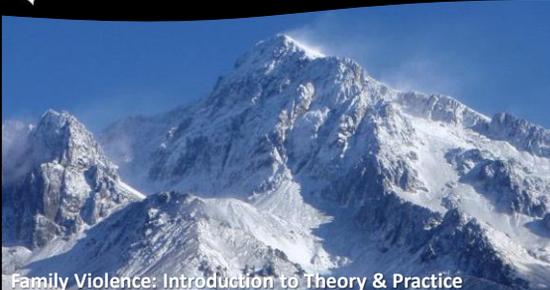




Rob Veale Ltd

Family Violence Workshop Series



Family Violence: Introduction to Theory & Practice

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My Background

- Over 30 years in NZ Police, last 16 years as an Inspector (Violence Reduction Unit at PNHQ)
- Involved in a number of national initiatives (i.e. risk, information sharing, FSTs, PSOs, wide range of training)
- Four years seconded to NZAID (DV and the Pacific)
- Inaugural member of the FV Death Review Committee
- Last 8 years as VIP Coordinator at CCDHB
- Now self-employed (family violence training)

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Todays session

- Family violence – definitions and frameworks
- Statistics
- Theories – old and new
 - Examples of more vulnerable com-
- Signs and symptoms
- Having a conversation
- But what if they say ‘Ye-
- Other topics
 - Protection Orders, F-
 - Anything else

A refresher, an update, something new to include in your practice



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Setting Expectations

- Many of the topics covered today are **subjects in their own right**.
- We will focus on ‘Intimate Partner Violence’.
- The goal today is to raise awareness about the dynamics and behaviours associated with family violence and how you might include these ideas into your practice.
- Our challenge is to be **victim-centric, mana-enhancing and to deliver on our ‘promise to care’**.

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Domestic violence Elder Abuse & Neglect

Violence in the home **FAMILY HARM**

Family violence

Gender-based violence Child Abuse & Neglect

WIFE ABUSE Domestic abuse

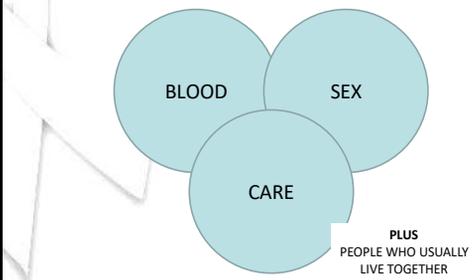
Inter-personal violence Whanau violence

Intimate Partner Violence

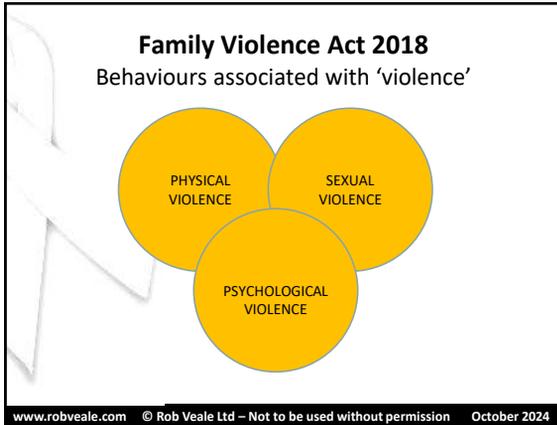
Violence against women

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Describing family relationships



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Meaning of family violence

Section 9 Family Violence Act 2018

(3) Violence against a person includes a **pattern of behaviour** (done, for example, to isolate from family members or friends) that is made up of a number of acts that are all or any of physical abuse, sexual abuse, and psychological abuse, and that **may have 1 or both of the following features**:

- (a) it is **coercive or controlling** (because it is done against the person to coerce or control, or with the effect of coercing or controlling, the person);
- (b) **it causes the person, or may cause the person, cumulative harm.**

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Meaning of Abuse

Section 10 Meaning of abuse

- (1) A single act may amount to abuse.
- (2) A number of acts that form part of a pattern of behaviour (even if all or any of those acts, when viewed in isolation, may appear to be minor or trivial) may amount to abuse.

