

WAYNE COUNTY

FAMILY  
VIOLENCE

H a n d b o o k



WAYNE COUNTY COUNCIL AGAINST  
FAMILY VIOLENCE

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*Wayne County Prosecutors Office*  
*Trisha Gerard*  
*Wayne County Prosecutors Office*

When  
Violence  
Hits  
Home

**F**amily violence includes domestic violence, child abuse, and abuse directed towards other family members living in the home.

In this handbook, the focus will be on family violence, defined as violent or controlling behavior by a person against an intimate partner. Although the partner is the primary target, violence is often directed toward children, family members, friends, and even bystanders.

The majority of the victims of family violence are women. However, violence also happens by women against men and in both gay and lesbian relationships.

The mission of the Wayne County Council Against Family Violence is to educate our community about violence in the home, and to provide a coordinated, community approach towards intervention and prevention. We believe that everyone must be involved and that everyone can help stop domestic violence. Individually and together we can make a difference in the lives of thousands of adults and children.

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## The Cause

**D**omestic violence is caused by one partner's need for ultimate power and control in the relationship. People who are abusive and controlling are responsible for their own behavior. However, violence between partners may be "enhanced" by numerous factors, such as:

Stress situations, job loss, financial problems, pregnancy, or role changes, such as partner starting school or getting a new job

Intense jealousy

Frustration

Alcohol and /or other drug abuse

Childhood experiences of abuse and/or parental violence

Mental disorders

## For Better or Worse

One of the most frequently asked questions about domestic violence is, "Why do people stay in these relationships?" There are many reasons why women and men stay in violent relationships:

Love, fear, pride, shame, embarrassment, loyalty, financial dependence, low self-esteem, cultural, religious, and personal beliefs, or a combination of these reasons.

Victims that experience family violence during their childhood now accept it as a normal part of life and do not even realize that physical assault of a partner is a crime.

Remain simply because they believe their partner's promises to change.

**Many stay in violent relationships because they fear the consequences of leaving their partner.**

Three-fourths of all battered women are more severely beaten after they leave, are separated, or divorced from their partner.

Women are also at the greatest risk of becoming a victim of homicide when trying to leave the relationship.

## Abusive Behaviors: A Warning List

**T**his list identifies a series of behaviors typically used by batterers and abusive people. All of these forms of abuse—psychological, economic, and physical—come from the batterer's desire for power and control. The list can help you recognize if you or someone you know is in a violent relationship.

### Emotional and Economic Attacks

**Destructive Criticism/Verbal Abuse:** Name-calling; mocking; accusing; blaming; yelling; swearing; making humiliating remarks or gestures.

**Pressure Tactics:** Rushing you to make decisions through "guilt tripping" and other forms of intimidation; sulking; threatening to withhold money; manipulating the children; telling you what to do; threatening to report you to welfare or other social service agencies.

**Abusing Authority:** Always claiming to be right (insisting statements are "the truth"); telling you what to do; making big decisions.

**Disrespect:** Interrupting; changing topics; not listening or responding; twisting your words; putting you down in front of other people; saying bad things about your friends and family.

**Abusing Trust:** Lying; withholding information; cheating on you; being overly jealous.

# Abusive Behaviors: A Warning List

## Emotional and Economic Attacks

**Breaking Promises:** Not following through on agreements; not taking a fair share of responsibility; refusing to help with child care or house-work.

**Emotional Withholding:** Not expressing feelings; not giving support, attention, or compliments; not respecting feelings, rights, or opinions.

**Minimizing, Denying, and Blaming:** Making light of behavior and not taking your concerns about it seriously; saying the abuse didn't happen; shifting responsibility for abusive behavior; saying you caused it.

**Economic Control:** Interfering with your work or not letting you work; refusing to give you money; taking your car keys or otherwise preventing you from using the car.

