settings. Website: <http://www.doh.gov.uk/domestic.htm>

## **All Party Parliamentary Group & Hansard Society (Womenspeak)**

In 1999 the All-Party Parliamentary Group on Domestic Violence, together with the Hansard Society and Women's Aid Federation England, ran an Internet project involving survivors of domestic violence. It enabled survivors of domestic abuse to contribute evidence and information about their experiences direct to MPs via the Internet. It was hoped that this would raise awareness of parliamentarians, and inform the work of the All Party Parliamentary Group, thereby influencing government and public policy.

## **Human Rights Act**

The Human Rights Act 1998 is a new law in full force from 2 October 2000. 'Respect for the rights and everything that goes with them should help change the way people think and behave and create an atmosphere in which decisions and policies are discussed and understood.....it should ensure proper debate and that basic rights are respected in a balanced way' Many Articles in the Act have specific relevance to those experiencing domestic violence and could be interpreted to their benefit.

## **12. What is Devon County Council doing about Domestic Violence?**

### **Domestic Violence Project**

Devon County Council has established a Domestic Violence Project. This project concentrates on the council's position as a service provider to survivors of domestic violence, and looks at how this fits into their joint responsibilities within locally based Community Safety Partnerships.

The project remit incorporates some of the following issues:

- Domestic violence is a key community safety issue, which the Government has targeted for attention at the local level.
- A Best Value Target has to be set by local authorities from April 2001 related to the number of domestic violence refuge places per 10,000 population, which are provided by or supported by the authority.
- Domestic violence is the cause of a significant number of referrals for services and a problem affecting children and adults for whom Devon County Council is a service provider.
- Domestic violence will be an issue for a proportion of Devon County Council employees, both in terms of those who experience it and those who are perpetrators. It will thus have an adverse impact on work performance, stress and sickness levels.

The project aims to measure Devon County Council's response to domestic violence, recognising that there is no single-agency solution to the recording of incidents, and the provision of services.

### **Devon Domestic Violence Network**

Devon County Council also co-ordinates the Devon Domestic Violence Network, whose Mission statement is as follows:

To achieve widespread acceptance that domestic violence should be seen as a crime and not tolerated, to develop a caring and co-ordinated response to victims of domestic violence, whatever their age and gender, and to promote treatment services for perpetrators.

Aims of the network

- To provide a countywide support network for statutory, voluntary and community sector people working with domestic violence.

- To provide a county forum for promoting the development of good practice and exchange of information on domestic violence issues.
- To promote the development of common standards and equality of access to services across Devon for those affected by domestic violence.
- To identify what policy, training and service delivery issues are most appropriately dealt with at a local and a county level.
- To seek to identify how policy and the level of services can be improved so that the level of domestic violence, especially repeat victimisation, is reduced and those affected by it receive adequate services.
- To encourage the development of support services to survivors of domestic violence.
- To promote the Devon Network definition of domestic violence (see 6 above), which facilitates a wide understanding and acknowledgement of the variety of situations in which it occurs, and aids a reduction in incidence.

### **13. Specialist Services for Domestic Violence**

#### **Women's Aid**

Women's Aid prioritises the protection and safety of abused women, promotes public awareness of domestic violence, and supports the development of the national network of refuges, Helplines, outreach and advocacy services for women and children that will help keep them safe from violence and create a future without fear.

At both local and national levels, Women's Aid Federation of England works to:

- Offer support and a place of safety to abused women and children by providing Helplines, refuge, outreach and aftercare services.
- Empower women affected by domestic violence to determine their own lives.
- Recognise and meet the needs of children affected by domestic violence.
- Raise awareness of the extent and impact of domestic violence in society.

'Women's Aid is proud of the successes that it has achieved in developing services and putting domestic violence on the public agenda, and welcomes the significant improvements in responses by many agencies that Women's Aid has seen in the last decade - but there is still much to be done.'

#### **Refuges**

Historically, Women's Aid has been closely associated with providing safe houses / refuges for women and their children, catering for their short-term needs, and supporting their resettlement in the community.

'Refuge support services are locally developed, not-for-profit organisations, and most have grown out of the campaigning efforts of a group of local women, who have used their own time and energy to raise awareness of domestic violence and to provide help for those who are experiencing it'

Typically a refuge might offer all or some of the following services:

- Temporary, emergency accommodation for women and their children.
- Information and support.
- Support for women living with violent partners or living in bed and breakfast accommodation.
- Advocacy and support work with children
- Advocacy and liaison with other agencies.
- Contact and referrals to other refuges across Britain.
- Outreach and aftercare/resettlement
- Specialist refuges, such as for Black and Asian women or Jewish women
- Disabled access
- Pet fostering (to enable women to have their pets temporarily housed whilst they are staying in a refuge)
- Outreach with children

- Drop in services

### **Refuge-based outreach work**

Outreach work can be understood as having two separate and overlapping functions, as follows:

- Resettlement and aftercare for women who have been resident in the refuge.
- Support for women who have not lived in the refuge and who are currently living in / or have lived in violent or abusive relationships.

Nationally, outreach projects are being established in both rural and urban areas, and include the provision of support and information, safety planning and crisis management, as well as legal and welfare advocacy.

Historically, lone outreach workers were attached to refuges, and initially worked principally with ex-refuge residents. Their work was inhibited by the crisis-led nature of refuge work, which often took priority and their work also tended to be limited to the immediate geographical area of the refuge. Outreach services are something that many refuges have identified as a gap in their provision, and many find they do not have enough staff or resources to deliver one. Funding for outreach work is frequently short-term, and the lack of secure resources remains the primary constraint in developing these services.

### **Separate outreach projects**

In a rural area, such as Devon, where services are difficult to access, outreach work has great significance. Through using the resources of trained volunteers, a separate Outreach Project can offer early intervention support and information to women experiencing domestic abuse. Such a service has the advantage of being flexible in approach and accessible to most women across a wide geographical area, as the service can be taken to women wherever they are. Often women may not need the emergency accommodation provided by refuges, and a dedicated outreach project can offer the choice of a range of services, including the following:

- Helplines
- Befriending service
- Individual counselling service
- Support Groups in various locations
- Drop-ins at various locations
- Advocacy with other agencies
- Outreach work with children
- Additionally, a separate outreach project, by not being based in the refuge, where work is very much demand-led, might also be able to provide:
  - Public education and awareness raising
  - Inter agency liaison
  - Training and awareness raising for other agencies working with domestic violence

### **Services for perpetrators**

Programmes aimed at changing the behaviour of men who have been violent are now being developed in the UK, although many are still in their infancy. Most of these programmes are run by voluntary or independent organisations, sometimes with some statutory funding, and some in partnership with local domestic violence fora, often with funding from probation.

Such projects have developed in a variety of ways and adopted a range of models of approaches. The Domestic Violence Intervention Project (DVIP) in London, for instance, was the first to provide two linked services for supporting women and

for challenging men. Many projects are still in the process of evaluating their effectiveness, especially in terms of stopping men's violence and promoting the safety of women and children. Evaluation is complex, especially as the high attrition rates result in only a small minority of men completing the programme, making generalisation difficult. A 1998 evaluation of the DVIP concluded that the programme had some limited 'success', especially for the women involved in the parallel support services, and stressed the crucial importance of these services for women.

#### **14. Other key agencies working with Domestic Violence**

##### **Social Services**

Nationally, Social Services Departments have very high numbers of children, women and men who are living in situations of domestic violence, although they have no legal responsibility for adult women experiencing domestic violence. Social services are the lead agency in child protection and have a duty to support 'children in need'. Children's Services Plans can recognise children in families where there is domestic violence as 'children in need', though limited preventative services may restrict services provided to them. There is growing recognition of the link between child abuse and domestic violence, with training being an important component of this growing awareness. In Devon, some multi-agency training on children and domestic violence has been developed and carried out in various locations.

Domestic violence is also often an issue for other vulnerable groups, such as people with disabilities, older people, people dependent on drugs or alcohol or people who have mental health problems. Women can receive assistance from social services in indirect ways, by presenting with a number of issues. Social services can give a range of information and support to women experiencing abuse, including advice, counselling referrals, housing and welfare rights issues and referrals to other agencies.

Some social services departments participate in local domestic violence fora, but this is not consistent throughout Devon.

##### **Education**

There is a range of ways in which education authorities could offer practical assistance to women and children experiencing domestic violence. There is considerable potential for schools to take on work on domestic violence as well as on general relationship and gender issues - specifically as part of their Personal Social Health Education or Citizenship programmes. There are several training packs and materials, specifically designed for use in schools, such as the Stop Domestic Violence Manual<sup>55</sup>, the NCH Activity Pack<sup>56</sup>, the Respect Resource Pack, and Hand's Off. In South Devon, the Youth Affairs Officer has been delivering several sessions in schools and youth clubs using the Home Truths Video.

