



Domestic Violence and the Military
April 18, 2013
FJCA Conference, Fort Worth



- **Cooperation, Coordination, Collaboration:**

The Three C's of Partnership

This presentation as an example: Content is in part drawn from joint presentations:

- developed with Russ Strand, Chief of Family Advocacy Law Enforcement, Army Military Police School, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri,
 - from a presentations at the New York for the Office of Court Administration's State Conference on Veterans , and
 - The 10th Annual Conference of the Florida Chapter, Association of Family and Conciliatory Courts
- **This is your training!**
 - Share what you have
 - Ask for what you need
 - *And be in touch down the line if I or NCDSV can help!*

Disclaimer

- Presenter has a great deal of knowledge and experience – but is *not official spokesperson* for the Department of Defense, chaired the DTFDV 2000-2003.

(March 19, 2003)

- Here to inform, discuss, and to improve civilian and military working together to end violence in the military community.

Agenda

- Background IPV and SV in military community
- Magnitude, Military Structure, Approach
- Context, Theories and Intentions
- Implications for Offenders and Victims, *Your Practice*
- *Creating Partnership, C's, what were they?*





Handouts

- National Center on Domestic and Sexual Violence Website, www.ncdsv.org
 - Military *Tab*

- And on the Family Justice Center Alliance Conference Website



BACKGROUND



Responsibilities of the Movement to End Violence Against Women

- 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

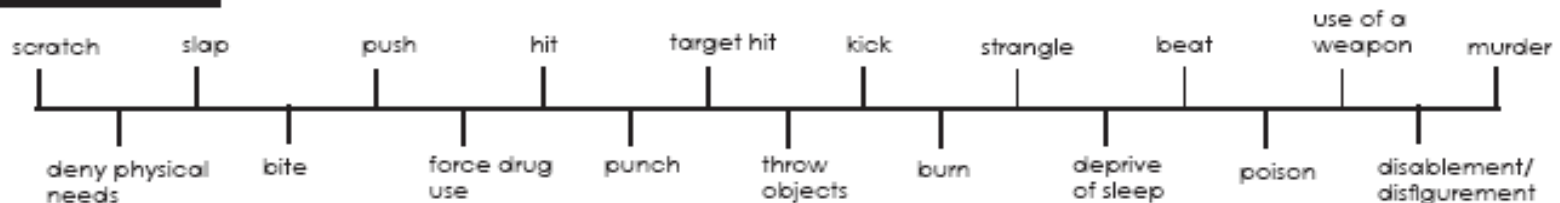
Abuse can occur in different forms. It can be physical, emotional, sexual, spiritual, social and/or economic. The diagrams below describe some of the abuse tactics batterers use as they attempt to gain or maintain power and control over their intimate partners. Abuse does not always progress in the steps 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

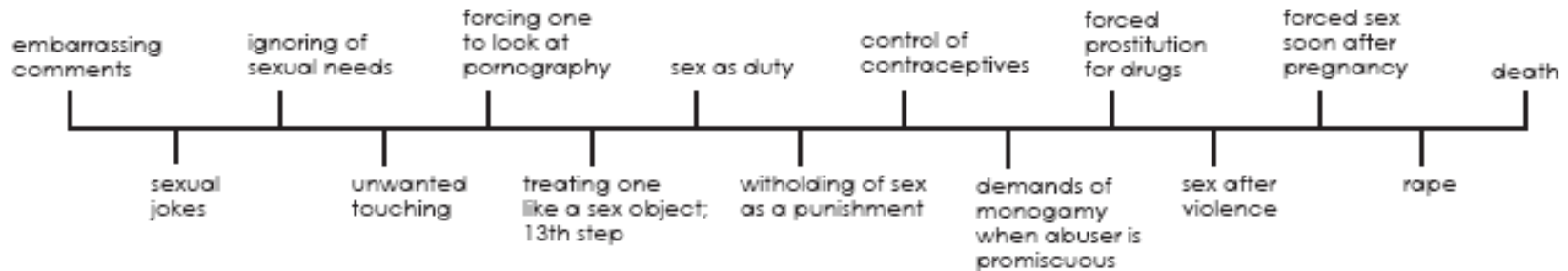


PHYSICAL ABUSE

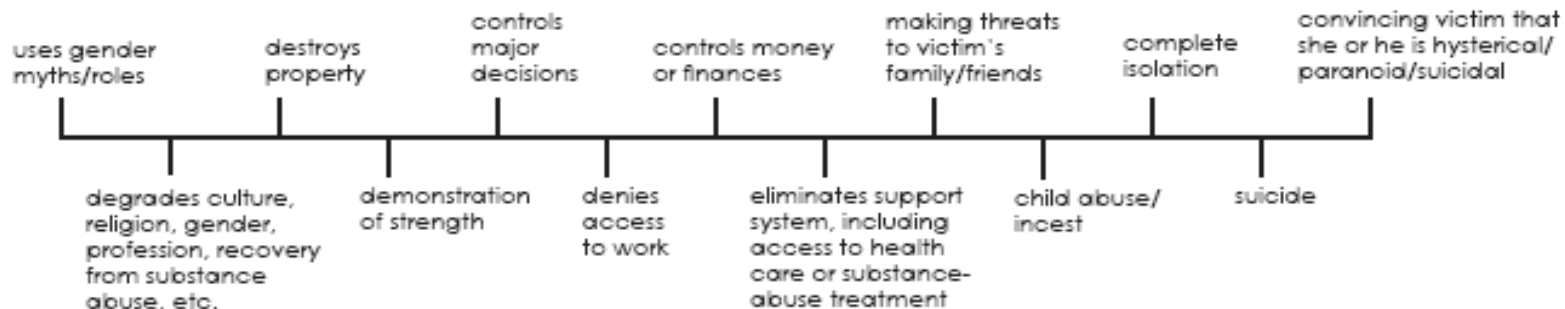


continued ...

SEXUAL ABUSE



SOCIAL/ENVIRONMENTAL ABUSE



Credit: Pam Blund, NAMI Beginning 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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Terminology



- **Battering:**
 - A term recognized, defined, and brought to public attention in the 1970s by the battered women's movement
 - Describes an ongoing pattern of coercion, intimidation, and emotional abuse, reinforced by use and threat of physical and sexual violence
- **Domestic or family violence:** Legally in many states has come to mean all violence involving family members, however most often used to describe harm committed by one partner to another partner
- **Sexual violence:** any aggression when the perpetrator targets sex organs or insists upon sexual acts regardless of the partner or child's actual consent

Definition of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)

- When there has been physical and or sexual violence in an intimate relationship, the range of behaviors continually remind victims that violence is always a possibility:
 - Intimidation
 - Coercion and threats
 - Emotional abuse, e.g., name calling, put downs, mind games, public embarrassment
 - Use of children
 - Economic coercion
 - Using minimization, denial, lying and blaming the victim
 - Stalking
- Military has own definition, encompassing state laws and now *does include* violence in homosexual couples.





MAGNITUDE



Active Duty Military

- All-volunteer military force
- Over 1.4 million as of 2011 (includes Coast Guard, *does not include* Reserves and National Guard)
 - 85% male
 - 15% female
- Average age is 28 years old
- Nearly half of the active duty force is under age 26
- 2.9% dual military families
- 5.9% single parents
- Less than 1% (.75%) of the population of the United States serves in the military

Family Members

- Over half are married and nearly half have children
- The number of military family members outnumbers the number of active duty military members
- Close to 2 million family members of active duty military personnel, including spouses, children, and adult dependents
- Nearly 50% of children 0-5 years old
- Nearly 66% of children under 11 years old
- Extended family live with servicemembers as well

National Guard and Reserves

- Over 850,000 personnel in the Reserve component of the United States military
 - 82% male
 - 16% female
- Average age 32 years old
- 33.2% married with children
- 1.4% dual military families
- 8.7% single parents
- 29% of children 0-5 years old



Veterans

- Over 22 million veterans
- 7% of US population veterans
- Over 1.8 million women (8%)
- 2.4 million from Iraq and Afghanistan
- 500,000 die a year
- Veterans live in every state
- States with most veterans: CA, FL, TX, NY, PA, OH, IL, MI, NC, VA



Deployment Iraq and Afghanistan

- Nearly 2.5 million served in Iraq and Afghanistan
- Over 500,000 National Guard and Reserves
- Multiple deployments
 - 58.2% deployed since 9/11
 - 34% more than one deployment (1-15 months)
- 42% deployed had children
- 30,000 children experienced parent death or injury
- Drawdown



The Military Are Us

- People who enter the military do so from every walk of life, community and sometimes too other countries
- They are our relatives, friends, and neighbors
- **They are not different from us – they are us!**





