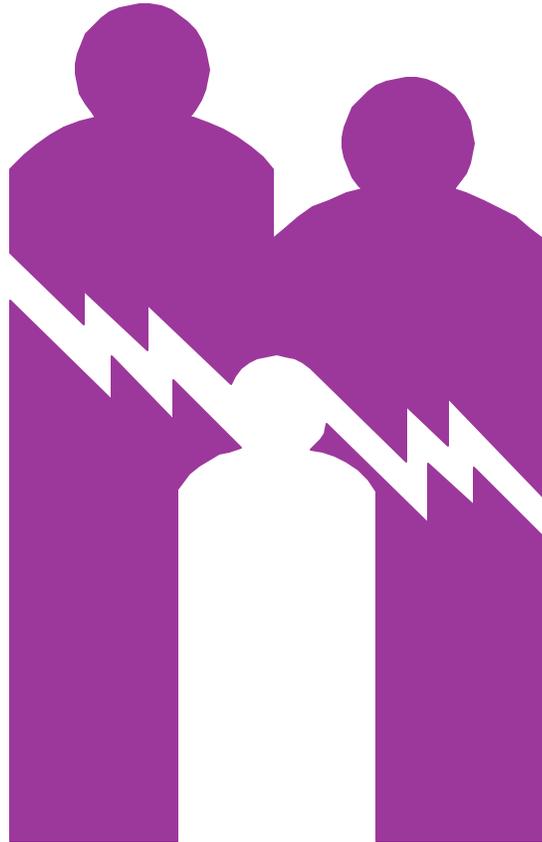




# Domestic Violence Resource Book



Prepared by the Service Providers Sub-Committee  
of the Eaton County  
Family Violence Coordinating Committee

## **Thank You**

Thank you to all the survivors who persevered for their own sake, for their children's sake, and to show others that it can be done. Thank you to the service providers, who helped them along the way, and continue to provide comprehensive services daily. Thank you to all the agencies that we borrowed literature from to compile this handbook. To the best of our knowledge and research this booklet contains the most updated information at the time it was printed.

Throughout this handbook, the perpetrator or batterer is referred to as "he" and the victim is referred to as "she" for continuity. This reflects the reality of the problem. Research and experience has established that most domestic violence is perpetrated by men against women. However, gender references may be interchanged, since same-sex and female-male domestic violence does occur, too.

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## What is Domestic Violence?

Domestic Violence, in general, is most often defined as a pattern of learned behavior where one person uses force to control another person in a domestic relationship.

Domestic Violence, as a crime, is an assault or assault and battery where the parties are; (i) spouses, (ii) former spouses, (iii) parents of a child-in-common, (iv) residents or former residents of the same household, or (v) in or used to be in a dating relationship.

### Forms of Abuse

These are examples of some forms of abuse. Abusers act this way to control partners.

#### ***Emotional Abuse***

- ridiculing your beliefs, race, heritage, religion, or sexual orientation
- continual criticism or name-calling
- public or private humiliation
- threatening harm to you or your children if the relationship ends
- withholding approval, appreciation, or affection as punishment
- manipulating you with lies, contradictions and mind games
- blaming you for his abusive conduct
- harassment about imaginary affairs
- preventing you from working outside the home
- forcing you to be the sole provider of the relationship
- stalking

#### ***Physical Abuse***

- pushing, slapping, shoving, hitting, punching, kicking, biting, choking
- locking you out of your home
- denying you help when ill, injured or pregnant
- using a weapon against you
- physically preventing you from leaving
- throwing objects at you
- abandoning you in a dangerous situation
- injuring you on specific body parts so bruises and cuts do not show

