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- The presentation will begin promptly at 9 a.m. Pacific Time
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- To send questions to the presenter during presentation:
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Your host today:



Alexia Peters
Managing Attorney
FJC Legal Network
FJC Alliance

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The FJC Alliance Team



Casey Gwinn, JD



Gael Strack, JD



**Sgt. Robert Keetch,
Ret.**



Jennifer Anderson



Brenda Lugo



Lori Gillam, CPA



Michelle Adams, JD



Yvonne Coiner



Mehry Mohseni



Melissa Mack



Alexia Peters, JD



Webinar Recording and PowerPoint Presentation Download Reminders

This webinar presentation is being recorded and will be posted on our website by the end of today's business day. We would like to remind you that in order to download webinar files and other materials from our Resource Library on our website, FJC Alliance Membership is required- it's free, quick, and easy to do. Members can log in to access members-only information.

Please note that registering for today's live webinar training does not sign you up as a member of the FJC Alliance. If you wish to become a member and obtain login credentials, please visit our website at www.FamilyJusticeCenter.org and click on “**Get Involved**” → “**Become a Member**”. Please allow 24 hours for your application to be reviewed. Once your membership application is approved, you will be notified via email.



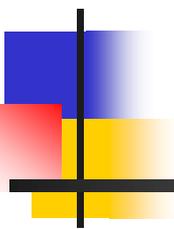
Your presenter today:



Deborah D. Tucker, MPA

Executive Director

National Center on Domestic and Sexual Violence



Domestic Violence and the Military Services

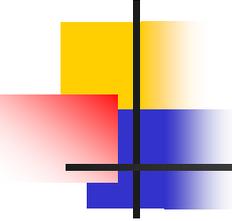
Analyzing Acts of Violence

Family Justice Center Alliance Webinar

Deborah D. Tucker

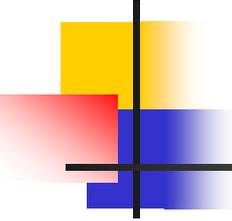
Veteran's Day

November 11, 2010



Veteran's Day

- U.S. holiday celebrated on November 11, honoring veterans of the U.S. armed forces and those killed in battle. Originally called Armistice Day, it began as a commemoration of the ending of World War I on November 11, 1918.
- After World War II it was recognized as a day to pay tribute to all service members. In 1954, President Eisenhower designated it as Veterans Day. It is usually observed with parades, speeches, and flowers placed on military graves and memorials.



Responsibilities of the Movement to End VAW

- Collaborate with battered women and victims of sexual assault.
- Build organizations that learn and are responsive.
- Create cooperation, coordination and collaboration in the community.
- Create a society and world without violence.

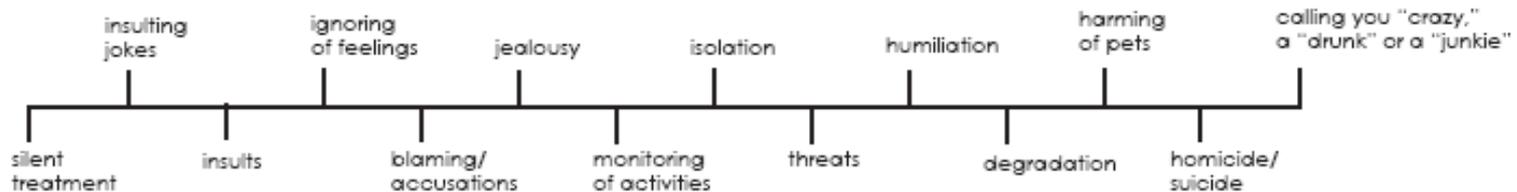
—Debby Tucker

MANIFESTATIONS OF VIOLENCE

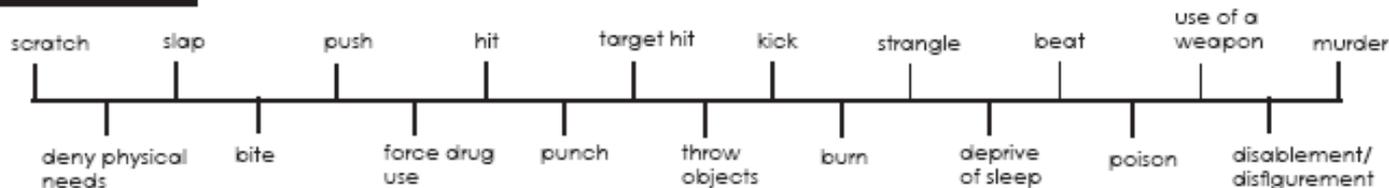
Abuse can occur in different forms. It can be physical, emotional, sexual, spiritual, social and/or economic. The diagrams below describe some of the abuse tactics batterers use as they attempt to gain or maintain power and control over their intimate partners. Abuse does not always progress in the steps shown here. Sometimes the abuse may advance from pushing or hitting directly to more severe physical violence such as the use of a weapon. Although each relationship is unique, any type of abuse must be considered a serious cause for concern. Despite different circumstances, it is important to remember that abuse can escalate (especially if there is no intervention). A coordinated community response holding batterers accountable for their abusive behaviors is essential, as is a response acknowledging and respecting the rights of victims of domestic violence.

Exercise: It is helpful to be aware of the different manifestations of domestic violence. Circle the type(s) of abuse you are now experiencing (or that you have experienced). Notice if the violence is increasing in intensity, severity or frequency. Talk to a domestic violence advocate to develop or review your current safety plan or explore your options. Remember, domestic violence is never your fault, even if you were drinking or using drugs.

EMOTIONAL ABUSE

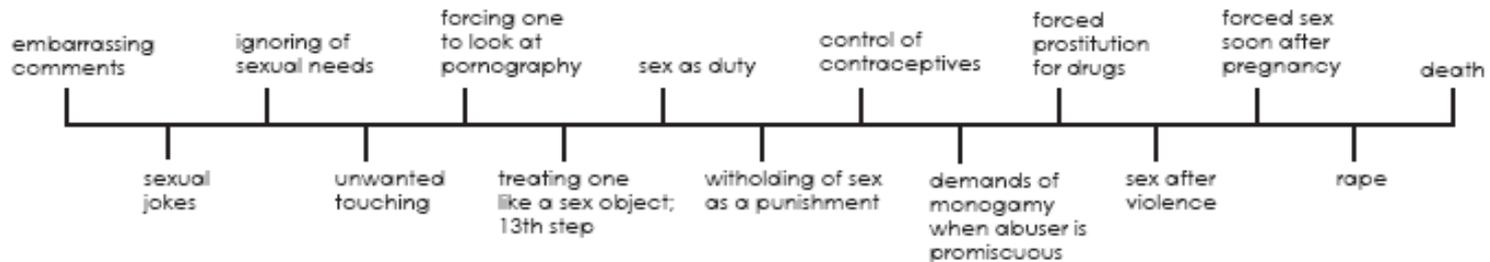


PHYSICAL ABUSE

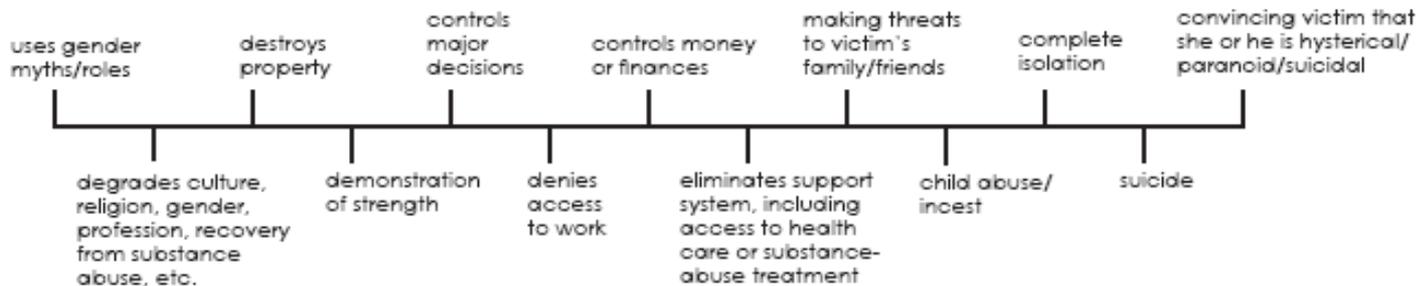


continued ...

SEXUAL ABUSE



SOCIAL/ENVIRONMENTAL ABUSE



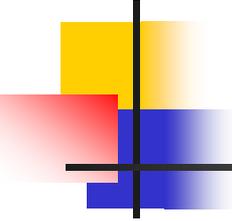
Credit: PATTI BLAND, NEB! BEHAVIORAL FOR BATTERED WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN, SEATTLE, WA, PRESENTED AT THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CREATING INDIVIDUALIZED SERVICES FOR WOMEN RESPONDING TO MULTIPLE CHALLENGES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, MENTAL HEALTH CONCERNS AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE, HOSTED BY THE NATIONAL TRAINING CENTER ON DOMESTIC AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE, AUSTIN, TEXAS, SEPTEMBER 10-12, 2001.

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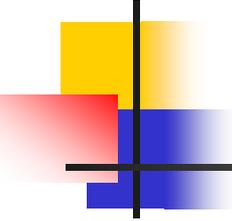
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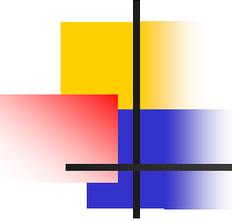
Four theories: what causes domestic violence?

1. Individual pathology
2. Relationship dysfunction
3. Learned response to stress and anger
4. Theory of dominance



Individual Pathology

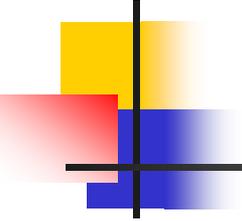
- The person using violence has some kind of illness or condition (mental, PTSD, TBI), now more relevant in today's world
- Batterer is problem – not society
- Individual problem preferred way of thinking for too long
- Individual psychiatric care, treatment for addiction, or counseling is a typical response



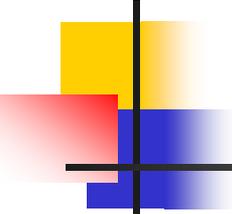
Relationship Dysfunction

- “It takes two to tango”
- Both parties are playing off of each other
- Either party could stop the violence
- Both parties are responsible
- Couples counseling or relationship counseling separately, is needed

Learned Response to Stress and Anger



- “Cycle of Violence” theory – Lenore Walker
 - tension-building phase
 - explosion of violence
 - honeymoon phase or respite
- Men socialized to use violence
- Increases in frequency and severity
- Popular theory
- Anger management is a typical response



