

### Analyzing Acts of Violence

Family Violence Justice Center Alliance
Deborah D. Tucker
April 29, 2010



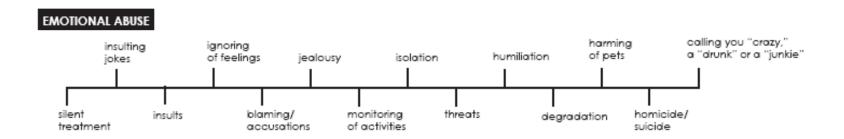
# Responsibilities of the Movement to End VAW

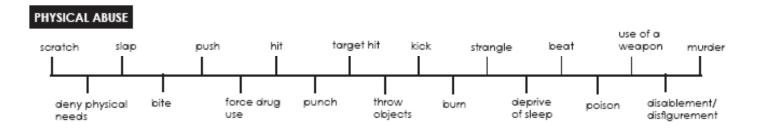
- Collaborate with battered women and victims of sexual assault.
- Build organizations that learn and are responsive.
- Create cooperation, coordination and collaboration in the community.
- Create a society and world without violence.

#### 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.

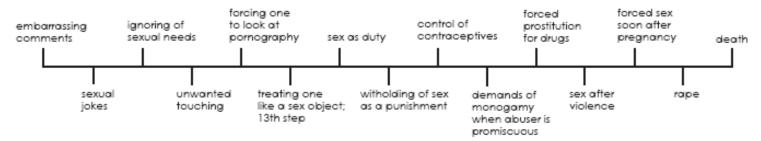
Exercise: It is helpful to be aware of the different manifestations of domestic violence. Circle the type(s) of abuse you are now experiencing (or that you have experienced). Notice if the violence is increasing in intensity, severity or frequency. Talk to a domestic violence advocate to develop or review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



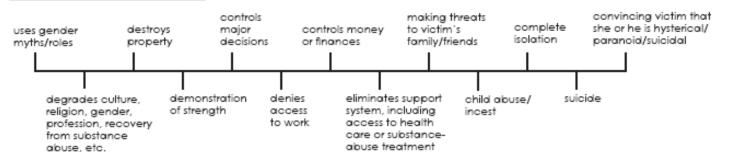


continued ...

#### SEXUAL ABUSE



#### SOCIAL/ENVIRONMENTAL ABUSE



Credit: Parti Blando, New Висономіс нов Ваттина Women анф типк Снадзяю, бактак, WA, навлентій ат тип Матолка. Сомнявося ом Сваттию Інфонфициалія Билосе нов Women: Ваномінно то Мистен Снациялія от Обматис Уодинев, больк Аванст, Мента Насти Сомство анд Байтанст Аван, ностаї їх тип Nатолка. Таканно Свето, см. Domatic and Sonias. Women, Averts, Tetar, Sertandes 10-12, 2001.



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- Individual pathology
- 2. Relationship dysfunction
- 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)
- Batterer is problem not society
- Individual problem preferred way of thinking
- Individual psychiatric care, treatment for addiction, or counseling is a typical response



## Relationship Dysfunction

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



- "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
- Need to balance power differential by using power of the state
- Re-education and sanctions

#### POWER AND CONTROL WHEEL

Physical and sexual assaults, or threats to commit them, are the most apparent forms of domestic violence and are usually the actions that allow others to become aware of the problem. However, regular use of other abusive behaviors by the batterer, when reinforced by one or more acts of physical violence, make up a larger system of abuse. Although physical assaults may occur only once or occasionally, they instill threat of future violent attacks and allow the abuser to take control of the woman's life and circumstances.

The Power & Control diagram is a particularly helpful tool in understanding the overall pattern of abusive and violent behaviors, which are used by a batterer to establish and maintain control over his partner. Very often, one or more violent incidents are accompanied by an array of these other types of abuse. They are less easily identified, yet firmly establish a pattern of intimidation and control in the relationship.

