

# Domestic Violence Specialist Training: Day 1

Presenter:  
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Training Coordinator

# What we will cover today?

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- ◉ Domestic Violence Statistics
- ◉ What is Domestic Violence
- ◉ Why do victim's stay
- ◉ The Legal System
  - Both Criminal and Civil
- ◉ Advocacy and the Battered Women's Movement

# Introductions

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● Who's here?

● Ice Breaker: Drawing Conclusions:

- Break up into small groups
- With the paper in front of you draw and/or write words of what you think a victim of DV looks like.
- This is a safe space, there's no judgement. We are all here to learn.
- Discuss in your group the victim you see before you

# Introductions

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## ◎ Large Group:

- How did the group decide what your DV victim would look like? Was it difficult to come up with a picture?
- Where did your ideas come from about what each of these people looked like
- Does your picture convey positive or negative images?
- What conclusions if any can we draw from this exercise?



# Who are Victims?

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- ◉ Domestic Violence does not discriminate
- ◉ The cost of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) exceeds \$8.3 Billion a year.

# Who are Victims?

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- On average, 3 women are murdered by their current or former intimate partner in this country everyday.
- Approximately 1 in 5 female high school students reports being physically and/or sexually by a dating partner.

# Who are Victims?

## Women Are More Likely Than Men To Be Killed By Intimate Partners

Percent of total female and total male homicide victims killed by an intimate partner of the opposite sex, 2003-2012



# Who are Victims

	% of Cases	Who Does It?	What It Looks Like	Context
Domestic Abuse (Coercive Controlling Violence)	29%	97% Men	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ongoing</li> <li>- One-Sided</li> <li>- Severe &amp; Escalating</li> <li>- Control-Motivated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fixed imbalance of power</li> <li>- Desire to dominate partner</li> </ul>
Responsive Violence	23%	96% Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Occasional</li> <li>- One-Sided</li> <li>- Not Severe or Escalating</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preventing an attack</li> <li>- Defense</li> <li>- Gain control of situation</li> </ul>
Fights (Situational Couple Violence)	44%	56% Men 44% Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Often Mutual</li> <li>- Not Severe</li> <li>- No Pattern of Control</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conflict</li> </ul>



*Domestic Violence is the leading cause of injury to women between the ages of 15-44 in the United States—more than car accidents, muggings and rapes combined.*

*Uniform Crime Report*

# Regional Impact

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- DV accounts for 26% of crimes in Minnesota
- 1 in 4 women will be a victim of domestic violence in the United States

# Regional Impact

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- An estimated 65,000 primary and secondary victims (family members and friends) receive services from battered women's programs in Minnesota on a yearly basis.
- SPIP serves 5,400 annually

# Regional Impact

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- Over 80% of victims in Minnesota **did not** report the incident to law enforcement
- The St. Paul Police had more than 12,000 domestic violence related calls for service in 1 year



# Regional Impact

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- During 6 months following DV incident, 32% are victimized again
- In Minnesota, more than 13,000 Orders for Protection are filed annually

# MN Femicide Report

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- ◉ Femicide: Victim's killed due to DV
- ◉ The MN Coalition for Battered Women (MCBW) tracks Homicides that are domestic related.
- ◉ The MCBW has been producing the Femicide Report for 27 years
- ◉ The Clothes Line Project

# 2016 Femicide Report

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## ● Last year in Minnesota:

- 18 women were murdered in cases where the suspected, alleged, or convicted perpetrator was a current or former husband, boyfriend, or male intimate partner.
- 3 family members/friends were murdered in domestic violence-related situations.
- 0 men were murdered in a case where the suspected, alleged, or convicted perpetrator was a current or former intimate partner.
- 14 children were left motherless due to these murders.



# Femicide Report to Date

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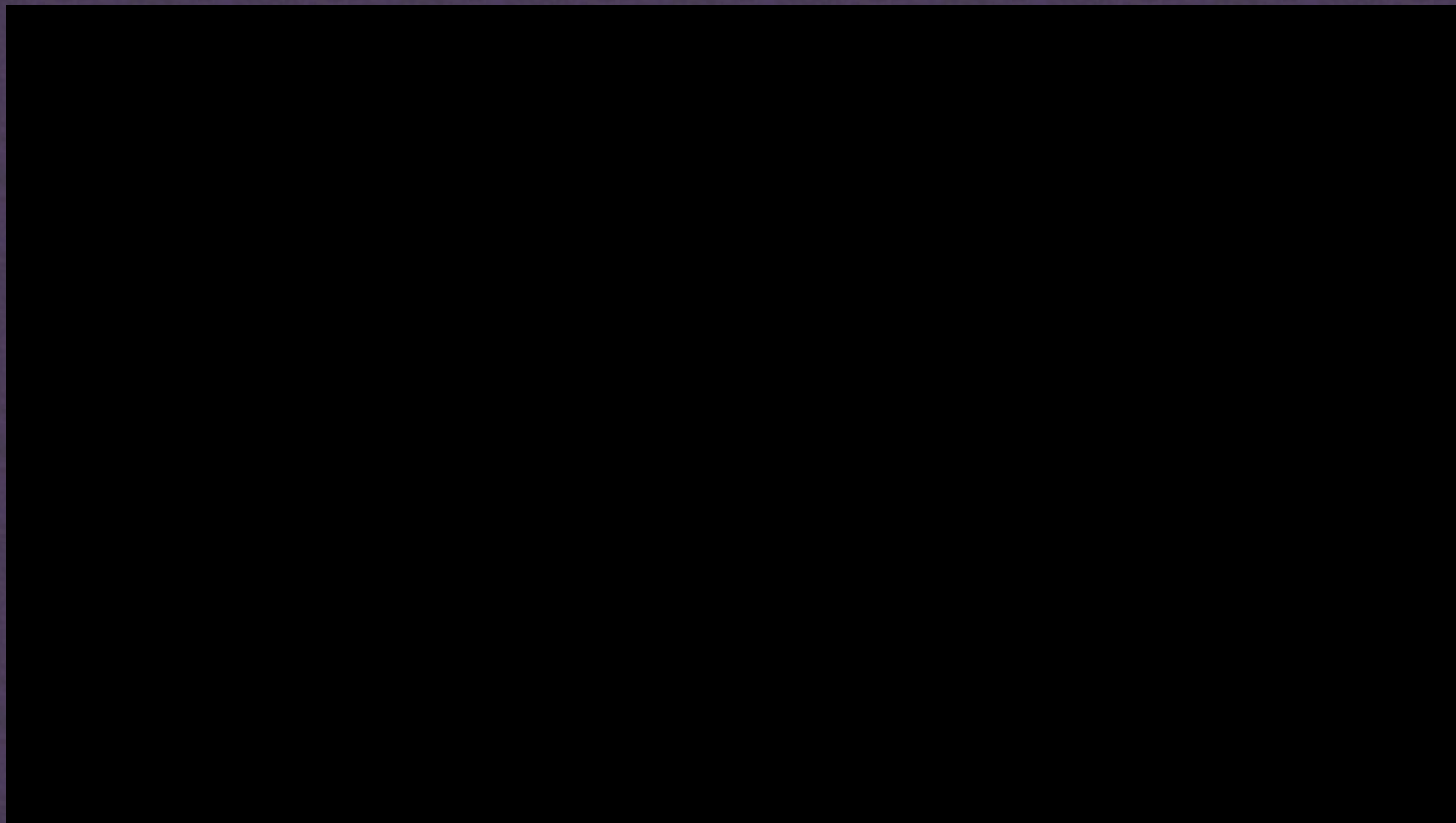
- Average of 21 women a year are murdered in Minnesota





# Super Bowl 2015: DV PSA

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# What is Domestic Violence?



# Battering

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Battering is the establishment of control and fear in a relationship through violence and other forms of abuse. The batterer uses acts of violence and a series of behaviors including intimidation, threats, psychological abuse, isolation, etc. to coerce and control the other person. The violence may not happen often, but it remains as a hidden (and constant) terrorizing fact.

