Domestic Violence & K-12 Settings

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Today's Agenda

- 1. Willow Information & DV Stats
- 2. What is Dating/Domestic Violence?
- 3. What is a School's Obligation?
- 4. How to Respond.

Please Note:

- Do not wait to ask questions!
- This is HARD stuff to talk about.
 - Take a break. Walk away. Take care of yourself.
- Disclosures
 - You do not have to disclose anything. Ever.
 - If someone makes a disclosure, please respect their bravery and privacy.
 - Please be mindful of identifying information if disclosing.

Disclaimer:

Follow your protocol first and always!
We are not a legal experts, do not take anything today as legal advice.



Dating & Domestic Violence Work

This. Is. Hard.

Take care of yourself and your colleagues.

- Your anxiety about doing this work is real!
- This is tough, we struggle too.

Know that you WILL be affected.

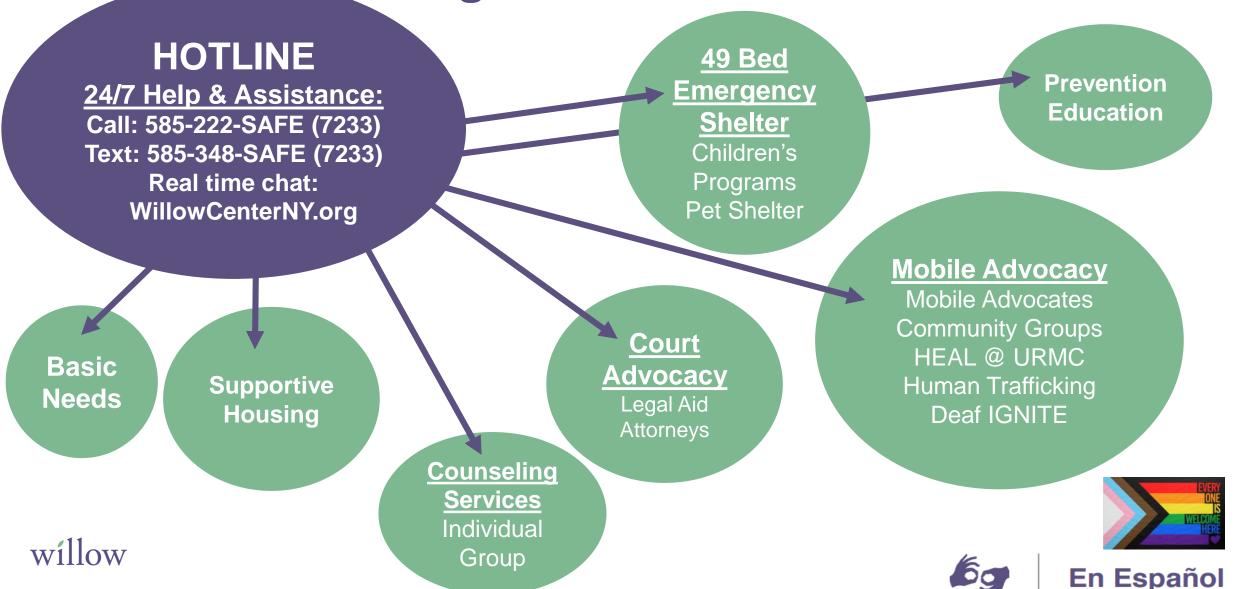
- What are your triggers?
- Can you avoid them?
- How do you cope in the moment?
- How do you cope when you go home?

Use your resources, that is a superpower!

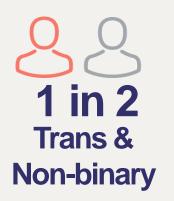
- EAP or equivalent
- Debrief with your supervisor and/or colleagues as appropriate.
- Give each other space and understanding
- Take time off/away

Willow Domestic Violence Center Programs & Services

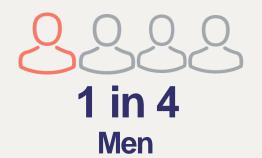
All services are free and confidential.



Why this work matters







We all know someone.

In NY State, Domestic Violence Occurs between:

- Intimate partners (current, previous, married or divorced), includes LGBTQ+
- Related by blood
- Related through marriage



The Scope of Violence

Dating & Domestic Violence have no boundaries and no "face."

