

The Many Layers of Domestic Violence:

Connecting with the non-offending parent
to increase safety and success

YWCA IS ON A MISSION

Who are we?

- Kristen Pine, Chief Program Officer
 - Worked for the YWCA since 2000
 - Started as a Counselor
 - Coordinates LAP (Lethality Assessment Protocol) for the City of Norfolk
- Nicole Nordan, LPC Counseling Services Manager
 - Worked for the YWCA since 2013 and underserved populations since 2010
 - Uses EMDR, CBT, DBT and other therapies to help victims heal through trauma

The Reality of Domestic Violence: It's all in the numbers

○ 6,488:11,766

- The number of American troops killed in Afghanistan and Iraq between 2001 and 2012 was 6,488. The number of American women who were murdered by current or ex male partners during that time was 11,766. That's nearly *double* the amount of casualties lost during *war*.

○ 1509

- The number of women murdered by men they knew in 2011. Of the 1,509 women, 926 were killed by an intimate partner and 264 of those were killed by an intimate partner during an argument.

○ 40-45%

- The percentage of women in physically abusive relationships who are raped and/or assaulted during the relationship.

Its all in the numbers continued..

○ 25%

○ The percentage of physical assaults perpetrated against women that are reported to the police annually.

○ 10,000,000

○ The number of children exposed to domestic violence every year.

○ 98%

○ The percentage of financial abuse that occurs in all domestic violence cases. The number one reason domestic violence survivors stay or return to the abusive relationship is because the abuser controls their money supply, leaving them with no financial resources to break free.

○ Black women experience intimate partner violence at rates 35 percent higher than white women

○ Domestic Violence is the third leading cause of homelessness among families

Overview

- Domestic Violence
- The Trauma Response
- Victim Blaming
- Understanding Privilege and Bias
- Crisis Intervention
- Understanding Empathy
- Connecting with non-offending parent
- Lethality Assessment Protocol/Danger Assessment
- Collaborate for Success
- YWCA Services

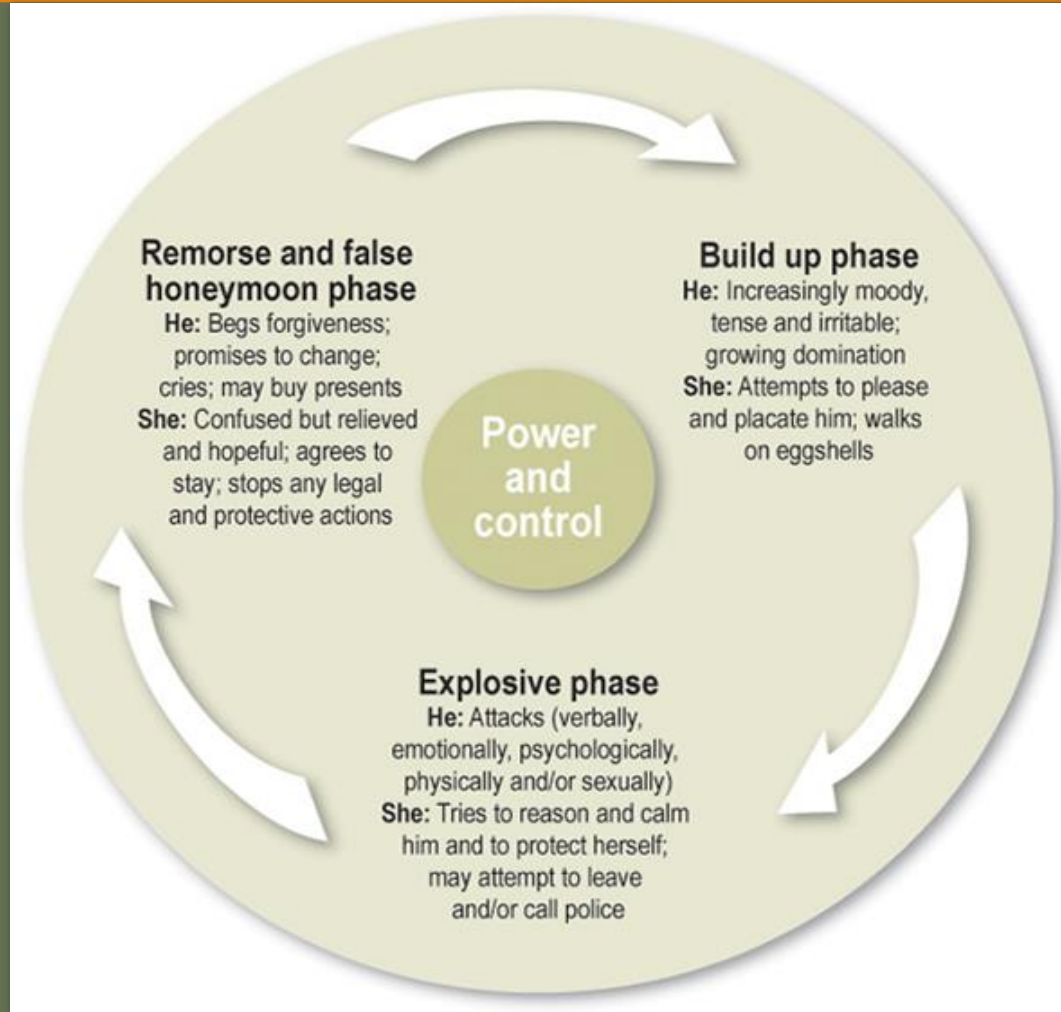
Domestic Violence/Intimate Partner Violence