For individual students living with domestic violence, it is important that teachers respond appropriately to their needs and circumstances, as in all other respects. Teachers are in a good position to be the first to detect when pupils/students are living in a situation of domestic violence.

Generally, there is poor representation from education across all the Devon domestic violence fora.

##### **Health**

The NHS has a particular role to play because it is the one service with which almost all those experiencing domestic abuse will come into contact at some point in their lives. Research suggests that GPs are often the first port of

call for many women trying to get help with the domestic violence they are experiencing.

The Resource Manual for Health Care Professionals produced by the Department of Health in March 2000 provides a starting point for Health Authorities and Trusts to review their own policies and practices for responding to actual and suspected domestic violence. In synthesising different guidelines into a single set, which can be used across all areas of health care, it is intended to provide greater clarity, which will stimulate and inform the development of good practice locally and throughout the health service.

Since the reform of the NHS, health services will become more public health focused and will be required to collaborate with other relevant agencies in developing their HImPs (Health Improvement Programmes). In some areas, domestic violence is being included as a priority health care issue within the HImP.

Since 1st April 1999, all GPs, practice and community nurses became part of a Primary Care Group, which takes responsibility for the healthcare needs of their community, commissioning health services. In future, where Primary Care Trusts have been set up, they, rather than the Health Authority, will be the crucial body for developing domestic violence policies. At present PCGs and PCTs seem to be the least developed of all health service bodies in addressing the issue of domestic violence.<sup>60</sup>

A recent survey of health authorities, NHS Trusts and Primary Care Groups/Trusts in England produced a mixed picture of health responses to domestic violence.<sup>61</sup> Whilst authorities are increasingly adopting or developing policies on domestic violence and many have a member of staff with designated responsibility for domestic violence, few have a systematic means of monitoring or collecting data on domestic violence. Significantly, domestic violence is not mentioned in the current NHS Plan.

Within Devon, some parts of the health services are beginning to look at developing policies and protocols on domestic violence and are beginning to address training needs in this area. This is particularly the case amongst midwives and health visitors, but has yet to be addressed by the providers of primary care. Some health care professionals participate in local domestic violence fora, but this is not consistent throughout Devon.

### **Probation**

The National Association of Probation Officers have issued Policy and Practice Guidelines on Domestic Violence. It is a key part of their role in crime reduction, public protection and victim contact. Family Court Welfare and other Probation work also addresses domestic violence where children may be at risk.

In Devon, Devon and Cornwall Probation Service are working in partnership with AHIMSA by providing funding of £188,000 over three years to work with court-mandated domestic violence offenders. AHIMSA is an independent community safety initiative, providing specialist assessment and treatment services for men who are violent to known women. They also provide parallel support services to women partners, if women choose this. As with other intervention programmes (see page 24), there are difficulties with measuring 'success', compounded by the high drop - out rate - during 1999-2000, for instance, of the 155 referrals received, only 45 completed the initial assessment, 6 completed individual counselling and 5 started group work.<sup>64</sup>

The Probation Service has representatives on most domestic violence fora in Devon.

## **Police**

The Police are often the first point of contact for an abused woman. The Police have a duty to investigate an alleged assault and will decide what further action to take. The Police will give assistance to the woman in seeking help from other agencies, such as Women's Aid or Housing. The Domestic Violence Liaison Officer may make arrangements with the woman to offer support at a later stage. In some areas mobile phones and alarms may be available for issue to women who feel unsafe, and some areas have Polaroid cameras, which are useful for collecting evidence.

The Police will always respond to domestic violence incidents no matter how often they are called, regardless of where the attack happens and whether or not charges are pursued at that time or have been on a previous occasion.

All domestic violence fora in Devon have strong representation from the Police.

## **Housing**

Local authority housing and homelessness officers offer a frontline service as far as women and children escaping domestic violence are concerned, and their overall approach may be crucial in empowering a woman to reach safety.

The District Councils have a duty to provide accommodation to people who are homeless under the terms of Part VII of the Housing Act 1996. Women may contact the Housing Department directly when leaving a violent relationship, or they may make contact from temporary accommodation, such as a Women's Aid Refuge. It is clear in the legislation that if a woman cannot stay in her home because of violence or the threat of violence, then she should be treated as homeless.

'It is not reasonable for a person to continue occupation if it is probable that this will lead to domestic violence against her/him or against: a person who normally resided with her/him as a member of her/his family, or any other person who might reasonably be expected to reside with her/him.'

The Department of Transport and the Regions (DETR) has produced a policy on good practice on a range of housing issues following the breakdown of a relationship generally, including situations involving domestic violence.<sup>65</sup> This aims to ensure that people are given help to find appropriate housing solutions and to assist people threatened with violence to live in safety.

In Devon, representatives from local authority housing agencies in Exeter and East Devon and from Women's Aid are currently working together on a domestic violence housing protocol.

Some housing officers participate in local domestic violence fora, but this is not consistent throughout Devon.

## **Courts**

The Children Act (1989) and the Family Law Act (1996) include important powers for the protection of children in the home and therefore play an important part where domestic violence is an issue. In 1997 the Protection from Harassment Act was introduced which offered women more protection, where they feared violence or harassment. Since the Youth Justice & Criminal Evidence Act (1999) new special measures have been introduced in court, which enable vulnerable witnesses, such as the victims of sexual offences, to give evidence in criminal proceedings.

### **Crown Prosecution Service**

In 1998 the CPS issued a Statement of Policy on Domestic Violence, which is currently under review.

There is generally poor representation from the CPS across the domestic violence fora in Devon.

### **Solicitors**

Solicitors are often a first point of contact for women affected by domestic violence. They can offer advice on access to public funding, on orders which will protect their clients, and advice on financial settlements etc. Some firms of solicitors run dedicated Helplines for enquiries related to domestic violence issues.

In Devon, firms of solicitors in Exeter and in South Devon run domestic violence legal advice lines. Solicitors are generally very well represented on most domestic violence fora in Devon.

### **Voluntary sector**

The voluntary sector's contribution to work with domestic violence mainly consists of Women's Aid Projects, programmes for male perpetrators of domestic violence and Victim Support, who work in close conjunction with the police and with the Domestic Violence Officers. Some other organisations, such as Home Start, Relate, The Samaritans, Family Centres and others obviously come into contact and work with women and children experiencing domestic abuse.

## **Part TWO**

### **Explanatory Note to Part 2**

The information from the returned questionnaires was collated to provide an overview of the existing specialist domestic violence services in Devon and their sources of funding. What follows in this section of the report is a detailed breakdown of this information for Devon as a county and for each local Domestic Violence Forum, under the following headings:

#### **Geographical Description and Population**

A brief geographical description is provided of each area along with population size in order to put each area in its own context and to highlight similarities and differences between the different areas.

#### **Domestic Violence Prevalence: Actual and estimated**

Actual prevalence:

The questionnaire asked respondents to indicate the known incidence of domestic violence within their agency or individual caseload. Responses to these are provided within each area table. Where incidence was not known or was not given, this is indicated in the table. Where certain agencies were not represented on the Domestic Violence forum, and therefore not in receipt of the questionnaire, this is also indicated in the table.

Estimated prevalence:

Using evidence on prevalence from national research, a calculation has been made for each area on what the likely actual prevalence of domestic violence might be, based on population size and number of incidents reported to the police.

#### **Existing Specialist Services for Domestic Violence in Devon**

For each area, this table gives details of which specialist domestic violence services are available. The list consists of a range of the optimum possibilities for service provision and does not attempt to be prescriptive about what services are needed for each unique area. Rather, it is intended that this is an issue, which can be addressed by each Domestic Violence Forum.

#### **Needs Identified by Questionnaire Responses**

Questionnaire respondents were asked to identify gaps in provision of services in relation to domestic violence. These responses have been grouped together and are reproduced as worded in the questionnaire. They are not listed in any order of priority, and again, need to be pursued and discussed within individual fora.

#### **Analysis of Funding of Specialist Domestic Violence Services.**

Where domestic violence services were provided, we attempted to determine the cost of running such services and the current sources of funding for each project. This information proved difficult to ascertain, and we have reproduced the information as accurately as possible, given that many projects were subject to changes in funding arrangements. For each area the table details the income and expenditure for each project and show how much statutory funding each area contributes to specialist domestic violence services.

**APPENDIX 1**  
**Devon**

Geographical description

Devon covers an area of 2,590 square miles (6,710 kilometres or 670,343 hectares.) Its population in 2000 was 1,099,596. It is the third largest county in England. Seven of its eight districts are classified as rural with an average population density of only 72 persons per square kilometre, as compared with 376 persons per square kilometre for England as a whole.

Devon is known for its quiet farms, many seaside resorts, rolling hills and winding valleys. It includes Dartmoor National Park and part of Exmoor, both isolated and remote for those who live and work there. Plymouth, Exeter and Torquay are the largest urban areas, and there are many smaller market towns and hundreds of small villages. If there are services for women and their children experiencing abuse in the urban areas, they are easier to access. Rural areas can be typified by lack of information, a lack of local services, and a lack of public transport to access services.