#### VIOLENCE sexual! COERCION AND THREATS: INTIMIDATION: Making her afraid by Making and/or carryusing looks, actions, ing out threats to do and gestures. Smashing something to hurt her. things. Destroying her Threatening to leave her, commit suicide, or report property. Abusing pets. Displaying weapons. her to welfare. Making her drop charges. Making her do illegal things. MALE PRIVILEGE: EMOTIONAL ABUSE: Putting her down. Making her Treating her like a servant: making all the big decisions, acting like the "master of the castle," being the feel bad about herself. Calling her names. Making her think she's crazy. Playing mind one to define men's and women's **POWER** games. Humiliating her. Making her feel guilty. AND ECONOMIC ABUSE: ISOLATION: CONTROL Preventing her from getting Controlling what she does, or keeping a job. Making her who she sees and talks to, ask for money. Giving her an allowance. Taking her money. what she reads, and where she goes. Limiting her Not letting her know about or outside involvement. have access to family income. Using jealousy to justify actions. MINIMIZING, DENYING, USING CHILDREN: Making her feel guilty about the children. Using AND BLAMING: Making light of the abuse and not taking her concerns about it seriously. Saying the children to relay messages. Using the abuse didn't happen. visitation to harass her. Shifting responsibility for Physical Threatening to take the sexudi children away. abusive behavior. Saying she caused it. VIOLENCE

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### DoD Definition of Domestic Abuse and Violence

### Two Levels

- 1. For use in intervention programs
- For use in proceedings under the UCMJ or for prosecution on federal or state land



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 Uniform Code of Military Justice, 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

#### VIOLENCE physical sexual USING INTIMIDATION: USING COERCION AND THREATS: Telling her you're trained to kill and maim. Telling her, "If you report me, you'll lose Controlling her with stares, looks, and your income, base housing, the kids, be deport-ed. Threatening her with firearms. Saying, gestures. Playing with or cleaning your weapons around her. "Do what I tell you or Hurting pets. I'll get you." Destroying her property. USING ISOLATION: Controlling access to her military I.D. card, family, USING EMOTIONAL ABUSE Ignoring her when you return from work or deployment. Trivializing her concerns. Telling friends, information, base/ her people think she's crazy. Telling her she's a bad wife, command functions, telephone, **POWER** transportation, or English lessons. Living off-base to mother, lover. Putting her down publicly. Accusing her of ruining lessen her contact with others. AND USING CHILDREN: MINIMIZING, DENYING, AND BLAMING: Refusing to help with the CONTROL child (ren). Threatening Saying she's lying to "get" you. Claiming she provoked it by to get custody. Telling the child(ren) she's a bad mother. Getting the playing around, getting drunk, not shutting up, or not doing what you told her. Blaming the child(ren) to disrespect her. Threatening to hurt violence on job stress or the child(ren) if she doesn't alcohol. comply. CLAIMING MILITARY/ MALE PRIVILEGE: USING ECONOMIC ABUSE: Using her dependent wife status or cultural/religious Leaving no allotments during deployment. Not sharing pay or financial records. Telling her what traditions to keep her in line. Keeping all legal

VIOLENCE

she can buy. Preventing her from getting a checking account, credit cards, a job.

or schooling.

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documents in your name. Saying you're the CO and

the family is your troops. Taking over as head of the household post-

deployment.

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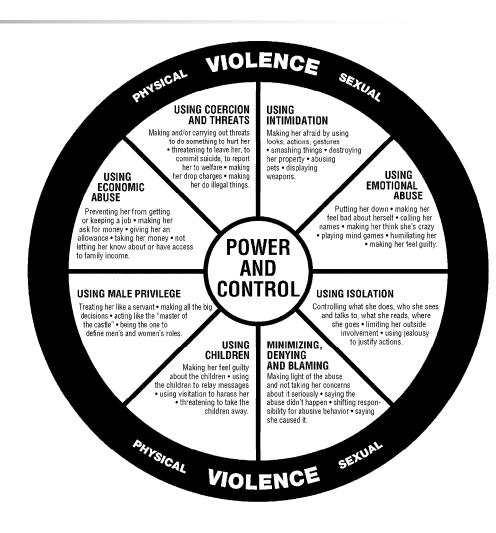


## Use of Violence has Different Intents

- Battering intends to control the relationship
- **Resistive violence** intends to stop the battering
- 3. **Situational violence** intends to control a situation
- 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



