Economic-Related Safety Planning Considerations:

- Close or change passwords to all financial accounts (checking, savings, investment, etc.), debit/credit cards, and freeze credit reports.
- Change/close email and social media accounts.
- Change direct deposit, emergency contact, retirement and insurance plans, and other data on file at the workplace that might allow offenders to access victims.
- Change the victim’s mailing address to a P.O. box or another alternative address to receive bills and other financial statements. Consider a state address confidentiality program.
- Store important documents, emergency funds, and other items in a safe location.
- Assess safe, no or low-cost transportation alternatives. If unavoidable, determine how to recuperate costs or partner with local organizations.
- Work with victims to mitigate childcare risks:
  - Research alternative childcare providers.
  - Apply for childcare subsidies or other aid.
  - Notify the provider of legal agreements and risks with the victim’s approval.
- Work with victims and their employer to:
  - Change the victim’s shift or workspace.
  - Change work phone numbers and email.
  - Establish a code word to call for help.
- Work with victims and their schools to:
  - Change the offender’s housing instead of the victim’s to reduce relocating burden.
  - Remove the offender from classes or change the victim’s classes or campus job.
  - Ensure the victim has access to private or school-based health care and insurance.

Recommended Intake and Interview Questions:

- Did the offender destroy anything you need for immediate safety, to get to work or school, or to pay bills?
- Are there any documents you need to collect and keep safe for your economic security? (Visas, passport, social security card, etc.)
- What out-of-pocket costs have you incurred? (Bills, relocation, emergency contraception, security equipment, etc.)
- Has the offender taken any of your money, including paychecks?
- Does the offender have keys to your home, work or car?
- Do you have access to your bank account and other finances? Does the offender?
- Have you been intimidated or threatened financially?
- Have you had to take security measures or change your routine?
  - What costs were associated?
  - Did it affect your housing, school or job?
- Does the offender know the passwords to your computers, accounts or phone?
- Is the offender in a position of power over your job, school, scholarship or housing?
- Has the offender prevented you from gaining citizenship or a work visa?
- Has the offender forced you to commit any crimes, economic or otherwise?
- Are there any economic issues that will keep you from participating in the justice system if you choose?

Potential Economic-Related Evidence Examples:

- Photographs of injuries and damaged property.
- Property in the offender’s possession at the time of arrest that belonged to the victim.
- Security camera footage that may have captured the offender’s commission of injuries or property damage.
- Value or repair costs for damaged or destroyed property, with corroboration from the victim.
- Calls, emails, text messages, and social media both at home and at work or school.
- Financial documents showing related costs of the violence (bank statements, credit reports, bills, invoices, receipts, canceled checks, stolen pay checks, etc.).
- Documentation of health care costs due to injuries from violence.
- Records of missed work or school due to the violence (HR leave request forms, security sign-in logs, school attendance reports, etc.).
- Technological documentation of:
  - Cyber-stalking/electronic surveillance;
  - Online economic crimes and identity theft;
  - Phone or email spoofing;
  - Unauthorized GPS tracking; or
  - Phone breaking.
- Cost of protection measures taken by the victim (security systems, moving to another residence, changing phone numbers, etc.).
- Interviews with the victim’s employer, coworkers, teachers, school administrators, classmates, roommate, neighbors, or anyone else who can testify to the economic impact.
Know Before You Go

Economic-Related State and Local Policies:
- Restitution statutes
- Protection Order statutes
- Workplace protections and sick/safe leave
- Housing protections and lease termination
- Filing fees for protection orders
- Crime Victim Compensation
- Forensic medical exams

Costs of Justice System Participation:
- **Transportation and parking**
  Cost of parking per hour: $________
  Bus passes provided? □ Yes □ No
  Cost of public/other transit: $________
- **Cost/availability of childcare:** $________
- **Employment and education**
  Leave from work? □ Yes □ No
  Amount of lost wages: $________
  Number of missed classes: __________
- Filing fees for CPOs? □ Yes □ No
- **Navigating the system**
  Do you need to bring food or money for lunch? □ Yes □ No
  How many different courthouses and hearings do you need to go to? __________
  Do any economic-related court orders contradict each other? □ Yes □ No
- **Encountering the offender**
  Economic threats in court? □ Yes □ No
  Property damage or harm? □ Yes □ No
- Other costs? _______________________

Know Before You Go

Economic Benefits of the Justice System:
- Through police response, court protection orders, or offender incarceration, the criminal justice system can help **protect victims from physical harm** that can lead to high costs or work/school interruptions.
- Prosecutors, civil attorneys, and judges can restore **victims financially** through restitution, damages, and other forms of economic relief.
- Collecting economic evidence, charging economic crimes, and enforcing economic relief can help **hold offenders accountable** for the full scope of their abusive behavior.
- Justice system professionals can include the workplace or school in protection orders and can protect victims from retaliation on their **housing and work** due to the violence.
- Economic insecurity, dependence, or abuse can **explain victim behavior** to the justice system and public, reducing victim blaming.