

SAFeR:





Post-Separation Abuse Implications for Custody and Parenting

September 24, 2021

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Learning Objectives

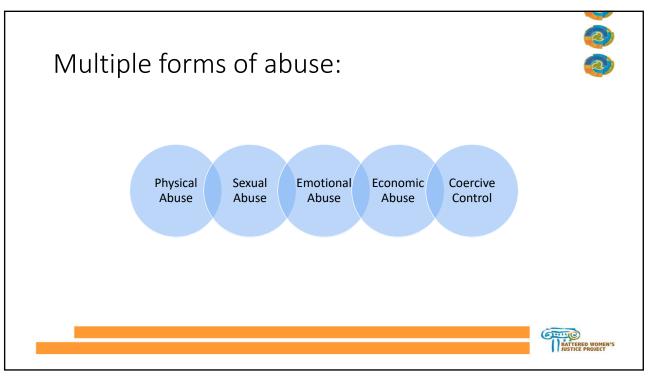
At the conclusion of this workshop, participants will be better able to....



- Define intimate partner violence (IPV) and coercive control.
- Identify post-separation abuse and its impact.
- Identify the elements of the SAFeR approach for identifying, assessing, and responding to IPV as it relates to post-separation abuse.
- Implement SAFeR tools in practice to improve survivor outcomes.



Discussion Questions • How does DV typically come up in your cases? • How do you currently find out about it? • What are your biggest challenges around IPV in parenting cases?



Coercive Control



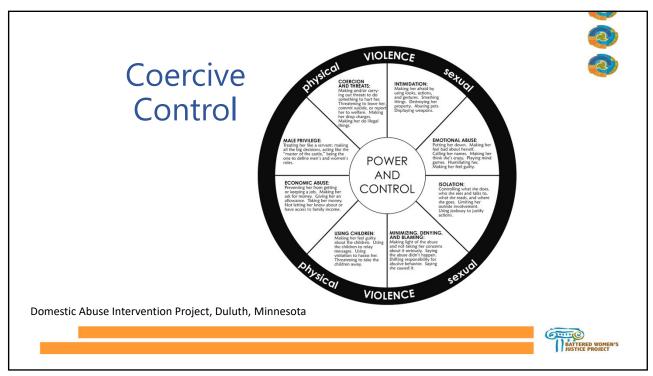


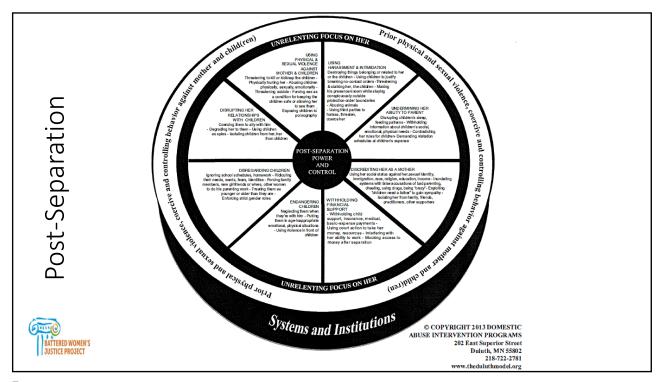
- Solicitor General to Parliament, per Evan Stark in Domestic Violence Report, April/May 2016, p. 55

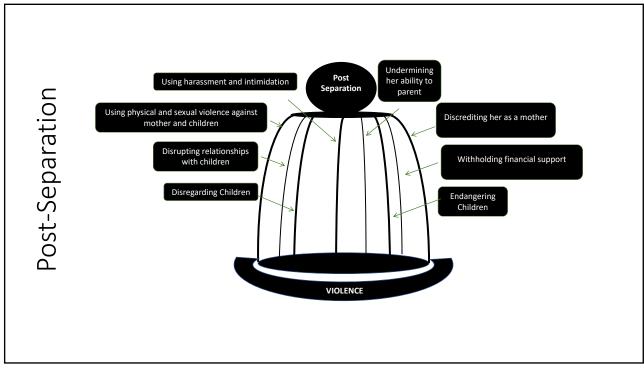
- A knowing and harmful course of conduct that...
- Makes a person subordinate and/or dependent by....
 - **Isolating** them from sources of support
 - Exploiting their resources for personal gain
 - Regulating their daily lives
 - **Depriving** them of the means to be independent, resist, and escape

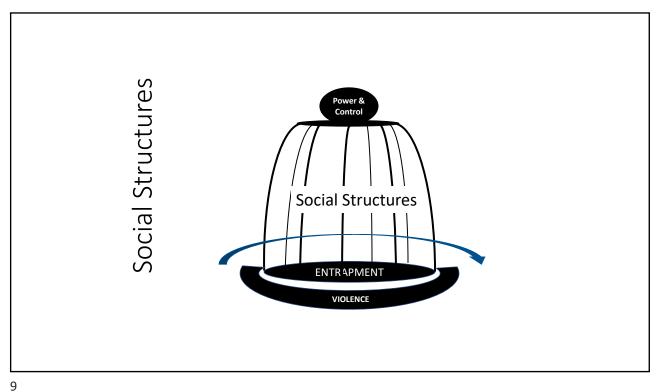


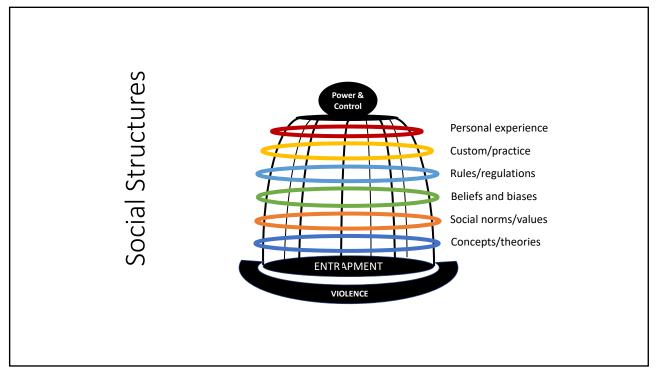
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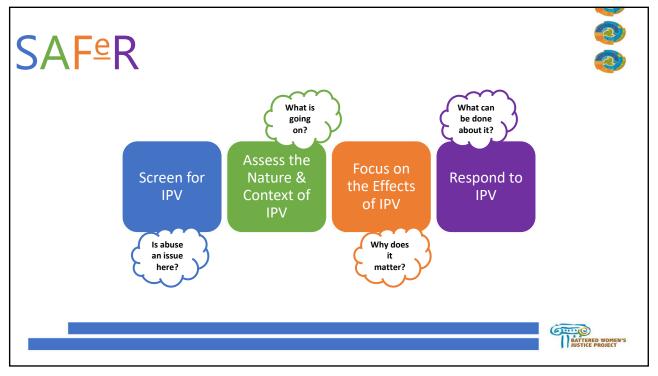