- Domestic violence (also called intimate partner violence (IPV), domestic abuse or relationship abuse) is a pattern of behaviors used by one partner to maintain power and control over another partner in an intimate relationship.
- Domestic violence is an epidemic affecting individuals in every community, regardless of age, economic status, sexual orientation, gender, race, religion, or nationality. It is often accompanied by emotionally abusive and controlling behavior that is only a fraction of a systematic pattern of dominance and control.
- Domestic violence does not always end when the victim escapes the abuser, tries to terminate the relationship, and/or seeks help. Often, it intensifies because the abuser feels a loss of control over the victim. Abusers frequently continue to stalk, harass, threaten, and try to control the victim after the victim escapes. In fact, the victim is often in the most danger directly following the escape of the relationship or when they seek help

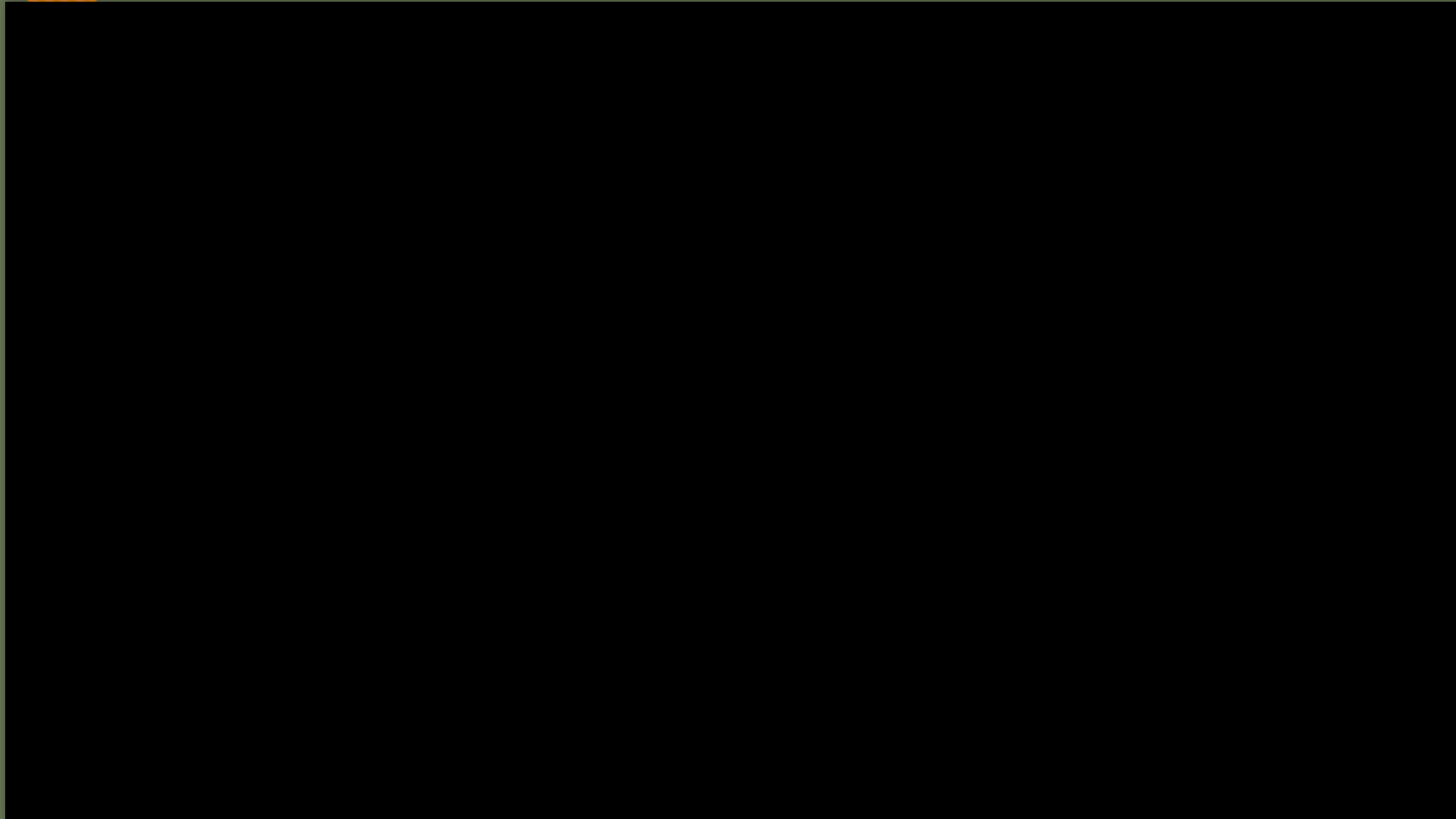
Power and Control



Cycle of Abuse



The Trauma Response



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4-tcKYx24aA>

Why don't they just leave?

- When a victim leaves, they are taking control and threatening the abusive partner's power, which could cause the abusive partner to retaliate in very destructive ways.
- Aside from this danger, there are many reasons why people stay in abusive relationships.
 - Fear
 - Believing Abuse is Normal
 - Fear of Being Outed
 - Embarrassment or Shame
 - Low Self-Esteem
 - Love
 - Cultural/Religious Reasons
 - Language Barriers/Immigration
 - Status
 - Lack of Money/Resources: Disability

Victim Blaming

- Victim-blaming attitudes marginalize the victim/survivor and make it harder to come forward and report the abuse.
- If the survivor knows that you or society blames the survivor for the abuse, s/he will not feel safe or comfortable coming forward and talking to you.
- Victim-blaming attitudes also reinforce what the abuser has been saying all along; that it is the victim's fault this is happening.
