

Intimate Partner Violence & Helpmate

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Objectives

Participants will be able to:

- 1. Define intimate partner violence (IPV)
- 2. Understand IPV resources
- 3. Raise awareness around IPV resources
- 4. Describe Helpmate's services
- 5. Understand when Helpmate connects with other organizations
- 6. Find IPV resources for outside Buncombe County and Western North Carolina



In the year prior to the death of IPV homicide victims...



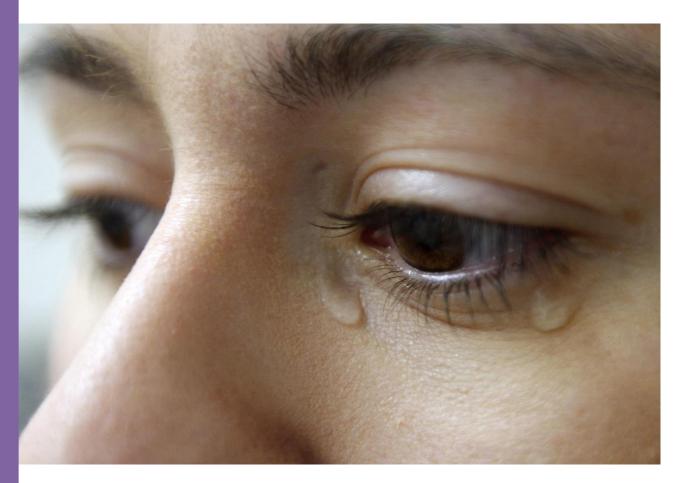
3% had used an IPV hotline or shelter

41% had used health care services



Sharps et al., 2001. Health care providers' missed opportunities for preventing femicide. Prev Med. 2001 Nov;33(5):373-80).

Intimate Partner Violence



A pattern of abusive, coercive, and controlling behavior intended to gain power and control over an intimate partner or former partner.



IPV Affects:

All ethnic, religious, age, gender, socioeconomic, and cultural groups

35.6% of women and 28.5% of men: physical abuse, rape and/or stalking by a current or former intimate partner during their lifetimes

Similar and higher prevalence for LGBTQ people

Disproportionately: black, multiracial, and Native peoples; lower SES; women with HIV; women of childbearing age

CDC, National Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Violence Survey, 2011 https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/cdc_nisvs_victimization_final-a.pdf



AND

CONTROL

VIOLENCE

physical COERCION AND THREATS: Making and/or carrying out threats to do something to hurt her. Threatening to leave her, commit suicide, or report her to welfare. Making her drop charges. Making her do illegal things. MALE PRIVILEGE: Treating her like a servant: making all the big decisions, acting like the "master of the castle," being the POWER one to define men's and women's

ECONOMIC ABUSE:

roles.

Preventing her from getting or keeping a job. Making her ask for money. Giving her an allowance. Taking her money. Not letting her know about or have access to family income.

USING CHILDREN: Making her feel guilty about the children. Using the children to relay messages. Using visitation to harass her. Threatening to take the Physical

children away.

INTIMIDATION:

Making her afraid by using looks, actions, and gestures. Smashing things. Destroying her property. Abusing pets. Displaying weapons.

EMOTIONAL ABUSE:

Sexual

Putting her down. Making her feel bad about herself. Calling her names. Making her think she's crazy. Playing mind games. Humiliating her. Making her feel guilty.

ISOLATION: Controlling what she does,

who she sees and talks to, what she reads, and where she goes. Limiting her outside involvement. Using jealousy to justify actions.

sexual

MINIMIZING, DENYING, AND BLAMING:

Making light of the abuse and not taking her concerns about it seriously. Saying the abuse didn't happen. Shifting responsibility for abusive behavior. Saying she caused it.

> Developed by: Domestic Abuse Intervention Project 202 East Superior Street Duluth, MN 55802 218.722.4134

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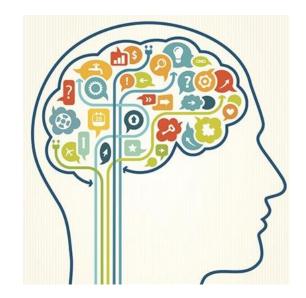
Power and Control Wheel

NOT:

Why hasn't this person left their abuser?

