



WHANGANUI FAMILY VIOLENCE INTERVENTION NETWORK

236 Victoria Avenue

Phone: 0225418747

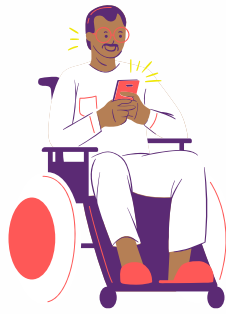
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familyviolencewhanganui.org

July 2022- Issue 9



Family Violence and People with Disabilities



Shift TWO: Towards mobilising communities: How will this change impact disabled people?

There is clear evidence that disabled people experience higher rates of family violence and sexual violence than non-disabled people. Disabled people know what is best for their wellbeing and safety. Community mobilisation requires disabled communities to be funded to inform and lead the development and scaling of actions already working for them, such as the Enabling Good Lives approach or the Safeguarding Adults framework. Community mobilisation also means working alongside disabled people to ensure that they are treated with dignity and that mainstream services and supports are inclusive and accessible so they can meet the needs of disabled communities.

WHANONGA PONO- GUIDING PRINCIPLES
- prioritising **EQUITY** and **INCLUSION** in all spaces, ensuring equity of resourcing and outcomes

Acting with **AROHA**, recognising that treating people with kindness and care enables healing and demonstrates what respectful relationships look like

All actions are **TIKA** and **PONO**, where people act with fairness and integrity, and are accountable for their actions.

People work together in an integrated way, reflecting **KOTAHITANGA** to provide support to others, and receive support in return.

KATIAKITANGA is practised - all people understand their roles and responsibilities to ensure the safety and wellbeing of people and their families and whanau

Shift THREE: Towards skilled, culturally competent and sustainable workforces: How will this change impact disabled people?

Disabled people are particularly harmed when the services and supports required to do everyday activities are not safe, and this is often compounded by having few or no options to access safe places and early intervention. Prevailing societal attitudes and behaviours that prejudice against disabled people, sometimes referred to as ableism, increase their risk of being targeted by abusers. Employing a twin-track approach will ensure more specialist services and supports for disabled people, and ensure more mainstream services are easily accessible to disabled people.

7TH FAMILY VIOLENCE DEATH REVIEW - A DUTY TO CARE:

- found that disabled people are being failed by assumptions that decision making and caregiving responsibilities are EQUAL, those assumptions have placed disabled people at risk.

- highlights the limitations of the current system in identifying vulnerabilities and risks within family and whanau environments.

- found that disabled people are dying because health services are being the gatekeepers to accessing community-based support services

- found that support services were also not identifying the risk disabled people faced or their vulnerability within their whanau and families and were being silenced, with family members voices prioritised over theirs.

Among disabled adults, the risk of age-adjusted interpersonal violence was twice as high as the New Zealand average.

Disabled adults (28%) were more likely than other adults (23%) to have been subjected to sexual assault in their lifetime.

Disabled adults (23%) were significantly more likely than other adults (16%) to have experienced intimate partner violence in their lifetime.

As people working in the family violence space we need to be taking an anti-oppressive approach:

Anti-oppressive practice involves challenging social inequalities and oppression affecting victim survivors with disability by engaging in person-centred, whanau-centred, strength-based, activist and critically reflective forms of practice.

In taking an anti-oppressive approach in relation to disability, specialist family violence services need to :