**Self-destructive Behavior:** Abusing drugs or alcohol; threatening suicide or other forms of self-harm; deliberately saying or doing things that will have negative consequences (e.g., telling off the boss).

**Isolation:** Preventing you from seeing or making it difficult for you to see friends or relatives; monitoring phone calls; telling you where you can and cannot go.

**Harassment:** Making uninvited visits or calls; following you; checking up on you; embarrassing you in public; refusing to leave when asked.

# Abusive Behaviors: A Warning List

## Acts of Violence

**Intimidation:** Making angry or threatening gestures; use of physical size to intimidate; standing in doorway during arguments; out shouting you; driving recklessly.

**Destruction:** Destroying your possessions; punching walls; throwing and/or breaking things.

**Threats:** Making and/or carrying out threats to hurt you or others.

**Sexual Violence:** Degrading treatment based on your sex or sexual orientation; using force, threats, or coercion to obtain sex or perform sexual acts.

**Physical Violence:** Being violent to you, your children, household pets or others by slapping, punching, grabbing, kicking, choking, biting, burning, stabbing or shooting.

**Weapons:** Use of weapons; keeping weapons around which frighten you; threatening or attempting to kill you or those you love.

## Sexual Violence and HIV/AIDS

For many, sexual abuse is common in violent relationships.

It is the most difficult aspect of domestic violence to admit to or to talk about.

Sexual assault is against the law whether or not the attacker is your spouse.

If your partner has sex with other people and then has unprotected sex with you, you are at risk of getting HIV/AIDS.

If you think you may be in this situation, please consider an HIV test. The AIDS Consortium can help you.

Call: 800-826-1662

# Cycle of Domestic Violence



Once begun, the Cycle of Domestic Violence increases in frequency and severity over time.

The Cycle shows how domestic violence often becomes a pattern made up of three stages:

## TENSION-BUILDING

criticism, yelling, swearing, using angry gestures, coercion, threats

## VIOLENCE

physical and sexual attacks and threats

## SEDUCTION (RECONCILIATION, CALM)

apologies, blaming, promises to change, gifts

# Cycle of Domestic Violence

It also explains how three dynamics, love, hope, and fear, keep the cycle in motion and make it hard to end a violent relationship.

## LOVE

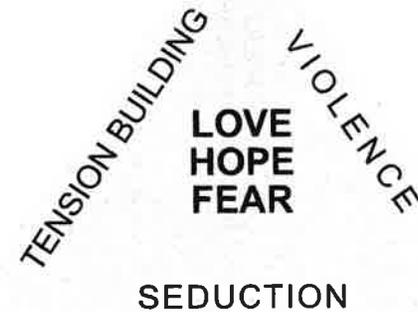
for your partner, the relationship has its good points, its not all bad

