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Thank you for your attention like spring features on our webinar system. Welcome to introduction into screening and assessment for abusive dynamics webinar hosted by the national coalition of an type violence program to begin disposition of the tragedies

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Welcome everybody and they get so much for joining our webinar today. My name is trying in my and the codirector of 20 organizing another efficacy of the city and seventh project.

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The national coalition of antibiotics coalitions is run out of the York city and the balance project office. I will be talking more about NCAVP in a moment. I'll turn it over to the trade ticket is herself in the campus city and have not project.

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My name is pictorial Pickering and my product or she her and her set and the training and technical assistance ordinary word the campus city antivirals project.

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Would like to think of the office on violence against women of the W for support of the project for the webinar series and this webinar is part of a series of webinars that we do to our national training and technical assistance Center which I'll talk about more in just a moment. We like to thank you for obesity for supporting sponsor.

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Would also like to begin by thanking our member programs for the national coalition of anti-balance progress. Who helped develop the content for the string. In particularly to think the network Loretta Boston Massachusetts. Network love bread how could shoot but a great portion of the content for screening and assessment webinar entry for national curriculum and they did is incorporation and work with local coalition in Boston the GLBTQ I'll also be sharing was assisted in the webinar for organizations that provide screening and assessment trainings across the country. Because this webinar today is really an attraction to dynamics of a screening in a some elements of a screening. We would really like you all to seek further training and support if you're interested in seeking that following webinar.

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I like to next talk a little bit about NCB APB the national question of anti-bounce programs is a coalition of lesbian Gay bisexual transgender [ NULL ] and HIV-infected focused anti-violence programs across the country. We currently have 54 members. We are founded in 1985 and again we are corrugated through New York City antiviolenace project.

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We are working to prevent or respond to and all forms of violence within and against the LGBT Q HIV-infected committees and we do this through research, policy advocacy, training and technical assistance and movement doing.

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One of the projects we have through the coalition is our national training and technical assistance Center. Through the TC center, with a toll-free warm line that grantees can call avidity grantees and other grantees and potential grantees. Our toll-free warm line number is 1855 AVP LGBT we also have a nationalist Serb Orthodox relative announcements of upcoming webinars reports that cannot policy updates so if you're interested in joining our list serve to get more permission by the TTA centerpiece send me an email by NLB shared toward the end of the webinar.

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Less of a resource bank on our website and CPA P.orgy. We provide these national webinar trainings and we also have regional consultants through our membership who can provide on person training and technical assistance across the country. Please reach out to us if your adjusted in talking more about GP GQ inclusion within your work.

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I'm going to go ahead and go over our learning objectives for our webinar today. As you're going over these what GQ might again as tie said this training is really an introduction to the dynamics of training and assessment when working with LGBT Q survivors of violence. We will encourage all of you to seek additional training or ongoing support if you think of beautiful for your program. Today we're looking to do is clarify an articulate screening and assessment process and really begin to assess relationships and dynamic in order to the five who is a survivor and -- so we can connect survivors and abusive partners to appropriate resources and services.

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We will go into resources were ongoing training little bit later have our contact information towards the end of the webinar. Really as we are going through this, but this screen requires practice. We'll get a little bit of that practice your today we encourage you to continue this process throughout to ensure your providing appropriate sources for LGBTQ survivors.

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One thing we often see is general question of what is screening? We have provided a working definition and what I really want to focus on here is that the first four words screening is a process. We definitely do not see screening as a static checklist, we want to talk about the process based on conversations with the person seeking services. By which advocates determine is the best of our abilities who is being abused and who is abusive in a relationship

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As we go through but the process of screening with it looks like, let's continue to QuÃ©bec is working definition and member that is a process and also a member that we can do the best job possible but that doesn't mean it's always good to be 100%.

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Want to engage you all in our conversation really quickly by opening this on the checkbox asking you all to give us some feedback what your screening process is. How do you screen clients we are doing intakes or seeking to focus on the hotline of what is a process with equity.