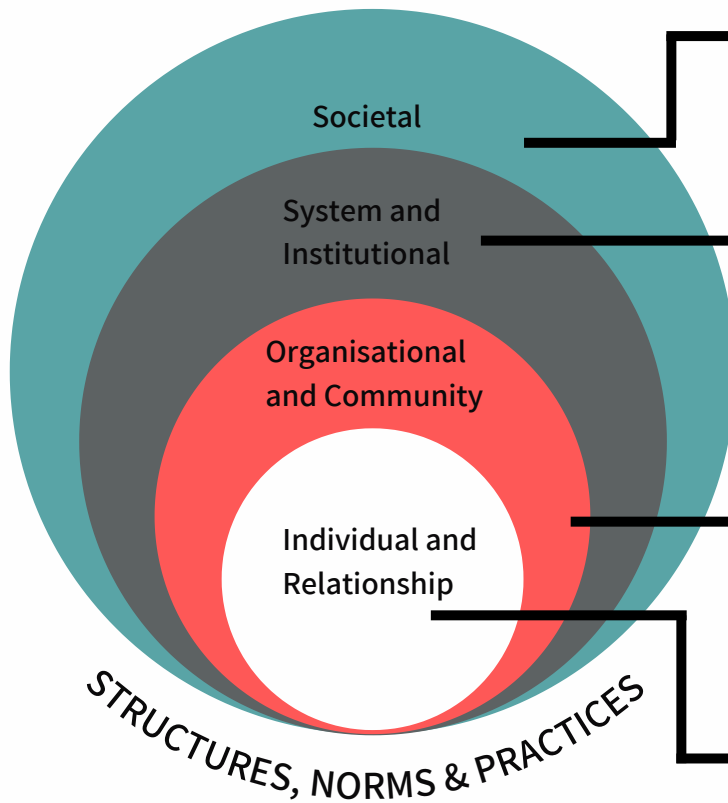
- strengthen knowledge and understanding of disability
- use reflective practice to identify what attitudes about disability exist within the service
- never equate disability with vulnerability
- promote the self-determination of victim-survivors with disability by providing support that is conscious of the environmental and social barriers they may experience.

Specialist family violence services have a responsibility to provide inclusive, equitable and accessible services to all victim survivors, including people with disability.

Language is a powerful tool for building disability inclusion. Using inclusive language can help ensure people with disability feel safe, respected and confident to seek help. When working with victim survivors with disability, use positive, sensitive and strength-based language that demonstrates value and respect. Avoid words, phrases or tones that reflect prejudiced, stereotyped or discriminatory views of disability.



SOCIAL-ECOLOGICAL MODEL OF VIOLENCE AGAINST PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES



Examples of structures, norms and practices that increase the probability of violence against disabled people at different levels of the social eco-system

Dominant social norms supporting ableist beliefs and stereotypes, or condoning, excusing and downplaying violence against disabled people.

Failure of systems, institutions, and policies to promote economic, legal and societal autonomy for disabled people, or to protect their human rights, or to adequately address violence against people with disabilities.

Organisational and community norms, structures and practices supporting or failing to address inequality, ableism, stereotyping, discrimination and violence.

Individual adherence to rigid roles and identities, individual attachment to ableist beliefs, weak support for disability equality, social learning of violence against disabled people, dominance and control of decision making in relationships.

**WHAT IS ABLEISM?
HOW DOES IT
SUPPORT VIOLENCE
AGAINST DISABLED
PEOPLE?**



Ableism is the system of beliefs, processes and practices that privilege people without disabilities, and disadvantage and exclude people with disabilities. These beliefs include dominant ideas and expectations about typical abilities of people's bodies and minds. Society applies these standards to determine who is worthy, able or 'normal', and discriminates against and disadvantages people who fail to meet this imaginary standard. These ableist beliefs, processes and practices lead to people with disabilities being denied their fundamental human rights and being generally devalued in society. They also create the kind of social context which gives rise to, and supports violence against people with disabilities. Ableism manifests in many ways. However, research t there are particular expressions of ableism that play a role in driving violence against disabled people.



Family members or carers making decisions about care or living arrangements without consulting

Coercive reproductive practices, including forcing or pressuring women with disabilities to undergo sterilisation, use birth control or have a termination

Lack of Respectful Relationships/ Sex Education for disabled people

Inaccessible buildings, transport, education, services, workplaces and spaces

Discrimination in employment and underrepresentation in decision-making roles in society, such as high-paying work, leadership roles and in politics

Family members or carers controlling how money is spent

Coercive decision-making around parenting, including making decisions for disabled people, not providing appropriate and accessible parenting support and high rates of child removal

ABLEIST DRIVERS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST DISABLED PEOPLE

Accepting or normalising violence, disrespect and discrimination against people with disabilities

Controlling people with disabilities' decision-making and limiting independence

Negative stereotypes about disabled people

Social segregation and exclusion of disabled people



OTHER INTERSECTING DRIVERS OF VIOLENCE

AGEISM

CLASSISM

RACISM & COLONISATION

HETERO-NORMATIVITY, HOMOPHOBIA AND BIPHOBIA

TRANSPHOBIA AND CISNORMATIVITY

Disability & Violence RISK ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS

Does anyone in your life do things to take advantage of your disability?

