

WELCOME

Domestic & Family Violence Training

Thursday 17th November 2022

Today's agenda

01.

Welcome and
Why
Margaret Aghajanian

02.

Practical
Response
Dr Rebecca Loundar

03.

Safety &
Security
Ben Hampton

04.

Legal & Family
Court Response
Natalie Fielding

Morning Tea 11:20am

Today's agenda

05.

Our
Reporting
Obligations
Nick Fisk

05.

Theological
Response
Donna Crouch

Lunch 12:30pm

01.

Welcome & Why

Margaret Aghajanian

02.

Practical Response

Dr Rebecca Loundar

INTRODUCTION

Domestic and Family Violence (DFV) is a pattern of abusive behaviour in an intimate relationship or other type of family relationship, past or present, where one person assumes a position of power over another and causes fear.

INTRODUCTION

These behaviours can be physical, emotional, psychological, financial, spiritual and sexual abuse.

Domestic violence is about power and control and is primarily perpetrated by men against women.

People experience domestic and family violence across all age groups, economic levels, and ethnic backgrounds and across all kinds of relationships.

INTRODUCTION

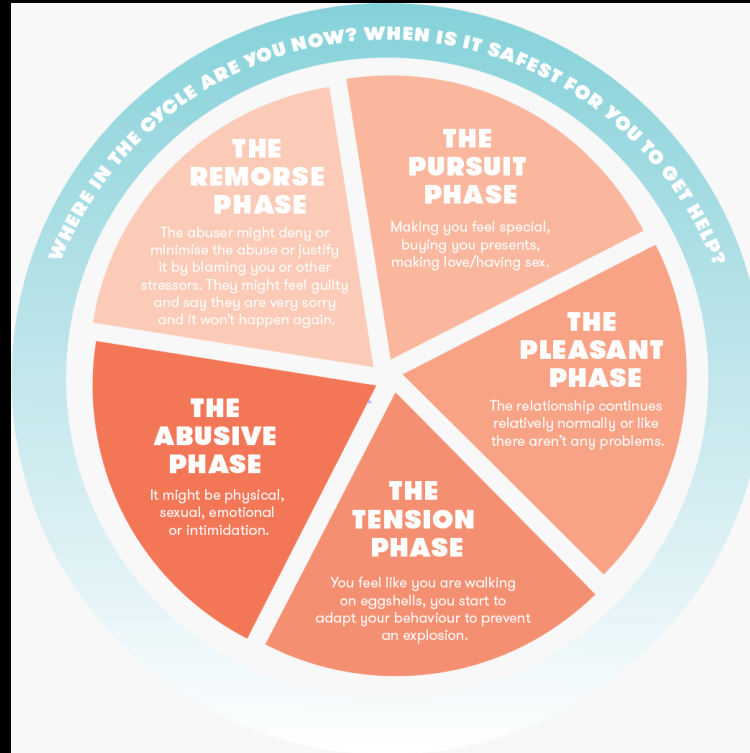
It does not matter whether the relationship is past or current. DFV impacts both adults and children.

It can be perpetuated by a partner, a family member, a carer

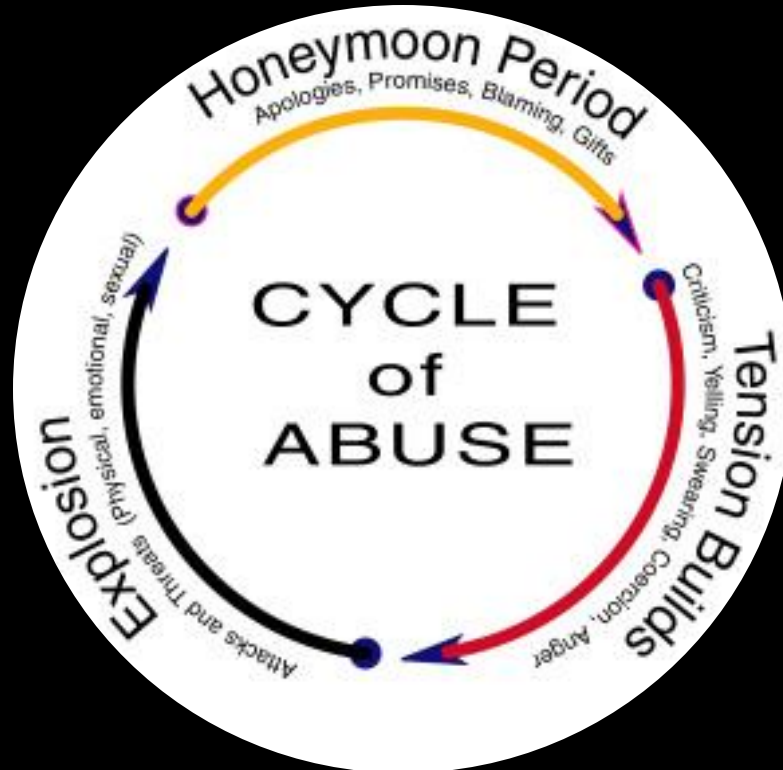
All women and men in Australia share the same human rights as well as equality before the law. Domestic and family violence is against the law under the Crimes