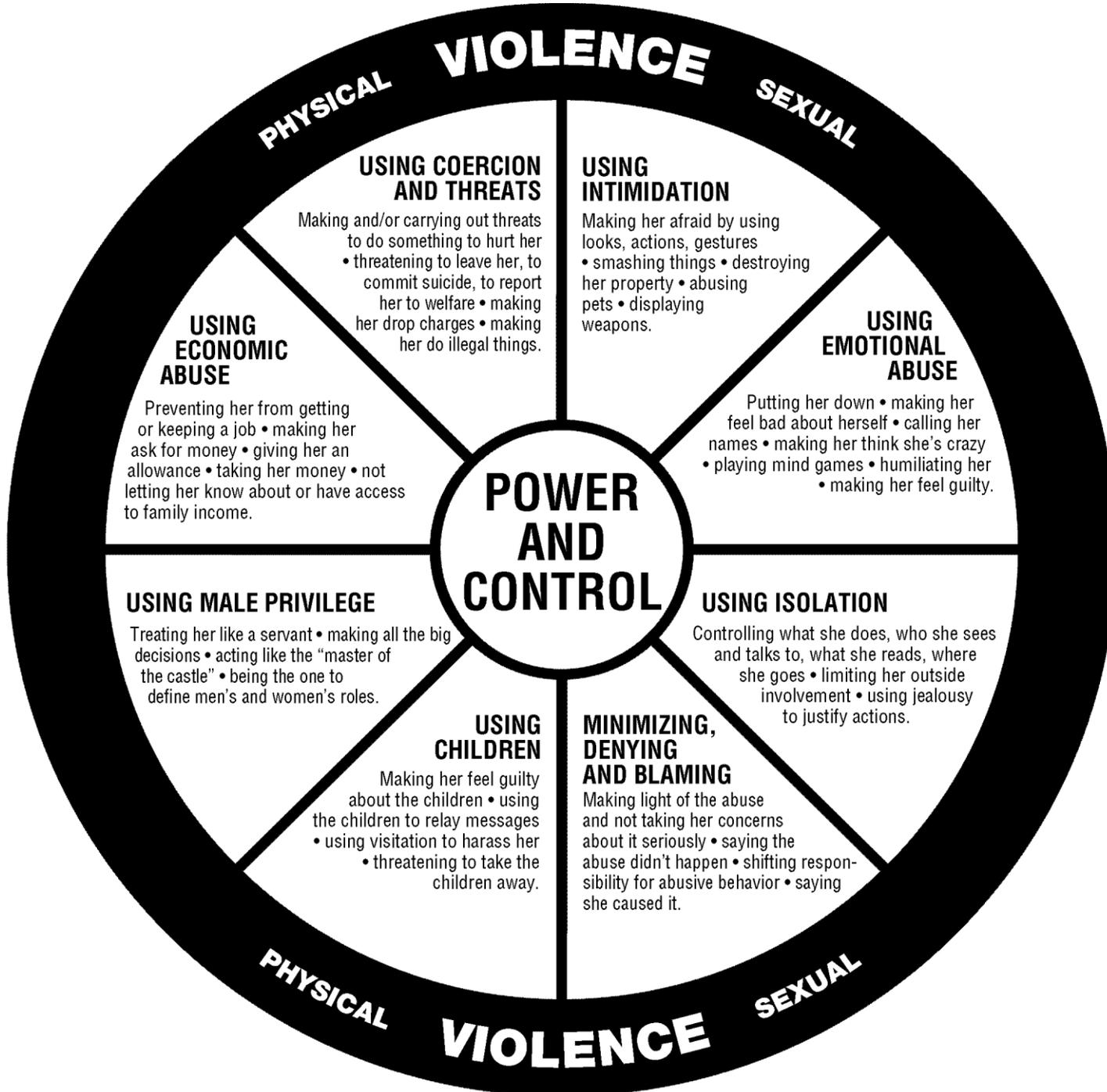
Theory of Dominance

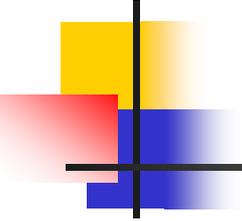
- System of power and control tactics
- Includes:
 - Physical violence
 - Sexual violence
 - Other tactics on Power and Control Wheel
- Battering comes from social conditions, not individual pathology, most accepted view today
- Response is to balance power differential by using power of the state
- Re-education and sanctions

**Please submit your questions via your
question feature on your toolbar**



Questions?

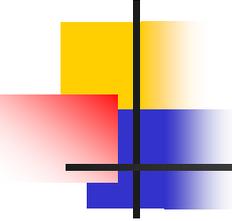




DoD Definition of Domestic Abuse and Violence

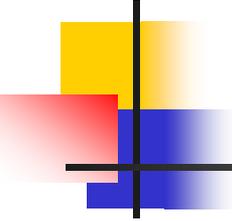
Two Levels

1. For use in intervention programs
2. For use in proceedings under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), or for prosecution on federal or state land



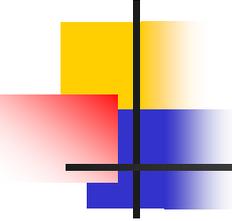
Domestic Abuse

Is (1) Domestic violence or (2) a pattern of behavior resulting in emotional/ psychological abuse, economic control, and / or interference with personal liberty....



Domestic Violence

An offense under the United States Code, the UCMJ, or State law that involves the use, attempted use, or threatened use of force or violence against a person of the opposite sex, or



Domestic Violence

the violation of a lawful order issued for the protection of a person of the opposite sex who is:

- (a) A current or former spouse;
- (b) A person with whom the abuser shares a child in common; or
- (c) A current or former intimate partner with whom the abuser shares or has shared a common domicile.

MILITARY POWER AND CONTROL WHEEL

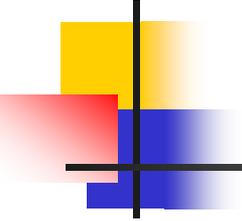


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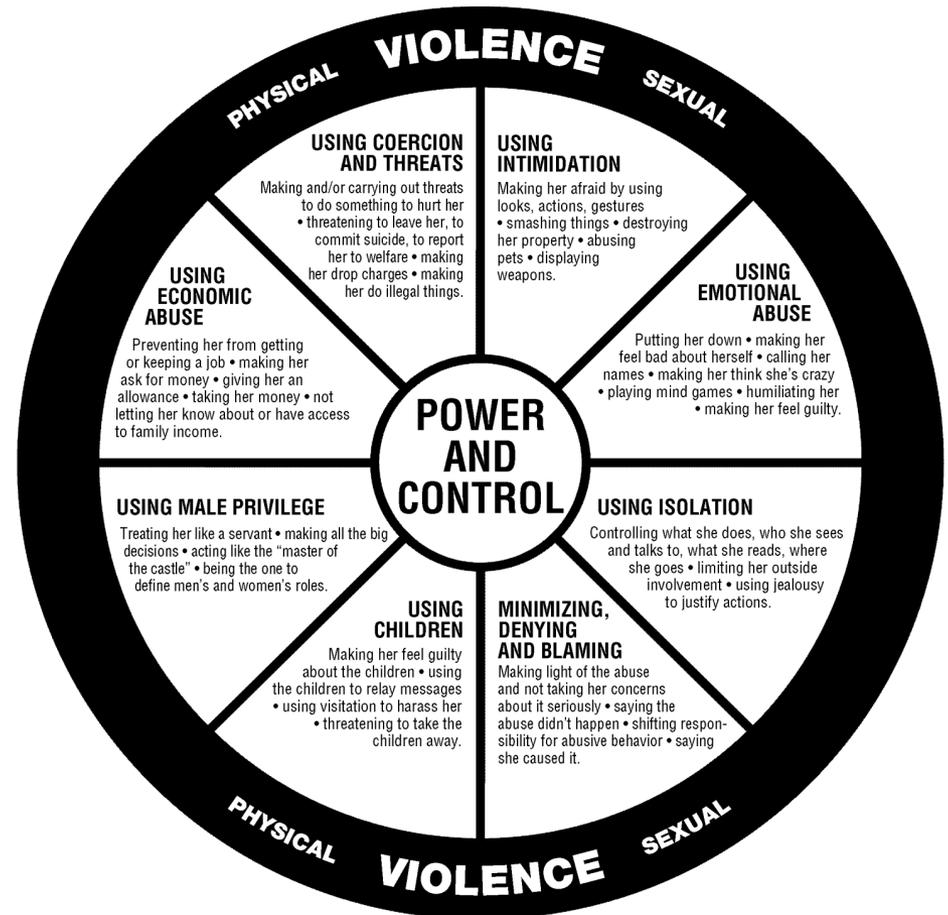


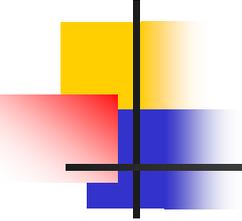
Use of Violence has Different Intents

1. **Battering** – intends to control the relationship
2. **Resistive violence** – intends to stop the battering
3. **Situational violence** – intends to control a situation
4. **Pathological violence** – intent is controlled to some degree by pathology
5. **Anti-Social Violence** – abusive to many in public and private settings

Battering

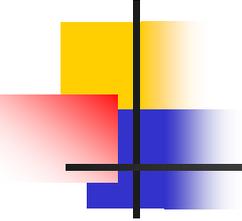
- System of power and control
- Includes:
 - Fear
 - Threats
 - Intimidation
 - Coercion
- Belief in entitlement
- Social movement





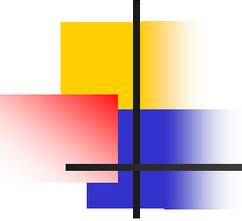
Resistive Violence

- Substantial numbers of victims of battering use force against the batterer
- May not legally qualify as self-defense
- Victim's violence *usually* different
- Less sympathy from practitioners
- Different impact – individual and social



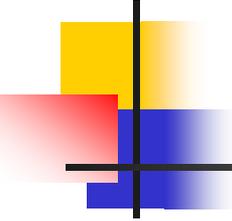
Situational Violence

- The violence is related to a situation
- Not part of a larger system of controlling tactics
- No pattern of dominance
- Battering looks like this if the pattern is invisible



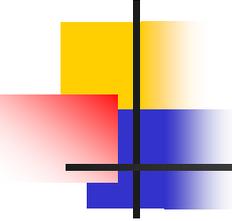
Pathological Violence

- Violence is due to some kind of illness
 - Mental health
 - Alcohol
 - Drugs
 - Brain injury
 - PTSD
- Not typically part of system of controlling tactics
- Because a person's violence is linked to a pathology does not preclude that its intent can also be to batter, to resist battering, or to control a situation



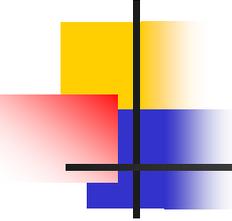
Anti-Social Violence

- Abusive in several settings: bars, work, home, sports field, etc.
- No empathy, shame, or remorse, and little understanding of consequences
- Not gendered – appears to be caused by childhood abuse, neglect and chaos



Anti-Social Violence

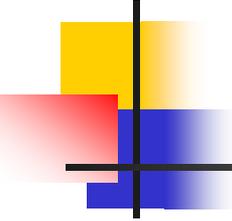
- Not amenable to change through self-reflection or therapy, may not benefit from existing batterer's programs (Gondolf, 1999)
- 25% of men court ordered to batterer's programs could be 'anti-social' (Gondolf, 1999; Gondolf & White, 2001)
- Separate anti-social violence of individuals from group violence created by systematic oppression and domination



Understanding Intent or "Cause" is Important

Why?

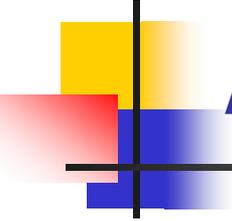
- Help us to differentiate between acts of violence
- Help us to determine most appropriate response
- Not getting it right could be dangerous



Pathological Violence, Military Context

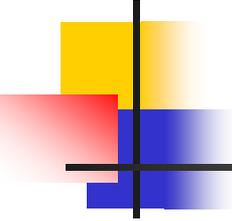
Considerations for Active Duty and Veterans

- Post Traumatic Stress Disorder
- Traumatic Brain Injury



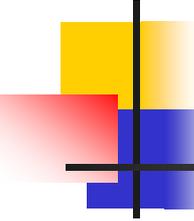
Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

- After a traumatic event – anxiety disorder
- During a traumatic event – your life or others' lives are in danger
- Feel afraid or that you have no control
- After a life-threatening event – anyone can develop PTSD



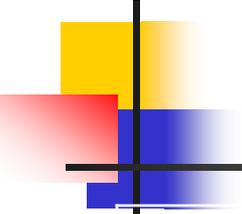
Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

- Traumatic events can include:
 - Combat or military experience
 - Child sexual or physical abuse
 - Adult Sexual or physical assault
 - Terrorist attack
 - Serious accident, such as car wreck
 - Natural disasters – fire, tornado, etc.



Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

- Not clear, why some develop and others do not. Likelihood may depend upon:
 - Intensity and length of trauma
 - Whether someone dies or is badly hurt
 - Proximity to the event
 - Strength of reaction
 - Feelings of control
 - Help and support received afterwards



What to Look For?

