

# FVIP Basics: Day 1

Joining the Movement to End Family Violence



# Agenda (Subject to change)

Introductions

Overview of DCS/GCFV and FVIPs

Domestic Violence 101 and Spectrum of Violence

Break

History of the Domestic Violence Movement

Lunch

Working with Men Who Use Violence

Break

FVIP Facilitator Overview

# Objectives

Understand the FVIP oversight responsibilities of DCS and GCFV

Describe domestic violence in terms of power and control and a pattern of coercive behaviors

Recite key developments in the movement to end domestic violence

Summarize trends in batterer intervention programs

Review the FVIP Facilitator certification process



Tell us a little about yourself!

# Group Rules

- Participate!
- Please mute yourself, if you're not asking a question
- Minimize cell phone and computer usage
- Cameras must be on majority of the time
- Respectful of differing perspectives
- Times when we will have to move on
- The Rules are the Rules

# Georgia Commission on Family Violence

Created in 1992 by the Georgia General Assembly

To develop a comprehensive state plan for ending domestic violence in Georgia

Consists of legislators, judges, advocates, law enforcement, medical professionals, educators, survivors and FVIP Provider



# Objectives of GCFV

- Certify and Monitor FVIPs in Georgia
- Coordinate Domestic Violence Fatality Review Report
- Provide TA to Family Violence Task Forces in Georgia
- Host Annual Domestic Violence Conference
- Provide Legislative and Policy Advocacy
- Develop plans to address domestic violence in Georgia
- Plan and coordinate trainings (FVIP, LE, SSMS, as requested)
- Support for Survivors of Murder-Suicide Project

# GCFV Staff Members

April Ross  
Executive Director

Carolynn Brooks  
Fatality Review Coordinator

Jacqueline Herrera  
FLAG Coordinator

Jameelah Ferrell  
Director of Program Planning  
and Development

Stacey Seldon  
Family Violence Coordinator

Kylee Elliott  
SSMS Coordinator

Samar Abdelmageed  
Data Analyst



The Georgia Commission on Family Violence is administratively attached to...

- A. The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
- B. The Administrative Office of the Courts
- C. The Department of Community Supervision
- D. The Division of Family and Children Services

# Department of Community Supervision (DCS)

We are administratively attached to DCS

Part of the executive branch of Georgia's government

Responsible for supervising of approximately 180,000 adult felony offenders and Class A and Class B designated juvenile offenders



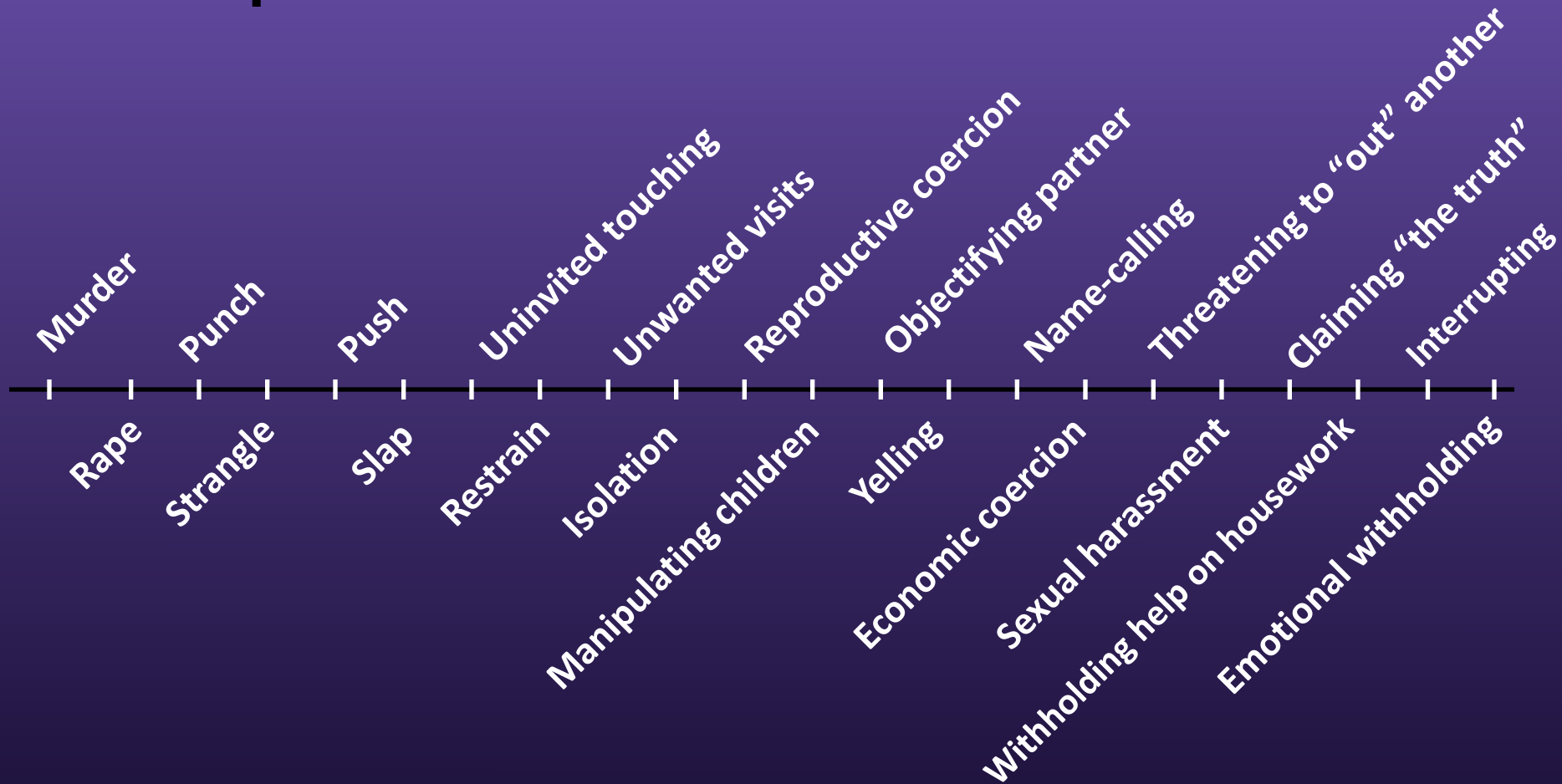
## O.C.G.A. 19-13-10

- Grants authority to the “department” (DCS/GCFV)
  - to certify and monitor FVIPs
  - to promulgate, adopt and enforce rules and regulations necessary to carry out statute
  - to establish standards and requirements regarding FVIP courses and certification requirements
- Rules & SOPs are on our website

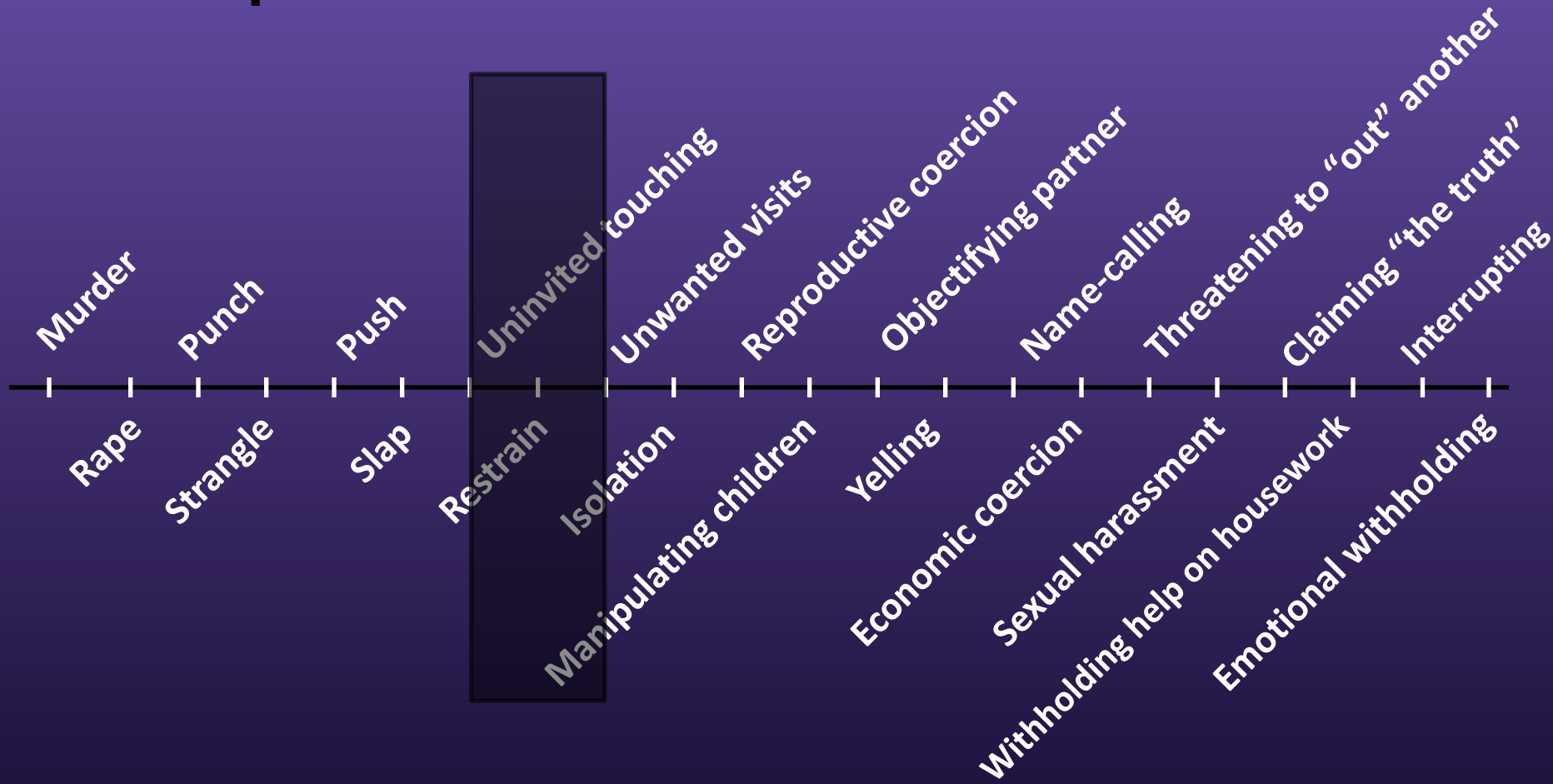
# Family Violence Intervention Programs

- Educational groups
- Use a cognitive-behavioral approach
- Led by one or more trained group facilitators
- Series of structured sessions
- Provide educational and supportive environment to explore the cause of intimate partner violence (cultural, social, personal)
- Challenge the perpetrator to
  - take responsibility for their violence
  - change their behaviors, attitudes and belief systems
- Provide practical skills and alternatives to violence
- Encourage accountability to those who are battered or impacted
- Comply with the safety needs of victims