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Meaning of Psychological Abuse

Section 11 Family Violence Act 2018 (Subsections 2 & 3)

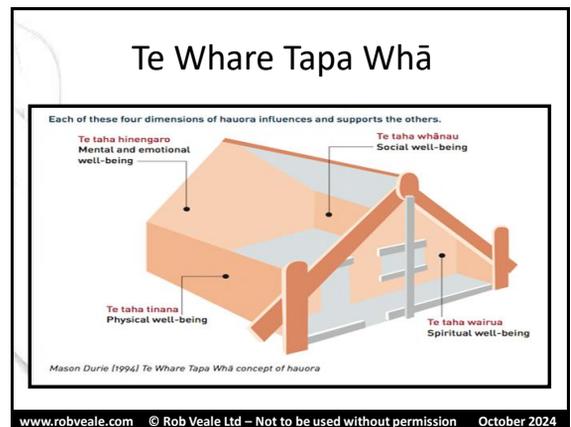
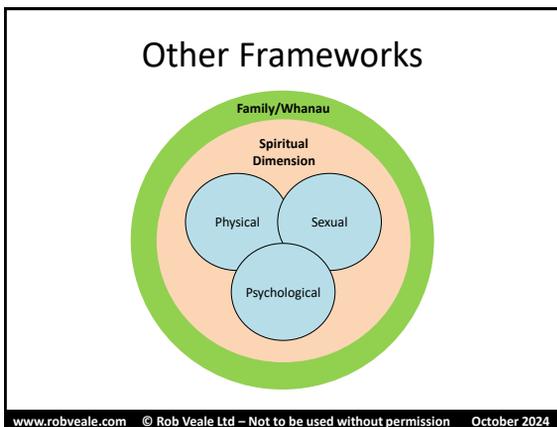
(2) A person psychologically abuses a child if that person—

- (a) causes or allows the child to see or hear the physical, sexual, or psychological abuse of a person with whom the child has a family relationship; or
- (b) puts the child, or allows the child to be put, at real risk of seeing or hearing that abuse occurring.

(3) However, **the person who suffers the abuse** in subsection (2)(a) and (b) **is not regarded**, under subsection (2), **as having** (as the case may be)—

- (a) **caused or allowed the child to see or hear that abuse**; or
- (b) put the child, or allowed the child to be put, at risk of seeing or hearing that abuse.

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What is family harm?

For NZ Police, Family Harm encapsulates **a broader, more holistic view of the issues occurring within a family.**

When Police attend a Family Harm Investigation they do so with **'eyes wide open'**, which means working to understand the wider dynamics of family harm, the patterns of harm and the adverse circumstances in which they occur.

It helps Police make the best decisions when responding to family harm and ensures we get the best outcomes possible for the people involved.



New Zealand Police



Examples of family harm?

Family Harm – A NZ Police term intended to encapsulate a broader more holistic view of issues occurring within families.

Examples:

- Family violence
- Coercive and controlling behaviour
- Alcohol abuse and illicit drug use
- Unemployment
- Deprivation/poverty
- Negative cultural attitudes
- Lack of life skills
- Lack of parenting skills
- Lack of education
- Lack of adequate social networks
- Health issues

New Zealand Police

Ripples in the pool

- Who do victims of family violence call, when, why?

Ripples in the pool

- No-one
- Their closest most trusted friend(s)
- Parents
- Co-workers
- Church leaders, counsellors, other trusted professionals
- Women's Refuge, other victim advocacy groups
- Police

Ripples in the pool

Family violence comes with context, history, a back story...
Remember we look for patterns of cumulative harm rather than explanations for disconnected episodes or events.

Family violence categories

Some common terms used to categorise types of family violence include:

- **Child abuse and neglect** – for children and young people under 18 years of age
- **Elder abuse and neglect** - for adults over 65 years of age
- **Intimate partner violence** – involving people who are in or have been in an intimate relationship.

Always consider the co-occurrence of child abuse and intimate partner violence

Looking at statistics

- How big is our challenge?
- Incidence and prevalence

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- 23 ADULTS & 9 CHILDREN** ARE KILLED EVERY YEAR AS A RESULT OF FAMILY VIOLENCE
- 118,910** FAMILY VIOLENCE INVESTIGATIONS - ONE EVERY 6 MINUTES
- 3/4** OF INTERPERSONAL OFFENCES BY A FAMILY MEMBER ARE NOT REPORTED TO POLICE
- DISABLED WOMEN** ARE NEARLY TWICE AS LIKELY TO BE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE
- INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE DEATHS** ARE PERPETRATED **1/4 BY WOMEN** & **3/4 BY MEN**
- ONE IN SEVEN** - YOUNG PEOPLE - REPORT BEING HARMED OR FEARING BY AN ADULT AT HOME

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- HALF OF ALL HOMICIDES** ARE FAMILY VIOLENCE
- 1 IN 10 PEOPLE** AGED OVER 65 WILL EXPERIENCE **ELDER ABUSE**
- 1/2 OF ALL** INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE DEATHS OCCUR AT A TIME OF ACTUAL OR INTENDED **SEPARATION**
- 20% OF YOUNG GIRLS** REPORT UNWANTED **SEXUAL TOUCHING** OR BEING FORCED TO DO SEXUAL THINGS
- 9% OF YOUNG BOYS** HAVE EXPERIENCED **ONE OR MORE SEXUAL OFFENCES** IN THEIR LIFETIME
- 24% OF WOMEN** & **6% OF MEN** EXPERIENCE **PHYSICAL AND/OR SEXUAL ABUSE** FROM A PARTNER IN THEIR LIFETIME