Physical

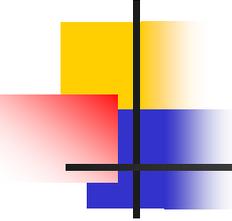
- Fatigue
- Chest Pain
- Weakness
- Sleep Problems
- Nightmares
- Breathing Difficulty
- Muscle Tremors
- Profuse Sweating
- Pounding Heart
- Headaches

Behavioral

- Withdrawal
- Restlessness
- Emotional Outbursts
- Suspicion
- Paranoia
- Loss of Interest
- Alcohol Consumption
- Substance Abuse

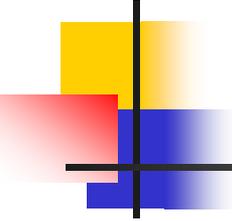
Emotional

- Anxiety or Panic
- Guilt
- Fear
- Denial
- Irritability
- Depression
- Intense Anger
- Agitation
- Apprehension



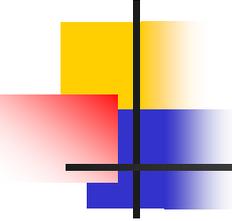
Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)

- Occurs if the head is hit or violently shaken (such as from a blast or explosion)
- Results in a concussion or closed-head injury, not life-threatening but may have serious symptoms, worse if exposed more than once, behavior and personality changes possible



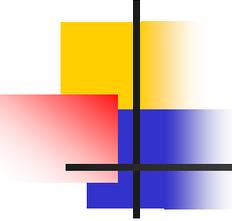
Common Symptoms of Brain Injury

- Difficulty organizing daily tasks
- Blurred vision or eyes tire easily
- Headaches or ringing in ears
- Feeling sad, anxious or listless
- Easily irritated or angered
- Feeling tired all the time



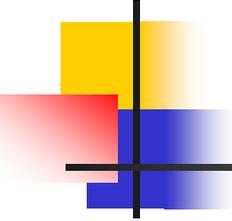
Common Symptoms of Brain Injury

- Trouble with memory, attention or concentration
- More sensitive to sounds, lights, or distractions
- Impaired decision-making or problem-solving
- Difficulty inhibiting behavior, impulsive



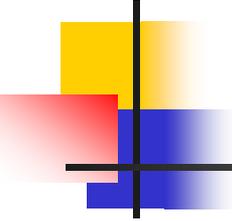
Common Symptoms of Brain Injury

- Slowed thinking, moving, speaking or reading
- Easily confused, feeling easily overwhelmed
- Change in sexual interest or behavior



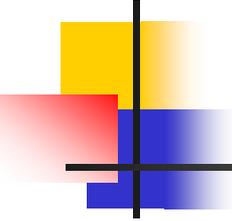
Considering the Source of the Conduct

- Regardless of source, offender must be held accountable and victim protected
- Accountability strategy must take into account the source and how to intervene appropriately
- In other words, untreated TBI sufferer unlikely to be helped by battering intervention



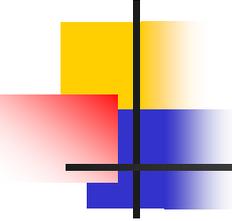
Considering the Source of the Conduct

- Nor should a batterer escape appropriate consequences for conduct by alleging TBI or PTSD when those are ***not*** the cause
- We must be thoughtful and vigilant to ensure the intervention fits the offense



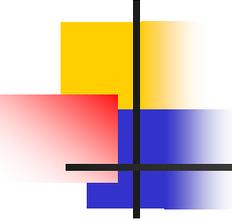
Determining the Source

- Is the conduct new?
- Have there been other incidents of violence directed to non-family?
- What other factors require attention?
- Does the offender avoid situations that remind him of the original trauma?
- Are power and control tactics more pronounced?



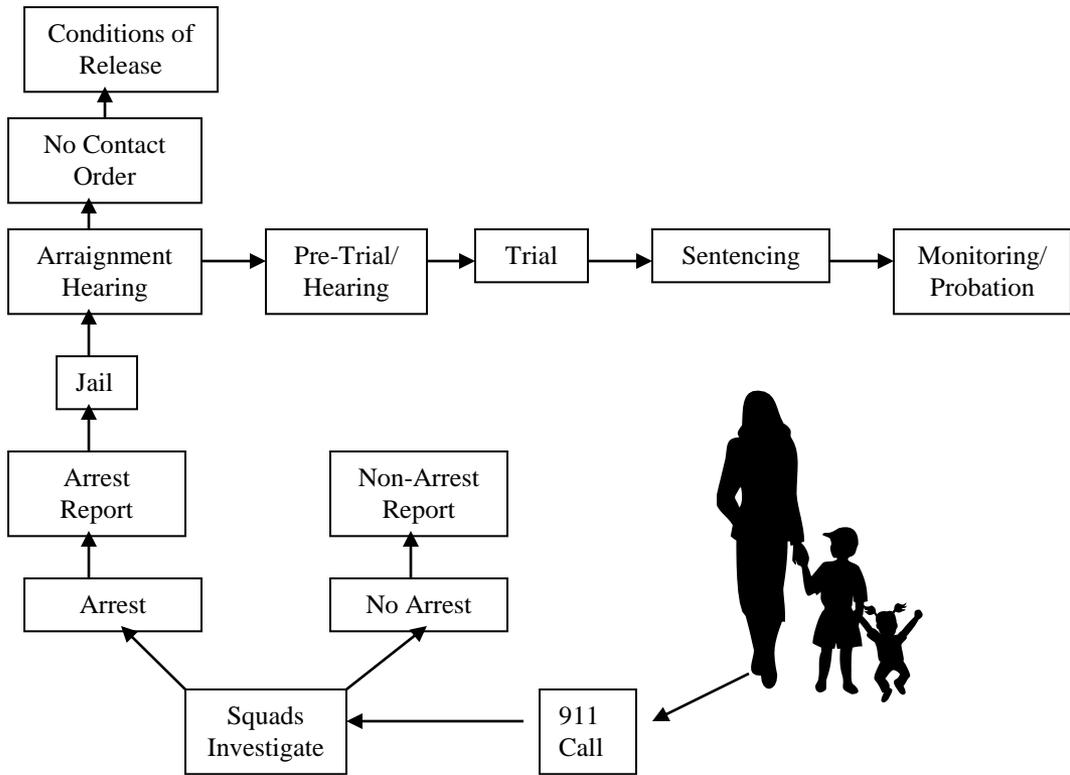
Principles of Intervention

- Victim Safety and Well-being
- Offender Accountability
- Changing the Climate of Tolerance to Violence in the Community

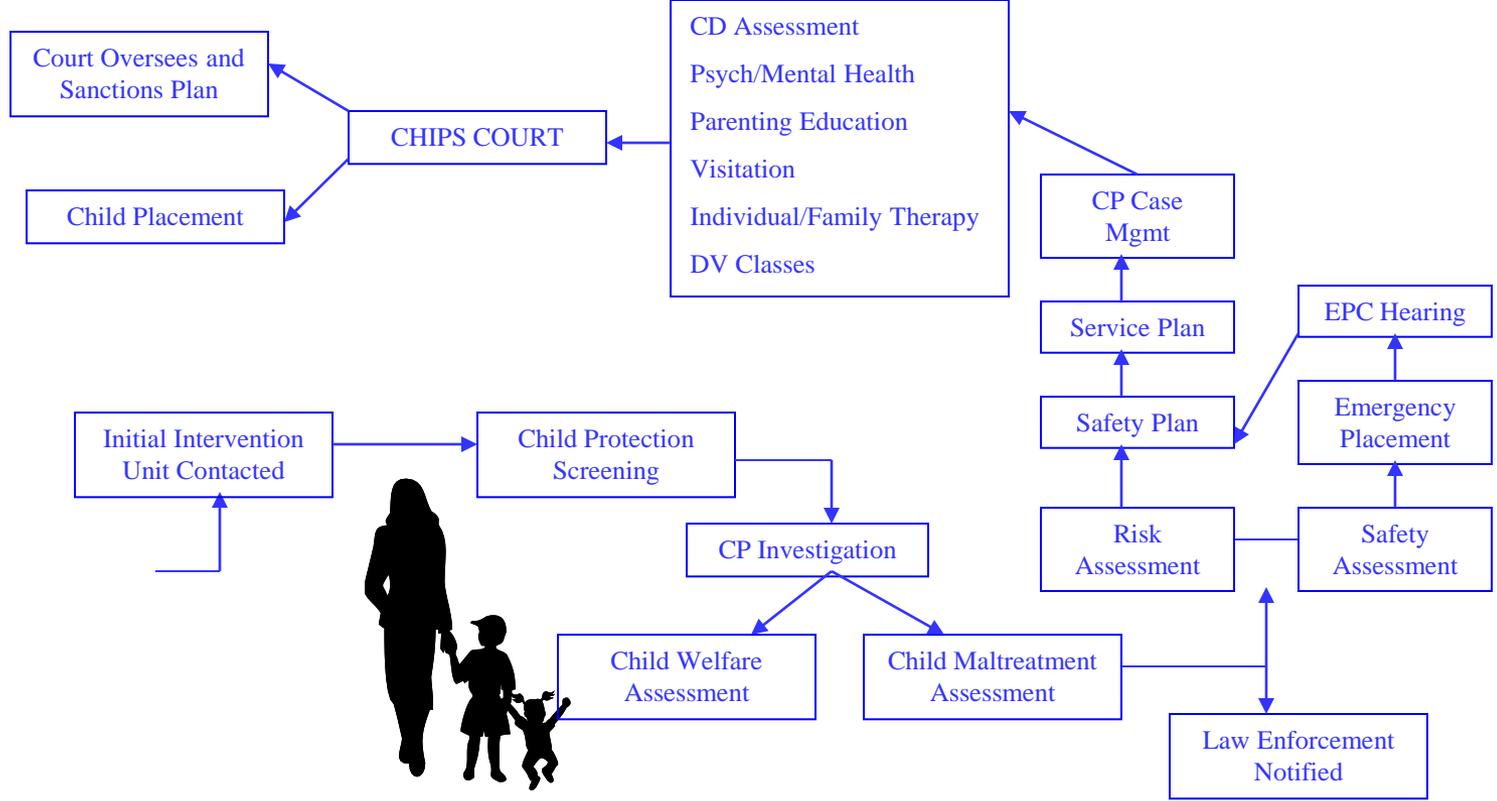


Maze Map

The following eight slides depict just a few of the processes domestic violence victims may encounter when involved with child protection, civil and criminal justice systems, AND the military response.