# Spectrum of Intimate Partner Violence



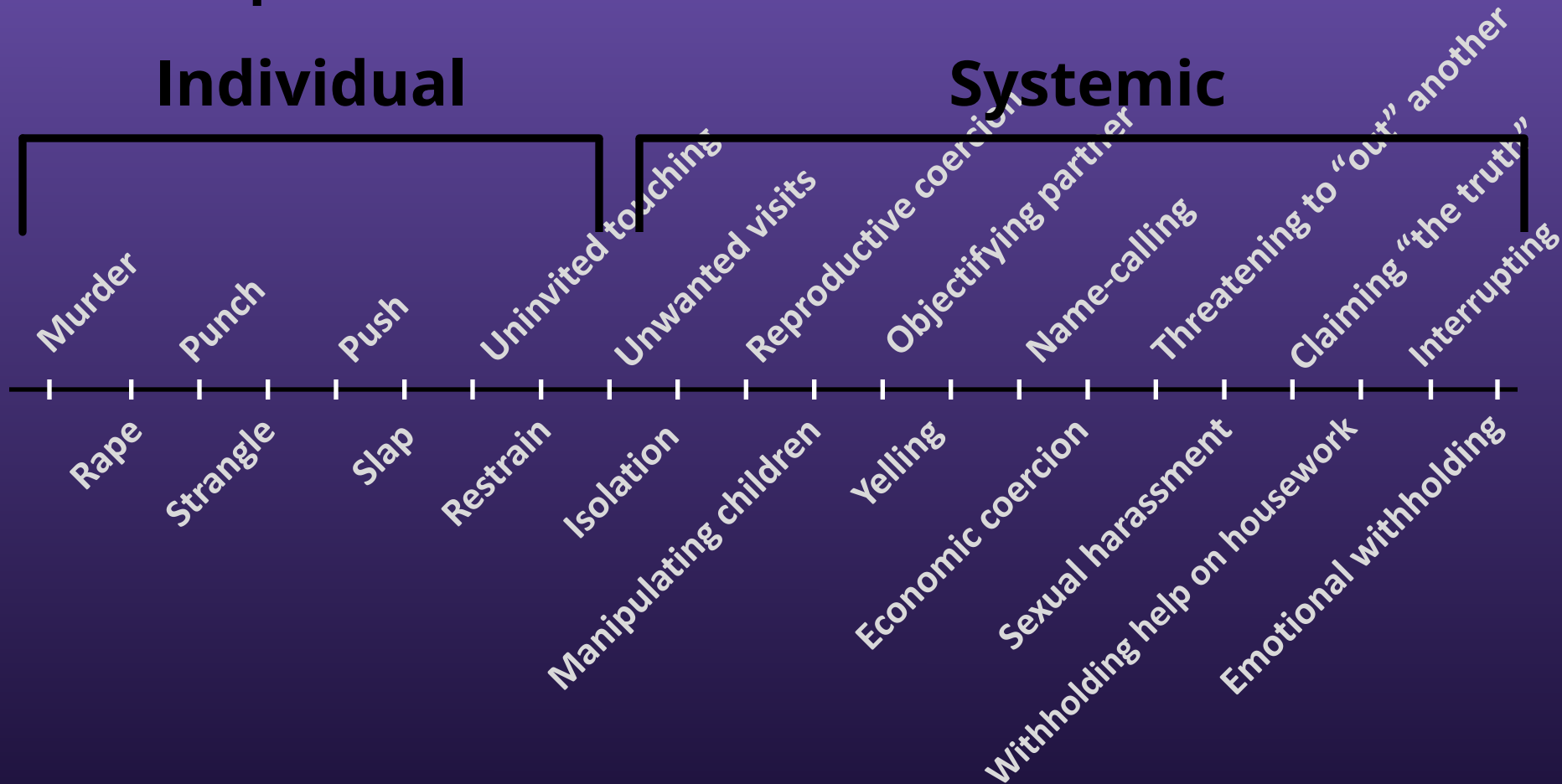
# Spectrum of Intimate Partner Violence



# Spectrum of Intimate Partner Violence

Individual

Systemic



Break

# O.C.G.A. 19-13-1 Family Violence Defined

## Relationship Test

Past or present spouse

Parents of the same child

Parents and children

Stepparents/children

Foster parents

Persons living or formerly living in the same household

## Violence Test

Simple Battery, Battery

Simple Assault, Aggravated Assault

Criminal Trespass

Criminal Damage

Unlawful restraint

Stalking

Any Felony

# Domestic Violence

*A pattern of behaviors used to gain or maintain **power and control** over an intimate partner*

A range of tactics and actions - physical, emotional, economic, sexual and verbal abuse, coercive control, stalking, and violence or threats of violence against an intimate partner, property or others



# Power & Control Wheel



# Domestic Violence

A purposeful choice to use violence and tactics of control against an intimate partner, serves the function of maintaining dominance in the relationship, and grounded in beliefs of entitlement



1 in \_\_\_\_ women will experience domestic violence in her lifetime.

- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 10
- D. 20



1 in \_\_\_\_ women will have experienced severe physical violence by an intimate partner at some point in her lifetime.

- A. 4
- B. 5
- C. 15
- D. 25

# Domestic Violence Trends

- Women account for 85% of victims of intimate partner violence<sup>1</sup>
- About 1 in 4 women and 1 in 10 men have experienced significant impacts from abuse by a partner<sup>2</sup>
- More than 3 women are murdered by their husbands or boyfriends every day in the United States<sup>3</sup>

# Domestic Violence in Marginalized Communities

- 43.8% of lesbian women and 61.1% of bisexual women have experienced rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner at some point in their lifetime, as opposed to 35% of heterosexual women.<sup>8</sup>
- 26% of gay men and 37.3% of bisexual men have experienced rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime, in comparison to 29% of heterosexual men.<sup>9</sup>
- Black women experience significantly higher rates of psychological abuse than do women overall. They face a particularly high risk of being killed at the hands of a man: Black women make up about 13% of U.S. women, but comprise about 50% of female homicide victims — the majority of whom were killed by current or former boyfriends or husbands.<sup>10</sup>

# Domestic Violence in Marginalized Communities

- People with disabilities have a higher lifetime prevalence of experiencing abuse than people without disabilities<sup>11</sup>
- Women between the ages of 18-24 are most commonly abused by an intimate partner<sup>4</sup>
- Approximately 1 in 10 Americans aged 60+ have experienced some form of elder abuse. In almost 60% of elder abuse and neglect incidents, the perpetrator is a family member. Two thirds of perpetrators are adult children or spouses.<sup>12</sup>

# Domestic Violence Trends

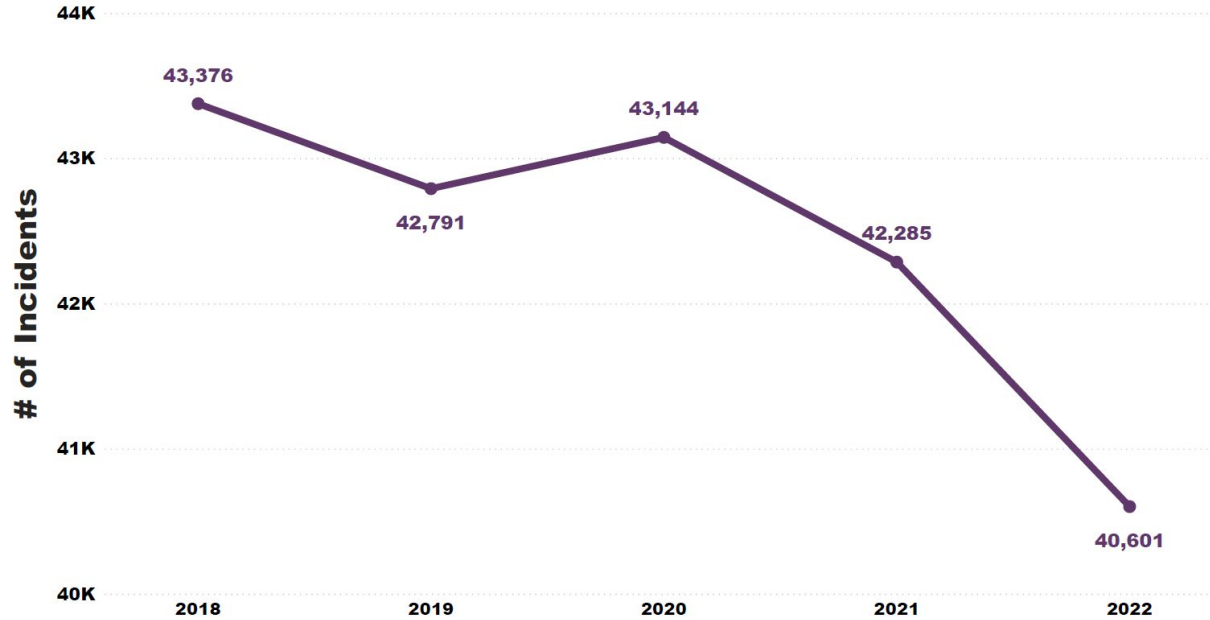
- Research shows that childhood exposure to violence significantly increases the likelihood to engage in violent behavior<sup>5</sup>
- Exposure to community violence and IPV are two leading factors in the perpetration of teen IPV<sup>6</sup>
- From 2006 to 2015, more than half (56%) of the 1.3 million nonfatal domestic violence victimizations occurring annually in the United States were reported to police<sup>7</sup>

# Citations

1. Bureau of Justice, Catalano, 2015
2. CDC, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Study, 2018
3. Violence Policy Center, 2017
4. U.S. Department of Justice, Nonfatal Domestic Violence 2003-2012, 2014
5. *Aliprantis, Dionissi (2016) "Human capital in the inner city". Empirical Economics: 1-45*
6. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2009. Understanding teen dating violence: Fact sheet
7. Reaves, B. A. (2017). Police response to domestic violence, 2005-2015. In Bureau of Justice Statistics, Special Report: U.S. Department of Justice
8. & 9. CDC, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Study, 2015
10. CDC, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2010
11. Breiding MJ, Armour BS. The association between disability and intimate partner violence in the United States. *Ann Epidemiol* (2015) 25(6):455-7. doi:10.1016/j.annepidem.2015.03.017)
12. National Council on Aging. Elder Abuse Statistics. Retrieved from <https://www.ncoa.org/public-policy-action/elder-justice/elder-abuse-facts/>