- Tourism dominates most of the coastal areas where employment is affected by the season's requirements.
- A larger than average proportion of the population is over retirement age in parts of East Devon.
- Education and employment are provided for in most of the market towns, which are too large to be classified as rural.
- The decline of the former industrial areas is partly compensated for by rural and economic regeneration schemes.
- Sparsely populated rural areas, where the primary activity is farming have seen a massive drop in their incomes. These areas, particularly in the north and west of the county are remote and inaccessible.

Domestic abuse is as much a feature of rural areas as it is of urban family life, but is differentiated by the greater physical isolation experienced by abused women in rural areas, and the additional external factors which affect their ability to seek help.

Population (all figures based on DCC figures as at January 2001)

Total Population	Population Density	Adult Population (age 20+)*	Approximate Female Population (50% of Adult Total)
1,099,596	1.64	848,246	424,123

\*This figure excludes those adults in DCC's 15 - 19 age category.

**Domestic Violence Prevalence**

Incidents reported to the Police

	Incidents reported to the Police	Incidents where children were present
EAST DEVON	626	300
EXETER	1018	430
MID DEVON	443	203
NORTH DEVON & TORRIDGE	979	301
PLYMOUTH	3508	Not recorded
SOUTH HAMS	271	125
TEIGNBRIDGE	558	289

TORBAY	1043	Not recorded
WEST DEVON	188	107
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>8,634</b>	<b>1,755</b>

\*\*All police figures relate to period from April 2000 - March 2001

**Women's refuges and outreach services in Devon**

	Women	Children
Accommodated in refuges	311	Over 350
Telephone/face to face support	2332 contacts	

**Estimated Domestic Violence Prevalence (based on national research)**

Research Finding	Equivalent for Devon
1 in 9 women experience domestic violence in 1 year.	Approximately 47,124 women likely to experience domestic violence in any one year.
1 in 4 women experience domestic violence in lifetime.	Approximately 106,030 women likely To experience domestic violence at some point.
2% of domestic violence incidents estimated to be reported to the police.	Approximate total of 431,700 domestic violence incidents per Year (Approximately 9.1 incidents per woman).

**APPENDIX 2**  
**East Devon**

Geographical description

East Devon is a large, predominantly rural area, covering 314 square miles, stretching from the outskirts of Exeter in the west to the borders of Dorset and Somerset in the east. In terms of population it has a higher than average proportion of pensioners. The area includes the coastal resorts of Exmouth, Budleigh Salterton, Sidmouth, Beer and Seaton. East Devon also contains a largely rural hinterland including the towns of Honiton, Axminster and Ottery St Mary. Public transport is limited with train links to Exmouth, Honiton and Axminster and bus services to some of the larger villages. Access to services is obviously a problematic issue for those dependent on infrequent and expensive public transport.

Population (all figures based on DCC figures as at January 2001)

Total Population	Population Density	Adult Population (age 20+)*	Approximate Female Population (50% of Adult Population)
127,635	1.57	101,727	50,863

\*This figure excludes those adults in DCC's 15 - 19 age category.

**Domestic Violence Prevalence**

Questionnaire Responses from East Devon Domestic Violence Forum: Number of Domestic Violence Cases (for April 1999 - March 2000)

AGENCIES	No.	COMMENTS
POLICE** DVO	626	Reported incidents
	300	Incidents where children were present
WOMEN'S AID Refuge		No service(access to all refuges)
Outreach		No service
PROBATION		No representation
SOLICITORS		No response
HEALTH Health Visitors	12	From 2 responses. Estimate 5% of workload. (1 reply)
Accident & Emergency		No representation
Midwives		No representation
HOUSING		No response
SOCIAL SERVICES	260	Estimate
EDUCATION		No response
VICTIM SUPPORT		No response
E.Y.E. PROJECT	110	

\*\*All police figures relate to period from April 2000 - March 2001

### Estimated Domestic Violence Prevalence (based on national research)

Research Finding	Equivalent for East Devon
1 in 9 women experience domestic violence in 1 year.	Approximately 5,651 women likely to experience domestic violence in any one year.
1 in 4 women experience domestic violence in lifetime.	Approximately 12,715 women likely to experience domestic violence at some point.
2% of domestic violence incidents estimated to be reported to the police.	Approximate total of 31,300 domestic violence incidents Per year.

### Existing Specialist Services in East Devon

#### REFUGE

Bed spaces		
Counselling		
Outreach		
Advocacy		
Helpline		
Child Worker		
Training	YES	EWA provide training on request.
Pet fostering scheme		

#### OUTREACH SERVICES

Helpline  
Face-to-Face Support  
Counselling  
Support Groups  
Training

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FORUM	YES	Initiated support group for women at EYE project. Edited and distributed leaflets.
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DOMESTIC VIOLENCE LEGAL ADVICE LINE	YES	Offered by legal firms in Exeter
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DVO	YES	1 Officer (full time)
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PERPETRATOR PROGRAMMES	YES	Limited access through AHIMSA
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DROP IN OR SUPPORT GROUPS	YES	EYE Project Exmouth
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TRAINING PROGRAMMES	YES	Limited courses from Social Services
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RAPE CRISIS  
A&E/VICTIM SUPPORT EARLY INTERVENTION  
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE STRATEGY  
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CO-ORDINATOR

#### Note:

- Women have access to all refuges in the UK.
- EYE project future uncertain.
- Safe House planned in partnership with East Devon District Council and Devon & Cornwall Housing Association. For women from East Devon predominantly.

## East Devon: Needs Identified by Questionnaire Responses

### Funding and resources:

'Safe accommodation in area.'  
'A Refuge.'  
'Refuge in East Devon.'  
'Safe House.'

### Support:

'Drop-in services.'  
'Drop-in Honiton.'  
'Therapeutic services for women and children nearer than Exeter.'  
'Rape Crisis Centre.'  
'Befrienders with DV training.'  
'One-stop-shop.'  
'Transport to support groups.'

### Multi-agency co-ordination:

'Co-ordinated response involving a range of services.'

### Training and awareness-raising:

'Greater awareness for all agencies.'  
'Education and training.'

### Men:

'Perpetrator programmes.'

### General:

'Dedicated housing officer.'  
'More of the same.'

## East Devon: Analysis of Funding of Specialist Domestic violence Services

Financial year April 1999 - March 2000

STATUTORY FUNDING FROM EAST DEVON	REFUGE W.A.V.E.D (Exeter)	Drop-in
Devon County Council, Social Services District Council	£2,300	
Community Safety Partnership		£720
Health Authority or Trust		
Probation		
Devon & Cornwall Police		
Total:	£2,300	£720

### CHARITIES:

NLCB		
Comic Relief		
Other Charities		
EYE Project (See note)		£1,800
Total:	Nil	£1,800

OTHER INCOME

Supported Housing Grant  
 Rents  
 Legacies/Donations/other  
 Total:

Nil Nil

	Exeter	Refuge Drop-in	TOTAL
Total income of Exeter Refuge & Drop-in:	£134,609	£2,520	£137,129
Total expenditure of Exeter Refuge & Drop-in:	£133,609	£2,520	£136,129
Total contribution by E.Devon Statutory agencies:	£2,300	£720	£3,020

Note: Unable to obtain detailed figures for the drop-in.  
 Please see Exeter table for breakdown of Refuge income.

**APPENDIX 3**  
**Exeter**

Geographical description

Exeter is a large city covering an area of 18 square miles. It is the second most densely populated district in Devon. It is well served with rail and bus links, both in Exeter itself and in terms of access to other parts within the county and beyond.

Population

Total Population	Population Density	Adult Population (age 20+)*	Approximate Female Population (50% of Adult total)
110,870	23.57	85,611	42,805

\*This figure excludes those adults in DCC's 15 - 19 age category.

**Domestic Violence Prevalence**

Questionnaire Responses from Exeter Domestic Violence Forum: Number of Domestic Violence Cases (for April 1999 - March 2000)

AGENCIES		No.	COMMENTS
POLICE**	DVO	1018	Reported incidents
		430	Incidents where children were present
WOMEN'S AID	Refuge Women	101	101 women & 116 children resident
	Children	116	
	Refuge	321	Requests for info. and Support.
	Outreach	0	For girls and young women Starting October 2001.
PROBATION			No response
SOLICITORS		350	Approx. from 2 replies
HEALTH	Accident & Emergency	16%	16% of all women patients (estimate)
	Health Visitors		No response
	Midwives		No response
HOUSING		35	35-40 recorded applications
SOCIAL SERVICES	Child Protection	0	No current recording mechanism
EDUCATION			No representation on forum
VICTIM SUPPORT		105	Contacted
MEDIATION		12	
RELATE		60	On average approx.8% of cases
VICTORY CENTRE		10	
YOUNG PEOPLE	Hope Project	2	
	Child & Adolescent	80	Approximately 10% of cases
	Mental Health		

\*\*All police figures relate to period from April 2000 - March 2001

**Estimated Domestic Violence Prevalence (based on national research)**

Research Finding	Equivalent for Exeter
1 in 9 women experience domestic violence in 1 year.	Approximately 4,756 women likely to experience domestic violence in any one year.
1 in 4 women experience domestic violence in lifetime.	Approximately 10,700 women likely to experience domestic violence at some point.
2% of domestic violence incidents estimated to be reported to the police.	Approximate total of 50,900 domestic violence incidents per year.

