



Family Violence Prevention & Services Program

Opportunities to Enhance Partnerships
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FVPSA's Legacy 1984-2015

Offering families impacted by domestic violence connections to safety and support for 30 years



- Authorized in 1984 as part of Child Abuse Amendments
- Recently authorized in 2010 by CAPTA Reauthorization Act

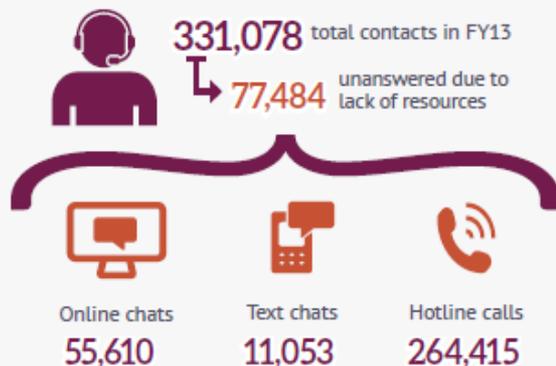
Network of DV Services

Throughout the U.S., domestic and dating violence support services are provided free of charge, in a confidential and private manner, 365 days of the year.

These services include immediate crisis counseling via hotlines, emergency shelter and safe housing, counseling advocacy, legal and medical assistance, and other services that make up a coordinated community response to abuse and violence in intimate relationships.

Domestic violence hotlines are a lifeline for victims in danger, providing support, information, safety planning, discussion of options, and referrals to resources that are available in local communities. Well-trained advocates can be reached at the National Domestic Violence Hotline 24/7 by calling 1-800-799-7233 (SAFE). Peer advocates are available at the National Dating Abuse Helpline by calling 1-866-331-9474 or texting "loveis" to 22522.

The National Domestic Violence Hotline



Local

1,505 Domestic violence shelter sites

1,129 Non-residential service program sites

State/Territory

56 State/Territory domestic violence coalitions many of these are dual domestic and sexual violence programs

Tribal

83 Tribal domestic violence shelters sites

179 Non-residential program sites

National

2 Domestic & dating violence hotlines (available 24/7)

2 Resource centers focused on broad-based technical assistance, resource development, public policy, training, and on expanding the work of Tribal Nations

5 Special issue resource centers focused on public health, civil and criminal legal response, child protection and custody, mental health, trauma, and working with incarcerated victims

3 Culturally specific resource centers and organizations focused on communities of color and immigrant populations including African-Americans, Asian Pacific Islanders, and Hispanic/Latinas

1 Technical assistance project focused on enhancing services to children and youth

1 Learning Center focused on services and supports to LGBTQ victims

While not all-inclusive of all domestic violence victims' service providers, this graph reflects those service providers and organizations funded by the Family Violence Prevention and Services Program of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Each of the national, Tribal, state, and local victim service providers work collaboratively to promote practices and strategies to improve our nation's response to domestic and dating violence to make safety and justice not just a priority, but also a reality. The numbers listed for local programs reflect the average of those funded from 2011-2013, and the average number of Tribal programs funded from 2010-2012. (Updated April 2014)

1.27 Million Clients Served

In 2014, FVPSA provided funds to

- 1,250 domestic violence shelter programs
- 257 domestic violence non-shelter programs
- 137 Tribal Domestic Violence Programs

FVPSA funded programs provided

- safe housing
- crisis response
- advocacy
- legal assistance
- counseling
- safety planning
- support groups



886,996 women



73,339 men



288,633 children

Our Important Commonalities...



Partnering to Support Families

- Up to 74% of TANF recipients report recent domestic violence victimization, versus up to 31% of the general population.^[2]
- Domestic violence is the third leading cause of homelessness among families in the United States.^[3]
- Many adults first experience violence as children. Millions of children and adolescents are exposed to violence in their homes, schools, and communities, as both victims and witnesses, each year in the United States.^[4]
- Women and men who experienced food or housing insecurity in the past 12 months reported a significantly higher 12-month prevalence of rape, physical violence, or stalking by an intimate partner, compared to women and men who did not experience food or housing insecurity.^[5]

IPV, Housing and Economic Instability

- Almost 60% of participants in a study of 1,500 survivors seeking non-residential services from domestic violence programs in 2010 indicated needing support around economic issues such as housing, employment, and public benefits (Lyon, Bradshaw & Menard, 2011).
- DV survivors who use shelter services rank housing and economic assistance among their primary service needs; 93% sought help with finding affordable housing, job training, transportation, education, and managing money (Lyon, Lane, & Menard, 2008).