Does anyone in your life do things that take away your independence?

Does anyone in your life refuse to give you medication, keep you from taking your medication, give you too much or too little medication?

Does anyone in your life interfere with your use of mobility devices?

How do the people in your life tell others about your disability?

What involvement do the people in your life have with your personal support worker/ disability support service?

Does anyone in your life do things to make your disability worse?

Does anyone in your life restrict or interfere with your communications with others?

Does anyone in your life do things to take advantage of your disability?

How do the people in your life react to your disability in private?

Do you have any concerns about how your disability might affect your safety?

Does anyone in your life stop you from accessing support/ services?

Does anyone in your life make all your decisions for you without your consent?

- Avoid making assumptions about the victim survivor, their strengths or abilities. Reflect on the assumptions you hold and challenge them.
- Be patient and take the time to understand their needs. If you are not sure how best to communicate with them, or if you need clarification, don't be afraid to ask – remember they are the expert in their own needs.
- Some victim survivors will not self-identify with the term 'disability'. Listen to what they say about themselves.
- Develop a practice of emphasising how the service can be flexible to accommodate the victim survivor's requirements.
- Keep questions simple and explanations easy to understand. Build your skills in summarising information into a few direct and specific points that are easy to remember.
- Be ready to take time to support the victim survivor to understand the possible outcomes of their choices. Repeat information as often as required.
- Be aware of when the victim survivor has reached their information saturation point. Too much detailed information can be difficult and overwhelming.
- If you are having trouble understanding a victim survivor because they have speech difficulties, admit it, and respectfully ask them to try again. People with disability rarely get upset if you are honest and respectful about your own limitations in understanding. Do not hesitate to ask the victim survivor questions about how best to communicate with them.

Depending on their disability, you may also need to take additional steps to create a respectful, flowing dialogue:

- Prioritise face-to-face appointments – this will maximise opportunities to build rapport and make it easier to adapt communication styles and/or aids as needed.
- Enlist a NZ sign interpreter to communicate with someone who is deaf or has a hearing impairment, or a communication assistant if someone uses alternatives to speech communication. Be proactive – have contact details for these services readily available.
- Use tools such as paper and a pen or a computer/phone screen to write out messages with people who are deaf or have a hearing impairment.

COMING UP in AUGUST:

NEXT VIN MEETING THURSDAY 11TH OF AUGUST

11 - 12:30pm @ Brechin Lounge, St Paul's Church, 112 Guyton Street
SERVICES TO SUPPORT CLIENTS EXPERIENCING FAMILY VIOLENCE

Matt Hull: from the **ASB Extra Care Specialist Support team** who works in the banking space to support people who have been impacted by domestic violence (15 mins)

Kat Buchanan: the **Family Violence Response Coordinator at MSD-** who supports, mentors and provides advice to Service Delivery case managers on family violence matters (15 mins)

Come along to learn more about these services- a chance for feedback and questions at the end

EXTRA VIN MEETING THURSDAY 25TH OF AUGUST

11 - 12:30pm ZOOM
Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/87418130001?pwd=bENPcXQrZXRWNDNEa0dscUlrWnFKUT09>

Emma Neilson and Denise Bethell: Coordinators of the **Safeguarding Adults Response team** from the **Personal Advocacy and Safeguarding Adults Trust.**

Safeguarding Adults at Risk is an integrated multi-agency approach to referrals of harm, abuse or neglect for Adults at Risk. It adopts a person directed and whanau centred approach, ensuring that the individual remains in control of their decisions and wellbeing. Emma and Denise will talk about their roles, why their work is necessary, how the service works, how organisation's can refer people they are working with (or get support/and advice), as well as info on ways in which violence shows up differently for disabled people and where they are seeing gaps in service for disabled people within the f.v context

**CHECK
OUT
THE
VIN
WEBSITE**

familyviolencewhanganui.org



Are you safe?

We all have the right to feel safe and protected at home. If you're experiencing abuse of any kind, you do not have to face this alone.

Is it family violence?

Help is here

Getting help

It's easier than you think

Are you concerned for someone else?

You could make all the difference

UPCOMING TRAINING!

STRANGULATION IN THE CONTEXT OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE- A PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUE

About this Presentation/Workshop

It is critical that agencies, professionals and the wider community recognise the signs, symptoms and dynamics associated with strangulation in the context of intimate partner violence (IPV). Described as 'a red flag on the trajectory to homicide', strangulation together with other associated risk markers should be considered in all risk assessment and safety planning processes.