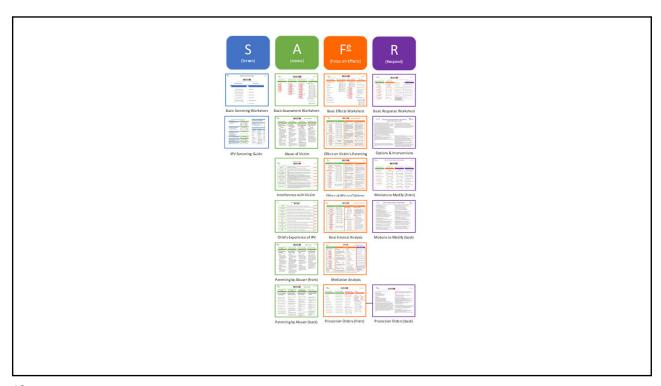


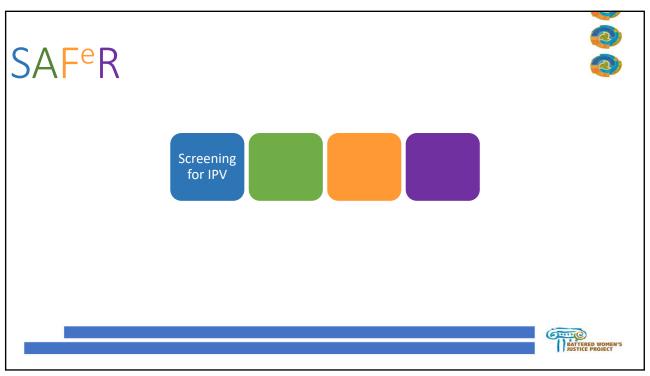


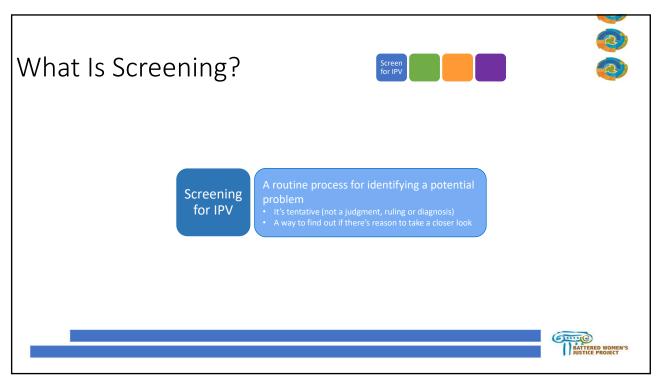


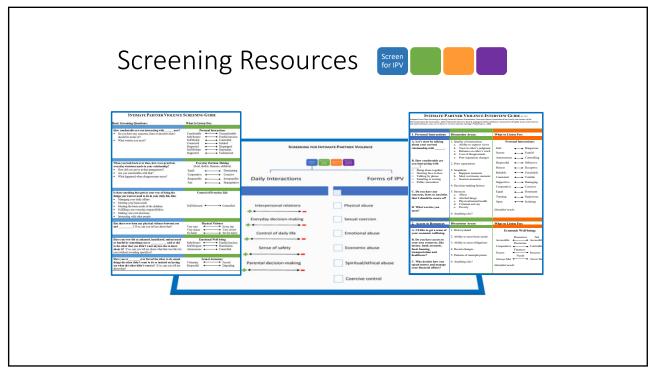












Protocol







- Systematic and universally applied
- Behaviorally-specific
- Focused on multiple forms of abuse
- Attuned to both past abuse and more recent abuse
- Alert to established risk factors
- Structured in a way that promotes safe and informed disclosure



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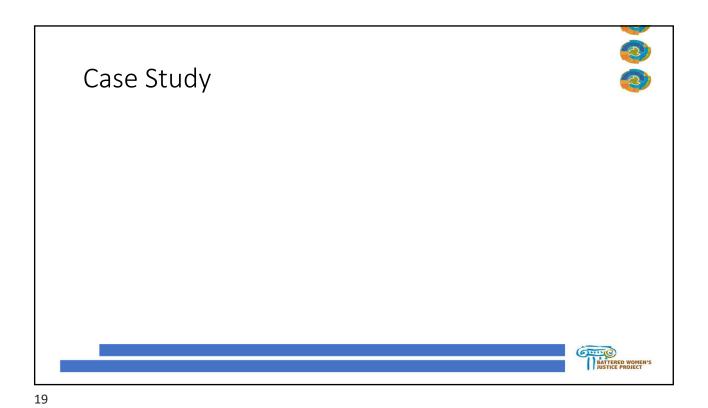
Screening Recap

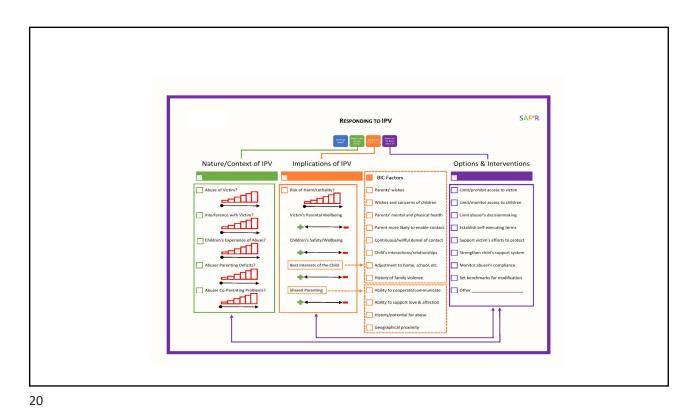




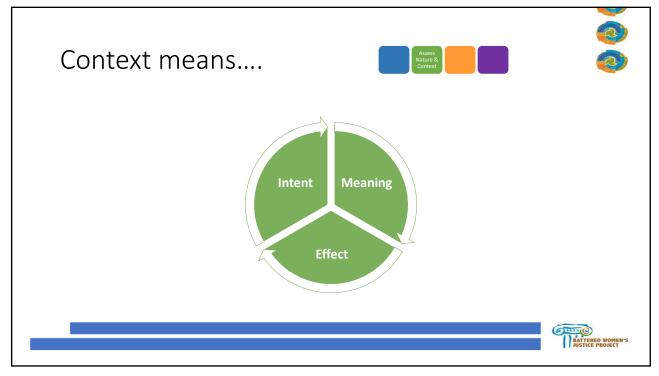
- Screening should be conducted in every case
- Screening is a preliminary process, not a final conclusion
- The goal is to determine whether to take a closer look
- Screening can increase risk
- It should be structured to promote safe & informed disclosure
- Practitioners should adopt a systematic screening protocol

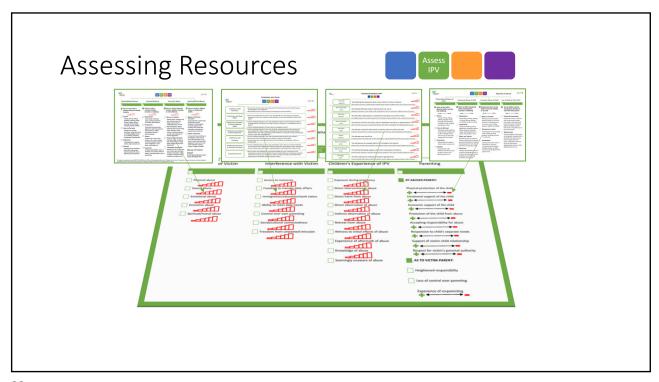








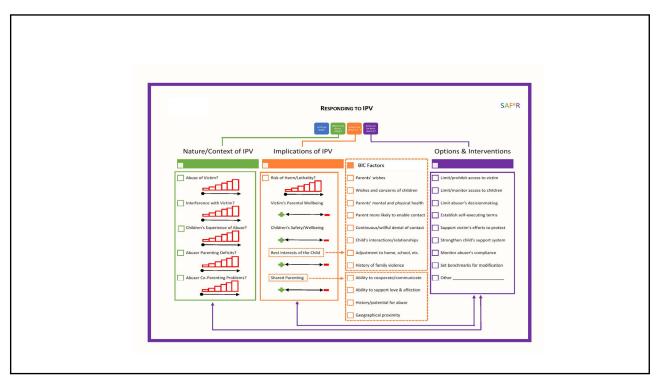


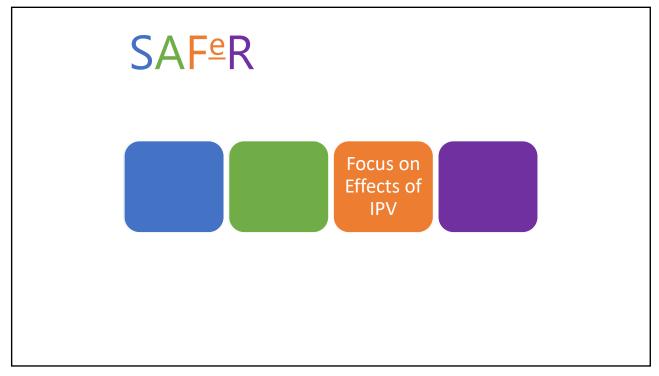


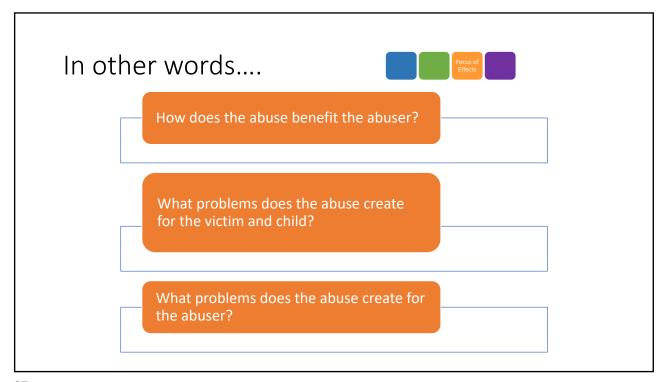
Assessment Recap

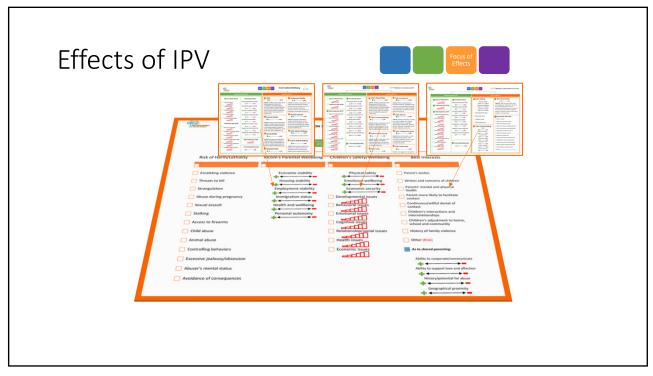


- Not all IPV is the same
- Treating all IPV the same can be unsafe & harmful
- Coercive control is different from other forms of abuse
- Children experience and resist IPV in many ways
- Abusers often parent differently than other parents