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You can just enter the checkbox.

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Looks like we've gotten our first response here from Robert. The skidding process that Robert utilizes is active listening which I think is a great process and we are going to

double encourage you to continue your active listening skills through this screening and assessment process that you're working with we are working with clients.

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Under any other tools you're using currently in the spinning and assessment process?

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So we've gotten some other feedback from Jenny, I think this is also really helpful, the idea that screening and assessment is done in a very minimal basis on the initial intake, just to ensure that 70 can access housing and then further screening and assessment is done working with this particular client

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We also see we're getting some danger assessments and other assessments looking at power dynamics go with it looks like a lot of the participants are currently in the habit of doing so turning and assessment. We are going to do today is your going to take those initial ideas of active listening and looking at ensuring an initial safety were clients and looking at pardon Alex within a relationship and build upon that by looking at some of dynamics within LGBTQ intimate partner violence relationship that can help you all to enhance your screening process to ensure providing the best service possible for LGBTQ survivors.

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I do want to ask one other question. As we're moving forward with this, that is, why is screening important?

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What are some reasons that we screen?

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Great so we are saying feedback and one of the things the first things I saw here was to provide the correct sources for our participants.

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Which is really what we're going to focus on today to ensure we are providing the accurate and best services with that person possible. Is also sympathetic that one of the reasons why training is important is it to screen out abusers. One thing I do want to touch on here is that in our screening process, we always want to make sure we are focusing on identifying who is the survivor or who is the abusive partner in an intimate partner violence relationship it go because while many of the partners we work with our programs specifically centered around providing services for survivors of violence, we also to work with a lot of programs there a lot of great programs around the country that also provide services for people who have abused and partner. So we went to ensure that not only are we providing the perfect services for survivors but that we to identify this we may be an abuser also providing appropriate referrals or services for that individual as well.

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Not only me that person not be appropriate for survivor under services, but that may not actually be helpful to them. We want to focus on determining a dynamic within that relationship

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It sounds like you all have a really great perspective as to why it is really important and to have a screening assessment. We are going to go a little more into what this looks like in our day-to-day work.

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We are going to do a scenario commitment to come back to this case scenario throughout the webinar today so you will get to know the dissidents in this case scenario better as we go throughout the screen process with them.

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For this case scenario will be playing the hotline color and victory will be playing the color. We would just get a brief snapshot of initial process and will ask you all what do you think is going on within this call

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I so I'm going into the role of the hotline staff.

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Condo hotline, how can I help you?

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Hello my name is Monica and a friend of mine is made this number and said that I might need to call and talk to somebody about what's going on in my relationship.

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Yes. We can certainly talk with you. Just to set up, can ask you currently safe?

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Yes. Stay with my friend asked right now, is a pretty safe at his house prospective he was actually one who gave me the number. Thank you so much.

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Hippies also get your name.

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Its Monica.

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Thank you.

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In order to best support you could you please tell me a bit about your relationship and what's been going on.

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Last night, we've been arguing a lot lately and a slightly got into a really big bite as a think this is probably the biggest fight we've gotten into and I ended up pushing Felicia she's my girlfriend and I dip pushing her last night when we're out the middle of the fight and I'm really excited about because I've never done anything like that before.

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Just really nervous about what's owing on in our relationship.

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Okay thank you. It sounds like it's been a hard time. How long have you and Felicia been together?

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We've been dating for a while. I guess it's beneficial for about nine months ago --. It started casual it's been getting more serious. I'm a little confused by why my thought to be to call pickup fiche -- deletion I don't live together. If we don't live together, it can't be domestic violence,?

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Actually, from the work we do in supporting people, we do support people who may be experiencing abuse even if they are not living together. Even if people are not currently still partners. Yes there's a variety of ways I think we could provide some support. I will just need to get a bit more information from you if that's okay.