# Family Violence Incidents: State of Georgia

**Family Violence Incidents 2018-2022**

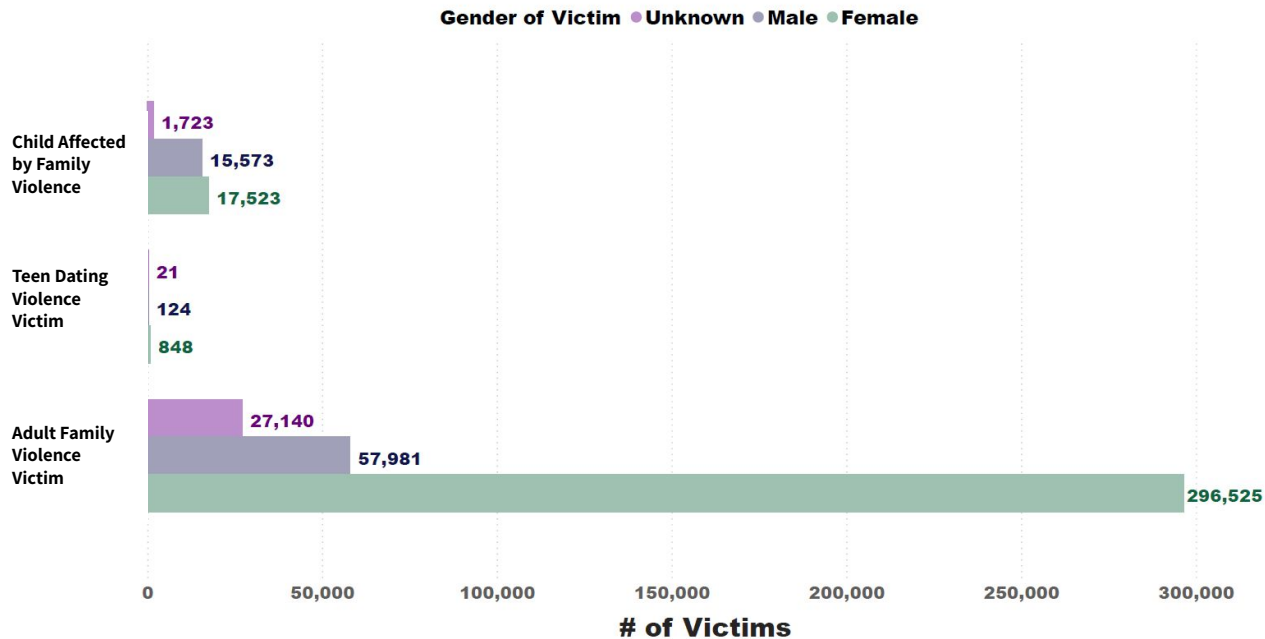


6.4%



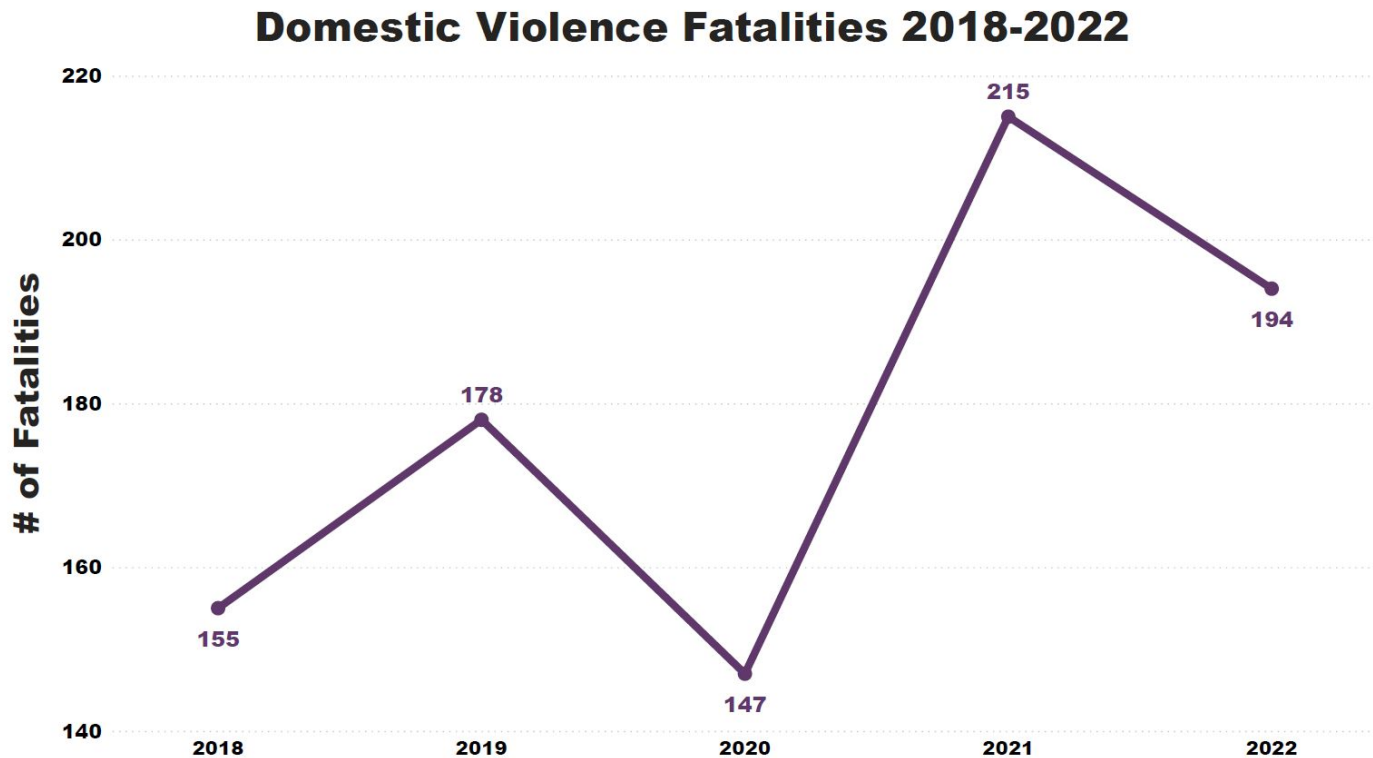
# Family Violence Services: State of Georgia

## Family Violence Victims Served by Age and Gender 2018-2022



2X

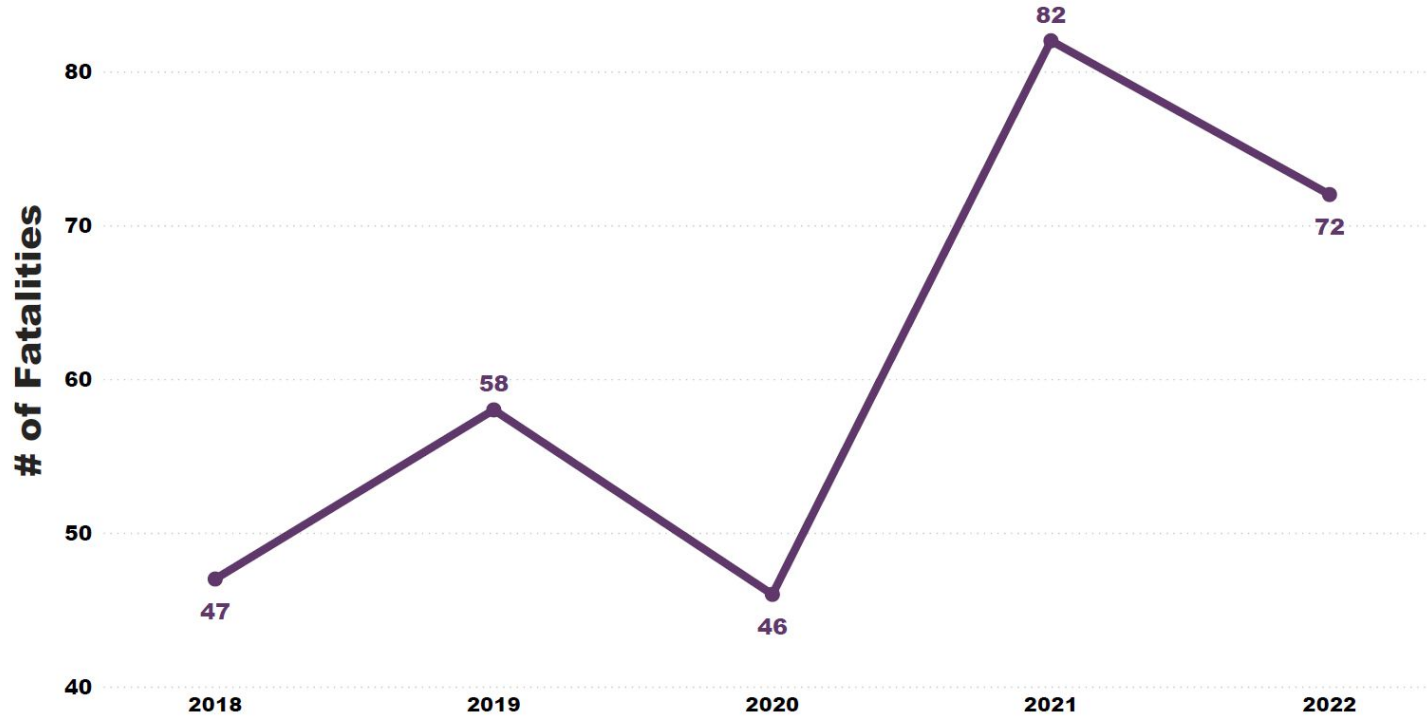
# Domestic Violence Fatalities: State of Georgia



25%

# Domestic Violence Murder-Suicide Fatalities: State of Georgia

## Murder-Suicide Fatalities 2018-2022



67%

# The Role of FVIPs in Ending Family Violence



# Joining the Movement to End Domestic Violence

*A change in place or position. Organized activities and effort toward an objective. Attaining an end.*

## Activity:

- Think back to when you decided to participate in ending intimate partner violence (IPV).
- Next, spend 5 minutes reading through the timeline. Notice specifically what was happening in the time you got involved.
- Type your name, year you decided to participate in ending interpersonal violence, and a relevant event that happened around the year you made that decision.