Effects Recap

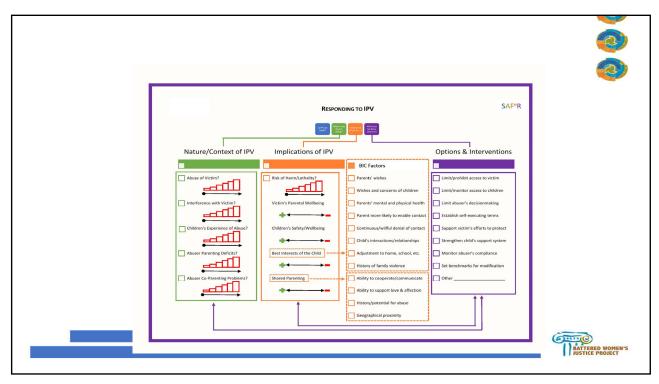




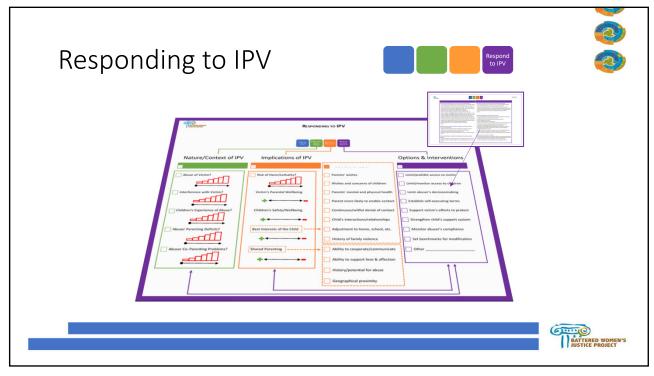
- This is the hard part
- It's where institutional norms and values and personal assumptions, biases, beliefs, and stereotypes get in the way
- Effects of IPV are not fixed, but fluctuate over time
- Effects vary according to the social & cultural context in which IPV occurs
- The best information comes from the parties themselves

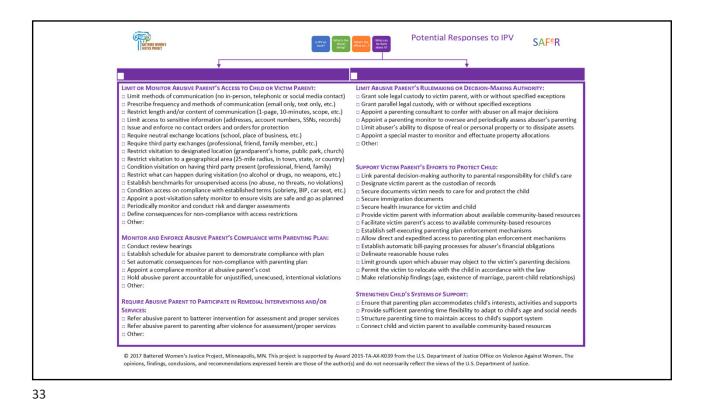


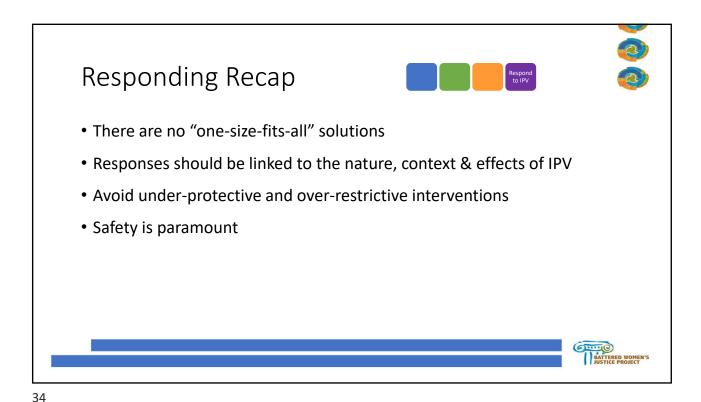
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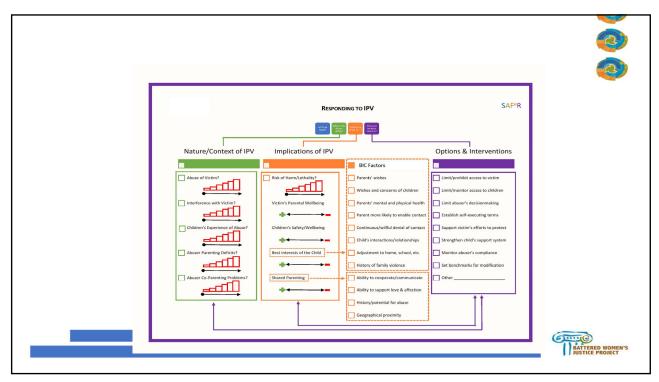


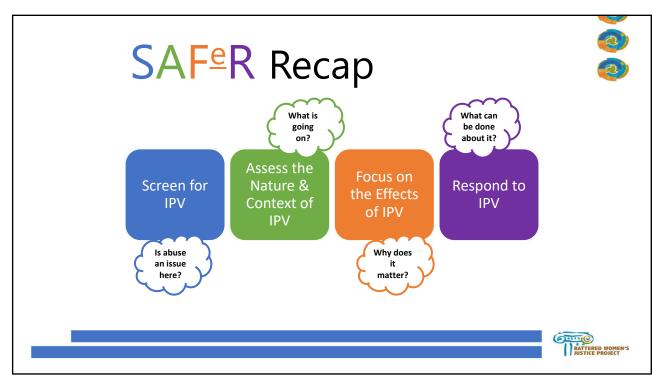
















A SAFER APPROACH TO DECISION-MAKING IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE-RELATED CHILD CUSTODY

DISPUTES

Gabrielle Davis

INTRODUCTION

Child custody decision-making in the context of intimate partner violence ("IPV") allegations can be controversial, unpredictable, and challenging. The family court system struggles to protect the safety and wellbeing of children and their battered parents in IPV-related child custody cases.¹ It is also concerned about protecting the rights and interests of parents who are accused of IPV and/or unjustifiably estranged from their children.² This document describes a four-pronged approach to decision-making in IPV-related parenting cases cases known as "SAFER." The SAFER approach is designed to produce safer, more workable outcomes for battered parents and their children.

A NEW METHODOLOGY

The SAF®R approach to child custody decision-making consists of four parts: (1) screening for IPV; (2) assessing the full nature and context of IPV; (3) focusing on the effects of IPV on parenting, co-parenting and the best interests of the child; and (4) responding to the lived experience of IPV in all family court recommendations, decisions, and interventions.

¹ See Kaur, M., Melara, S., Scott, E. & Vasan, A. (2013). Family Law Remedies for Domestic Violence Across California: A Survey. California Partnership to End Domestic Violence; Dragiewicz, M. (2012). Gender Bias in Courts: Implications for Battered Mothers and their Children. Family and Intimate Partner Violence Quarterly, 5(1):13-35.

² See Jocelyn Elsie Crowley, Adopting 'Equality Tools' from the Toolboxes of their Predecessors: The Fathers Right Movement in the United States, in FATHERS' RIGHTS ACTIVISM AND LAW REFORM IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE 81 (Richard Collier & Sally Sheldon eds., 2006).

³ Many of the ideas expressed herein were developed under Award 2009-TA-AX-K025 from the Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of Justice and are more fully explored in Gabrielle Davis, (2015). *A Systematic Approach to Domestic Violence-Informed Decision Making in Family Law Cases*, Family Court Review, 53(4):565-577. The opinions, findings, conclusions and recommendations expressed herein are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the U.S. Department of Justice.



The SAF®R approach seems intuitive, but its implementation requires attention to information that is too often ignored. In many instances, family court professionals take shortcuts. They often skip over the intermediate steps of the SAF®R approach (attending to the nature, context and effects of IPV) and come to quick and seemingly simple conclusions. In reality, the intermediate steps are the most crucial, yet frequently overlooked, elements of the SAF®R analysis.

The strength of SAFER is that it steers practitioners away from making unfounded assumptions about IPV and people's experience of it. Practitioners must not assume that IPV is an issue in every custody dispute. Instead, they need to find out if that is the case.