*(Uniform Crime Reports, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1990)*

# Domestic Violence

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- Violence used by one partner or family member against another partner or family member, usually referring to adults.
  - *Minnesota Coalition for Battered Women*



# Understanding Power and Control

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- ◎ **Power**: the ability to influence.
- ◎ **Control**: the ability to shape and block influence

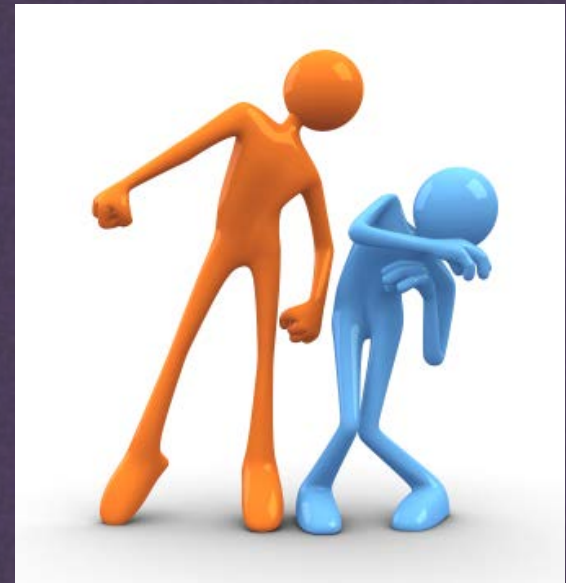




# Using Intimidation

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- ◉ Instilling fear
- ◉ Making threatening gestures
- ◉ Displaying weapons



# Emotional Abuse

- ◉ Name calling
- ◉ Humiliation
- ◉ Twisting words
- ◉ Mocking
- ◉ Yelling, swearing
- ◉ Abusing trust





# Using Isolation

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- ◉ Keeping victims away from support
- ◉ Preventing or making it difficult to see friends or family
- ◉ Monitoring phone calls and texts
- ◉ Telling the victim where they can and cannot go
- ◉ Using jealousy to justify actions



# Minimizing, Denying, and Blaming

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- ◉ Making light of the abusive behavior
- ◉ Claiming the abuse did not happen
- ◉ Shifting the responsibility for the abusive behavior
  - Saying the victim caused it
  - Work has been extremely stressful
  - “If you had just done what I had asked you...”

# Using the Children

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- ⦿ Accusing the victim of bad parenting
- ⦿ Threatening to call Child Protection, to gain custody, to take the children away, etc.
- ⦿ Using the children to relay messages
- ⦿ Using parenting time exchange to harass the victim
- ⦿ Threatening to not watch or provide childcare for the children



# Using Privilege

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- ◉ Claiming to be right
- ◉ Telling the victim what to do
- ◉ Making all the big decisions



# Economic abuse

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- ⦿ Preventing the victim from getting or keeping a job
- ⦿ Making the victim ask for money or giving her an allowance
- ⦿ Taking the victim's money
- ⦿ Not allowing the victim to have access to money



# Using Coercion and Threats

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- ◉ Making or carrying out threats to harm the victim, family, friends, pets, etc.
- ◉ Threaten to commit suicide
- ◉ Coercing the victim to not cooperate with the criminal proceedings





# *Safe Haven*

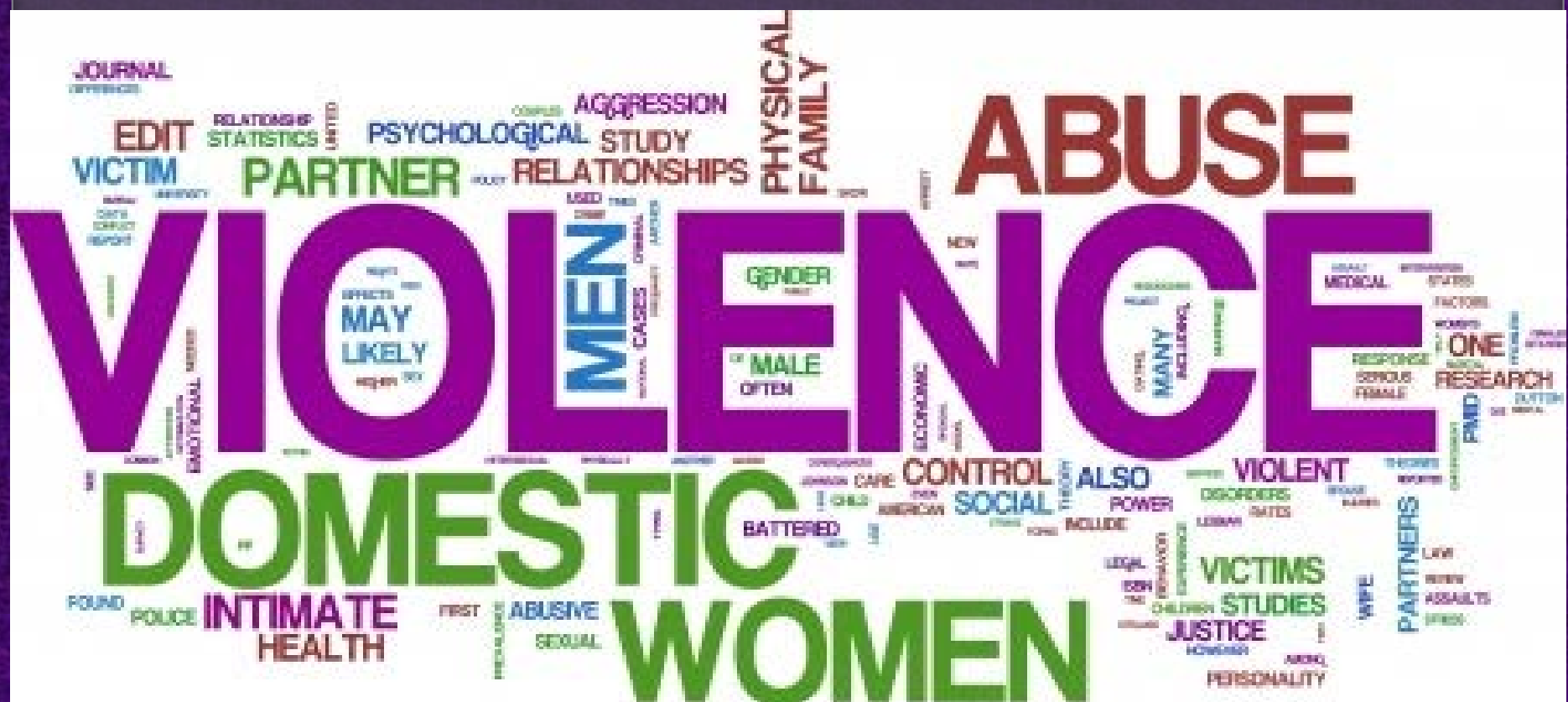


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- [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6pTk4Q4Gc\\_g](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6pTk4Q4Gc_g)

**BREAK**

# Why do victims stay?



# Statistics

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- A 75% increased risk of physical harm and/or death when a victims decides to leave their abuser





# Statistics

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- According to a report presented to the Senate Judiciary Committee, 50% of all homeless women and children in this country are fleeing domestic violence.

*Elizabeth Schneider, "Legal Reform Efforts for Battered Women: Past, Present and Future", prepared for the Ford Foundation*

# Physical and Psychological Harm

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- ⦿ Risk of escalated threats and physical violence, resulting in harm to the victim, children, friends, families and pets.
- ⦿ Risk that the abuser will follow through with suicide
- ⦿ Risk of continued harassment and stalking

# Effects on the Children

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- ◉ Emotional and physical harm to the children
- ◉ Increased risk if there is unsupervised parenting time
- ◉ Parental kidnapping
- ◉ Custodial fight
- ◉ “Breaking up the family”



# Effects on Children

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- ◉ In 50% of strangulation cases the children were present

**What are the chances of children becoming a violent offender later in life?**

Young boys who are physically abused are 3x more likely

Young boys who witness Domestic Violence in the home are 6x more likely



# *What's Love Got to Do With It?*

# Financial Hardship

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- ◉ Reduced standard of living
  - Losing home, possessions, or community
- ◉ Unable to meet the family's basic needs
- ◉ Losing income or a job
  - Harassment, transportation, childcare
- ◉ Possibly having to relocate

# Relationship Changes

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- ◉ Risk of losing a partner, the relationship, or a parent to their children
- ◉ Risk of losing help with the children, transportation or household
- ◉ For the elderly or people with disabilities there is the risk of losing a caregiver

# Responses from Others

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- This includes family, friends, and the community
- Risk of not being believed, being blamed, or being pressured into something they are not ready to do
- Risk of being pressured to maintain the relationship by family or based on religious and/or cultural beliefs



# Continued

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- ◉ Risk that the actions of “helpers” may increase the danger (confrontation, demanding victim leave, etc.)
  - Confrontation
  - Demanding the victim leave
  - Threatening to remove support

# Why Women Stay

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- ◉ Handout
- ◉ What stands out to you?



# TED Talk

# Keep in Mind

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It is a process and not a single act

It takes a radical change to one's thought process, world view, prior beliefs, patterns, life styles, behaviors and attitudes

It also takes a lot of good resources, information and support

It takes self-determination and hard work

Children are often the best motivators



Lunch

# Thoughts?

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- ◉ During lunch did anyone have any questions or thoughts about the TED Talk?
- ◉ Any about what we have learned so far?

# Legal System



# The Legal System

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**Criminal System:** Handles when a crime has been committed.