(Domestic and Personal Violence) Act 2007

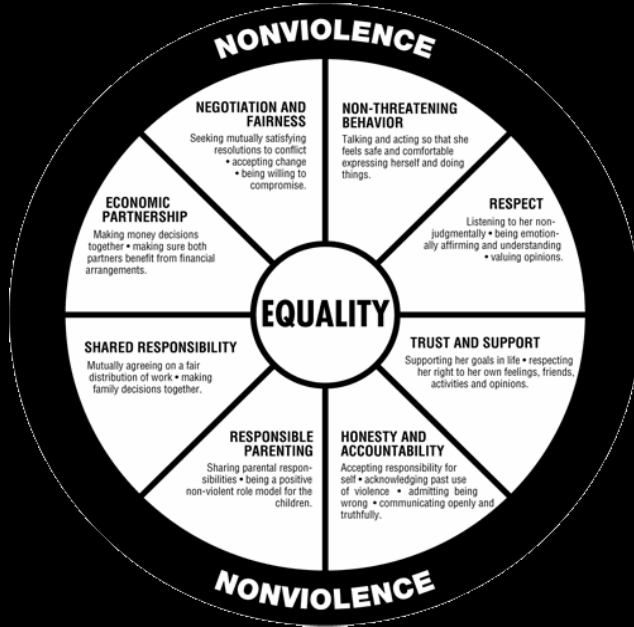
Domestic And Family Violence Cycle



Domestic And Family Violence Cycle



Models of Equality vs Power & Control



Who Experiences DFV?

- People experience domestic and family violence across all age groups, economic levels, and ethnic backgrounds and across all kinds of relationships.
- It does not matter whether the relationship is past or current. DFV impacts both adults and children.
- Domestic violence is not limited to one type of relationship or one social group.
- Domestic violence can affect anyone in the community, regardless of age, sexual or gender identity, race, culture, ethnicity, disability, religion, economic status or location.
- It can be perpetuated by a partner, family member, carer, boyfriend or girlfriend.
- All women and men in NSW share the same human rights as well as equality before the law. Domestic and family violence is against the law under the Crimes

(Domestic and Personal Violence) Act 2007.

Who Experiences DFV?



TYPES OF DOMESTIC RELATIONSHIPS

- Former and current marriage and de facto partnerships
- Intimate personal relationships
- Long term residents in the same residential facility
- Carers; relatives
- In the case of Aboriginal people, extended family or kin

TYPES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

- Psychological
- Emotional
- Social
- Financial
- Spiritual
- Physical
- Sexual
- Harassment and Stalking

TYPES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Verbal Abuse/Violence

- Swearing and continual humiliation, either in private or in public
- Attacks following clear themes that focus on intelligence, sexuality, body image and capacity as a parent and spouse

Emotional Abuse/Violence

- Blaming the victim for all problems in the relationship
- Constantly comparing the victim with others to undermine self-esteem and self-worth
- Withdrawing all interest and engagement (for example weeks of silence)
- Emotional blackmail and suicidal threats

TYPES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Psychological Abuse/Violence

- Driving dangerously
- Destruction of property
- Abuse of pets in front of family members
- Making threats regarding custody of any children
- Asserting that the police and justice system will not assist, support or believe the victim
- Threatening to 'out' the person