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Theories – old and new

Understanding the dynamics of family violence (IPV) is critical in the safety planning process. So let's go back and consider some of the following:

- The Cycle of Violence
- Power and control
- Why Women Stay?
- Coercion and control

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Cycle Of Violence

Explosion

- The blow up
- Worse than before
- Threats
- Destruction
- Fear for your or your child's safety
- Drug and/or alcohol abuse

Tension building

- Walking on eggshells
- Everything has to be perfect
- Always worrying or in fear of what if
- Feeling "something" is about to happen

Honeymoon

- The person you fell in love with
- Never happen again
- I'll get help
- I love you

The majority of IPV survivors will leave an abusive partner **7-12 times** before they leave for the last time

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Escalating Violence

Severity

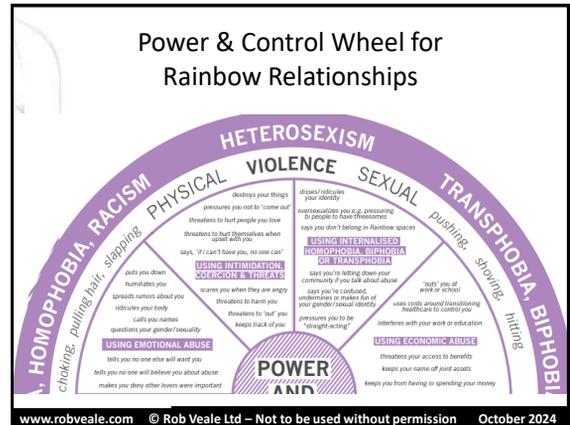
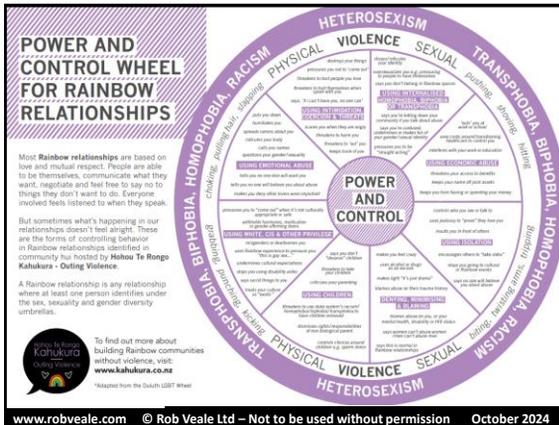
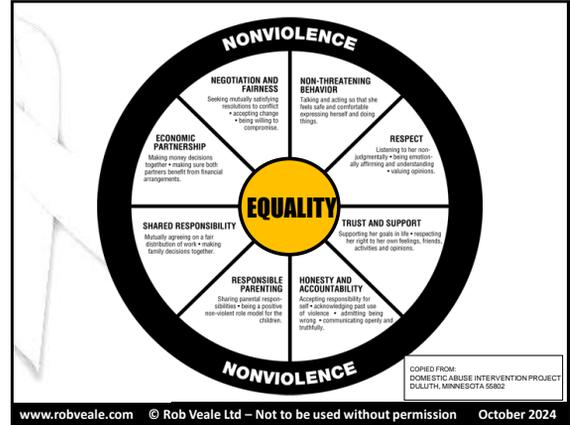
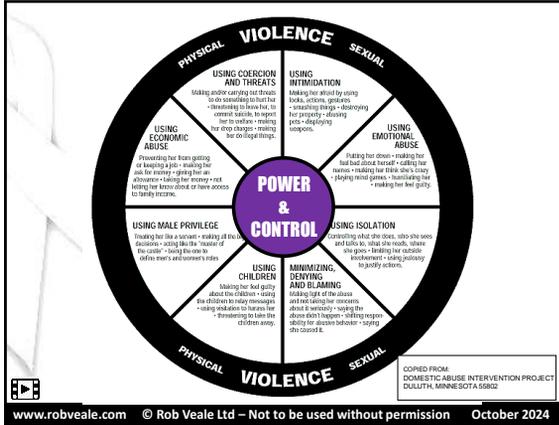
Time

Psychological and sexual violence

★ Episode of violence

Intimate partner violence is characterised by events escalating in frequency & severity

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Question

“If a partner is controlling, abusive, and violent in the kitchen, in the living room, and in public, why would he stop the abuse at the bedroom door?”

-Hon. Jeffrey Kremers, Chief Judge
First Judicial Administrative District, Milwaukee, WI.

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**Why does she stay?
Why can't she leave?**

12 F's

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Why does she stay? Why can't she leave?