**Existing Specialist Services in Exeter**

REFUGE	YES	Exeter Women's Aid
Bed space	YES	26 bed spaces
Counselling		
Outreach	YES	Limited, no dedicated worker
Advocacy	YES	
Helpline	YES	Not dedicated/ refuge phone.
Child Worker	YES	
Pet Fostering Scheme		
Training	YES	EWA offers training to other Agencies.
OUTREACH SERVICES	YES	Specifically to girls & young women
Helpline		
Face-to-Face Support	YES	
Support Groups	YES	
Training	YES	
Counselling		
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FORUM	YES	Action sub-groups on Policy & Publicity, Training, Data Collection, Child Services, Judicial Processes, Housing & Funding Looking at Contact Centres. Provided mobile phones for women. Developing housing protocol.
LEGAL DV ADVICE LINE	YES	Offered by legal firms in Exeter.
DVO	YES	1 Officer (full time)
PERPETRATOR PROGRAMMES	YES	Limited access through AHIMSA
DROP IN OR SUPPORT GROUPS		
TRAINING PROGRAMMES	YES	Limited courses from Social Services
RAPE CRISIS		
A&E/VICTIM SUPPORT EARLY INTERVENTION		
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE STRATEGY STRATEGY		
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CO-ORDINATOR ORDINATOR		

Note: Women have access to all refuges in the UK.

**Exeter: Needs Identified by Questionnaire Responses**

Funding and resources:

- 'Outreach worker.'
- 'More beds at refuge.'
- 'Outreach workers.'

'Money.'

Support:

'Self-help group.'  
'Assistance with housing.'  
'Drop-in services.'  
'On-call service for women to contact for advice 24 hours a day, or for professionals to contact on their behalf.'  
'Drop-ins.'  
'Counselling services.'  
'Resettlement service.'  
'Victim Support.'

Multi-agency co-ordination:

'Greater awareness of all agencies.'  
'Closer working between agencies.'  
'Greater inter-agency working.'  
'Interagency responsibility in ensuring that there is access to provisions such as housing and support.'  
'More of the same but with greater co-ordination.'  
'Inter-agency work.'

Training and awareness-raising:

'Education in schools.'  
'Education.'

Men:

'Perpetrator programme.'  
'Anger management.'  
'Everyman centre.'  
'Perpetrator programmes.'

Child Contact:

'Changes to Contact laws.'  
'Supervised contact centre.'  
'Appropriately supervised contact.'

General:

'Good information cards with numbers on.'  
'Means of identifying DV.'  
'Furniture and clothing supplies.'

**Exeter: Analysis of Funding of Specialist Domestic Violence Services**

Financial year April 1999 - March 2000

STATUTORY FUNDING FROM EXETER: (as from April 2000)	REFUGE	OUTREACH
Exeter City Council	£1,300	
Devon County Council, Social Services	£23,216	
Community Safety Partnership		
Health Authority or Trust		
Probation		
Devon & Cornwall Police		
Total:	£24,516	Nil

CHARITIES:

NLCB	£9,672	
Comic Relief Trusts		£22,875
Other Charities		
Total:	£9,672	£22,875

OTHER INCOME

Supported Housing Grant	£27,115	
Rents	£48,737	
District Councils (East, West, & Mid Devon & Teignbridge)	£4,362	
Donations/Restricted donations/Other	£20,207	
Total:	£100,421	Nil

	Refuge	Outreach	TOTAL
Total income of Refuge & Outreach Project:	£134,609	£22,875	£157,484
Total expenditure of Refuge & Outreach project:	£133,609	£18,965	£152,574
Total contribution by Exeter Statutory agencies:	£24,516	Nil	£24,516

Notes:

- Social Services Grant reduced for 2000/2001 to approximately £21,000
- West Devon B.C. no longer fund Refuge because they now fund West Devon Outreach Project. (2001)
- Exeter City Council contributing more to refuge now (2000/2001) for sleep-over services.
- Outreach Project is for girls and young women under 25.

**APPENDIX 4  
Mid Devon**

Geographical description

Mid Devon is a large, predominantly rural area covering 353 square miles, extending from the edges of Dartmoor in the south west to Exmoor in the north east. Tiverton, Cullompton and Crediton are the only towns within the district, offering a range of employment, including textiles, engineering and food processing. There are train links through both Crediton and Tiverton, and limited bus services within the district, but much of the area remains difficult to access.

Population

Total Population	Population Density	Adult Population (age 20+)*	Approximate Female Population (50% of Adult total)
71,438	0.78	53,961	26,980

\*This figure excludes those adults in DCC's 15 - 19 age category.

**Domestic Violence Prevalence**

Questionnaire Responses from Mid Devon Domestic Violence Forum: Number of Domestic Violence Cases (for April 1999 - March 2000)

AGENCIES	No.	COMMENTS
POLICE**	DVO 443 203	Reported incidents Incidents where children were present
WOMEN'S AID	Refuge Outreach	No service(access to all Refuges) No service
PROBATION		No response
SOLICITORS	20+	Unknown. 2 responses
HEALTH	Health Visitor Accident & Emergency Midwives	10 1 response. Estimate. No Data. N/A No representation on forum.
MENTAL HEALTH ENDAS/CMHC	13	1 individual caseload
HOUSING	20	20-25 approximately.
SOCIAL SERVICES	Family Centre NCH	54 Families
EDUCATION		No response
VICTIM SUPPORT		No response
COMMUNITY LEARNING	5	
DISABILITY TEAM		
HOME START	0	

\*\*All police figures relate to period from April 2000 - March 2001

**Estimated Domestic Violence Prevalence (based on national research)**

Research Finding	Equivalent for Mid Devon
1 in 9 women experience domestic violence in 1 year.	Approximately 2,997 women likely to experience domestic violence in any one year.

1 in 4 women experience domestic violence in lifetime.

Approximately 6,745 women likely to experience domestic violence at some point.

2% of domestic violence incidents estimated to be reported to the police.

Approximate total of 22,150 domestic violence incidents per year.

### **Existing Specialist Services in Mid Devon**

#### REFUGE

Bed spaces

Counselling

Outreach

Advocacy

Helpline

Child Worker

Training

YES EWA provide training on request

Pet fostering scheme

#### OUTREACH SERVICES

Helpline

Face-to-Face Support

Counselling

Support Groups

Training

#### DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FORUM

YES Priority Action Team. Sub-groups to look at specific issues such as housing, children, funding. Drop-ins in Crediton and Collumpton planned.

#### DOMESTIC VIOLENCE LEGAL

##### ADVICE LINE

DVO

YES 2 Officers (part time)

PERPETRATOR PROGRAMMES

YES Limited access through AHIMSA

DROP IN OR SUPPORT GROUPS

YES Tiverton Family Centre. Now closed.

TRAINING PROGRAMMES

YES Limited courses from Social Services.

RAPE CRISIS

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CO-ORDINATOR

A&E/VICTIM SUPPORT EARLY INTERVENTION

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE STRATEGY

Note:

- Women have access to all refuges in the UK.
- Women's support groups starting up in Crediton and Collumpton.

### **Mid Devon: Needs Identified by Questionnaire Responses**

Funding & Resources:

'Refuge.'

'Refuge, especially where drink/drug users can still go.'

'Refuge in Mid Devon.'

'Safe House.'

'Safe house / refuge.'

Support:

'One-stop-shop.'

'Extension of W.A.I.T.E.D. across the district.'

Multi-agency co-ordination:

'Co-ordinated services.'  
 'Need being looked at by partnership.'

General:

'More statutory support for vulnerable adults.'

**Mid Devon: Analysis of Funding of Specialist Domestic Violence Services**  
 Financial Year April 1999 - March 2000

STATUTORY FUNDING FROM MID DEVON:	REFUGE W.A.I.T.E.D. (Exeter)	(drop-in)	
Devon County Council, Social Services District Council	£512		
Community Safety Partnership		£1,728	
Health Authority or Trust			
Probation			
Devon & Cornwall Police			
Total:	£512	£1,728	
CHARITIES:			
NLCB			
Comic Relief			
Trusts			
Other Charities (NCH)		£2,208	
Total:	Nil	£2,208	
OTHER INCOME			
Supported Housing Grant			
Rents			
Legacies/Donations/other			
Total:	Nil	Nil	
	Refuge (Exeter)	Drop-in	TOTAL
Total income of Exeter Refuge & Drop-in:	£134,609	£3,936	138,545
Total expenditure of Exeter Refuge and Drop-in:	£133,609	£3,936	£137,545
Total contribution by Mid Devon Statutory agencies:	£512	£1,728	£2,240

Notes: NCH provided rooms and staff to run the drop-in and the

Community Safety Partnership paid for the crèche and expenses.