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I'm a little worried there might be some abuse in the relationship like I said I got really mad last night and in the pushing her and we are both yelling and I walked out of the situation so, it could be considered abusive, it was a really rough night when she came to pick me up, we were super excited about this event were going to, we've been looking for to it all week and as soon as I got in the car, she was making fun of me because the dress I was wearing was a little on the short side and she doesn't really like what I dress that way and I thought I looked really good but I doubt she is like what I just that way so she asked me to change and I wouldn't do it. It was just everything escalated from there. It started off that and got worse and worse

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I'm going to pause there. Will actually be coming back to this case a sinner but we would like you to do a quick poll. Based on the information that you hurt, do you think Monica is a survivor, it is a partner, or you're not sure.

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Will give people a time to fill out this poll.

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[ Class is being polled ] It's looking like so far, it looks like the majority of people believe Monica is it the survivor. A couple of people have flags that Monica is the abusive partner. About 30% of people feel like they are not sure.

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We are going to keep on going and we will revisit this scenario after covering some basic elements of screening.

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One of the things that we see I was sleep with our discussion with Monica about her relationship is that screening is really important. A webinar full of professionals didn't all agree in that initial conversation on what's going on in the dynamics of this relationship. Having these are the conversations can be really critical those on to keep

in mind that what it is of the goal of nurturing process. Why are we screening? One thing we do know is that we were to provide the appropriate service to the appropriate person to go whether that be a program that does intervention or shelter program, outreach counseling support groups where the services that we provide one to make sure they are appropriate individuals calling and in requesting services but the

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More portly, we want to make sure we're focusing on safety.

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Screening is really a safety issue because we know he can be unsafe to provide survivor support systems to abusive partners. It can be and see whether that be a situation in which both partners are accessing the same program, where it abusive program might have physical access to the partner the survivor, but we also know that an abusive partner accessing survivors workgroups could potentially be unsafe for other individuals in the program.

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For example, in a shelter program, it abusive partner is coming into that shelter, it may not just be unsafe for their partner but it may be unsafe for the other survivors or in that shelter as well.

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We also know that it could be unsafe in regards to advocacy services as well.

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It be unsafe if abusive partners applying for an order of protection and has an advocate by their side when doing so, back up with the survivor at risk in that scenario.

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We always want to be focused on safety being our type top priority I know that something that many of us in this work are telling our clients there's safety is our top parties who want to make sure we are properly screening everyone to back it up.

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We also know that screening assessment is absolutely critical when working with lesbian Gay bisexual transgender and [ NULL ] individuals who have expressed intimate violence. Because historically, the screening process has been to believe women as a survivors and assume that men are abusers.

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This doesn't LGBTQH individuals. It doesn't necessarily work for a survivor identifies with as a woman whose partners also a woman. It doesn't necessarily work for individuals who identify as trend's gender or gender nonconforming pickup we went to move our screen process out of a gender based process and look at the 10 MX of the relationship to determine appropriate services people

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We also know that a lot of survivors may have histories of arrest questioning orders, or have used violence in the past. We want to make sure we're not utilizing those factors as a sole thing we rely on in the screen process per the

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In a many of us have worked with survivors in the past to have been arrested for domestic violence.

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We don't want to use that as a qualification for our survivor.

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Unfortunately we cannot rely on other agencies or organizations to do the screening for us. We want to make sure that all of our programs have adequate screening procedures and that our staff practices that screening with every color. Many times our referrals may come from agencies like law enforcement or court systems in those agencies can get it wrong.

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Unfortunately, they particular can get it wrong with working with LGBTQ intimate partner violence. We want to make sure we are not relying on some else to do our screening for us.

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We know that survivors sometimes use violence or physical force as a survival tech Dick or self-defense. We want to make sure that if something got arrested for using violence, and the printer called to access services, we went to know all the successes around that before we determine who the abusive partner is and who the survivor is in that situation.

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We know this is particularly the case for the clients we work with. In 2012 our national coalition found that one third of the survivors that we work with who interacted with the police were wrongfully arrested.