- Fear
- Family
- Father
- Fantasy
- Future
- Friends
- Finance
- Faith
- Forgiveness
- Fatigue
- Failure
- Fuel



What question should we be asking instead?

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Why does she stay? Why can't she leave?

- Fear
- Family
- Father
- Fantasy
- Future
- Friends
- Finance
- Faith
- Forgiveness
- Fatigue
- Fa"



Why is he violent?
Why does he hit or abuse her?

What question should we be asking instead?

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Why does she stay? Why can't she leave?

- Fear
- Family
- Father
- Fantasy
- Future
- Friends
- Finance
- Faith
- Forgiveness
- Fatigue
- Fail



Remember the 13th F

What question should we be asking instead?

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Coercive Control

Professor Evan Stark described coercive control as “a malevolent course of conduct that subordinates women to an alien will by violating their physical integrity (**domestic violence**), denying them respect and autonomy (**intimidation**), depriving them of social connectedness (**isolation**), and appropriating or denying them access to the resources required for personhood and citizenship (**control**)”

(Stark, 2007, p.15)



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Coercive Control

Stark characterised coercive control as a “**strategic course of oppressive behaviour**”.

The oppression confines the controlled partner in an **invisible cage made up over time of bars of micromanagement, emotional manipulation, aggression and humiliation**.

The end result is a unilateral relationship where **the controlling partner dominates using behaviours and tactics that have been likened to the mental deconstruction of hostages, cult members and prisoners of war**.



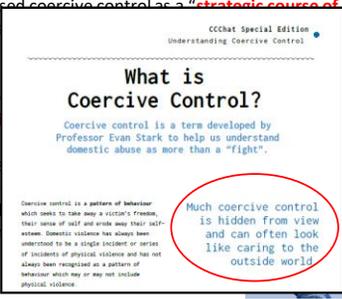
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CCChat
The online magazine on and about coercive control
SPECIAL EDITION

Understanding Coercive Control
The Continuum of Coercive Control

WHY WE DO THIS

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RESIDING LIST page 33

TRAUMA BINDING page 28

FREEDOM PROGRAMME page 38

www.coercivecontrol.co.uk

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Coercive Control
How much don't I love you?
Let me count the ways

Fear Threats Rejection
Shaming Put downs
Isolation
Walking on Eggshells
Gaslighting
Verbal abuse
Fear of violence
Micromanagement

ABUSERS BRING IN OTHER PEOPLE

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Coercive Control
How much don't I love you?
Let me count the ways

Do you see any similarities with the Power & Control Wheel?
Are there any differences?

ABUSERS BRING IN OTHER PEOPLE

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Understanding Coercive Control
Red Flags at the beginning of a relationship

1. They come on strong
2. They create a false sense of intimacy
3. They find your weakspots
4. They test your boundaries
5. They appear to have a lot of friends
6. The emotional rollercoaster is deliberate
7. They appear to have a lot of friends

Entitlement
Abusers have an expectation of how they want to be treated, how they deserve to be treated. In the abuser's mind, these expectations outweigh the needs of those around him or her.

If expectations aren't met, there WILL be consequences.

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Coercive Control

Examples of coercive control include:

- Isolation
- Monitoring activity
- Restricting autonomy
- Gaslighting
- Name-calling
- Controlling money
- Reinforcing roles
- Manipulating kids
- Controlling your body
- Jealousy
- Sexual coercion
- Making threats

Extract from www.healthline.com/health/coercive-control (July 2021)

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Coercive Control

With coercive control, compliance doesn't look like fear, It looks like consent.

I agree
 I disagree

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Questions they ask?

What are the consequences likely to be?

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MY PARTNER TELLS ME MY FRIENDS DON'T WANT TO SEE ME

MY PARTNER HIDES MY BELONGINGS

MY PARTNER WON'T LET ME SLEEP

MY PARTNER PROMISES I WON'T GET HURT IF I DO WHAT THEY SAY

MY PARTNER WON'T LET ME WORK

Image from the Genie House Project

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OVER TIME GASLIGHTING CREATES THE EFFECTS OF **CONFUSION, BRAIN FOG, SELF-DOUBT, DISORIENTATION, PARANOIA, FEAR, TERROR, FEELING LIKE YOU'RE LOSING YOUR MIND, DIFFICULTY MAKING JUDGMENTS OR DECISIONS, SECOND-GUESSING YOUR MEMORY, FEELING LIKE YOU AREN'T GOOD ENOUGH, AND IT CAN EVEN CAUSE NERVOUS BREAKDOWNS.**

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The target of dog-whistling feels triggered or offended yet everyone else only hears regular words. As the target, you might give the manipulator the benefit of the doubt because of the plausible deniability. Or you might recognize the manipulation, but if you speak up in front of the group, you look insane. They heard something else that sounded totally normal.