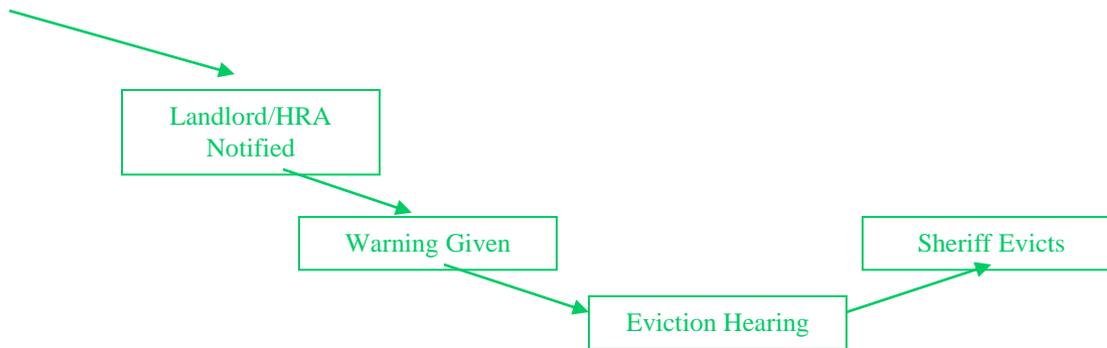


DOMESTIC VIOLENCE/ ARREST INCIDENT

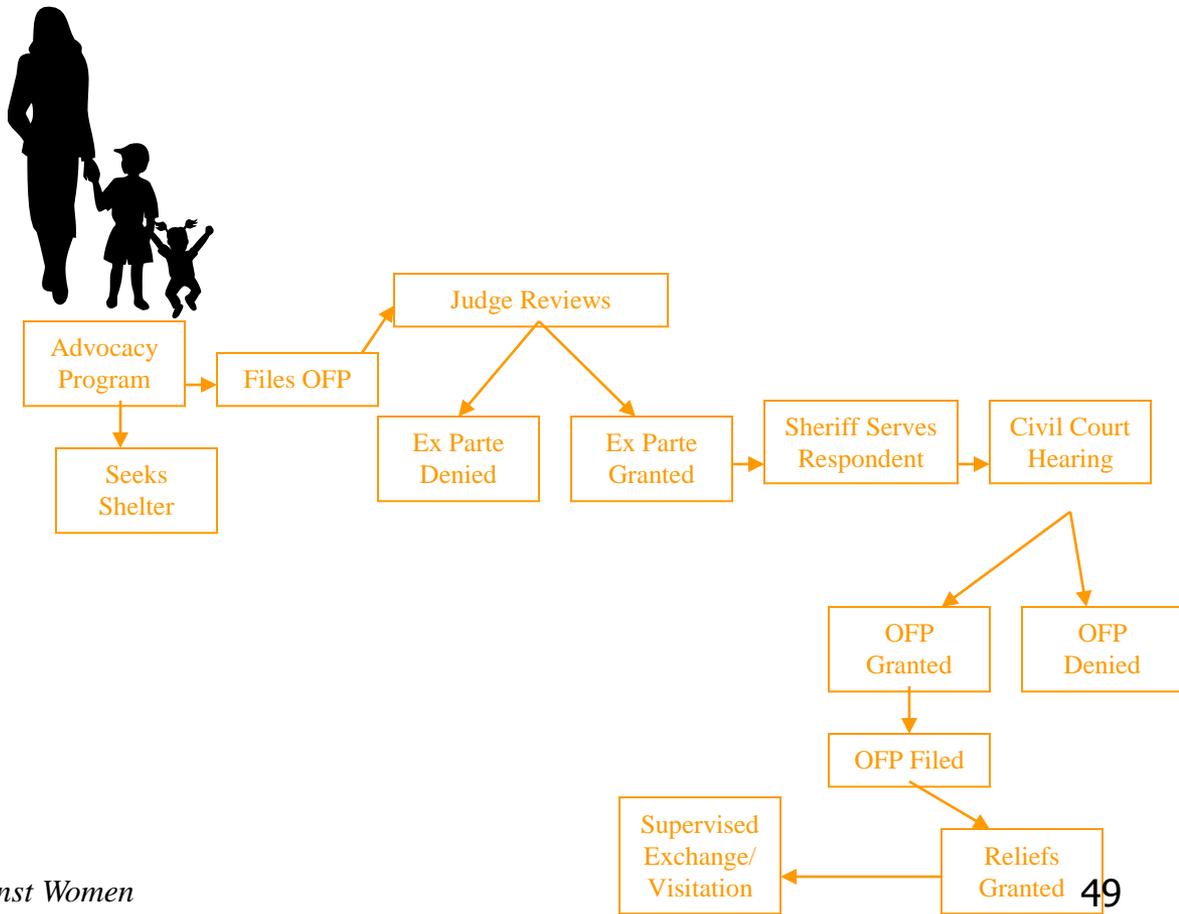


CHILD PROTECTION MAP

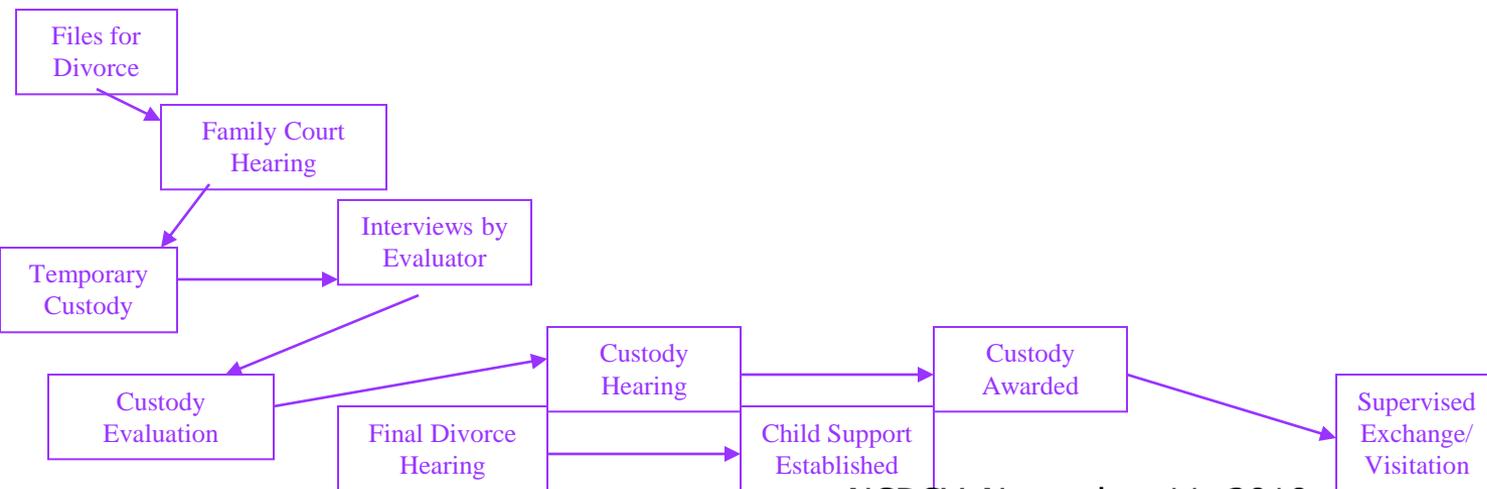
HOUSING MAP



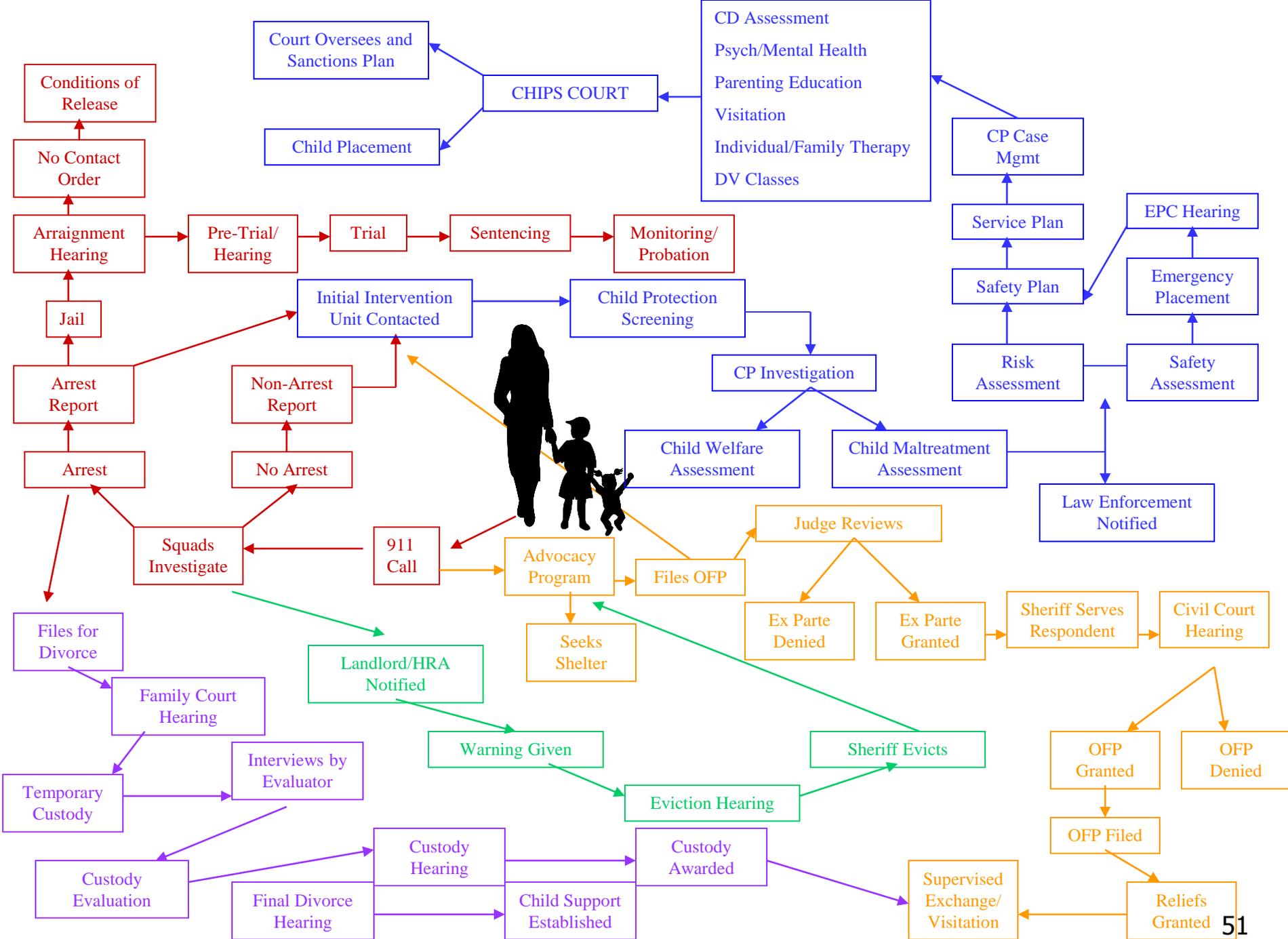
ORDER FOR PROTECTION – CIVIL COURT PROCESS