- Domestic Assault
- Burglary
- DWI's

**Civil System:** Handles civilian disputes that are not criminal.

- Divorce
- Property
- Small Claims



# Legal System

Civil

# Order for Protection (OFP)

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- ◉ Victim of domestic abuse applies for an OFP in civil court
- ◉ Adults can apply On Behalf Of (OBO) minor children
- ◉ Orders for Protection are free of charge for victims

## ◉ Who can get an Order for Protection?

- Spouse or former spouse
- Parents and children
- Persons related by blood
- Persons who are presently residing together or who have resided together in the past
- Persons who have a child in common or are pregnant together
- Persons involved in a significant romantic or sexual relationship

⦿ Domestic abuse is defined in the statute as:

- Physical harm, bodily injury or assault; or
- The fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury or assault; or
- Terroristic threats as defined; or
- Criminal sexual conduct as defined; or
- Interference with an emergency call



- What does an Order for Protection do?
  - Restrain the abuser from further acts of abuse.
  - Direct the abuser to leave the household.
  - Prevent the abuser from coming to or near the victim's home, place of employment, school, etc.
  - Restrain the abuser from having any contact with the victim whether in person, by phone, mail, or by third party contact.
  - Award the victim temporary custody of the children.

- Award the victim temporary custody of the children.
- Order child support payments.
- Prevent the abuser from changing or dropping any insurance.
- Require the abuser to get into a counseling program that focuses on battering, substance abuse or both, if appropriate.
- Restrain the Respondent from owning or obtaining firearms or ammunition
- Lasts for 2 years and can be extended for longer.

# OFP Risks

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- ⦿ Retaliation from the batterer or batterer's family
- ⦿ Having to face their abuser in court
- ⦿ Risk of it being denied after and evidentiary hearing

# Harassment Restraining Order (HRO)

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## ● Legal requirements:

- Single incident of physical or sexual assault; or
- Repeated incidents or intrusive or unwanted acts; or
- Targeted residential picketing; or
- A pattern of attending public events after being notified that the actor's presence is harassing to another

## ● Do not need to show a significant relationship



## ⦿Negatives:

- Costs \$327 in Ramsey County to file
- Does not protect children OBO
- Respondent has 45 days to respond to the court
- Cannot request restitution

## ⦿Positives:

- Neither party can bring up custody or parenting time
- It costs the Respondent to respond

# HRO Risks

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- ◉ Retaliation from the batterer or batterer's family
- ◉ Having to face their abuser in court
- ◉ Risk of it being denied after and evidentiary hearing

# Third Party Harassment and Social Media Harassment

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- ◉ Safety planning
- ◉ Blocking/Changing numbers
- ◉ Harassment Restraining Order option

*A batterer is going to use any tool they can to continue the power and control over their victim.*

# Child Custody and Child Support

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- ◉ Can be determined through OFP
- ◉ Visitation can be arranged through a third party or a visitation center
- ◉ If couples are not married at time of birth and father has not been adjudicated, then he has no custody or parenting time rights to the child



# Child Custody and Child Support

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- ◉ **Recognition of Parentage**- establishes paternity, gives father the right to go to court about parenting time
- ◉ Always have client seek legal advice
  - Legal Aid/SMRLS: 651-222-5863

# Legal System

Criminal

# Criminal

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- Once a report is made to law enforcement, charging decisions are out of the victim's hands.
- The victim does not press charges for domestic assault. The state of Minnesota will do so providing there is probable cause. This is called **Evidence Based Prosecution**.

# Criminal

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- ◉ Domestic Assault is an enhanceable crime. After a person has been convicted of domestic assault, any new domestic assault charges within 10 years would be charged as a hire offense
- ◉ The charge of domestic assault is a misdemeanor offense, punishable by up to 90 days in jail and/or a \$1000 fine.



# Criminal

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- A Gross Misdemeanor Domestic Assault Charge is punishable by up to 365 days in jail and/or a fine of up to \$3000.
- A third Domestic Assault Charge within a 10 year period may be charged as a felony. There is not a limit on the amount of jail time or fine for Felony level.

# Criminal

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## ◉ Automatic Misdemeanor:

- Domestic Assault (To cause harm)
- Domestic Assault (To cause fear of harm)
- Violation of an OFP
- Violation of a Domestic Abuse No Contact Order

# Criminal

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- ◉ Automatic Gross Misdemeanors:
  - Interfering with a 911/Emergency call
  - Stalking
- ◉ Automatic Felony:
  - Terroristic Threats
  - Aggravated Assault with a Weapon
  - Aggravated Assault by Strangulation
  - False Imprisonment

# Criminal

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- ◉ It is the policy of SPPD to arrest if they believe there is probable cause.
- ◉ An arrest can be made within 72 hours of the assault – charges can still proceed after the 72 hours. *Pick up and hold.*





# Criminal

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- If suspect is arrested, the state has 36 or 48 hours to charge before he/she is released
- If suspect is not arrested then the investigator must submit a complaint to prosecution and issue a warrant

# Blue Print for Safety

- The City of St. Paul and Ramsey County have agreed to follow the Blue Print for Safety
- This is a literal “blue print” of how the criminal justice system responds to Domestic Violence cases.
- This protocol starts with the 911 dispatcher all the way to probation.



# Blue Print for Safety

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*The 'Blueprint' is not a collection of policies by separate agencies; it is a collective policy. Under the Blueprint we are linked to each other through our common goals; to do what it takes to keep the victim safe, to support each practitioner in doing their job and to hold each offender accountable for their violence.*

*John Harrington, St. Paul Police Chief, Aug. 24<sup>th</sup>, 2009*



- ◉ Dispatchers are to keep the caller on the phone and keep the victim calm
- ◉ Asses the danger level
  - Asking about weapons
  - Others in the house
  - Background noises



# At the Scene

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- ◉ Asses the danger
- ◉ Immediate safety to the victim
- ◉ Asking the Blue Print questions
- ◉ Connecting the victim with SPIP

# Patrol's Blue Print Questions

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- ◉ 1) Do you think s/he will seriously injure or kill you or your children?
  - What makes you think so? What makes you think not?
- ◉ 2) How frequently and seriously does s/he intimidate, threaten or assault you?
  - Is it changing? Getting worse? Getting better?
- ◉ 3) When was the time you were most frightened or injured by him/her?
  - (in addition, document threats made to the victim for seeking help, particularly help from the police or courts)

# The Blue Print Questions

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- ◉ Take a look at these questions
- ◉ Identify:
  - What makes sense/What doesn't make sense
  - Important questions
  - Incident questions/back-history questions
- ◉ Discuss with our group
- ◉ Reconvene as a group

# Investigations

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- ◉ Gathering Evidence
- ◉ Engaging the victim in a way that prioritizes safety
- ◉ If a case is declined by prosecution exploring whether further investigation is needed
- ◉ Is the suspect on probation? For what?
- ◉ Present the case to prosecution



# Prosecution

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- ◉ Screen the cases

- Is there enough evidence?
  - Charges
  - Warrants

- ◉ Approach cases in ways the minimize dependence on the victim.

- ◉ Victim Notification

- Right to know what is happening within the court system

# Prosecution

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*When Prosecutors work with victims to meet victims' goals, prosecution rates increase, there are a greater number of guilty verdicts, and victims are more likely to report continued abuse.*

*E Buzawa & C. Buzawa (2003); J. Belknap & D.L.R. Graham (2003); O'Sullivan et al. (2007)*

# Prosecution

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*As many as half of domestic violence victims may be threatened with retaliation for cooperation with prosecutors.*

*R. Davis, et al. (1990)*

# Sentencing

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## ● Pre-Sentence Investigation

- To be issued in any domestic charge
- Victim Impact statement
- Tool to determine punishment

## ● Accountability

- With full knowledge of the relationship the better the abuser can be held accountable



# Probation

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## ◎ Presentence Investigation (PSI)

- *The PSI is written for the bench and the supervising probation officer. It puts the event into a context that allows the court to impose a sentence which addresses victim safety, offender accountability, and offender rehabilitation.*

*The Saint Paul Blue Print for Safety, Page 96.*

# Probation

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- ◉ Once the batterer is on probation they are responsible for:
  - Notifying the victim of the batterer's status and conditions
  - Continuing victim engagement
  - Routine Monitoring
  - Accountability
    - Shielding retaliation towards the victim
    - Enforcing probationary conditions
    - Violating the batterer when appropriate

# Probation

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*“For these cases, protection of the victim and all that entails simply has to be job one. It’s great when we see justice system partners interacting in ways that say we’re all in this important work together. For corrections specifically, we need to do the work that will reduce and manage offender risk, while at the same time gaining victim trust.”*