 - It is NOT the victim's fault or responsibility to fix the situation; it is the abuser's choice.
- By engaging in victim-blaming attitudes, society allows the abuser to perpetrate relationship abuse or sexual assault while avoiding accountability for those actions.

Why do people Victim Blame?

- One reason people blame a victim/survivor is to distance themselves from an unpleasant occurrence and this gives a false sense that this could not happen to them.
- By labeling or accusing the victim/survivor, others can see the victim/survivor as different from themselves.
- People reassure themselves by thinking, “Because I am not like the victim/survivor, because I do not do that, this would never happen to me.”
- We need to help people understand that this is not a helpful reaction

Understanding Privilege and Bias

- Privilege: A special right, advantage or immunity granted or available only to a particular person or group of available only to a particular person or group of people
- *“Privilege does not have to be negative, but we have to share our resources and take direction about how to use our privilege in ways that empower those who lack it.”*
— bell hooks, *Homegrown: Engaged Cultural Criticism*
- Explicit Bias (Conscious): Prejudices are directly and publicly displayed.
- Implicit Bias (Unconscious): Prejudices can exist in a person exist in a person’s mind and behaviors without s mind and behaviors without their awareness.

Crisis Intervention

- When we are in crisis, we feel a loss of control and power over our lives and ourselves. It is the intense emotional experience of these states that creates the crisis. Common feeling responses to crisis include apathy, depression, guilt, and loss of self-esteem.
- People in crisis find that the ways they solved problems and coped with difficulties in the past no longer work, and they become more and more upset and frightened.
- When we talk about crisis, we are referring to people's emotional reactions to a situation, not the situation itself.
- Crisis Intervention is a helping process that focuses on the resolution of the immediate crisis through the use of personal, social, and environmental resources.