TYPES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Social Abuse/Violence

- Systematic isolation from family and friends
- Instigating and controlling the move to a location where the victim has no established social circle or employment opportunities
- Restricting use of the car or telephone
- Forbidding or physically preventing the victim from leaving
- Making leave social supports, eg. church

TYPES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Financial Abuse/Violence

- Forbidding access to bank accounts
- Providing only an inadequate 'allowance'
- Not allowing the victim to seek or hold employment
- Coercing to sign documents or make false declarations
- Using all income earned by the victim for household expenses
- Controlling the victim's pension
- Denying that the victim has an entitlement to joint property

TYPES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Sexual Abuse/Violence

- Any form of pressured or unwanted sex or sexual degradation, can be related to viewing of pornography
- Causing pain during sex
- Assaulting genitals
- Coercing the victim to have sex without contraception
- Making the victim perform sexual acts unwillingly including taking or distributing explicit photos without their consent
- Criticizing or using sexually degrading insults

TYPES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Spiritual Abuse

- When someone uses a person's spiritual beliefs to manipulate, dominate, hurt, scare or control the person.
- Stopping the person from practising your religious or spiritual beliefs
- Forcing a person to participate in religious practices they don't want to participate in
- Forcing a person to raise their children according to spiritual beliefs the person doesn't agree with
- Using religious or spiritual leaders or teachings to:
 - Force the person to stay in relationship or marriage
 - Excuse / blame for violence and abuse
 - Encourage the person to accept violence and abuse
 - Stopping access to medical or health care
 - Stopping the person from returning home to Country
- Shaming or insulting a person's religious or spiritual beliefs.

TYPES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Harassment & Stalking

- Following and watching
- Telephone and online harassment
- Tracking with Global Positioning System (GPS)
- Being intimidating

CHILDREN AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Domestic violence in the home will affect children in different ways.

- Anxiety or depression
- Sleep patterns – sleeplessness, nightmares, bed wetting
- Physically – headaches, stomach aches
- Emotionally – anger, low self-esteem, guilt, insecurity, confusion, fear
- Behaviorally – aggressive, outbursts, withdrawal, self-harm, truant, problems at school

RISK FACTORS

- Attitudes
 - Inequality
 - Gendered roles
 - Violence
- Lack of respect and misuse of control
- Other risk factors
 - Drug and Alcohol
 - Childhood trauma
- Pregnancy

SIGNS OF DOMESTIC AND FAMILY VIOLENCE

The victim..

- Is afraid, timid, withdrawn, anxious to please partner
- Wears unseasonal clothing – covering up
- Has physical injuries, but explains them away
- Stops seeing/phoning friends & family
- Becomes anxious or depressed
- Is not willing to leave kids with partner

SIGNS OF DOMESTIC AND FAMILY VIOLENCE

Victim-Centred

- Do you feel that you're often 'walking on egg shells'?
- Is it difficult to disagree with or say 'no' to your partner?
- Does your partner check up on what you're doing?
- Does your partner try to stop you seeing friends and family?
- Does your partner accuse you of flirting with other people?
- Does your partner dictate how the household finances are spent, or stop you from having any money for yourself?

SIGNS OF DOMESTIC AND FAMILY VIOLENCE

Victim-Centred

- Does your partner pressure you to do sexual things you don't want to?
- Does your partner threaten you, push you, damage property, throw things or make you feel unsafe?
- Do your children hear or see things that might be damaging to them?
- Does your partner threaten to kill themselves, or take the children away from you?
- Have you been frightened for your own or your children's safety?

SIGNS OF DOMESTIC AND FAMILY VIOLENCE

The Partner...

- Wants to know where they are – all the time
- Criticises and humiliates victim in public
- Pressure or force to do sexual things
- Makes all the decisions – money, friends, time
- Is jealous, bad tempered or possessive
- Kids are timid, afraid or very 'well-behaved' when partner is around
- Accuses victim of having affairs

WHY PEOPLE STAY

- Fear
 - of the abuser, of harm, suicide
 - of isolation, not being able to cope
- Financial Insecurity
- Shame
- They love their partner and hope for change
- Cultural / religious beliefs
- Pressure from others
- For the sake of the children

How do I respond?