*Carol Pender-Roberts, Director, Ramsey County Probation*



# SPIP's Partnership with the St. Paul Police Department





# F.L.A.R.E.-U.P. Team

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## ***First Light, Accountability, Response & Enforcement United with Prosecution***

- Office of Violence Against Women Grant to Encourage Arrest
- Began 2005 as FLARE, added –UP in 2008
- Collaborating Partners:
  - St. Paul Domestic Abuse Intervention Project
  - St. Paul Police Department
  - St. Paul City Attorney's Office
  - Ramsey County Community Corrections
  - Ramsey County Attorney's Office

# First light: Officer & Advocate

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## ○ First Light:

- Advocate and police officer unite
- Identify highly lethal cases
- Differences in roles
- Victim safety 1st; Case 2nd

# First light: Officer & Advocate

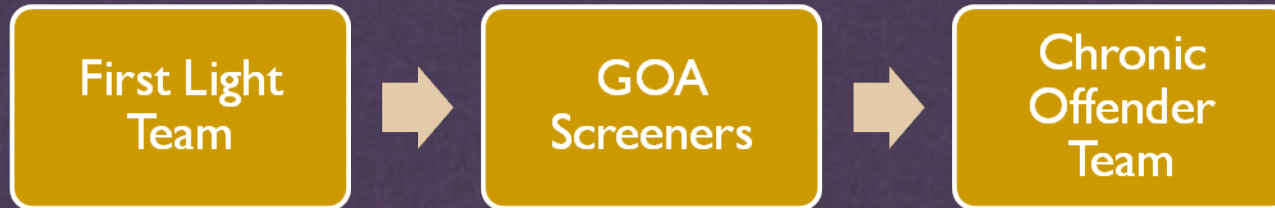
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## ● Goals:

- Improve victim safety
- Improve the investigation of domestic abuse cases
- Ultimately, improve the perpetrators' accountability for their violence

# Who is the First Light Team?

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**First Light Team:** Officer & Advocate

**Gone on Arrival Screeners:** Sergeant & Prosecutor

**High Risk Offender Team:** Probation, Officer, Advocate, Sergeant, Prosecutors



# First light: Officer & Advocate

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## ◉ Advocate Meets with Victim:

- Confidentiality
- Advocacy Role & Services
- Criminal Justice System
- Victim's Rights
- Family Court System
  - Custody, Paternity, Dissolution, Child Support

# First light: Officer & Advocate

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- Child Protection
- Safety Planning
  - Orders for Protection
  - Shelter
  - Lock Changes
  - Lease Termination
- These services are offered but each situation is different so each safety plan must be different

# First light: Officer & Advocate

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## ● Instrumental Partnership:

- Addresses immediate victim safety issues
- Establishes trust in the CJS
- Gives opportunity to understand, and if desired, participate in the CJS process
- Provides critical support and resources both short- and long- term
- Builds rapport with victims and between facets of system
- Continued victim engagement



# Effectiveness

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- Strengthened response to victim safety
- Increased accountability for offenders
- Provided critical support and services directly to victim
- Clear messages sent to offenders that their behavior will not be tolerated by CJS & community as a whole
- Consistent message sent to victims that we're here to help, we care and we believe you



# Language Matters

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## Battered Women's Movement

- ◎ Battering, Domestic Violence, Intimate Partner Violence

## Criminal-Legal System

- ◎ Assault, Terroristic Threats, Strangulation, Stalking, Harassment, "Domestic"

# Language Matters

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- ◎ Woman/Survivor:  
One who experiences a pattern of controlling, coercive behaviors by another
- ◎ Victim: One whom a crime of battery or assault has been committed

# Language Matters

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- ◎ Abuser/Batterer: One who uses a pattern of controlling, coercive behaviors over another
- ◎ Perpetrator: One who has been convicted of committing a crime of assault or battery

# Impact

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- ◎ Batterer's are not abusive 24-7 BUT the fear is most often present 24-7
- ◎ Batterer's use many tactics
- ◎ Looks at a single incident, not a pattern of control
- ◎ Based on evidence. This determines if a crime has been committed and who is the primary aggressor



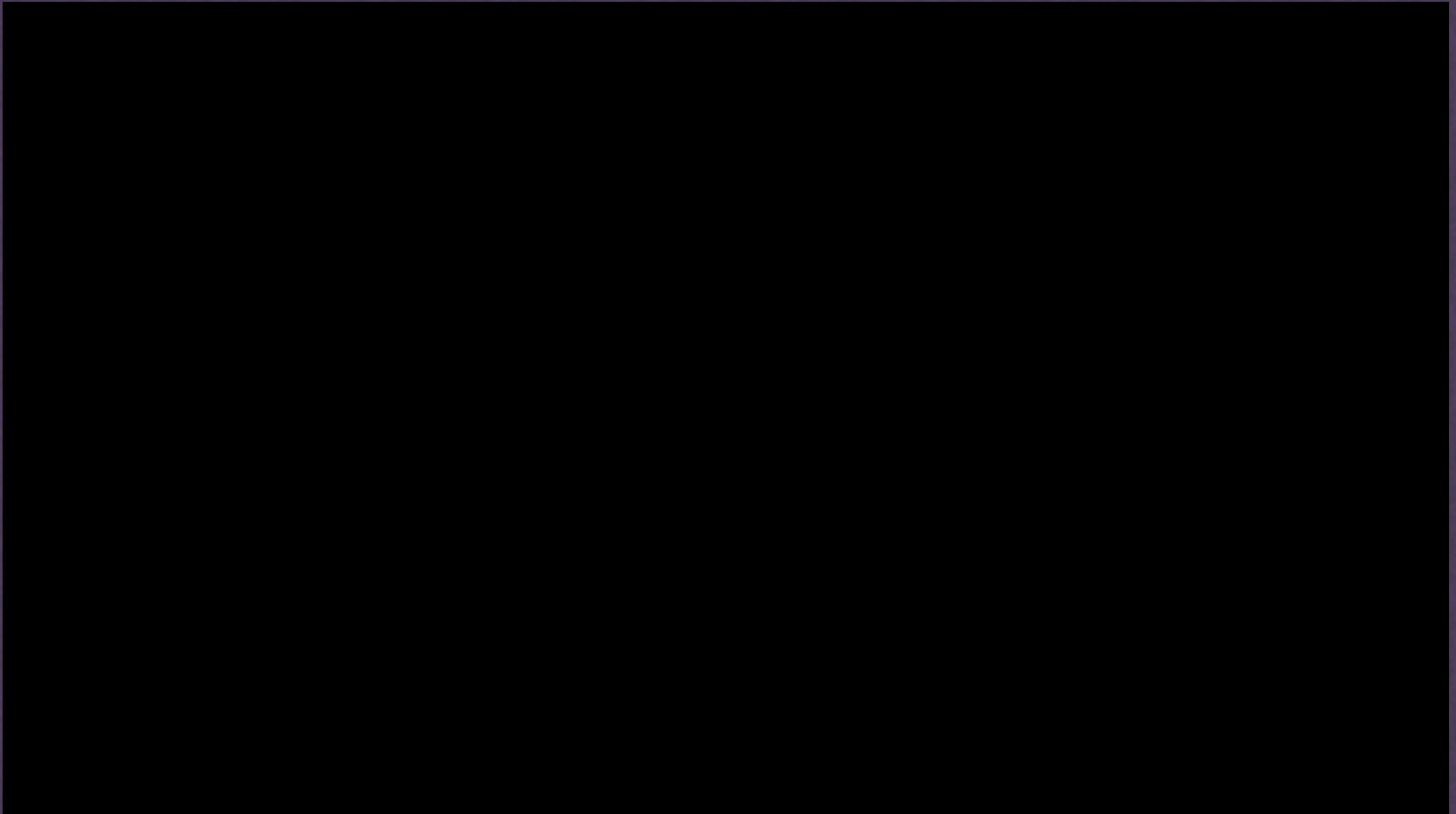
# Impact

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- ◎ Recognize battering as a gender-based crime
- ◎ Batterers are socialized in a culture that promotes and supports the objectification of women
- ◎ Assumes everyone is equal under the law
- ◎ Not interested in socialization