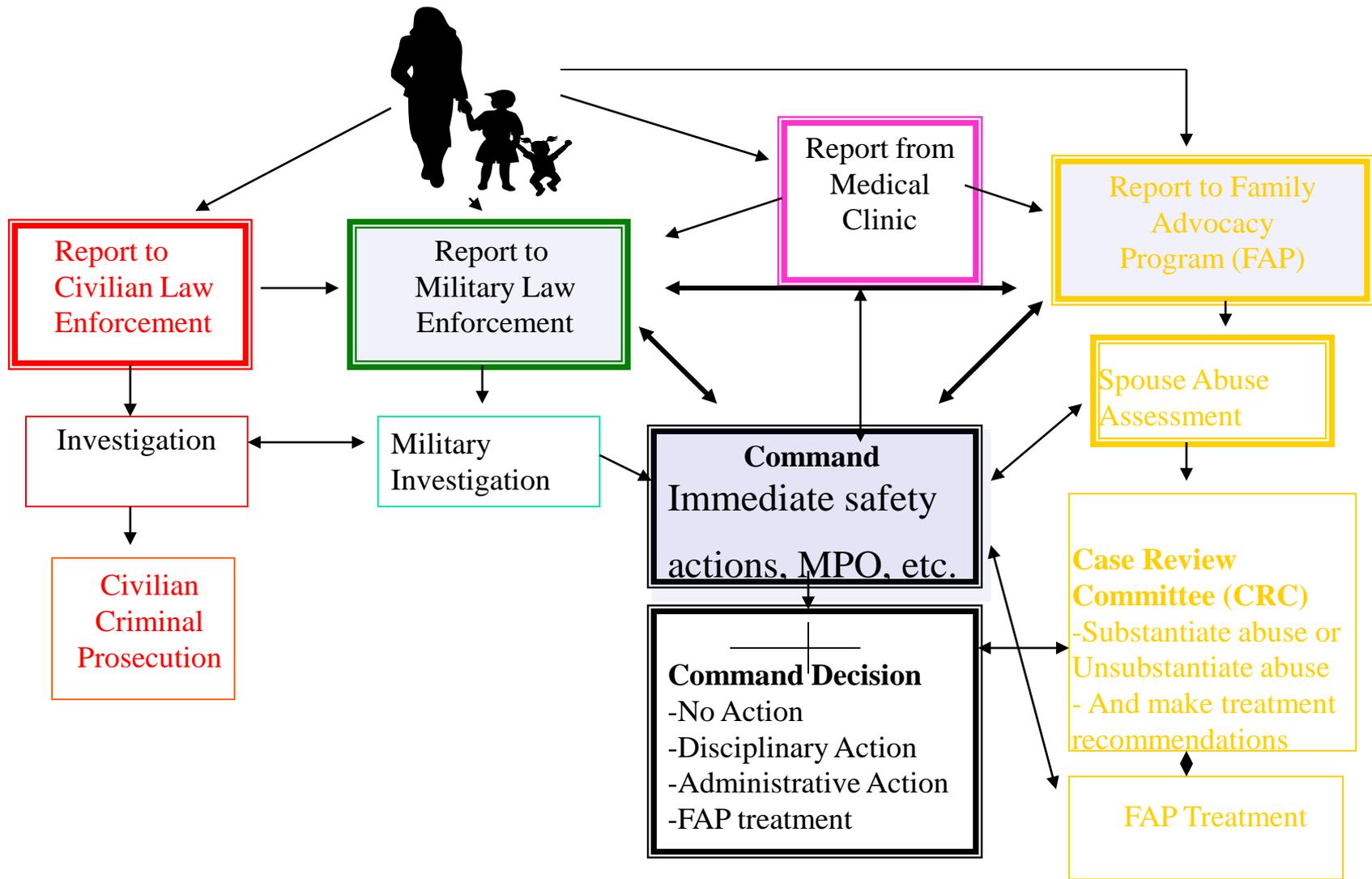


CUSTODY MAP

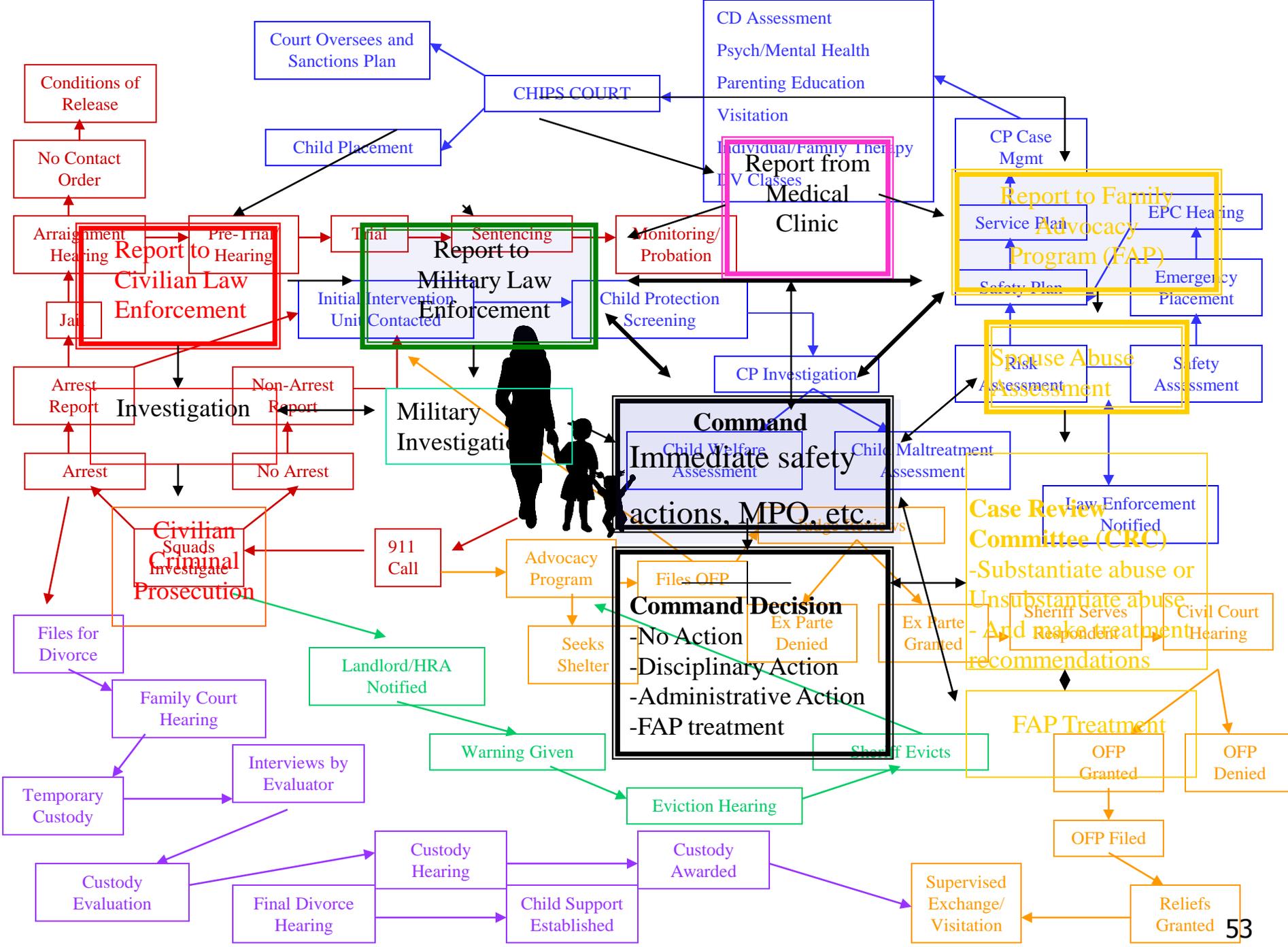


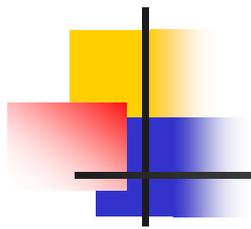
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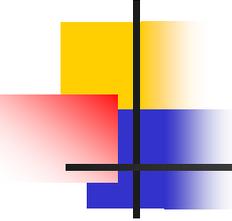


Military Domestic Violence Incident Response
Report of incident may enter the system at several points





Advocacy

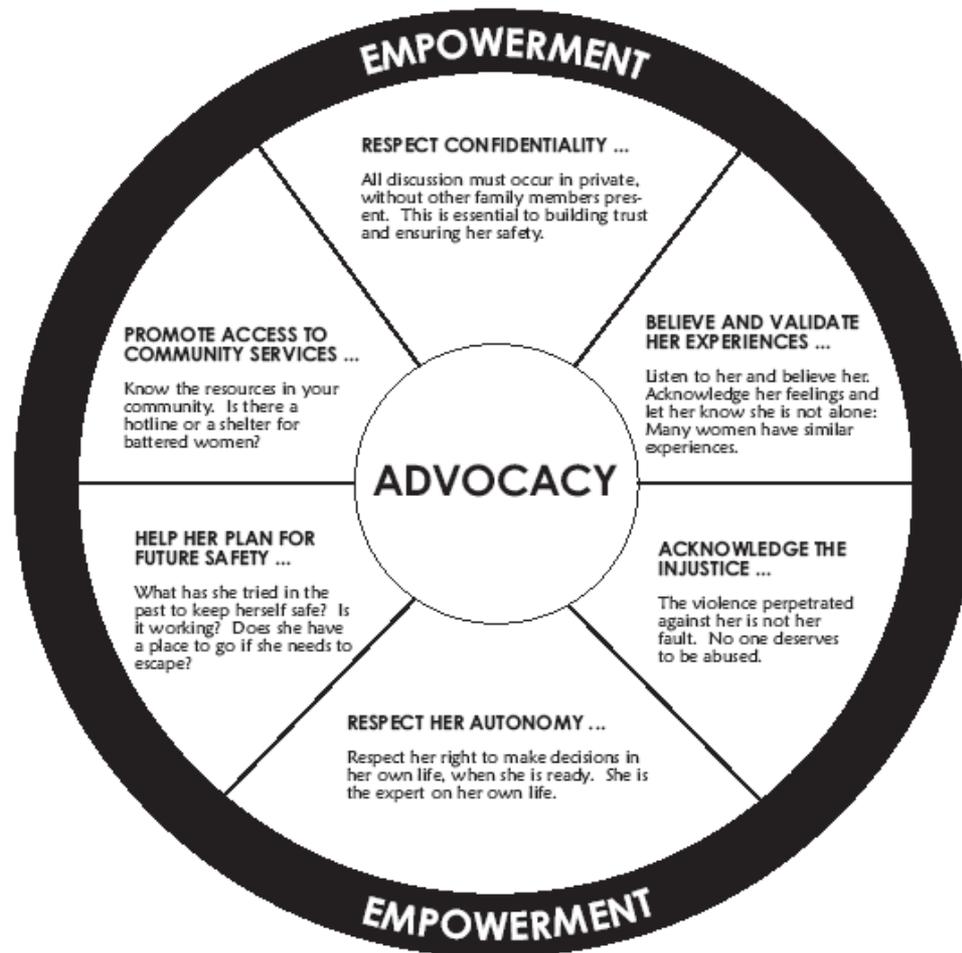


Usual Understanding of Advocacy

Helping Battered Women

- Safety
- Consider options
- Devise strategy
- Make decisions
- Implement justice
- Speak / advocate for self / children

ADVOCACY WHEEL

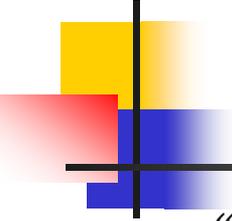


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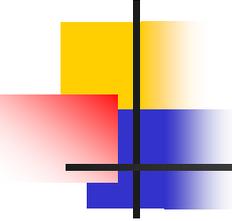


Empowerment Advocacy

“Empowerment advocacy believes that battering is not something that happens to a woman because of her characteristics, her family background, her psychological “profile”, her family origin, dysfunction, or her unconscious search for a certain type of man.

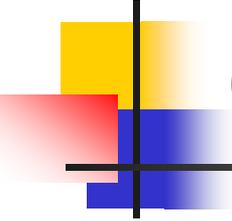
*“Battering can happen to **anyone** who has the misfortune to become involved with a person who wants power and control enough to be violent to get it.”*

— Barbara J. Hart, JD, *Seeking Justice: Legal Advocacy Principles and Practice*, Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence, Harrisburg, PA



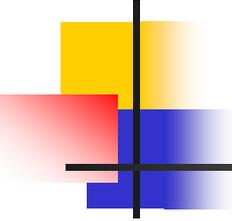
*Where You **Stand** Depends on Where You **Sit***

- **Community-based Advocates** work in local shelters, domestic violence programs, rape crisis centers, coalitions and *can* be located inside the system
- **System Advocates** typically work in police / sheriff departments, DA's offices, hospitals and also the military



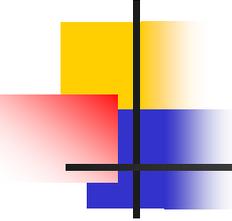
Community Advocates

- Safety of victims
- Agency / authority / autonomy
- Restoration / resources
- Justice
- Most work only with victims of domestic and sexual violence



System Advocates

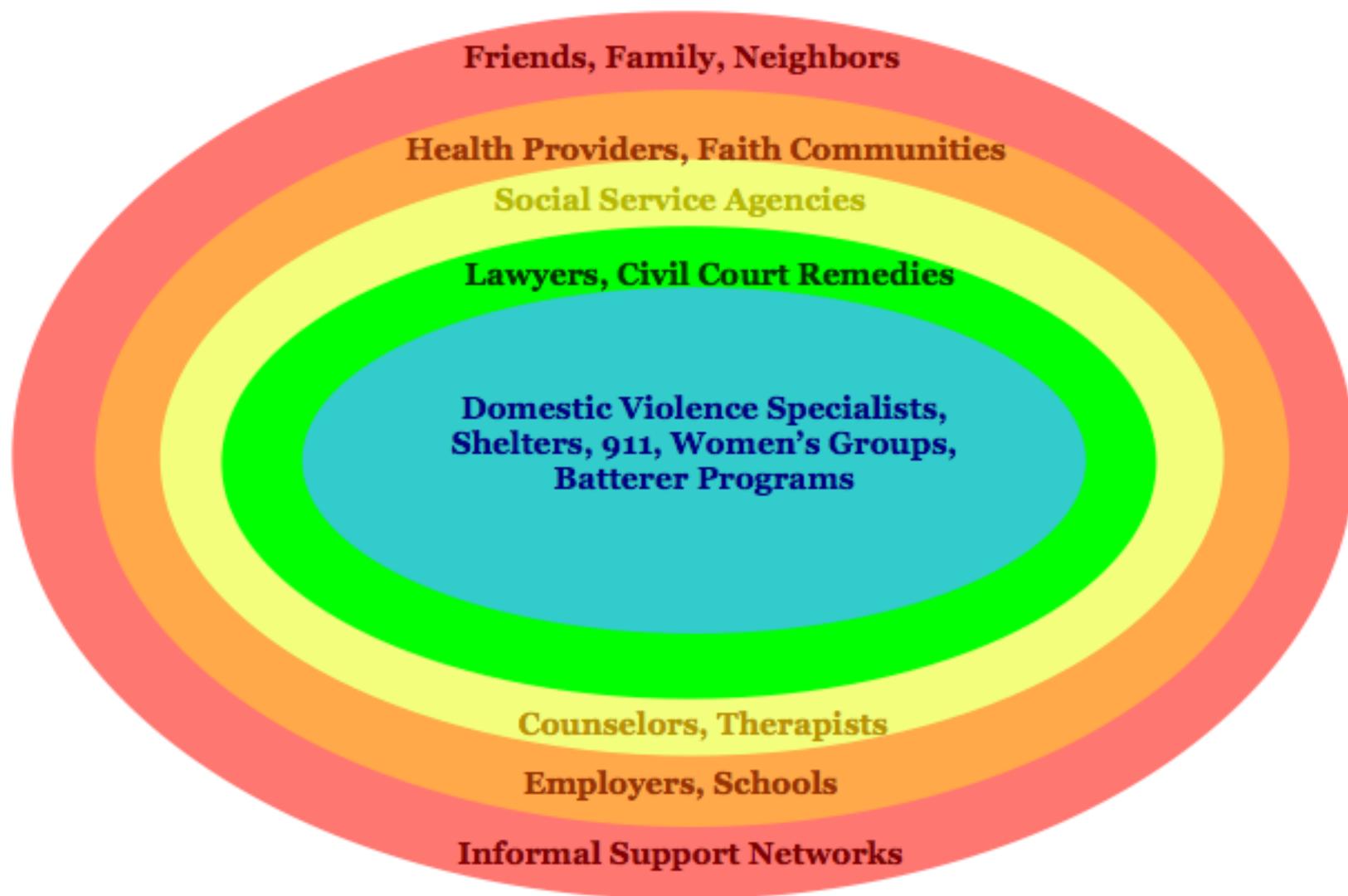
- Safety of victims
- Accountability of perpetrators
- Deterrence of perpetrators
- Services for victims
- Seamless response, cooperation with criminal justice and social service agencies
- Many work with individuals victimized by a variety of crimes

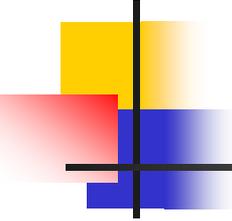


Military Advocates

- Meshing of roles, usually divided in civilian communities
- Bifurcated responsibilities are the same
 - Individual Advocacy
 - Systemic Advocacy
 - Social / Cultural Change

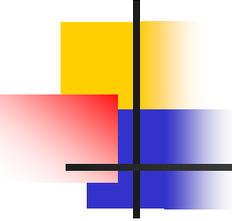
Where do victims of domestic violence seek help?