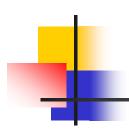
- Abusive in several settings: bars, work, home, sports field, etc.
- No empathy, shame, or remorse, and little understanding of consequences
- Not gendered appears to be caused by childhood abuse, neglect and chaos
- Not amenable to change through self-reflection or therapy, may not benefit from existing 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

Active Duty and Veterans

Post Traumatic Stress Disorder

Traumatic Brain Injury



### Post Traumatic Stress Disorder

- Anxiety disorder after a traumatic event
- During event, your life or others' lives are in danger
- Feel afraid or that you have no control
- Anyone who has gone through a lifethreatening event can develop PTSD



### Post Traumatic Stress Disorder

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

### Post Traumatic Stress Disorder

- Not clear, why some develop and others do not. Likeliness 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

#### <u>Behavioral</u>

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

- 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 problemsolving
- 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



### Consider 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



#### Consider 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



### How do we determine 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

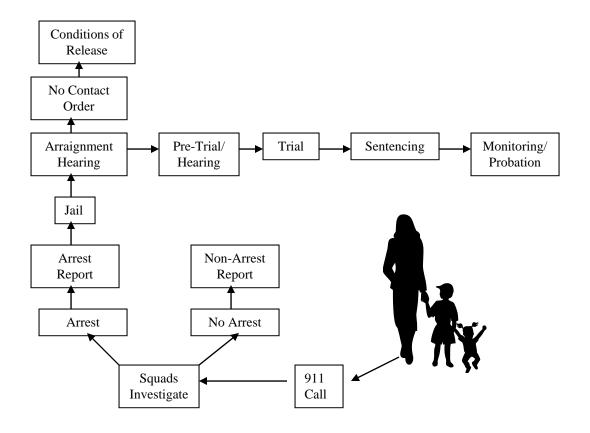
Victim Safety and Well-being

Offender Accountability

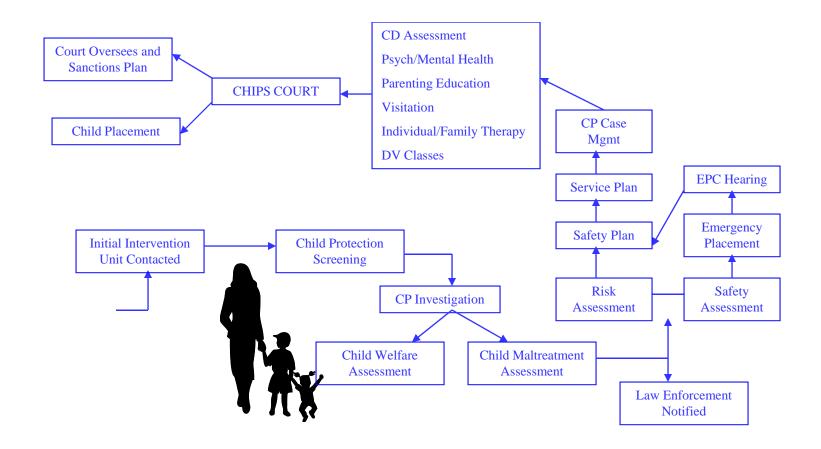
 Changing the Climate of Tolerance to Violence in the Community

# Maze Map

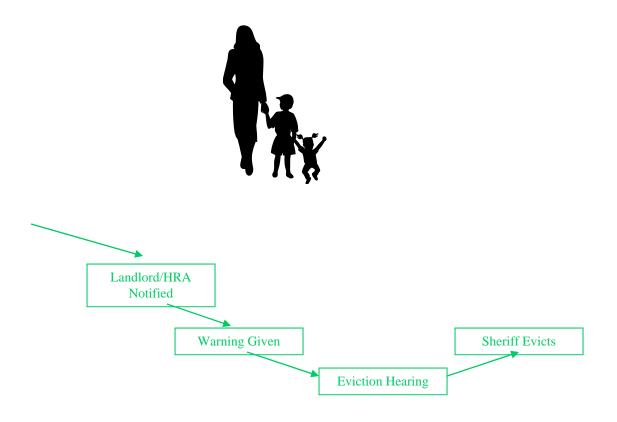
A few processes domestic violence victims may encounter when involved with child protection, civil and criminal justice systems, AND the military response.



