

National Characteristics
Directive Implementation
Article 22

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Characteristics of Victim Support

- National independent charity providing support to victims and witnesses, 40th anniversary in 2014
- England and Wales only there are separate charities for victims and witnesses in other parts of the UK.
- 5600 active volunteers estimated time value £21 million per year
- 1500 staff
- Most of our support is delivered through our volunteer teams



Characteristics of Victim Support

In 12/13:

- Over 400,000 victims received a call to offer support
- We wrote to over 500,000 victims of crime
- We visited over 67,000 victims in their home
- We gave emotional support to over 73,000 victims
- We helped over 48,000 victims with security measures



 Up to April 2015, funding for victims services in the UK is primarily from UK Ministry of Justice to Victim Support England and Wales.

 We are currently funded to provide initial contact with victims, a needs assessment process and in-depth practical and emotional support covering full range of crime types



Needs Assessment

- We offer a structured needs assessment to victims.
- We train staff to talk to victims and assess their need, without use of a script
- This means we have a natural conversation from which we identify need and help resolve it
- We have a list of needs and services that we use to define our offer to victims
- We refer victims on to other agencies where appropriate



- Major changes are underway which impact on our organisation and which relate to implementation of the directive
- Change stems from three sources:
- Update of a previously existing Victims Code of Practice (2013)
- Publication of a report Getting it Right for victims and witnesses (2012)
- Introduction of elected Police Crime Commissioners in local areas (2012)



Victims Code of Practice 2013



Code of Practice for Victims of Crime

October 20

- The 2013 Code replaces a previous code issued in 2006
- Sets out the services to be provided by criminal justice agencies and sets minimum standards for their delivery - content is linked to the EU Directive
- Applicable from the moment from the moment a victim reports a crime to the end of the trial.
- Came into force on December 10 2013



Victims Code of Practice 2013

Requirements:

- Victims of crime should be treated in a respectful, sensitive and professional manner without discrimination
- Victims should get appropriate support to help them as far as possible to cope and recover and to be protected from further victimisation
- Victims need to know what information and support is available to them



Victims Code of Practice 2013

Victims are entitled to:

- An enhanced service if they are a victim of serious crime, a persistently targeted victim or a vulnerable or intimidated victim;
- Information on what to expect from the criminal justice system;
- A needs assessment to help work out what support they need;
- Information on what to expect from the criminal justice system;
- Be referred to organisations supporting victims of crime;



- In 2012 the Ministry completed a consultation titled 'Getting it Right for Victims and Witnesses'
- This concluded that victims should experience high quality support tailored according to need and that this would be best achieved through a mixed economy of local and national commissioning.
- Decision taken for victims services to commissioned locally



- In 2012 Police and Crime Commissioners were introduced.
- Elected officials responsible for the police and related issues
- Commissioners will take over responsibility for commissioning services to victims of crime
- This means that in practice, responsibility for the practical implementation of the EU Directive will rest with Commissioners



EU Directive and Article 22

- 42 PCCs will be running their own process to commission victim services
- The Grant Conditions set out by Commissioners s to those bidding for funds from them mirror the EU Directive, including the requirements that support services for victims are free, confidential and - non-discriminatory
- Services have to include a referral service through which contact is made,
 the needs of victims can be assessed, and support can be provided



Conclusion

- The Victims Code of Practice provides UK minimum standards linked to EU Directive
- Commissioning of victims services on area by area basis means local Police
 & Crime Commissioners will be responsible for delivering against the
 Victims Code/EU Directive
- Each Commissioner has their own priorities
- Competition for victim funding may mean different approaches to needs assessment in future – in some areas the police have taken on this responsibility



Conclusion

- Victim Support England and Wales has been primary provider of victims support services including needs assessment
- We are bidding in all areas of England and Wales
- We aim to continue to be the primary service provider, continuing with our offer of initial contact, needs assessment and individually tailored support