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Generally speaking with a survivor is wrongfully arrested, not force me that prefer that abusive partner that is not listed to the local domestic violence agency for assistance or services or to help file for an order of protection. We do know there are successes in which abusive partners are being referred to our program.

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A common appear that we have or here is are we judging people are calling for support. We really do the screening process not so much as making a judgment but as a way of filtering information to help us get the correct service to the correct person. We also think of screening in terms of safety. Because of a lot of things that people have arty mentioned the practices your arty doing and sing from your, without a screening process program can actually put the summer I was getting about ways. Program sense of the message they are in a safe space allows the survivor to let their



guard down if in fact the program won't have done anything to make sure the recent -- abusive partner won't have continued access to them.

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Programs may also unwittingly country to survivor not explain all the options in that way. For example, as Victoria mentioned, bleeding a shelter to be safe, survivor might decide to stay local rather than consider leaving an area. Only to Heather be supported by finding them but also getting into the shelter.

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Another common question is who are we to say that one person expenses more valid than in others. That comes me very good place. We would suggest to advocates or programs are reluctant to screen you do view this in the issue -- but this in the context of safety.

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Screening is not as much about identifying a survivors and screen them in the and although that is part of the process, but identifying abusive partners and screen them out as someone had mentioned earlier. In the check engine.

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We know domestic violence programs do that all the time. For many programs, only giving out shelter and support group locations to women, and being wary of men who call the hotline or show up at the office, that's arty a screening process but as a trade mission, that gender aces doesn't work for LGBTQ survivors, it doesn't work for masculine voiced survivors are male survivors whose abusive partner may be a woman.

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Without a more delivered process examines the details of the relationship, and expense of abuse partner may have easy access to the program services.

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Again, reviewing the definition we screening is a process. It's based on conversations where people seeking services were as advocates we determine to the best of our abilities who is being abused and who is abusive within a relationship.

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Another common concern is what happens if both partners call backs that's a common screening related issue. Sometimes we see that programs will simply accept the first person to call. And then refer the other to another Thomistic violence program so both people can get services separately.

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This strategy deals with the immediate crisis of the time but we believe it leads to important questions about how the program it is views LGBTQ intimate partner violence and investor partner must. We recommend that if this happens, programs engage in the screen process individually with each caller and not just accept the first person who calls.

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I know there's a lot of knowledge from the participants based on the conversations that have already happened. One thing that we like to stress is that screening is a skill and not a checklist. We say that because if we just had a simple checklist we wouldn't be able to tailor the way we're doing the screening process and we know that everybody has given experiences. -- Experiences. Monica had the question of we don't even live together. Can it be abuse if we don't live together.

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We know that relationships are all different. While we do look for dynamics, we look for patterns, we can't have HB a simple checklist.

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You can still use all of your support and active listening skills while you are screening and we encourage you to do so.

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I'm not sure we lost Victoria, you still there?

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I'm here. I forgot to unmute myself.

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[ Laughter ]

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I apologize. We are going to go over some of the things that are helpful to listen for when we are in a screening process.

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To clarify, we want to make sure that we understand that screening isn't it necessarily something that just happen over the phone the first time he speak to somebody. Why you will be abuse before these things in an initial hotline call, you may also be listening for these things the first time some comes for individual counseling or the first time an individual meets with her case manager.

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This is an ongoing process. The first thing we really want to listen for another goes without saying is power and control within the relationship. The reason we like to start talking about power and control is because we know that maintaining and exerting power and control over another person in an intimate partner relationship is one of the key dynamics of domestic violence or intimate partner violence.

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Will we also know is oftentimes our focus on tactics as opposed to power and control, can sometimes be a little misleading.

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We also want to be looking for where the power and control within the relationship and how is it being exerted. We are having conversations with individual seeking services and asking them? Like was asking Monica on the role-play scenario that we did we need to get more information about the relationship we always want to listen for that power and control.