## HOPE

that it will change, the relationship didn't begin like this

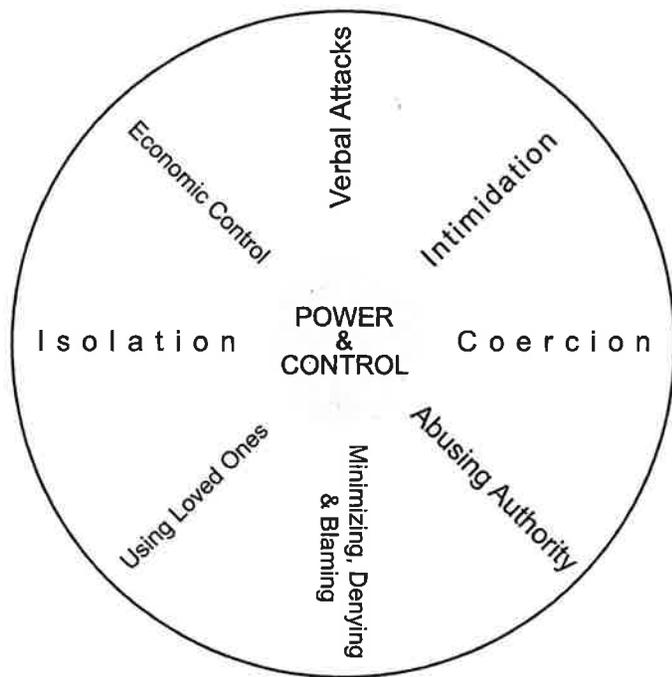
## FEAR

that the threats to kill you or your family will become a reality



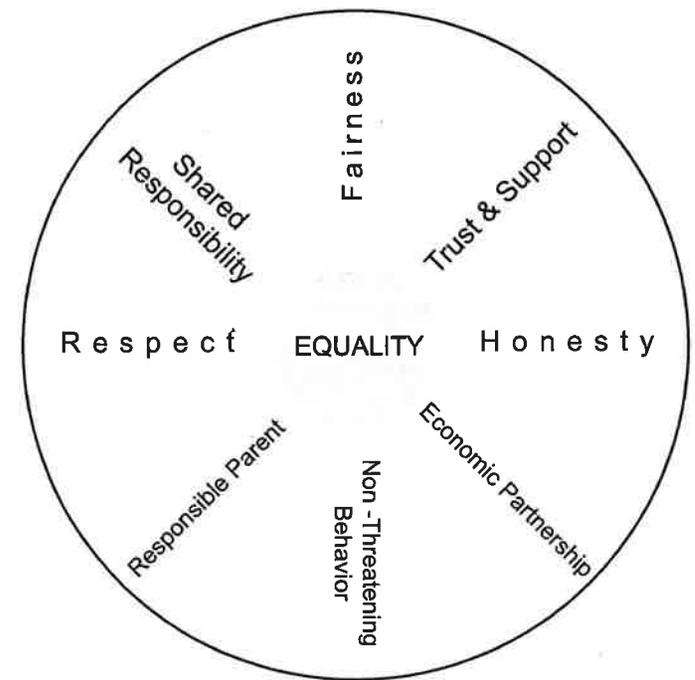
# VIOLENCE WHEEL

This wheel helps link the different behaviors that together form a pattern of violence. It shows the relationship as a whole-and how each seemingly unrelated behavior is an important part in an overall effort to control someone.



# NON-VIOLENCE WHEEL

The Non-Violence Wheel offers a view of a relationship that is based on equality and non-violence. Use this chart to compare the characteristics of a non-violent relationship to those of an abusive relationship (see also Violence Wheel). The Non-Violence Wheel is also helpful in setting goals and boundaries in personal relationships.



# DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INDICATORS OF LETHALITY WHEN AN ABUSER MIGHT KILL

Abuser has **threatened to kill**

**Partner has left** or the abuser has discovered their partner wants to leave, file for separation or divorce

**Weapons are present**

Abuser has **easy access** to partner or partner's family

**A history of prior calls to the police for help**

**Stalking behavior** on the part of the abuser may be an indication of willingness to engage in life-threatening behavior

The abuser has **threatened the children**

The abuser has **threatened to take partner hostage** or has held partner hostage

The abuser has **killed or mutilated a pet**

The abuser has a **history of assaultive behavior against others**

The abuser has a **history of weapon use**

The abuser has **threatened suicide**

The abuser has an **alcohol or drug problem**

**W**hether or not you feel able to leave an abuser, there are things you can do to make yourself and your family safer:

## DURING AN EXPLOSIVE INCIDENT

Stay away from the kitchen, or anywhere near weapons

Go to a room with a door or window to escape, or a room with a phone, lock the abuser outside if you can

Call 911 right away

Identify neighbors you can tell about the violence and ask that they call the police if they hear a disturbance coming from your home

If a police officer comes, tell what happened; get name & badge number

Get medical help if you are hurt

Take pictures of bruises and injuries



**HOW TO PROTECT YOURSELF AT HOME**

Learn where to get help; memorize emergency numbers

keep a phone in a room you lock from the inside; get a cell phone and program it to 911, keep it with you always

