

- Lessons and Quizzes: General Details or Information that can be useful to a police officer or healthcare professional (we'll need the associated sources with each piece of info)
 - Terminology & Technicalities
 - **Family violence** is a pattern of intentionally violent or controlling behavior used by a person against a family member or intimate partner to gain and maintain power and control over that person, during and/or after the relationship
 - Also known as domestic violence, intimate partner violence, relationship violence, or interpersonal violence
 - An **intimate partner** is defined as a spouse, a former spouse, a person who shares a child in common with the victim, or a person who cohabits or has cohabited with the victim
 - **Family members** in a situation of violence can be defined as present or past spouses, parents of the same child, parents and children, stepparents and stepchildren, foster parents and foster children, or other persons living or formerly living in the same household
 - Types of family violence
 - Control, Physical Abuse, Sexual Abuse, Emotional Abuse & Intimidation, Isolation, Verbal Abuse (eg, Coercion, Threats, Blame), Economic Abuse, Stalking
 - The cycle of abuse is typically 3 phases
 - Tension Building: the relationship is tense, abuser can be easily set off by a variety of factors, "walking on eggshells," feels something bad is about to happen
 - Acute or Crisis Phase: abuser outbursts with some form of abuse, attempting to dominate their partner, fears for victim's or children's safety, drug and/or alcohol abuse
 - Calm or Honeymoon Phase: abuser often apologizes and shows an abnormal amount of affection, abuser says they'll "get help," victim is reminded of "person they fell in love with"
 - Georgia Stats
 - 35.1% of Georgia women and 39.9% experience intimate partner violence, sexual violence, or stalking in their lifetime
 - 27 counties in Georgia has no access to domestic violence services
 - In 2014, 117 Georgians were killed in domestic violence-related incidents
 - In 29% of these cases, children were witnesses
 - Firearms were involved in 65% of GA domestic violence fatalities
 - National Stats

- 1 in 4 women and 1 in 9 men experience severe intimate partner physical violence, intimate partner contact sexual violence, and/or intimate partner stalking
- 1 in 3 women and 1 in 4 men have experienced some form of physical violence by an intimate partner
- 1 in 7 women and 1 in 25 men have been injured by an intimate partner
- 1 in 10 women have been raped by an intimate partner
- On a typical day, there are more than 20,000 phone calls placed to domestic violence hotlines nationwide
- 66.2% of female stalking victims reported stalking by a current or former intimate partner
- 1 in 3 female murder victims and 1 in 20 male murder victims were killed by intimate partners
- 72% of all murder-suicides are perpetrated by intimate partners
 - 94% of murder-suicide victims are female
- The presence of a gun in a domestic violence situation increases the risk of homicide by 500%
- Women between the ages of 18-24 are most commonly abused by an intimate partner
- 19% of domestic violence involves a weapon
- Over 50% of battered women who leave their homes are hounded, badgered and forced to return
- Children & Teens
 - 1 in 15 children are exposed to intimate partner violence each year
 - 90% of these children are eyewitnesses to this violence
 - 1 in 3 children who witnessed domestic violence are also victims of child abuse
 - Children's immediate reaction to experiencing domestic violence include generalized anxiety, sleeplessness, aggression, difficulty concentrating, nightmares, high levels of activity, and separation anxiety
 - Abusive partners use children to control victims. Abusive partners often threaten to gain sole custody, kill, kidnap or otherwise harm children if victims leave
 - Children who witness intimate partner growing up are three times as likely as their peers to engage in violent behavior
 - Children who witness incidents of domestic violence (a form of childhood trauma) are at greater risk of serious adult health problems including obesity, cancer, heart disease, depression, substance abuse, tobacco use and unintended pregnancies

- Courts award sole or joint custody to fathers in 70% of custody cases, despite the perception that mothers always win custody of children
- Fathers who batter the mothers of their children are twice as likely to seek sole custody of their children as non-abusive fathers
 - 38% of abusive fathers seeking sole custody were awarded either sole or joint custody of their children, despite the fact that there was a documented pattern of abuse of both the mother and the children
- Nearly 20.9% of female high school students and 13.4% of male high school students report being physically or sexually abused by a dating partner
- A 2014 study found 10% of teenage students in dating relationships were coerced into sexual intercourse in the previous year
- A 2013 study of 10th graders found that 35% had been either physically or verbally abused; 31% were perpetrators of physical or verbal abuse
- 50% of youth reporting dating violence and rape also reported attempting suicide
- 43% of dating college women reported experiencing abusive behaviors from their partner
- Economic Impact
 - Victims of intimate partner violence lose a total of 8.0 million days of paid work each year
 - The cost of intimate partner violence exceeds \$8.3 billion per year
 - Between 21-60% of victims of intimate partner violence lose their jobs due to reasons stemming from the abuse
 - Between 2003 and 2008, 142 women were murdered in their workplace by their abuser, 78% of the total women killed in the workplace during this timeframe
 - Because an abuse victim is less likely to be able to afford legal representation, he or she is at an automatic disadvantage when involved in a child custody case, divorce proceedings, civil suits, or other legal matters
- Physical & Mental Impact
 - People abused by their intimate partners are more vulnerable to contracting HIV or other STIs due to forced intercourse or prolonged exposure to stress
 - Studies suggest that there is a relationship between intimate partner violence and depression and suicidal behavior
 - Physical, mental, and sexual and reproductive health effects have been linked with intimate partner violence including adolescent pregnancy,