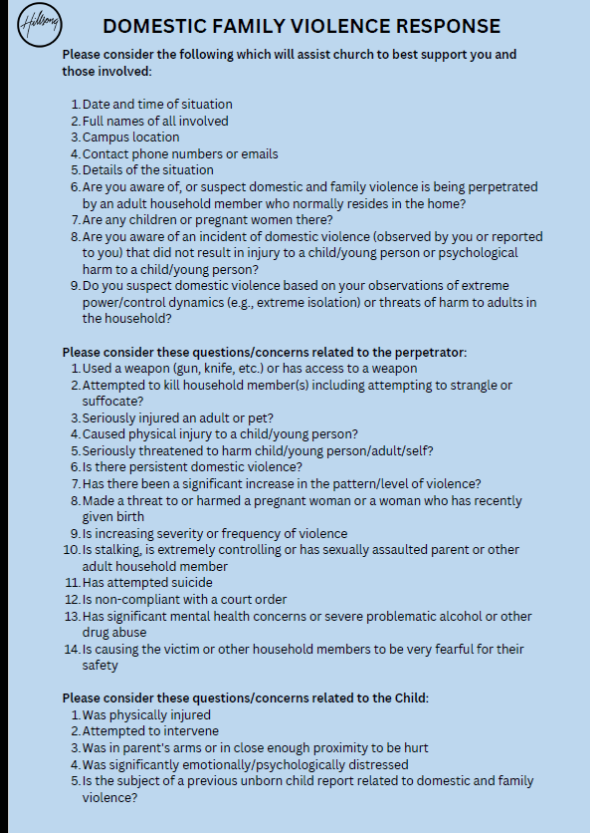
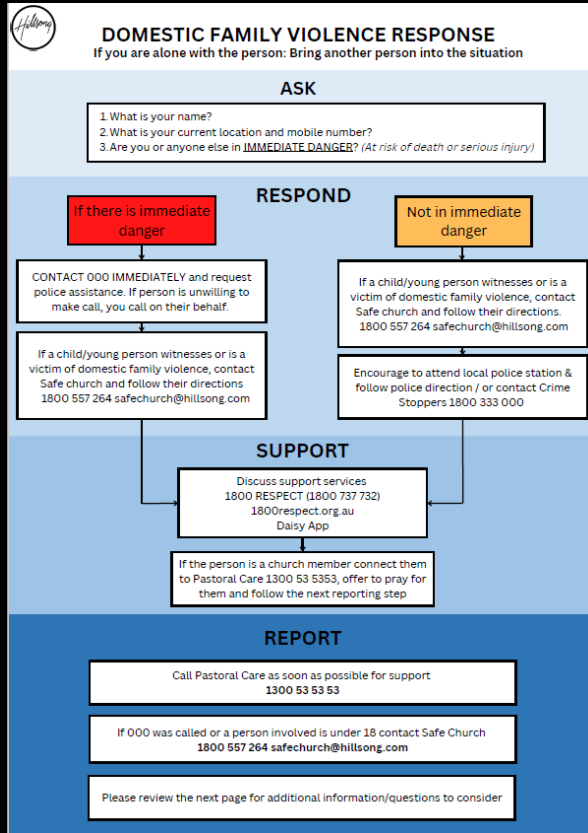
- Stay calm
- Listen, listen, listen
- Be clear about confidentiality
- Believe, believe, believe
- Take the abuse seriously
- Be mindful of how you speak / words / tone you use
- Prioritise safety of the victim and any children
 - Consider: Is what I am doing making it safer for the person experiencing domestic or family violence?
- Follow the Hillsong Church DFV Response Flowchart

How do we as a Church respond?

Organisational Standards & Procedures

- Vision and Mission Statements
- Objectives of the Service
- Values
- Specific models or Theoretical Frameworks from which they work
- Adherence to relevant legislations, codes of practice
- Services & Support provided
- Policy and Procedures
- Training
- Trauma informed language

DOMESTIC FAMILY VIOLENCE RESPONSE FLOWCHART





DOMESTIC FAMILY VIOLENCE RESPONSE

If you are alone with the person: Bring another person into the situation

ASK

1. What is your name?
2. What is your current location and mobile number?
3. Are you or anyone else in **IMMEDIATE DANGER**? (At risk of death or serious injury)

RESPOND

If there is immediate danger

CONTACT 000 IMMEDIATELY and request police assistance. If person is unwilling to make call, you call on their behalf.

