

Event 8 – Family Violence
Session 11 – Impacts of Domestic Violence
LD 25- Domestic Violence

Date Revised: 11/27/2019

Course Goal: To provide the students with the basic skills necessary to complete a thorough domestic violence investigation, utilizing current law and department policy.

Learning Objectives:

- Identify common characteristics of a victim and a batterer **[25.II.A]**
- Identify a peace officer’s role in reducing domestic violence **[25.II.B]**

Session Time: 1 hour

Resources:

- Classroom with tables
- White board
- Dry-erase markers
- Post-its

Session Summary: The recruit officer will develop the skills and abilities necessary to accomplish responding to a domestic violence call using the proper tactics, identify and define laws associated with the family violence, identify victim/batterer characteristics, identify mandatory resources and explain various protective orders, determine when probable cause exists to arrest, apply appropriate mediation techniques to diffuse volatile situations, utilize CAPRA to resolve disputes among family members, employ crisis intervention techniques and demonstrate the ability to communication via hand held radios.

Outline	Instructor Notes
<p>I.</p> <p>A. Identify Common Characteristics of a Victim and Batterer [25.II.A]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Domestic violence is defined as abuse committed against a spouse, former spouse, cohabitant, former cohabitant, a person with whom the batterer has, or has had a dating or engagement relationship or person with whom the batter has had a child. 2. Domestic violence may begin with angry words, a shove, or a slap and may escalate into a pattern of assaultive controlling behaviors including physical, sexual and psychological attacks against the victim, children, pets or property. 3. Domestic violence is not an isolated, 	

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<p>individual event. One battering episode builds on past episodes and sets the stage for future episodes. All incidents of the pattern interact with each other and have a profound effect on the victim. There is a wide range of consequences, some physically injurious and some not: all are psychologically damaging.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">4. It is the batterer's use of physical force that gives power to their psychological abuse. The psychological control of victims through intermittent use of physical assault along with psychological abuse (verbal abuse, isolation, threats of violence, etc.) is typical of domestic violence.5. In working with and identifying victims of domestic violence, it is important that we understand all the ways in which physical, verbal, psychological, sexual and spiritual abuse serve to control and terrorize victims of family violence. If the person feels isolated, alone, scared and trapped in a relationship, they may be caught in a battering relationship. <p>B. Questions you can ask to Identify if Someone is in a Battering Relationship</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Are you frightened by your partners temper?2. Do you feel intimidate by your partner?3. Do you often give in because you are afraid of your partner's reaction?4. Do you apologize to yourself or others for your partner's behavior when you are treated badly?5. Do you find yourself being criticized for daily things such as your cooking or appearance?6. Are you humiliated or degraded by name-calling, putdowns, or accusations?7. Does your partner make frequent threats to withhold money, have an	
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<p>affair, or take away the children?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">8. Have you been forced or pressured into having sex?9. Have been kicked, hit shoved, restrained or had things thrown at you?10. Have you been stopped from seeing family or friends?11. Do you feel isolated or alone?12. Do you experience a pattern of violence?13. Adopted from: Los Angeles County Domestic Violence Training Committee: Training Course, 1995 <p>C. Apply Guidelines for Interviewing Battered Victims [4.II.B]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. We are going to look at how to effectively interview battered victims.2. Point out the importance of developing a strong line of questioning to determine the elements of 13700 P. C., the crime, history of violence, and other information necessary for prosecution and writing a complete and accurate report.3. Remind the class that victims of crimes will have various emotional, cognitive, behavioral and physical reactions to the crisis they are in.4. Remind them of their classmates' reactions when they were victims of crime.5. Have the students write down the following statements;<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. "I'm concerned for your safety."b. "I'm concerned for the safety of your children."c. "You don't deserve to be treated like this."d. "It will only get worse."e. "We are here when you are ready to leave." <p>D. The following are examples of questions that should be asked when interviewing battered victims. This not meant to be an</p>	<p>[Note] Review with the class Session on Victimology LD4 & LD25 Session 10</p>
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<p>exclusive list, and follow-up statements, such as: “tell me more”, or Describe the situation” should be considered.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Many times, in situations like these others have told me they have been hurt by someone close to them. Could this be happening to you? Are you being beaten?2. I noticed you have several bruises. Please tell me how they happened. Did someone hit you?3. Your partner seems very concerned and anxious. Was he/she responsible for your injuries?4. Have there been times during your relationship when you have had physical fights?5. You seem frightened of your partner. Has your partner ever hurt you?6. Have you ever been in a relationship where you have been hit, punched, kicked or hurt in anyway? Are you in such a relationship now?7. You mentioned your partner loses their temper with the children. Does your partner lose their temper with you? Does your partner become abusive when they lose their temper?8. You said your partner uses drugs/alcohol. How does your partner act when drinking or on drugs?9. Sometimes when people are overprotective and jealous, they react violently and use physical force. Is this happening in your situation?10. Do you and your partner argue? What happens when you argue?11. Is your partner jealous?12. Does your partner call you names or put you down?13. Does your partner lose their temper, throw things, or threaten you?14. Does your partner destroy things you care about, i.e., family photographs,	
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<p>clothes, pets, etc.?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. Does your partner threaten to hurt you when you disagree with them? 16. Do arguments sometimes end in pushing, shoving, or slapping? 17. Has your partner forced you to engage in sex that make you feel uncomfortable? 18. Does your partner watch you every move? Does your partner accuse you of having an affair? 19. Has your partner used a fist or weapon to hurt you? 20. Have you been injured, housebound, or hospitalized due to a fight with your partner? 21. Have you ever called the police? 22. What's your social life like? Do you have any friends? 23. Who controls the finances in our house? 24. Who makes the rules? What happens when you don't follow the rules? <p>E. Characteristics of Children:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Often learn that violence is an acceptable and expected part of relationship 2. May have low self-esteem 3. Often learn to use violence to express frustration, anger, or needs 4. Often suffer delayed development and/or psychological damage 5. Develop a high tolerance for inappropriate behavior 6. May blame themselves for the violence 7. May suffer Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder is a recurrent emotional reaction to a terrifying, uncontrollable, or life-threatening event that may include nightmares, overwhelming fear and anxiety, flashbacks, difficulty concentrating, and increased stress 	<p>Ask: Describe the effects on children growing up in a household where domestic violence is present?</p> <p>Write answers on the board.</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">in relationship.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">8. May believe to use of violence is appropriate9. May be emotionally or physically neglected10. May be injured accidentally, intentionally, or while trying to intervene. <p>II. Positive Impacts - Large Group Discussion [25.II.B]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">A. Positive impacts of a proper police responseB. Title another board: “Positive Impacts”C. Divide into four categories: Batterer, Children, Victim, and Police OfficerD. Peace Officer’s Role in Reducing Domestic Violence<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Simply responding to these calls has an impact on all individuals in the household.2. Arrest of the batterer is one of the most effective deterrents in preventing continued violence.3. Positive Impacts on Peace Officer4. Consistent response and proper documentation increasing the chance of successful prosecution5. Decreases possible repeat calls6. Providing potential resolution and closure which decreases peace officer frustration and stress7. Current law affords peace officers greater opportunities to assist victims and provide protection and education to help stop the cycle of violence.	<p>[Note] Be sure to cover main points on PWB 2-11 to 2-12</p>
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