Crisis Intervention Model

Robert's Seven Stage
Crisis Intervention Model

7. Follow-up plan and agreement

6. Develop and formulate an action plan

5. Generate and explore alternatives

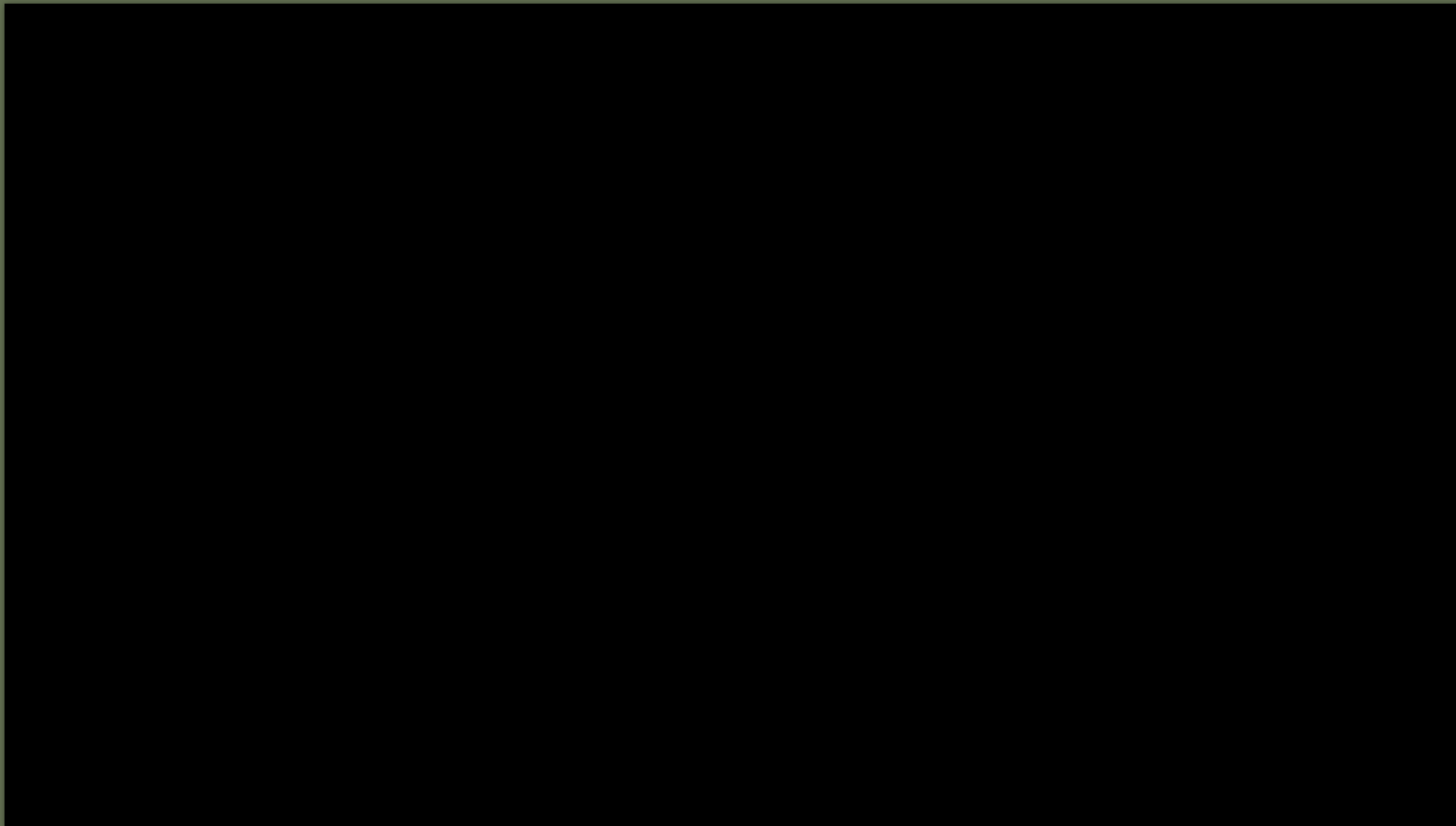
4. Explore feelings and emotions

3. Identify major problems

2. Establish rapport and rapidly establish relationship

1. Plan and conduct crisis assessment

Understanding Empathy



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1Ewgu369Jw&t=71s>

Connecting with Non-offending Parent

- Active Listening
 - Who are the people you listen to the best?
 - Who are the people with whom you do more “pseudo-listening?”
 - What is it about these people that make it easier or harder to listen to them?
- Awareness of Verbal and Non-Verbal Communication
- Blocks to Listening (Comparing, Mind Reading, Rehearsing, Filtering, and Judging)
- Place some Power and Control back in hands of the non-offending parent

On average, a woman will leave an abusive relationship seven times before she leaves for good.

Lethality Assessment Protocol

- Evidence based assessment tool designed to be used by Law Enforcement
- If victims screen into the protocol- meaning high danger:
 - they are connected to a DV hotline and/or advocate
 - Offered services such as counseling and/or shelter for safety

Jackie Campbell Danger Assessment

- Evidence based assessment tool to determine level of danger in a relationship
- 20 item weighted scoring system with responses associated with intimate partner homicide
- Online training: Takes 80 minutes to be certified

How/When to use them?

- The tool may have already been completed – Coordinate with DV provider or Law Enforcement for results
- Use either tool for clients who may be minimizing abuse or who you feel may be in danger
- LAP/Danger Assessment is a snap shot picture of the relationship, abuse may escalate

Collaborate for Success

- Multi Disciplinary Approach to working with victims will result in:
 - Victims feeling supported
 - Access to a wide range of services
 - A more complete picture of the situation

YWCA Services

- 24 hour Coordinated Crisis Response Hotline: 757-251-0144
- 24 Hour Victim Advocacy and Hospital Accompaniment
- Domestic Violence Emergency Shelter
- Victim Advocacy
- Adult and Children's Counseling
- Support Groups
- Community Outreach
- Respite Childcare

Contact Us

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