- Family Centre closing October 2001, where drop-in is held, so its future is uncertain.
- Please see Exeter table for details of Refuge income.

## APPENDIX 5

### North Devon & Torridge

#### Geographical description

The district of North Devon, including Taw and Torridge, combines into a huge area covering 799 square miles, stretching from Hartland Point in the west to Lynton and the borders with Exmoor and Somerset in the east. It is a predominantly rural area with a low population density. Much of the area is dependent on agriculture and tourism, with Ilfracombe being the main holiday resort. However, there are some industries based in Barnstaple. Rail links are restricted to one line between Barnstaple and Exeter and access to the more remote parts of the region can be problematic.

Population (all figures based on Devon County Council figures as at January 2001)

Total Population	Population Density	Adult Population (age 20+)**	Approximate Female Population (50% of Adult Total)
150,502	0.73	115,670	57,835

\*\*This figure excludes those adults in DCC's 15 - 19 age category.

#### Domestic Violence Prevalence

Questionnaire responses from North Devon & Torridge Domestic Violence Forum:  
Number of cases (for April 1999 - March 2000)

AGENCIES		No.	COMMENTS
POLICE**	DVO	979	Reported incidents
		301	Incidents where children were present
WOMEN'S AID	Refuge Women	74	Accommodated
	Children	115	Accommodated
	Refuge	600	Requests for info & support.
Outreach		62	On-going support
PROBATION		15	Response from one individual
SOLICITORS		175	Total of four responses
HEALTH	Health Visitor	30	In one case load of 350
	Accident & Emergency		No representation on Forum.
	Midwives		No representation on Forum.
HOUSING		0	Not recorded
SOCIAL SERVICES		0	'Numerous' High Proportion, not Recorded.
EDUCATION			No response
VICTIM SUPPORT		45	
POVERTY ACTION GROUP		0	None recorded

\*\*All police figures relate to period from April 2000 - March 2001

Estimated Domestic Violence Prevalence (based on national research)

Research Finding

Equivalent for North Devon

1 in 9 women experience domestic violence in 1 year.

Approximately 6,426 women likely to experience domestic violence in any 1 year.

1 in 4 women experience domestic violence in lifetime.

Approximately 14,458 women likely to experience domestic violence at some point.

2% of domestic violence incidents estimated to be reported to the police.

Approximate total of 48,950 domestic violence incidents per year.

**Existing Specialist Services in North Devon & Torridge**

REFUGE	YES	North Devon Women's Aid
Bed spaces	YES	25
Counselling		
Outreach	YES	Limited service.
Advocacy	YES	
Helpline	YES	Not dedicated, use refuge phone.
Child Worker	YES	
Pet fostering scheme	YES	
Training	YES	NDWA offers training to all Agencies.
OUTREACH SERVICE	YES	One worker based at refuge
Helpline		
Counselling		
Support Groups		
Face-to-face support		
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FORUM	YES	Home Office funded project in A & E Set up by forum in partnership with Victim Support.
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE LEGAL ADVICE LINE		
DVO	YES	1(full time),1(part time) Torridge
PERPETRATOR PROGRAMMES		
DROP IN OR SUPPORT GROUPS		
TRAINING PROGRAMMES	YES	Limited courses from Social Services
RAPE CRISIS		
A&E/VICTIM SUPPORT		
/EARLY INTERVENTION	YES	Scheme run at North Devon Hospital
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE STRATEGY		
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CO-ORDINATOR		

Note: Women have access to all refuges in the UK.

**North Devon and Torridge: Needs Identified by Questionnaire Responses**

Funding & Resources:

- 'Increased funding of refuge for more staff and outreach work.'
- 'More workers at Women's Aid Refuge.'
- 'Rural Outreach.'
- 'Refuge in Torridge area.'
- 'More funding of current services.'
- 'More Outreach services'
- 'Drop-ins.'

Training & Awareness-raising:

- 'Training & education for young people.'

'Data-base of services available would be useful.'

Men:

'Facilities for male victims.'  
'Perpetrator groups.'  
'Perpetrator programmes.'  
'Perpetrators' programme.'

Multi-agency co-ordination:

'Co-ordinated multi-agency approach, beyond the forum.'  
'DV action team to be just that and not just a talking shop.'

General:

'Alcohol referral centre.'

**North Devon & Torridge: Analysis of Funding of Specialist Domestic Violence Services**

Financial year April 1999 - March 2000

STATUTORY FUNDING FROM NORTH DEVON & TORRIDGE:	REFUGE	A & E/VICTIM SUPPORT	
Devon County Council, Social Services	£30,000		
District Council (North Devon)	£10,000		
District Council (Torridge)	£2,920		
Community Safety Partnership			
Health Authority or Trust			
Probation			
Devon & Cornwall Police			
Total:	£42,920	Nil	
CHARITIES:			
NLCB			
Comic Relief			
Trusts (Bridge)	£200		
Other Charities			
Total:	£200	Nil	
OTHER INCOME			
Supported Housing Grant	£21,626		
Rents	£28,791		
Home Office-Crime Reduction Programme		£14,000	
Legacies/Donations/other	£7,031		
Total:	£57,448	£14,000	
	Refuge	A&E/Victim Support	TOTAL
Total income of Refuge & A&E Scheme:	£100,568	£14,000	£114,568
Total expenditure of Refuge & A&E Scheme:	£91,984	£14,000	£105,984
Total contribution by North Devon & Torridge Statutory agencies:	£42,920	Nil	£42,920

**APPENDIX 6  
Plymouth**

Geographical description

Plymouth is the largest urban area in Devon, being the largest city on the south coast. It covers an area of 31 square miles and has the highest population density in the county. It is home to a major naval base and is considered to be the regional centre and capital. Since 1998 it has had unitary authority status. It combines tourism, industry and its university as sources of employment and has the most ethnically diverse population in Devon, although the relative numbers are quite small (2,140)86.

Population

Total Population	Population Density	Adult Population (age 20+)**	Approximate Female Population (50% of Adult Total)
248,381	31.16	187,705	93,852

\*This figure excludes those adults in DCC's 15 - 19 age category.

**Domestic Violence Prevalence**

Questionnaire response from Plymouth Domestic Violence Forum: Number of domestic Violence incidents (for April 1999 - March 2000)

AGENCIES		No.	COMMENTS
POLICE**	DVO	3508	Reported incidents Incidents where Children were present.
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE		195	Reported incidents
POLICE			
WOMEN'S AID	Refuge Women	94	Accommodated
	Children	107	Accommodated
Refuge		147	Requests for info. and support
Outreach			No service
PROBATION		0	No figures given.
AHIMSA	Perpetrator	155	Referrals received
	Programme - Men	37	Started individual counselling
		5	Started groupwork
WOMEN'S SUPPORT	Women	93	Referrals received
SERVICE (See Annual Report)		18	Ongoing casework
SOLICITORS			No response
HEALTH			
	Health Visitor	20	20-25 (1 case-load)
	Accident & Emergency		No response
	Midwives		No response
MENTAL HEALTH	Child & Adolescent	300	Referrals where DV a Key issue
HOUSING			No response
SOCIAL SERVICES			No response
EDUCATION			No response
VICTIM SUPPORT		713	
NAVY	Naval Personnel & Family Services	22	DV presenting issue - often masked

\*\*All police figures relate to period from April 2000 - March 2001

**Estimated Domestic Violence Prevalence (based on national research)**

Research Finding 1 in 9 women experience domestic violence in 1 year	Equivalent for Plymouth Approximately 10,428 women likely to experience domestic violence in any one year.
1 in 4 women experience domestic violence in lifetime.	Approximately 23,463 women likely to experience domestic violence at some point.
2% of domestic violence incidents estimated to be reported to the police.	Approximate total of 175,400 domestic violence incidents per year.

**Existing Specialist Services in Plymouth**

REFUGE	YES	Plymouth Guild of Voluntary Services
Bed spaces	YES	11 family bedrooms
Counselling	YES	
Outreach		
Advocacy	YES	
Helpline	YES	Refuge phone - not dedicated helpline.
Child Worker		
Pet Fostering Scheme		
OUTREACH SERVICES		
Helpline		
Face-to-Face Support		
Counselling		
Support Groups		
Training		
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FORUM	YES	Ensures delivery of quality domestic Violence services through inter-agency liaison and support. Established quality standards. Working on new refuge & outreach project.
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE STRATEGY	YES	Framework for co-ordinated and Consistent approach, which reflects diverse needs of victims. Multi-agency partnership. Launched July 2001.
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE LEGAL ADVICE LINE		
DVO UNIT	YES	4 Officers (full time) 1 MOD (full time)
PERPETRATOR PROGRAMMES	YES	AHIMSA. Risk assessments and corrective programmes.
DROP IN OR SUPPORT GROUPS	YES	Ethnic Women's Group.
TRAINING PROGRAMMES	YES	Limited courses from Social Services
RAPE CRISIS	YES	Plymouth Rape Crisis Line
A&E/VICTIM SUPPORT EARLY INTERVENTION		
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CO-ORDINATOR	YES	Employed by Plymouth City Council with Funds allocated from Single Regeneration Budget via Plymouth Community Safety Partnership.