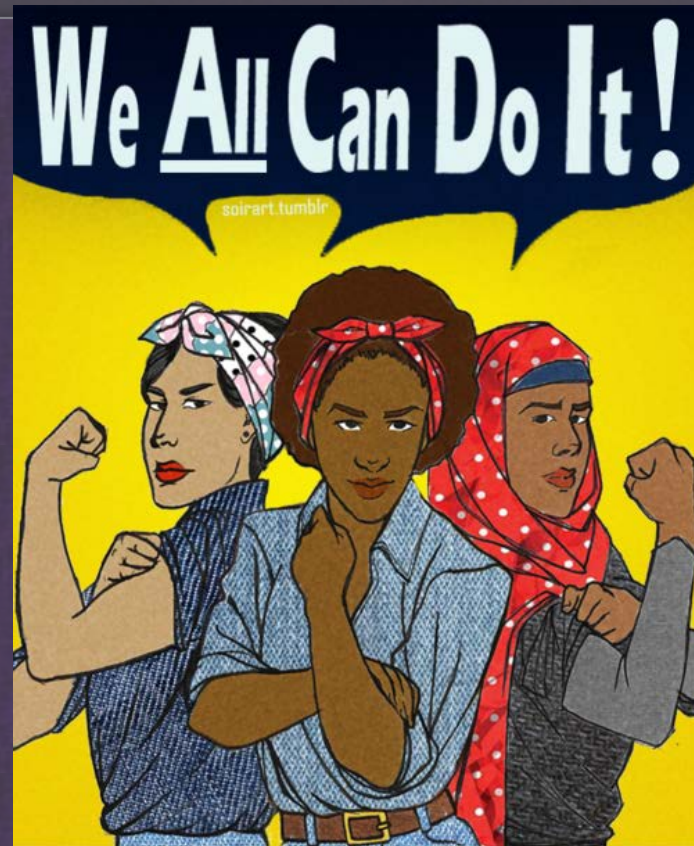
# DV Awareness Month: Kelly's Story

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Break

# The Battered Women's Movement



Feminism is worthless without intersectionality and inclusion.



# Oppression

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- ◉ This is part of the abuser's tactic
- ◉ Promote belief in superiority of the oppressor
- ◉ Make the oppressed into inferior objects
- ◉ Teach submission to the oppressors
- ◉ Use violence against oppressed
- ◉ Control oppressed by splitting into good (collaborators) and bad (resistors)

# The Battered Women's Movement

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## Founding Mother's Recognized:

- The importance of approaching battering as a social problem, not the pathology of the individual victims
- The imbalance of power between the oppressor and the oppressed
- Women, as a group and individually, are the primary targets of rape and battering (gender-based violence)

# Resistance to Wife Beating

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- ◉ 1848: The year the first wave of the women's rights movement.
  - On the heels of the Abolition Movement
- ◉ Women wanted rights to:
  - Divorce
  - Children
  - Protection from abuse
  - Vote



# Resistance to Wife Beating

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- ◉ 1848: First law regulating wife beating
- ◉ 1872: First state outlaws wife beating, Alabama
- ◉ 1911: All states pass laws regulating wife beating, divorce, custody
- ◉ 1920: Women gain the right to vote
- ◉ 1920-1960: Women's organizing fades
- ◉ 1970's: Women break the silence



# Organized Resistance

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- ◉ 1960's: Women's movement emerges along with the anti-rape movement
- ◉ 1970's: Battered women's movement emerges
  - Hotlines, shelters, legal clinics, and advocacy
- ◉ 1980's: Criminal/civil remedies and batterer's intervention
- ◉ 1990's: Proliferation of responses

# Organized Resistance

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- ◉ Criminal and civil protection order statutes
- ◉ Mandatory and pro-arrest statutes in response to domestic assaults
- ◉ Stronger sentencing and monitoring

# Organized Resistance

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- ◉ Organizing to change divorce and visitation practices
- ◉ Laws to restrict the availability of guns
- ◉ Healthcare and Medical institutions began to focus on the movement



# Organized Resistance

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Late 1980's to now:

- Generally, women's experiences are accepted as legitimate and safeguards have been implemented
- Marginalized women continue to identify disparities in how systems respond
- Community/social-cultural advocacy is strengthened
- Organizing efforts have spread beyond local, statewide, and national



# The passage of VAWA and other successes

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- 1994: The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) passes
- 1996: The opening of the Office on Violence Against Women
- 2000 VAWA II
- 2005 VAWA III

## **VAWA PASSES!**

*Leahy-Crapo Senate legislation will:*

- ✓ Provide critical resources for victims of domestic and sexual violence.
- ✓ Protect everyone, regardless of gender identity or sexual orientation.
- ✓ Take new steps to prevent domestic violence and human trafficking.

***Like and share to spread the word!***

# The passage of VAWA and other successes

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- ◉ 2012 to 2013's long, legislative battle.
  - Conservatives were objecting because it would extend protections to same-sex couples and provisions allowing battered illegal immigrants to claim temporary visas.
  - Despite this, VAWA was reauthorized

# The passage of VAWA and other successes

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- ◉ Tribal Coalitions form
  - Oklahoma first DV coalition
  - Minnesota first SA coalition
- ◉ OVW (Office on Violence Against Women) form a Tribal unit
- ◉ Why is it important to focus on tribes?



# Minnesota's Role

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- ◉ Established the first domestic violence shelter in the United States
- ◉ The Domestic Abuse Intervention Project in Duluth created the Power and Control Wheel
- ◉ National leader in the end against domestic violence



# Sharon Rice-Vaughn: Co-Founder of Women's Advocates

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# St. Paul and Ramsey County Domestic Abuse Intervention Project



# SPIP's Philosophy

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- ◉ Domestic violence is a crime and it must be eliminated
- ◉ Social and system responses which condone DV must be eliminated
- ◉ Community collaboration and partnership enable us to work toward long-term social and system change
- ◉ We must continue to grow in response to what the community needs



# SPIP's Philosophy

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- Focus must remain on the needs of battered women and their children
  
- Every battered woman has the right to:
  - Access the criminal justice system
  - Receive safety through the laws which are designed to protect her
  - Obtain critical support and services she and her children deserve
  - Make her own choices
  - Dignity



# SPIP's Philosophy

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- ◉ DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IS A COMMUNITY PROBLEM
- ◉ COMMUNITY NEEDS TO REACT TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
- ◉ COMMUNITY NEEDS TO WORK TOGETHER TOWARD CHANGE

# Role of the Advocate

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- ◉ Advocates are focused on one thing: helping battered women
- ◉ Signs/Symptoms of abuse are more obvious to us
- ◉ We have been specifically trained on how to navigate through multiple systems (criminal/civil legal system, law enforcement, child protection, county agencies, etc.)

# Role of the Advocate

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- ◉ Paradigms of how to see domestic violence often need to be challenged
- ◉ We are protected by state and federal to remain confidential
  - Mandated reporters on child abuse

# SPIP Services

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- ◉ Legal Advocacy
- ◉ SPPD notifies us on all domestic related police reports and we contact the victims right after the assault
- ◉ Provide victims with information on the various stages of the court process



# SPIP Services

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- ◉ Explain and assist victims in asserting their rights
- ◉ Go to both criminal and family court
- ◉ Act as a link between victims/police/court

# SPIP Role

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- Provide information on and assistance in obtaining Orders for Protection
- When victims are hospitalized we can write OFP's at the hospital
- Help victims prepare for and accompany victim to OFP hearings
- Assist in finding attorneys when needed

# SPIP Services

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- ◉ Assist victims
- ◉ Help to remove some of the barriers to leaving (financial, lock changes, etc.)
- ◉ 24-hour crisis line
- ◉ Bilingual Advocates:
  - Spanish
  - Hmong
  - Somali

# Support Groups

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- St. Paul Intervention

- Wednesdays 6:00-8:00pm

- Latina Support Group

- Thursdays 5:30-7:30pm

- Older Women's Groups

- 1st and 3rd Wednesdays 1-3pm in Maplewood
- 2nd and 4th Tuesdays 1-3pm in St. Paul



# Tubman Family Alliance

24 hour crisis number 651-770-0777



# Tubman's Mission

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- Promoting safe and healthy individuals, families, and communities through evidence-based intervention, prevention, and education.