Practice how to get out of your home safely; identify which door, windows, elevator or stairwell would be best

Decide and plan where you will go if you have to leave home (even if you don't think you will need to); make arrangements for pets

Devise a code word to use with your children, family, friends, and neighbors when you need the police

If the abuser has moved out, change the locks on your doors; get locks on the windows

Get an unlisted phone number; block caller ID; use an answering machine; screen calls, save messages

Pack a bag with important things you would need if you had to leave quickly and put it in a safe place, or give it to a friend or relative to keep for you.  
See checklist

**HOW TO MAKE YOUR CHILDREN SAFE**

Teach them not to get in the middle of a fight, even if they want to help

Teach them how to get to safety, to call 911, to give your address & phone number to the police

Inform your children's school, daycare, etc. about whom has permission to pick up your children

**HOW TO PROTECT YOURSELF OUTSIDE THE HOME**

Change your regular travel habits; try to get rides with different people

Shop and bank in a different place

Cancel any bank accounts or credit cards you shared; open new accounts at a different bank

Keep your Personal Protection Order (PPO) and emergency phone numbers with you at all times

**HOW TO MAKE YOURSELF SAFER AT WORK**

Decide who at work you will inform of your situation, this should include office or building security

Provide a picture of the abuser

Don't go to lunch alone

If the abuser calls you at work, save the voice mail and e-mail

Ask a security guard to walk you to your car or bus

Use a variety of routes to go home

## WHAT YOU NEED TO TAKE WHEN YOU LEAVE

- Identification
- Driver's license
- All birth certificates
- Money
- Lease, rental agreement, house deed
- Bank books; check books
- Insurance papers
- House and car keys
- Medications
- Medical records for all family members
- Social Security Card
- Welfare identification
- School records
- Work permits; green card; passport
- Divorce papers
- Children's small toys
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

**A** home in which physical, sexual, or emotional abuse, or property damage occurs is frightening, unhealthy, and can be devastating to a child. Children in these homes cannot truly be children. These children try to protect their parents or younger siblings. They worry about being an additional problem or burden to their family and fear for their own safety and security. They have the additional burden of carrying around the family secret.

## EFFECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ON CHILDREN

### Physical Abuse

Any injury a parent suffers may also be suffered by the children.

### Physical Neglect

The children may be affected by lack of resources such as: lack of food, proper shelter, clothing, or other basic needs; limited or no medical attention; poor supervision; and abandonment.

### Sexual Abuse

All batterers do not sexually abuse children, but many do.

### Emotional Abuse

Whether children are a direct target of emotional abuse (e.g., yelling, name-calling), or witness domestic violence, the effects are long lasting.

## HOW CHILDREN REACT

Intense feelings of sadness, anger, fear, confusion, self-blame, and insecurity

Become isolated and withdrawn

Low self-esteem

Poor social skills

Poor problem-solving skills

Taking on parental roles

Violent behavior towards other children, pets, and toys

Greater risk for drug and alcohol abuse, sexual acting out, delinquent behavior, and running away

## LEARNING VIOLENCE

Children who are the direct targets of the abuse or who witness abuse may grow up to be abusers or to marry abusers.

Abusive relationships observed in childhood can become accepted as "normal."

Teenagers may become involved in violent relationships with their peers and partners.

**D**o you know someone in a battering relationship? Do you suspect that a friend, relative, or someone you know is being abused? If so, don't be afraid to offer help—you just might save someone's life. Here are some suggestions to assist someone who may be a target of domestic violence.

**Approach** in an understanding, non-blaming way. Tell them that they are not alone, that there are many others in the same kind of situation.

**Acknowledge** that it is scary and difficult to talk about domestic violence. No one deserves to be threatened, hit, or beaten. Nothing they can do or say makes the abuser's violence OK.