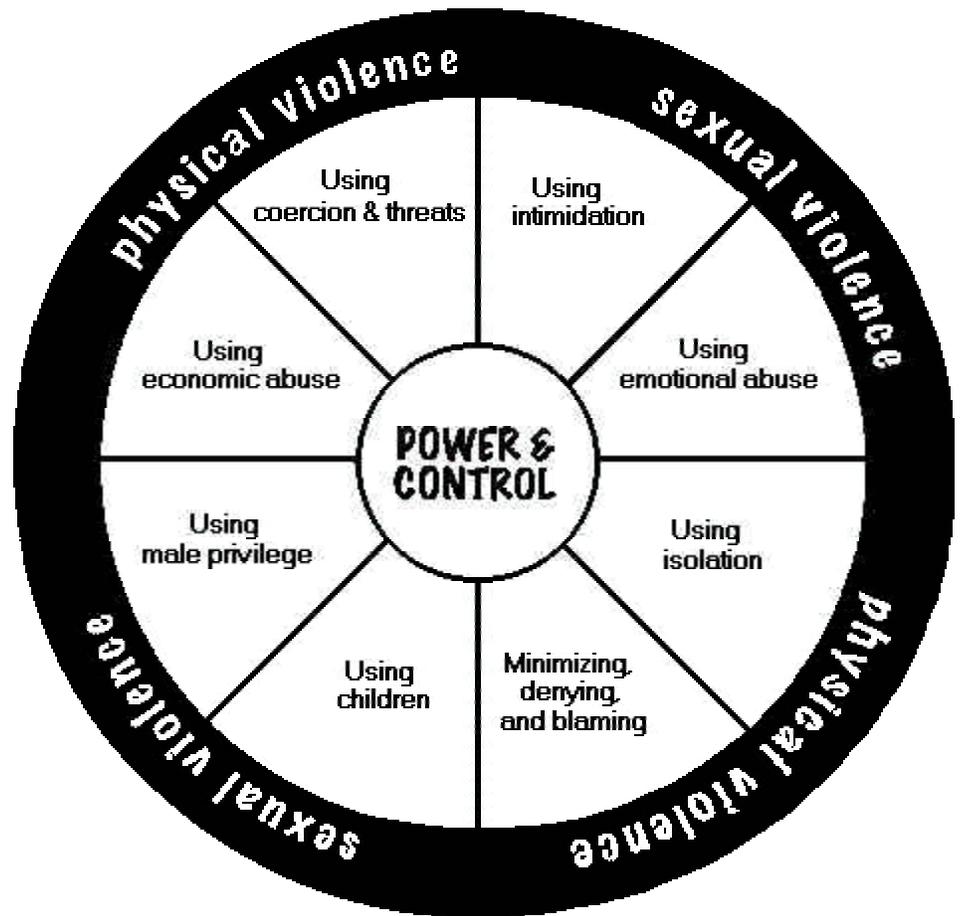
#### ***Sexual Abuse***

- treating you as a sex object
- forcing you to dress more sexually than you want
- forcing you to have unwanted sex or watch sexual acts
- performing sexual acts against your wishes
- constant sexual criticism

## Power & Control Wheel

Domestic Violence is NOT about people losing their temper. It is about power and control.

The Power and Control Wheel (right) shows how abusers use different ways to gain power and control over others.



**Using intimidation:** frightening her with looks, actions, gestures, smashing things, destroying her property, abusing pets, displaying weapons.

**Using emotional abuse:** putting her down, making her feel bad about herself, calling her names, making her think she's crazy, playing mind games, humiliating her, making her feel guilty.

**Using isolation:** controlling what she does, who she sees and talks to, what she reads, where she goes, limiting her outside involvement, using jealousy to justify actions.

**Minimizing, denying, and blaming:** making light of the abuse and not taking her concerns about it seriously, saying the abuse didn't happen, shifting responsibility for abusive behavior, saying she caused it.

**Using children:** making her feel guilty about the children, using the children to relay messages, using visitation to harass her, threatening to take the children away.

**Using male privilege:** treating her like a servant, making all the big decisions, acting like the "master of the castle", being the one to define men's and women's roles.

**Using economic abuse:** preventing her from getting/keeping a job, making her ask for money, giving her an allowance, taking her money, not letting her have access to family income.