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We want to focus on those motivations and the intent not just the tactics. We know that there are some crossover between the tactics that an abusive partner may use to abuse somebody in the tactics that so many might use to survive an abusive relationship

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We really want to focus on the pattern. We know that to Mystic violence is not an incident. It's a pattern of behavior and pattern of abuse. So we want to make sure we're asking questions if somebody mentions a type of abuse and they say my partner is verbally abusive or emotionally abusive, you want to ask you some questions about that and you get families sorry to hear that. What specifically is it that your partner does that is emotionally abusive or you can say tell me a little bit more about that when -- when was the last time that occurred.

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Described to me.

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For that pattern of abuse.

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We also want to make sure that we are looking at that pattern in terms of has it happened before? How long has this been going on happy similar behaviors taken place before pick a

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Oftentimes individual will be contacting us for services the first time as a result of the specific incidents or violence incident and they may have never given a lot of thought to what has happened in the past so we went to get a little bit more information about patterns and then listen for consistent behaviors within those patterns.

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Another thing about seeking services is looking for whose life is narrowing. Who has fewer options than telling the person calling has less options lesbians than their partner. This choice. If a caller said something like had to quit my job last month's I don't have the ability or income to move out.

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We went to make sure we're looking at the dynamics of that. Was that your choice to quit your job did you want to quit your job? Would it be okay with your partner if you are back to work to want to go back to work. Look at choices in those relationship decisions and also look at those choices and options that a caller has to determine if those decisions are autonomous. Unless they have the ability to make choices on their own for themselves without the permission of another individual. This could be anything from financial choices when they spend time with their friends Tyson factories they go to anything for what they live to what food they eat our job they have. That's really shows in many aspects of conversation you're happy with the car.

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Another thing is to listen for a support system we know the isolation is one of the most common tactics of abuse the very effect attack Dick in maintaining observing power and control over a partner in an abusive relationship.

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We do oftentimes abusive partners will isolate their partners from their initial support system or possibly try and get closer to those partners support system.

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One thing we want to do a mere asking questions about individual support system to listen for patterns of isolation or distance, we also want to be sure we're open-minded about what type of support system this individual may value pick a

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We know when working on LGBTQ individuals that many members of our community don't have access to familial support systems become the maybe somebody isolated from their family and the coming out process. It may sound a little bit different when you're talking to somebody who identifies as part of the LGBTQ community instead of hearing something like I never see my family anymore, you might hear someone talking more about their chosen family or their committee. Those things may be more important in isolation from someone's committee may be more effective tactic to exert and maintain power and control. We went to make sure we're being open-minded if someone says that partner does not let them go to that lesbian knitting circle that they used to go to every month or that their partner doesn't trust them for other members of the LGBTQ community , that can be another way of looking at the support systems and isolation within that relationship.

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Another element that screening process is on decisions. Decisions can really help us to assess some of the power dynamics and who is making decisions and what are not those decisions are consensual and so decisions can often be a really great tool to help us to identify abusive dynamics.

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She can ask things like who makes the decisions in the relationship or if you hear things about the living situation or science asking follow-up questions about whose decision it was to make those choices, it can be variable.

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As I said, decisions can also be an indicator of power dynamics within the relationship

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Within the screening process, this is a very common tool to have this might help us get additional information.

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Another indicator within the screening process is pure. The presence of year can be an indicator that someone made be a survivor. However, we do have to be careful where identifying your. Sometimes, survivors may not directly say they are afraid that they

may actually be sitting fearful behavior become they may say I'm not afraid at all. If anything, I could defend myself.

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We've all worked with survivors who may not either by their experience as abuse or I would be say they are fearful but they may be safety planning around their partners abusive behavior.

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Is a born to also listen for behaviors as well as expose at least naming the beer. Sometimes in the screening process we will ask because it's helpful to say are you afraid within your relationship?

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I think it's also important to be careful around here and why the screen process is not a checklist because sometimes abusive partners who are presenting their experiences, if they are being abused, will use fear-based language because they know it's effective in getting people to believe them and think they're going through a really tough situation. Fear can be a very important indicator but we have to be careful in the way we are analyzing but we are hearing around here.