#### DOMESTIC VIOLENCE/ ARREST INCIDENT

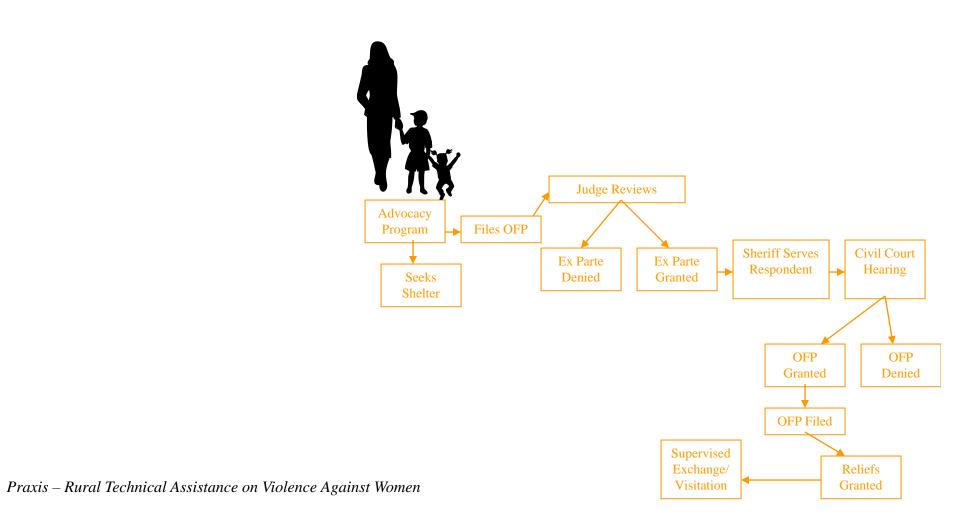


#### **HOUSING MAP**



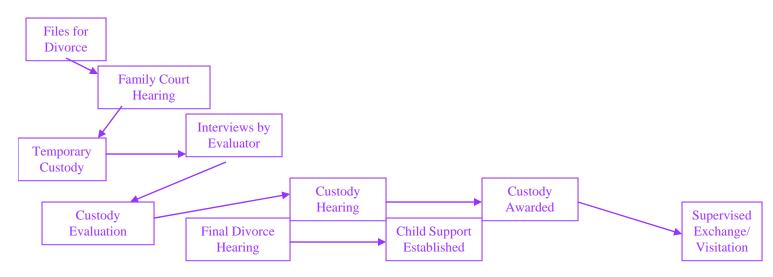
Praxis – Rural Technical Assistance on Violence Against Women