This workshop also introduces topics such as traumatic brain injury (TBI), sexual violence, threatening behaviour and other factors including ACEs (Adverse Childhood Experiences) to enhance decision-making and ultimately safety for victims, families and whanau.

By the end of this workshop participants will be able to:

- Define strangulation in the context of intimate partner violence
- Describe the signs, symptoms and injuries associated with strangulation
- Know some of the resources available to facilitate effective documentation
- Understand behaviours often associated with strangulation including TBI, sexual violence, threats and separation
- Apply learnings to risk assessment and safety planning
- Consider how an awareness of ACEs could be included in current organisational practice.

AUGUST 3RD
9:30AM - 2:30PM
BRECHIN LOUNGE
ST PAUL'S CHURCH
112 GUYTON STREET

FAMILY VIOLENCE: THEORIES, PRACTICE AND CURRENT ISSUES

About this Workshop

This introductory interactive workshop is primarily intended for new staff or non-specialists who engage with families and whanau who may be experiencing family violence and associated family harm. While several aspects of family violence will be introduced, the primary focus will focus on intimate partner violence (IPV). While the workshop serves as an 'introduction', feedback from more experienced staff attending has been they also found it useful to refresh and update existing knowledge.

By the end of this workshop participants will be able to:

- Consider some of the definitions, behaviours and frameworks associated with family violence
- Consider some of the past and contemporary theories relating to IPV including the cycle of violence, power and control, and coercive control
- Consider various factors impacting on safe practice when working with LGBTQ+, people with disabilities and culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) communities
- Describe the signs and symptoms associated with IPV
- Start the 'difficult conversations with 'clients'
- Responding to positive disclosures or suspected family violence
- Have greater awareness about court orders, police safety orders and associated initiatives, and
- Other contemporary issues, including topics raised by participants.

TO BOOK PLEASE GO TO:
ROBVEALE.COM

The presenter

Rob has worked in the family violence sector for over 30 years. His work in this area was recognised in the New Year Honours list in 2006. He shares his experience as a police officer, a national and international advisor, a member of the Family Safety Team National Steering Committee and New Zealand Family Violence Death Review Committee.

Rob has developed and delivered training to many groups throughout New Zealand on a range of family violence-related topics. Leading up to and since the introduction of specific strangulation legislation, Rob has delivered presentations at workshops and conferences throughout New Zealand, raising community awareness of strangulation in the context of intimate partner violence as a significant public health issue.

AUGUST 4TH
9AM - 4:30PM
BRECHIN LOUNGE
ST PAUL'S CHURCH
112 GUYTON STREET

14/10/21

In an emergency call 111 and ask for POLICE. Family harm is a high priority for Police. Police take every opportunity to prevent harm and reduce offending and victimisation. Police is committed to a prompt, effective and nationally consistent approach to family harm episodes in collaboration with other agencies/iwi and with community partners. 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 is not a private matter, it is a crime. Preventing and effectively responding to family violence is one of the greatest opportunities to improve the wellbeing and safety of our communities, and we all have a collaborative approach where Police partner with Iwi, Community agencies and providers to meet the needs of our community and tailor responses based on what our community needs and wants. FLOW visits Whanau after the initial Police attendance. FLOW act as navigators, enabling Whanau to access the most relevant service that will assist them to be safe from harm.

PH: **111 24/7**

**"WORKING TOGETHER FOR A
VIOLENCE FREE WHANGANUI"**

AGENCIES IN WHANGANUI



14/10/21

WOMEN'S REFUGE

PH: 06 344 2204

PH: 0800 733 843

North Island Option 4

24/7 crisis and support line

We work with women, children and families/whānau experiencing the effects of family violence by providing advice, support and advocacy, risk assessments and safety planning. We also provide safehouse accommodation for women and children at high risk of further harm and support women, children and families/whānau in the community.

Email: advocate@refugewhanganui.org.nz



kaupapa whānau – thriving children, flourishing families

14/10/21

Suite 10, 236 Victoria Ave

PH: 06 345 1636

Our team journey alongside whānau and families to be safe, confident and proud in their relationships and parenting their children. We support whānau and families resisting violence, healing trauma, building safety, strengthening family relationships, enjoying parenting, and getting support you need from other services. Our services include social work support, parenting programmes, and family harm prevention programmes. We also provide information and advice to whānau and families who are not sure where or how to get help.