BUT:

What kind of support does this person need to make their own best decisions?

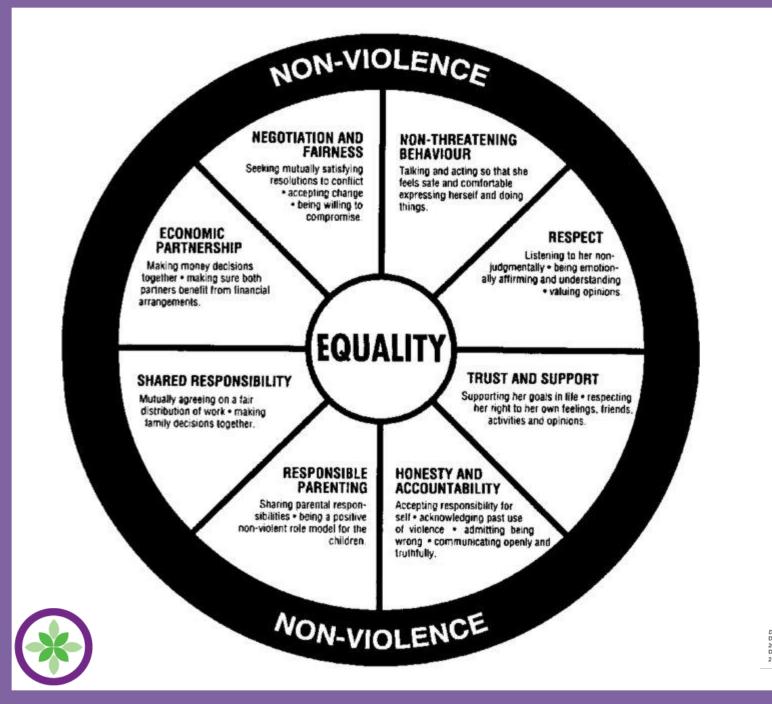




Empowerment Approach

- IPV is disempowering
- Give people choices vs. pressuring people to make the decisions you think are best for them
- Trust that people are the experts about their own situations (and their partners)
- Take a non-judgmental approach to decisions





Equality Wheel

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NATIONAL CENTER on Domestic and Sexual Violence Produced and distributed by:

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Helpmate's data (most recent fiscal year):

- 3,345 people served
- 3,634 Hotline calls
- 154 adults and 48 children sheltered
- 937 people supported through court processes
- 244 education events, reaching 7633 people
- 456 Danger Assessments
- 450 children supported through specialized advocacy



Helpmate's free services:



24-hour Hotline 828-254-0516 Individual Crisis Counseling **Emergency Shelter Court Advocacy Case Management DV** Education Classes Support Groups **Community Education Professional Training** Child and Family Advocacy





If you refer someone to Helpmate's 24-hour Hotline, advocates can:

- Provide information about options
- Administer Danger Assessment
- Do safety planning (short- and intermediate-term)
- Make a follow-up plan



Connecting with Others



Confidentiality and ROIs Medical Staff Facilitated Referrals DHHS **Other Shelters Veteran Assistance Agencies** Law Enforcement **Social Workers Schools Employers**



Referral Resources

- Helpmate Hotline: 828-254-0516
- National DV Hotline: 1-800-799-7233 | 1-800-787-3224 (TTY) | <u>http://www.thehotline.org/</u> (hosts online chat)
- For list of DV agencies in NC visit: <u>www.nccadv.org/get-help/programs-list</u>
- North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence (NCCADV): <u>www.nccadv.org</u>
- North Carolina Coalition Against Sexual Assault (NCCASA): <u>www.nccasa.org</u>
- North Carolina Council for Women Domestic Violence Commission: <u>https://ncadmin.nc.gov/about-doa/divisions/council-for-women</u>
- National Teen Dating Abuse Helpline: 1-866-331-9474 | 1-866-331-8453 (TTY) | http://www.loveisrespect.org (hosts on-line chat)
- National Sexual Assault Hotline (RAINN—Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network): 1-800-656-4673 | <u>https://www.rainn.org/index.php</u> (hosts on-line chat)