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Legislative (paper) abuse

An abuser filed 100 court claims against his ex-wife. The Government is going to change the law to stop perpetrators like him.

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Three Questions

1. **Is there a pattern?**
2. Is the pattern **making the person change their daily activities?**
3. **Is the person afraid?**
 - Immediate fear (fight, flight or freeze) compared with chronic fear (walking on eggshells)
 - Builds up over time
 - Avoids making the other person angry

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Coercive Control

see what YOU made me do
From the book 'See What You Made Me Do' by Jess Hill

"A victim's most frightening experiences may never be recorded by police or understood by a judge. That's because domestic abuse is a terrifying language that develops slowly and is **spoken only by the people involved**.

Victims may feel breathless from a **sideways look, a sarcastic tone or a stony silence**, because these are the signals to which they have become hyper-attuned, the same way animals can sense an oncoming storm."

See What You Made Me Do
 Jess Hill, 2019, pp. 22-23

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An Invisible Cage

- By the abusive person
- By inequalities
- By quality of response to help seeking

Social Entrapment

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Kids' Coercive Control Web

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Kids' Coercive Control Web

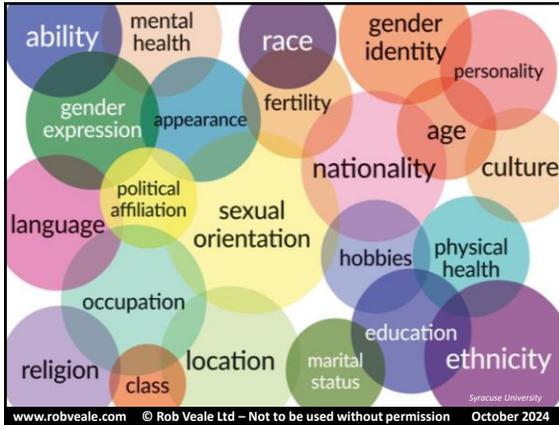
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Kids' Coercive Control Web

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Intersectionalities

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LGBTQQI+ Community

Level of violence is similar to that in the general population.

Victims of violence may not access services or report to the Police because of:

- **Fear of 'outing'**, that the abuser will reveal his or her sexual orientation or biological gender to family, friends or co-workers
- An individual's **fear institutional discrimination** and homophobic or transphobic care providers
- Threats to **reveal an infected persons HIV status** or to transmit HIV to the victim if he or she is HIV negative

People with Disabilities

But what disabilities are we thinking about, and how do they impact on coercions, control and safety.

- Intellectual
- Specific learning
- Autism
- Acquired brain injury
- Neurological
- Deafblind (dual sensory)
- Physical
- Vision
- Hearing
- Speech
- Psychosocial

ABOUT Domestic and family violence	HOW TO Support someone	FIND OUT Who is at risk
<h3 style="text-align: center;">Domestic and family violence</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic and family violence happens when one person in a relationship hurts another or makes them feel unsafe, and is a repeated pattern of behaviour • It can happen in any kind of relationship – not just with husbands and wives or boyfriends and girlfriends (intimate partners) • Abuse doesn't have to involve hurt to your body, or physical violence, to be domestic or family violence • If you or someone you know is experiencing domestic or family violence, you can contact 1800RESPECT on 1800 737 732 or through online chat. 		
<h4 style="text-align: center;">Who is affected by domestic and family violence?</h4> <p>Domestic and family violence can happen to anyone – regardless of country, religion, sexuality, gender, social background, socio-economic status, age or culture.</p>		

People with Disabilities

CALD

CALD refers to 'Culturally and Linguistically Diverse' communities. Presentations of family violence that disproportionately affect people from CALD communities include:

- Social isolation
- Forced marriage
- Female genital mutilation
- Financial abuse
- Spiritual abuse
- Multi-perpetrator violence
- Immigration-related abuse
- Dowry-related violence

CALD

Family violence in CALD communities can also be exacerbated by characteristics or circumstances that can be more common in those communities, including:

- Pre-arrival trauma
- Immigration status
- Different cultural understandings of what constitutes family violence
- Difficulties leaving a violent relationship



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CALD communities are generally **less likely to speak out or report family violence**. Reasons may include but are not limited to:

- a perception services will not provide a culturally sensitive response
- language barriers
- fear of being ostracised from their community
- fear and mistrust of government agencies
- cultural norms that set out gender roles, sexuality, marriage, divorce and family dynamics
- lack of CALD specific support services
- a lack of available and independent interpreters.
- social isolation
- shame and stigma involving others in family matters

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Signs and Symptoms

- Health Effects of IPV
- Health outcomes for IPV
- Danger Signs



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Health Effects for IPV

- **Half of New Zealand women have experienced domestic abuse, which triples their risk of chronic disease and almost doubles their risk of a diagnosed mental illness.**
- The new study investigated **five different types of intimate partner violence** and their impact on health.
- Repeated exposure to **physical violence, sexual violence, psychological abuse, controlling behaviour and economic abuse** substantially increases the risk of ill health for women, in terms of both chronic physical disease, and mental health problems.