#### ORDER FOR PROTECTION – CIVIL COURT PROCESS

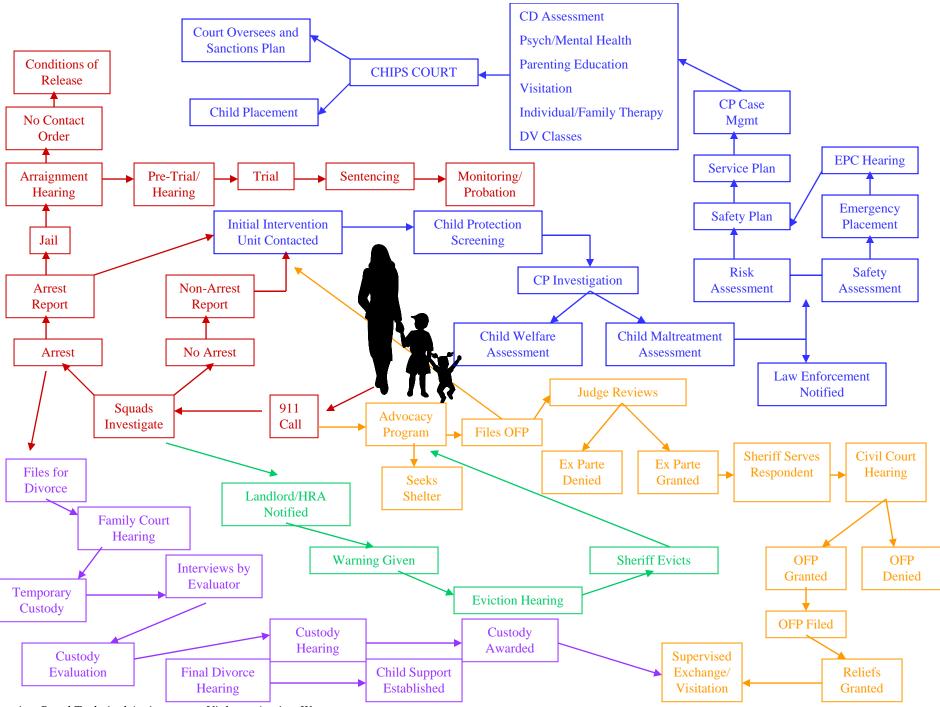


#### **CUSTODY MAP**

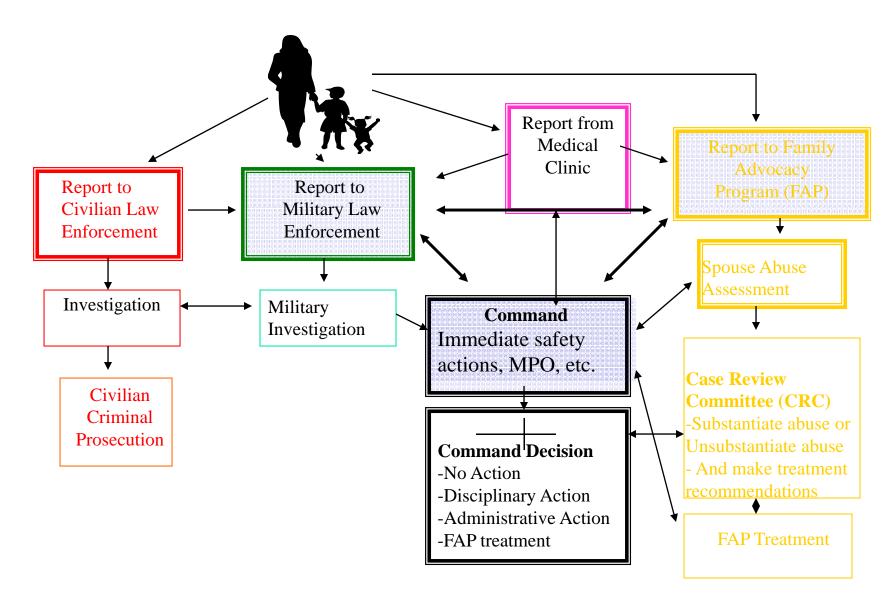




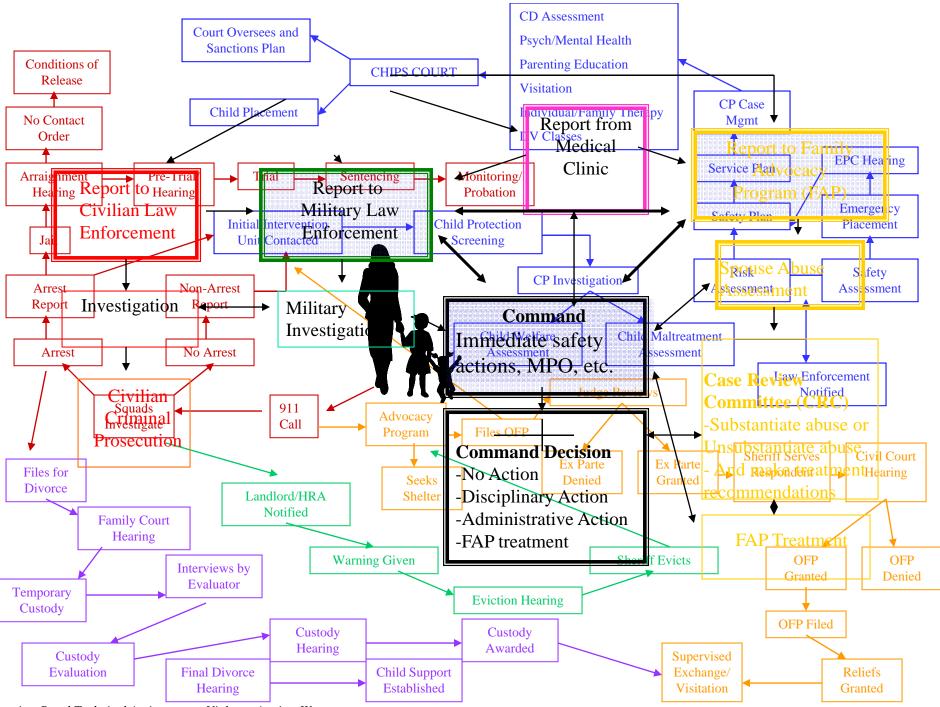
Praxis – Rural Technical Assistance on Violence Against Women