Current Statistics

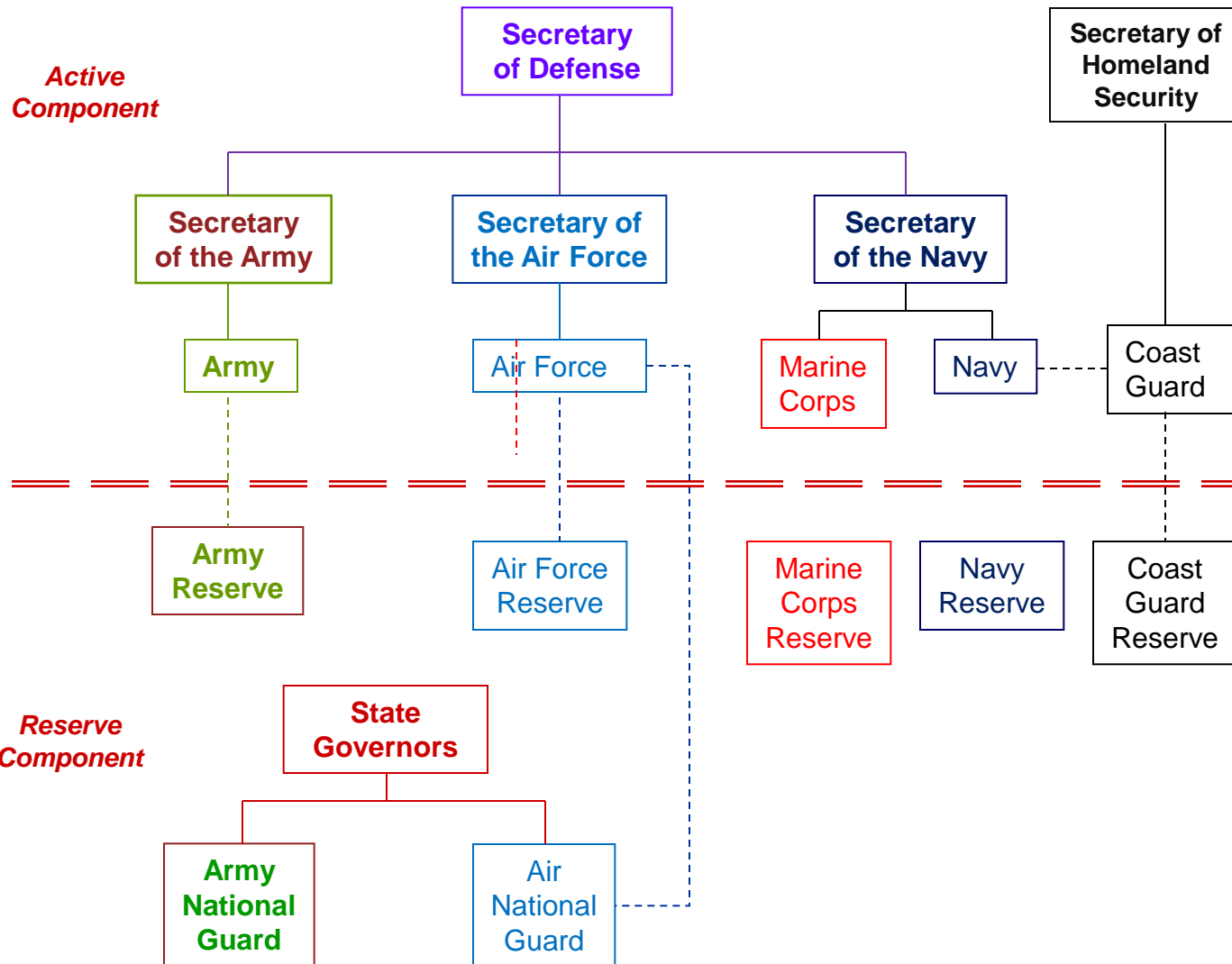
NCDSV, Military Stats

www.ncdsv.org,
then Military Tab,
then Drop-Down to
Statistics/Research Page

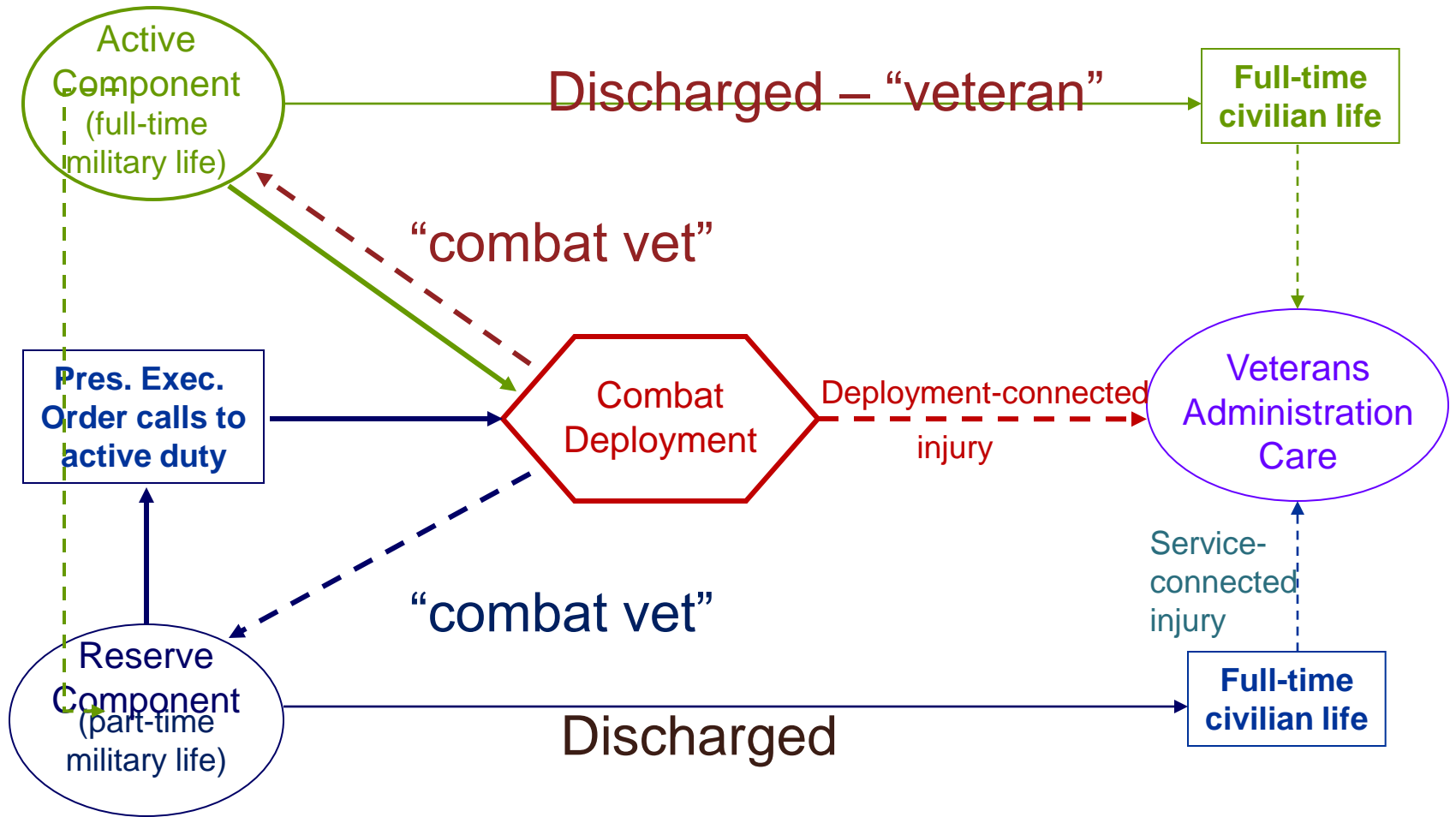


MILITARY STRUCTURE AND APPROACH TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Total Force, U.S. Armed Forces



Military Life Cycle





Military Programs

- For decades all military services have had evolving services and programs to properly respond to and intervene in family violence
 - Family Advocacy Programs
 - Commander, healthcare providers, legal, law enforcement, and service member training programs
 - Victim advocates added as a result of DTFDV
 - Community collaboration
 - Multidisciplinary approach to determine if violence occurred and to design intervention

Challenges

- War (violence, stress, injuries, death)
- Frequent absence/deployments
- Permanent change of station
- Demographics
- Finances
- Bureaucracy
- Downsizing
- Offender accountability



Strengths

- Family advocacy
- Community service programs (financial readiness, relocation assistance, team building, resiliency training, supportive civilian resources)
- Medical care (physical, mental health)
- Military Family Life Consultants
- Chaplains (Battlemind, family life chaplains)
- Restricted reporting
- 100 % employment
- Values based training
- Support from civilians



CONTEXT

Context is Everything

- Offender's INTENT in his/her use of violence
(especially coercion, intimidation)
- MEANING of the violence to the victim
- EFFECT of act on the victim, children
(especially entrapment)
- RISK and likely lethality of further violence



Four Contexts

- Violence in exercise of coercive control (battering)
 - Patterned set of behaviors
 - Coercion and intimidation distinguish it from non-battering
 - Entrapment essential goal
- Violent resistance
 - Part of a broader strategy to stop or contain the abuse, including violence directed at the abuser
- Non-battering use of violence
 - NOT part of an attempt to establish an ongoing position of dominance in a relationship or in response to being battered (common couple, situational)
- Pathological violence – may be influenced by psychological problems, substance abuse – may be battering simultaneously with other issues



Context

- Not meant to excuse criminal behavior, rather can assist Judges and others in the criminal justice system to make more informed decisions regarding offender dispositions and victim safety
- Looking at the context of the violence means going deeper than just the one incident – to the history
- Context determines appropriate interventions and safety planning



THEORIES OF VIOLENCE



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

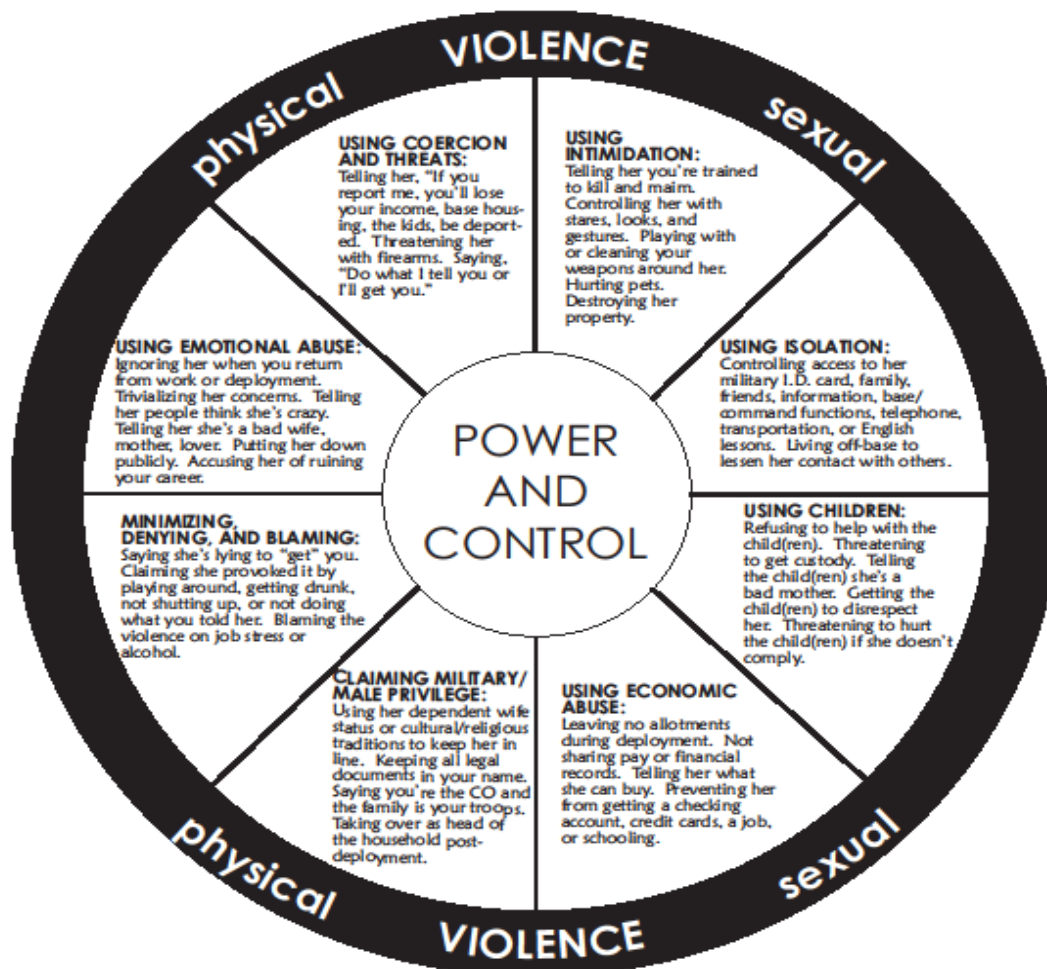
- “Cycle of Violence” theory – Lenore Walker
 - tension-building phase
 - explosion of violence
 - honeymoon phase or respite
- Men socialized to use violence
- Increases in frequency and severity
- Popular theory
- Anger management is a typical response



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

MILITARY POWER AND CONTROL WHEEL



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INTENT OF THE VIOLENCE



Use of Violence has Different *Intent*

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 primarily 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**

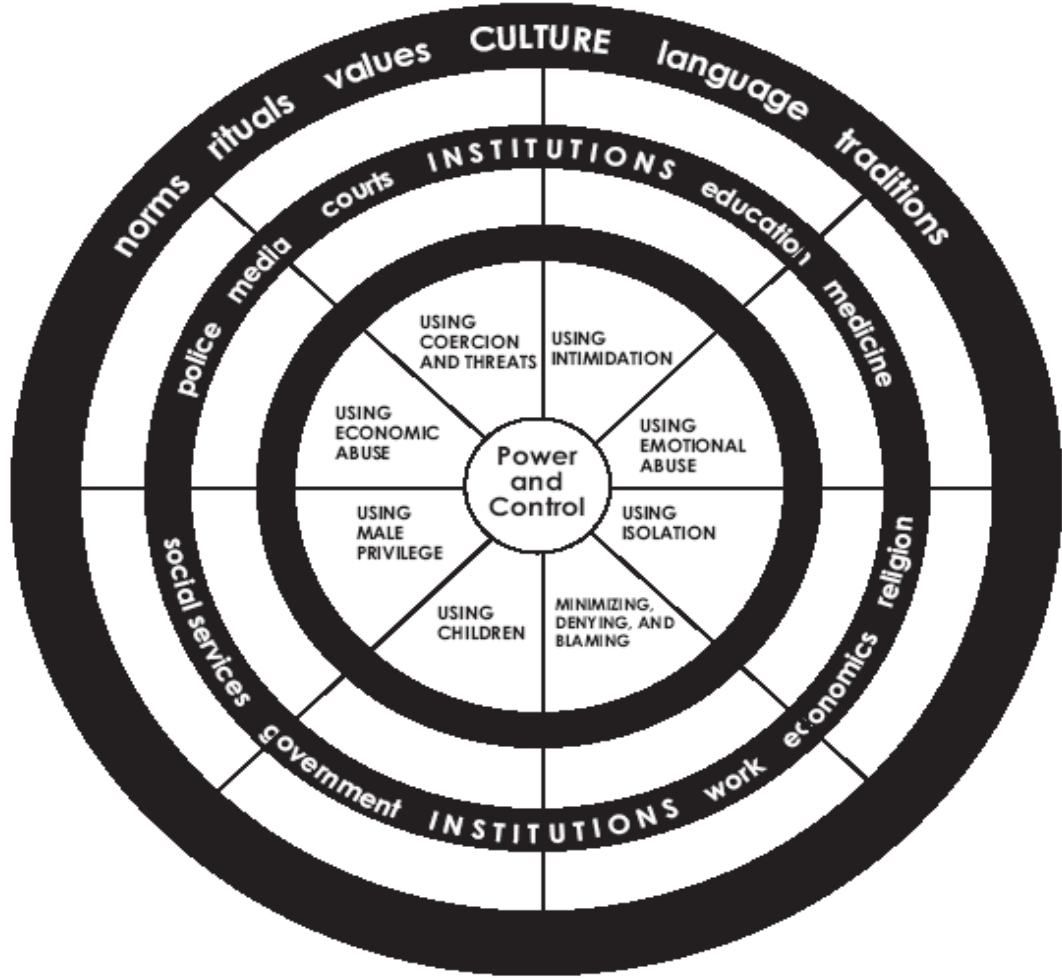


Understanding Intent or “Cause” is Important

Why?