Association Between Women's Exposure to Intimate Partner Violence and Self-reported Health Outcomes in New Zealand. Brooklyn M. Mellor, MPH; Ladan Hashemi, Vanessa Setka, PhDs; et al. March 3, 2023

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Health Effects for IPV

- **More than half, 794, (54.7%)** of the 1431 women surveyed, who had a current or previous intimate partner, reported they had **experienced one or more of these types of abuse over their lifetime.**
- **One in five women reported three or more types of partner abuse.**
- There were **11% of women who had experienced four or five types of abuse.** These women were four times more likely to have a diagnosed **mental health condition, such as depression, anxiety or substance abuse.**

Association Between Women's Exposure to Intimate Partner Violence and Self-reported Health Outcomes in New Zealand. Brooklyn M. Mellor, MPH; Ladan Hashemi, Vanessa Setka, PhDs; et al. March 3, 2023

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Health Effects for IPV

- The same group had **double the risk of a chronic health problem, such as heart disease, cancer, stroke, diabetes, or asthma,** compared with women who did not experience violence.
- **Women who reported food insecurity had the highest prevalence of IPV at more than two thirds (69.9%).**
- By ethnicity, **Māori women reported the highest likelihood of any lifetime IPV at 64.1%.**

Association Between Women's Exposure to Intimate Partner Violence and Self-reported Health Outcomes in New Zealand. Brooklyn M. Mellor, MPH; Ladan Hashemi, Vanessa Setka, PhDs; et al. March 3, 2023

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Health Effects for IPV

- The same research project assessed **men's experience of partner violence**. While **men do report IPV, it is less frequent, less severe and is not leading to significant health effects on a population basis**.
- That **doesn't mean individual men are not experiencing serious and prolonged abuse and need care**.
- Prevention programmes need to be **targeting men's and boys' understanding of power and control in relationships**.

Association Between Women's Exposure to Intimate Partner Violence and Self-reported Health Outcomes in New Zealand. Brooklynn M. Mellor, MPH1; Ladan Hashemi, Vanessa Selak, PhD3; et al, March 3, 2023

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Health Effects for IPV

- Adult victims present to Emergency Departments 3X as often as non victims
• Campbell (1994)
- Adult victims present to primary care providers twice as often as non-victims
• Krug (2002), Fanslow and Robinson (2004)
- Victims are more likely to use psychiatric services.
Fanslow and Robinson (2004)

Slide Attributed to MoH, 2016

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Health outcomes for IPV

Physical health

- Injury
- Functional impairment
- Physical symptoms
- Poor subjective health
- Permanent disability
- Severe obesity

Chronic conditions

- Chronic pain syndromes
- Irritable bowel syndrome
- Gastrointestinal disorders

Reproductive health

- Unwanted pregnancy
- STDs/HIV
- Gynaecological disorders
- Pregnancy complications
- Miscarriage/low birth rate
- Pelvic inflammatory disease

Slide Attributed to MoH, 2016

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Health outcomes for IPV

Mental health

- Attempted suicide
- Self harming behaviours
- Post traumatic stress
- Depression
- Anxiety
- Phobias/panic disorders
- Eating disorders
- Sexual dysfunction
- Low self-esteem
- Substance abuse

Negative health behaviours

- Smoking
- Alcohol and drug abuse
- Sexual risk-taking
- Physical inactivity
- Overeating

Slide Attributed to MoH, 2016

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Having the conversation

- How do we ask about family violence
- Setting the scene
- Asking behaviourally-based questions

Master = Listening
Effective Body
Language Well
Cross at Good
Message Active
Empathic
Cultural
Listen

Non-verbal Business
Communication Skills

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Asking about IPV

- IPV is **common and has severe consequences** on physical and mental health.
- It is usually not disclosed without a **direct behaviourally – based question**.
- People will commonly disclose IPV when questioned directly in the **context of a professional relationship with an attitude of caring and non-judgement**
- Only asking about violence when there are other **reasons to suspect it will miss a substantial proportion** of potential disclosures about family violence.



Slide Attributed to MoH, 2016

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Asking about IPV

- There are many reasons why professionals find it difficult to ask questions about IPV.
- We should remember that it takes tremendous **courage for victims of IPV to disclose**.
- Rather than a 'difficult' conversation, our challenge must be to have **a professional conversation, in a respectful, empathetic and safe environment** which provides an **opportunity for client to disclose should they choose to do so**.
- We are providing **a window where our client is safe and supported** to make a decision about herself and her children.