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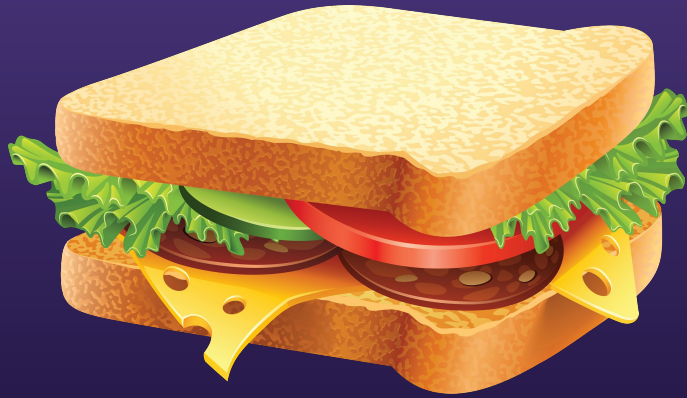
# Joining the Movement to End Domestic Violence

In your group, talk about the following questions:

- What trends or priorities do you see in your time period?
- What larger social dynamics may have influenced notable events?
- What is different now versus then?

We'll discuss your answers to these questions as a large group.

# Lunch Break!





Batterer Intervention Programs first began in the United States in...

- A. The 1950's
- B. The 1970's
- C. The 1990's
- D. The 2000's

# History of Batterer Intervention Programs

1970's - Programs formed at the behest of women who were working in battered women's programs. Some were founded by men who were allies in the women's rights movement and had backgrounds in social services or social causes.

Mid to Late 1980's - New family violence laws enacted or enforced. Many were pro-arrest and pro-prosecution and focused on victim safety and perpetrator accountability.

1990's - Concerns about confidentiality for batterers, victims being asked to participate in rehabilitation of their abusive partners.

# History of FVIP in Georgia

- Early 2000's - Commission creates Subcommittee on FVIPs
- 2002 - FVIP Certification and Standardization was passed into law
- Dec. 2002 – GCFV approves FVIP standards
- April 2003 – DCOR adopts rules for FVIPs
- June 2003 – 49 organizations are initially Certified

# Site Visit Findings in 2016

1. Lack of notices to victim liaisons re: completions and terminations (65%)
2. Not submitting participants to GCFV (65%)
3. Lack of initial victim contact request to VL (30%)
4. Participant-facilitator ratio (25%)
5. Length of class is less than 90 minutes (10%)
6. Recertification violations (10%)
7. Use of non-approved facilitators (5%)
8. Allowing participants to break the rules (5%)
9. Failure to update program information (5%)

# History of FVIP in Georgia

- Winter 2016 - Subcommittee begins updating the Rules
- Spring 2017 - Rules approved by Subcommittee
- Spring 2017 - GCFV hires FVIP Compliance Coordinator
- Fall 2017 - Rules approved by GCFV Board
- September 20, 2018 - Rules approved by DCS Board
- January 1, 2019 - New Rules took effect

# Revision Highlights

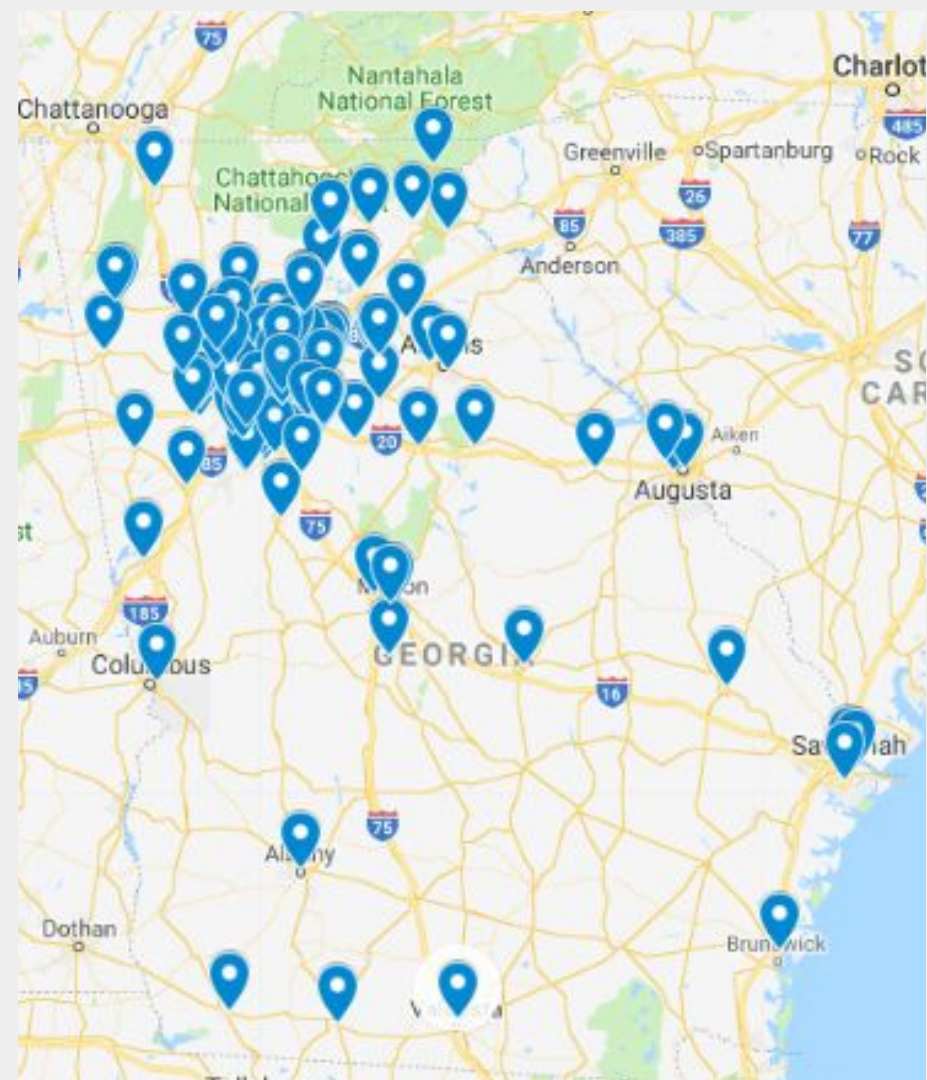
- DCS/GCFV will certify FVIP Programs and FVIP Facilitators
- Implemented Principles of Practice and Code of Ethics
- Streamlining of certifications for Programs and Facilitators - January 1
- Increased training requirements for Facilitators

# FVIP Trends in Georgia

As of May 2024

88 Certified Programs

144 Certified Facilitators



# Philosophical Approaches

## Four Theories of What Causes Domestic Violence

1. Individual Pathology
2. Relationship Dysfunction
3. The Cycle of Violence
4. Theory of Dominance

# Individual Pathology

- The man who batters has some kind of illness
- The individual offender is the problem – not society

*Typical response:* Individual psychiatric care, treatment for addiction, or counseling

# Relationship Dysfunction

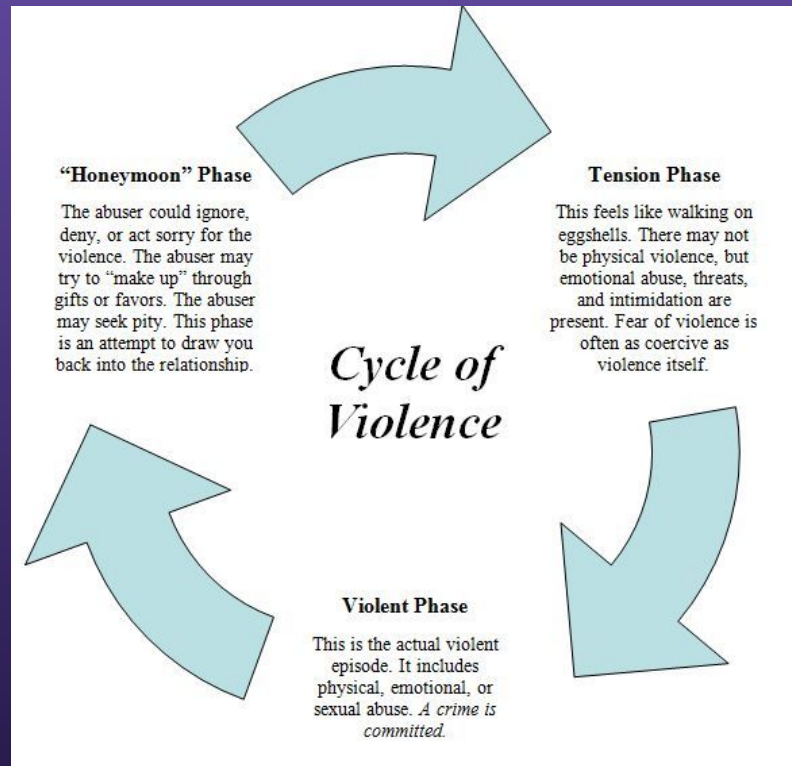
- 'It takes two to tango'
- Couple is playing off of each other
- Either could stop the violence
- Both parties are responsible

*Typical response:* Couples counseling, or relationship counseling separately, is needed

# The Cycle of Violence

- Theory developed by Lenore Walker
- tension-building phase, explosion of violence, honeymoon phase or respite
- Men socialized to use violence
- Increases in frequency and severity

*Typical response:* Anger management classes



# Theory of Dominance

- System of power and control tactics, including
  - Physical violence, sexual violence and other tactics on Power and Control Wheel
- Battering comes from social conditions, not individual pathology
- Need to balance power differential by using power of the state

*Typical response:* Re-education and sanctions

# Philosophical Approaches

## Four Theories of What Causes Domestic Violence

1. Individual Pathology
2. Relationship Dysfunction
3. The Cycle of Violence
4. Theory of Dominance

# Questions

1. What is prioritized through your lens?
2. What are the interventions you would suggest?



Used with permission from Domestic Abuse Intervention Program

# Questions

1. What is prioritized through your lens?
2. What are the interventions you would suggest?

# What about women who use violence?

(3) The Commission recognizes that men and women often use violence differently and that interventions for men and women need to be structured differently. Most curriculums are specifically designed for men who batter their intimate women partners. A different curriculum shall be used or developed by an FVIP providing classes to women who use violence against their intimate partners.



Psychotherapy is an appropriate intervention for family and domestic violence in lieu of family violence intervention programs.

- A. True
- B. False

# Principles of Practice

6. Anger management programs, couples counseling, and psychotherapy are not appropriate interventions for family and domestic violence and may place the victim at heightened risk. Ending violence and abuse and ensuring victim safety takes precedence over efforts to save relationships.