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

POWER AND CONTROL WHEEL



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Pathological Violence Military Context

Active Duty and Veterans

Post Traumatic Stress Disorder

Traumatic Brain Injury

SEE additional detail slides at end



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



Emphasis on family violence has increased

- Programs within DoD did assist victims of family violence in various ways, and need more connection with civilian movement advances
- We and DoD can always do more
- There have been many new policy changes and additions to enhance the military's response to family violence since 2003, DTFDV
- DoD and Military Services have further built bridges of trust with victims of family violence and built additional partnerships with professionals in the community

National Domestic Violence Hotline



Military OneSource

Not your branch? Select a different branch. Log Out | Content Admin | Contact Us | Help | En Español | 



Military OneSource.com
1-800-342-9647

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WHAT CAN MILITARY ONESOURCE DO FOR YOU?

Military OneSource is a valuable tool for military members and their families. To see some of the valuable features that Military OneSource has to offer, [view this page](#) for an overview.



Army OneSource 6

Working together, Military OneSource and the United States Army Family Covenant provide support to Soldiers and their families throughout the world. Visit the new [Army OneSource site](#) to see the Army support programs.

Links

Army 7

- Are You New to the Army?
- Army
- Army Career and Alumni Program
- Army Families Online: Army Well-Being

[More »](#)

Military Members Military Families Guard/Reserve Service Providers

Call 1.800.342.9647 - for more information. See more about Military OneSource

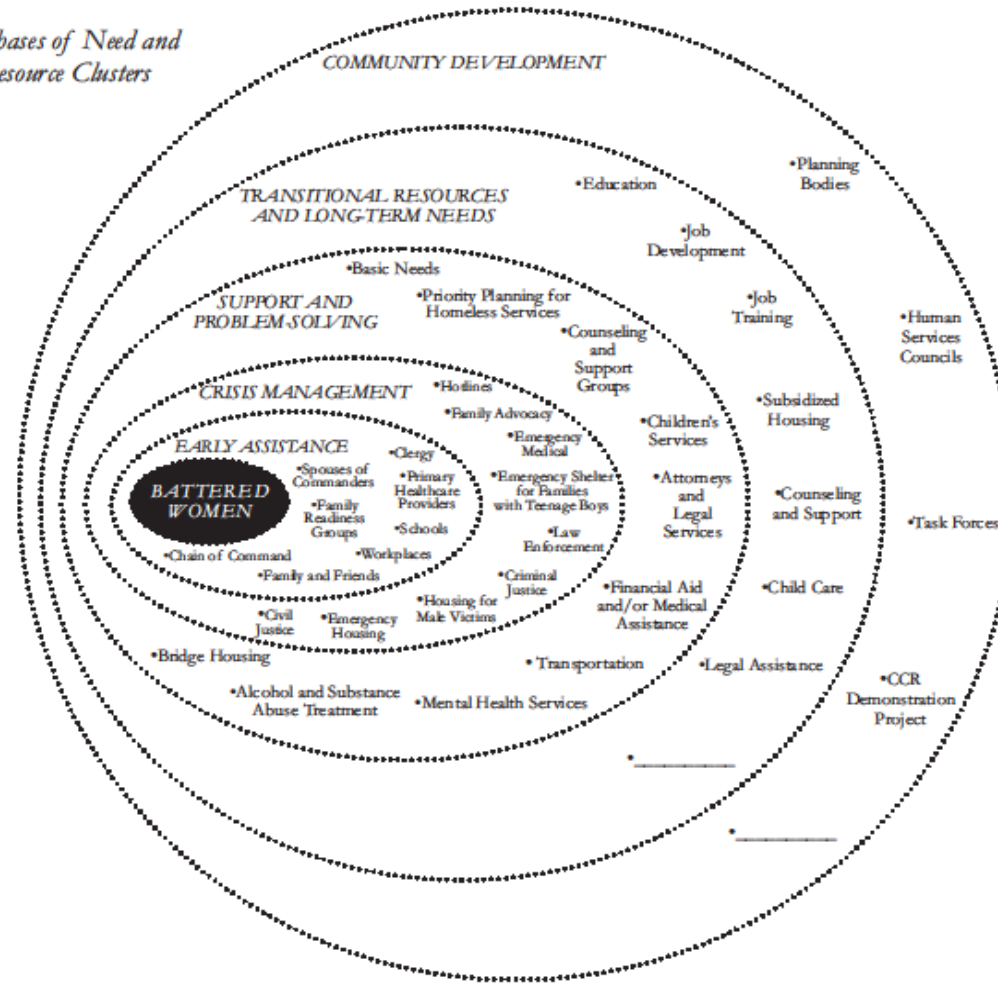
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8 National Center on Domestic and Sexual Violence, www.ncdsv.org
Debbly Tucker 

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



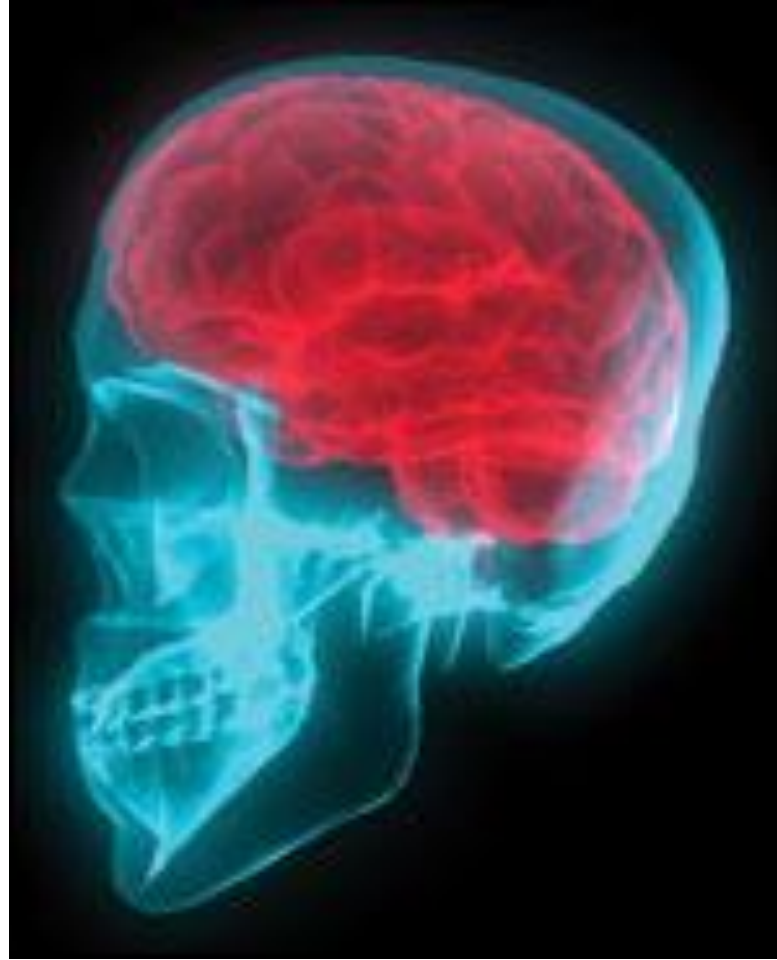
Developed for the Coordinated Community
 Response Demonstration Project from
 The Consortium Action:
 A Resource for Battered Women's Advocates,
 Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence (1997)

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Understanding Memory & Trauma