unintended pregnancy in general, miscarriage, stillbirth, intrauterine hemorrhage, nutritional deficiency, abdominal pain and other gastrointestinal problems, neurological disorders, chronic pain, disability, anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), as well as noncommunicable diseases such as hypertension, cancer and cardiovascular diseases

- Victims of domestic violence are at higher risk for developing addictions to alcohol, tobacco, or drugs
- Risk Assessment Screening: Things to look, listen, generally watch out for
 - General practices:
 - Separate the parties involved and conduct interviews out of earshot of the other party (especially the victim away from the suspect)
 - Questions should be specific and direct, asked in a supportive and matter-of-fact tone
 - Avoid questions which appear to blame the victim or are hostile. Avoid ambiguous or rhetorical questions.
 - Be aware of body language - no sudden movements, especially towards the victim
 - Emphasize victim is not to blame
 - Explain that they are safe while officer is present and police are there to help
 - Explain the victim's options: organizations that can help them, legal proceedings, counseling options
 - Emphasize that domestic violence is a crime
 - Try to get a taped statement from the victim
 - Questions to ask:
 - Can you tell me what happened?
 - You have an injury. It looks like someone hit you. Who hit you?
 - Has this person ever hit you before?
 - What did the person hit you with? Open or closed hand?
 - Where on your body were you hit?
 - How many times were you hit?
 - Was any instrument used? A shoe? A knife? A gun? A telephone? A fist?
 - Were any threats made against you?
 - Are there weapons in the house?
 - Signs
 - Partner puts the victim down in front of others
 - Victim is constantly worried about making abuser angry
 - Victim makes excuses for abuser's behavior

- Abuser is jealous, possessive
 - Victim has unexplained marks or injuries, explained as from “accidents”
 - If the Perpetrator is present
 - If the Perpetrator isn’t present
- Local (GA) Laws: local (GA) laws on domestic violence
 - **Family Violence Act** - The law protects against physical, sexual, and emotional abuse among family members
 - *Family members* in this situation of violence can be defined as present or past spouses, parents of the same child, parents and children, stepparents and stepchildren, foster parents and foster children, or other persons living or formerly living in the same household
 - Violation of protective orders can result in a misdemeanor charge with up to 12 months in jail and a \$1000 fine
 - Can also be considered stalking and can be sentenced as either misdemeanor or felony
 - Georgia Code Title 19: deals with petitioning for protective orders, basically the judge has the final say in if the petition gets granted and what the terms are of it (especially regarding taking guns & licenses from the perpetrator of violence)
- National Laws: national laws regarding domestic violence
 - **Violence Against Women Act (“VAWA”)**, 1994 - it is a federal crime to cross state lines and physically injure an “intimate partner,” to stalk or harass, and to violate a qualifying Protection Order
 - **Gun Control Act**, 1994 - federal crime to possess a firearm and/or ammunition while subject to a qualifying protection and after conviction of a qualifying misdemeanor crime of domestic violence
 - A misdemeanor will “qualify” if the conviction was for a crime committed by an intimate partner, parent or guardian of the victim that required the use of attempted use of physical force or the threatened use of a deadly weapon - fairly case by case, the US Attorney’s Office examines each case
 - An *intimate partner* is defined as a spouse, a former spouse, a person who shares a child in common with the victim, or a person who cohabits or has cohabited with the victim
- Organizations: orgs associated with helping/supporting domestic violence victims
 - Georgia Coalition Against Domestic Violence (GCADV) - <https://gcadv.org/>
 - Georgia Commission on Family Violence (GCFV) - <https://gcfv.georgia.gov/>
 - National Coalition Against Domestic Violence (NCADV) - <https://ncadv.org/>
- Hotlines: hotlines for local (GA) and national domestic violence support groups
 - National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-799-SAFE (7233)
 - TTY: 1-800-787-3224

- National Sexual Assault Hotline: 1-800-656-4673
 - National Coalition Against Domestic Violence: 1-3003-839-1852
 - Georgia Statewide Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-33-HAVEN
(1-800-334-2836)
- Safety Plan - on doc that McClellan gave us