**Share information.** Show the Warning List, Violence and Non Violence Wheels. Discuss the dynamics of violence and how abuse is based on power and control.

**Offer Support** as a friend. Be a good listener. Encourage their expression of hurt and anger. Allow them to make their own decisions, even if it means they are not ready to leave the abusive relationship.

**Provide** information on help available, including emergency shelter, counseling services, safety planning and legal advice.

**Inform** them about legal protection. Go with them to circuit court to get a PPO to prevent further harassment by the abuser.

In Michigan it is a crime for any person to beat, sexually assault or otherwise harm another person, whether or not they are married. The following definitions and laws relate to domestic violence cases between adults (child abuse encompasses another set of laws).

**Domestic Violence** is an assault committed against a spouse, former spouse, person residing or having resided with offender, or a person with whom the offender has had a child in common or a dating relationship.

**Defendant** – a person charged with a crime.

**Victim** is an individual who suffers direct harm or threat of harm.

**Assault** is an attempted battery or an unlawful act which places another in reasonable apprehension of an immediate battery.

**Battery** is the forceful, violent or offensive touching of a person by another.

**Aggravated Assault** is an assault without a weapon, that inflicts serious or aggravated injury. Such injuries usually require medical attention.

**Domestic Assault & Battery** is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of 93 days in jail, a \$500.00 fine, or both.

If the offender has been previously convicted of any domestic violence crime, the penalty increases to a maximum of one year in prison, a fine of \$1,000.00, or both.

If the offender has two prior convictions of any domestic violence crime, the offense becomes a felony punishable by not more than two years imprisonment, a fine of \$2,500.00, or both.

**Aggravated Domestic Assault** is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than one year, a fine of not more than \$1,000.00, or both.

If the offender has one or more prior convictions for any domestic violence crime, the offender is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than two years, a fine of not more than \$2,500.00, or both.

**Felonious Assault** is an assault upon another person involving a gun, revolver, pistol, knife, iron bar, club, brass knuckles or other dangerous weapon.

Felonious Assault is a felony punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of four years, a fine of not more than \$2,000.00, or both.

**Criminal Sexual Conduct** is an act of sexual assault occurring in the first, second, third or fourth degree. Criminal Sexual Conduct in the first and third degree are acts of sexual penetration and Criminal Sexual Conduct in the second and fourth degree are acts of sexual contact.

Depending on the circumstances, the penalty ranges from probation, to imprisonment for not more than two years, to any term of years, up to life.

**Married Persons** may be charged and convicted for criminal sexual conduct even though the victim is their legal spouse.

**Stalking** is a willful course of conduct involving repeated (two or more) or continuing harassment or unconsented contact of another individual that would cause a reasonable person to suffer emotional distress, and would further cause a reasonable person to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, threatened, harassed, or molested, and that actually causes the victim to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, threatened, harassed, or molested. Stalking consists of the following elements:

- Two or more willful acts
- Of unconsented contact
- That would cause a reasonable individual to suffer emotional distress
- That actually causes the victim to suffer emotional distress
- That would further cause a reasonable person to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, threatened, harassed, or molested
- That actually causes the victim to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, threatened, harassed, or molested

Stalking is a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not more than one year, a fine of not more than \$1,000.00, or both. The offender may be placed on probation for a term of not more than five years. If the victim is less than 18 years of age, and the defendant is at least 5 years older, the punishment is imprisonment for not more than 5 years, or a fine of \$10,000.00, or both.

**Aggravated Stalking** is a felony offense and occurs under any of the following circumstances:

- Violation of a served PPO or injunction
- Violation of probation, parole, pretrial release, or release on bond pending appeal
- Involves one or more credible threats of violence against the victim, the victim's family, or a member of the victim's household
- Offender previously convicted of Stalking or Aggravated Stalking

Aggravated Stalking is a felony, punishable by imprisonment for not more than five years, a fine of not more than \$10,000.00, or both. The offender may be placed on probation for a minimum of five years or up to a lifetime. If the victim is less than 18 years of age, and the defendant is at least 5 years older, the punishment is imprisonment for not more than ten years, or a fine of \$15,000.00, or both.