Practitioners mustn't assume that every IPV case involves serious physical harm or a long history of coercive controlling abuse. Rather, they need to explore what is actually going on.

Practitioners mustn't assume that the presence of IPV always has a negative effect on children or parenting. Instead, they need to determine whether that is so. And, practitioners mustn't assume that every IPV case ought to result in some predetermined outcome. Rather, they must craft outcomes that address the full nature, context and implications of IPV, whatever they may be. SAFER guides this work.

Screening for IPV.

The first element of SAF®R is to screen for IPV. It calls on family court professionals to identify whether domestic abuse is or may be an issue in the case. Like other screening functions in non-court settings, the goal of this first step is simply to explore whether there is reason to take a closer look at IPV. This first element is somewhat akin to airport security.

Before entering the gate area, all passengers must pass through a metal detector or body scanner to uncover whether they might pose a threat to airline safety. Most people pass through security without incident. Sometimes, a passenger trips an alarm. The alarm might go off because that passenger left keys in his pocket, or has a metal pin in his knee – or, much less frequently, because he has a bomb stuffed down his pants. The screening device can't tell the difference. Rather, it signals to the security agent that she needs to take a closer look. It's not the screening device, but this closer look, that tells the security agent what she really needs to know. It's the same with IPV. The screening protocol (which is represented by the first element of SAF®R) merely tells the family court professional that he has to do a more thorough IPV assessment.

Assessing the Nature and Context of IPV.

The second element of SAF®R represents this more thorough IPV assessment. It calls on family court professionals to explore the full nature and context of any potential IPV that is detected during the screening process. The assessment is important because IPV is not a fixed or uniform condition. It is carried out and experienced differently by different people in different relationships and even at different times within the same relationship. Consequently, it's not enough to know that IPV has occurred or has been alleged. Family court practitioners

need to know what is actually going on in people's real lives. They have to know, for instance, whether the IPV they have detected is an isolated incident or part of a larger pattern or history of abuse. They need to know whether the IPV is designed to instill fear or compliance with unilateral and self-proclaimed rulemaking authority – or whether it represents resistance to violence that has been perpetrated against that partner. Family court practitioners need to know whether the abuse they have detected includes markers of lethal danger – and/or whether it is associated with other life stressors, such as major mental health problems or substance abuse. In short, family court professionals must attempt to gain a full and complete understanding of IPV in context – to discern who is doing what to whom and why. Otherwise, they'll end up treating everything and everybody the same, and that can endanger children and battered parents, embolden abusers, and undermine effective interventions.

Focusing on the Effects of IPV.

The third element of SAF®R is focusing on the effects of IPV. Here, practitioners are directed to explore what the experience of abuse means for the parties and the children – both in the broadest and most narrow sense. In the broadest sense, this means discovering what it is like to live in an environment of IPV, to parent and to be parented in an atmosphere of abuse. The framework directs family court professionals to consider how IPV shapes everyday life and communication, daily responsibilities and authority in the home, and general parenting beliefs, attitudes and practices. It guides family court professionals to discern the relative needs and interests of the children and parents, to determine whose needs are satisfied and whose interests are protected. In the more narrow sense, the third element of SAF®R asks family court professionals to determine why IPV matters – how it is relevant to the decision or action

at hand and how it is connected to the standards by which the decision or action that must be taken is to be made.

In this way, the third element of SAF²R dictates a differential analysis that seeks to assess the impact of IPV in different ways depending upon what the practitioner is trying to do. If, for instance, the practitioner is trying to decide what sort of access arrangement is appropriate, the pertinent implications of IPV revolve around such things as the physical and emotional safety of the child, the capacity of the abuser-parent to recognize and respond to the child's individual needs, the degree to which the abuser-parent takes responsibility for past abuse or continues to use the child as an instrument of abuse, the extent to which the child and the victim-parent trust the abuser-parent's parenting, and so forth. If, on the other hand, the practitioner is trying to decide the parents' competence to make joint parenting decisions, the relevant implications of IPV include slightly different considerations, such as the ability of the parents to communicate in a direct, civil, constructive and child-focused manner, the willingness of the abuser-parent to support the parental authority of the victim-parent, and the abuser-parent's ability to separate his role as parent from his role as partner, among other things. Just as the standards for decision-making differ depending upon the issues to be decided, so too does the task of determining the effects of IPV.

Responding to the Lived Experience of IPV.

The fourth element of SAF^eR is responding to the lived experience of IPV. This is especially important because research indicates that even when IPV is detected, cases often

proceed to resolution without regard to safety, power differentials, and other effects of abuse.⁴

The goal of this last element is to respond directly to – and to correct, if possible – the harm resulting from IPV, whatever it is, and to minimize the opportunity for ongoing abuse and future unwelcomed intrusion into the lives of battered parents and children.

By way of illustration, suppose a custody evaluator performs an initial IPV screen pursuant to the first element of SAFeR and learns that one of the parents has been emotionally abused by the other parent. This signals to the evaluator that she should take a closer look, pursuant to the second element of SAFeR, to figure out what is actually going on. The evaluator investigates further and discovers that the emotionally-abusive parent is intentionally withholding necessary and available financial support in order to punish the victim-parent for leaving the relationship. The evaluator also learns that the child does not want to spend time with the emotionally-abusive parent. The evaluator proceeds to the third element of SAF^eR to determine why and how that matters. Upon inquiry, the evaluator learns that the child's basic needs are not being met, the victim-parent is anxious and depressed about finances, the child feels resentful of the abuser-parent for not supporting him, and the child feels betrayed by the victim-parent for breaking up the family. Equipped with this knowledge, the evaluator must figure out how to craft a parenting recommendation that accounts for the nature, context and effects of IPV pursuant to the fourth element of SAFER. The evaluator might consider incorporating terms into the parenting recommendation that set clear and enforceable financial obligations for the abuser-parent, impose some form of financial oversight to ensure those

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⁴ Mary Kernic, Daphne Monary-Ernsdorff, Jennifer Koepsell & Victoria Holt (2005). *Children in the Crossfire: Child Custody Determinations Among Couples with a History of Intimate Partner Abuse*, Violence Against Women, 11(8):991-1021; James Bow (2006), *Review of Empirical Research on Child Custody Practice*, Journal of Child Custody, 3(1):23-50.

obligations are being satisfied on a consistent basis, support the victim-parent's health and economic self-sufficiency, and restore the child's trust in both of his parents.

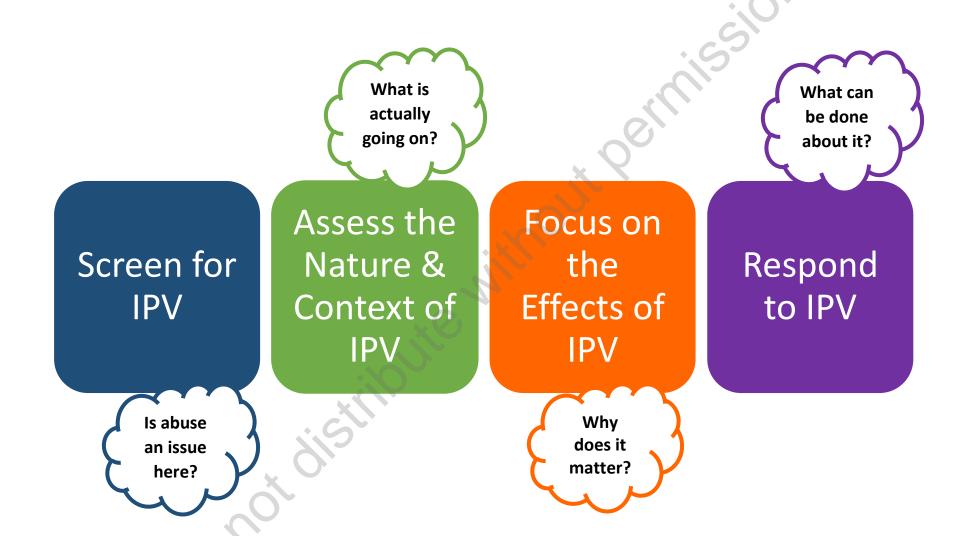
When put this way, the methodology outlined above makes perfect sense. Yet, it is neither widely practiced nor self-executing. Although SAF^eR is intuitive and easy to understand, it can be very challenging to implement. Consequently, BWJP has developed a compendium of worksheets and practice guides to operationalize the SAF^eR approach. The compendium includes an initial IPV screening guide, an IPV-informed interview protocol, a tool for assessing parenting in the context of IPV, a best interest analysis, case planning guides, IPV assessment guides for mediation and early neutral evaluation, and a co-parenting assessment guide. The practice guides are available online at http://www.bwjp.org/resource-center/resource-results/practice-guides-for-family-court-decision-making-in-domestic-abuse-related-child-custody-matters.html.