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And other elements that we look at in terms of the screening process is accountability.

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Because we find that abusive earners may often avoid Ability and by other people, for what's happening.

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While survivors may blame themselves. This can be in part due to emotional abuse where your partner continually tells you it's your fault this is happening why can't you get things right? That's part of the abuse. Sometimes people take those messages and begin to believe that.

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When we're going to the scanning process was taking a category for the actions within a relationship as well as who feels justified and who feels responsible to go

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Where the more difficult circumstances for screening and assessment is when we're working with somebody who may be calling in regards to a violent explosive incidents. Particularly if immediate safety is a concern with having these conversations so there's a few things we want to make sure we're doing when we are screening even when someone has acknowledged of violent or expose of incident.

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We want to make sure first of all we are understanding the context. With a physical force is being used in abusive partner or by a survivor as a self-defense or the survival tactic, we note that violent incidents don't happen in a vacuum. We always want to

make sure about being credibly apathetic and supportive of the person who's calling to ask questions about what happened right before the incident.

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What happened afterward. What was the impact or result? Have these things happened before? To look at the context and also look for our pattern. We also want to make sure again that we are also listening for issues where there may be an action that's intended to control somebody versus using an action for so the that's.

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The only way to determine this is to ask of those probing questions in a respect for manner. So if somebody said that they physically pushed their partner out of the way and to the question process we find that their partner was blocking it away and not letting them get out of the room, so they had to use force in order to get out of the room.

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That's very different than walking after somebody using physical force to move them without that context. We also know that not all incidents in which a survivor uses physical force would be considered core" ultimates. There may be a situation where somebody abusive partners yelling and survivor and later an object across the room out of frustration or another to distract the abuser so they can get away. In these situations, we want to make sure that again where listening for accountability and fear.

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If so but he acknowledges that they haven't used physical force and about or expose of incident, we want to ask why. Why do they do that.

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What was the motivation behind it? Oftentimes a survivor will acknowledge the cases in which they used physical force morbidly then they will acknowledge the times in abusive partner has used force against them.

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We may have just given it away. But we are going to go back to the case scenario and get a bit more information from the caller Monica. So based on the quick overview have given a ransom elements of screening, will be asking people to fill out the poll again after this additional information.

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Going back into our role play?

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Thank you so much Monica for sharing this information. Could you tell me a bit more about the recent incident where you pushed Felicia. Was happening right before that happened?

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I told you she was upset about what I was wearing and when we got to the events, I was frustrated but after we could just move on and enjoy our evening and I really did

want her to in this event we were looking for to it so much so we went in on our way in, she kept whispering to me that men were looking at me and that I was wearing a slutty outfit. Honestly didn't see anyone looking at me. They were looking at me is probably because we were to limit walking down the street together and it happens all the time.

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We went in and were having a great time, we were hanging out with friends, we had some drinks. I was talking with my friend we go where I have known forever. We used to work together our having a conversation and Felicia got really upset with me. I asked her to come over and talk with Rico and I. The thing you have to know about Felicia, I understand she's a clear with me she gets really just about men. Identify as bisexual so she knows that I've been with me before and she gets really protective when I'm with them. I'm sure that's why she was upset.

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I thought we could all have a good time talking together and then push it was weird and quiet and cold and Rico ended up leaving because he didn't want to talk to us anymore.

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I went ahead and I called Felicia out on it I said you're being rude you should trust me more I got really angry. She grabbed my arm. I tried to pull away a want to leave and she wanted me to leave it was still really early in the night. Then she started accusing me of cheating and so I got pissed off and I said something really inappropriate to her and I went to the bathroom and she followed me in their. She pushed me up against the stall and told me I can't talk to her like that and I was so angry, I wanted to get out of that situation and I shoved her out of the way I said I was taking a cab home and I left. It got really bad from there.

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Thank you, Monica. It sounds like it was really a difficult night. I really difficult thing to go through. I'm very sorry to have it. To these types of things -- have the occur before?