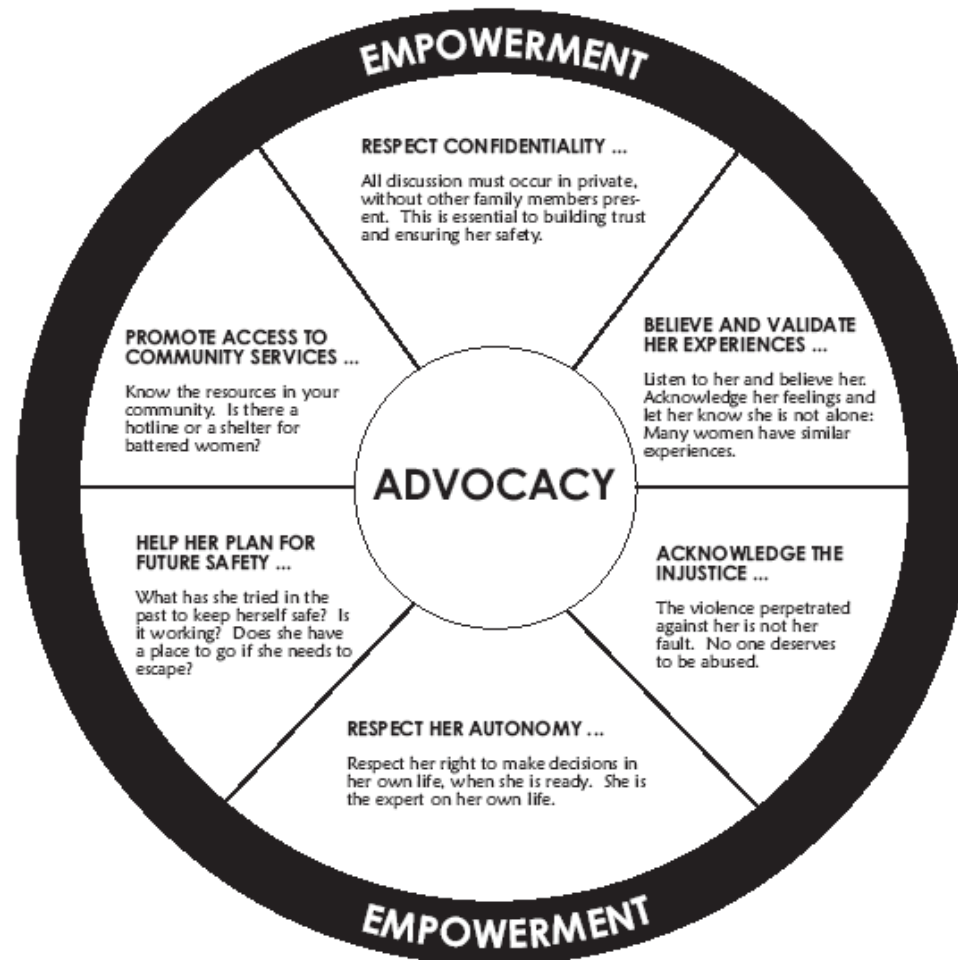
Advocacy

Usual Understanding of Advocacy

Helping Battered Women

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

ADVOCACY WHEEL



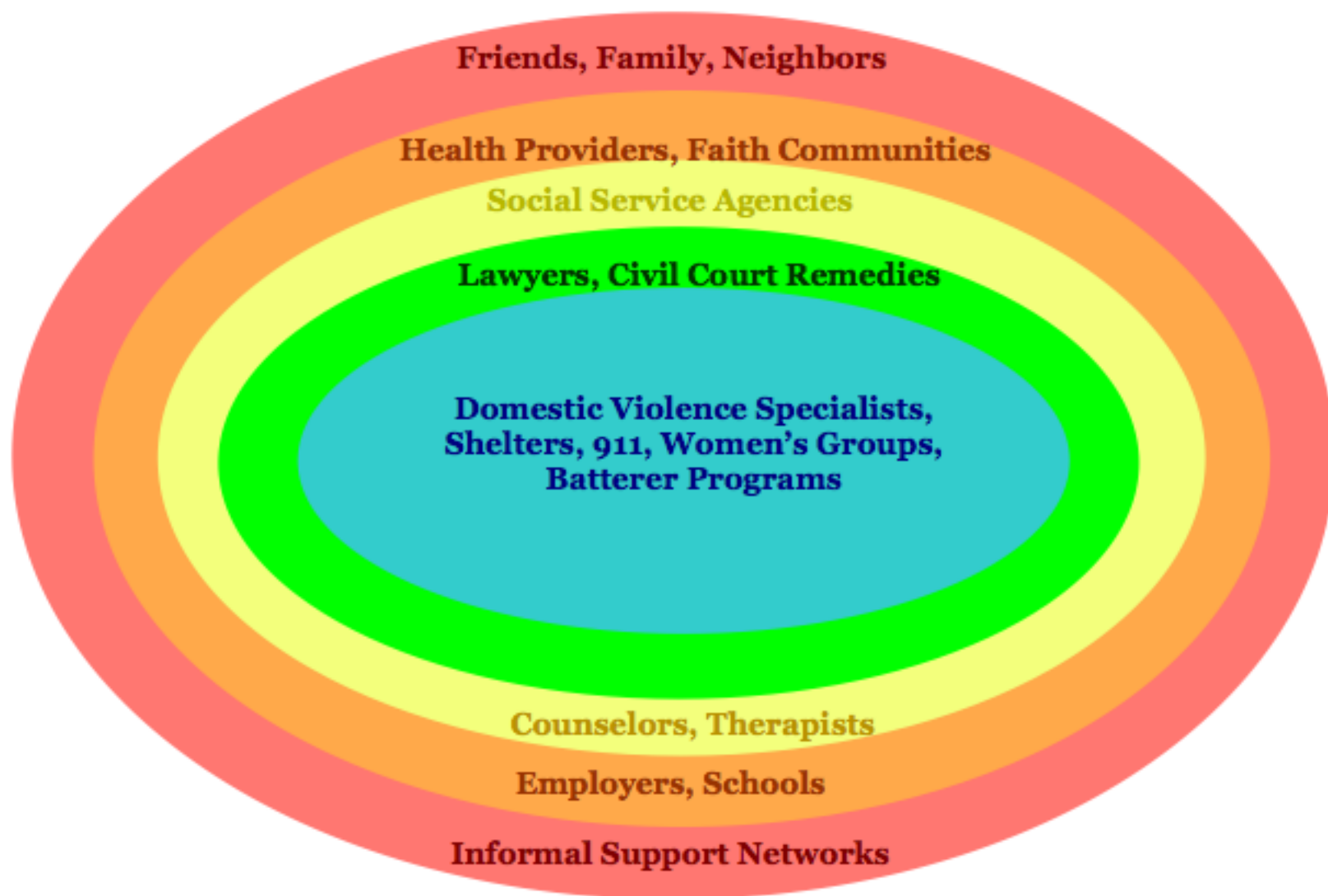
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Where do victims of domestic violence seek help?





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.



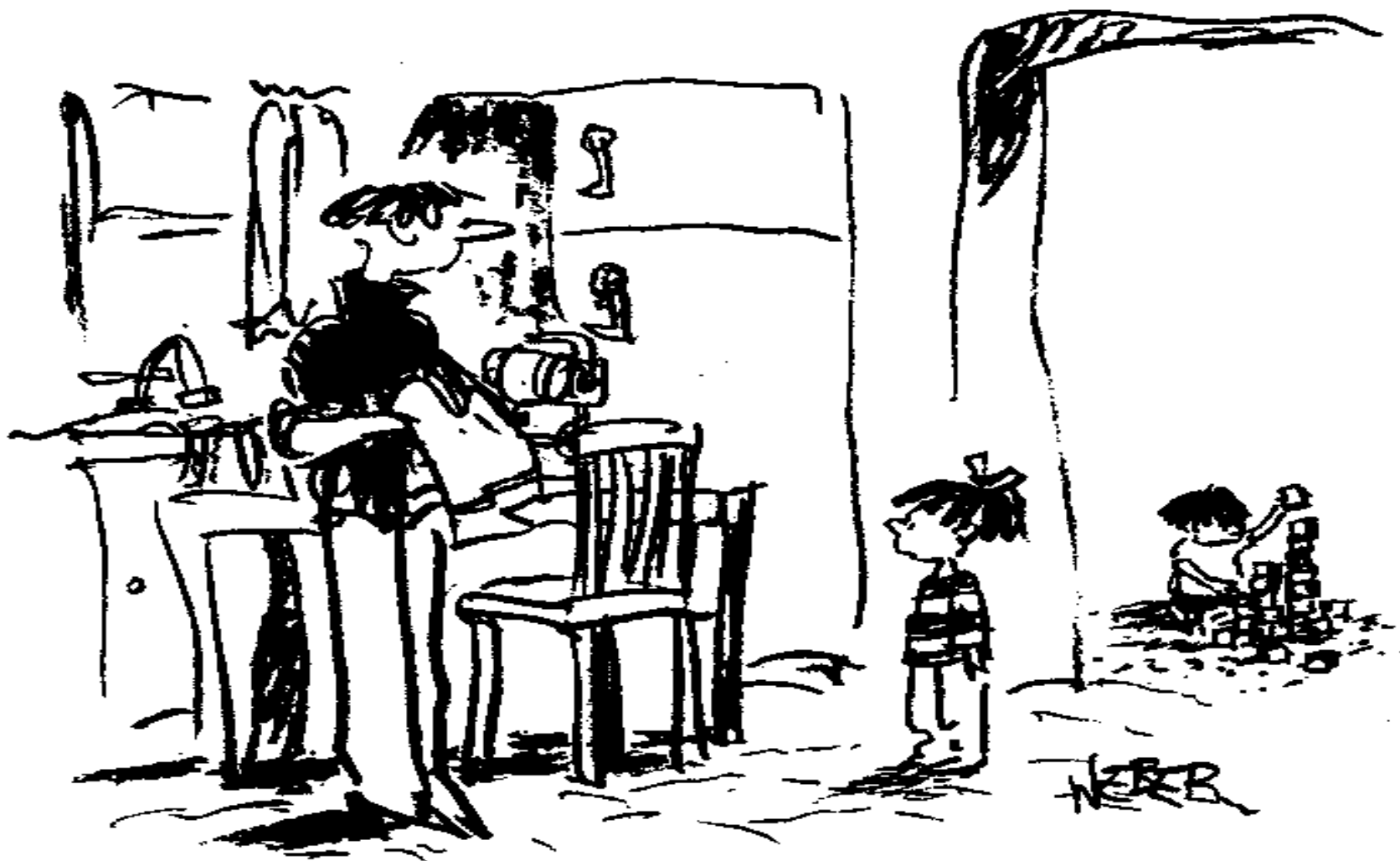
5 *Things to Say to a Battered Woman*

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 you 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."



Bringing together CCRs to support military and veterans



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



“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 Tab

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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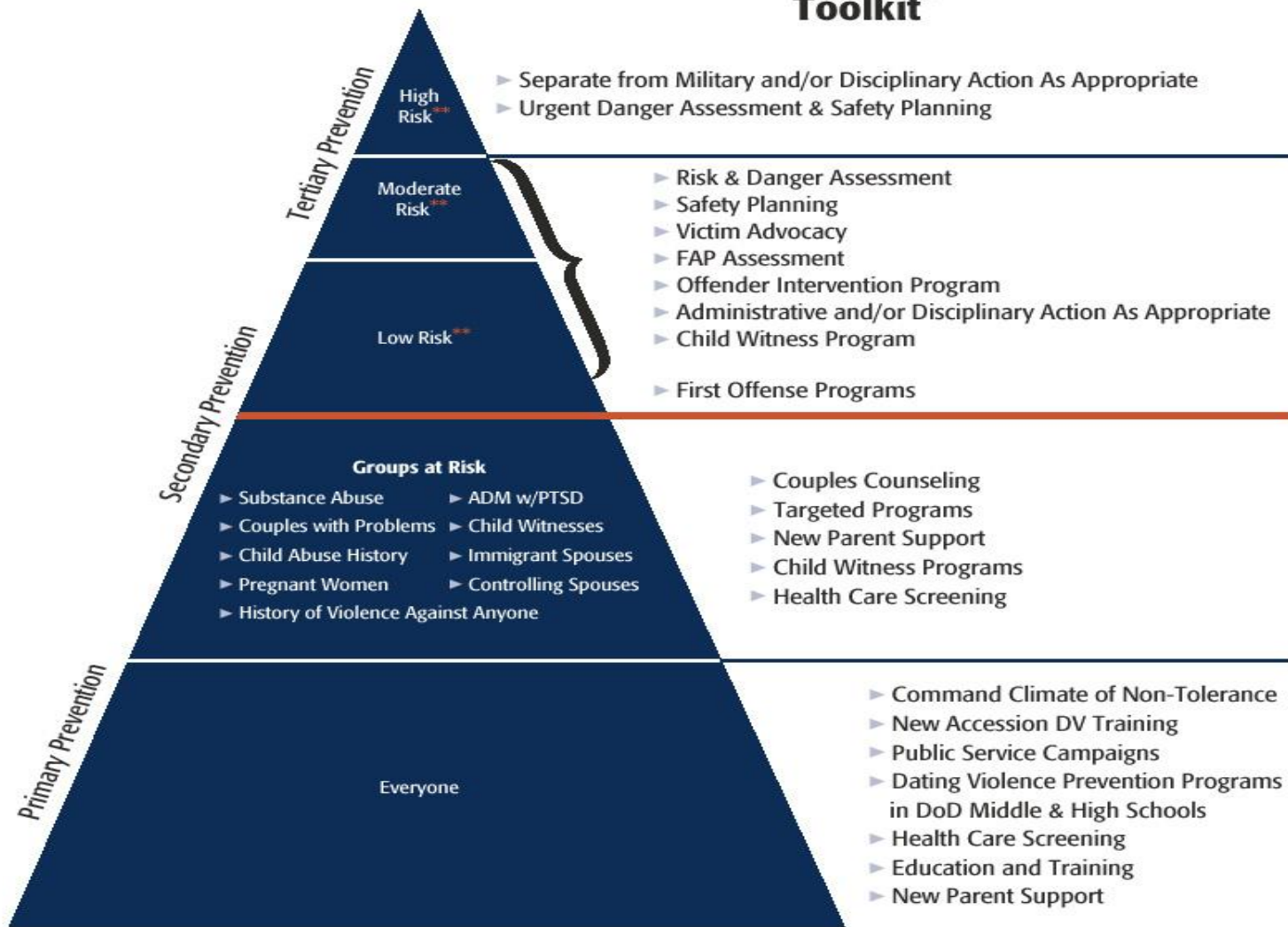
DTFDV Reports

www.ncdsv.org

- **Military Tab**
 - DTFDV
 - DTFDV Implementation
 - Other Tools
 - TFCVSA Implementation
 - Veterans
 - News Accounts
 - Stats / Research
 - Sexual Violence Issues
 - Congressional Testimony.....and more
- [Recommendations, Intro Page.](#) [Strategic Plan](#)

Domestic Violence Prevention Conceptual Model

Toolkit*



* Not all inclusive

** Risk for reoccurrence and danger/lethality

Appropriate Sanctioning of Domestic Violence Crimes

What crime(s) occurred?*

- 21-3412a Domestic battery
- 21-3412 Battery
- 21-3408 Assault
- 21-3401 Murder
- 21-3419 Criminal threat
- 21-3420 Kidnapping
- 21-3424 Criminal restraint
- 21-3426 Robbery
- 21-3438 Stalking
- 21-3502 Rape
- 21-3503 Indecent liberties
- 21-3505 Criminal Sodomy
- 21-3517 Sexual battery
- 21-3608 Endangering a child
- 21-3609 Abuse of a child
- 21-3701 Theft
- 21-3705 Criminal deprivation of property
- 21-3715 Burglary
- 21-3718 Arson
- 21-3719 Aggravated Arson
- 21-3720 Criminal damage to property
- 21-3721 Criminal trespass
- 21-3808 Obstructing legal process
- 21-3832 Intimidating a witness
- 21-3843 Violating a protection order
- 21-4101 Disorderly conduct
- 21-4113 Harassment by telephone
- 21-4201 Criminal use of weapons

In what context did the crime occur?