CONCLUSION

SAF®R is designed to transform a family court system that is poorly organized to respond to IPV into one that produces safer, more workable outcomes for battered parents and their children. The key to that effort is to follow an approach that effectively identifies if and when IPV is an issue in the case; explores the full nature and context of any abuse that is detected; examines the real-life implications of the abuse that is or has been occurring; and accounts for IPV in all parenting recommendations, decisions and interventions – all in a way that facilitates the family court practitioner's ability to act in the best interests of the child living with IPV.







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SAF^eR

ASSESSING THE NATURE & CONTEXT OF IPV



FOCUSING ON THE EFFECTS OF IPV







Harm to vctim's

emotional safety,

DEGRADATION

INTIMIDATION

security, or wellbeing

Name calling, ridiculing in

public, insulting, demeaning,

humiliating, dehumanizing

Yelling and screaming, acting

Threats to kill or harm victim,

children, self, or others; threats

to destroy reputation, things of

Creating unpredictability, chaos, or

confusion; crazy making; obsessive

jealousy; interrupting plans, work, or

value, immigration or work

status, relationships, etc.

driving recklessly, making

unfounded accusations,

destroying things

THREATS

DISRUPTION

relationships

aggressively, displaying weapons,







SAF^eR

Physical/Sexual Abuse Harm to the victim's physical safety and bodily integrity **ASSAULT** Pushing, shoving, shaking, grabbing, scratching, pulling, twisting, slapping, hitting, punching, kicking, choking, strangling, burning, stabbing **FORCE OR RESTRAINT** Holding down, pinning, kneeling on, sitting upon, tying up, binding, gagging, forcing sex, trafficking, compelling pornography, exploiting labor **DEPRIVATION** Withholding food, medicine, shelter, sleep, necessities, etc. SABOTAGE Disabling vehicles, tampering with utilities, setting traps,

interfering with birth control,

disabling medical equipment

Emotional Abuse

Economic Abuse

Spiritual/Ethical Abuse

Harm to victim's financial security, stability, standing, or self-sufficiency



REFUSAL TO SUPPORT

Denying money, refusing to pay bills, refusing to pass title, failing to pay premiums, withholding access to credit

HIDE OR DISSIPATE ASSETS

Emptying bank accounts, hiding assets, stealing or selling property, cancelling insurance or credit cards, hiding bills or financial information

DAMAGE CREDIT/STANDING

Destroying credit, running up debt, taking out loans, forging papers, hacking into accounts, identity theft

UNDERMINE OPPORTUNITY

Refusing to work or to let victim work, trying to get victim fired, refusing to sign papers, lying to immigration, filing false claims, constantly returning to court

Harm to victim's religious values or deeply held beliefs



MISUSE OF RELIGIOUS **AUTHORITY**

Using sacred text to justify abuse, citing scripture to gain compliance, turning religious community against victim, insulating victim within faith community, restricting helpseeking to faith community

MORAL CORRUPTION

Forcing victim into prostitution or pornography; forcing victim to use or sell illegal drugs; forcing victim to steal or pass bad checks; engaging in criminal activity over victim's objection; exposing children to negative influence

Abuse of Victim Detail

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SAF^eR

Interference with Resources

- Do you have access to your own resources, like money, bank accounts, food, housing, transportation, and healthcare?
- Who decides how you spend money and manage your financial affairs?

Interference with Daily Affairs

•How much freedom do you have in your everyday life to come and go as you please, manage your own time, make your own decisions, set your own priorities, interact with other?



Interference with Work, School, Immigration Status

•Is there anything that gets in your way of getting to work or school, doing your work or studying without interruption, pursuing a career or education, or succeeding at work or school?



•Is there anything that gets in the way of your immigration status?

Interference with Ability to Meet Daily Needs

- •Is there anything that gets in your way of eating, sleeping, keeping and maintaining a home, getting from place to place, providing for yourself, exercising, seeking medical attention when you need it, keeping up with medications, having time to yourself, keeping current on your bills and obligations?
- ____

Interference with Parenting

- •Is there anything that gets in your way of protecting and caring for your children?
- Do you have any concerns about your children or fears for their safety?
- Has the other ever used or threatened to use the children to manipulate, control, or monitor you?



Interference with Social or Cultural Connections

•Is there anything that gets in your way of keeping in touch with your friends and family, connecting with your religious and cultural communities, practicing your faith, staying true to your cultural values and beliefs, or getting together with people who matter to you?



Unwanted Intrusion

• Has the other ever followed you, constantly checked up on you, opened your mail, examined your phone records, hacked into your email, grilled you or timed your activities, used others to spy on you, invaded your space or privacy, misused social network sites, reported you to authorities without reason or cause?



Interference with Victim Detail

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CHILDREN'S EXPERIENCE OF IPV





I	
IPV during pregnancy	The developing fetus experiences abuse <i>in utero</i> , where, for instance, the abuser: •kicks, punches, terrorizes, or sexually assaults a pregnant partner; deprives a pregnant partner of food, sleep, or prenatal care
Direct intervention in IPV	The child takes affirmative steps to make the abuse end, such as: •pleading with the abuser to stop, calling for help, blocking abuser's access to victim-parent, pulling the abuser off the victim
Direct harm from IPV	The child suffers verbal, physical, or emotional harm during the course of IPV, as when: •the child gets caught in the crossfire, is blamed for IPV, is ridiculed for crying, is told they're next, is punished for intervening
Direct participation in IPV	The child joins in the IPV, due to force, coercion, identification with abuser, or self-preservation: •abuser uses child to spy, taunt, or assault victim; abuser rewards child for participating in IPV; child goes along to stay safe
Observation of IPV	The child sees or hears IPV, either directly or indirectly, where, for instance, the child: •watches an assault, observes coercive power, hears threats or pleas for mercy, observes degradation, sees intimidation
Retreat from IPV	The child takes cover from IPV by: •running away from home, hiding under the bed, using alcohol or drugs, locking him/herself in the closet, tuning out the world
Witness initial effects of IPV	The child observes the immediate effects of IPV, including but not limited to: •blood, bruises, and other injuries; ambulances and emergency vehicles; a parent being arrested; damaged property; trauma
Experience aftermath of IPV	The child faces life-altering change as a result of IPV, including but not limited to: •parental anxiety, separation or relocation, broken social ties, breakdown in trust, chaos, uncertainty, disruption to routines
Knowledge of IPV	The child is told about (or overhears) conversations regarding IPV by: • parents, extended family members, police, child protection workers, judges, lawyers, guardians ad litem, teachers, therapists

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Physical/Sexual Abuse of Child Harm to the child's

Emotional Abuse of Child

Economic Abuse of Child

Use of Child as Tool of IPV

physical safety, security, and wellbeing

Pushing, shoving, shaking,

grabbing, slapping, hitting,

punching, kicking, choking,

having sexual contact

strangling, burning, stabbing,

Abducting, sexually exploiting,

using child in pornography, sex

or labor trafficking, forcing

keeping child from leaving

Withholding food, medicine,

shelter, sleep, necessities, etc.

child to have sex with others,

Harm to child's emotional safety, development, security, or wellbeing

Unnecessary harm to the child's economic stability or security

Use of child to control, manipulate, threaten or harm the other parent



DEGRADATION

INTIMIDATION

DENIAL OF SUPPORT

THREATS & HARASSMENT

ASSAULT

Name calling, mocking, shaming, criticizing, blaming, rejecting, humiliating, morally corrupting

Refusing to pay child support, failing to pay bills or insurance premiums, withholding access to insurance cards, trading money or support for visitation Threatening to harm or take the child, using custody to harass other parent, using visitation to access other parent, disrupting visitation schedule to punish other parent, using child to spy or tell on other parent

FORCE OR RESTRAINT

Yelling and screaming, acting aggressively, displaying weapons, driving recklessly, destroying things, demanding affection or loyalty, inducing fear or terror

DENIAL AND THREATS

DISSIPATION OF ASSETS

assets, stealing or selling property, cancelling insurance

Emptying bank accounts, hiding or credit cards

Withholding support or affection; refusing to meet child's emotional needs; isolating child from friends; threatening to kill or harm child, self, others; threatening to leave

INTERFERENCE

Denying other parent access to information or resources: shutting off utilities; taking or disabling vehicles; cancelling insurance; interfering with other parent's work

MANIPULATION

Pitting child against other parent, encouraging or rewarding child to disrespect other parent, using child to bargain with other parent, using child to coerce or harass the other parent, degrading other parent to child, neglecting child on visits

SABOTAGE

DEPRIVATION

Interfering with child's healthcare, education, privacy, recreation, exercise, diet, gender expression, etc.