Survivors

This can happen to anyone regardless of:

- Gender
- Race
- Socioeconomic Status
- Religion/Faith/Beliefs
- Sexual Orientation
- Age
- Ability
- Education Level
- Zip code

Abusers & Those Who Harm

This can BE anyone regardless of:

- Gender
- Race
- Socioeconomic Status
- Religion/Faith/Beliefs
- Sexual Orientation
- Age
- Ability
- Education Level
- Zip code

Abusers/Those who harm are beautiful gorgeous people we all want to date and be in our families.

BUT...

There are risk factors that increase the likelihood that some people, groups, populations may experience Dating/DV at higher rates.



The Scope of Domestic Violence

Intersectionality



Factors that create more of a risk for someone to be a survivor of violence or for someone to engage in violence. These are <u>NOT CAUSES</u> they are potential contributing factors.

Risk Factors Include (but are not limited to):

- History of physical or emotional abuse in childhood
- Belief in strict gender roles
- Economic stress
- Lack of nonviolent problem solving skills
- Low education or income
- Low self-esteem
- Social isolation
- History of violence engaging in or witnessing
- Experiencing poor parenting
- Cultural norms
- Systems of oppression

The more intersections, the more risk.

Why This Work Matters

This is not an age dependent Issue.





- More than 25% of youth will experience a violent relationship before they are 18 years old.
- Women aged 16-24 experience the highest rates of intimate partner violence and sexual assault in the U.S. making them 3x more likely then the general population to be abused.
- Only 33% of youth will confide in someone about the abuse.
- 50% of young people who experience rape or physical assault will attempt suicide.

vouth.gov Loveisrespect.org Dosomething.org NSVRC.org NCADV.org

Why This **Work Matters**

Children and youth are experiencing violence at home.





It is estimated that over the past year, 60% of children were exposed to violence.

- The most common place for children to experience violence is in the home.
- Children are more likely to be exposed to violence and crime than adults.

Domestic Violence is often a co-occurring issue, up to 60% of people who harm a partner also harm the children.

- Children who regularly suffer from physical violence are aged 2-14.
- 25% of children have been exposed to family violence
- 1 in 10 children have witnessed one family member assault another family member.

Dept. of Justice World Health Organization

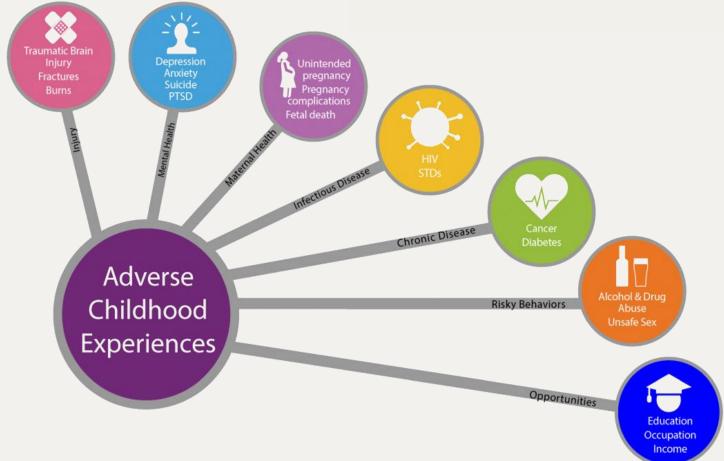
CDC

Childhelp.org

More than 70% of children who die as a result of abuse/neglect are 3 years old or younger. And about 80% of fatalities involve at least one parent as perpetrator.

Why This Work Matters

The impact on youth cannot be understated.



Short and Long Term Impacts:

- Effects, symptoms and triggers can be immediate and last short term
- Effects, symptoms and triggers may have a delayed onset
- Effects, symptoms and triggers can last long term
- Over time symptoms and triggers may change, may wane, develop/emerge in new and different ways



CDC
Philadelphia ACE Project
US Dept. of Health & Human Services

What is Dating & Domestic Violence?



What is Dating & Domestic Violence?

DV is: A pattern of behavior aimed at gaining and maintaining power and control over another.

Coercive Control is: A pattern of oppressive behavior intended to control someone and strip away their sense of self.