- ✓ Victim safety
- ✓ History of violence and target(s) of violence
- ✓ Social history
- ✓ Dangerousness assessment (on-going)
- ✓ Substance use
- ✓ Mental Health
- ✓ Family and community supports
- ✓ Other



CONTEXT OF VIOLENCE

Power and control wheel developed by Domestic Abuse Intervention Project, Duluth, MN

* Crimes reported by Kansas law enforcement agencies that occurred in the context of domestic violence. A Report on Domestic Violence and Rape Statistics in Kansas As Reported by Law Enforcement Agencies (2003)

What type of perpetrator is this?

Batterer:

(It is CRITICAL to note that not all batterers are alike and screeners need to be well-trained to determine the best intervention strategies that also enhance the safety of the victim and community.)

- ✓ In addition to violence, a batterer uses tactics designed to intimidate and threaten the victim into compliance and increased vulnerability
- ✓ Batterer is based on sense of entitlement to control victim
- ✓ Violence most often escalates in frequency and severity over time
- ✓ Violence is likely to increase significantly if victim attempts to leave

Self-Defense/Resistance:

- ✓ Victim is reacting to violence and intimidation used against her/him
- ✓ Violence may be purely self-defense (non-criminal)
- ✓ Violence may be retaliatory or designed to go "toe-to-toe" with abuser

One-time Assailant:

- ✓ Use of violence is highly atypical
- ✓ Other forms of power and control tactics are not being used
- ✓ Violence was not serious or lethal
- ✓ Violence was a response to ongoing abuse against the perpetrator of the one-time violence

Generally Violent Fighter:

- ✓ Use of violence is frequent
- ✓ Violence may or may not be serious or lethal
- ✓ General targets, is violent toward partner, acquaintances, and strangers

Severe Mental Illness:

- ✓ Perpetrator may also be one of the above types
- ✓ Violence accompanied by hallucinations and/or delusion
- ✓ Judgement & impulses significantly impaired by psychosis

What are appropriate Criminal Justice Responses?

- ✓ Prosecution that results in a diversion/probation/prison or jail +
- ✓ Batterers intervention program +
- ✓ Close oversight of accountability by court services +
- ✓ May also need substance abuse and mental health treatment

- ✓ If self-defense, no action
- ✓ If retaliatory, prosecution
- ✓ May also need substance abuse or mental health treatment

- ✓ Prosecution
- ✓ May also need substance abuse or mental health treatment
- ✓ May be a candidate for anger management

- ✓ Prosecution that results in a diversion/probation/prison or jail
- ✓ Close oversight of accountability by court services
- ✓ May also need substance abuse and mental health treatment
- ✓ Batterers intervention or anger management program as appropriate

- ✓ Mental health screening and treatment
- ✓ May also need to participate in batterers intervention program
- ✓ May also need to participate in substance abuse program

How do communities manage the offender?*

DV accountability management unit

- ✓ BIP attendance and participation
- ✓ Monitoring use of any physical or emotional abuse
- ✓ Monitor child support payments
- ✓ Monitor child visitation practices
- ✓ Monitor compliance with PFA/PFS
- ✓ Monitor attendance at work
- ✓ Monitor corollary services (MH, D&A, etc.)
- ✓ Monitor community behavior and citizenship
- ✓ Continuous dangerousness assessment
- ✓ Contact with court and corrections personnel
- ✓ Contact with victim service providers
- ✓ Contact with Child exchange and visitation services

Standard court service management

Standard court service management

Standard court service management

- ✓ Standard court service management
- Compliance may be impaired by mental health issues

* This is a highly trained and specialized team of monitors that provide very broad and intense oversight of domestic violence offenders. This service could be provided by court services, or any other entity if they are resourced and trained.

How are communities involved?

Victim services

Batterers intervention programs

Sex offender treatment programs

Court services

Community corrections

Employers

Law enforcement

Bystanders

Mental health providers

Substance abuse services

Faith community



KANSAS COALITION AGAINST SEXUAL AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
634 SW Harrison 785-232-9784 coalition@kcsdv.org
Topeka, KS 66603 fax 785-266-1874 www.kcsdv.org



Ten Commitments of Leadership

PRACTICES

Challenge the process.

COMMITMENTS

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



Ten Commitments of Leadership

PRACTICES

Inspire a shared vision.

COMMITMENTS

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



Ten Commitments of Leadership

PRACTICES

Enable others to act.

COMMITMENTS

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



Ten Commitments of Leadership

PRACTICES

Model the way.

COMMITMENTS

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



Ten Commitments of Leadership

PRACTICES

Encourage the heart.

COMMITMENTS

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

Felicia Collins-Correia, formerly ED, Domestic Violence Intervention Services, Inc. and now CEO YWCA-Tulsa, OK

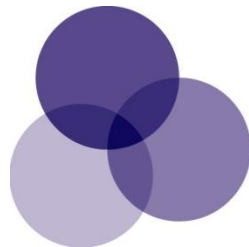


Summary

- We will continue to enhance a multidisciplinary approach to all forms of violence
- We will continue to develop policies, programs, and procedures to enhance our response to victims
- We will continue to build bridges of trust and provide the prevention, intervention, and services our soldiers, airmen, sailors, Marines, family members, and civilians deserve
- We solicit your comments, ideas, and support

Conclusion

- Contact me if you have questions or need assistance, **512-407-9020**
- Debby Tucker, dtucker@ncdsv.org



NATIONAL CENTER
on Domestic and Sexual Violence
training • consulting • advocacy

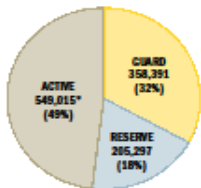


BACKGROUND

Army Profile FY 09

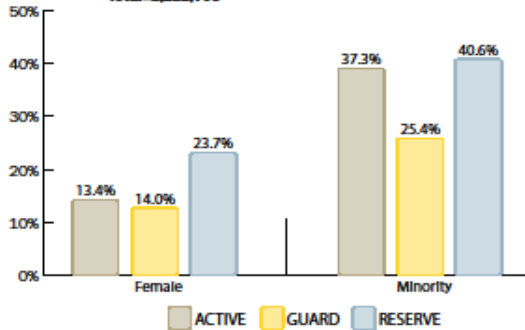
TOTAL ARMY

TOTAL STRENGTH OF THE ARMY



As of September 2009, there were 4,564 cadets enrolled at the U.S. Military Academy (85% males and 15% females).

Total=1,112,703



*Includes Sanctuary Soldiers

ACTIVE-DUTY ARMY

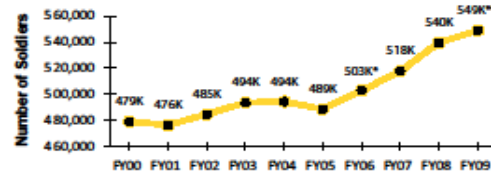
SOLDIER

Enlisted Accessions

| | FY09 |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Total | 70,045 |
| Total Non-Prior Service | 63,699 |
| <i>Non-Prior Service Demographics</i> | |
| Female | 15.6% |
| Black | 16.8% |
| Hispanic | 10.9% |
| High School Diploma Graduate* | 94.6% |
| Test Score Category IIIA | 66.4% |

*Percentage based on NPS accessions minus Tier Two Attrition Screen (TTAS) Program.

Active Component Army, FY00-FY09



*Includes ADOS Soldiers

**Includes Sanctuary Soldiers

Commissioned Officer

| | Male | Female | Total |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| White | 75.4% | 57.5% | 72.3% |
| Black | 10.2% | 24.2% | 12.6% |
| Hispanic | 5.6% | 6.3% | 5.7% |
| Asian | 4.1% | 5.9% | 4.4% |
| Other | 4.7% | 6.1% | 4.9% |
| Total | 82.8% | 17.2% | 100% |
| Total Officers | 62,624 | 12,995 | 75,619 |

Warrant Officer

| | Male | Female | Total |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| White | 64.6% | 35.1% | 61.9% |
| Black | 15.5% | 43.1% | 17.9% |
| Hispanic | 7.3% | 9.8% | 7.5% |
| Asian | 1.8% | 3.1% | 1.9% |
| Other | 10.9% | 9.0% | 10.7% |
| Total | 91.1% | 8.9% | 100% |
| Total Warrants | 13,825 | 1,351 | 15,176 |

Enlisted

| | Male | Female | Total |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| White | 64.2% | 40.3% | 61.1% |
| Black | 18.4% | 38.1% | 20.9% |
| Hispanic | 11.7% | 13.5% | 12.0% |
| Asian | 3.3% | 4.6% | 3.5% |
| Other | 2.4% | 3.5% | 2.5% |
| Total | 87.0% | 13.0% | 100% |
| Total Enlisted | 398,795 | 59,425 | 458,220 |

FAMILY

Married by Gender

| | Male | Female | Total |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Officer | 71.1% | 51.6% | 67.8% |
| Warrant | 85.2% | 54.9% | 82.5% |
| Enlisted | 56.9% | 47.2% | 55.6% |
| Total | 59.6% | 48.2% | 58.0% |
| Total Married | 283,132 | 35,525 | 318,657 |

Dual Military Marriages (Percent of All Marriages)

| | Male | Female | Total |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Officer | 4.8% | 37.4% | 9.0% |
| Warrant | 4.3% | 46.8% | 6.8% |
| Enlisted | 5.2% | 39.5% | 8.9% |
| Total | 5.1% | 39.3% | 8.9% |

Single with Children

| | Male | Female | Total |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Officer | 3.1% | 8.7% | 4.0% |
| Warrant | 5.6% | 22.2% | 7.1% |
| Enlisted | 5.8% | 15.8% | 7.1% |
| Total | 5.5% | 14.7% | 6.7% |