Note:

- Women can access all refuges in UK.
- Plymouth Women's Aid Group planning Outreach Project

## **Plymouth: Needs Identified by Questionnaire Responses**

### Funding and resources:

- 'Another Refuge.'
- 'More housing.'
- 'Women's Aid Refuge.'
- 'Accommodation.'
- 'Refuges that take pets.'
- 'Another refuge.'
- 'More resources.'
- 'More financial provision for existing services.'

### Support:

- 'More counselling and support services.'
- 'Women's Support services.'
- 'Outreach service.'
- 'Women's Aid Outreach Service.'
- 'More support and counselling for women.'
- 'The Way Forward Project Re-introduced.'
- 'Outreach Service.'
- 'Women's Aid support.'
- 'Outreach.'
- 'Outreach service.'
- 'Outreach service - especially for those leaving the refuge.'

### Young people and children:

- 'Dedicated young people's service'
- 'Under 18s.'
- 'More support for children.'
- 'More child services.'
- 'Children's service.'

### Multi-agency co-ordination:

- 'Better co-ordination between all agencies.'
- 'Improved co-operation with other service providers.'
- 'Partnership working.'
- 'Good systems and co-ordination.'
- 'Extend the work.'

### Training & Awareness-raising:

- 'Training to raise awareness of DV.'
- 'Prevention programmes.'
- 'Education for young people. '

### General:

- 'Services without huge waiting lists.'
- 'Programme for women who abuse.'
- 'Same sex service.'
- 'Quick efficient responses'

**Plymouth: Analysis of Funding of Specialist Domestic Violence**  
Financial year April 1999 - March 2000

STATUTORY FUNDING FROM PLYMOUTH: REFUGE                      AHIMSA DV CO-ORDINATOR      RAPE  
CRISIS

Plymouth City Council	£23,073		
Community Safety Partnership		£5,000	£27,000
Social Services		£4,035	
Health Authority or Trust		£35,000	
Devon & Cornwall Probation		£31,477	
Devon & Cornwall Police			
Other Public Funds			
Total:	£23,073	£75,512	£27,000

CHARITIES:

NLCB			
Comic Relief			
Tudor Trust		£35,000	
Other Charities	£5,063	£12,500	
Total:	£5,063	£47,500	Nil

OTHER INCOME

Supported Housing Grant	£5,584		
Rents	£49,243		
Solicitors (risk assessments)		£5,601	
Legacies/Donations/other	£5,800	£1,492	
N.Cornwall DC, Caradon DC, West Devon BC	£1,636		
Total:	£62,263	£7,093	Nil

	REFUGE	AHIMSA	COORDINATOR	TOTAL
Total Income of Refuge, AHIMSA, & DV Co-ordinator:	£90,399	£130,105	£27,000	£247,504
Total expenditure of Refuge, AHIMSA, & Co-ordinator:	£85,447	£115,036	£27,000	£227,483
Total contribution by Plymouth Statutory agencies:	£23,073	£75,512	£27,000	£125,585

Note:

- Domestic Violence Co-ordinator is employed by Plymouth City Council with SRB money, through the Plymouth Community Safety Partnership.
- Figures not available for Rape Crisis Centre.

**APPENDIX 7**  
**South Hams**

Geographical description

South Hams is a large, sparsely populated rural area, covering 342 square miles. The area extends from the wealthy Plymouth suburbs in the west across to the edges of Torbay in the east, and includes small towns along the south east edge of Dartmoor. The coastline in the south forms part of an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and includes resorts such as Dartmouth, Kingsbridge and Salcombe. The largest towns in the region are Ivybridge and Totnes. The main industries are agriculture, fishing and tourism, although some light industrial development has occurred in Ivybridge.

Population

Total Population	Population Density (age 20+)**	Adult Population	Approximate Female Population (50% of Adult Total)
85,397	0.96	66,200	33,100

\*This figure excludes those adults in DCC's 15 - 19 age category.

**Domestic Violence Prevalence**

Questionnaire Responses from South Hams Domestic Violence Forum: Number of Domestic Violence Incidents (for April 1999 - March 2000)

AGENCIES		No.	COMMENTS
POLICE**	DVO	271	Reported incidents
		125	Incidents where children were present
WOMEN'S AID	Refuge		No service(access to all Refuges)
Outreach: South Hams, Teignbridge, Torbay	Helpline calls	846	Calls from 3 areas
		45	On-going support
PROBATION	Health Visitor		No response
			No response
SOLICITORS	Accident & Emergency		No representation on DV Forum
			No service
HEALTH	Midwives		No representation on DV Forum
			No response
HOUSING			No response
SOCIAL SERVICES		0	'Lots' but no data collected
EDUCATION			No response
VICTIM SUPPORT			No response
YOUNG PEOPLE	Youth Enquiry Service	8	
SAMARITANS		0	
MEDIATION		0	

\*\*All police figures relate to period from April 2000 - March 2001

Estimated Domestic Violence Prevalence (based on national research)

Research Finding	Equivalent for South Hams
1 in 9 women experience domestic violence in 1 year.	Approximately 3,677 women likely to experience domestic violence in any one year.
1 in 4 women experience domestic violence in lifetime.	Approximately 8,275 women likely to experience domestic violence

2% of domestic violence incidents estimated to be reported to Police.

Approximate total of 13,550 domestic violence incidents per year.

**Existing Specialist Services in South Hams**

REFUGE

Bed spaces  
Counselling  
Outreach  
Advocacy  
Helpline  
Child Worker  
Pet fostering scheme

OUTREACH SERVICES	YES	SD Women's Aid Outreach Project
Helpline	YES	
Face-to-Face Support	YES	
Counselling	YES	
Support Groups	YES	
Training	YES	SDWAOP offer training to all Agencies.
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FORUM	YES	Helpline no. on car park tickets. Awareness Raising Day. Data collection. Looking at Home Truths video for use in schools. Radio publicity as part of Community Safety Programme.
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE LEGAL HELPLINE	YES	Access to Woollcombe Beer Watts. Solicitors.
DVO	YES	1 Officer (part time)
PERPETRATOR PROGRAMMES		
DROP IN OR SUPPORT GROUPS		
TRAINING PROGRAMMES	YES	Limited courses from Social Services
RAPE CRISIS		
A&E/VICTIM SUPPORT		
EARLY INTERVENTION		
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE STRATEGY		
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CO-ORDINATOR		

Note:

- Women have access to all refuges in UK.

**South Hams: Needs Identified by Questionnaire Responses**

Support:

'Outreach counselling service.'  
'Employers should have counselling service for employees.'

Training and awareness raising:

'Education. Challenging behaviours and attitudes.'  
'Improved awareness by all agencies.'  
'Wide dispersal of information.'

**South Hams: Analysis of Funding of Specialist Domestic violence Services**

Financial year April 1999 - March 2000

STATUTORY FUNDING FROM THE SOUTH HAMS:	REFUGE (Torbay)	OUTREACH Also covers Torbay & Teignbridge
Devon County Council, Social Services Community Safety Partnership Probation Devon & Cornwall Police Other Public Funds (MAP)	£6,290	£2,000
Total:	£6,290	£2,000

CHARITIES:		
NLCB		£34,857
Comic Relief		
Tudor Trust		£13,000
Other Charities (Lloyds TSB)		£2,500
Total:	Nil	£50,357

OTHER INCOME		
Rents		
Supported Housing Grant		
Donations/Legacies/Other		£979
Health Authority or Trust		£2,000
District Council (Teignbridge)		£1,000
Total:	Nil	£3,979

	Torbay Refuges	Outreach	TOTAL
Total income of Torbay Refuge & Outreach Project:	£100,916	£56,336	£157,252
Total expenditure of Torbay Refuge & Outreach Project:	£100,916	£57,385	£158,301
Total contribution by South Hams Statutory agencies:	£6,290	£2,000	£8,290

Notes:

- SDWA Outreach Project covers 3 areas -Torbay, South Hams and Teignbridge. Figures in the table are figures for the whole project.
- DCC Social Services have agreed a SLA for 3 years for Outreach Project for £2,000 (2000/2003).
- Please see Torbay table for details of Refuge income.