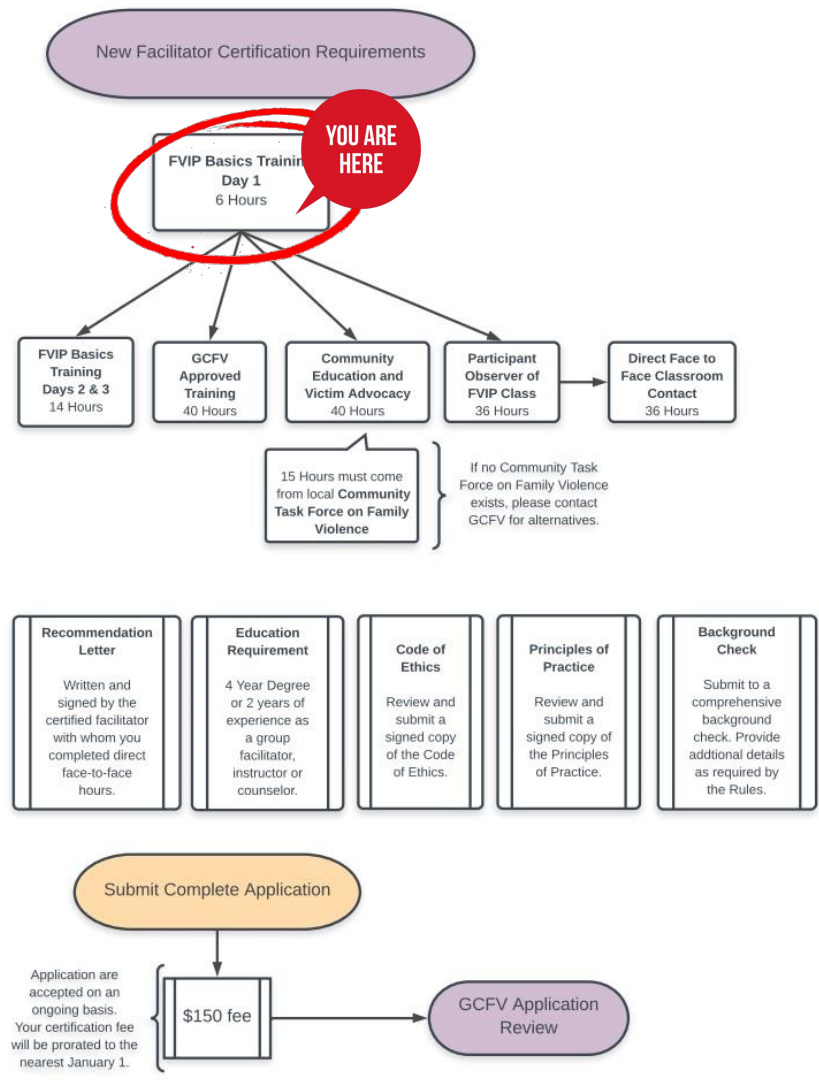
Break

# FVIP Facilitator Certification



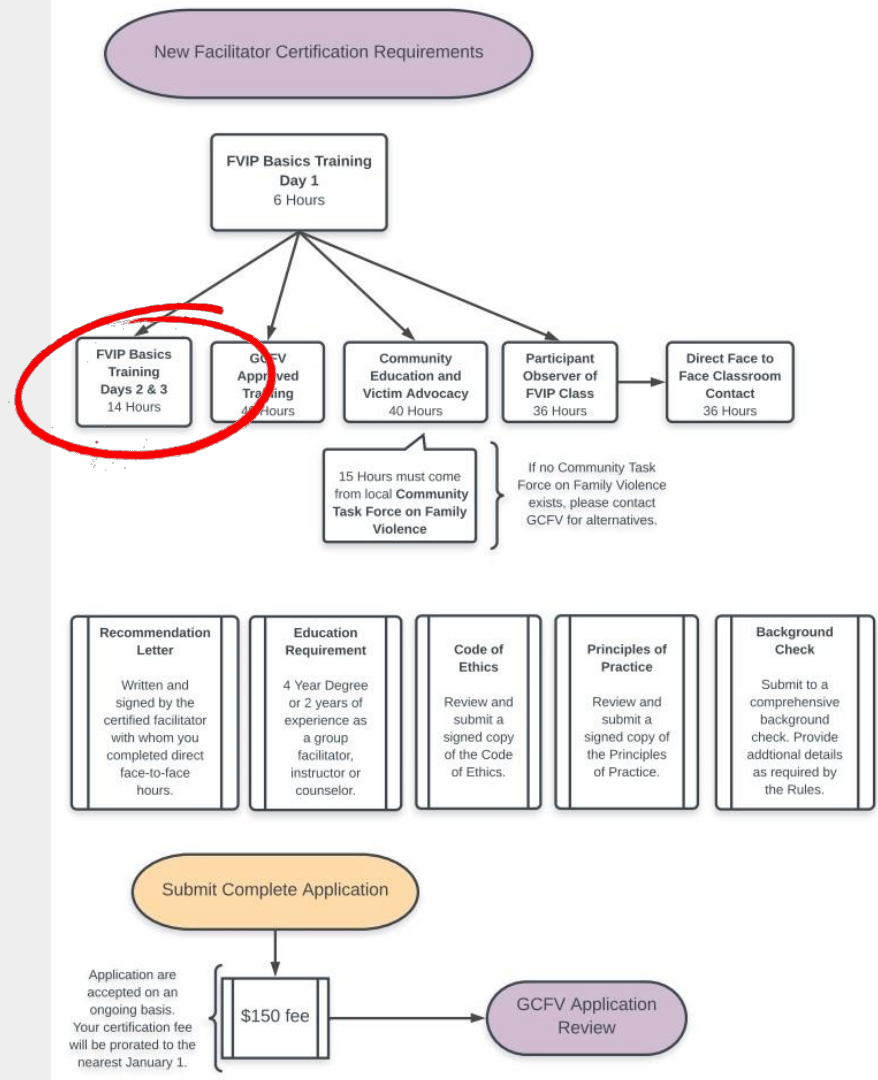
# Overview of Process

Effective Jan. 1, 2019



# GCFV Provided Training

FVIP Basics Training 2  
FVIP Basics Training 3

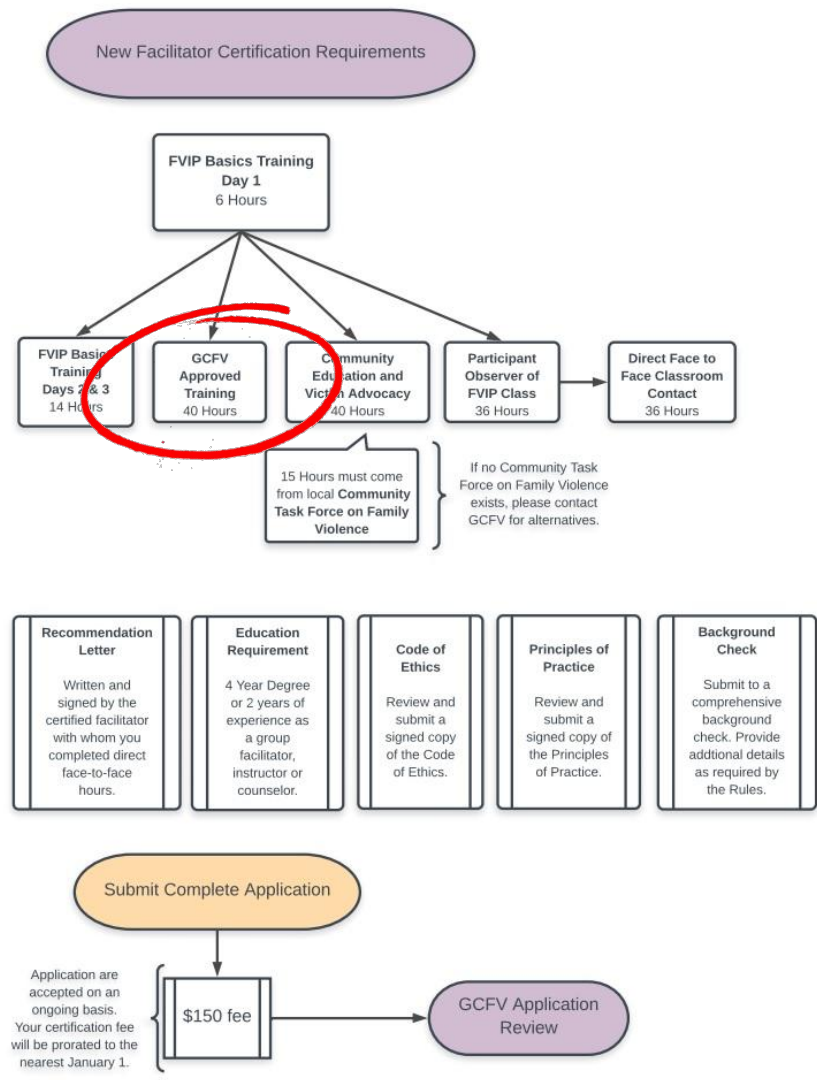


# GCFV Approved Trainings

[www.gcfv.ga.gov](http://www.gcfv.ga.gov)

Curriculum trainings  
encourage

Maintain certificates

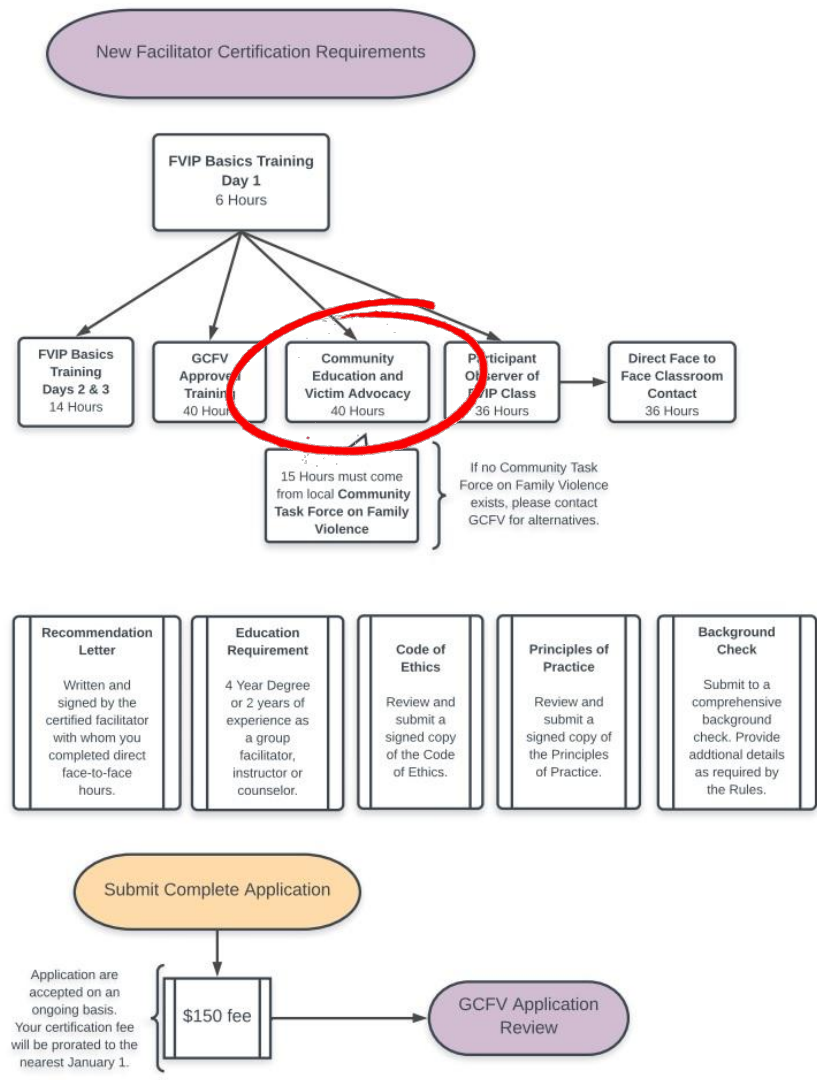


# Community Education and Victim Advocacy

15 of these hours must be Task Force hours

All 40 can be Task Force hours

Contact us for other ideas!