If a child/young person witnesses or is a victim of domestic family violence, contact Safe church and follow their directions
1800 557 264 safechurch@hillsong.com

Not in immediate danger

If a child/young person witnesses or is a victim of domestic family violence, contact Safe church and follow their directions.
1800 557 264 safechurch@hillsong.com

Encourage to attend local police station & follow police direction / or contact Crime Stoppers 1800 333 000

SUPPORT

Discuss support services
1800 RESPECT (1800 737 732)
1800respect.org.au
Daisy App

If the person is a church member connect them to Pastoral Care 1300 53 5353, offer to pray for them and follow the next reporting step

REPORT

Call Pastoral Care as soon as possible for support
1300 53 53 53

If 000 was called or a person involved is under 18 contact Safe Church
1800 557 264 safechurch@hillsong.com

Please review the next page for additional information/questions to consider

Resources And Referrals

Support may include:

- Pastoral Support
- Housing
- Legal /Police / Court
- Counselling
- Transport
- Schooling
- Material Support
- Income Support

Looking After You as you look after others

Wellbeing and Self-Care

- Positive actions that promote wellness and effective coping.
- “self-care includes routine positive practices and mindful attention to one’s physical, emotional, relational, and spiritual selves in the context of one’s personal and professional lives”
- Is a basic tenet of ethical practice - professional and pastoral work can suffer when self-care is neglected



TAKE TIME FOR YOU – Balance in your day - remember to rest, sleep & eat well.



STAY PRESENT - Be in the now - Stay aware - Remember to unplug



CHECK IN & STAY CONNECTED - Belonging & relationships can be a great source of support and fun



BE KIND TO YOURSELF - A step at a time, be kind with your thoughts & feeling



STAY CURIOUS – Find activities that keep you learning, enjoying, achieving & participating



DO SOMETHING - Daily – Weekly – Monthly – Every now & again

YOUR Wellbeing

physical - emotional - psychological - spiritual -
social

03.

Safety & Security

Ben Hampton

FAMILY COURT OF AUSTRALIA

BOMBING VERDICT

100 NEWS

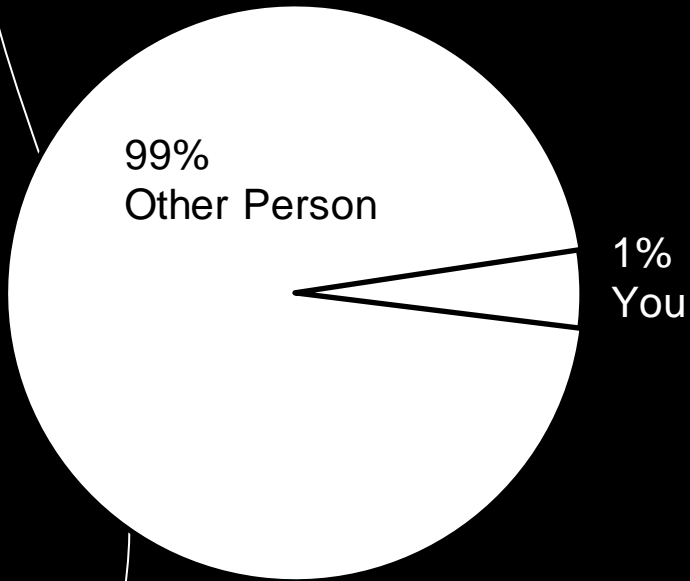
The Impact

- The impact on the victim's family (her brother was murdered)
- The impact on her place of worship (It was bombed)
- The impact on her religious minister (He was murdered)
- The impact on other members of her place of worship (12 were seriously injured in a bombing)
- The impact on her legal representative (A bomb was found in his vehicle)