**APPENDIX 8**  
**Teignbridge**

Geographical description

Teignbridge is a largely rural district covering 260 square miles and encompasses the area between Exeter and Torquay, the eastern part of Dartmoor and the areas to the south and west of Exeter. One third of the Dartmoor National park lies within the Teignbridge region, whilst the main inland towns are Newton abbot and Buckfastleigh. Its coastline includes the estuaries of the Exe and Teign rivers where the twin seaside towns of Dawlish and Teignmouth are located. Tourism is an important source of income, whilst the Bovey basin provides employment through its rich deposits of ball clay, which are exported world-wide.

Population

Total Population	Population Density	Adult Population (age 20+)*	Approximate Female Population (50% of Adult Total)
123,048	1.83	95,404	47,702

\*This figure excludes those adults in DCC's 15 - 19 age category.

**Domestic Violence Prevalence**

Questionnaire Responses from Teignbridge Domestic Violence Forum: Number of Domestic Violence Cases (for April 1999 - March 2000)

AGENCIES		No.	COMMENTS
POLICE**	DVO	558	Reported incidents
		289	Incidents where children were present
WOMEN'S AID	Refuge		No service(access to all Refuges)
	Outreach		Teignbridge,Torbay,South Hams
	Helpline calls	846	Calls from all 3 areas
	Women supported	45	On-going support
PROBATION			No response
SOLICITORS			No response
HEALTH	Health visitor		No response
	Accident & Emergency		No service in area
	Midwives		No representation on forum
HOUSING		0	No statistics given
SOCIAL SERVICES			No response
EDUCATION			No statistics given
VICTIM SUPPORT		0	No statistics given
AGE CONCERN		0	No statistics given
CAB		0	No statistics given

\*\*All police figures relate to period from April 2000 - March 2001

**Estimated Domestic Violence Prevalence (based on national research)**

Research Finding	Equivalent for Teignbridge
1 in 9 women experience domestic violence in 1 year.	Approximately 5,300 women likely to experience domestic violence in any 1 year.
1 in 4 women experience domestic violence in lifetime.	Approximately 11,925 women likely to experience domestic violence

at some point.

2% of domestic violence incidents estimated to be reported to the police.

Approximate total of 27,900 domestic violence incidents per year.

**Existing Specialist Services in Teignbridge**

REFUGE

Bed spaces  
Counselling  
Outreach  
Advocacy  
Helpline  
Child Worker  
Pet Fostering Scheme

OUTREACH SERVICES	YES	South Devon Women's Aid Outreach project.
Helpline	YES	
Face-to-Face Support	YES	
Counselling	YES	
Support Groups	YES	
Training	YES	SDWAOP & EWA offer training To all agencies
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FORUM	YES	Joint awareness raising day With Torbay DVF. Data Collection.
LEGAL ADVICE LINE	YES	Woolcombe Beer Watts Solicitors, N. Abbot
DVO	YES	1 Officer (part time)
PERPETRATOR PROGRAMMES	YES	AHIMSA
DROP IN OR SUPPORT GROUPS		
TRAINING PROGRAMMES	YES	Limited courses from Social Services
RAPE CRISIS		
A&E/VICTIM SUPPORT EARLY INTERVENTION		
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE STRATEGY		
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CO-ORDINATOR		

Note:

- Women have access to all refuges in UK.

**Teignbridge: Needs Identified by Questionnaire Responses**

Accommodation:

'Emergency accommodation in rural areas'  
'Local emergency accommodation'

Support:

'Keep the SDWA Outreach Project'  
'Group meeting opportunities, one to one support, helpline, information'

Multi-agency co-ordination:

'Partnership to reduce duplication and to stop victims slipping through the net'  
'2 respondents expressed the need for 'A One-Stop Shop'

**Teignbridge: Analysis of Funding of Specialist Domestic Violence**

Financial year April 1999 - March 2000

STATUTORY FUNDING FROM TEIGNBRIDGE:	REFUGE Torbay ( & Exeter)	OUTREACH Also covers South Hams & Torbay
Devon County Council, Social Services	£6,290	
District Council Exeter	£1,000	
Torbay	£3,000	£1,000
Community Safety Partnership Probation		
Devon & Cornwall Police		
Total:	£10,290	£1,000

CHARITIES:

NLCB		£34,857
Comic Relief		
Tudor Trust		£13,000
Other Charities.(Lloyds TSB)		£2,500
Total:	Nil	£50,357

OTHER INCOME

Rents		
Supported Housing Grant		
South Hams MAP		£2,000
Legacies/Donations/Other		£979
Health Authority or Trust		£2,000
Total:	Nil	£4,979

	Torbay Refuge	Outreach Project	TOTAL
Total income of Torbay Refuge* & Outreach Project:	£100,916	£56,336	£157,252
Total expenditure of Torbay Refuge* & Outreach Project:	£100,916	£57,385	£158,301
Total contribution by Teignbridge Statutory agencies:	£10,290	£1,000	£11,290

Notes:

- SDWA Outreach Project covers 3 areas -Torbay, South Hams and Teignbridge. Figures in the table are figures for the whole project.
- DCC Social Services have agreed a SLA for 3 years for Outreach Project for £2,000 (2000/2003).
- Exeter Refuge income and expenditure not included in table.
- Please see Torbay and Exeter tables for details of Refuges' income.

## APPENDIX 9

### Torbay

#### Geographical description

Torbay is a small, predominantly urban area, covering 24 square miles, and is made up of the densely populated seaside towns of Torquay, Paignton and parts of Brixham. The combined population of these three towns make Torbay the third largest urban area in the south west. Since 1998 it has had unitary authority status. The district has 22 miles of coastline and is known as the English Riviera. Tourism underpins the economy of the area, which receives over 1.5 million visitors each year and whose population swells to an average of 200,000 during the summer months. Road, rail and bus links are relatively good, both locally and to the rest of the country.

#### Population

Total Population	Population Density	Adult Population (age 20+)*	Approximate Female Population (50% of Adult Total)
132,565	21.08	103,701	51,850

\*This figure excludes those adults in DCC's 15 - 19 age category.

#### Domestic Violence Prevalence

Questionnaire Responses from Torbay Domestic Violence Forum: Number of Domestic Violence Cases (for April 1999 - March 2000)

AGENCIES	No.	COMMENTS
POLICE**	DVO 1043	Reported incidents Incidents where children were Present.
WOMEN'S AID	Refuge 42	Families in refuge
	Refuge 336	Women sought advice
	Outreach: 846	Torbay, Teignbridge, South Hams Calls from all 3 areas
	Helpline calls 55	On-going support
	Women supported	
PROBATION	10	Trying to improve data collection
SOLICITORS	45	From 2 replies. Probably Underestimate.
HEALTH	Health Visitor 8	
	A & E 6	No response
	Midwives	Difficult to collect data.
EDUCATION		No response
CHILD & FAMILY GUIDANCE UNIT	36	
CHILD PROTECTION UNIT	20	20 out of 54 cases in sample 3 month period but guesswork
HOUSING		No response
SOCIAL SERVICES		No response
VICTIM SUPPORT		No response
FAMILY CENTRE	0	Hard to be specific. DV often not Presenting issue.

\*\*All police figures relate to period from April 2000 - March 2001

### Estimated Domestic Violence Prevalence (based on national research)

Research Finding	Equivalent for Torbay
1 in 9 women experience domestic violence in 1 year.	Approximately 5,761 women likely to experience domestic violence in any 1 year.
1 in 4 women experience domestic violence in lifetime.	Approximately 12,962 women likely to experience domestic violence at some point.
2% of domestic violence incidents estimated to be reported to the Police.	Approximate total of 52,900 domestic violence incidents per year.

### Existing Specialist Services in Torbay

REFUGE	YES	South Devon Women's Aid
Bed spaces	YES	5 Family rooms
Counselling		
Outreach	YES	Limited
Advocacy	YES	
Helpline	YES	Not dedicated/ refuge phone
Child Worker	YES	
Pet fostering scheme		
OUTREACH SERVICES	YES	SD Women's Aid Outreach Project
Helpline	YES	
Face-to-Face Support	YES	
Counselling	YES	
Support Groups	YES	
Training	YES	SDWA offer training to all agencies
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FORUM	YES	Produced own leaflet. Directory for professionals. Data collection Joint awareness raising day. Piper alarm system for women, mobile phones & provides locks.
LEGAL DV ADVICE LINE	YES	Woolcombe Beer Watts Solicitors.
DVO	YES	1 Officer (full time)
PERPETRATOR PROGRAMMES	YES	Limited access through AHIMSA
DROP IN OR SUPPORT GROUPS	YES	SDWAOP
TRAINING PROGRAMMES	YES	Limited courses from Social Services.
RAPE CRISIS		
A&E/VICTIM SUPPORT EARLY INTERVENTION		
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE STRATEGY		
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CO-ORDINATOR		

Note:

- Women have access to all refuges in the UK

### Torbay: Needs Identified by Questionnaire Responses

Funding and resources:

'Proper funding for refuge and support groups.'  
'New, bigger refuge.'  
'Ongoing funding of existing services.'