IPV and Employment

- Women experiencing DV do not differ in their current employment status or in their desire to work from women without a history of DV victimization (Lloyd & Talac, 1999; Riger & Staggs, 2004).
- However, women who report DV victimization also report:
 - more days arriving late to work
 - more absenteeism from work
 - more psychological and physical health problems that may reduce their productivity, and
 - greater difficulty maintaining employment over time.

(Logan, Shannon, Cole & Swanberg, 2007; Reeves & O'Leary-Kelly, 2007; Meisel, Chandler & Rienza, 2003)

IPV and Economic Instability

- Financial abuse has been found to be present in almost *all* abusive relationships, meaning the abuser is purposefully making the victim financially dependent on him or her (Adam, Bybee & Greeson, 2008).

Complex interplay of IPV and economic factors in victims' lives

- Dependency on an abusive partner to provide financial support for family
- Job loss or lost wages from workplace interference or sabotage by an abuser or time off needed to recover
- Unfinished education or training due to lost class time or relocation
- Barriers accessing public benefits due to abuser sabotage of job or education, trauma impacts of domestic violence, or other factors
- Debt from healthcare, relocation costs or replacing damaged property

Complex interplay

- Damaged credit from abusers financially crippling the survivor through joint debt or other tactics
- Rejection from rental or loan applications due to bad credit/debt
- Eviction or damaged tenant history from law enforcement involvement
- Inability to find a job with unfinished school, employment gaps due to violence or a criminal record due to a coerced crime
- Loss of assets with long-term implications if an abuser continues to control income

Our Vision: Addressing Intersections of Domestic Violence

- Every human services provider can—
 - **RECOGNIZE** domestic violence and its impact
 - **REACT** appropriately, with trauma-informed strategies
 - **REFER** victims and their children to appropriate assistance
- Victims and their dependents can heal, recover, and thrive through integrated services
- Prevent future violence by promoting emotional wellness and healthy relationships

6 Key Elements of Domestic Violence Response

1. Creating safe opportunities to disclose
2. Responding in appropriate and culturally relevant ways
3. Universal education
4. Training & capacity building
5. Protocol development and implementation
6. Meaningful partnership-building & engagement

When TANF does not work well for survivors -

- Application process creates barriers
- Benefits too low and often delayed
- Screening is often inconsistent and ineffective
- Notification of FV specific waivers and services does not happen or is unclear, inconsistent or ineffective
- Disclosures do not lead to needed help
- Some responses make things worse = less safe
- Child support enforcement is inconsistent in addressing safety and financial concerns

Findings from “Not Enough: What TANF Offers Family Violence Victims (NRCDV & Legal Momentum, 2009)

“I don’t want to tell my worker about the violence; she’ll just come take the kids. A welfare check won’t even pay my rent if I move out. I’ll also need HUD assistance and there’s a huge waitlist. I can’t pay utilities or buy my medicine. My friend got TANF and got a part-time job through it, but the job made her child support go down. What’s the point of trying?”

Respondent – What her clients say about TANF from Not Enough: What TANF Offers Family Violence Victims (2010)

When TANF works well for survivors -

- Collaboration between DV and TANF and Child Support agencies
- Trained responders
- Flexible use of TANF funds
- Streamlined processes
- Benefits for immigrant victims

“I had a case where a client showed up for an interview, was referred to me, picked up her children and was helped to flee all in 6 hours. She literally did not have diapers or a bottle even. She was given transportation vouchers, clothing vouchers, diaper vouchers...then TANF put her up in a hotel in a new community and helped her get into shelter there. It was incredible to see them all come together and take action....Overall she left knowing that there are people who care and will pull out the stops to keep her and her children safe.”