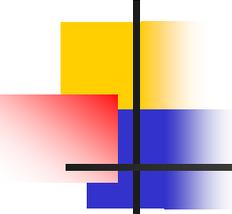
Impact of Trauma/PTSD

- Victims experience PTSD after the violence
- Those who use violence MAY be experiencing PTSD from prior victimization, or
 - as a result of trauma in combat or other life-threatening circumstances.



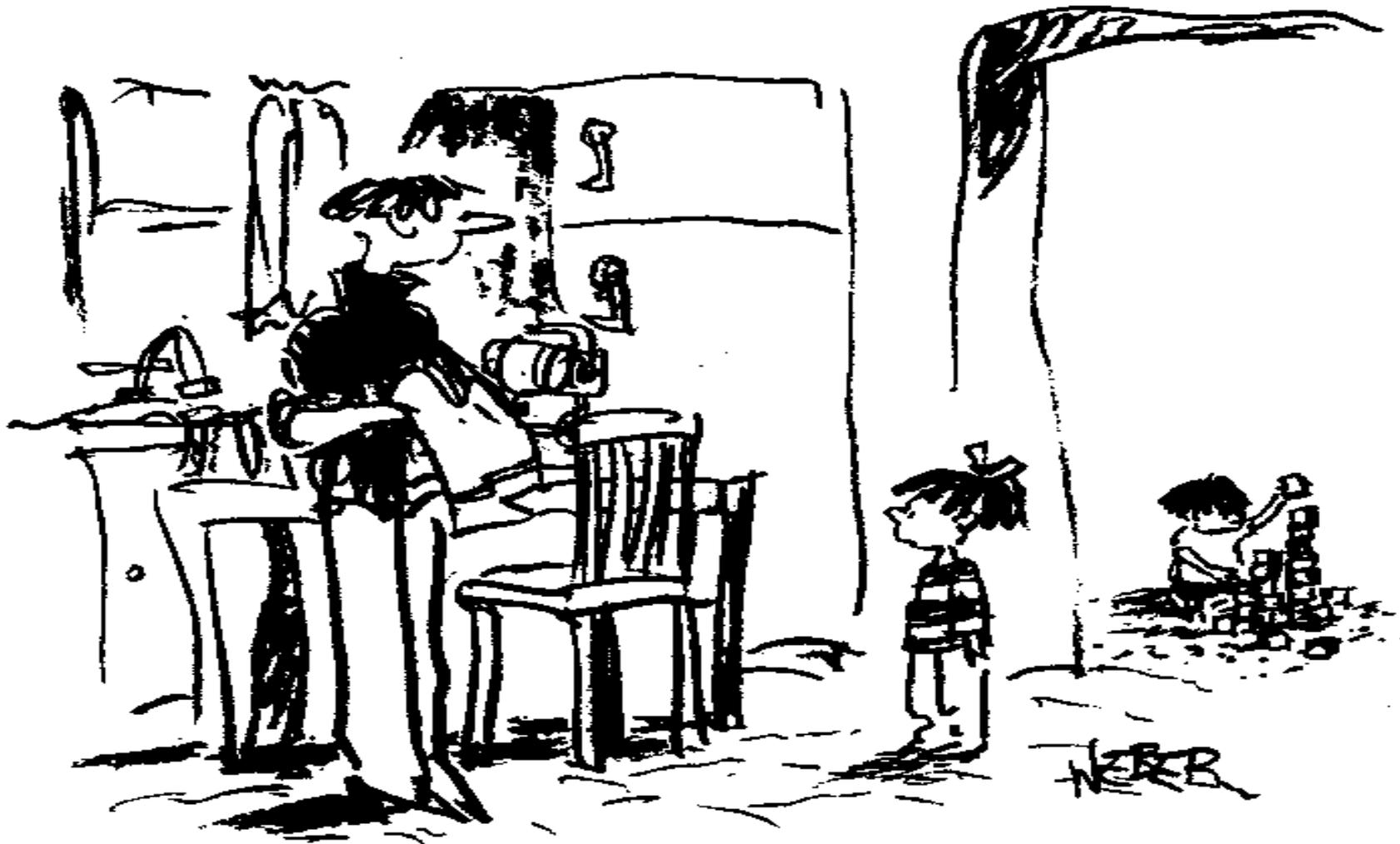
5 *Things to Say to a Battered Woman*

1. I am afraid for your safety.
2. I am afraid for the safety of your children.
3. It will only get worse.
4. I am here for you when are ready for change.
5. You don't deserve to be abused.

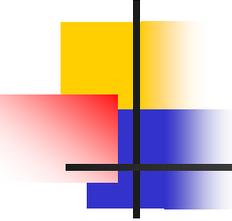


5 *Things to Say to an Abuser*

1. I'm afraid you'll really hurt her badly or kill her next time.
2. I'm afraid you'll hurt your children.
3. It will only get worse.
4. I'm here for you when you're ready to change.
5. No one, including you, has the right to abuse / hurt another person.

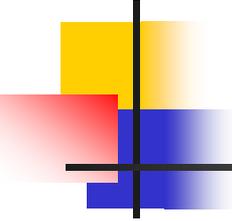


"Norman won't collaborate."



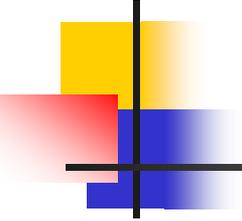
Creating a...

***...Coordinated Community
Response involving Military
and Veterans***



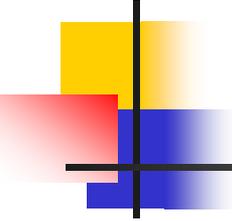
Understanding Military Culture

- Mission is to defend U.S. territories and occupied areas
- Overcome any aggressor that imperils our nation's peace and security



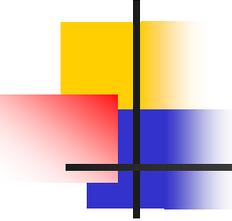
Chain of Command

- Rank is everything, with rank comes increasing responsibility & authority = respect
- Chain of Command is the law of the hierarchy
- Access to those high in the Chain of Command will be filtered by his / her staff



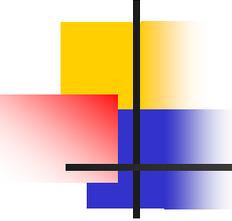
Command "need- to –know"

- There are ***no*** institutional boundaries between one's employer, doctor, judge, social worker and advocate
- The military system is, for the most part, seamless
- There is no "right to privacy" for any facet of an individual's life that may potentially effect "mission-readiness"



"Only the strong survive"

- Deficiencies must be corrected and eliminated
- Someone is always to blame, i.e., responsible for any identified "deficiencies"
- Failure is not an option



Directives / Regulations Govern Everything

- ...except Command prerogative, much like our judges
- **“Domestic Violence...will not be tolerated in the Department of Defense”** – DepSecDef
- Defense Task Force on Domestic Violence, visit www.ncdsv.org, Military

COMMUNITY ACCOUNTABILITY WHEEL

This wheel *begins* to demonstrate the ideal community response to the issue of domestic violence. Community opinion, which strongly states that battering is unacceptable, leads all of our social institutions to expect full accountability from the batterer by applying appropriate consequences. This wheel was developed by Mike Jackson and David Garvin of the Domestic Violence Institute of Michigan (P.O. Box 130107, Ann Arbor, MI 48113, tel: 313.769.6334).



Inspired and adapted from the "Power & Control Equality Wheel" developed by Domestic Abuse Intervention Project
202 East Superior Street
Duluth, MN 55802
218.722.4134

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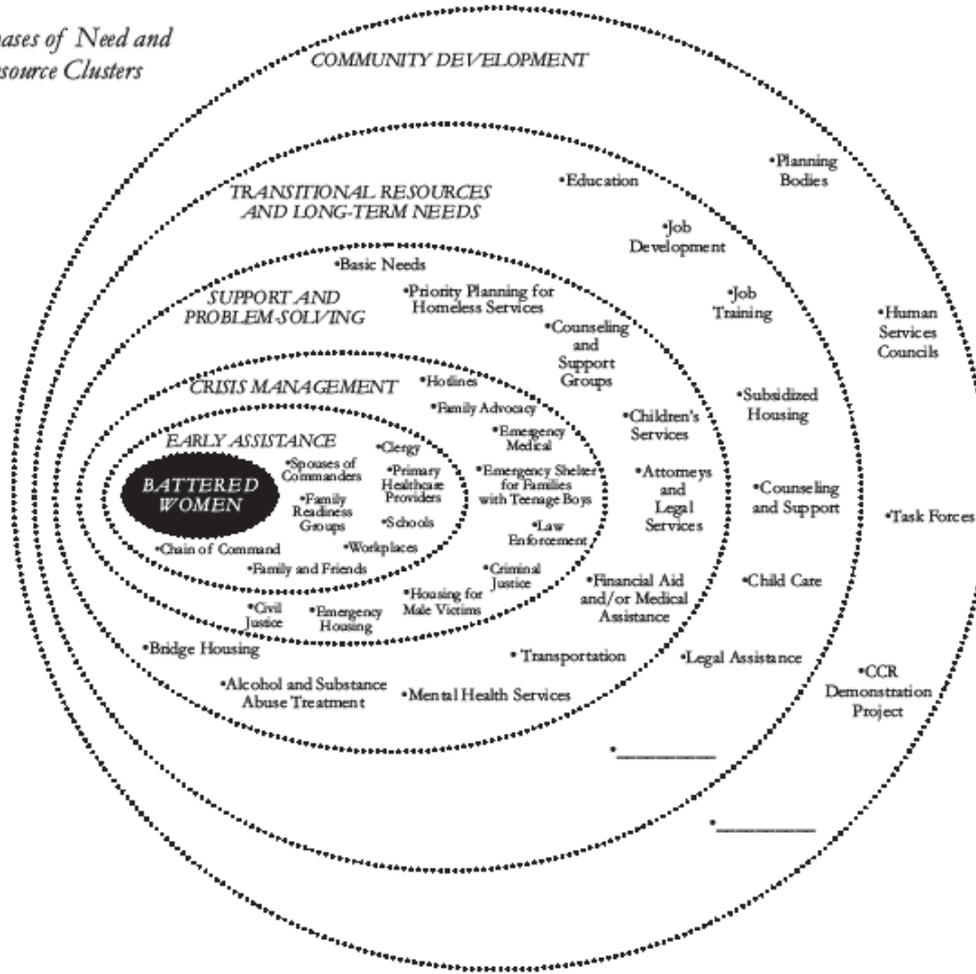
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512.457.9000 (toll-free) and 512.457.9000 (local)
ncdsv.org

NCDSV, November 11, 2010

CONTINUUM OF CARING: COMMUNITY RESOURCE CLUSTERS

*Coordinated Community Response Demonstration Project 2006
Fort Campbell Army Installation with Christian County, KY and Montgomery County, TN*

*Phases of Need and
Resource Clusters*



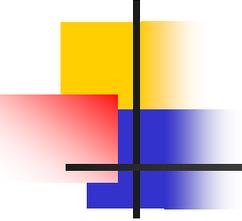
*Developed for the Coordinated Community
Response Demonstration Project from
The Coanacary Act:
A Resource for Battered Women's Advocates,
Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence (1997)*