DISRUPTION

Creating unpredictability, chaos, or confusion; disrupting structure or routines; fluctuating involvement; breaking promises; violating boundaries; missing visits

Parenting by **Abuser-Parent**

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Denying Impact of IPV on Ignoring Child's Separate **Undermining Other's** Relentless Harassment Child Parenting Relationship Needs Disruption of everday life Failure to distinguish Interference with other Failure to acknowledge and creation of persistent child's needs or identity parent's relationship or and repair damage from instability parental authority separate from one's one one's own abuse Refusing to follow established Constantly disrupting child's Putting one's own needs above Justifying or excusing abuse rules schedule and routine child's Blaming others for abuse Engaging in harassing litigation Thinking child's needs are Violating established parenting identical to own's own agreements Demanding respect for abuse Repeatedly filing false reports Withholding information Believing child thinks or feels to authorities concerning the child Refusing to get help for abuse the same way as oneself Fluctuating involvement with Disrupting child's schedule or child Refusing counseling for child Believing one exclusively knows what's best for the child Constantly raising "technical Disrespecting other parent's arguments" Interfering with child's care new partner Obsessively attaching to child Purposefully missing visits and Ignoring child's allergies or Being intolerant of criticism appointments illnesses Constantly changing rules or Seeing no value in other Refusing to agree to rules or Disregarding child's needs expectations parent's contact, absent cause structure Believing, without cause, child Stalking other parent or child Refusing to apologize for abuse Making false claims to is being poisoned by other authorities parent Routinely cancelling and Forcing unwanted child contact Under- or over-medicating child rescheduling appointments Believing, without cause, child Interfering with other parent's is just mirroring other parent Habitually showing up efforts to care for/protect child Using new partner as a unannounced replacement parent Believing, without cause, child Sabotaging other parent at Disparaging other parent in and other parent are conspiring every turn front of child

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Abuse of Victim-Parent

Physical abuse

Sexual abuse

Emotional abuse

Economic abuse

Access to resources

Spiritual/moral abuse

Interference with Victim

Freedom to manage affairs

Immigration/work status

Ability to meet daily needs

Social/cultural connection

Freedom from intrusion







NATURE & CONTEXT OF IPV

Parenting by Abuser

Physical protection of child

Emotional support of child

Economic support of child

Protection of child from IPV

Accepting responsibility

Responsive to child's needs

Support of victim-child rel'p

Respect for parental authority

Child's Experience of IPV

Co-Parenting Relationship

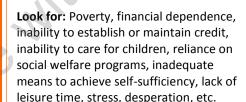
EFFECTS OF IPV ON....

Safety



Look for: Stalking, sexual assault, abuse during pregnancy, threats to kill, strangulation, controlling behaviors, access to weapons, increased frequency or severity of IPV, child abuse, animal abuse, excessive jealousy or obsession, abuser's mental state, avoidance of consequences

Economic Stability



Housing Stability



Look for: Homelessness, substandard housing, repeated moves, reliance on others for shelter, housing/health code violations, predatory leases, break-ins, evictions, address confidentiality issues

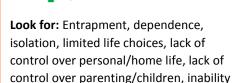
Immigration Status



Employment Stability

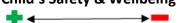
Look for: Persistent unemployment, low wages, excessive absences, repeated disciplinary action, depletion or loss of benefits, damaged professional reputation, poor work performance, no promotions, missed opportunities, etc.

Personal Autonomy



to meet daily needs/responsibilities, lack of personal fulfillment, etc.

Child's Safety & Wellbeing



See Worksheet on Children and IPV

Victim's Health & Wellbeing



Look for: Physical injury, medical issues, trauma, stress, anxiety, sense of self, satisfaction in life, social connections, support systems, personal resources, etc.





Interference with Victim

Child's Experience of IPV

Exposure during pregnancy

Direct intervention

Direct participation

Observation of IPV

Retreat from IPV

Witness initial effects of IPV

Experience aftermath

Knowledge of IPV

Direct harm









Abuse of Victim-Parent Parenting by Abuser

NATURE & CONTEXT OF IPV

Physical protection of child

+

Emotional support of child

∔←───

Economic support of child

Protection of child from IPV

+

Accepting responsibility

♣←

Responsive to child's needs

Support of victim-child rel'p

Respect for parental authority

+

Co-Parenting Relationship



EFFECTS OF IPV ON....

Child's Physical Safety



Look for: Stalking, sexual assault, abuse during pregnancy, threats to kill, strangulation, controlling behaviors, access to weapons, increased frequency or severity of IPV, child abuse, animal abuse, excessive jealousy or obsession, abuser's mental state, avoidance of consequences

Child's Emotional Wellbeing



Look for: Anxiety or restlessness, fear of being alone, nightmares or sleep disruptions, inability to focus, lack of interest, exaggerated startle response, difficulty separating from parents, etc.

Child's Economic Security



Look for: Poverty, homelessness, social isolation, exclusion from higher education or extracurricular activities, increased responsibility to work or carefor younger children, etc.

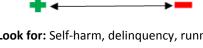
Child's Health



Child's Development

Look for: Failure to meet physical or emotional milestones, maladaptive stress responses, poor sleep/awake functioning, emotional detachment, negative feelings about being loved, confident, and safe to explore the world, etc.

Child's Behavior



Look for: Self-harm, delinquency, running away, physical aggression or bullying, hyperactivity, truancy, unregulated temper, defiance of authority, regressive behaviors (baby talk, crying spells, fear of the dark, clinginess), promiscuity

Child's Thinking & Perception



Look for: Poor verbal, analytic, or motor skill development, academic underachievement, distorted memory, trouble concentrating, thinking, learning, or processing information