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Asking questions safely



- At a time when the woman is feeling reasonably at ease, for example, while taking a client history.
- Only ask questions if a client is alone, or with a child under 2 years old.



Slide Attributed to Mohr, 2016

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Asking questions safely



Start with a Framing Statement

"In this service we are concerned about family violence, and the impact it has on women and children, therefore we routinely ask all women about violence in their home."

FVAIG (2016) p. 54
Slide Attributed to Mohr, 2016

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Asking questions safely



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Asking questions safely



An example from 'Health'

- 1 "Within the past year, did anyone scare you or threaten you, or someone you care about? (If so, who did this to you?)"
- 2 "Within the past year, did anyone ever try to control you, or make you feel bad about yourself?"
- 3 "Within the past year have you been hit, pushed or shoved, slapped, kicked, choked or otherwise physically hurt? (If so, who did this to you?)"
- 4 "Within the past year has anyone forced you to have sex, or do anything sexual, in a way you did not want to? (If so, who did this to you? When did this happen (the last time?)"

FVAIG (2016) p. 54
Slide Attributed to Mohr, 2016

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Discussion & Questions

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What to do if they say 'Yes'

- What if they disclose?
- What if we suspect?

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What can we do?

- **RECOGNISE – RESPOND – REFER – (REVIEW)**
- Understand all forms of family violence are not OK
- Where possible include questions about family violence into routine assessments
- Follow your policies and best practice guidelines – if you haven't got any, this is an opportunity for improvement.
- If you have any concerns, talk to someone
 - Your manager or supervisor
 - **Document, document, document**



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DISCLOSURE / SUSPECT



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THANK THEM. ALWAYS REMEMBER IT TAKES COURAGE TO DISCLOSE



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Legal Responsibilities

- We are often dealing with situations involving **children and vulnerable adults – always consider co-occurrence.**
- Under the **Family Violence Act 2018** (provisions relating to sharing information) we now have a **duty to consider sharing** information with other agencies.
- We should **document details of those persons consulted**, and **document our decision**, particularly when we decide not to share information with other agencies.
- Remember **safety always overrides privacy.**

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Referral Options

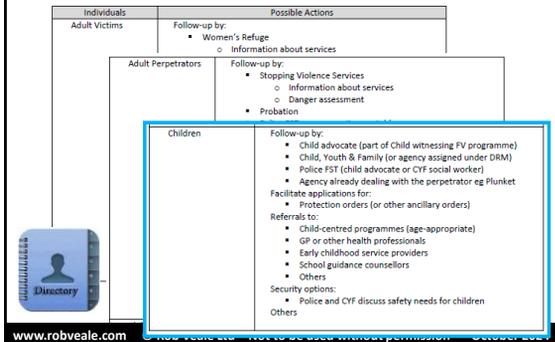
- **Someone for support**
 - Family/friends
 - FV Services: Women's Refuge, NNSVS, SHAKTI, or culturally appropriate services
- **Somewhere safe to stay**
 - Family/friends
 - Women's Refuge
- **Legal options**
 - Protection Order
 - Community Protection Notice

Think about the agencies and services available in your community?



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Potential Referral Options



Documentation

- Documentation **contributes to everyone's safety** – for our client, their children, for perpetrators - and professionals.
- Documentation is **essential for information sharing and associated practices** – including risk assessment and safety planning.
- At some later date, documentation may be useful to **support applications** for Court orders.
- So let's reconsider our language based on what we have covered in this session ...

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Denise Wilson, Rachel Smith,
Julia Tolmie and Irene de Haan

Becoming Better Helpers

rethinking language to move beyond simplistic responses to women experiencing intimate partner violence

Policy Quarterly – Volume 11, Issue 1 – February 2015 – Page 25

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Box 1: Case example 1

language using an empowerment and individualist approach

Rachel and Tim have a *volatile relationship*, which is characterised by lots of arguing, drinking and fighting. *They both get physical*. Last night there was a domestic incident and Rachel got hurt. While agencies are aware that *Rachel can give as good as she can get*, she is failing to protect her children from witnessing violence in their home. Rachel *needs to leave Tim and stop drinking*, so her kids can have a stable home environment that is violence free. Lots of agencies have been involved but *Rachel keeps choosing to stay* with Tim and continue drinking, rather than make the changes needed for her kids. *Rachel needs to put her children needs over hers* and her partner's.

Note: This case example is based on FVDR death reviews of a person's agency record, with all identifying features changed.