# Tubman's Values

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- ◎ Client-centered services
- ◎ A strength-based approach
- ◎ Honoring each individual's journey

# Tubman's Core Services

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- ◉ Shelter & Residential
- ◉ Sustainability Services
- ◉ Legal Services
- ◉ Counseling & Therapy
- ◉ Youth & Family
- ◉ Chemical Health Services
- ◉ Public Education
- ◉ Services provided in Hennepin, Ramsey, and Washington County



# Legal Services

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- ◉ Provide information regarding divorce and child custody cases
- ◉ Legal information sessions
- ◉ Self representation legal clinics
- ◉ Family law pro bono representations

# Counseling and Therapy Services

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- Individual, couples, & group mental health counseling with licensed psychologists, independent clinical social workers, art and play therapists, and clinical nurse specialists
- Dialectical Behavioral Therapy
- Support Groups: mental health/chemical health group, mixed issues group, dealing with depression, anxiety group, parenting groups, and domestic violence
- Holistic Abuse Prevention Program for men and women

# Chemical Health Services

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- ◉ Chemical dependency assessments
- ◉ Co-occurring disorders treatment
- ◉ Fetal alcohol spectrum disorder services
- ◉ Out-patient services



# Youth and Family Services

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- ◎ Drop in childcare for clients at Chrysalis Center and at shelters for residents
- ◎ Teen relationship curriculum
- ◎ Parenting workshops
- ◎ Youth support groups

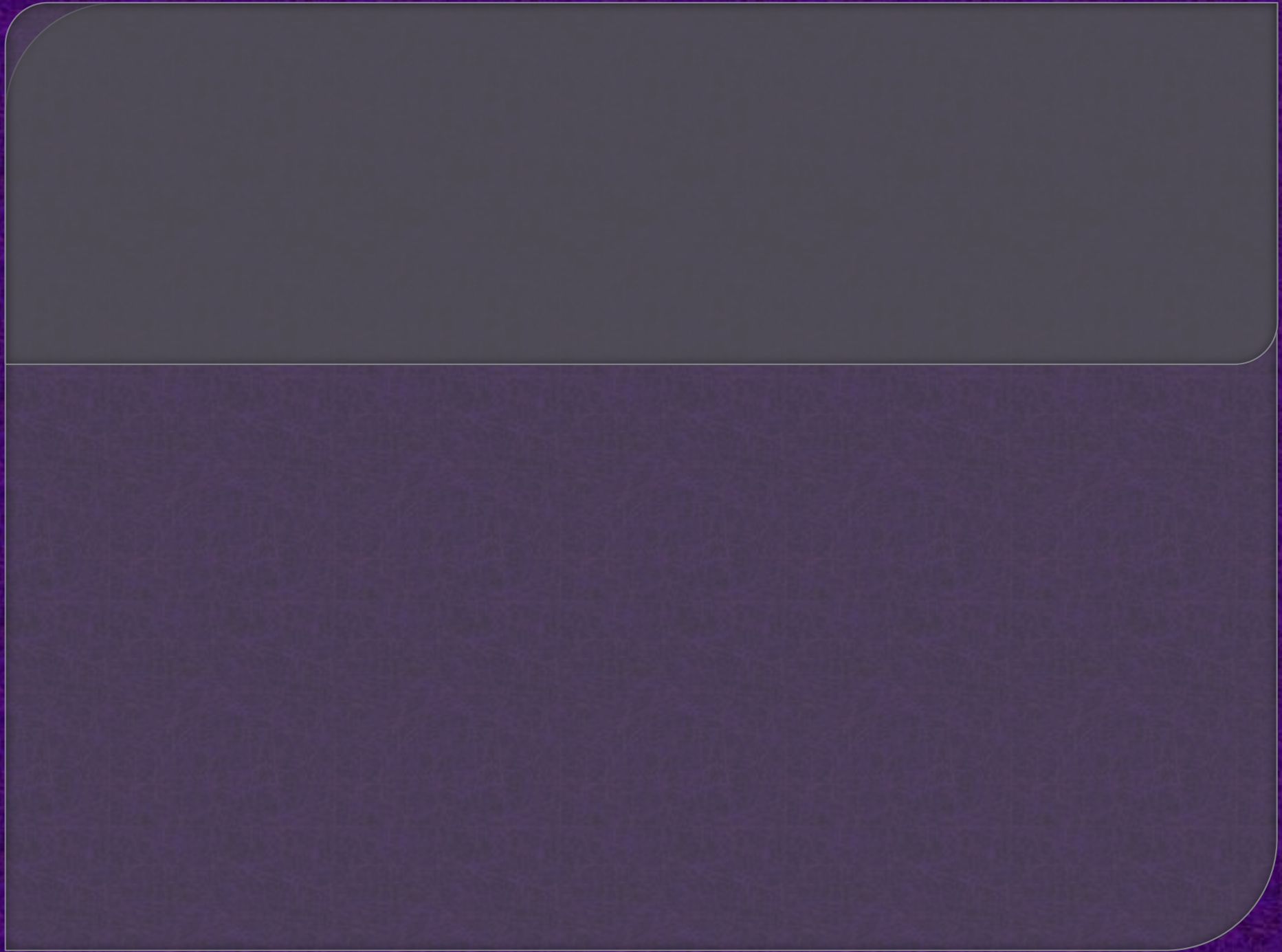


# It Takes a Village.....

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No one person, program or institution alone can end domestic violence... but each response creates a ripple.

We don't always know what the impact of a person's action may be, but we believe all acts of caring and support will carry forward positive consequences.



# Domestic Violence Specialist Training: Day 2

Presenter:  
Abby  
Legal Advocate  
&  
Training Coordinator

# What we will cover today:

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- ◉ DV Quick Review
- ◉ Local Resources for referrals
- ◉ Role of DV Specialist, Advocates, and Employment Counselors
- ◉ DV Scenarios and Exercises
- ◉ Communication and Support



# Domestic Violence Review

# Just One Thing...

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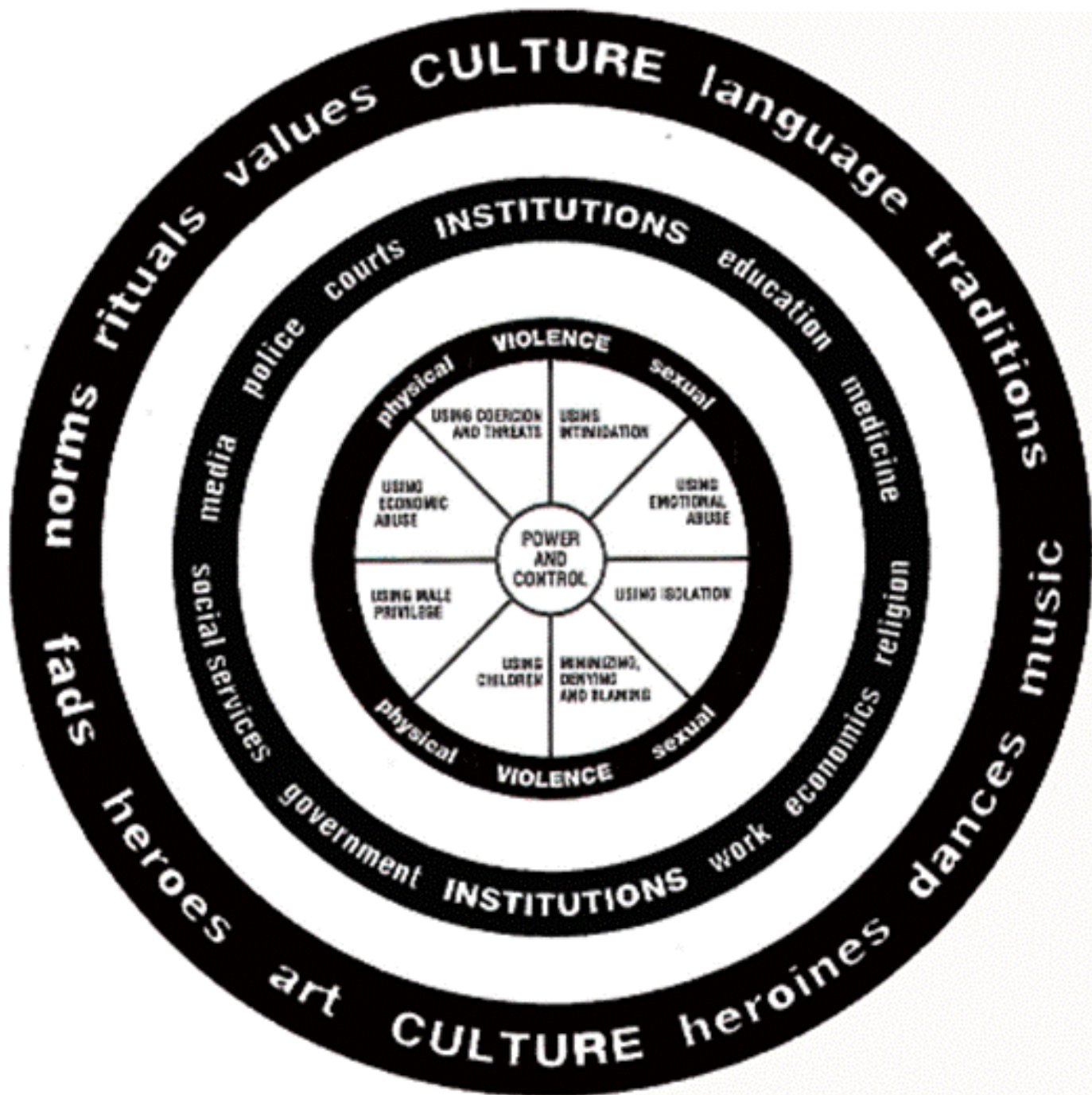
- ◉ One fact you remember
- ◉ One thing that surprised you
- ◉ One thing that made you think
- ◉ One thing you took away from yesterday