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Verbal Abuse:

Name calling
Put Downs
Harsh Tone
Mocking

Emotional Abuse:

Threats
Embarrassing or Humiliating
Manipulation
Jealousy and possessiveness
Isolation from family/friends
Playing mind games
Obsession

Economic Abuse:

Controlling Money/Resources
Not allowing partner to work
Getting partner fired from job
Forcing partner to justify need
for money/resources

Sexual Abuse:

Unwanted comments about ones body
Sharing intimate photos
Pressing/coercing into sexual contact or acts

Physical Abuse:

Hitting, Kicking, Punching, Biting, Slapping, restraining, attempting injuries, killing

Stalking

Abuse Is:

Verbal
Emotional
Psychological
Financial/Economic
Physical
Sexual





What is Dating & Domestic Violence?

DV is: A pattern of behavior aimed at gaining and maintaining power and control over another.

Coercive Control is: A pattern of oppressive behavior intended to control someone and strip away their sense of self.

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Abusive behavior is NOT: An anger management problem A Substance use/abuse issue A Mental health issue Caused by poverty

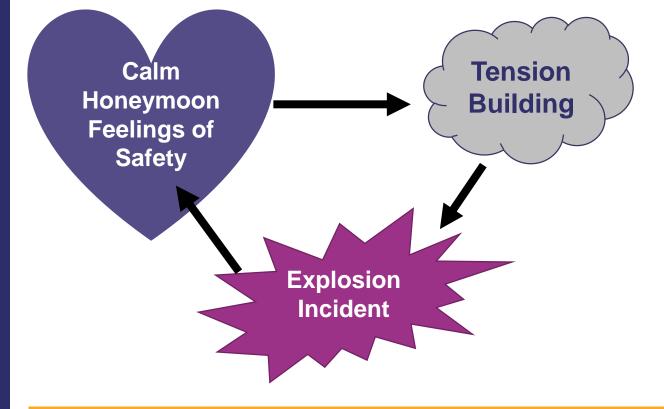
Abusive behavior IS:
Purposeful
Strategic
Not an accident

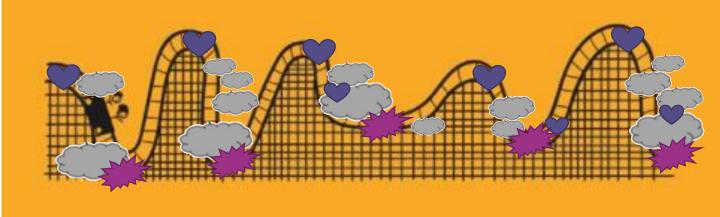
This is a LEARNED behavior. No excuses.

The Pattern of Abusive Relationships

It's not always bad. There can be long periods of happiness.

Abusers are often the main source of love, comfort and stability for a survivor.





Listen For:

- Feelings of being on a rollercoaster and constant ups/downs.
- Feeling like walking on egg shells all the time.



Why Stay?

It's complicated.

Reasons vary why a survivor may choose to stay in a relationship for a period of time or may choose never to leave.

- Safety
- Fear
- Money, finances, resources
- Threats
- Culture, Religion, Community expectations or connections
- Family kids, pets, extended family
- Abuse is normalized
- Stigma, guilt, shame, embarrassment
- Love and hope there is often still goodness here!



Escaping.

It's complicated.

The average number of times it's takes someone to escape a dangerous relationship is between 7-11.

When we ask/tell/advise survivors to leave or escape, we must understand we are asking them to do the most dangerous thing they can do.

- Escaping is very complicated
- Escaping is not quick process
- Escape is filled with barriers for survivors.
- Escape is VERY dangerous

*

We place the burden of safety on the survivor when we talk about escape, we don't place responsibility or accountability on the person who is doing harm.

K-12 Specifics



Mandated Reporting Vs. District Protocol

Mandated Reporting = Child Abuse

- An adult(s) who is legally responsible for child is harming the child(ren).
 - Physical or sexual harm/abuse
 - Maltreatment
 - Neglect
- Children are under 18 years old
- What about harm at home that is not directed at a child?

What about teen-on-teen relationships? Where do we report? What about 18+?

