How do we create safety for victims of IPV?

TERMINOLOGY

IPV

Intimate partner violence refers to violence within intimate or romantic relationships, it does not exclusively refer to physical or sexual violence but also includes psychological and emotional violence.

DV

Domestic violence refers to violence which occurs within a domestic environment, this is inclusive of both physical, sexual, psychological or emotional violence within an intimate or familial relationship.
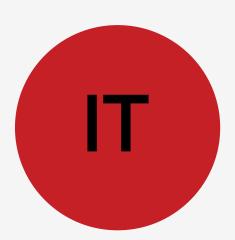
GBV

Gender Based Violence refers to violence against people who are targeted on the basis of gender. Rooted in the systemic oppression and discrimination of women, trans, and gender diverse people, GBV is experienced by people who have gender identities which are marginalized.

TYPES OF IPV

SCV

Situational Couple Violence

either partner be violent in response to specific situations, neither uses violence in attempt to exert general control.

IT

Intimate Terrorism   (Coercive Control)

violence deployed over time in service of general control over partner, includes psychological & physical violence.

VR

Violent Resistance

resistor's violence arises in reaction to partner's violence and control

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Clients & Community of EFry

- Victims of GBV and IPV who become criminalized for their use of reactive violence/coping strategies.
- People with disabilities who become criminalized because they are not receiving the support they need to be well.
- Marginalized community members who face barriers in accessing equal opportunity and face systemic inequity.
- Community members who have past or present involvement in child welfare systems.
- Community members who struggle with addiction.

Women and gender diverse people who do not meet the typical definition of a perfect "victim" and are often not seen or treated as victims when they experience violence.

Gaps in services for survivors of IPV

- A lack of wrap around support; during times of crisis, survivors require professional support with bridging gaps between systems and resources.

- Community response teams who can respond to the immediate safety needs of victims.

- Existing models of support perpetuate inequity for marginalized communities.

What creates public safety?

- Food security, housing security, emergency funding
- Coordinated and collaborative interagency responses to crisis
- Responsiveness to the individual needs of survivors of violence
- Targeted resources for IPV victims of ALL demographics
- Community care
- Preventative education

QUESTIONS?