**Using coercion and threats:** making or carrying out threats to hurt her, threatening to leave her or commit suicide, to report her to welfare, making her drop charges, making her do illegal things.

## The Cycle of Violence

Many times, victims are able to identify a pattern of abuse.

This Cycle of Violence shown here is common, but not all abuse will follow this model.

## Cycle of Violence



1

### **Growing Tension (may include)**

- ❖ Pressures about money
- ❖ Pressure from others (boss, parents, etc.)
- ❖ Jealousy escalates
- ❖ Abuser blames others for his actions and feelings
- ❖ Abuser attacks victim's self-esteem
- ❖ Abuser accuses victim of unacceptable behavior (dinner not ready, cheating, etc.)

Children may:

- ❖ Change behavior to avoid anger
- ❖ Learn to manipulate either parent to their benefit
- ❖ Assume parent role
- ❖ Use drugs, alcohol, running away as method of escape

2

### **Explosion of Violence (may include)**

- ❖ Physical/Sexual Abuse
- ❖ Increased verbal abuse
- ❖ Threats to kill
- ❖ Threats to harm others if victim leaves
- ❖ Abuser threatens to destroy victims belongings

Children may:

- ❖ Get hurt trying to intervene
- ❖ Hide or become frantic
- ❖ Display acting-out behavior
- ❖ Become clingy or withdrawn

3

### **Calm/Making Up Phase (may include)**

- ❖ Abuser promises to get help/counseling go to church, stop drinking, etc.
- ❖ Abuser apologizes for abuse, promises to change
- ❖ Abuser buys victim gifts, compliments him/her
- ❖ Victim feels sense of security, closeness

Children may:

- ❖ Be unable to believe in, confide in, or trust either victim or abuser

## ARE YOU IN AN ABUSIVE RELATIONSHIP?

*(Check everything that describes your relationship)*

- Do you ever feel you are walking on “eggshells” to avoid upsetting your partner?
- Did your partner become quickly involved/attached to you?
- Does your partner track your time (need to know where you are at all times, when you will be back, who you are seeing, etc.)?
- Are you afraid to disagree with your partner?
- Does your partner make it difficult to see family/friends or keep car keys to keep you at home?
- Does your partner take your money, and/or refuse to give you money, or interfere with your work?
- Does your partner disrespect you (interrupt, change topics, or not listen/respond) or insult you (name calling, mocking, or make humiliating remarks)?
- Does your partner use his size or physical presence (such as standing in a door way blocking you) to intimidate you?
- Does your partner destroy property or things meaningful to you?
- Does your partner make light of the abuse, insist it didn't happen, shift responsibility for his actions/behavior, or blame you for it?
- Has your partner ever pushed, slapped, punched, kicked or physically restrained you?
- Has your partner ever abused/hurt animals?
- Has your partner ever forced sexual contact?
- Has your partner ever threatened to harm you, your children or himself?

***If you checked any of these boxes, you should consider seeking outside resources, such as those listed on page 17.***

## IS SOMEONE YOU KNOW BEING EMOTIONALLY OR PHYSICALLY ABUSED?

- Does she appear anxious, depressed, withdrawn or reluctant to talk?
- Does her partner criticize her in front of you, making remarks that make you feel uncomfortable when you are around the two of them?
- Do you see or hear about repeated bruises, broken bones or other injuries that reportedly result from “accidents”?
- Does her partner try to control her every move, make her account for her time, and accuse her of having affairs?
- Is she often late or absent from work, has she quit a job altogether, or does she leave social engagements early because her partner is waiting for her?

## SIGNS TO LOOK FOR IN A BATTERING PERSONALITY

This list is not all-inclusive. It includes some of the more common behaviors and characteristics of batterers. If you notice these characteristics in your partners, consider talking with a friend or seek outside resources, such as those listed on page 15.