Family Members

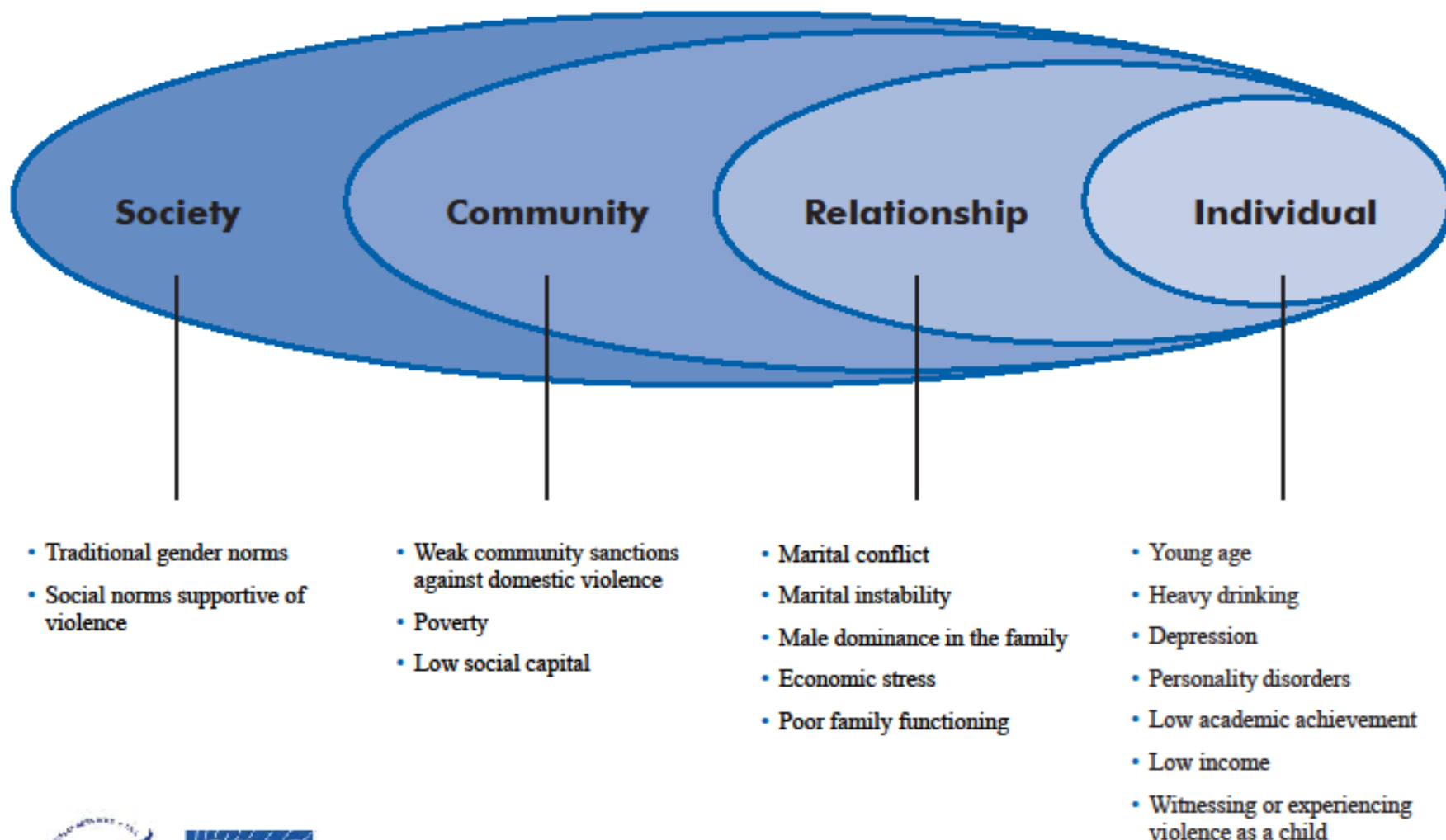
| | |
|------------------|----------------|
| Spouses | 300,153 |
| Children | 548,572 |
| Other Dependents | 5,387 |
| Total | 854,112 |

NATIONAL GUARD

SOLDIER

| | Officer | Warrant | Enlisted | Total |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| White | 81.8% | 87.1% | 73.6% | 74.6% |
| Black | 7.9% | 5.3% | 13.7% | 13.0% |
| Hispanic | 5.1% | 4.2% | 8.2% | 7.9% |
| Asian | 2.6% | 1.2% | 2.0% | 2.1% |
| Other | 2.6% | 2.2% | 2.4% | 2.4% |
| Total | 9.2% | 2.1% | 88.7% | 100% |
| Total | 33,140 | 7,526 | 317,725 | 358,391 |

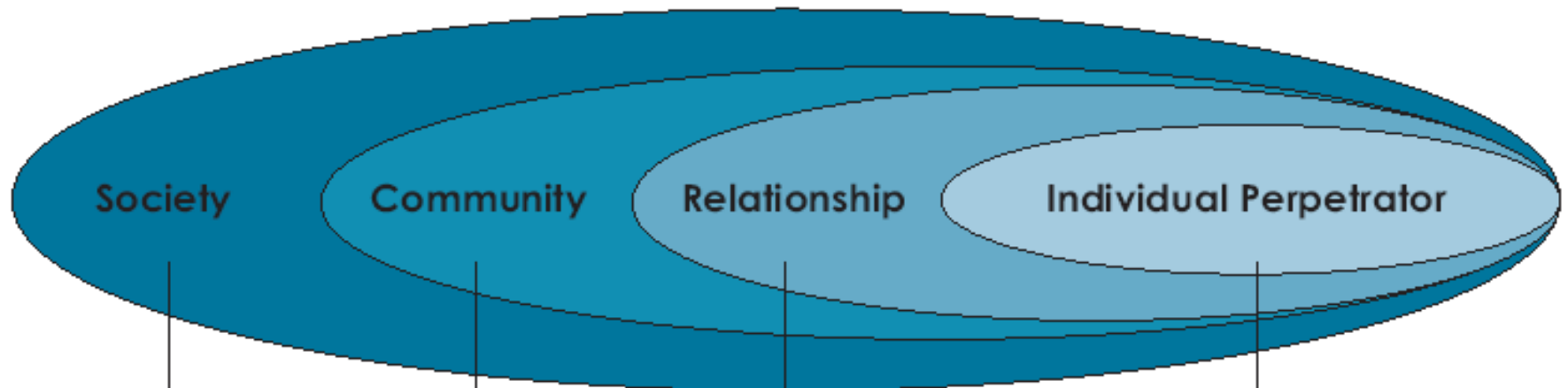
Factors Associated with a Man's Risk for Abusing His Partner





MAGNITUDE

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH MEN COMMITTING RAPE



Society

Norms granting men control over female behavior

Acceptance of violence as a way to resolve conflict

Notion of masculinity linked to dominance, honor, or aggression

Norms supportive of sexual violence

Norms supportive of male superiority and sexual entitlement

Weak laws and policies related to sexual violence and gender equality

High levels of crime and other forms of violence

Community

Poverty, low socioeconomic status, unemployment

Associating with sexually aggressive or delinquent peers

Lack of institutional support from police and judicial system

General tolerance of sexual assault within the community

Weak community sanctions against perpetrators of sexual violence

Relationship

Associates with sexually aggressive or delinquent peers

Family environment is characterized by physical violence and few resources

Strongly patriarchal relationship or family environment

Emotionally unsupportive family environment

Family honor considered more important than the health and safety of the victim

Individual Perpetrator

Alcohol and drug use

Coercive sexual fantasies; attitudes supportive of sexual violence

Impulsive and antisocial tendencies

Preference for impersonal sex

Hostility towards women

History of sexual abuse as a child

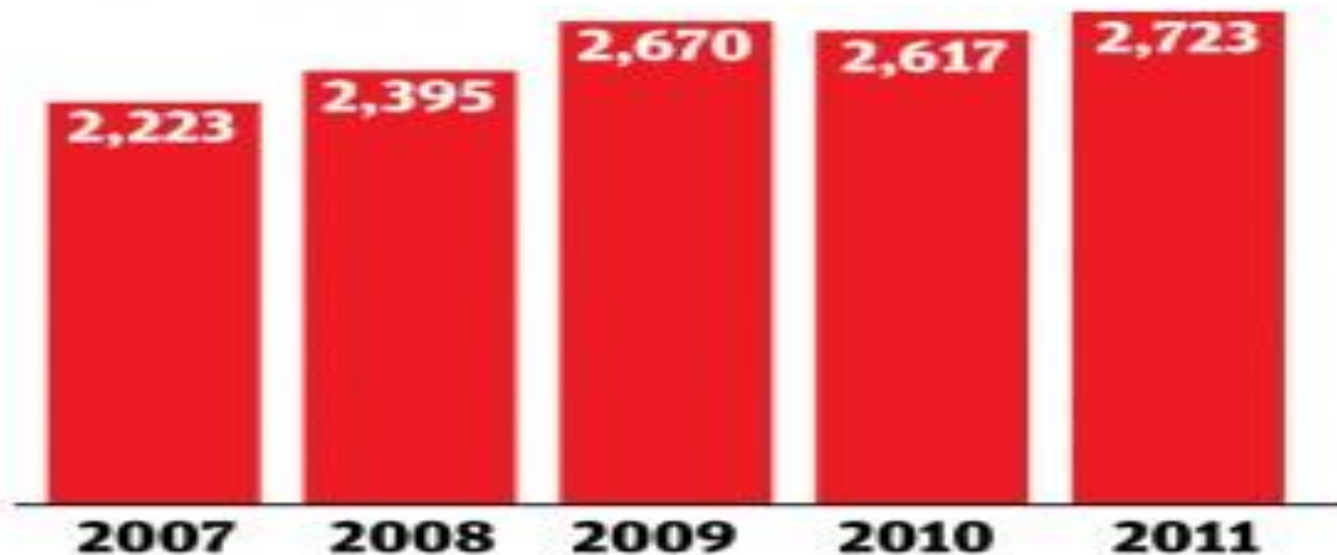
Witnessed family violence as a child

Sexual Violence

Hidden Victims

The Defense Department counted about 2,700 victims of sexual assault last fiscal year, but because of underreporting, it estimates that there were far more—19,000.

Service-member victims in reports of sexual assault by fiscal year

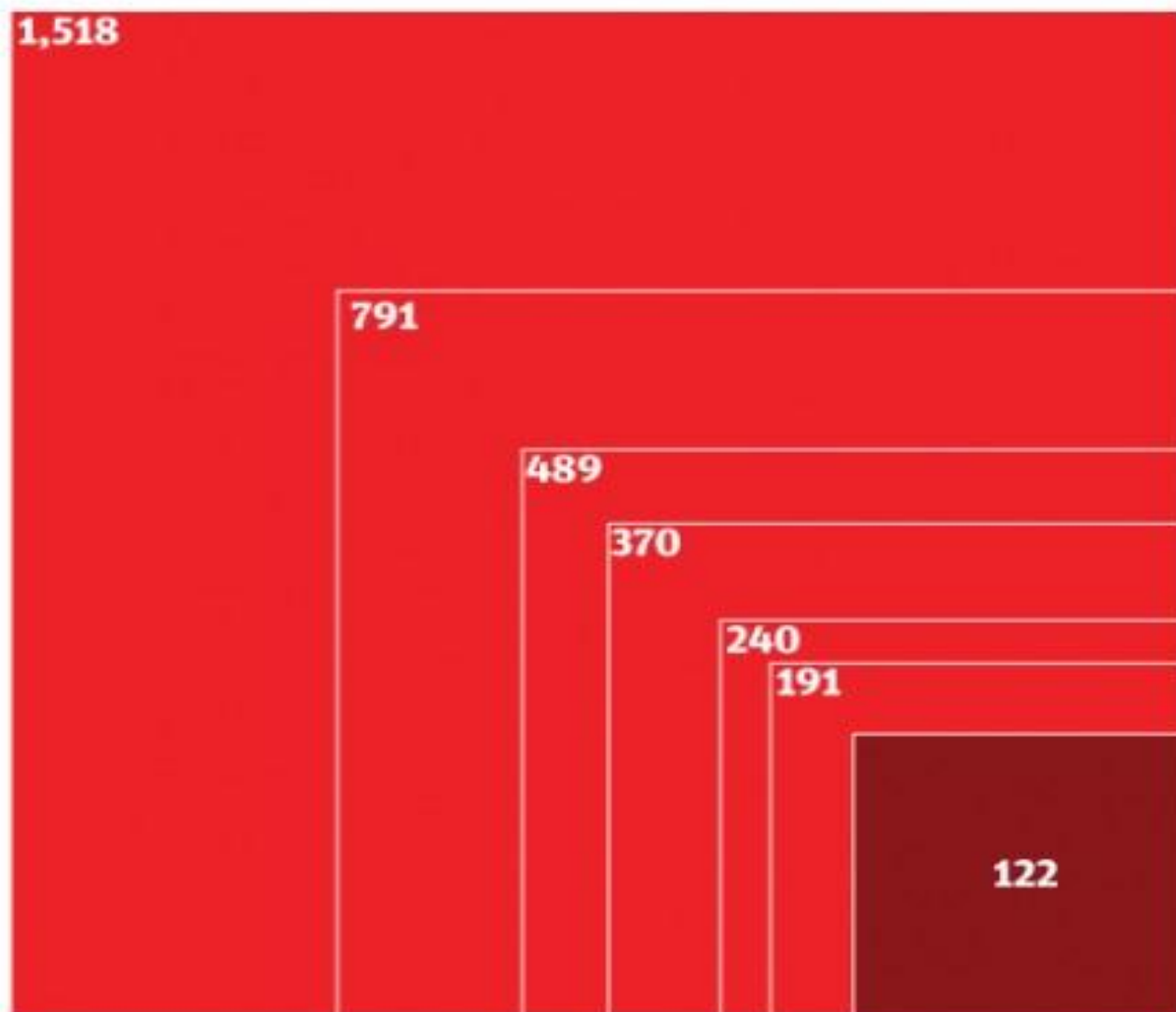


Source: Defense Department, "Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military"

To Catch a Predator

The military booted out just 15 percent of the 791 people it disciplined for sexual assault in fiscal 2011.