Website: jigsawwhanganui.org.nz/ Email: jigsawwhanganui.org.nz

TUPOHO-IWI AND COMMUNITY SOCIAL SERVICES TRUST

14/10/21

Services include social work support and intervention to reduce whānau/family harm, advocacy and negotiation with statutory and other support agencies, and financial mentoring and education services.

Whakapūmautia te mana o nga tangata i roto i ngā tāngata.

Nurturing . Sustenance. Empowering.

Tupoho House

249 Victoria Avenue

PH: 06 345 2042

**IT IS
OK TO ASK
FOR
HELP**

SHINE (Domestic Violence Helpline):

9am - 11pm

PH: 0508 744 633

SHAKTI (for Migrant Women):

24 hours a day/ 7 days a week

PH: 0800 742 584

Safe to Talk (Sexual Abuse):

24 hours a day/ 7 days a week

PH: 0800 044 334 or

TXT: 4334



Family Violence It's Not OK campaign

information line : 0800 456 450

Hey Bro - He Waka Tapu

(for men who want to stop being violent)

24 hours a day/ 7 days a week

PH: 0800 439 276



Family Works

14/10/21

179 Wicksteed Street

PH: 06 345 6681

Provides free individual or group programmes for women and children affected by family violence; an eight-week parenting programme - a Boundaries course for women and general counselling for individual adults, couples, children, adolescents and families. There is a fee for general counselling but funding is available that may assist with this.

Caring...enabling...supporting

Email: familyworks-whanganui@pcsc.org.nz



TE ORANGANUI

14/10/21

57 Campbell Street

PH: 06 349 0007

Korowaitia te puna waiora
hei oranga motuhake mo te iwi
Empowering whānau into their futures.

Te Oranganui's Whanau & Community Services support whānau experiencing family violence. They support whānau to build resiliency and live nurturing and cohesive lives. Te Oranganui's other services also have a zero tolerance to family violence: Mental Health & Addiction, Disability Support Services, and GPs.

ORANGA TAMARIKI

Ministry for Children

Ingestre Chambers

74 Ingestre Street Whanganui

PH: 0508 (FAMILY) 326 459

24 hours a day,

seven days a week

14/10/21

Statutory Child Protection Service. Investigates concerns about serious abuse of children (physical, sexual, emotional and neglect), and provides youth justice services.



Email: VIN@jigsawwhanganui.org.nz

Phone: 022 541 8747

[facebook.com/VINWhanganui](https://www.facebook.com/VINWhanganui)

Kaupapa:

We believe all services need to be culturally appropriate and informed by the principles of the treaty of Waitangi.

We believe we all have a right to live in homes free from violence and oppression.

We are committed to the wellbeing of whānau and families.

We believe violence in families occurs in a wider context of oppression and inequality.

We challenge the nature and quality of social response in a society that supports violence and oppression.

We believe family violence is socially learned and can be changed through effective community action that strengthens community relationships and networks.

We believe the best way to achieve our objectives are to work together to build safe, resilient, strong and connected communities which enable whānau to thrive.



164 St Hill Street

PH: 06 345 1799

PH: 0800 EA NOT OK

(0800 32 668 65)

14/10/21

Serving the needs of older people

A free and confidential Elder Abuse Response Service for people experiencing, or at risk of, elder abuse and/or neglect.

Whanganui Safe and Free

14/10/21

Specialist therapy and counselling for children, adolescents, whanau and families, and individuals affected by the trauma of sexual abuse and rape. Whanganui Safe and Free also offer Kaiawhina/Family Support for those directly and indirectly affected, and preventative education programmes for children and their parents/caregivers, for families and for students.

Suite 4, 236 Victoria Ave

PH: 06 343 3416

Email: administrationwhanganuisafe.org.nz



LAW

COMMUNITY LEGAL
ADVICE WHANGANUI

Suite 2, 236 Victoria Ave

PH: 06 348 8288

Community Legal Advice Whanganui can provide those living with family violence information and advice on dealing with the police, protection orders, occupation or tenancy orders, relationship property, the process to end a marriage, civil union or de facto relationship, and seeking the services of a family lawyer.

Email: claw@claw.co.nz

14/10/21