- Did your partner grow up in a violent family?
  - Did he grow up learning that violence is normal behavior? (Witnessing or receiving abuse as a child can lead to a person becoming violent as an adult.)
- Does your partner tend to use force or violence to solve problems and/or explode over “little things”?
- Does your partner blame others for his problems and feelings?
- Does your partner abuse alcohol or other drugs?
- Does your partner think poorly of himself?
- Is your partner oversensitive?
- Does your partner have strong ideas about the traditional roles of men and women?
- Is your partner jealous and possessive?
  - Is he jealous if you’re around other people (friends, strangers)?
  - Does he keep tabs on you?
  - Does he want to be with you at all times, even when it is inconvenient for you?
  - Does he blame you when strangers look at you or talk to you?
- Does your partner behave as though he owns you?
- Does your partner expect you to always make him happy?
- Does your partner expect you to follow his orders or advice?
- Does your partner appear to be two different people (Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, good and bad, charming and mean)?
- When your partner becomes angry, does it make you afraid?
- Does your partner treat you roughly?
- Do you feel threatened by your partner?
- Does your partner hurt animals or break objects?

## RISK AND LETHALITY FACTORS

All batterers are dangerous, but some are more likely to kill than others. These are some lethality prediction factors to consider. The more indicators a batterer demonstrates, or the “greater the intensity” of indicators, the greater likelihood of a life threatening attack.

*Remember: it is very possible a batterer may be lethal without demonstrating any of these indicators!*

- ❑ **OWNERSHIP OF YOU** – “Death before divorce,” or “If I can’t have you, nobody will.” The batterer who believes he is absolutely entitled to his partner’s services, obedience and loyalty, no matter what; may be life-endangering.
- ❑ **YOU ARE THE CENTER OF HIS LIFE** – The batterer who idolizes you and/or isolates himself from all others may retaliate when the relationship ends. He may rationalize that the “betrayal” justifies his lethal “retaliation.”
- ❑ **REPEATED INTERVENTION BY LAW ENFORCEMENT** – A partner or spousal homicide almost always occurs in the context of historical violence.
- ❑ **ESCALATION OF RISK-TAKING** – The chance of lethal assault increases significantly when he acts without regard to the legal or social consequences that previously constrained his violence.
- ❑ **THREATS OF HOMICIDE OR SUICIDE** – The batterer must be considered extremely dangerous when he has threatened to kill his partner, himself, children or relatives.
- ❑ **FANTASIES OF HOMICIDE OR SUICIDE** – The more the batterer has developed a fantasy about who, how, when and/or where to kill, the more dangerous he may be.
- ❑ **WEAPONS** – The potential for a lethal assault increases when the batterer possesses, collects, or is obsessed with weapons, has used them or has threatened to use them.
- ❑ **HISTORY OF ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR** – The batterer is more likely to be dangerous when he has demonstrated aggressive behavior to the general public (bar fights, gang-related violence, job related violence, vandalism, repeated unlawful behavior, etc.).
- ❑ **HOSTAGE TAKING** – A hostage-taker is an extremely high risk for killing.
- ❑ **DRUGS AND ALCOHOL** – Batterers with a history of drugs and/or alcohol show a high risk of lethality. Intoxication at the time of the assault increases the risk.
- ❑ **VIOLENCE IN HIS FAMILY** – The level of violence in the family where he grew up, whether experienced personally or observed, increases the potential of risk.

# WHY WOMEN STAY IN BATTERING RELATIONSHIPS

## NO RESOURCES

Many women stay because they lack money, a job, self-esteem, transportation, etc. These situations isolate and trap the women into a no-win situation.

## HOPE OF CHANGE, LOVE

This is the person that you love and want to be with. In the “good times”, your partner is charming and loving and promises to change. The good times often follow close to a violent incident and are often referred to as the “honeymoon” syndrome. Your false hope that the “good times” are here to stay compels you to stay until it becomes obvious he will not and cannot change.

## THREATS

When your partner makes threats against you, the fear is very real. You know he has the means and opportunity to carry out his threats. He may threaten to harm you, the children, or himself if you suggest or attempt to leave. *Remember: the most dangerous time for women is when they try to leave the relationship.*

## FEAR OF LOSING YOUR CHILDREN

In addition to physical threats made against your children, your partner may have threatened to kidnap them or make sure that you cannot get custody. He also may try to turn your children against you. Your children may be the only support in your life, which enhances your fear of losing them.