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Box 2: Case example 2

language accurately portraying what happened

Tim has a *history known to multiple agencies of using coercive controlling behaviours towards Rachel*, as well as his previous partners. Rachel and Tim have been in a relationship for ten years. Tim is 15 years older than Rachel; they *met when Rachel was 16 and a young mother* of her first child, Jason, who was *conceived as the result of rape*. Rachel has had two children, both daughters, with Tim. Tim has *strangled Rachel before to the point that she has lost consciousness*, and he has *threatened to kill her if she leaves him*. Rachel's *use of alcohol has increased over the years as a way of numbing and blocking out the abuse*. Both her *parents were alcohol-dependent*. Rachel violently resists Tim's abuse. She has *armed herself with a knife to try and stop him assaulting her*. Last night Tim was *verbally abusing and threatening to beat Jason* for truanting from school. Rachel *grabbed a broom and stood in front of Jason*; she *threatened to hit Tim* with the broom if he approached them. *Tim grabbed a bottle of wine and smashed it onto Rachel's*

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Box 2: Case example 2

language accurately portraying what happened

head, causing her to fall to the ground. Tim then kicked Rachel repeatedly in her back and head. Jason was screaming and ran to his mother's aid. A neighbour heard Jason's screaming and called the police. This is an opportunity for the police to intervene and put in place a plan to curtail Tim's ability to continue abusing his partner and three children.

Note: This case example is based on the information the FVDR gathered about this person's situation (all identifying features changed), and rewritten to show the victim's reality.

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Other topics

- Protection orders
- Police Safety Orders (PSOs)
- Family Violence Information Disclosure Scheme (FVIDS)

	Protection Order	Police Safety Order
Issued by	Judge Family Court District Court	Issued by Police
How to get an order	Applicant (or 3 rd person) applies to the Family Court	Issued by Police
What needs to be proven?	Family violence (on balance of probability) and need for safety	Police believe further violence is likely
Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-violence • Non-association unless with consent from applicant • No Firearms or licence • Attend Stopping Violence programme • Other conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-violence • Non-association • Other conditions as imposed by Police
Breaches	3 years imprisonment	Arrested and brought before the District Court
Duration	Life-time or until they are discharged	Up to 10 days (in which time protected person can access specialist FV services)

Giving consent in required form

Family Violence Act 2018

s.94 Standard no-contact condition: giving of consent must be in required form, but cancelling may take any form

- (1) **No consent to contact** under section 91 is **valid unless in writing or in a digital communication** (for example, in a text message, email, letter, or standard form).
- (2) However, a **cancelling of consent** to contact under section 91 **may take any form** (for example, words spoken face to face, or by telephone)."

Family Violence Information Disclosure Scheme (FVIDS)

Potential victims of family violence, or concerned relatives or friends, can request information relating to the violence history of a new partner. The aim is to enable a partner of a previously violent individual to make informed choices.

Who can ask for a disclosure?

Any person can make enquiries about a person they are in a relationship with if they have concerns about their safety. **Any concerned third party**, such as a parent or friend can also make an application but they would not necessarily receive the information about the individual concerned.

Family Violence Information Disclosure Scheme (FVIDS)

What safeguards are in place for women in terms of privacy?

The Official Information Act and Privacy Act already enable Police to disclose family violence information about an individual.

Disclosure of information will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

For more information, contact your local Police Farm Harm Team for more information or go to the Police website

www.police.govt.nz/advice-services/family-violence

Police disclosures have fallen dramatically. So have the number of requests

It's a tricky balance, deciding whether the person's right to privacy is outweighed by their past convictions and potential risk to their current partner, senior sergeant Sharon Price says.

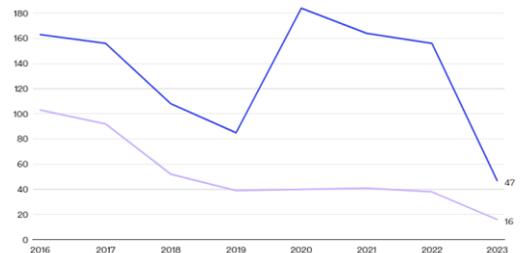


Chart: Sapeer Mayron - Source: NZ Police via the Official Information Act

Victims Protection Act 2018

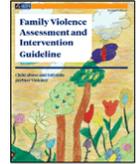
- Defines domestic violence
- Domestic violence leave
 - Paid or other leave
 - 10 days of leave
 - Pay rates
 - Taking leave
 - What if there is not enough leave
- Proof of domestic violence
 - For domestic violence leave
 - For short-term flexible working
- Other sources for information and guidance



For more information

Further information and resources are available from websites and various publications

- Family Violence Clearinghouse
- Women's Refuge
- Ministry of Social Development
- Ministry of Health
- New Zealand Police
- Many others ...



Further contact

- Thank you for your time today.
- If you would like any further information following the session or follow-up training, please feel free to contact me on robveale@xtra.co.nz



Strangulation brochure