Military subjects in sexual-assault cases, fiscal 2011



A total of **1,518** service members were under review in sexual-assault cases in fiscal 2011.

Commanders took disciplinary action against **791** of them. Insufficient evidence and victims choosing not to participate in proceedings accounted for most of the remainder.

In **489** of 791 subjects' cases, commanders pursued a court-martial. The others faced administrative punishment or nonsexual assault charges.

370 subjects' cases were decided in fiscal 2011.

Of those subjects, **240** went to trial.

191 subjects were convicted; 49 were acquitted.

122 of those convicted subjects were dishonorably discharged or dismissed from the military. The others faced lesser punishments, such as fines and demotion.



IMPACT OF TRAUMA



Impact of Trauma

1. After 1980, when the efforts of combat veterans had legitimated the concept of post-traumatic 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.
2. Traumatic events violate the autonomy of the person at the level of basic bodily integrity. The body is invaded, injured, defiled.
3. Helplessness and isolation are the core experiences of psychological trauma.



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 life-threatening event can develop PTSD



Post Traumatic Stress Disorder

- 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



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.



Impact of Trauma

4. 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.
5. 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.

Impact of Trauma

6. 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.
7. Therefore, the common tendency is to account for the victim's behavior by seeking flaws in her personality or moral charter.

TRAUMA AND RECOVERY, Judith Herman, Basic Books, Jackson, TN: May 30, 1997. Copyright © 1992, 1997 Basic Books, a member of Perseus Books Group. See *Trauma and Recovery class notes, Abnormal Psychology 270, Fall semester 2001, The University of Illinois at Chicago.*



Pathological Violence Military Context

Active Duty and Veterans

Post Traumatic Stress Disorder

Traumatic Brain Injury

SEE additional detail slides at end



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

- 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**



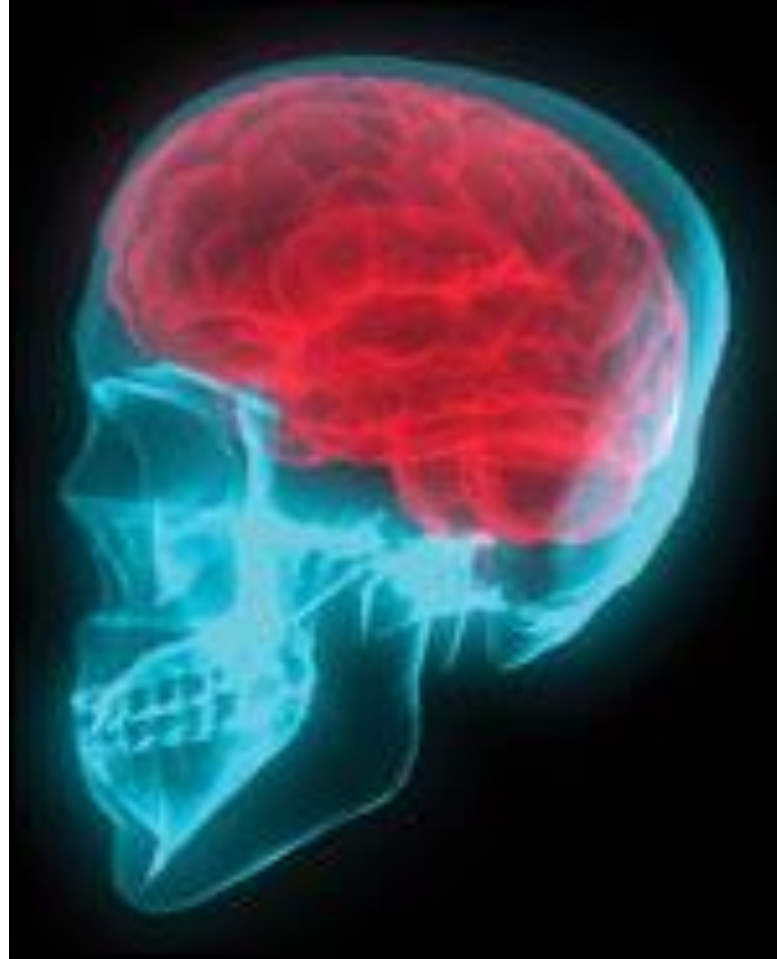
Common Symptoms of Brain Injury

- 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



Understanding Memory & Trauma

Cortical

- Abstract thought
- Concrete thought
- Affiliation

Limbic

- Attachment
- Sexual behavior
- Emotional reactivity

Midbrain

- Motor regulation
- "Arousal"
- Appetite/Satiety

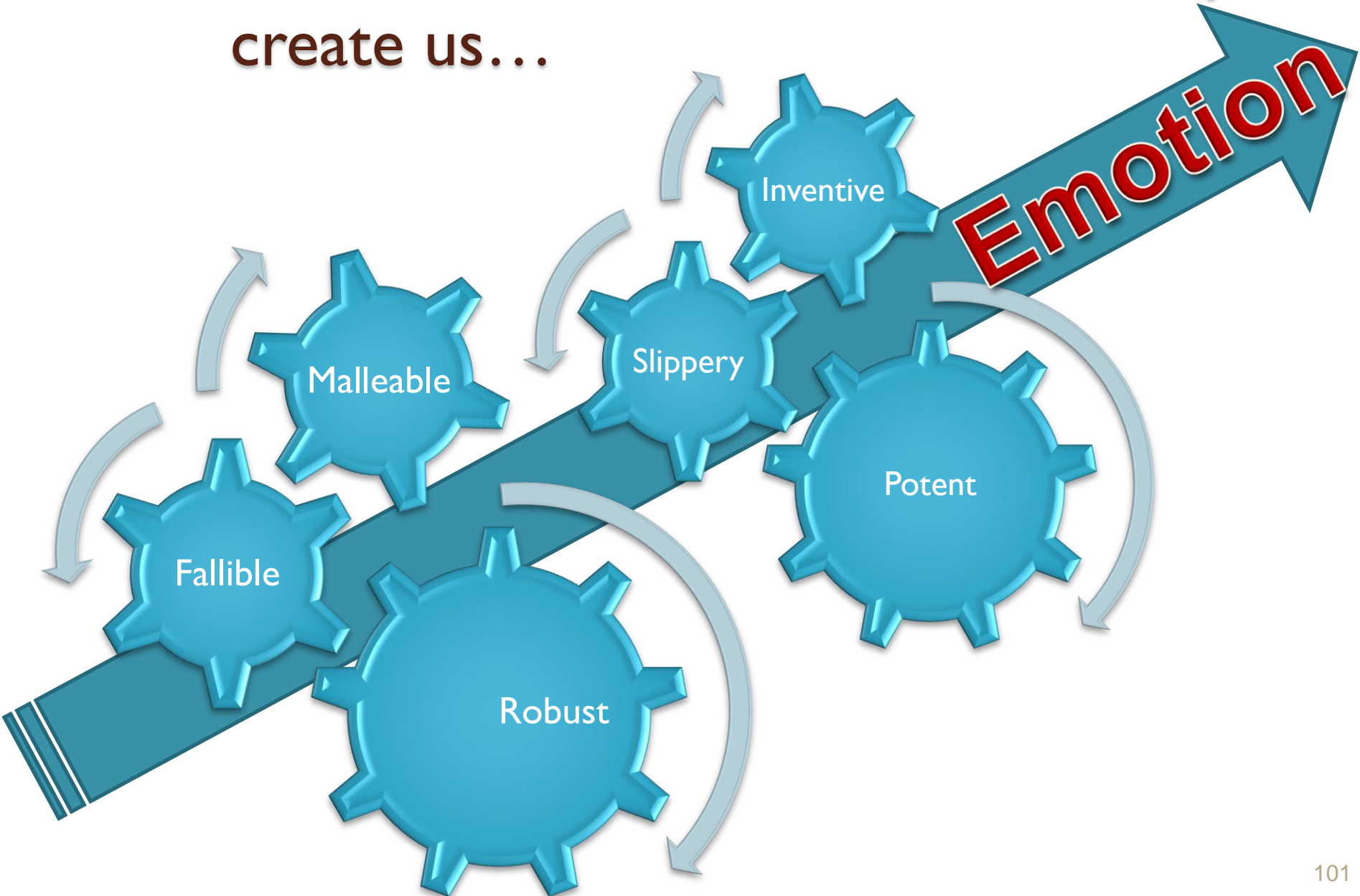
Brainstem

- Sleep
- Blood pressure
- Heart rate
- Body temperature



Goldstein, 1995

We create memories – even as they create us...



Collecting Physiological Evidence in Trauma Cases

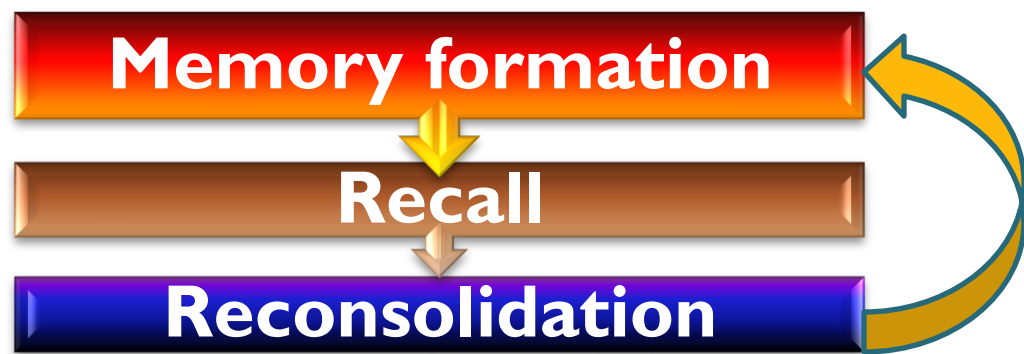


Adding trauma into the mix

- **The prime “directive” of the brain is survival**
- The brain is “over-determined” to sense, process, store, perceive, and mobilize in response to the threat (Goldstein, 1995)
- All areas of the brain are recruited and orchestrated for optimal survival tasks
- Cognition, emotional, social, behavioral, and physiological residue of trauma may impact an individual for years – even a lifetime (Perry, 1999)

