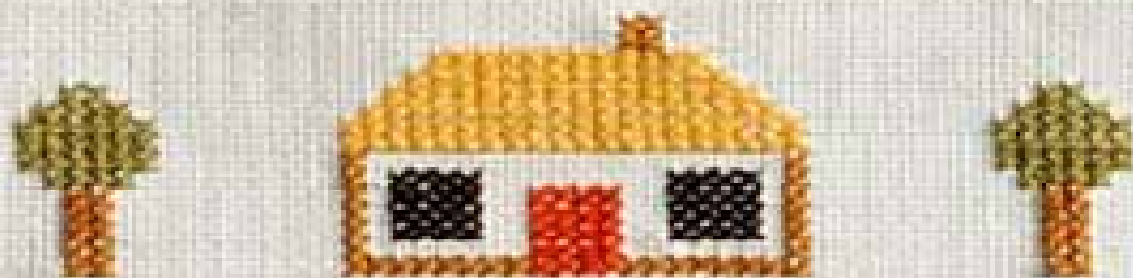


Home is  
where the  
hurt is



# What is abuse

- Any act that results, or likely to result in physical, sexual and psychological harm or suffering to a person including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty whether occurring in public or private (United Nations 1993)

# Examples of physical abuse

- Destroying your belonging
- Throwing objects at you
- Twisting your arm, slapping or biting you
- Depriving you of food, shelter, money or clothing
- Hitting, punching or kicking you
- Choking or throwing you
- Denying you medical treatment

# Examples of emotional abuse

- Taunting you in the name of fun
- Ignoring you or your feelings
- Insulting you repeatedly, yelling at you
- Telling you: you will fail
- Blaming you for his/her faults
- Threatening you with violence or retaliations

# Examples of emotional abuse

- Threatening to hurt your pet
- Threatening to abuse children/take their custody
- Telling you: you must stay because you can't make it alone
- Labeling you as stupid, crazy, ugly...
- Blaming you for things that go wrong
- Holding back approval as a form of punishment

# Examples of emotional abuse

- Discounting your sense of right and wrong
- Denying and minimizing or ridiculing your beliefs
- Denying your value as persons with wants and likes
- Questioning your motives for just about everything

# Examples of social abuse

- Insulting you publicly
- Controlling your use of money
- Putting down your abilities as a wife, mother, lover...
- Following you from place to place
- Checking up on you
- Demanding all your attention
- Isolating you from friends and family

# Examples of sexual abuse

- Talking about you or others as sexual objects
- Forcing you to have sex, including sex after a beating
- Withholding affection to punish you
- Criticizing your sexual performance
- Accusing you of looking at, talking to or having sex with others



# VIOLENCE AT HOME

IT CAN HAPPEN  
TO ANYONE  
DOES IT HAPPEN  
TO YOU?

# Cycle of Domestic VIOLENCE

## Build up Phase

- › Increased Tension

## Stand-over Phase

- › Control
- › Fear

## Honeymoon Phase

- › Enmeshment
- › Denial of previous difficulties

## Explosion

## Remorse Phase

- › Justification
- › Minimization
- › Guilt

## Pursuit Phase

- › Pursuit & Promises
- › Helplessness
- › Threats





# Characteristics of the abused

- Doesn't like herself, tries to justify the batterer's behavior
- Believes he will change, is controlled by his behavior
- Blames herself for his actions, attempts to change her own action to control the violence

# Characteristics of the abused

- Isolated and kept away from friends and family, or resources for help
- Denies the extent of the problem in order to survive, suppresses anger because it is dangerous
- Learned that society condones violence against women either in childhood home or in her attempt to get help

# Characteristics of abuser

- Doesn't like himself, tries to justify the abuse
- Believes the male rules the household and that he is the boss
- Blames others for everything that happens
- Very jealous and possessive
- Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde- others see abuser as a good husband, father bad provider
- Grew in a violent home