**Home Invasion** (Breaking and Entering or Entering Without Owners Permission) is a felony offense involving a person who breaks and enters or who enters a dwelling without permission with intent to commit a felony, larceny, assault, or misdemeanor in the dwelling, or a person who breaks and enters a dwelling without permission and, at any time while entering, present in, or exiting the dwelling, commits a felony, larceny, assault, misdemeanor, or violates a PPO, Bond, Probation, or Parole condition.

Depending on the circumstances, the penalty ranges from probation, to imprisonment for not more than five years, up to not more than twenty years.

**Arrest Without a Warrant** can be made for a misdemeanor assault when the police officer has reasonable cause to believe that an assault has taken place or is taking place. The law provides that an offender arrested for a misdemeanor shall not be released on a personal or cash bond. The offender must be held until brought before a magistrate for arraignment.

The law requires judges to consider imposing conditions on a defendant's bail that are reasonably necessary to protect named persons. The law authorizes a warrant less arrest of an offender when a police officer has reason to believe the offender is violating or has violated a condition of bond.

**PERSONAL Protection Orders (PPO's)** may be obtained by beginning an independent action or joining it with other actions to restrain or enjoin a spouse; former spouse; person with whom the petitioner has had a child in common; a person with whom the petitioner has or had a dating relationship; or a person residing or having resided in the same household as the petitioner.

The person obtaining a PPO is called petitioner. The person the PPO is against is called respondent.

A PPO obtained in Michigan is effective anywhere in our country. A PPO obtained in a Tribal Court or Court of another State is enforced in Michigan as if it were a Michigan order.

The PPO restrains the abuser from doing one or more of the following:

Assaulting, attacking, beating, molesting, or wounding a named individual

Removing minor children from an individual having legal custody of the children, except as otherwise authorized by a custody or parenting time order

Interfering with your efforts to remove petitioner's children or personal property from premises that are solely owned or leased by abuser

Entering onto premises

Engaging in stalking conduct as prohibited under the law

Threatening to kill or physically injure a named individual or causing a reasonable fear of violence

Having access to location information in records concerning any minor child you have with abuser

Interfering with petitioner at place of employment or education or engaging in conduct that impairs petitioner's employment or education

Purchasing or possessing a firearm

Interfering with your personal liberty or any other specific act or conduct specified by the court in the PPO

The law mandates that the PPO shall be issued by the circuit court upon a finding of reasonable cause to believe the enjoined person may commit one or more of the prohibited acts.

The court may not refuse to issue a PPO solely due to the absence of a police report, a medical report, a report or finding by an administrative agency or physical signs of abuse or violence.

The PPO's are immediately enforceable anywhere in the state by any law enforcement agency that receives a true copy, is shown a copy of the true copy or has verified its existence in the Law Enforcement Information Network (LEIN). The PPO's may be served personally or by registered or certified mail return receipt requested, delivery restricted to addressee at the last known address or any other means provided by law.

Forms are available through the County Clerk so that individuals, on their own without an attorney and without cost, can petition the court for a domestic violence or anti-stalking PPO.

**Obstruction of Justice** crimes include situations where defendant, or friends or family of defendant, threaten, intimidate or promise you anything to try to keep you from reporting a crime, changing your statement to the police, or from testifying truthfully.

### **Notify Police Immediately**

Depending on the circumstances, the penalty ranges from probation, to 1 year in jail, to imprisonment for not more than 10 years.