Child's Relationships



Empathy, trust, aggression, manipulation



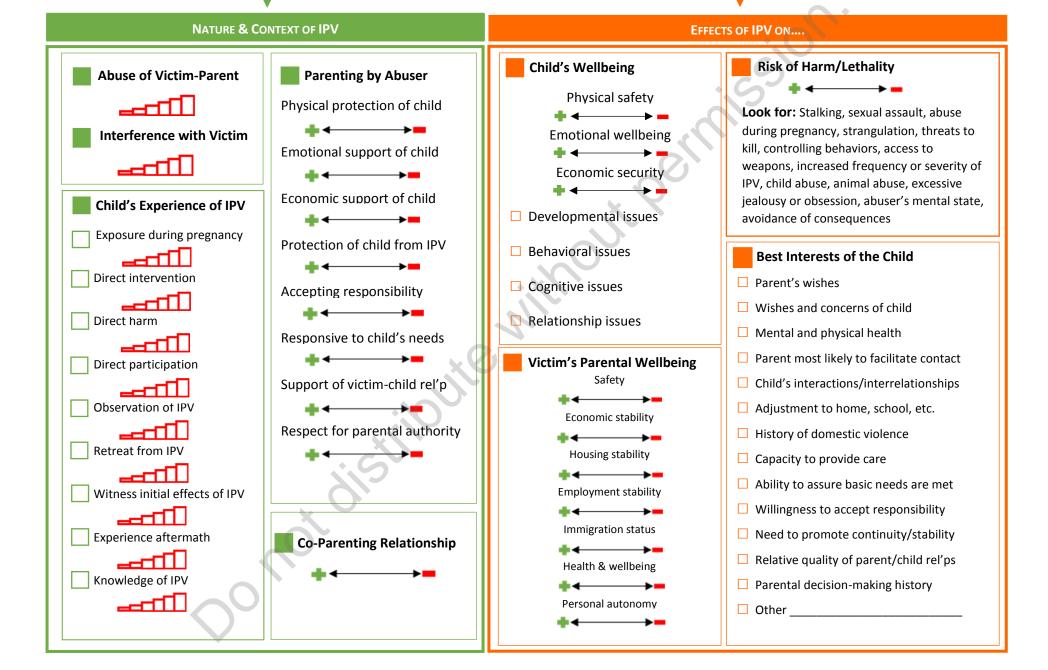






















Potential Responses to IPV

SAF^eR

LIMIT OR MONITOR ABUSIVE PARENT'S ACCESS TO CHILD OR VICTIM PARENT:	LIMIT ABUSIVE PARENT'S RULEMAKING OR DECISION-MAKING AUTHORITY:
☐ Limit methods of communication (no in-person, telephonic or social media contact)	☐ Grant sole legal custody to victim parent, with or without specified exceptions
☐ Prescribe frequency and methods of communication (email only, text only, etc.)	☐ Grant parallel legal custody, with or without specified exceptions
☐ Restrict length and/or content of communication (1-page, 10-minutes, scope, etc.)	☐ Appoint a parenting consultant to confer with abuser on all major decisions
☐ Limit access to sensitive information (addresses, account numbers, SSNs, records)	☐ Appoint a parenting monitor to oversee and periodically assess abuser's parenting
☐ Issue and enforce no contact orders and orders for protection	☐ Limit abuser's ability to dispose of real or personal property or to dissipate assets
☐ Require neutral exchange locations (school, place of business, etc.)	☐ Appoint a special master to monitor and effectuate property allocations
☐ Require third party exchanges (professional, friend, family member, etc.)	□ Other:
☐ Restrict visitation to designated location (grandparent's home, public park, church)	X X
☐ Restrict visitation to a geographical area (25-mile radius, in town, state, or country)	
☐ Condition visitation on having third party present (professional, friend, family)	SUPPORT VICTIM PARENT'S EFFORTS TO PROTECT CHILD:
☐ Restrict what can happen during visitation (no alcohol or drugs, no weapons, etc.)	☐ Link parental decision-making authority to parental responsibility for child's care
☐ Establish benchmarks for unsupervised access (no abuse, no threats, no violations)	 Designate victim parent as the custodian of records
☐ Condition access on compliance with established terms (sobriety, BIP, car seat, etc.)	☐ Secure documents victim needs to care for and protect the child
$\ \square$ Appoint a post-visitation safety monitor to ensure visits are safe and go as planned	☐ Secure immigration documents
☐ Periodically monitor and conduct risk and danger assessments	Secure health insurance for victim and child
☐ Define consequences for non-compliance with access restrictions	□ Provide victim parent with information about available community-based resources
□ Other:	☐ Facilitate victim parent's access to available community-based resources
XO.	☐ Establish self-executing parenting plan enforcement mechanisms
MONITOR AND ENFORCE ABUSIVE PARENT'S COMPLIANCE WITH PARENTING PLAN:	☐ Allow direct and expedited access to parenting plan enforcement mechanisms
□ Conduct review hearings	☐ Establish automatic bill-paying processes for abuser's financial obligations
☐ Establish schedule for abusive parent to demonstrate compliance with plan	□ Delineate reasonable house rules
☐ Set automatic consequences for non-compliance with parenting plan	☐ Limit grounds upon which abuser may object to the victim's parenting decisions
☐ Appoint a compliance monitor at abusive parent's cost	☐ Permit the victim to relocate with the child in accordance with the law
☐ Hold abusive parent accountable for unjustified, unexcused, intentional violations	☐ Make relationship findings (age, existence of marriage, parent-child relationships)
□ Other:	
	STRENGTHEN CHILD'S SYSTEMS OF SUPPORT:
REQUIRE ABUSIVE PARENT TO PARTICIPATE IN REMEDIAL INTERVENTIONS AND/OR	☐ Ensure that parenting plan accommodates child's interests, activities and supports
SERVICES:	□ Provide sufficient parenting time flexibility to adapt to child's age and social needs
☐ Refer abusive parent to batterer intervention for assessment and proper services	□ Structure parenting time to maintain access to child's support system
☐ Refer abusive parent to parenting after violence for assessment/proper services	□ Connect child and victim parent to available community-based resources
□ Other:	·

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INITIAL DOMESTIC ABUSE SCREENING GUIDE

What to Listen For: **Basic Screening Questions:** How comfortable are you interacting with now? **Personal Interactions** Do you have any concerns, fears or anxieties that I Comfortable **←** Uncomfortable should be aware of? Safe/Secure → Fearful/Anxious **←** Controlled Self-Ruled What worries you most? **←** Isolated Connected Disparaged Respected Dependent Undermined Self-Reliant Supported **Everyday Decision-Making** When you look back over time, how were practical, everyday decisions made in your relationship? (food, shelter, finances, children) How did you arrive at that arrangement? Equal Dominating Are you comfortable with that? **←** Coercive Cooperative What happened when disagreements arose? **←** Irresponsible Responsible Fair **◆** Manipulative Is there anything that gets in your way of doing the **Control of Everyday Life** things you want or need to do in your daily life, like: Managing your daily affairs Meeting your basic needs Self-Directed ◀ → Controlled Meeting the basic needs of the children Fulfilling your everyday responsibilities Making your own decisions Interacting with other people Has there ever been any physical violence between you Physical Violence **?** If so, can you tell me about that? Every day Very rare → Very severe Very minor Severe injury No harm Have you ever felt so ashamed, humiliated, embarrassed **Emotional Well-being** or fearful by something you or said or did Safe/Secure ← Fearful/Anxious Self-Respect Humiliation to the other that you didn't want anyone else to know Autonomous ← → Controlled **about it?** If so, can you tell me about what that was like for you (without revealing specifics)? ever forced the other to do sexual Have you or **Sexual Autonomy** Forced Degrading things the other didn't want to do or insisted on having Voluntary sex when the other didn't want to? If so, can you tell me Respectful about that?

Have you or ever been concerned that the other was going to physically or psychologically harm the other, the children, or pets? If so, please explain.	Fear of Physical or Psychological Harm (self, children, pets, others) Not fearful ◆ ▶ Very fearful
How are parenting time arrangements currently being worked out? • How did you arrive at that arrangement? • Are you comfortable with that? • Any concerns about children or fears for their safety?	Parental Decision-Making Equal → Dominating Cooperative ← ← Coercive Responsible ← Irresponsible Child-Focus ← Self-Focus Fair ← Manipulative

Ph	ysical/Sexual Abuse	Emotional Abuse	Co	ontrol of Daily Life	Ec	onomic Abuse
	Hold, pin, restrain Kneel on or sit upon Tie up, bind, gag Push, shove, shake Grab	 □ Insult you/put you down □ Ridicule you in public □ Purposely humiliate you □ Play mind games 		Follow or stalk you Often check up on Examine mail/email Check phone calls		Deny money Refuse to pay bills Empty bank Hide assets
	Scratch, pull hair, Shave Twist arm	 □ Intimidate you □ Yell or scream at you □ Act aggressively to you □ Get jealous/possessive □ Accuse you of infidelity 		Hack into email Grill you Time activities Use others as spies		Destroy your credit Deny credit access Run up debt Forge papers
	Bite Spit on Urinate upon	☐ Interfere with: ☐ work/school life		Invade privacy Misuse social media Physically restrain		Refuse to pass title Destroy property Steal your property
	Slap Hit or punch Kick or stomp	□ social life □ sleep □ healthcare/medication		Forbid you to leave Punish you for disobeying Arrive unannounced		Sell your property Shut off utilities Fail to pay insurance
	Strike or throw object Choke or strangle Burn Poke, stab, cut	☐ Threaten to: ☐ kill you or the children ☐ kill him/herself ☐ harm you or the children ☐ harm person you care for		Make unwanted contact Leave things to scare you		Cancel insurance Cancel credit cards Refuse to work Refuse to let you work
	Withhold food Withhold medicine Disable medical equip.	□ harm or kill pets □ Destroy things you care for □ Threaten you w/ weapon		Make you do things you don't want to do		Try to get you fired Hide bills Hide financial info.
	Forced sex	 Put your life in danger Disable your car Drive recklessly to scare you 				Constantly return to court

DOMESTIC ABUSE INTERVIEW GUIDE

Adapted from Client Screening to Identify Domestic Abuse Victimization, Domestic Abuse Committee of the Family Law Section of the Minnesota State Bar Association, 2010; Holtzworth-Munroe, Beck & Applegate (2010), Mediator's Assessment of Safety Issues and Concerns; and Janet Johnston, et al., IN THE NAME OF THE CHILD (2d ed.), Springer Publishing Co., 2009.

1. Personal	Discussion Areas:	What to Listen For:	
Interactions			
A Let's start by talking	1. Quality of interactions	Personal Interactions:	
A. Let's start by talking about your current relationship with B. How comfortable are you interacting with now? □ Being alone together □ Meeting face-to-face □ Talking by phone □ Emailing or texting □ Public encounters	 a. Ability to express views b. Trust in other's judgment c. Reliance on other's word d. Cost of disagreement e. Post-separation changes 2. Prior separations 3. Snapshots a. Happiest moments b. Most worrisome moment c. Scariest moments 	Safe Dangerous Secure Fearful Autonomous Controlling Respectful Offensive Honest Deceptive Reliable Unreliable Consistent Volatile Supportive Damaging	
C. Do you have any concerns, fears or anxieties that I should be aware of? D. What worries you most?	4. Decision-making history 5. Stressors a. Abuse b. Alcohol/drugs c. Physical/mental health d. Criminal activity e. Poverty	Cooperative Coercive Equal Dominant Trusting Suspicious Open Isolating	
2. Access to Resources	Discussion Areas:	What to Listen For:	
A. I'd like to get a sense of your economic wellbeing. B. Do you have access to your own resources, like money, bank accounts, food, housing, transportation and healthcare? C. Who decides how you	 History/detail Ability to meet basic needs Ability to meet obligations Recent changes 	Resources Not Accessible Accessible Decisions Cooperative Controlling Finances Secure Needs Always Met Never Met	
spend money and manage your financial affairs?			