## EMOTIONAL ABUSE

Your partner has convinced himself and you that no one else will want you. He does this by telling you that you are dumb, ugly, stupid, or worthless. You feel hopeless, helpless, and afraid of the unknown; you are afraid of losing what you have. You may believe a bad relationship is better than no relationship.

## BLAME

Many people feel it is the women’s job to make the marriage work, and because the outside world does not know that your partner is a batterer, they may blame the failed marriage on you. If they do know that you are beaten, they may say it is your own fault. Your partner tells you that you will not be believed and it is your fault.

## RELIGIOUS BELIEFS

Some religious groups believe that you should obey your partner, no matter what. These beliefs often excuse battering behavior as your partner’s “right” in a relationship. You may be staying in this relationship because you feel it is what God wants you to do. You may even fear your church community will shun you if you leave your partner.

## GENDER STEREOTYPING

Many cultures expect women to be accepting and passive, while males are often expected to be dominant. Abuse carries this message one step further.

## Domestic Violence Harms Children

A violent home is an unhealthy home for everyone, especially children. A pattern of domestic violence can have a serious effect on the mental health of your child. When your child sees or hears that you are being battered or abused in some way, your child may feel that it is his or her fault. Your child may also feel guilty about not being able to protect you.

Children who witness repeated acts of domestic violence often become nervous and anxious. Sometimes the child will have nightmares, and even an older child may start wetting his bed. Many children will hold in their feelings and start to withdraw from friends and family members.

If you are in an abusive relationship and *you* feel afraid, you can be pretty sure that your child will *also* feel afraid. If you feel that everything is your fault and you are a bad person, then your child may begin to feel the same way about him or herself.

Teachers report that children who live in domestic violence situations often have trouble in school. They may have a hard time concentrating on schoolwork and act uncertain and confused. Sometimes they will model the violence seen at home and become abusive themselves. They will become aggressive towards their classmates and teachers and become serious discipline problems.

Being in an abusive relationship is not good for you. It is also not good for your child. Speak to your child's teacher or counselor about the effects of the domestic violence on your child.

## SAFETY PLANNING

**WARNING: Take special care – *violence often gets worse if you try to leave or show signs of independence.***

### **When you are in a violent relationship, keep these things in mind:**

- Try to figure out warning signs that come before an assault (drinking, drugs, pay day, a bad day at work, etc.)
- Watch for physical signs (clenched fists, throwing things, a red face, etc.)
- Try to get out or get help before anything happens
- Are there weapons in the house? Can you remove them or lock them up?
- Try to create a signaling system with your neighbors
- Teach your children to call 911
- Figure out an escape plan from the house. Set a routine of walking the dog, getting a paper or taking out the garbage so that it is normal for you to leave for a short period of time.
- Make arrangements for your children – such as to a friend or relative
- Take ID and important documents:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> driver's license / state ID card            | <input type="checkbox"/> Personal Protection Order                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Social Security card                        | <input type="checkbox"/> lease, rental agreement, mortgage papers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> custody/divorce orders                      | <input type="checkbox"/> car registration/insurance               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FIA identification                          | <input type="checkbox"/> health and life insurance papers         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> birth certificates                          | <input type="checkbox"/> school records                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> photos of your injuries                     | <input type="checkbox"/> house keys and car keys                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> medical insurance cards and medical records | <input type="checkbox"/> phone calling card                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> medication and prescriptions                | <input type="checkbox"/> clothes                                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> checkbook                                   | <input type="checkbox"/> emergency shelter numbers                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> credit cards                                | <input type="checkbox"/> any other papers you think you may need  |

**REMEMBER:** Your safety and your children's safety is above all else. Do not stay to pack records, clothes, and belongings unless you feel **safe** to do so.