How to make TANF a more effective safety net for survivors (top ranked from 1st)

- Employment services
- Expand access to affordable child care
- DV training for Child Support and TANF workers
- Relocation assistance
- Transportation resources
- Improve FV screening
- Increase TANF benefit levels

Office of Family Assistance/ACF

Domestic Violence Information Memo (2014)

In October 2014, OFA released an Information Memo to remind TANF agencies and their partners “of the important role they play in helping families struggling with domestic violence every day.”

*DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH:
OPPORTUNITIES AND TANF RESOURCES FOR PREVENTION
AND ACTION*

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/resource/tanf-acf-im-2014-03>

Domestic Violence Information Memo (2014)

Key reminders in TANF IM:

- ❑ States, territories, and tribes have the discretion to use federal TANF funds and state maintenance of effort (MOE) funds to assist victims of domestic violence, consistent with TANF rules on providing benefits and services.
 - ❑ See the TANF website for previous TANF guidance on this issue.
- ❑ While the majority of states have submitted certification to adopt the Family Violence Option, all states are encouraged to review and strengthen the ways they are addressing the issue of domestic violence under their TANF programs.

Domestic Violence Information Memo (2014)

Key reminders in TANF IM (continued)

- ❑ TANF agencies are encouraged to have a system in place for assessing a family's domestic violence history during TANF intake and assessment. Many states use electronic or other structured assessment tools to help case managers screen for domestic violence and facilitate appropriate referrals.

- ❑ Staff should receive training by professional domestic violence advocates on both the dynamics of domestic violence and appropriate interviewing techniques to encourage disclosure and safe access to services, such as safety planning.
 - ❑ Contact domestic violence coalitions or domestic violence shelter programs to provide training to all staff at least once a year, and learn from states that have already established these training partnerships.

Domestic Violence Information Memo (2014)

Key reminders in TANF IM (continued)

- ❑ States can also use TANF funds to provide non-recurrent, short-term (NRST) benefits to victims of domestic violence as emergency support – for example, as lump-sum cash payments toward housing or other necessities. NRST benefits must: (i) be designed to deal with a specific crisis situation or episode of need; (ii) not be intended to meet recurrent or ongoing needs; and (iii) not extend beyond four months.
 - ❑ Benefits that meet these criteria do not count against the 60-month time limit on federally-funded cash assistance.
 - ❑ See TANF guidance titled *Use of TANF Funds to Serve Homeless Families and Families at Risk of Experiencing Homelessness* (TANF-ACF-IM-2013-01) for more information on how federal TANF and MOE funds may be used to address the housing-related needs of families who are homeless or precariously housed – including families in these situations due to domestic violence.

When TANF works well for survivors -

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- Trained responders
- Flexible use of TANF funds
- Streamlined processes
- Benefits for immigrant victims

“I had a case where a client showed up for an interview, was referred to me, picked up her children and was helped to flee all in 6 hours. She literally did not have diapers or a bottle even. She was given transportation vouchers, clothing vouchers, diaper vouchers...then TANF put her up in a hotel in a new community and helped her get into shelter there. It was incredible to see them all come together and take action....Overall she left knowing that there are people who care and will pull out the stops to keep her and her children safe.”



Domestic Violence Coalitions



56 State & Territorial Domestic Violence Coalitions

- state-wide and territory-wide leaders in the efforts to address domestic violence

www.nnedv.org/resources/coalitions.html

FVPSA Grants

free · confidential · 24/7

The National Domestic Violence
HOTLINE

1.800.799.SAFE (7233) · 1.800.787.3224 (TTY)

The National Domestic Violence Hotline offers phone and chat services for anyone affected by domestic violence. Support is available 24/7/365 by calling **1.800.799.SAFE (7233)** or online at **thehotline.org**.