Your
safety is
paramount

The objective is to raise your safety awareness

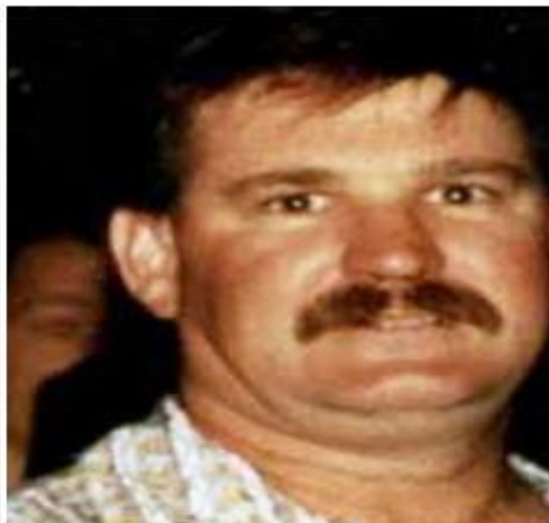




Jean Lennon with husband Hoss Majdalawi during presentation while on visit to Jordan in 1991,



Bob Spears and son



Peter Addison



John McGowan

Church Context: Fundamental Questions

- Sharing of information about the person you are assisting's circumstances (who will you notify and when) how much do people need to know?
- Are there court orders in place and do you understand them?
- Should the person you are assisting continue to attend your location?
- Should the person you are assisting's partner continue to attend your location?



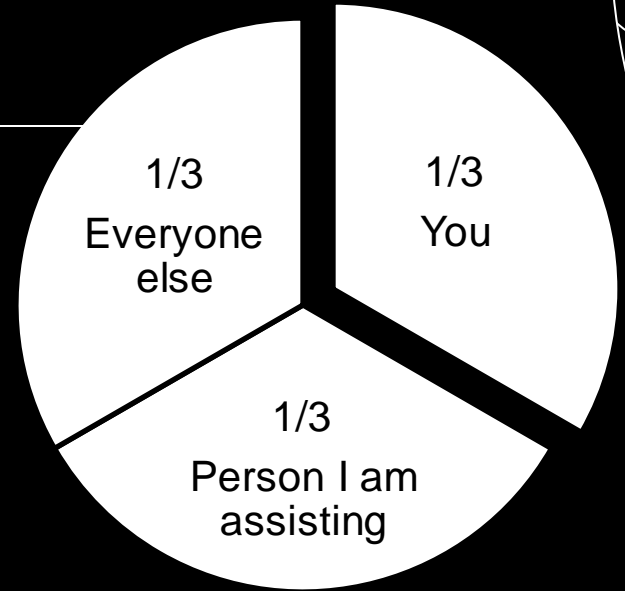
Measures to keep yourself safe



- When meeting the person you are assisting, consider where would be a safe place to meet
- Notify your oversight of when and where you are meeting the person you are assisting
- Having someone with you when you meet the person you are assisting / calling someone to tell them when the meeting is over and that you are safe
- Consider not meeting at the same place or time you usually meet
- Have someone call you at a specified time to check on your safety
- Seek advice from leadership to plan an appropriate response to any request

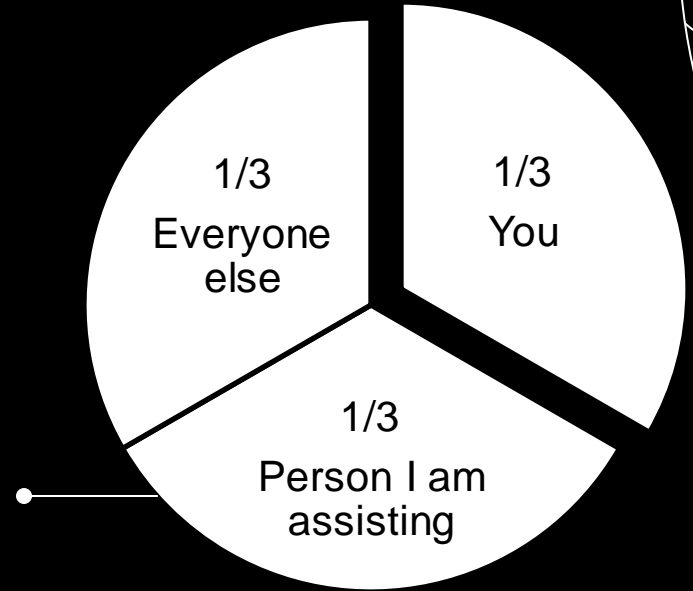
Measures to put in place for others attending church