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I've never pushed her before. I've never done anything like that before. This is not the first time she's gotten jealous when I talk to a guy. I know she's really worried I'm going to leave her for a guy because I've been with me that before. She is all in. She's only adjusted and women and it makes her uncomfortable that I'm bisexual. It's definitely a place where I don't really feel like I can hang out with my male friends anymore because she is clear about that.

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Especially our drinking, the fight a lot. It's never got like this before I guess the fight and she makes baby faces when she gets irritated or jealous.

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That's very humble. You said that Felicia doesn't allow you to see your male friends. How do you feel about that?

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I guess I understand, it sucks. I've lost a bunch of my friends but I also really love her and it's something that's going to make her out of control, I'm not going to do it. It's not worth it for me because I don't want to see her out of control it that I know her jealousy makes her crazy.

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Thank you Monica.

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Are you afraid at all within your relationship

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I was little freaked out tonight. I've gotten so many texts and calls from her but I don't know. I guess a little bit. I know she apologized when I got home. Ash took me home and there were flowers. I know she's going to apologize antiquity try to make it better but I don't know, I'm a little bit nervous and tell me go out and she drinks or season talking to a guy.

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We are going to close out that scenario. Thank you very much Victoria for playing the role of Monica. Now like ASP participants again to please use that poll function to let us know what you think. Do you think Monica is the survivor, abusive partner, or not sure.

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[ Class is being polled ] All right. We're seeing some a slight variance. It looks like so for the overwhelming majority believes that Monica is the survivor. A couple of people feel they are not sure.

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, People feel they are not sure. I think that's actually okay. While we were hearing a lot of really telling information, it was still a fairly quick call it a quick process. Typically screening process are bit longer and more in-depth.

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Based on the information that we did here, I think we're hearing some very strong indications that Monica is the survivor and if we had more time to play out the role-play, I think more information would come out that would help us to identify that Monica is the survivor.

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So what additional regulation we have around the screening and assessment process is that it does take practice and so typically when we do in person trainings around screening and assessments, we will do some demos like this but they will also do a place where participants can actually practiced

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Asking open-ended questions, to follow-up questions and really trying to pull out some of this information and very supportive ways all while maintaining your active listening skills. In your supportive listening skills.

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Screening does take openness and providers must be open and actively listen to assess the dynamics of what is happening.

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All right. We are going to close out the webinar today by sharing some resources for ongoing support. Our contact information and then open up the rest of the time for questions. We encourage you to use the Q&A function. It's a bit easier for us to process the information when it comes through the Q&A box. As opposed to the full checkbox to the

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In just a moment we will be asking people to please use that so we can review the questions that come in. But again, we really would encourage everyone to take additional training. Screening really does require practice. The following three organizations to provide national level screening and assessment trainings. Our national training and technical assistance through an CPAP with many of the programs who can go out into a person screening assessment trainings Victoria is actually going to Montana next month -- two months from now to do a more in-depth screening training for one of the domestic violence programs there. Network the red helped to contribute much of the content for this webinar. Also do national level scanning trainings. The Northwest network of bi, trans, lesbian and gay abuse survivors out of Seattle also does these trainings and hosts an annual Q&A which is training Institute where they screening and assessment trainings within that.

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Please check out any of our websites for more information and we hope to hear from you.

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Again, this is the website for our TTA center. The totally warm line, and then we also have as part of the TTA center and is to messenger came which is AVP LGBT in our info@tran1.org here is the contact for myself and Victoria. Both are either and are fun.

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Let's see, the questions. I have to take a look at some of these questions.

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Great question. There's a question, what do you do when it seems that the couple really does engage in mutual combat?

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This is an excellent question I think it's a question that our field has really struggled with for a long time. Because what we know about power and control and will be there about domestic violence partner abuse is that there's a pattern of control when

partners trying to control the other partner through a variety of tactics. This is the course of control model.

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This really is the bedrock and foundation of the Messick violence movement.