## **SAFETY WHILE LIVING WITH AN ABUSIVE PARTNER**

### **Safety During an Explosive Incident:**

- If an argument is unavoidable, try to have it in a room where you have access to an exit. Avoid the bathroom, kitchen, bedroom or anywhere there could be weapons.
- Practice how to get out of your house safely. Know which doors, windows, elevators or stairways to use.
- Pack a bag. Keep it at a relative's or friend's home so you can leave quickly.
- Tell your neighbors about the violence and have them call 911 if they hear a disturbance in your home.
- Create a code word with your child(ren), family, friends and neighbors to alert them to call the police.
- Decide what you will do and where you will go if you need to leave your home.
- Plan for your children. Plan a safe place for them. Reassure them that their job is to stay safe and not to protect you.
- Trust your instincts and judgment. If the situation is very dangerous, consider giving the assailant what he wants to calm him down. You have the right to protect yourself until you are out of danger.
- Make copies of house and car keys and hide them for emergencies.
- Document events in a journal and keep it in a safe place.

### **Safety When Preparing to Leave:**

- Open a savings account and/or credit card in your name to establish or increase your independence. Have bank statements sent to a safe address. Think of other ways you can increase your independence.
- Get your own post office box. You can privately receive checks and letters to begin your independence.
- Leave money, an extra set of keys, copies of important documents, extra medicine, and clothes with someone you trust so you can leave quickly.
- Determine who would be able to let you stay with them or lend you money.
- Keep the shelter hotline number with you. Keep change or a calling card on you at all times for emergency phone calls.

## CONTACTING THE POLICE

Each survivor must decide for herself whether to contact the police. It is understandable if you are reluctant to get the police involved. You may be fearful to send your partner to jail. You may feel that your partner will get angry. Many survivors do not see the point in calling the police because they think the police won't help the situation, and that they may even make things worse.

However, it was *his* choice to batter you and break the law. **Nothing you did caused the battering!** He will most likely continue to be abusive throughout the length of the relationship. The police can help to protect you. The police have had extensive training on domestic violence and many officers handle domestic violence calls sensitively and professionally. If you are safe at the time you decide to notify the police, you may wish to contact the local domestic violence shelter to have a free legal advocate accompany you. At any point you may involve a legal advocate in your case, but the sooner you contact them, the more support and guidance they will be able to offer.

Once the police are called, whatever happens next is up to the police and prosecutors. The police can arrest without a warrant if evidence exists and the batterer is still there. If the police do not, they send the report to the prosecutor. The victim does not "press charges." That decision is up to the prosecutor. Whether or not you want the case to proceed, it is very important that you communicate your feelings to the prosecutor's office. One of the best ways to do this is by writing a Victim Impact Statement, which is your outlet for expressing how you feel about the crime, what you would like the punishment (if any) to be, and any other thoughts you have regarding the case.

The victim is a witness to a crime. The prosecuting attorney is **not** the victim's attorney; he or she is the attorney for the people of the State of Michigan. The victim may obtain an attorney if she wishes. One will not be appointed for the victim.

### What if you are arrested?

Sometimes the person who called the police gets arrested. Police make decisions on what they learn at the crime scene. The police may arrest a woman who used self-defense (even though she may legally defend herself from a violent attack), or the abuser may and tell police that his partner is abusing him. We recommend that you get a lawyer who is knowledgeable about domestic violence if you feel that you have been wrongly arrested. Do not plead guilty until you have talked to a lawyer and explained the facts and your personal history. You can contact a Legal Advocate for assistance.

### What is a Legal Advocate?

A legal advocate works with the courts to ensure that victims of domestic violence receive the services and support they need to live the safest-possible life. Advocates help you discover your options as you go through the civil and criminal court processes. They go to court with you, help you understand what is happening with your case, and explain your rights. They offer counseling, help find resources, and just talk to you when you need someone. Advocates can help you determine the safest avenue for you and your family during the criminal and civil court processes.