Praxis – Rural Technical Assistance on Violence Against Women



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



Praxis – Rural Technical Assistance on Violence Against Women



## Advocacy



### Usual Understanding of Advocacy

### Helping Battered Women:

- 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



- 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



### Goals of Community Advocacy

- Safety
- Agency/Authority/Autonomy
- Restoration/Resources
- Justice



### Goals of System Advocates

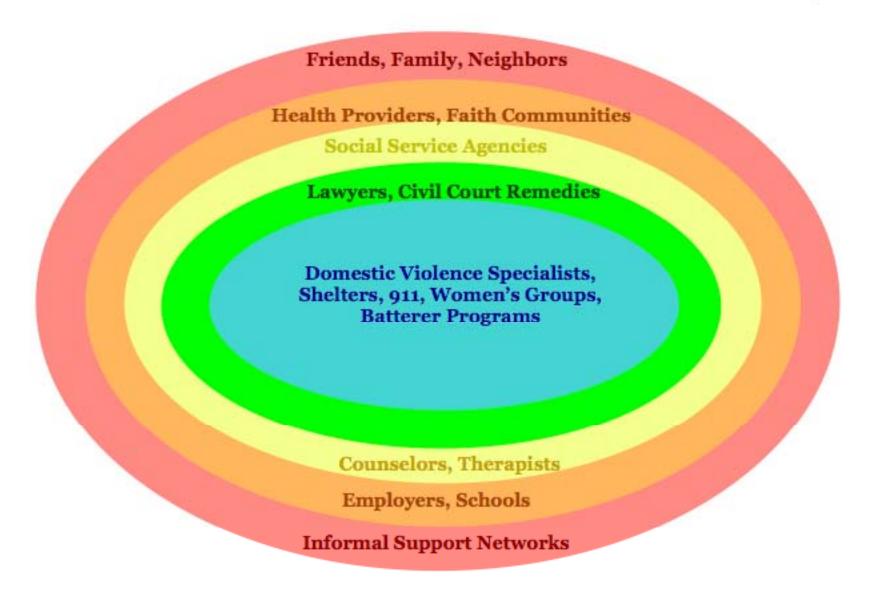
- Safety of victims
- Accountability of perpetrators
- Deterrence of perpetrators
- Services for victims
- Seamless response, cooperation with criminal justice and social service agencies



# Advocates in the Military Community

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

### Where do victims of domestic violence seek help?





# Assessing Risks: Domestic Violence & Addiction

### **Both**

- Involve power and control dynamics
- Impact entire families, often harming three or more generations
- Thrive in silence and isolation
- Carry great societal stigma and shame



- Involve denial systems, including minimizing and rationalizing
- Despite some similarities, domestic violence and addiction are different problems requiring different interventions



# Assessing Risks: Domestic Violence & Addiction

### **Denial Serves Different Purposes:**

- Victims fear for their safety or may be coerced into denying the truth
- Batterers avoid accountability and may <u>falsely</u> blame their behavior on their partner, substance abuse or anger
- Alcoholics/addicts fear they won't survive without using and deny avoiding pain



- After 1980, when the efforts of combat veterans had legitimated the concept of posttraumatic stress disorder, it became clear that the psychological syndrome seen in survivors of rape, domestic battery, and incest was essentially the same as the syndrome seen in survivors of war.
- Traumatic events violate the autonomy of the person at the level of basic bodily integrity.
   The body is invaded, injured, defiled.