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What happens if something falls outside of that model and it may. Honestly, I think in more advanced screening assessment processes, part of the screening process isn't it just to identify whether -- Who's Who the relationship also the dynamics of the relationship and also if a course of control model is happening within the relationship. So sometimes there are other issues that are continuing to people's behavior which need to be just that are based on a course of control model

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Could you talk a bit more about the fear he spent the

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The fear piece.

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The recommendation for being careful is important.

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On pure, again, when we are listening for fear, the resume is important to be careful for a couple of different reasons. One is that people may not identify their experience as being afraid. They may not name that they are actually afraid so one of the things we're listening for is behaviors which are showing here.

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People are doing safety planning, maybe a are changing their regular routine or doing something preventatively as a safety plan within and actually think they are fearful. We can still assess and make a note that there's fearful behavior happening.

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The other reason it's important to be careful around fear is that sometimes abusers will present as survivors and feel they're being victimized. They use very common abuse related flavors including beer that they are going careful that they are feeling abused.

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We just want to get more context and some more information about where the beer is coming from.

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It looks we have a couple of questions in regards to what was it just mentioned about an individual a visa partner intentionally presenting as a survivor to access services whether that be programs through law enforcement or somebody is concerned about a caller laying in order to set up their partner.

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I do think these are important questions. We do know particularly its encourage by law enforcement to access survivor services, it's not uncommon or an abusive partner

especially the server has been wrongfully arrested, to access services posing as a survivor producer intentionally to ensure the partner does not get those services later.

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So in terms of recommendation with that, we want to make sure we're not relying on history of arrests or the referral from law-enforcement. We are looking for cases and asking the screening questions. Another thing to keep in mind as mentioned earlier, not wanting to just take the first person who calls. One of the reasons that's important is because many programs, except is listed as the abuser, that person would not have the ability to access services in future. In summary had named them as abuser whether that be on the hotline call or intake were outreach program we want to be cautious of always going on with that.

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Denying services because so many has accused someone of being an abuser in the past.

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That we also want to make sure where the other questions was related to how do we comedic a pickle if we to identify that somebody has been referred by law enforcement is the abuser in a situation, how do we say you might not be appropriate.

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I think it's really important to talk amongst your staff about that but to recognize we all have situations was likely where we had to say those words we may not be the most appropriate services for you or unfortunately we are not able to provide shelter to you at this time. We don't necessarily have to tell someone we decided you are an abuser.

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Knowing and empowering staff based in the conversation we're having, going to give you some referrals but I don't over the most appropriate program should be assisting you right now. It's really important piece of screening because we can't screen out an abusive partner if we are not able to say we may need to offer these services to you.

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Thank you Victoria. There are quite a few questions that, but we did say this webinar would be just an hour. There's a question or an example I think it's fairly helpful. Let's see. What about when the abuser survivor walls are less obviously clear-cut? For example each feels isolated and feels the other is cajoling or jealous and each appears to be financially independent. Etc. That's an excellent question I think it's such a great example of why only presented today is really an introduction and really stresses the scanning process is not a simple checklist it actually is a more hosted process, you have to get more information. In particular for LGBTQ committees are experiencing homophobia, by phobia, trans-phobia,, I/and can be a very common three hashtag -- regardless of what will they are in if it is abuse is happening within a relationship. So some of those of those other elements of screening around decisions can be helpful but that's why we do look at screening from just one angle. Whether summative

helmets because sometimes you make it confused throughout the way and say it sounds like within decisions this happening but within fear, this other thing is happening so I'll ask something around other area I think that's a great question and makes a good point for why screening is not a simple checklist process but the

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We've been asked if there will be CE you for the training? We're not planning on that. We can look into it. I do think the other question around certificates we can certainly do something for that can also share the PowerPoint with people if you send us an email and I also encourage you to please let us know if you'd like to sign up for our service you can get upcoming announcements for other opportunities for webinars or just relevant announcements around serving LGBTQ survivors.

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With it, thank you all so much again for joining the webinar. We will close out.

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[ Event concluded ]