## **When you are obtaining a PPO:**

Show the judge any pictures of your injuries

Tell the judge that you do not feel safe if the abuser comes to your home to pick up the children to visit with them

Ask the judge to order the abuser to pick up and return the children at the police station or some other safe place

Ask that any visits the abuser is permitted are at very specific times so the police will know by reading the court order if the abuser is there at the wrong time

Tell the judge if the abuser has harmed or threatened the children; ask that visits be supervised; think about who could do that for you

Get a true copy of the PPO

Keep the PPO with you at all times

## **Arrest Without a Warrant for a PPO Violation**

can be made when police have reasonable cause to believe a violation of an order has occurred. An individual is in violation of a PPO if he or she commits one or more of the acts which the order specifically restrains the offender from committing.

A violation of the PPO terms subjects the offender to immediate arrest and to criminal contempt of court punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of 93 days, a fine of \$500.00, or both.

**Criminal Cases and Violations of PPO's** are not dismissed upon settlement or reconciliation between the victim and the defendant.

**Victim Services Information** provides that police officers, after intervening in a domestic dispute, must provide the victim with a printed notice containing information about shelters and legal alternatives. They must also prepare a special domestic violence report which includes a description of the incident. This report is available to the victim upon request.

**Victim Confidentiality** provides that victims of sexual assault and domestic violence who seek the services of an employee or volunteer at a sexual assault or domestic violence crisis center have the protection of law that the counseling sessions are confidential and not admissible in a court without the victim's written consent.

There are two exceptions to the victim confidentiality statute. First, upon a motion made by the defense, the court may review counseling records of a victim to determine if they should be made available to the defense. Second, information obtained during counseling which indicates possible abuse or neglect of a child must be disclosed under provisions of the child protection law.

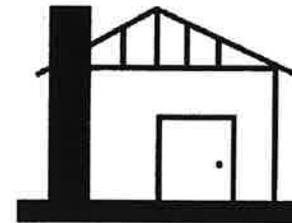
**The Crime Victim's Rights Act** establishes protections and rights that allow victims of certain crimes committed in Michigan to be active participants in the criminal justice process. Crimes covered by the act include domestic violence crimes

The Act provides that certain relatives of a deceased crime victim are eligible if the relative is not also the defendant.

The Act also provides victims of certain personal injury crimes financial compensation for particular losses that resulted from the crime.

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**For further information contact:**



Crime Victim Services  
320 South Walnut Street  
Lewis Cass Building  
Lansing, MI 48913  
517-373-7373

If your spouse or partner is arrested, the prosecutor will decide whether there is enough evidence to bring criminal charges.

The prosecutor will want to talk to you.

You are most likely the primary or only witness and your cooperation is important.

The prosecutor can proceed without your approval or cooperation however, if there is sufficient evidence.

## CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

Show the prosecutor your court orders

Show the prosecutor any medical records and pictures of your injuries

Tell the prosecutor the name of anyone who is helping you ( a victim advocate or a lawyer)

Tell the prosecutor about any witnesses to injuries or abuse

Ask the prosecutor to notify you ahead of time if the abuser is getting out of jail

## THE ARRAIGNMENT

At the arraignment hearing the defendant is informed of the charge(s).

Defendant will enter a plea of guilty or not guilty.

If defendant pleads guilty to a misdemeanor the judge may sentence immediately.

If a pre-sentence report is requested there will be a delay in sentencing so that facts can be gathered to assist the judge in determining an appropriate sentence.

## THE ARRAIGNMENT (CONT.)

If the defendant pleads not guilty to a misdemeanor or a felony offense, the judge will decide the conditions of release.

Most defendants of domestic assault cases are released at this point. They can be released in two ways:

Posting a certain amount of money (bond or bail).

Released on a personal bond (a promise to appear in court at all future hearings)

In both ways, the judge can set conditions such as, no contact with the victim.

You will be notified of future court dates.

## THE TRIAL AND SENTENCING

You will be notified of the trial date and should prepare to bring any witnesses, evidence and medical documentation that will support the case.