3. Children/Parenting	Discussion Areas:	What to Listen For:
A. Let's talk about your children. B. Do you have any concerns about your children or fears for their safety?	1. What worries you most?	Abuser's Parenting: Safe Dangerous Secure Erratic Supportive Neglectful Child focus Self-focus Skilled Not skilled Protective Destructive Children's Well-Being: Developmental Behavioral
C. How are parenting time arrangements currently being worked out? Division of duties Parenting skills/capacities Parenting concerns/conflicts Children's adjustment Access/exchange issues Satisfaction with the plan	 2. Capacity for joint decisions a. Common beliefs/values b. Parental involvement c. Trust in parental judgment d. Support of other parent e. Respect for other parent f. Nurture/support of kids g. Conflict resolution skills h. Developmental stage(s) 	+ Emotional + Cognitive + Social + Physical + Economic
D. Has ever used or threatened to use the children to manipulate, control, or monitor you? E. How are your children doing now?	 3. Interference with care 4. Undermining authority 5. Threats to: a. Take children away b. Harm children c. File CPS reports d. Deport e. Evict 6. Post-separation changes 	Co-parenting: Communication + Judgment + Boundaries + Support - Support

A. I'd like to get a sense of 1. Detail	nat to Listen For:
□ To come/go as you please □ To manage your own time □ To make own decisions □ To set your own priorities □ To interact with others Can you talk a little about that? B. Is there anything that gets in your way of doing the things you want or need to do? C. Hasever: □ Followed you □ Often checked up on you □ Examined your mail/email □ Examined phone records □ Hacked into email/accounts □ Grilled you/timed activities □ Used others to spy on you □ Invaded your space/privacy □ Misused social network sites D. Hasever physically restrained you, forbidden you □ To manage your own time Su 3. Severity 4. Intent of other's behavior 4. Intent of other's behavior 5. Meaning of behavior to you Equations 6. Effect on: a. Interactions b. Relationships c. Communications d. Self/children e. Parenting skills/capacities □ A □ Used others to spy on you □ Invaded your space/privacy □ Misused social network sites D. Hasever physically restrained you, forbidden you	Control of Daily Life: utonomy Control reedom Constraint upport Obstruction rust Jealousy ooperation Coercion rivacy Intrusion redictability Dominance afety Fear/Dread pen Isolating etting Go Stalking ompromise Rulemaking Risk Factors: Access to firearms Jse/threat of weapon Threat to kill Step children Control of daily activities Violent or constant jealousy Threatened/attempted suicide Threat to harm children Belief in capacity to kill Stalking

5. Sexual Abuse	Discussion Questions:	What to Listen For:
A. While it is uncomfortable to talk about these kinds of things, it's very important for me to know if ever pressured or forced you to do sexual things that you did not want to do or that made you scared, uncomfortable, or ashamed. Has anything like	 1. Detail 2. In front of whom? Children Family Friends Co-workers Public Nobody – just in private 	Intimate Relationship: Safe
that ever happened?	3. Frequency4. Severity	Risk Factors: Use/threat of weapon Threat to kill Forced sex
B. Has ever interfered with your decisions about birth control, pregnancy, and/or safe sex?	 5. Intent of other's behavior 6. Meaning of behavior to you 7. Effect on: a. Interactions b. Relationships 	□ Attempted strangulation □ Violent jealousy □ Assault during pregnancy □ Threat/attempted suicide □ Threat to harm children □ Belief in capacity to kill □ Stalking
C. Has ever used your image, or forced or pressured you to use your own image, to engage in sexting or pornography?	c. Communications d. Self/children e. Parenting skills/capacity 8. Change: a. Over time b. Pre/post pregnancy c. Pre/post separation	□ Illegal drug use □ Alcohol dependency Response to Sexual Abuse: □ Fight □ Flight □ Freeze
D. Is there anything else you think I should know about's sexual behavior towards you?	 9. Injuries 10. Medical attention 11. Hospital visits 12. Calls for help/to police 13. Arrests 14. Convictions/sanctions 15. Orders for protection 16. Protection order violations 	

6. Physical Abuse	Discussion Areas:	What to Listen For:
,		
A. Let's turn to your personal safety, both now and in the past. Has ever used or threatened to use physical force or abuse against you or the children? Hold, pin down, restrain Kneel, stand or sit upon Tie up, bind, gag Push, shove, shake, grab Scratch, pull hair, shave hair Twist arm Bite Spit on Urinate upon Slap Hit or punch Kick or stomp Strike w/ or throw object at Choke, strangle Burn Poke, stab, cut Withhold food/medication Disable medical equipment B. What's the worst thing has ever done to you?	1. Detail 2. In front of whom? Children Family Friends Co-workers Public Nobody – just in private 3. Frequency 4. Severity 5. Intent of other's behavior 6. Meaning of behavior to you 7. Effect on: a. Interactions b. Relationships c. Communications d. Self/children e. Parenting skills/capacity 8. Change: a. Over time b. Pre/post pregnancy c. Pre/post separation 9. Injuries 10. Medical attention 11. Hospital visits 12. Calls for help/to police 13. Arrests 14. Convictions/sanctions 15. Protection order violations	Physical Violence: Very rare

7. Emotional Abuse	Discussion Areas:	What to Listen For:
A. Let's talk more about how you and relate to one another. Can you describe how treats you as a person?	1. Detail 2. In front of whom? □ Children □ Family □ Friends □ Co-workers	Emotional Relationship: Safe Fearful Respectful Degrading Hopeful Hopeless Supportive Undermining Honest Manipulative Caring Cruel Secure Traumatic
B. Does ever:	□ Public	Protective Exploitive
☐ Insult you or put you down☐ Ridicule you in public	□ Nobody – just in private	
 □ Ridicule you in public □ Purposely humiliate you □ Play mind games 	3. Frequency	Risk Factors: □ Access to firearms □ Use/threat of weapon □ Threat to kill
C. Does ever:	4. Severity	□ Step children
☐ Intimidate you		□ Forced sex
☐ Yell or scream at you☐ Act aggressively toward you	5. Intent of other's behavior	☐ Attempted strangulation
Act aggressively toward you	3. Intent of other s ochavior	☐ Control of daily activities
D. Does ever:		□ Violent jealousy
☐ Get jealous or possessive	6. Meaning of behavior to you	☐ Assault during pregnancy☐ Threat/attempted suicide
☐ Accuse you of infidelity		☐ Threat to harm children
E. Does _ ever interfere with:	7. Effect on:	☐ Belief in capacity to kill
☐ Your work/school life	a. Interactions	□ Stalking
□ Your social life	b. Relationships	□ Illegal drug use
□ Your sleep	c. Communications	□ Alcohol dependency
☐ Your healthcare/medications	d. Self/children	Response to Emotional Abuse:
F. Has ever threatened to: Kill you or the children Kill him/herself Harm you or the children Harm someone you care for Harm or kill pets G. Has ever:	e. Parenting skills/capacities 8. Change: a. Over time b. Pre/post pregnancy c. Pre/post separation	□ Fight □ Freeze
 □ Destroyed your property □ Threatened w/ weapon □ Put your life in danger □ Disabled car/equipment □ Driven recklessly to scare 		

Implications of Domestic Abuse for Safety and Parenting:			
Immediate Safety Concerns:	Risk Assessment Factors: □ Increase in frequency/severity □ Access to firearms □ Recent separation □ Unemployment □ Use/threat to use lethal weapon □ Threat to kill		
See Risk Assessment Factors and Questions $1(A)$ - (D) , $3(B)$, $4(E)$, $5(F)$ - (G) , $6(A)$ - (C) , $7(A)$ - (D)	 □ Avoidance of arrest for DV □ Step-children □ Forced sex 		
Immediate Economic Concerns:	 □ Attempted strangulation □ Illegal drug use □ Alcohol dependency □ Control of daily activities □ Violent or constant jealousy □ Assault during pregnancy □ Threatened/attempted suicide □ Threat to harm children 		
See Questions $2(A)$ -(C), $4(C)$, $5(E)$	□ Belief in capacity to kill□ Stalking		
Immediate Parenting Concerns:	□ Major mental illness		
See Questions $I(A)$ -(C), $2(A)$ -(C), $3(A)$ -(E), $4(A)$ -(E), $5(E)$ -(G), $6(A)$ -(C), $7(A)$ -(D)			
Long-Term Concerns:			