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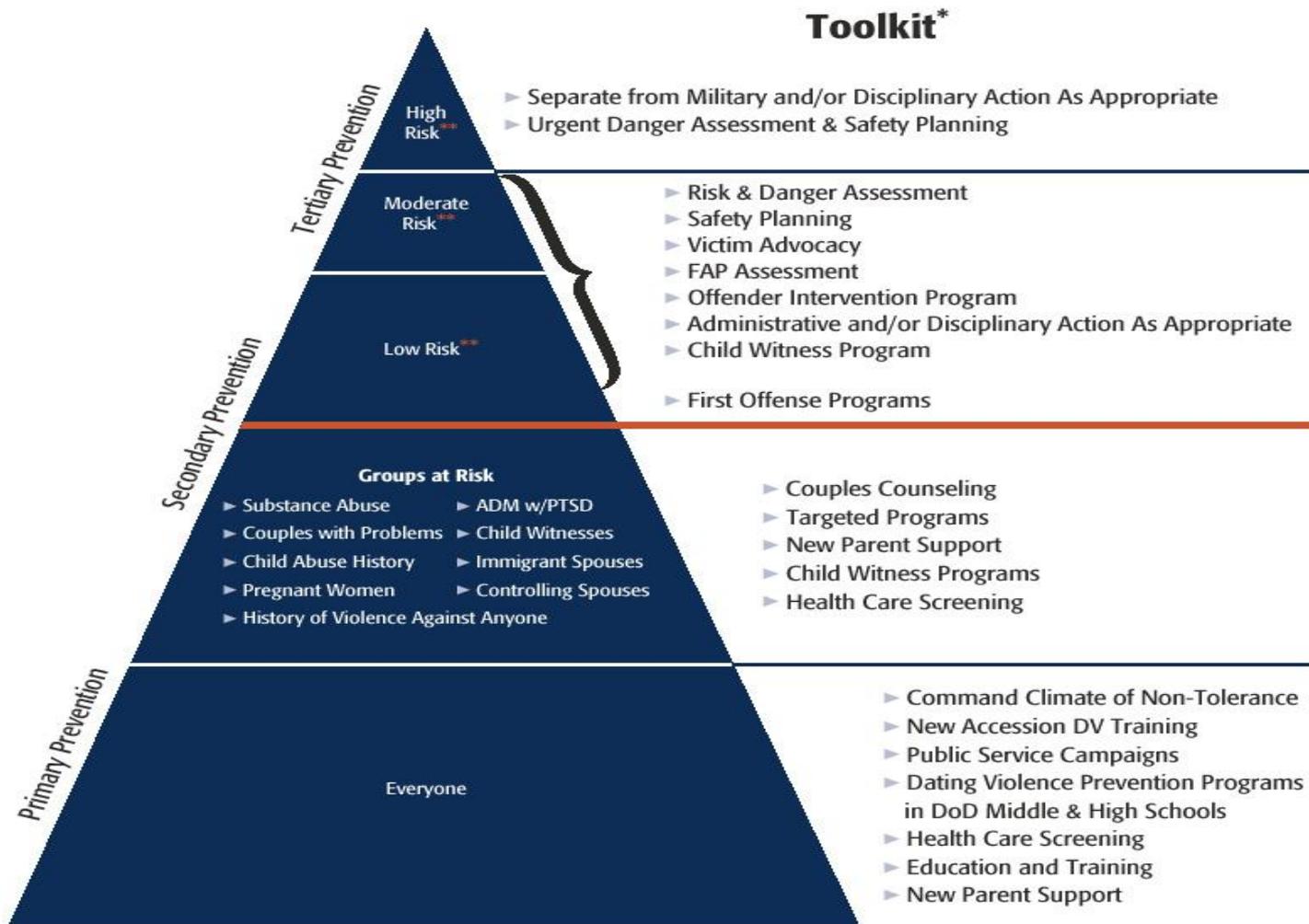


DTFDV Reports

www.ncdsv.org

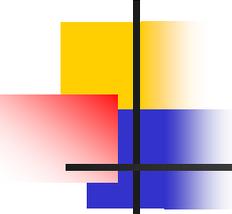
- Military Tab
 - DTFDV
 - DTFDV Implementation
 - Other Tools
 - TFCVSA Implementation
 - Veterans
 - News Accounts
 - Stats / Research
 - Sexual Violence Issues
 - Congressional Testimony.....and more

Domestic Violence Prevention Conceptual Model



* Not all inclusive

** Risk for reoccurrence and danger/lethality



Resources *(see full listing on disc)*

- **Battered Women's Justice Project**

www.bwjp.org

<http://www.bwjp.org/military.aspx>

<http://www.bwjp.org/articles/article-list.aspx?id=30>

- **Domestic Abuse Intervention Project**

www.duluth-model.org

- **National Center on Domestic and Sexual Violence**

www.ncdsv.org

http://www.ncdsv.org/ncd_militaryresponse.html

- **National Council on Juvenile and Family Court Judges**

www.ncjfcj.org

- **Mending the Sacred Hoop**

www.msh-ta.org

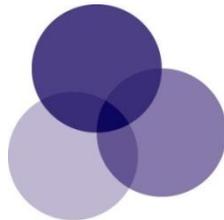
- **Praxis International**

www.praxisinternational.org

Debby Tucker

512-407-9020

dtucker@ncdsv.org



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**Please submit your questions via your
question feature on your toolbar**



Questions?

Save The Date

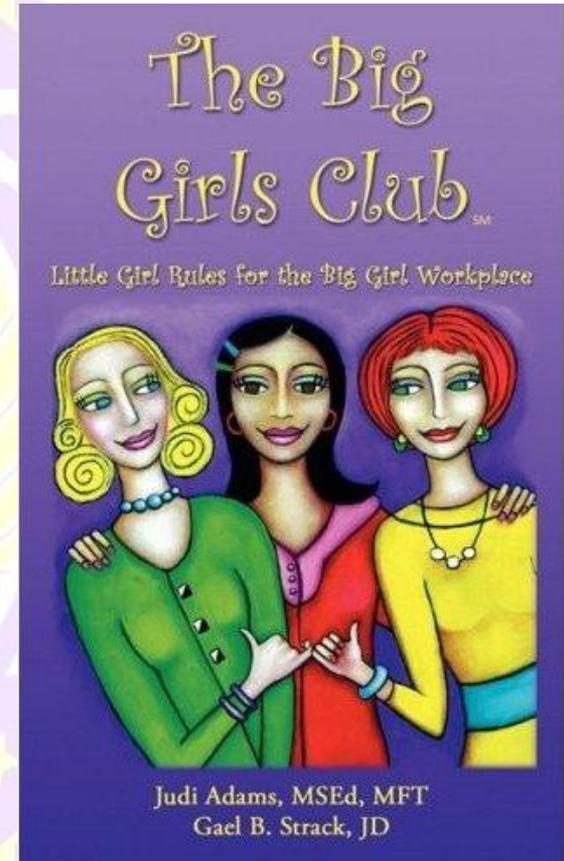
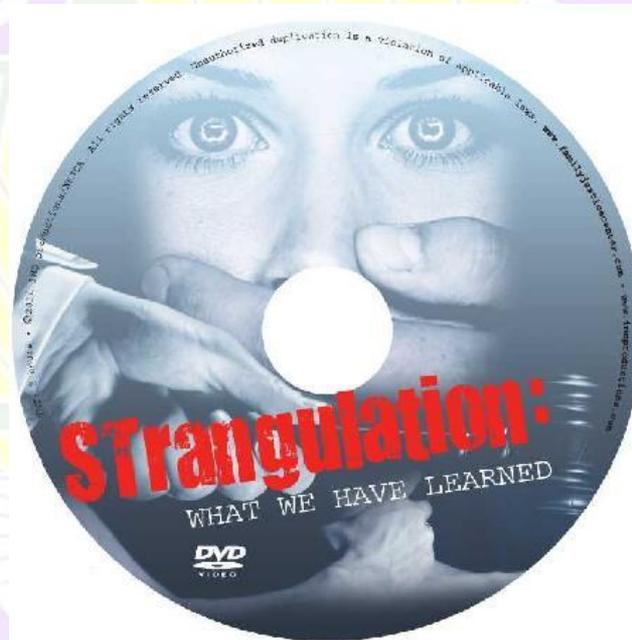
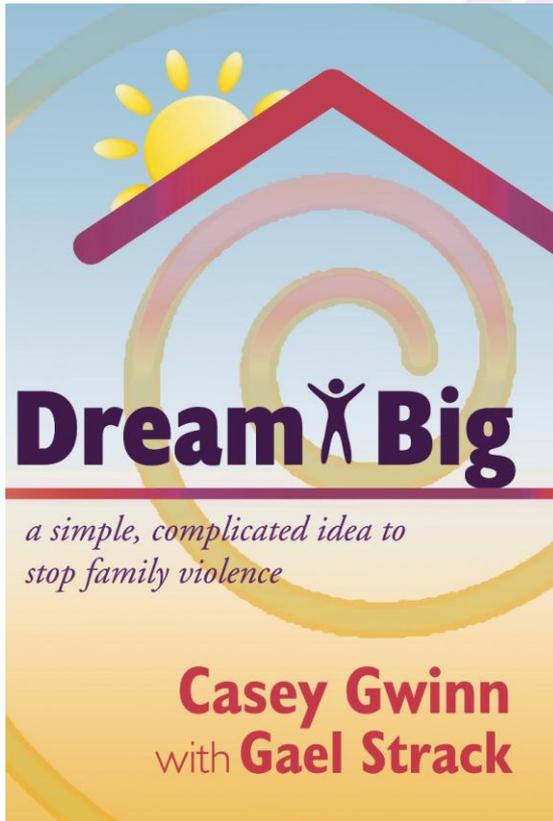
2011 International Family Justice Center Conference

April 5-7 2011 in San Diego, CA



The three-day conference will include discussions on issues related to the handling of domestic violence, child abuse, sexual assault, and elder abuse cases in the context of the Family Justice Center model. The conference faculty includes nationally & internationally recognized subject matter experts, advocates, and survivors. During the conference participants will have the opportunity to meet with survivors and professionals who currently work in Family Justice Centers in the United States and internationally.

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*Thank you for joining today's
presentation*



Family Justice Center Alliance

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(888) 511-3522

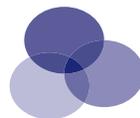
www.familyjusticecenter.org



MILITARY POWER AND CONTROL WHEEL



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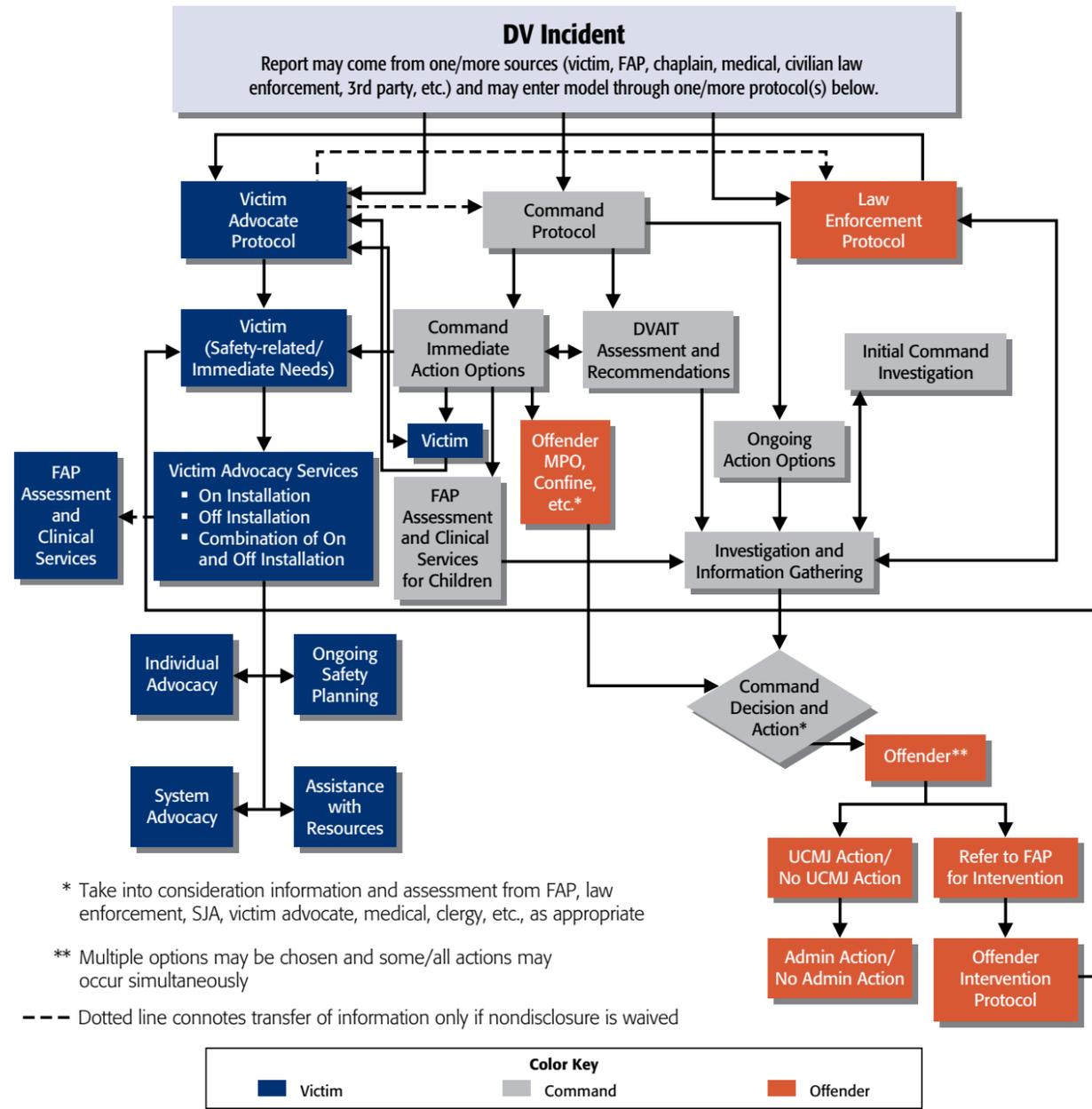