At the trial you will be called to testify. Both the prosecutor and defense attorney will ask you questions.

The more detailed the information you can provide the court the better the chance of a conviction.

Always tell the truth.

If found guilty, the judge will decide what the sentence will be.

The defendant can be sentenced to probation, jail, or state prison if guilty of a felony.



## SENTENCING ALTERNATIVES

The judge has a variety of sentencing alternatives in domestic violence cases. One or a combination of the following conditions may be used when sentencing:

Probation with specific terms and conditions, such as no assaultive contact, and/or batterer intervention treatment. If conditions are violated, a jail or prison term may be imposed.

An order to attend substance abuse counseling

Impose a fine and/or court costs

Impose a jail or prison sentence

Victims have a right to speak, or read a prepared statement at the sentencing hearing.

## BE SAFE AT THE COURTHOUSE

Sit as far away from the abuser as you can; you don't have to look at or talk to the abuser; you don't have to talk to the abuser's family or friends if they are there

Bring a friend or relative with you to wait until your case is heard

Tell a bailiff or sheriff that you are afraid of the abuser and to look out for you

Make sure you have your court order before you leave

Ask the judge or the sheriff to keep the abuser there for a while when court is over; leave quickly

If you think the abuser is following you when you leave, call the police immediately

<b>Wayne County Prosecutor's Office</b>	<b>313 224-5777</b>
Child and Family Abuse Bureau (CFAB)	313 224-5857
Court Advocates (Family Violence cases)	313 224-8500
Court Advocates (Non-Family cases)	313 224-5800
<b>Wayne County Clerk – Personal Protection Services</b>	313 224-6291 313 224-6292
Wayne County Adult Protective Services	877 963-6006
<b>Detroit Police Department</b>	
Non-Emergency Crime Reporting (from Detroit)	311
Non-Emergency Crime Reporting (outside Detroit)	313 267-4600
Domestic Violence Unit	313 833-9813 313 237-2579
<b>Low Cost or Free Legal Aid</b>	
Legal Aid and Defender's Association (LADA)	877 964-4700
Wayne County Neighborhood Legal Service	313 874-5820
<b>Counseling/Educational Services</b>	
First Step	734 416-1111
Serenity Services	313 267-1911
Turning Point	586 463-4430
YWCA Interim House	313 861-5300
La Vida (Spanish Speaking)	313 849-3920
Education Training Research Services (ETRS) (Batterer Intervention Treatment)	248 354-3585
Arab Community Center for Economic & Social Services (ACCESS)	313 216-2200 313 216-2230
Haven (Pontiac)	248 334-1284

IN IMMEDIATE DANGER  
CALL 911

CRISIS HOTLINES

First Step (Wayne County) 24 Hour Helpline Toll Free	734 722-6800 888 453-5900
YWCA Interim House (Detroit)	313 861-5300
Safe House (Ann Arbor) 24 Hour Helpline	734 995-5444
Haven (Pontiac) Toll Free Crisis 24 Hour Crisis & Support	877 922-1274 248-334-1274
Turning Point (Mt. Clemens) 24 Hour Crisis	586 463-6990
Neighborhood Services Organization Crisis Hotline Toll Free Suicide Prevention Center	313 224-7000 800 241-4949
Michigan Child Abuse and Neglect Child Protection (Wayne County) 24 Hour Hotline Child Protection (Oakland County) 24 Hour Hotline Child Protection (Macomb County) 24 Hour Hotline	800 716-2234 866 975-5010 877 412-6109
Vulnerable Adult Helpline	800 996-6228
Adult Protective Services 24 Hour Helpline	877 963-6006
National Domestic Violence Hotline	800 799-7233 (safe)
Sexual Assault Hotline	877 666-3267
Victim Assistance Program (Detroit Police) 24 Hour	313 883-1660



*Honorary Chairs:  
Warren Evans  
County Executive*

*Kym L. Worthy  
Prosecuting Attorney*