- Does the persons connect group leader know
- Do you have a venue safety team (who will be looking out for the offender if they attend the location).
- What key team have you discussed this with
- Do the kids ministry know to be aware of any change in parental access
- Do you need security or police
- Have you built relationship with your local Police you can request them to drive past and check in with you
- Be aware of social media and who is photographed at your location



Measures to put in place for the person you are assisting

- What service will they attend/Should you ask them to attend a different service or attend a different location
- Have them text on arrival
- Discuss how they will be getting to the service
- Have someone walk with them into the service
- Have a seat set aside for them with trusted people seated around them
- Have you considering having them come in a separate entry point
- Have you considered having them depart through a separate exit



04.

Legal

Natalie Fielding

What is Family Violence?

What is Family Violence?

Family Law Act 1975, s 4AB

*“... family violence means violent, threatening or other behaviour by a person that **coerces or controls** a member of the person’s family (the family member) or **causes the family member to be fearful.**”*

Examples of Family Violence

- Assault; or
- Sexual assault or other sexually abusive behaviour; or
- Stalking; or
- Repeated derogatory taunts; or
- Intentionally damaging or destroying property; or
- Intentionally causing death or injury to an animal; or
- unreasonably denying the family member the financial autonomy that he or she would otherwise have had; or
- unreasonably withholding financial support needed to meet the reasonable living expenses of the family member, or his or her child, at a time when the family member is entirely or predominantly dependent on the person for financial support; or
- preventing the family member from making or keeping connections with his or her family, friends or culture; or
- unlawfully depriving the family member, or any member of the family member's family, of his or her liberty, or
- Spiritually abuse

note: this list is non-exhaustive

Family & Law Protection

Identify your State

What protection is there from domestic violence? what orders apply in each state?