# PERSONAL PROTECTION ORDERS

Personal Protection Orders (PPOs) are orders of the Circuit Court that prohibit certain activities or require a person to do something. The person filing a PPO is the *petitioner* and the person you file against is the *respondent*.

## A PPO MAY ORDER THE RESPONDENT NOT TO

- Enter the property where they live
- Assault, attack, beat, molest or wound you
- Threaten to kill or physically injure you
- Remove the children from you if you have legal custody
- Interfere with you at your place of employment or education
- Interfere with your efforts to remove your children or personal property
- Purchase or possess a firearm
- Contact you by phone
- Send you mail or other communications

## A PPO DOES NOT

- Evict a person in landlord/tenant issues
- Mediate neighbor disputes
- Protect personal property from damage
- Establish custody or parenting time

## PENALTIES FOR VIOLATING A PPO

- Maximum 93 days in jail and/or
- Maximum \$500 fine

## IF A VIOLATION OCCURS

- CALL 911.** If the police are unable to make an arrest, call the Circuit Court Clerk's Office to file a "Show Cause hearing".

## HOW TO FILE FOR A PERSONAL PROTECTION ORDER

- Contact Circuit Court Clerk (517) 543-7500 / (517) 485-6444
- Complete the PPO Petition forms — get the forms at the Clerk's office, or the Eaton County Prosecuting Attorney's web site ([www.co.eaton.mi.us/ecpa/ppo.htm](http://www.co.eaton.mi.us/ecpa/ppo.htm))
- Provide a detailed affidavit, including:
  - ? date(s), time(s), location(s) of incident(s)
  - ? details of injuries
  - ? description of event(s)
- File the Petition with the Circuit Court Clerk's Office. They will assign a judge to your case. The judge will then review your petition.
- The Court may require a hearing to be set before issuing an Order.
- Call the recording to see if your PPO has been issued. **You will need your case number.**
- Return to Circuit Court for your signed Order (if ex-parte).
- Arrange for prompt service of the Petition and the hearing notice, or the signed Order.
- File the "Proof of Service" for with the Circuit Court Clerk's Office.

## HELPFUL INFORMATION TO INCLUDE:

- Police report
- Doctor's report
- Pictures of injuries
- Affidavits from witnesses
- Custody support, and/or parenting time order(s)
- Lease or mortgage agreement

## FOR HELP WITH A PPO

S.A.F.E. Place 1-888-664-9832  
SIREN/Eaton Shelter 1-800-899-9997

# OPTIONS FOR SOMEONE BEING ABUSED

## WHAT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SHELTERS CAN DO FOR YOU:

Domestic Violence Shelters can provide safe, short-term housing, information and assistance for victims. They can also help break down the isolation that victims have experienced in their abusive relationships, and provide support from others who have been through similar experiences. **Clients do not have to stay in a shelter to receive services.**

### SHELTERS PROVIDE A VARIETY OF SUPPORTIVE SERVICES:

24-hour confidential crisis hotlines	Housing assistance
Shelters for victims and their children	Transportation
Crisis intervention	Child care assistance
Information and referrals	Legal advocacy
Individual counseling and support groups	

## OTHER OPTIONS FOR PROTECTING YOURSELF

- If you have sustained physical injuries, get **medical attention**.
- Save as much evidence as you can to document the abuse, including medical records, photographs of injuries, and damage to your property.
- Report domestic violence and stalking to the local police or sheriff's department.
- If you report or press charges against your abuser, ask for a copy of the police report and the name and badge number of the police officer who wrote the report.
- Follow through with criminal prosecution – contact the Victim's Unit at the Prosecuting Attorney's office for more information.
- Make a safety plan:
  - ? figure out the "warning signs" that come before abuse
  - ? work out signals with neighbors to call the police
  - ? ask a friend or relative to come stay with you
  - ? decide where you can go and what to take with you in the event you must leave (money, important documents, spare clothes, car keys, etc.)
  - ? decide who you will contact for help.
  - ? decide on protection and provisions for your children.
  - ? get a restraining order or Personal Protection Order.