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- Crisis intervention, emotional support, safety planning, and referrals to over 4000 service providers
- Accessible: interpreters 200+ languages, deaf and hard of hearing

Domestic Violence Resource Network

- Culturally Specific Resource Centers
 - Asian & Pacific Islander Institute on DV
 - Casa de Esperanza
 - Institute on Domestic Violence in the African American Community
 - LGBTQ Capacity Building Learning Center
 - National Indigenous Women's Resource Center



Asian & Pacific Islander
Institute on Domestic Violence



IDVAAC
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
Institute on Domestic Violence In
The African American Community



National Indigenous
Women's Resource Center

FYSB Family & Youth
Services Bureau

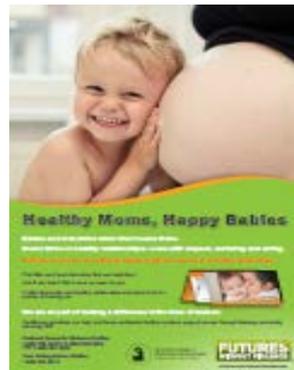
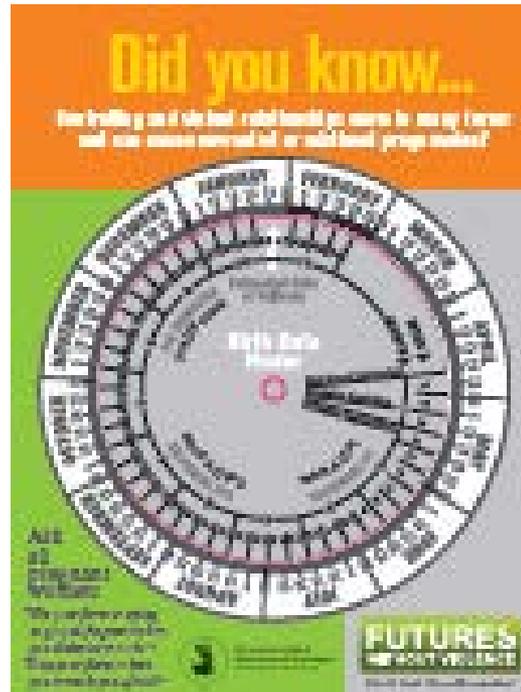
Family Violence Prevention
& Services Program

Domestic Violence Resource Network

- National Resource Center on DV
- Battered Women's Justice Project
- National Health Resource Center on DV
- National Center on Domestic Violence, Trauma & Mental Health
- Resource Center on Domestic Violence: Child Protection and Custody



FVPSA Resource Center Resources



FYSB Website

The screenshot shows the FYSB website homepage. At the top left is the FYSB logo and name. To the right is a search bar with a magnifying glass icon and two radio buttons: "Search all of FYSB" (selected) and "Search FYSB Resources". Below the search bar is a dark blue navigation menu with white text: HOME, ABOUT, HELP FOR FAMILIES & YOUTH, PROGRAMS, GRANTS, RESOURCES, EVENTS. Below the navigation menu is a breadcrumb trail: ACF Home » Family and Youth Services Bureau » Programs » Runaway & Homeless Youth. On the right side of the breadcrumb trail is a "PRINT" icon. The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column has a blue header "RHY Home" and lists several categories: About, RHY Programs (Basic Center Program, Transitional Living Program, Maternity Group Homes for Pregnant and Parenting Youth, Street Outreach Program, Support Systems for Rural Homeless Youth), and RHY Grantee Resources. The right column features a large photo of five diverse young people sitting together. Below the photo is the heading "Runaway & Homeless Youth" and a paragraph of text. Below the text is a "READ MORE ABOUT RHY" link. To the right of the photo is a "Success Story" section with a "VIEW ALL" link, a photo of a young man, and a caption: "Aided by FYSB's Network of Support, a Runaway Youth Returns to Mexico". Below the caption is a "Texas" link. At the bottom right of the main content area is a map of the United States with colored dots representing grantee locations, and a caption: "Grantees of the Family and Youth Services Bureau".

- FVPSA grant programs
- Link to FVPSA State Grant Administrators and Coalitions
- Success stories
- Resources and quick facts

“When the victim gets a case manager who knows the system and family violence, it works well. They advocate for her and help her through the system instead of creating barriers. We recently had a victim facing lethal danger who needed to get safely to another state. The victim got her grant quickly and was able to get safely out. When our agencies work well together we are able to save lives!”

*Respondent from Not Enough: What TANF Offers Family
Violence Victims (2010)*

CONTACT

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www.acf.hhs.gov/fvpsa

www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/fysb