New South Wales

- Apprehended Violence Orders (AVO)
- Local Court

Victoria

- Family Violence Intervention Order (FIVO)
- Magistrates Court

Queensland

- Domestic Violence Order (DVO)
- Magistrates Court

Tasmania

- Family Violence & Restraint Order
- Magistrates Court

Western Australia

- Restraining Order
- Magistrates Court

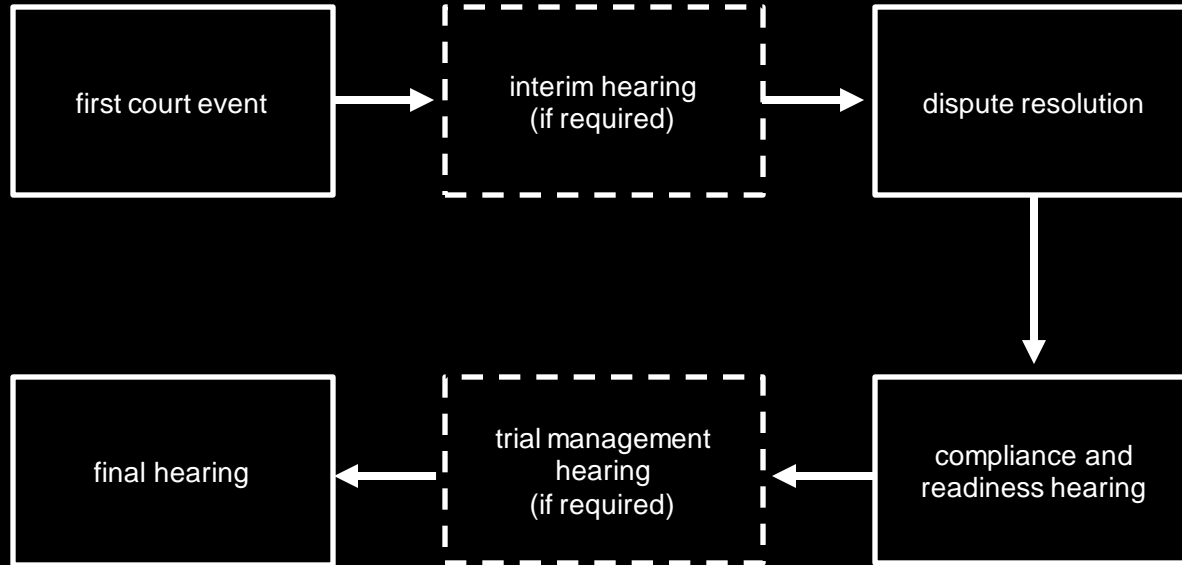
Applying for a Family Violence Order

- Through the Police
- Through the Court directly

Common orders of a Family Violence Order

1. Committing family violence against the protected person.
2. Attempting to locate or keep the protected person under surveillance.
3. Prevented from threatening, intimidating the protected person.
4. Contacting or communicating with the protected person.
5. No attending the home, workplace or educational facility of the protected person.
6. No approaching the person
7. Not publishing information on the internet or by email or by other electronic communication about the protected person
8. Not damaging property of the protected person
9. Not getting someone else to do what is prohibited under the order
10. There can be exceptions to allow people to have contact regarding their children under an Order or parenting plan made under the *Family Law Act*.

Federal Circuit and Family Court process of filing parenting and financial orders



06.

Reporting

Nick Fisk

Reporting

- Our reporting obligations?
- When to report?
- How to report?
- What happens when I report?

Our reporting obligations?

- Mandatory reporters
- Accountability
- Transparency
- Support

When to report?

- You have had to call Police
- Child Protection Obligations:
 - You are aware of an incident of domestic violence (observed by you or reported to you) that did not result in injury to a child/young person or psychological harm to a child/young person.
 - You suspect domestic violence based on observations of extreme power/control dynamics (e.g., extreme isolation) or threats of harm to adults in household.

How to report?

- If a person is in imminent or life-threatening danger call emergency, 000
- If it is an urgent concern or you need immediate assistance call Hillsong Safe Church
- If you are reporting a non-urgent concern, report to Hillsong Safe Church as soon as possible.
- If there has been an incident during a Hillsong service, program, event or on Hillsong Church property please report to Hillsong Safe Church immediately.

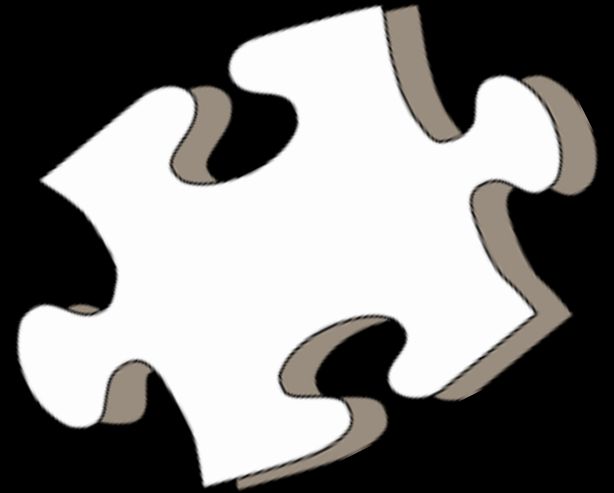
Safe Church Contact details:

Email: safechurch@hillsong.com

Hotline: 1800 557 264

What happens when I report?

- Safe Church will screen, assess, provide support and accountability,
- Child Protection complete risk assessment.
- Adds to the overall picture, every piece of the puzzle is important.



Safe Church Contact details:
Email: safechurch@hillsong.com
Hotline: 1800 557 264

08.

**Theology:
Relationship &
Domestic
Family Violence**

The image features a solid black background with white line art in the corners. In the top right, there is a partial circle and a curved line extending from the top edge. In the bottom right, there is a larger partial circle. In the bottom left, there is a curved line and a small semi-circle. The text "What do I really believe?" is centered in a white, sans-serif font.

What do I really believe?

“God hates divorce...”



"The man is head of the house..."



“But they are a great leader...”



"Train up a child..."



"That is just what young people do..."



"But it will hurt the church..."



1 Peter 5:2-4 (NIV)

Care for the flock that God has entrusted to you. Watch over it willingly, not grudgingly—not for what you will get out of it, but because you are eager to serve God. Don't lord it over the people assigned to your care, but lead them by your own good example. And when the Great Shepherd appears, you will receive a crown of never-ending glory and honor.