## HOW TO HELP SOMEONE WHO IS BEING ABUSED

- Believe them
- Listen
- DO NOT** be judgmental
- Help them develop a safety plan
- Assure and maintain confidentiality
- DO NOT** promise them anything
- Help survivors, but do not take over for them
- Point out their strengths, talents and skills
- Encourage them to use their strengths, talents and skills
- Tell them they are not alone
- Find out about community resources that might be helpful
- Respect the decisions they make about leaving or staying in the relationship
- Point out their options – learn about and be aware of the dynamics of family violence
- Never justify or condone the abuse
- DO NOT** minimize or make excuses for abusive behavior
- Tell survivors they are not responsible for the abuse
- Direct your anger at the batterer, not the survivor
- To help them talk about their experiences, ask specific questions, such as: “Does your partner hit you or threaten you?” or “Does your partner call you names?”

## RESOURCE LIST

### **SIREN / EATON SHELTER, INC.**

245 Cochran  
P.O. Box 293  
Charlotte, MI 48813  
(800) 899-9997 **(24 Hour Hotline)**  
Services: Emergency Shelter, Legal Advocacy,  
Counseling, and Support Groups

### **CADA / ELE'S HOUSE**

P.O. Box 14149  
Lansing, MI 48901  
(517) 372-5572 **(24 Hour Hotline)**  
Services: Emergency Shelter, Legal Advocacy,  
Counseling, and Support Groups

### **S.A.F.E. PLACE**

P.O. Box 199  
Battle Creek, MI 49016  
(888) 664-9832 **(24 Hour Hotline)**  
[www.safeplaceshelter.org](http://www.safeplaceshelter.org)  
Services: Emergency Shelter, Legal Advocacy,  
Counseling, and Support Groups

### **RAVE**

P.O. Box 472  
St. Johns, MI 48879  
Clinton – (517) 224-7283  
Shiawassee – (517) 725-9444  
Services: Emergency Shelter, Legal Advocacy,  
Counseling, and Support Groups

### **THE LISTENING EAR**

423 Albert Street  
East Lansing, MI 48823  
(517) 337-1717  
[www.thelisteningear.net](http://www.thelisteningear.net)  
Services: Counseling, Advocacy and Information,  
24-Hour Crisis Line for Sexual Assault, Rape,  
Suicide.

### **LAW ENFORCEMENT**

**911**

### **IN TOUCH WITH COMMUNITY RESOURCES**

[www.co.eaton.mi.us/](http://www.co.eaton.mi.us/)

### **NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE**

(800) 799-7233 **(24 Hour Hotline)**

### **HOUSING SERVICES FOR EATON COUNTY**

P.O. Box 746  
104 W. Seminary  
Charlotte, MI 48813  
(517) 541-1180  
Services: Budgeting, referrals, rent payment assistance,  
Home Ownership Program

### **LEGAL SERVICES OF SOUTH CENTRAL MICHIGAN**

3490 Belle Chase Way, Suite 50  
Lansing, MI 48911  
(800) 968-0044  
Services: Legal Advocacy, Referrals

## **VICTIM ADVOCATES**

### **Eaton County Prosecuting Attorney**

1045 Independence Blvd.  
Charlotte, MI 48813  
(517) 543-7500, x265 / (517) 488-6444, x265  
[www.co.eaton.mi.us/ecpa/](http://www.co.eaton.mi.us/ecpa/)

### **SIREN / Eaton Shelter**

(800) 899-9997

### **SAFE Place**

(888) 664-9832

## **BATTERERS INTERVENTION SERVICES**

### **Peace Counseling Center**

(517) 543 – 1150

### **Prevention and Training Services**

(616) 328 – 8149

### **Total Health Education**

(616) 484 – 7700

### **Cristo Rey Communication Center**

(616) 372 - 4700

### **MICHIGAN COALITION AGAINST DOMESTIC AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE**

(517) 347-7000

# NOTES

# Eaton County Family Violence Coordinating Committee



***\*A subcommittee of the Eaton County  
Human Services Collaborative Council***

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