- Not reportable to CPS or Law Enforcement
- Parents have some legal options (Order of Protection On Behalf of a Minor)
- What's your District Protocol?
 - This can be a place to make a difference for a young person.



Obligations of the school

All K-12 schools in the US are under Federal Title IX regulations.

- Applies to all issues happening within the school setting including:
 - Student-on-Student behavior/relationships
 - Adult-on-Student behavior/relationships
 - Adult-on-Adult behavior/relationships
- Basic tenants of Title IX: Stop. Remedy. Protect.
- Schools must have a Title IX Coordinator and clear method of contacting this person.
- Schools must have a clear and transparent policy/process.
 - Equal opportunities and rights must be given to reporting parties and accused parties.
- All K-12 school staff members are required to report Title IX issues to the Coordinator no matter their staff role.
- All school staff (and students) should receive training/education around this.



How To Respond



Assess The Current Situation "Crisis Continuum"

Things are all good here.

Crisis Situation:

An upset in the balance in the survivors life, their usual ways of coping are no longer effective.

Difficult Situations:

The survivor is remembering what has happened or is reminded the impact the abuser has had on their life.

Emergency Situation:

Immediate danger, just been abused or could be seriously injured.



We need to meet survivors where they are, willow not where we want them to be or where we think they should be.

Build Rapport

Start expecting disclosures:
All the time.
From everyone.

Make asking about relationships part of your routine.

- •Tell students it's part of the routine and why it's part of the routine.
 - "Your relationships have a significant impact on your physical and mental health, academic performance, athletic performance, etc."
 - "I care about you and want to make sure you have all the support you need."
- Ask every single time.
 - Things change and they can change fast. So I'm going to ask every time to be sure you're ok and so you know I'm here for you.

Preface your question.

- Tell students why you're asking the question.
- Tell students what you're going to do with the information once you have it.
- Working with you shouldn't feel like an inquisition.

Be clear and transparent about your policies and reporting procedures.

Own the awkward moment.



Recognize Protective Factors

Protective factors are contributing factors (not causes) that help protect individuals from experiencing dangerous relationships by providing buffers, alternatives, coping, community, self-worth building and support.

Relationship Factors*

- Strong social support networks and
- Stable and positive relationships with others

Community Factors*

- Neighborhood collective efficacy, meaning residents feel connected to each other and are involved in the community
- Coordination of resources and services among community agencies
- Communities with access to safe, stable housing
- Communities with access to medical care and mental health services
- Communities with access to economic and financial help



Recognize Protective Factors

Although we can give kids suggestions of Who, What, Where, we *must* trust them to identify these things for themselves.

Protective Factors Real Life Application

Stop. = Who?

Who is a safe adult students can rely on when they need them good things or bad things?

Drop. = What?

What are things a student can do to help themselves cope with the situation in the moment, after the moment and all the times in between.

Roll. = Where?

Where can a student go that *IS* safe and/or that feels safe to them?

Disclosures: What do I Do?

Remember, everyone is going to make decisions about a dangerous relationship in their own time.

Believe and listen.

Believing seems very simple, but this is truly the most important thing you can do for a survivor.

- "I'm sorry this is happening to you."
- "How can I support you?"

Try not to judge and do not give advice.

- Do not pressure, bully, or frighten someone into doing or not doing something.
- Do not make decisions on their behalf and/or without permission (i.e. call the police, schedule an appointment).
- Try to avoid telling someone what you think they should do or what you want them to do.

Disclosures: What do I do?

Do not adopt the mindset of trying to "save" people.

Support and provide resources, options and choices:

- Give choices whenever possible.
- Connect with resources
- Follow up! Maintaining communication and support consistently is important.

REFER, REFER, REFER

"I'm not an expert in this type of situation, but I know who is..."



Hope is like the sun. If we only believed it in when we could see it, we'd never make it through the night.

Take care of yourselves and your colleagues.

Our role is to make sure survivors know we are here and they have options an choices.



You are welcome at Willow.

Reach our advocates 24/7 to get the support you deserve. Free and confidential. No judgment.

24/7 Hotline: (585)222-SAFE(7233)

24/7 Texting: (585)348-SAFE(7233)

Secure online messaging through Facebook Secure webchat at WillowCenterNY.org





Please feel free to provide us some feedback about our time with you today.