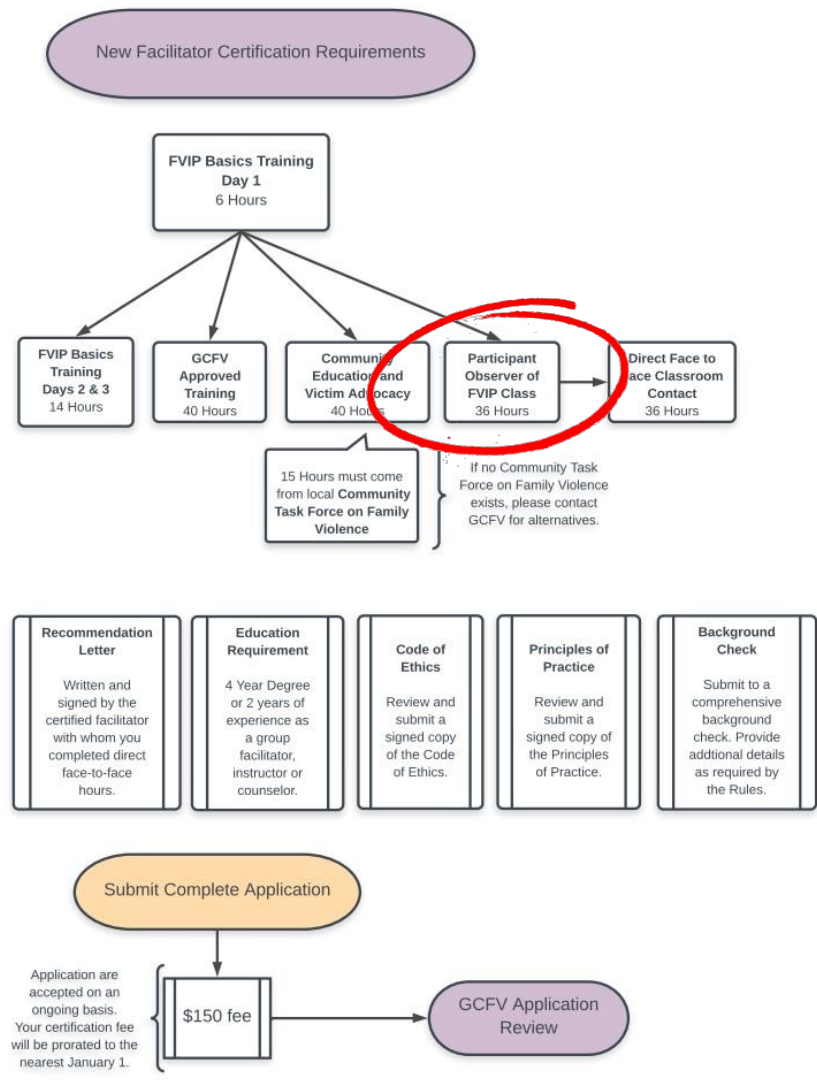


# Participant Observer of FVIP Class

Observe a certified FVIP class

Encourage discussions with facilitator

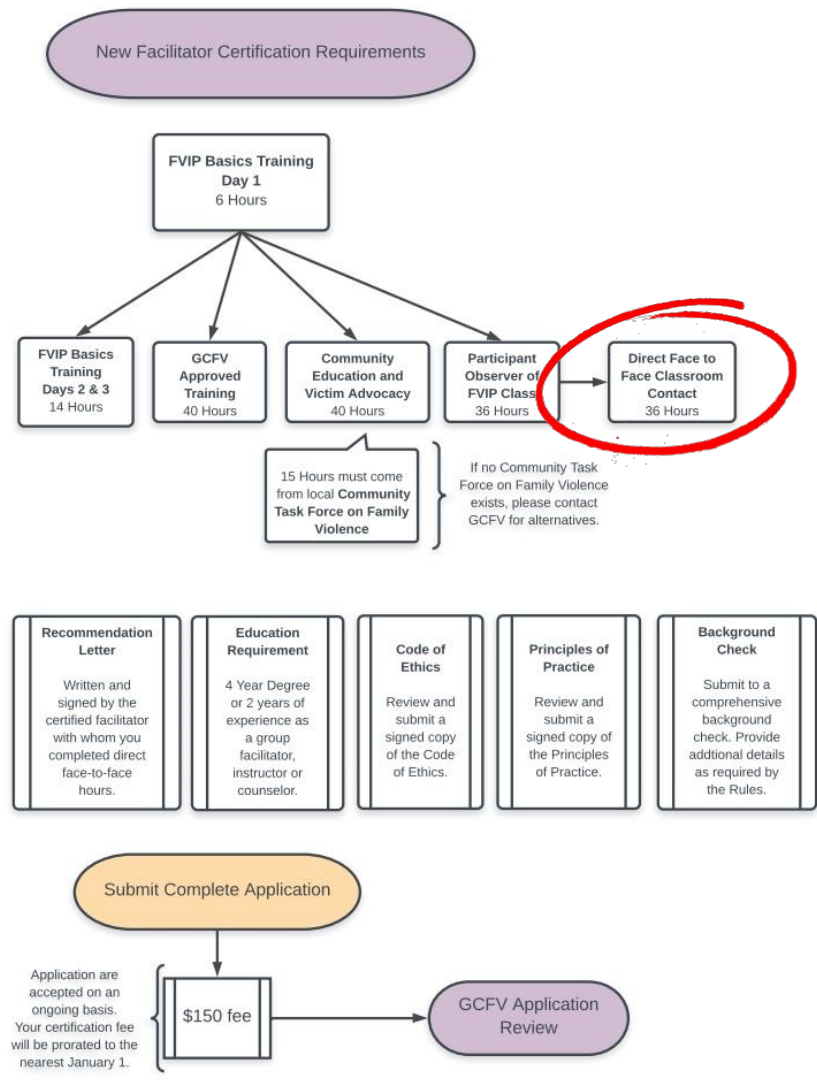
Document your hours!



# Direct Classroom Contact

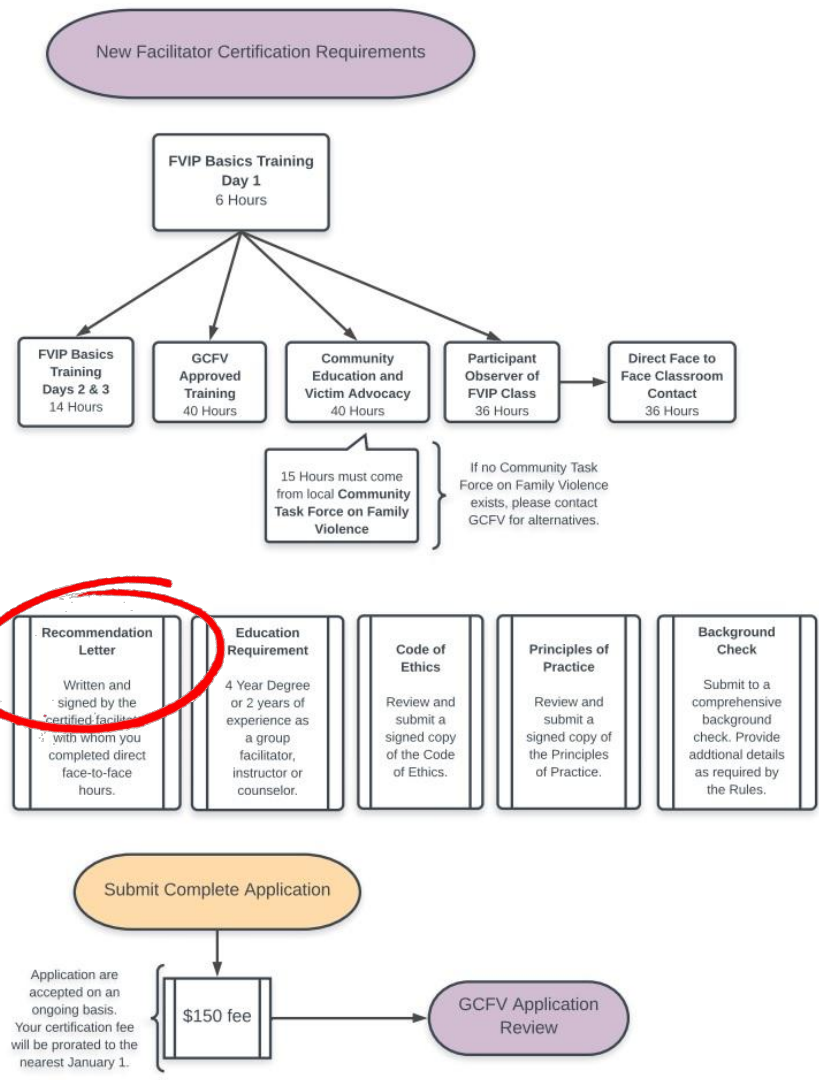
You may start this only after you complete observer hours.