IF THERE'S VIOLENCE  
IN THE HOME, THE KIDS  
GET THE PICTURE



**DOMESTIC  
VIOLENCE**  
**IT IS YOUR  
BUSINESS**  
401-846-5263  
401-247-2070

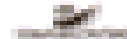


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ProQuest



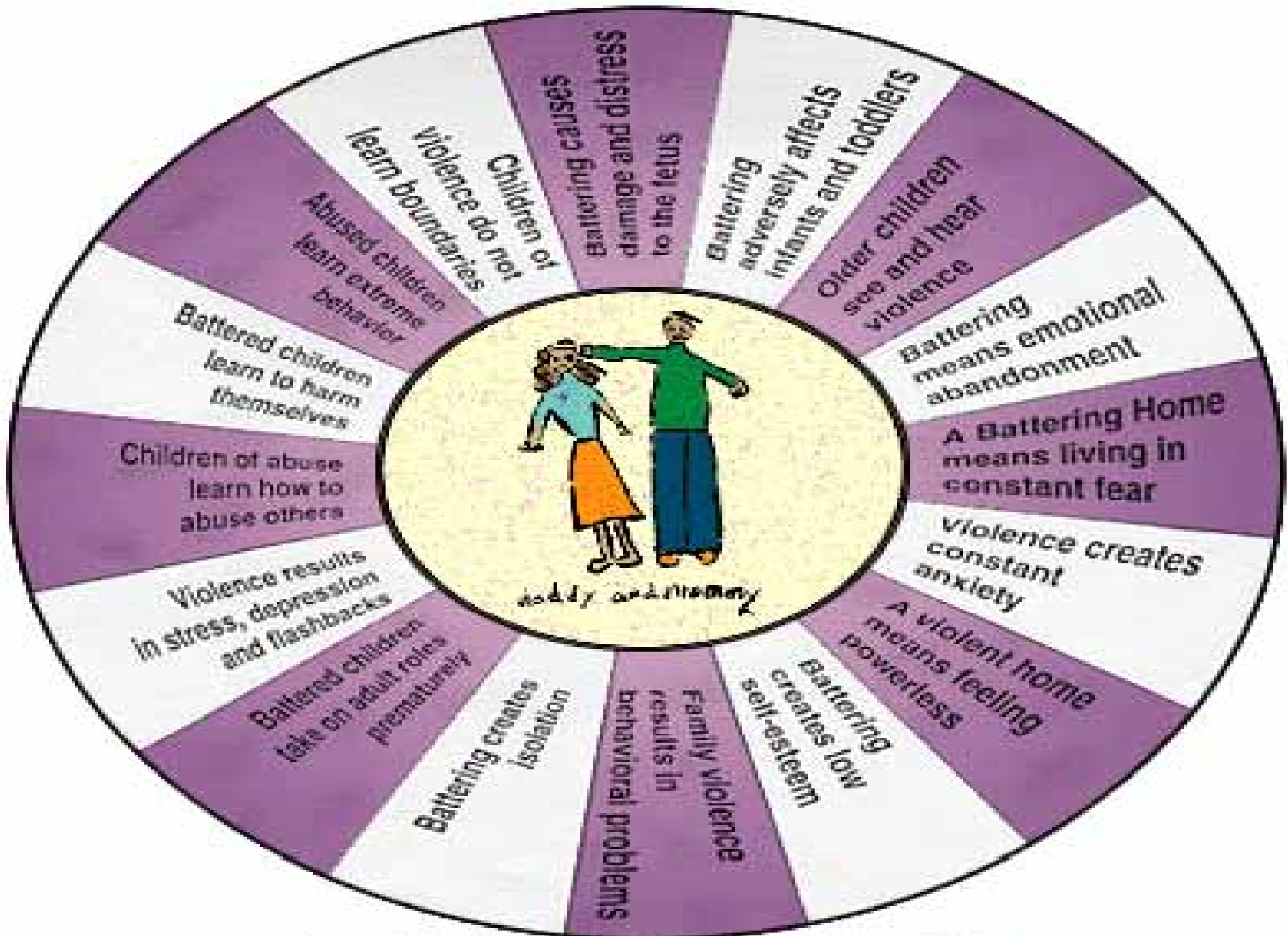
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Created by Nancy Stauder & Staff. Photographed by Tom Spier. Illustration created by Jeff at Illustration. For more info go to the web at [www.connecticut.org](http://www.connecticut.org) or 1-800-486-8000.