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218.722.4134

Domestic Violence Intervention Process Model



Core Principles of Domestic Violence Intervention

- ▶ Respond to the Needs of Victims and Provide for Their Safety
- ▶ Hold Offenders Accountable
- ▶ Consider Multi-cultural and Cross-cultural Factors
- ▶ Consider the Context of the Violence and Provide a Measured Response
- ▶ Coordinate Military and Civilian Response
- ▶ Involve Victims in Monitoring Domestic Violence Services
- ▶ Provide Early Intervention

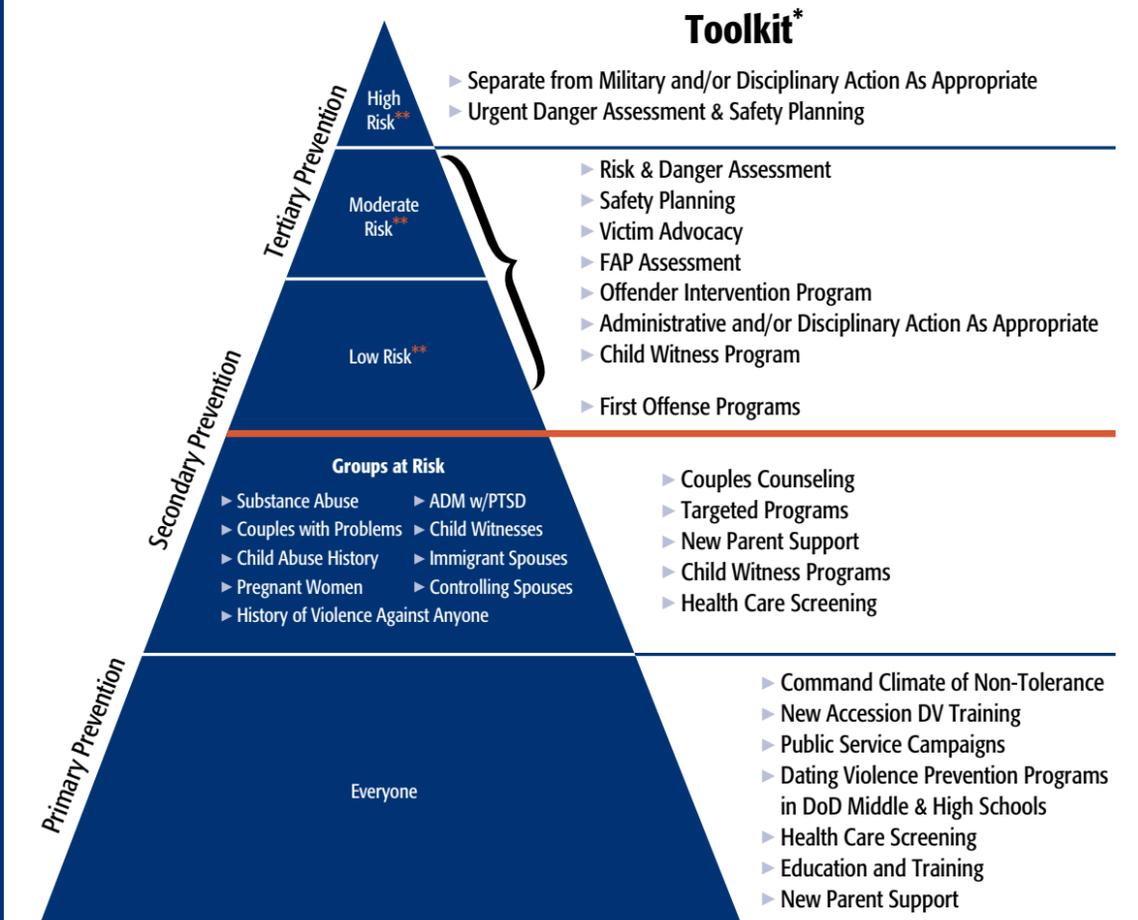
Principle Elements of Strategic Plan

for
More Effectively Addressing
Domestic Violence Matters
within the
Department of Defense

Key Points from the Reports of the DTFDV

- ▶ Create a Culture Shift that . . .
 - Does Not Tolerate Domestic Violence
 - Moves from Victims Holding Offenders Accountable to the System Holding Offenders Accountable
 - Punishes Criminal Behavior
- ▶ Establish a Victim Advocate Program with Provisions for Nondisclosure
- ▶ Implement the Proposed Intervention Process Model
- ▶ Replace the Case Review Committee (CRC) with Domestic Violence Assessment and Intervention Team (DVAIT)
- ▶ Enhance System and Command Accountability and Include Fatality Review Process
- ▶ Implement DoD-wide Training and Prevention Programs
- ▶ Hold Offenders Accountable
- ▶ Strengthen Local Military and Civilian Community Collaboration
- ▶ Evaluate Results of Domestic Violence Prevention and Intervention Efforts

Domestic Violence Prevention Conceptual Model



Principle Elements of
Strategic Plan

for

More Effectively Addressing Domestic Violence Matters

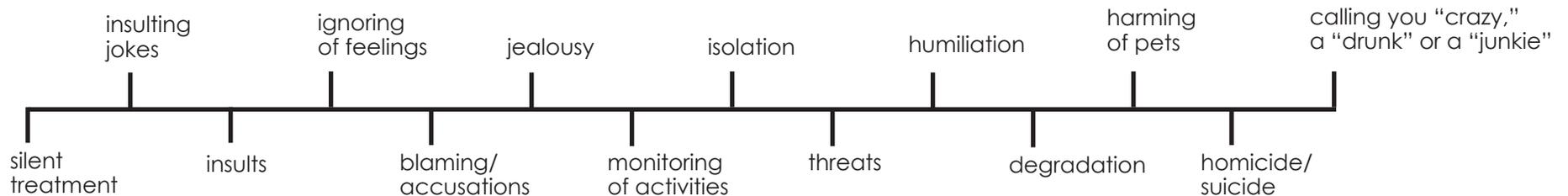
within the Department of Defense

MANIFESTATIONS OF VIOLENCE

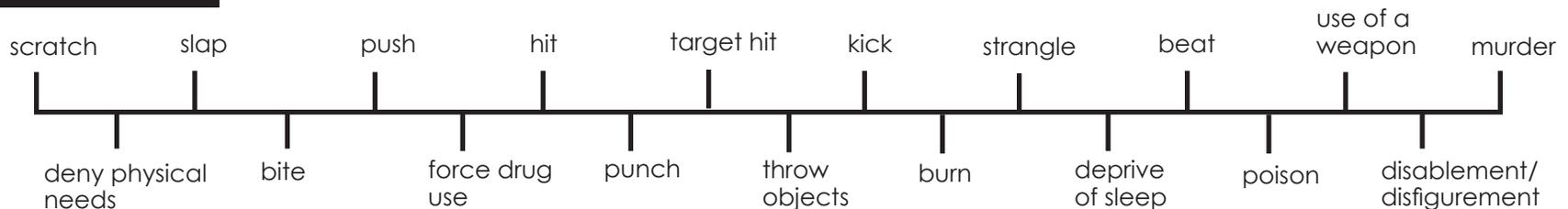
Abuse can occur in different forms. It can be physical, emotional, sexual, spiritual, social and/or economic. The diagrams below describe some of the abuse tactics batterers use as they attempt to gain or maintain power and control over their intimate partners. Abuse does not always progress in the steps shown here. Sometimes the abuse may advance from pushing or hitting directly to more severe physical violence such as the use of a weapon. Although each relationship is unique, any type of abuse must be considered a serious cause for concern. Despite different circumstances, it is important to remember that abuse can escalate (especially if there is no intervention). A coordinated community response holding batterers accountable for their abusive behaviors is *essential*, as is a response acknowledging and respecting the rights of victims of domestic violence.

Exercise: It is helpful to be aware of the different manifestations of domestic violence. Circle the type(s) of abuse you are now experiencing (or that you have experienced). Notice if the violence is increasing in intensity, severity or frequency. Talk to a domestic violence advocate to develop or review your current safety plan or explore your options. *Remember, domestic violence is never your fault, even if you were drinking or using drugs.*

EMOTIONAL ABUSE

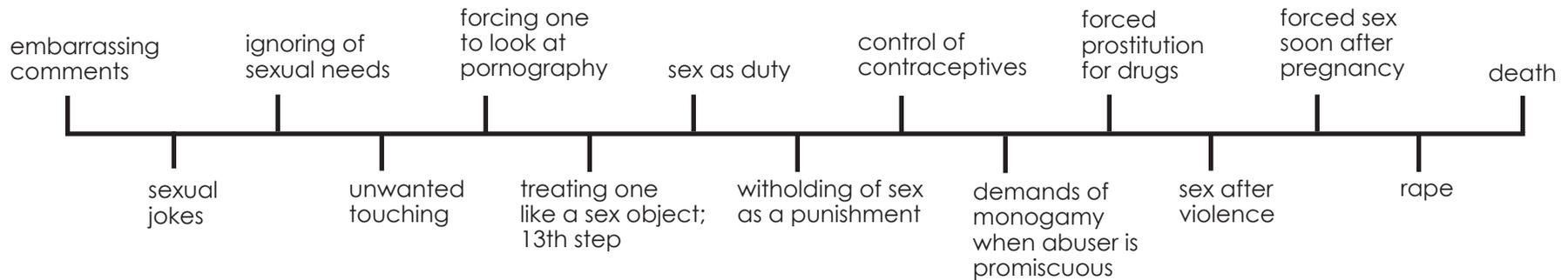


PHYSICAL ABUSE

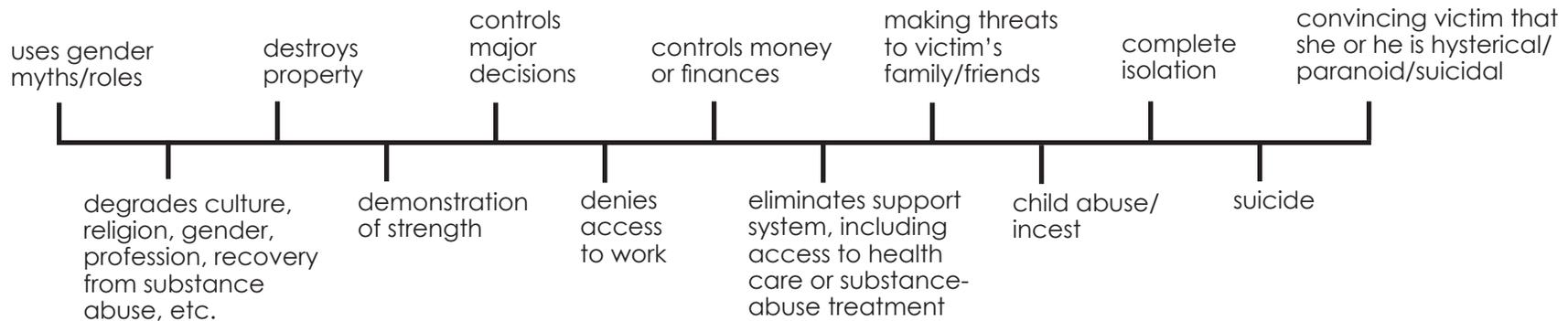


continued ...

SEXUAL ABUSE



SOCIAL/ENVIRONMENTAL ABUSE



Credit: PATTI BLAND, NEW BEGINNINGS FOR BATTERED WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN, SEATTLE, WA, PRESENTED AT THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CRAFTING INDIVIDUALIZED SERVICES FOR WOMEN: RESPONDING TO MULTIPLE CHALLENGES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, MENTAL HEALTH CONCERNS AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE, HOSTED BY THE NATIONAL TRAINING CENTER ON DOMESTIC AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE, AUSTIN, TEXAS, SEPTEMBER 10-12, 2001.

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