- Helplessness and isolation are the core experiences of psychological trauma.
- Traumatic reactions occur when neither resistance nor escape is possible. The human system of self-defense becomes overwhelmed and disorganized and impacts the ordinary human adaptations to life that give people a sense of control, connection, and meaning.

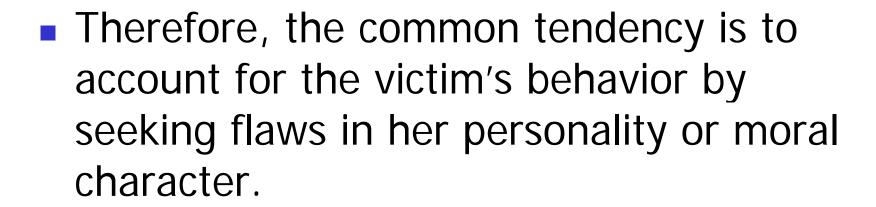


Traumatic events destroy the belief that one can "be oneself" in relation to others. The individual's point of view counts for nothing, and shame, doubt, and guilt appear in the aftermath of the traumatic events.



Observers who have never experienced prolonged terror or traumatic events and who have no understanding of coercive methods of control presume that they would show greater courage and resistance than the victim in similar circumstances.





- Violence and Recovery, Judith Lewis Herman



- 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.



### Five Things to Say to a Battered Woman

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



### Five 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."



### Challenges...

### ...to Coordinate a Community Response

## Coordinated Community Response Challenges

- Keeping a shared focus on victim safety
- 2. Maintaining trust and information exchange between agencies
- 3. Building effective child protection into domestic violence response
- 4. Reviewing policies and procedures using interagency working groups
- 5. Holding each other accountable while maintaining effective working relationships

#### 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).

#### COMMUNITY OPINION MEDIA WILL: MEN WILL: Acknowledge that all men Educate the community about benefit from men's violence. the enidemic of violence against women. Prioritize Actively oppose men's violence. Use peer pressure safety, equal opportunity, and to stop violence against justice for women and women and children. Make children over profit, popularity, and advantage peace, justice, and equality masculine virtues. Vigorously Expose and condemn. patriarchal privilege, abuse, confront men who indulge in misogynistic behavior. Seek secrecy, and chauvinism. Cease the glorification of out and accept the leadership violence against women CLERGY WILL: OCIAL SERVICE and children Conduct outreach within the PROVIDERS WILL: congregation regarding domestic violence and provide a safe Become social change advocates for battered women. Refer batterers to environment for women to discuss their experiences. Develop internal accountable intervention programs. Stop blaming batterers' behavior on myths policies for responding to domestic such as drugs and alcohol, family history. anger, provocation, "loss of control," etc. Design and deliver services that are sensitive to women and children's safety violence. Speak out against domestic violence from the pulpit. Organize multi-faith coalitions to educate the religious community. Interact with the needs. Minimize how batterers use existing domestic violence intervention them to continue battering their families. **BATTERERS** GOVERNMENT WILL: EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM WILL: Dialogue with students about violence Pass laws that: define battering by in their homes, the dynamics of men as criminal behavior without exception; vigorously and progresdomestic violence, and how it's sively sanction men's battering founded on the oppression of women and the worship of men. Provide a leadership role in research and behavior: create standards for accountable batterer intervention theoretical development that programs; and require coordinated prioritizes gender Justice, equal opportunity, and peace. Intervene systems of intervention in domestic violence. Provide ample funding to harassment, abuse, violence, complish the goal of eradicating domestic violence. JUSTICE SYSTEM and intimidation of girls and women in the WILL: EMPLOYERS WILL: educational system Adopt mandstory arrest policy for men who batter. Refer Condition batterers' continuing employment on batterers exclusively to remaining nonviolent. Actively intervene against men's stalking intervention programs that meet state or federal standards. in the workplace. Support, Never offer delayed or deferred financially and otherwise sentence options to batterers. advocacy and services for Provide easily accessible battered women and children. protection orders and back then Continually educate and up. Incarrerate batterers for dialogue about domestic noncompliance with any aspect violence issues through of their adjudication. personnel services. COMMUNITY OPINION