Encourage feedback and discussion with facilitator



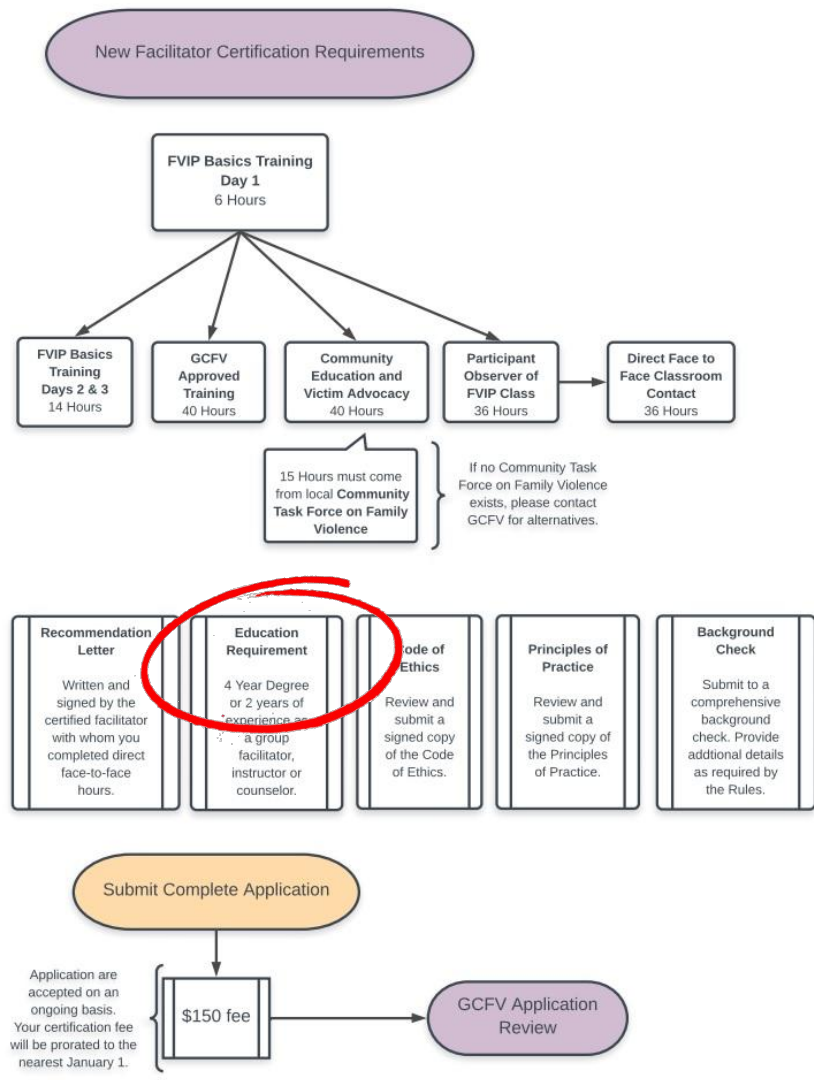
# Recommendation Letter

## Recommendation letter



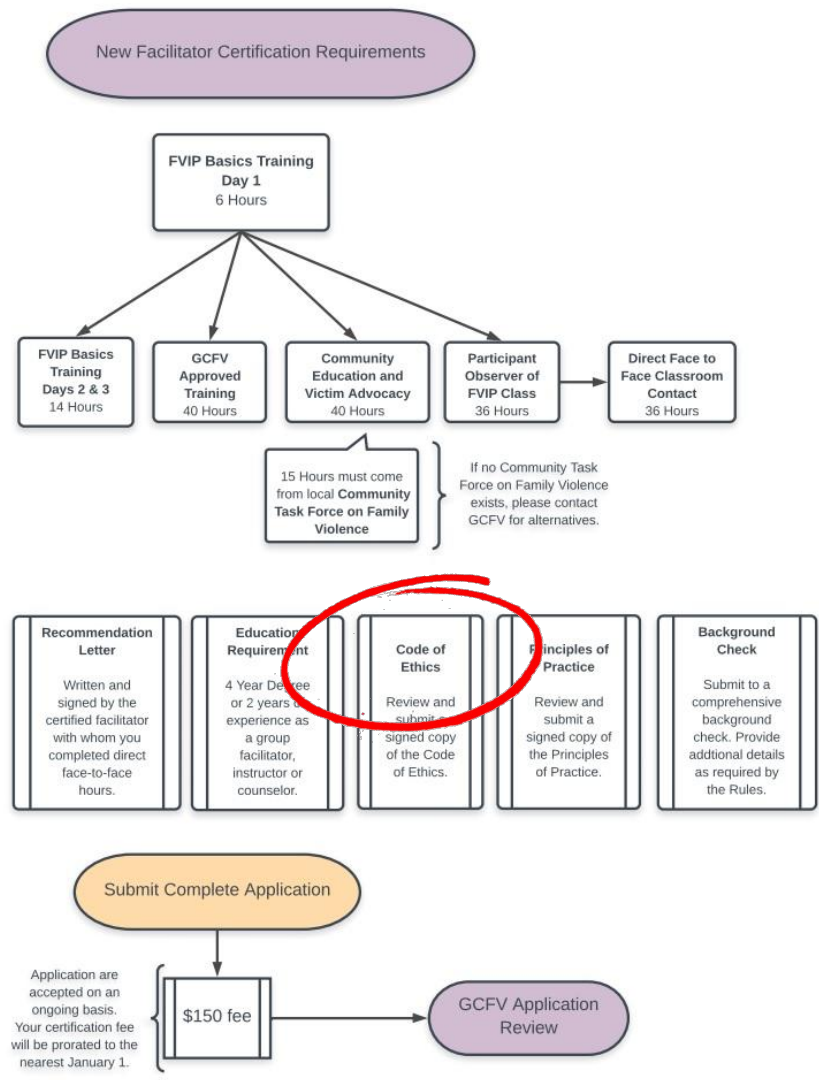
# Education Requirement

## Education Requirement



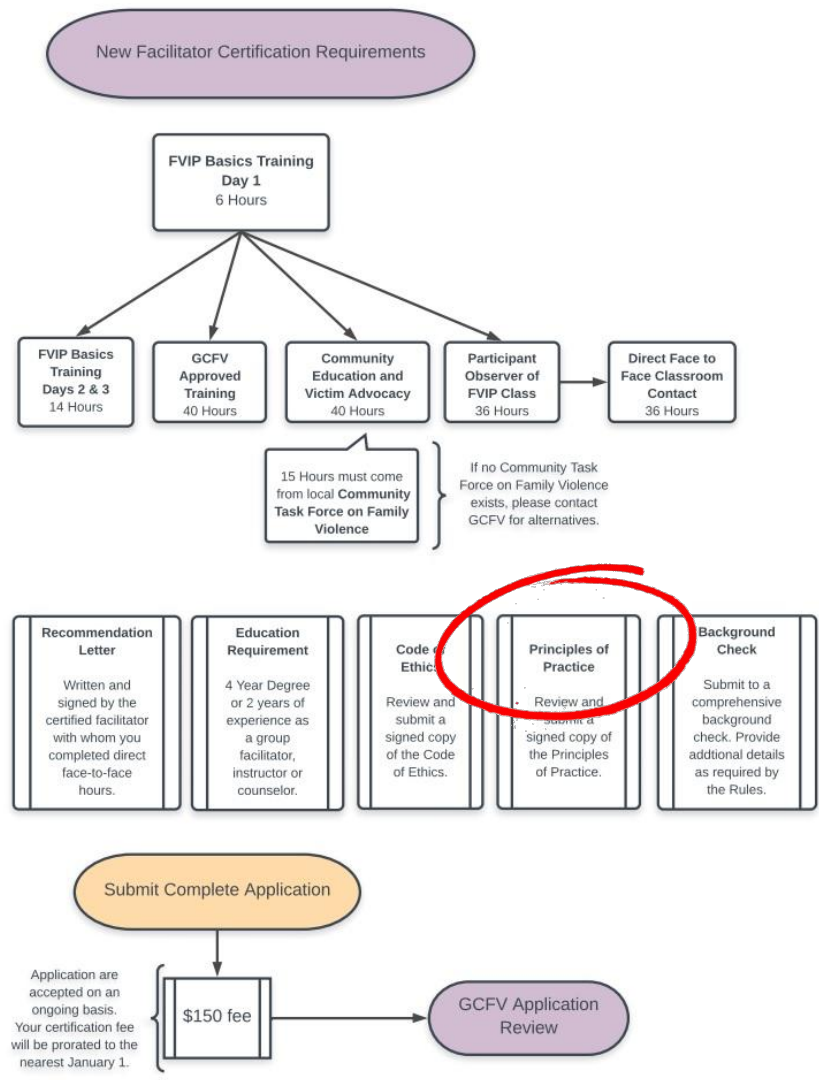
# Code of Ethics

## Code of Ethics



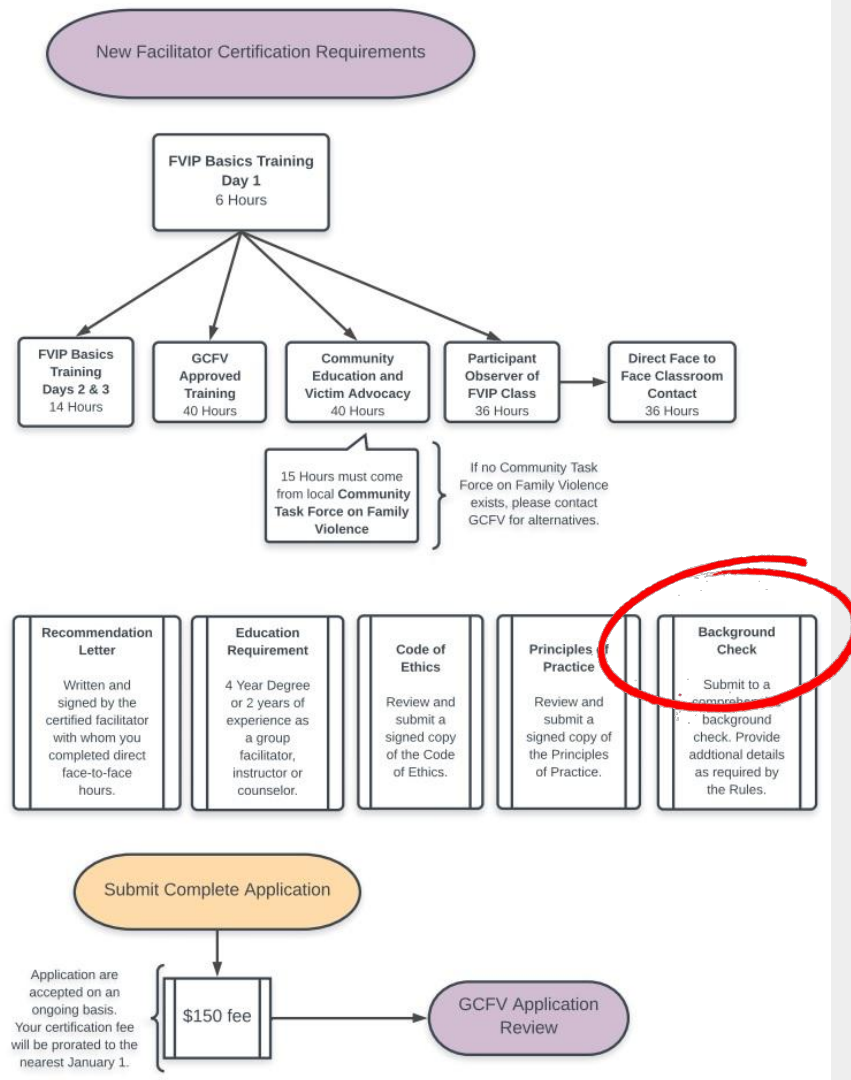
# Principles of Practice

## Principles of Practice



# Background Check

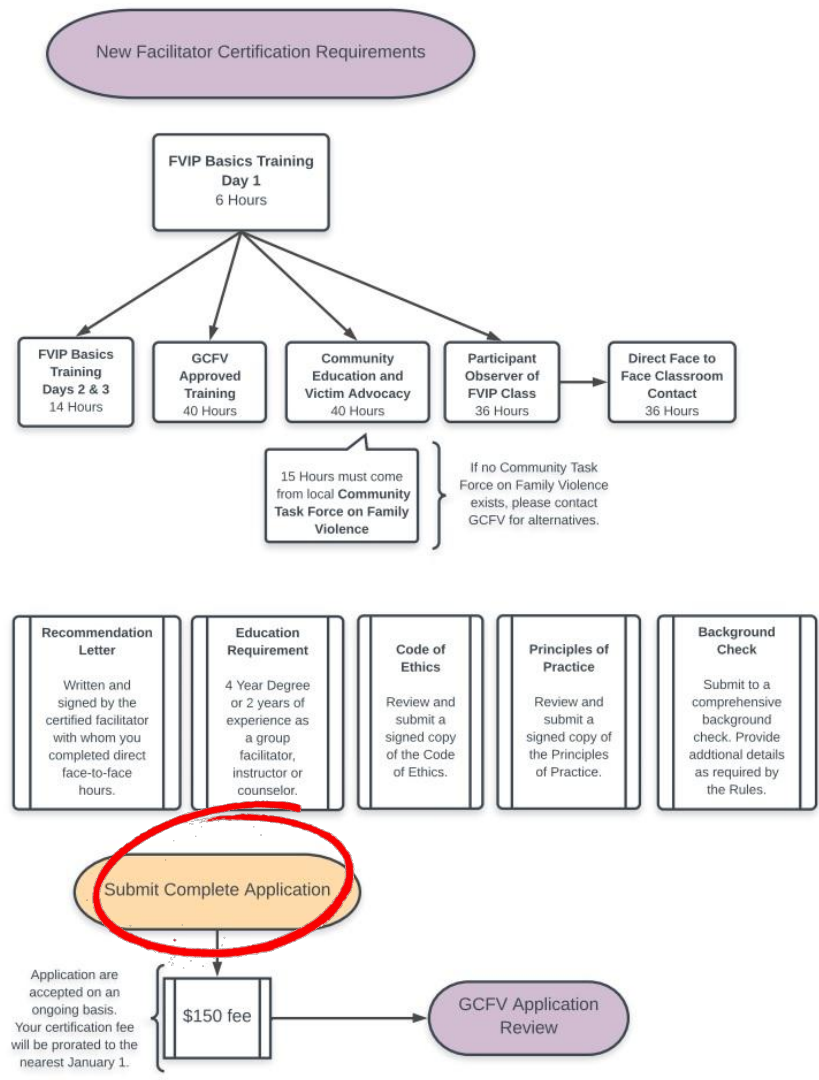
## Background Check



# Submission Process

Paper form

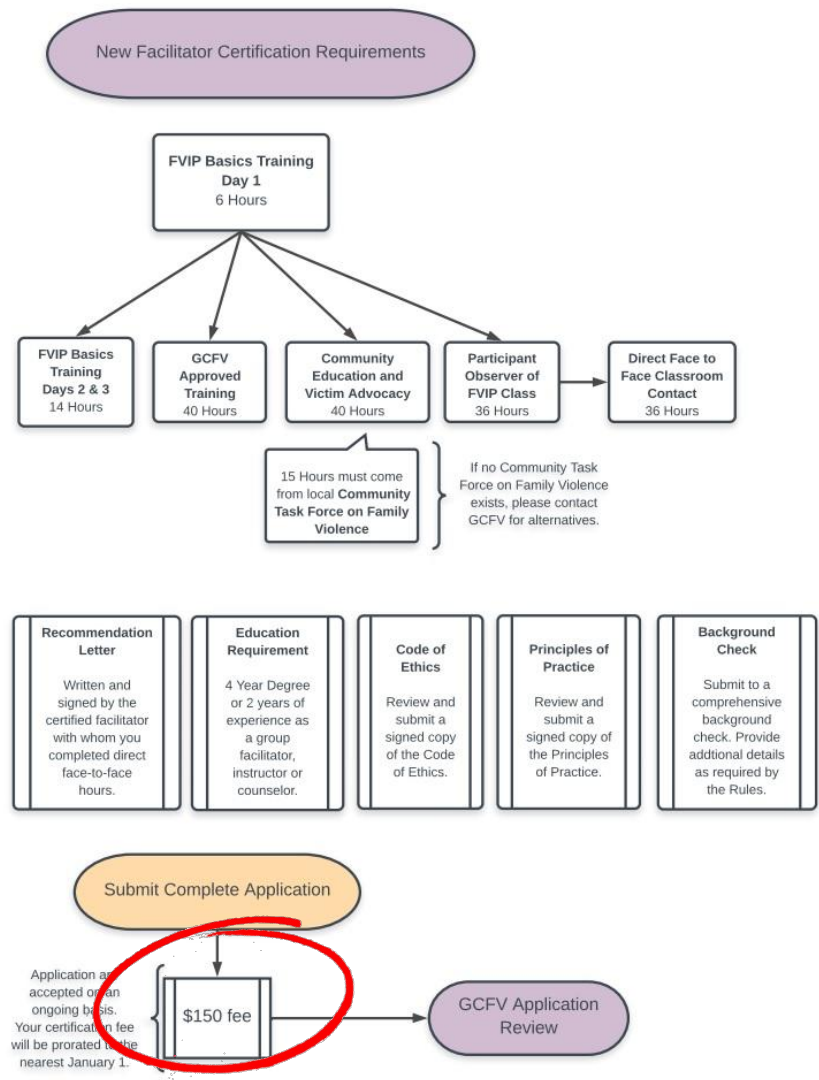
Only submit once everything is complete!



# Certification Fee

Non-refundable