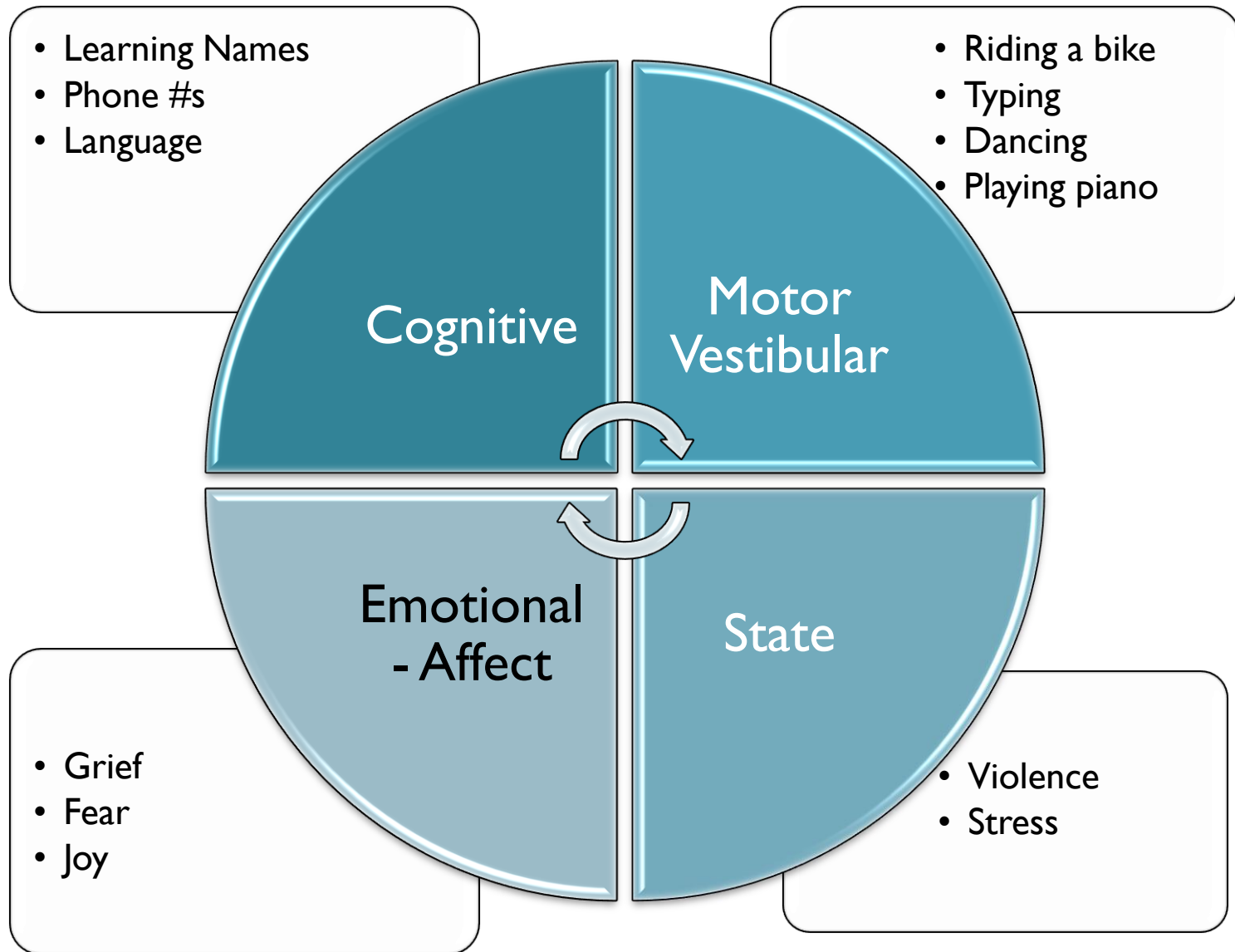


Confabulation



- When the brain strives to re-create an event, it often grafts details of other memories into it
- The common wisdom was that once a memory was consolidated into long-term memory – it was stable
- Many experts now believe that a memory may return to its embryonic state when it's activated
- When a consolidated memory is reactivated through retrieval, it may become particularly susceptible to disruption

Use-dependent memories





Traumatic responses can alter...

- Physiology
 - Heart rate, respirations, dilated pupils, dry mouth, knot in the stomach
- Affective (mood and emotion) responses
 - Fear, helplessness, horror
- Cognitive (thought) processing
 - Memory – fragmented, out of sequence
 - Time distortion
 - Increased confabulation
 - Trauma memory and recall



Victim Interview Best Practices

- People speak more freely and fully when:
 - they feel they are being listened to
 - they feel the listener can tolerate what they have to say
 - the listener can understand what they have to say
 - they can imagine it to be true



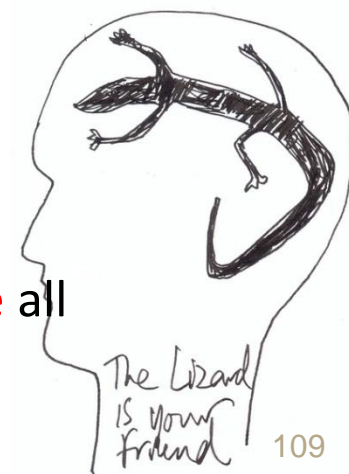
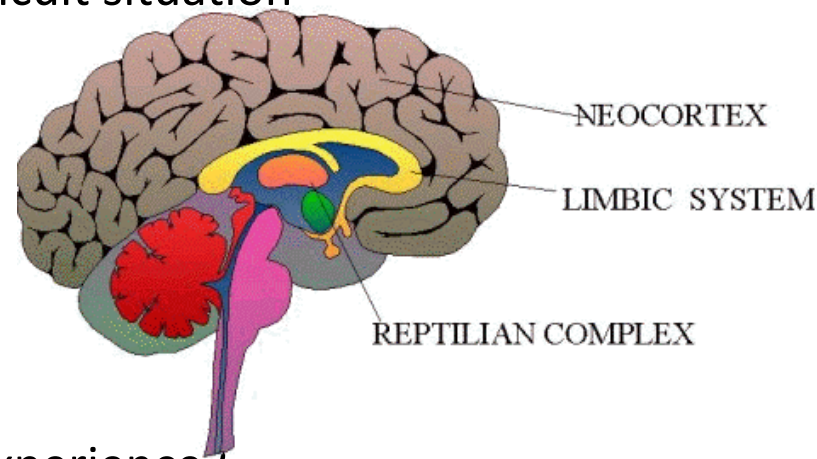
Victim Interview Best Practices

- The capacity to hear about trauma (rape/DV) does not come easily or all at once
- It must be developed
- Developing this capacity requires
 - An active willing, and empathetic extension of the self into areas of human failure and malevolence
 - Practice

A New...Groundbreaking Idea

Forensic Experiential Trauma Interview

- Acknowledge their trauma/pain/difficult situation
 - What are you **able** to tell me about your **experience**?
 - Tell me more about ... or that...
 - What was your thought process during this experience?
 - What were your reactions to this experience?
 - Physically
 - Emotionally
 - What are you **able** to remember about...the 5 senses?
 - What was the most difficult part of this experience for you?
 - Clarify other information and details...after you **facilitate** all you can about the **“experience”**



Advanced

- Appropriate Open-Ended Questions:
 - ▣ What did you do next?
 - ▣ Help me understand?
 - ▣ Tell me what you were thinking at that point?
 - ▣ Tell me what you were feeling when he did that?
 - ▣ Tell me more about that?
- This type of questioning will provide the victim an opportunity to talk about thoughts, feelings, and experiences during the assault
- This will help us understand better the reality of the situation and overcome most, if not all, challenges to credibility



Therefore...

- Sensitivity and empathy are the keys to a successful victim interview
- Be patient
- Be thorough
- Go beyond “He said, She said”
- Build a case in depth
- Don’t stop asking questions until you can in some ways experience what the victim has experienced
- Give the victim time to process and work through the trauma
- Provide the victim with a materials to “journal” their experience



Fatality Review

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND CHILD ABUSE FATALITY REVIEWS

David S.C. Chu

U.S. Department of Defense

Washington, DC: February 3, 2004.

www.ncdsv.org

then Military Tab,
then Implementation Drop-Down,
then alpha to “D” for Domestic



Lessons learned from fatality review

- Depression
- Suspicion of infidelity
- Substance abuse
- External stressors
- Unwanted separation or divorce
- Special needs child



Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault

Restricted Reporting

- Assists those who don't want an official investigation
- Provides services
- Builds a bridge of trust
- Restricted reporting avenues
- Exceptions
- *Many* file official report later
 - [RESTRICTED REPORTING POLICY FOR INCIDENTS OF DOMESTIC ABUSE](#), Andrew England, [U.S. Department of Defense](#), Washington, DC: January 22, 2006.

Other Significant Policy Change

- Visit, www.ncdsv.org, Military Tab, Implementation *Drop Down*
 - *DTFDV developed a TOP TEN recommendations to create oomph in advocacy with the Congress, the President and the larger military community.*
 - *Most of those have now been acted upon.*
 - *Of course more to go!*



Advocacy



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 and 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



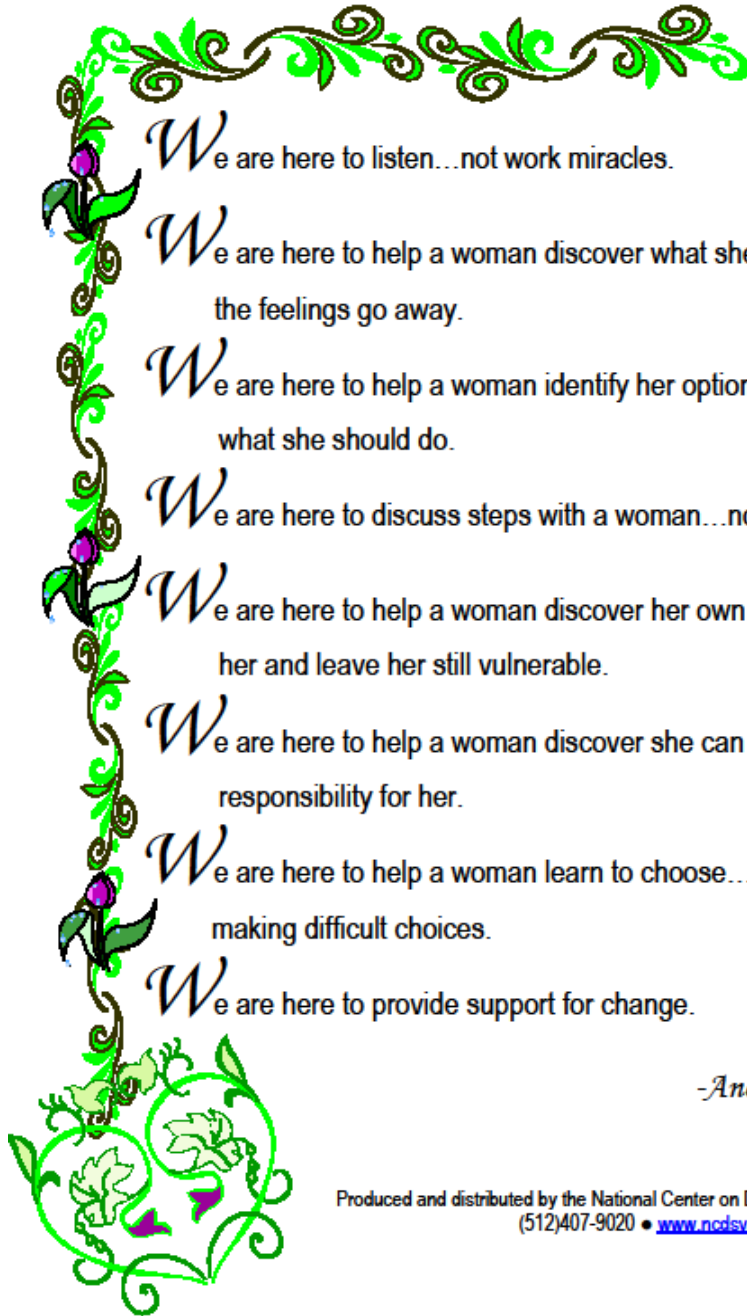
System Advocates

- 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



We are here to listen...not work miracles.

We are here to help a woman discover what she is feeling...not to make the feelings go away.

We are here to help a woman identify her options...not to decide for her what she should do.

We are here to discuss steps with a woman...not to take steps for her.

We are here to help a woman discover her own strength...not to rescue her and leave her still vulnerable.

We are here to help a woman discover she can help herself...not to take responsibility for her.

We are here to help a woman learn to choose...not to keep her from making difficult choices.

We are here to provide support for change.

-Anonymous

Produced and distributed by the National Center on Domestic and Sexual Violence
(512)407-9020 • www.ncdsv.org

Resources (see full listing on handout)

- **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**

<http://www.theduluthmodel.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

- **Praxis International**

www.praxisinternational.org