Implied and adapted from the "Power & Control Equality Wheels" developed by: Domestic Abuse Intervention Project 202 East Superior Street Dulath, MN 55802 218-722-4134

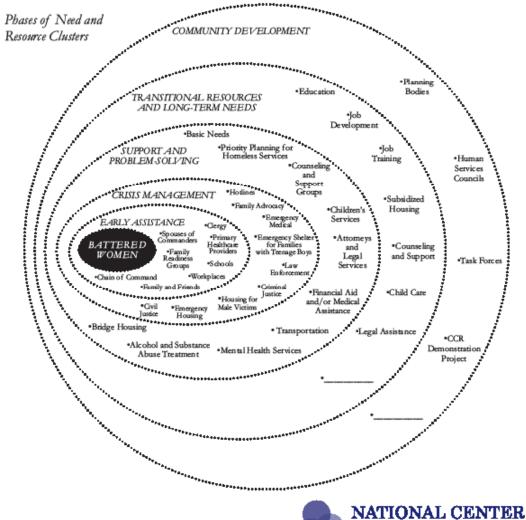
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#### CONTINUUM OF CARING: COMMUNITY RESOURCE CLUSTERS

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



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Response Demonstration Project from:
The Community Autor:
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Pennsylvania Condition Against Domessic Violence (1997)

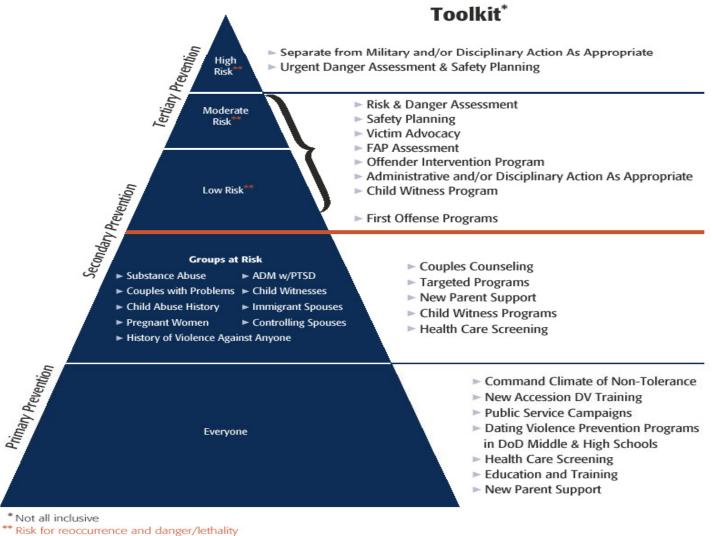


### **DTFDV Reports**

### www.ncdsv.org

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

#### **Domestic Violence Prevention Conceptual Model**



# Resources (see full listing)

- Battered Women's Justice Project www.bwjp.org
- Domestic Abuse Intervention Project www.duluth-model.org
- National Center on Domestic and Sexual Violence www.ncdsv.org
- National Council on Juvenile and Family Court Judges www.ncjfcj.org
- Mending the Sacred Hoop www.msh-ta.org
- Praxis International <u>www.praxisinternational.org</u>



#### **PRACTICES**

Challenge the process.

- 1. Search out challenging opportunities to change, grow, innovate and improve.
- 2. Experiment, take risks, and learn from the accompanying mistakes.



#### **PRACTICES**

Inspire a shared vision.

- 3. Envision an uplifting and enabling future.
- 4. Enlist others in a common vision by appealing to their values, interests, hopes, and dreams.



#### **PRACTICES**

Enable others to act.

- Foster collaboration by promoting cooperative goals and building trust.
- Strengthen people by giving power away, providing choice, developing competence, assigning critical tasks, and offering visible support.



#### **PRACTICES**

Model the way.

- 7. Set the example by behaving in ways that are consistent with shared values.
- 8. Achieve small wins that promote consistent progress and build.



### **PRACTICES**

Encourage the heart.

- 9. Recognize individual contributions to the success of every project.
- 10. Celebrate team accomplishments, regularly.

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