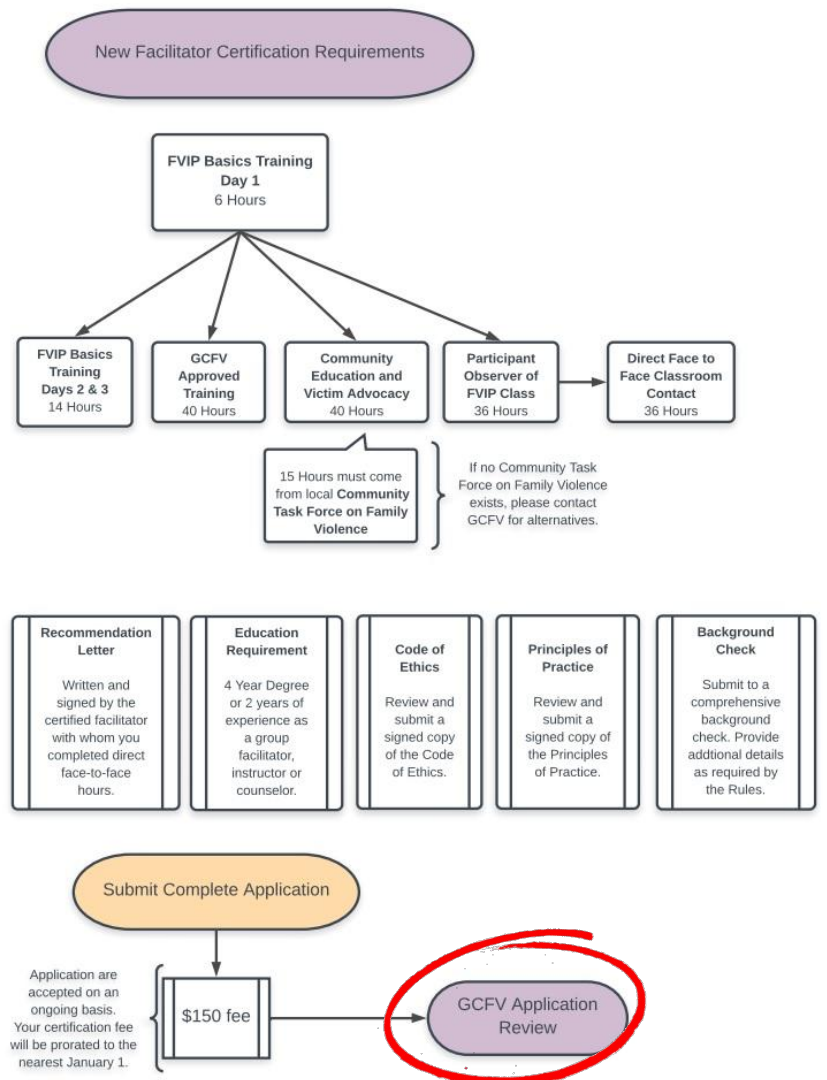
Please contact us first so that we can prorate it to the nearest January 1



# GCFV Review

We will only review complete applications.

Process for obtaining missing documents.





How many GCFV-approved training hours are required for new facilitators (excluding FVIP Basics Training Series)?

- A. 10 hours
- B. 25 hours
- C. 40 hours
- D. 50 hours



If a certified facilitator is arrested or is the respondent to a temporary protective order, they should notify the Commission within how many days?

- A. 30 Days
- B. 7 Days
- C. 3 Days
- D. The next business day

# Thank you!

We're here for you!

404-657-3412