Training and awareness raising:

- ' Multi-agency training support and supervision.'
- ' More training for statutory agencies.'
- ' Awareness-raising events for public and professionals.'
- ' More Domestic violence input in education.'
- ' Preventative work with young people'

Multi-agency co-ordination:

- ' Better co-ordination between agencies.'
- ' A more co-ordinated response to the problem'

Men:

- ' Perpetrator groups.'
- ' Male workers to engage with violent men.'

Support:

- ' Confidential counselling services'
- ' Groups for women and children'
- ' Specialist counselling for domestic violence.'
- ' Support groups.'

Policies and good practice:

- ' Health professionals protocols for A&E, maternity and community nursing'

**TORBAY: ANALYSIS OF FUNDING OF SPECIALIST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SERVICES**

Financial year April 1999 - March 2000

STATUTORY FUNDING FROM TORBAY	REFUGE	OUTREACH Also covers Teignbridge & S.Hams	Support Group
Torbay Social Services	£16,532		£1,234
Torbay Council	£8,000		
Community Safety Partnership			
Health Authority or Trust (PCG)	£5,000	£2,000	
Probation			
Devon & Cornwall Police			
Total:	£29,532	£2,000	£1,234
CHARITIES:			
NLCB		£34,857	
Comic Relief			
Trusts (Tudor Trust)		£13,000	
Other Charities (Lloyds TSB)		£2,500	
Total:	Nil	£50,357	Nil
OTHER INCOME			
Rents	£35,843		
Supported Housing Grant	£15,844		
Devon C.C.Social Services	£12,580		
District Councils - (Teignbridge/South Hams)	£3,000	£3,000	
Legacies/Donations/other income	£4,117	£979	
Total:	£71,384	£3,979	Nil

	Refuge	Outreach	Support Group	TOTAL
Total income of Refuge, Outreach Project & Support Group:	£100,916	£56,336	£1,234	£158,486
Total expenditure of Refuge, Outreach Project & Support Group:	£100,916	£57,385	£1,234	£159,535
Total contribution by Torbay Statutory agencies:	£29,532	£2,000	£1,234	£32,766

Notes:

- SDWA Outreach Project covers 3 areas -Torbay, South Hams and Teignbridge. Figures in the table are figures for the whole project.
- Social Services have reduced the grant to the refuge for this year (2001/2002) by £10,000
- Outreach Project has received some funding from Torbay JCC and PCT in 2000/2001

**APPENDIX 10**  
**West Devon**

Geographical description

West Devon is the largest single district in Devon, covering an area of 448 square miles. It has the lowest population density in the county with much of the area being rural and sparsely populated, and over half the district falling within the largely unpopulated area of the Dartmoor National Park. The largest concentrations of population are in the towns of Tavistock and Okehampton and there are many small villages and smaller rural communities. Transport and access to services is problematic for those without cars.

Population

Total Population	Population Density	Adult Population (age 20+)*	Approximate Female Population (50% of Adult Total)
49,760	0.43	38,267	19,133

\*This figure excludes those adults in DCC's 15 - 19 age category.

**Domestic Violence Prevalence**

Questionnaire Responses from West Devon Domestic Violence Forum: Number of Domestic Violence Cases (for April 1999 - March 2000)

AGENCIES		No.	COMMENTS
POLICE**	DVO	188	Reported incidents
		107	Incidents where children were Present.
WOMEN'S AID	Refuge		No service(access to all Refuges)
	Outreach		(New project-since March 5, 2001)
	Helpline calls:	82	
	Women supported:	5	On-going support
PROBATION			No representation on forum
SOLICITORS			No representation on forum
HEALTH	Health Visitor	20	Approximately.1 response
	Accident & Emergency		No service
	Midwives		No representation on forum
HOUSING			No response
SOCIAL SERVICES			No response
EDUCATION			No representation on forum
VICTIM SUPPORT			No response
MEDIATION			No representation on forum
CVS	Okehampton	0	
YOUNG PEOPLE	Youthwize	0	
HOME START		1	

\*\*All police figures relate to period from April 2000 - March 2001

**Estimated Domestic Violence Prevalence (based on national research)**

Research Finding	Equivalent for West Devon
1 in 9 women experience domestic violence in 1 year.	Approximately 2125 women likely to experience domestic violence in any 1 year.
1 in 4 women experience domestic violence in lifetime.	Approximately 4783 women likely to experience domestic violence

2% of domestic violence incidents estimated to be reported to Police.

Approximate total of 1000 domestic violence incidents per year.

**Existing Specialist Services in West Devon**

REFUGE

Bed spaces  
Counselling  
Outreach  
Advocacy  
Helpline  
Child Worker  
Pet fostering scheme

OUTREACH SERVICES	YES	West Devon Women's Aid Outreach SDWA Project
Helpline	YES	
Face-to-Face Support	YES	
Counselling		WDWAOP aim for future service.
Support Groups	YES	WDWAOP setting up group now.
Training	YES	WDWAOP offers training to all agencies
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FORUM	YES	Obtained funding for WDWAOP from Comic Relief. Data collection.
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE LEGAL LINE	YES	Provided by various legal firms ADVICE in Exeter.
DVO	YES	1 Officer (part time)
PERPETRATOR PROGRAMMES		
TRAINING PROGRAMMES	YES	Limited courses from Social Services
DROP IN OR SUPPORT GROUPS		
RAPE CRISIS		
A&E/VICTIM SUPPORT EARLY INTERVENTION SCHEME		
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE STRATEGY		
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CO-ORDINATOR		

Note: Women have access to all refuges in UK.

**West Devon: Needs Identified by Questionnaire Responses**

Funding and resources:

'Secure funding for existing projects.'

Support:

'Easy and readily available access to support.'

'24 hour hot-line.'

'More of what Women's Aid can offer.'

'Self-help groups.'

Training and awareness-raising:

'Educational work with young people to change culture of violence.'

'Education on DV in schools.'

'Awareness-raising.'

'Inter-agency training and co-operation.'

General:

'Sign posting organisations to various help groups.'

**WEST DEVON: ANALYSIS OF FUNDING OF SPECIALIST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SERVICES**

Financial year April 2000-March 2001

Outreach figures based on budget for financial year April 2001 - March 2002

STATUTORY FUNDING FROM WEST DEVON	REFUGEE (Exeter)	OUTREACH (2000-2001)	
Devon County Council Partnership		£2,500	
West Devon Borough Council		£2,000	
West Devon Borough Council - Community Safety Partnership		£139	
S West Primary Care Trust		£1,000	
Probation			
Devon & Cornwall Police		£3,000	
Total:	Nil	£8,639	
CHARITIES:			
NLCB			
Comic Relief		£23,000	
Trusts			
Mid Devon Primary Care Trust		£1,000	
Total:	Nil	£24,000	
OTHER INCOME			
Supported Housing Grant			
Rents			
Legacies/Donations/Other			
Total:	Nil	Nil	
	Exeter Refuge	Outreach	TOTAL
Total income of Exeter Refuge & Outreach Project:	£134,609	£32,639	£167,248
Total expenditure of Exeter Refuge & Outreach Project:	£133,609	£30,000	£163,609
Total contribution by West Devon Statutory agencies:	Nil	£8,639	£8,639

Notes:

- Figures for Outreach Project based on budget for 2000-2001
- Exeter Refuge income and expenditure figures for 1999-2000
- Please see Exeter table for details of Refuge income.
- Community Safety Partnership money to buy mobile phones.
- Devon County Council gave £2,500 as a one-off start-up grant to buy office equipment etc.
- No more money available from Health Trusts for this year (2001-2002)

**APPENDIX 11**  
**The Questionnaire**

To: All members of Domestic Violence Fora in Devon.

At the last Devon Domestic Violence Network Meeting it was decided to set up a funding sub group to look at issues in relation to funding for domestic violence projects, especially after the lack of success in securing Home Office funding. The sub group decided that the first task was to carry out a mapping exercise of current provision across Devon in order to identify both good practice and gaps in services. The results from this exercise will be detailed in a report, which can be used to help access any available funding in the future. With this in mind we would be grateful if you could answer the following questions, and return your form to Chris Pearson at the address below by 28th February at the latest.

Name:    Agency:  
Contact details:

- 1) What services do you/your organisation provide in relation to domestic violence?
  
- 2) What other domestic violence services are you aware of in your area?
  
- 3) What domestic violence services do you think are ideally needed in your area?
  
- 4) How many people have you worked with in the last financial year (April 1999 - March 2000) where domestic violence has been an issue?

Please enclose any relevant statistical information you have.  
THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR TAKING THE TIME TO DO THIS

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- Article 3: Prohibition of Torture. 'Torture.....consists of deliberate inhuman treatment, causing very serious and cruel suffering. The suffering can be either mental or physical or both.'
- Article 4: Prohibition of slavery and forced labour. Article 4 protects you from being held in 'slavery' or 'servitude'. Being a slave means that someone owns you just like a piece of property. Being in servitude is similar, in that you may have to live on the other person's property, and may be unable to leave.'
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