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# How children feel when abuse occur between parents

- Powerless, because they can't stop the abuse
- Guilty, believing that they somehow caused the abuse
- Angry, blaming mom that it may somehow be her fault
- Angry at dad for hurting mom

# How children feel when abuse occur between parents

- Helpless because they feel a need to help solve the problem, but end up getting hurt
- Confused: parents may try to get children to take sides; at home they learn that hitting is wrong, at school they learn that it is to solve problems
- Afraid for themselves and all family members
- Isolated and insecure, making excuses not to go back home

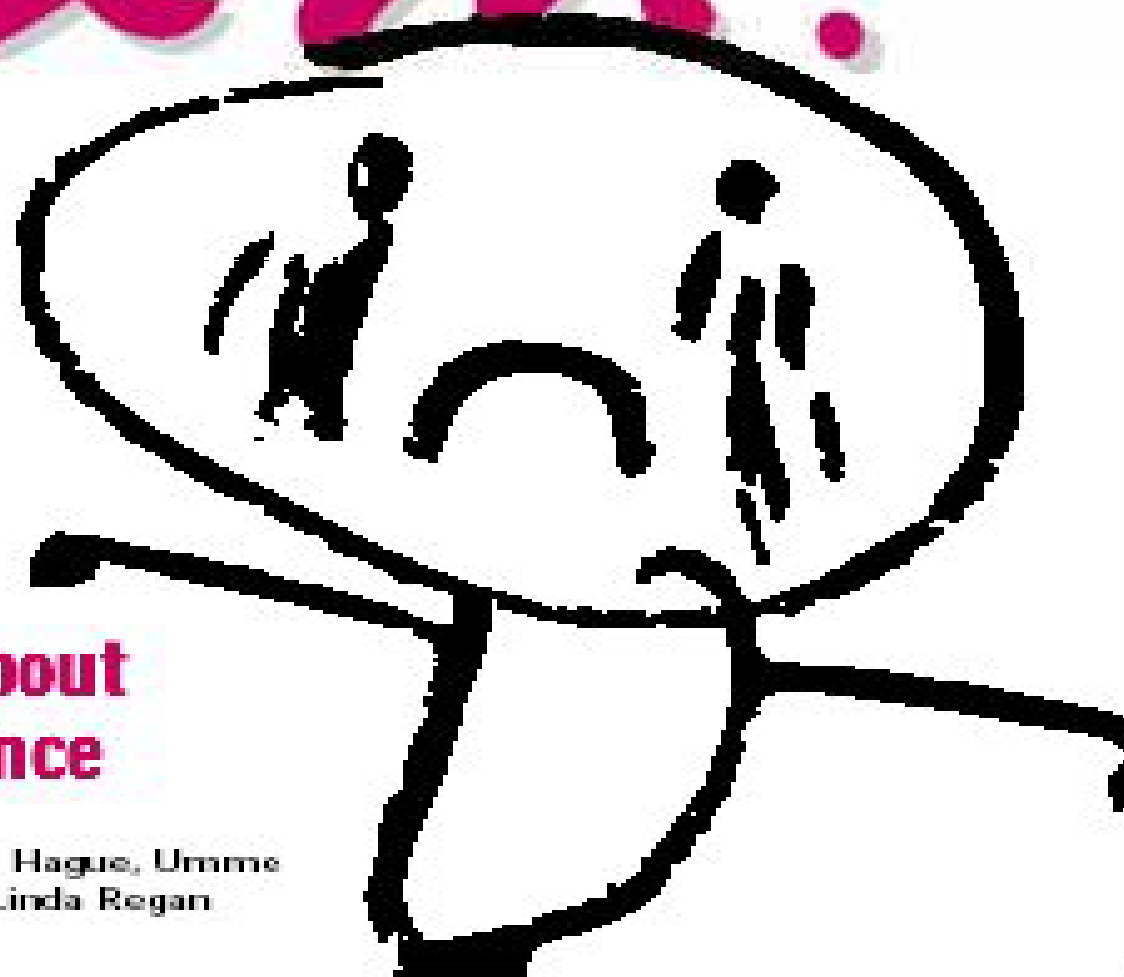
# How children feel when abuse occur between parents

- Dishonest and embarrassed: making excuses for friends
- Overwhelmed by the situation, leading to poor school performance and avoiding friends

# 'STOP HITTING MUM!'

**Children talk about  
domestic violence**

Audrey Mullender, Sheila Burton, Gill Hague, Umme  
Imam, Liz Kelly, Ellen Malos and Linda Regan



# Understanding why mom stays

- Even though there are violent and bad times in the relationship, there are also loving and good times
- She probably believes that she must stay married until 'death do they apart'
- She probably believes that violence will stop if she does all the things a good wife should do

# Understanding why mom stays

- She is isolated from family and friends by her husband who has told her that she doesn't need anyone but him
- She is afraid, she fears that if she leaves
  - The abuser will find her and hurt her more
  - He may not allow her to be with or see her kids
  - She won't be able to support herself or her children
  - She may need attorney- no money

no  
more  
silence

**ABOUT  
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