# Ellen Pence: The Power and Control Wheel

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# Who are Victims

	% of Cases	Who Does It?	What It Looks Like	Context
Domestic Abuse (Coercive Controlling Violence)	29%	97% Men	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ongoing</li> <li>- One-Sided</li> <li>- Severe &amp; Escalating</li> <li>- Control-Motivated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fixed imbalance of power</li> <li>- Desire to dominate partner</li> </ul>
Responsive Violence	23%	96% Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Occasional</li> <li>- One-Sided</li> <li>- Not Severe or Escalating</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preventing an attack</li> <li>- Defense</li> <li>- Gain control of situation</li> </ul>
Fights (Situational Couple Violence)	44%	56% Men 44% Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Often Mutual</li> <li>- Not Severe</li> <li>- No Pattern of Control</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conflict</li> </ul>

# Who Are Victims?

## Gender and Violence in Heterosexual Relationships

What Partner Did	Female Victims	Male Victims
Threw something at me	8.1%	4.4%
Pushed, grabbed, or shoved me	18.1%	5.4%
Slapped or hit me	16.0%	5.5%
Beat me up	8.5%	0.6%

Tjaden, P. & Thoennes, N. 1998. Stalking in America: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey. Washington, DC: NIJ/CDC



# Enough

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- While watching, use the Power and Control wheel to identify the tactics used by Jennifer Lopez's husband.
- Worksheet



# Blueprint and F.L.A.R.E.-U.P.

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# DV Resources & Culturally Specific Referrals



# DV Advocacy Agencies

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## ● **St. Paul and Ramsey County Domestic Abuse Intervention Project**

- Serves St. Paul
- Women's agency
- 651-645-2824

## ● **Tubman Family Alliance**

- Serves suburban Ramsey County along with Hennepin and Washington County
- Family agency
- 651-770-0777

# DV Advocacy Agencies

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## ● **Casa De Esperanza**

- Culturally specific serves for the Latina community
- Shelter
- 651-772-1611

## ● **Women of Nations** (*Eagle's Nest*)

- Culturally specific services for the Native American community
- Shelter: Eagle's Nest
- 651-222-5836



# DV Advocacy Agencies

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- ◎ **Asian Women United** (*House of Peace*)
  - Culturally specific services for the Asian Community
  - Legal Advocacy, Supportive Services, & Shelter
  - 612-724-8823
- ◎ **Outfront Minnesota**
  - GLBT specific services
  - Legal Advocacy, Social Justice, & Counseling
  - 612-822-0127

# Male Victim Resources

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## ● **African American Family Services**

- Counseling and support for African American men in crisis
- 612-871-7878

## ● **Cornerstone**

- Shelter for men, counseling, 24 hour crisis line
- 952-884-0330

## ● **Division of Indian Works**

- Support and services for Native American men
- 612-722-8722

# Male Victim Resources

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## ◎ **La Oportunidad**

- Support and education to address cultural perspectives and factors surrounding patterns of violence
- 651-646-6115

## ◎ **Men's Center**

- Support groups for men
- 612-822-5892

# Male Victim Resources

---

## ● **Outfront Minnesota**

- Serves the GLBT community
- 612-822-0127

## ● **The Men's Line**

- 24 hour phone counseling and referrals
- 612-379-6367

## ● **Tubman**

- 24 hour crisis line 651-770-0777
- Counseling 612-825-3333



# Domestic Abuse Programming

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- **La Oportunidad**

- 612-872-6165

- **Bob Kelly DA Program**

- 651-430-8005

- **My Home Inc: Men's Anti-Violence**

- 651-659-0359

- **Domestic Abuse Project**

- 612-874-7063

# Counseling

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- Couples Counseling **DOES NOT WORK** in couples where there is domestic violence
  - When one partner is using violence and coercion to get what they want they will use the information during the counseling session to continue their control.
  - Couples counseling can only work when both partners feel free to express their issues, concerns and desires freely. If one partner exerts power and control over the other there is no basis for counseling that is free from fear and intimidation.

# Counseling

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- ◎ **Crisis Connection**: 24 hour confidential counseling information and referral
  - 612-379-6363
- ◎ **Breaking Free**: Direct services for prostituted women and girls.
  - 651-645-6557
- ◎ **Chrysalis**: Group and individual counseling and therapy
  - 612-871-0118



# Counseling

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- ◎ **C.L.U.E.S.** (*Chicanos Latinos Unidos En Servicios*): Individual, family and group counseling in Spanish and English
  - 612-746-3537
- ◎ **Face to Face**: Youth Support Group, females ages 11-23
  - 651-772-5555
- ◎ **Division of Indian Work**: Native American women, family and youth groups
  - 612-722-8722



# Counseling

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- ◎ **Domestic Abuse Project**: 24 hour crisis line, counseling, support groups for adults and children
  - 612-874-7063
- ◎ **Family and Children Services**: Counseling and therapy services for children, youth and families
  - 612-339-9101

# Counseling

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- **Sexual Offense Services (S.O.S.):**  
Support groups and advocacy for victims of sexual assault
  - 651-643-3006
- **Wilder Violence Prevention & Intervention Services:** Groups for victims and abusers. Groups for children who have lived in violent homes
  - 651-280-2309/651-287-2400

# Support Groups at SPIP

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## ◎ St. Paul Intervention

- Wednesdays 6:00-8:00pm

## ◎ Latina Support Group

- Thursdays 5:30-7:30pm

## ◎ Older Women's Groups

- 1st and 3rd Wednesdays 1-3pm in Maplewood
- 2nd and 4th Tuesdays 1-3pm in St. Paul

Break



# The Different Roles



# The Roles

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- ◉ Employment Counselor
- ◉ Domestic Violence Specialist
- ◉ Domestic Violence Advocate

# Employment Counselor

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**Goal:** Have participants successfully complete the MFIP Program within in the 60 month time clock.

**Barriers:** Identifying barriers that the participant and their families are facing.

**Plan:** They create an Employment Plan with the participant and track the Participant's progress.

**Execution and Adjustments:** Keeping the participant on track and holding the participant accountable for their progress and growth.

# Domestic Violence Specialist

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**Goal:** To collaborate with the Employment Counselor and the Participant to create an EP that focuses on the safety of the victim and their family.

**Barriers:** Identify obstacles in the participants current EP and what can the EP do to keep the victim safe.

**Plan:** Create and an EP that is safety centered while being a realistic EP.

**Execution:** Continue to reevaluate the EP while the Participant is on the DV Waiver while continuing to focus on safety and independence.



# Domestic Violence Advocate

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**Goal:** To support victims of domestic violence. Provide knowledge of their rights and the choices that are available to them while trusting their decision making.

**Barriers:** Identify barriers through out multiple systems that victims face.

**Plan:** Create a safety plan tailored to the victim and help her to continue changing the plan based on the changing circumstances.

**Execution:** Providing up to date information, options, and support through out the victim's journey to safety along with empowering victims in their choice making.

# Policy and Procedure



# DV/Family Violence Waiver

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## ◉ Who Qualifies?

- A client who has an act or a combination of acts such as: physical harm, bodily injury or assault, the infliction of fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury or assault, terroristic threats, criminal sexual conduct committed against or committed by a family or household member.



# DV/Family Violence Waiver

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## ● **Family or Household members are:**

- Spouses or former spouses
- Parents and children
- People related by blood
- People who are residing together or who have resided together in the past
- People who have a child in common
- If a woman is pregnant and the man alleged to be the father
- People involved in a current or past significant romantic or sexual relationship



# DV Waiver Plan

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## ● **What does the Waiver do?**

- Stops the MFIP 60-month time clock
- If a client is determined to be eligible they also meet the eligibility criteria for Family Stabilization services

# Requesting DV Waiver

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## ◉ Job Counselor Responsibility

- Once a client reveals to you that they are experiencing DV the counselor must refer client to a person trained in DV if the they are not already working with a DV Advocate.
- Counselor **MUST** ensure that client has that access.
- The counselor and the DV Specialist must assist client in developing an EP.
- Once the plan has been approved the Counselor must inform the Financial Worker.

# Documentation for Waiver

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- The Financial Worker or Job Counselor should advise the client in what documentation they will need for this waiver.
- The county must assist the client if they are having difficulty getting these
- **DO NOT** require the client to comply with the regular Employment Services activities or ES sanctions while client is obtaining documentation.



# Documentation

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- **All are acceptable but the client only needs for verification for the DV Waiver**
  - Police, government agency, or court records
  - Statement from battered women's shelter staff person or a sexual assault or domestic violence advocate with knowledge of the circumstances
  - Statement from a professional from whom the client has sought assistance about the abuse
  - Sworn statement from the participant
  - Sworn statement from any other person with knowledge of the circumstances



# Person Trained in DV

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- A “person trained in domestic violence” is a person who works for an organization designated by the Minnesota Center for Crime Victim Services as providing services to victims of domestic violence, a county staff person who has received similar specialized training or any other person or organization designated by a qualifying organization.

# Person Trained in DV

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- A person trained in domestic violence could also be a county or Employment Services staff person who previously received training as an advocate while working at an organization designated by the Center for Crime Victim Services, or it could be someone from Legal Aid or another agency who has been designated by a qualifying organization. Each county must identify locally trained people in order to ensure access for all MFIP participants

# Person Trained in DV

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- **For information about the DV agencies in your area contact**

- Minnesota Center for Crime Victim Services
  - 1-888-622-8799



# DV Waiver Extensions

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- All waiver participants are eligible for an extension
- The client must verify abuse
- These clients are considered participants of Family Stabilization Services (FSS) and are **REQUIRED** to develop an EP for FSS Participants and follow FSS requirements



# DV Waiver Extensions

---

- The main goal is to ensure the safety of the client and the children.
- The job counselor or FSS case manager do have the final approval for the EP.
- The EP must be approved before the extension is approved.
- The client must comply with the plan to continue to receive the extension.

# Non-compliance

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- Meet with the client and a DV Specialist to go over whether the plan is still appropriate and is meeting the safety needs along with the EP
- Make changes if needed to the EP

# Lose of Eligibility

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- If the DV Specialist believes that the EP is still appropriate and the client continues to not comply, client loses the waiver.
- If it is determined that the client is to lose the waiver the financial worker needs to be notified immediately.

# Collaboration





# Collaboration

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## ● **The Process:**

- The participant shares with their Employment Counselor that they are a victim of domestic violence.
  - The Employment Counselor fills out the Family Violence Referral.
- The Domestic Violence Specialist helps with the Waiver and coming up with an employment plan that is focused on safety.
  - The Family Safety Employment Plan is filled out.
- Through a referral from the DV Specialist, the victim/participant is connected with a Domestic Violence Advocate.
  - Provides confidential service and support to the victim.

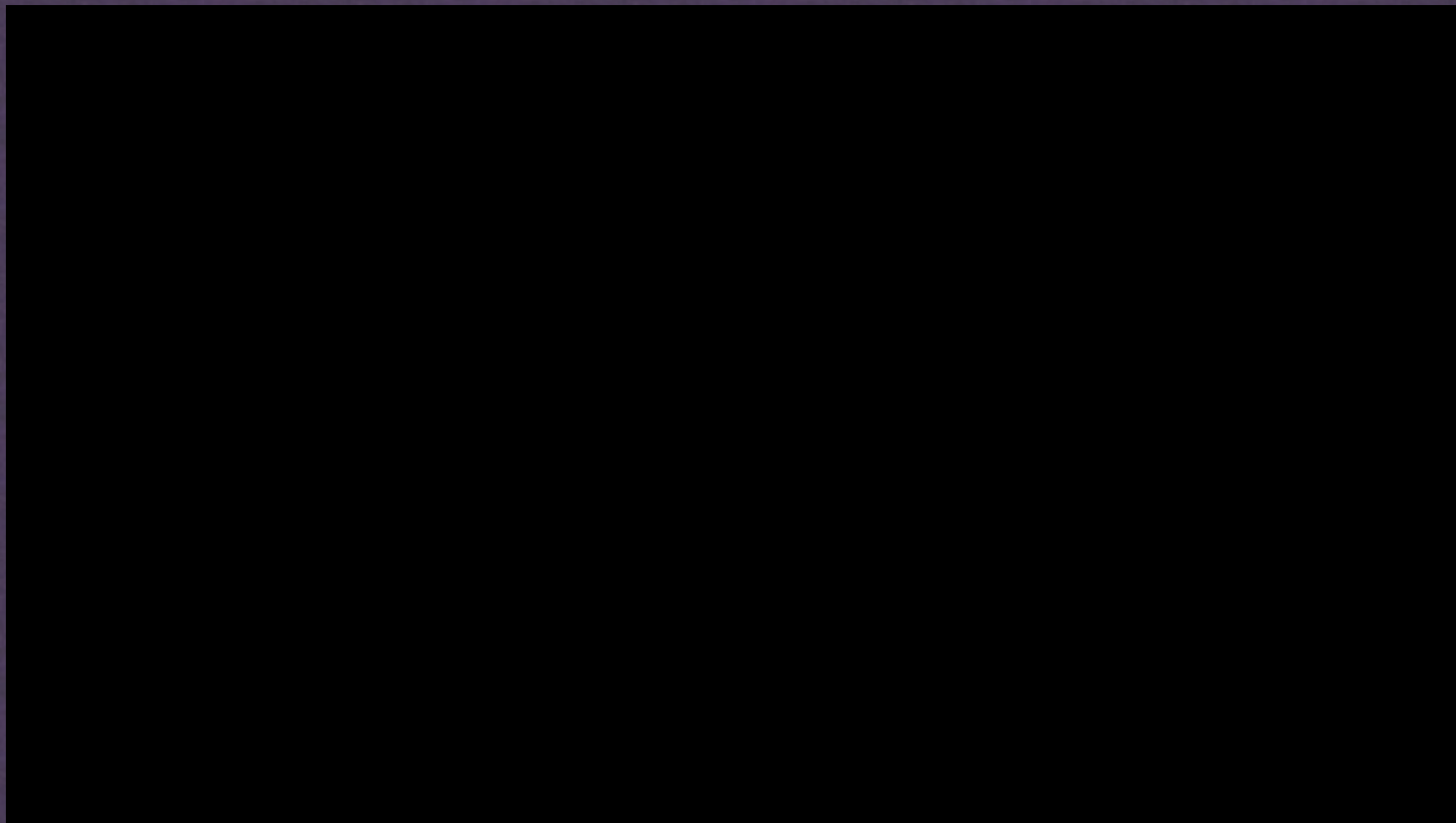
# Collaboration

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- **Employment Counselor:** Focus on the EP and meeting requirements for financial independence.
- **Domestic Violence Specialist:** Focus on safety of the participant and their family while creating an EP with the Employment Counselor. Discussing resources and options to keep the participant safe.
- **Domestic Violence Advocate:** Only with consent from the victim can an advocate give input into this process. Advocates can always provide general guidance and knowledge of systems to the DV Specialist or Employment Counselor

# Jackson Katz: It's a men's issue

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Lunch



# Communication and Support



# What do I say?

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- ◉ At first you may not have to say much.  
Listening to the participant and asking open questions about what they have shared.
- ◉ Validating their experience.
- ◉ Be sincere and honest while listening and asking questions.

# What to say?

## DO'S

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- ◉ Openly listen
- ◉ Validate their experience
- ◉ Thank them
- ◉ Express concern
- ◉ Empower and Encourage
- ◉ Be honest about their options

## DON'TS

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- ◉ Negatively judge
- ◉ Question if it happened
- ◉ “You’re wasting my time.”
- ◉ Disregard their concerns
- ◉ Discourage
- ◉ Tell them they only have one option

# What if I say something wrong?

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- ◉ Being thoughtful in the questions and the support you give will help to avoid this.
- ◉ Most participants won't mind you asking if you are sincere and open about in the way you ask.
- ◉ Let the victim know that you appreciate that they shared the DV with them.
- ◉ Acknowledge that you may not fully understand what they have gone/are going through BUT you are there to help.



# Exercise

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- ◉ Count off
- ◉ Get into groups and reenact the Client scenarios.
  - **Employment Counselors:** Fill out the Family Violence Referral
  - **DV Specialists:** Fill out the Family Safety MFIP Employment Plan
  - **Participant/Victim:** Share input

# Exercise

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- ◉ What went well?
- ◉ What didn't go well?
- ◉ What were some challenges?

# The Story of Rachel

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- ◉ The Criminal and Civil Justice Systems and how it effects the Victim
- ◉ What were some barriers that Rachel was facing?
- ◉ Identify some tactics that you heard by the abuser.

Break



# If the Roles Were Reversed

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## ◉ Scenarios Exercise

- Questions to think about after each scenario:
  - How do you feel about yourself, your family, your children, your relationship?
  - How do you feel about your safety?
  - What would you do or be your next step?
  - Who would you have for support?
  - If this was happening to a friend, family member or a community member, what advice would you give?

# Questions and Comments

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- Thank you for the last two days! It was a lot of learning in a short period of time
- For any future questions please call

# It Takes a Village.....

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No one person, program or institution alone can end domestic violence... but each response creates a ripple.

We don't always know what the impact of a person's action may be, but we believe all acts of caring and support will carry forward positive consequences.