

The Cycle

- OBJECTIVES:**
1. Explain the wave of abuse
 2. Explain power and control wheel
 3. Define Domestic Violence

ACTIVITY: Explain to the audience to identify and keep track of instances in the video where abusive actions occur. Let the audience know you will be discussing these following the video. After the video, ask for volunteers to provide you with specific examples from the video of abusive actions. Discuss the objectives using examples from the video, the following points may help:

DISCUSSION POINTS: -Wave of abuse helps to explain the different stages of domestic violence as well as the severity of the violence as the abusive episodes become more frequent. For example:

1. The highest point of the wave: demonstrates when the abuse occurs (physical, sexual, threats)

-At the beginning of the video Ben tightly grabs Katie's hand

-Later, Ben slaps Katie and grabs her by the back of the head

-Finally, Ben pulls down on Katie's shirt, corners her, grabs Katie

As it can be seen the incidents of physical abuse escalate with intensity.

2. as the wave goes down: demonstrates the regret of the aggressor evident in the gifts, the apologies, and the "I love you"

-In the video, Ben gives Katie flowers, a gift, and apologizes. Yet, it can be seen he continues to not accept responsibility for his abusive behavior when he tells Katie to do as he says. Ben and Katie kiss and make up.

3. the lowest point of the wave: demonstrates when things appear to be normal, at times even great

-The beginning of the video both seem to be having a good time at the restaurant

-Ben gets home from work and Katie is washing the dishes everything seems fine

-At Ben's gathering everyone is enjoying the time; nothing wrong seems to be happening

4. as the wave rises: demonstrates harping on victim usually through power and control tactics (which are not considered physical or sexual abuses, but lead to them taking us back to the highest point of the wave)

-The video begins with tactics such as male privilege, minimizing, denying, and blaming the abuse. For example, when Ben becomes upset Katie is not wearing her wedding band, orders for her, and tells her not to let it happen again. This happens again when they are at home when Ben demands Katie the dishes be washed, scares Katie when hitting the sink and throws the dish on the floor.

-The following day Ben becomes upset about the credit card statement yelling at Katie, telling her that she was not given permission to spend money, and finally invades her space.

-Power and control tactics: are actions used to maintain the power and control over the partner, which for the most part do not involve physical actions, using bad words or yelling.

1. Male privilege- Ben demands for Katie to wash the dishes, Katie has to ask for permission from Ben to go see his mother
2. Isolation- Ben makes a scene about Katie's wedding band, because the wedding band represents Katie has an owner
3. Minimizing, denying, and blaming abusive actions-Ben does this throughout the video blaming Katie for his abusive actions and denying he did anything wrong when he tells her to just not let it happen again in the restaurant and in the kitchen after Ben becomes upset over the money he tells her "see what you made me do"
4. Economic abuse- Ben has Katie on an allowance, yet Ben can buy rounds of drinks for everyone (if audience asks about why this is economic abuse, let them know it is because the allowance Katie has is against her will and that anything one has to do against their will in a partnership is considered an abusive action)
5. Threats- In the end of the video Ben tells Katie "and don't even think about running away. You'll just make it worse if I have to go look for you".

-Definition of Domestic Violence: Any abusive action against a partner whether it may be physical, verbal, sexual, and/or emotional used to maintain power and control.

POSITIVE REFLECTION: If the cycle of violence does not stop, it can lead to serious bodily injury or death. Children who live in an abusive home learn to behave this way either abusive or submissive and although for the most part the female counterpart of the relationship is assaulted there are males who suffer abuse as well. It is within your power to stop the cycle of violence. A victim does not choose to be assaulted, so if someone confides in you it is important to not judge them but listen to their experience.

For further information about the cycle of violence contact the local Center Against Family Violence at the following numbers:

Battering Intervention and Prevention Program 915-562-0077 and/or
Family Resource Center 915-595-2238

The next video will demonstrate a woman who like Katie is also a victim of domestic violence but has decided to end the cycle. (Go into the activity for the next video.)

The Plan

- OBJECTIVES:**
1. Inform about the importance of having a safety plan
 2. Briefly discuss effects on children

ACTIVITY: Ask the audience to pay close attention to the things Mrs. Garcia does in the video. Let them know you will be asking the following questions at the end of the presentation: Do you think this is the first time Maria is assaulted by Jorge? Who is affected by the violence at home? How did Maria prepare to leave Jorge? After the video, engage the audience into discussing the answers to the questions while mentioning the discussion points.

DISCUSSION POINTS: - Safety planning is very important for every domestic violence victim. As it was seen in the video a safety plan is simply like an fire exit emergency plan. Every individual is going to have different safety plan. A domestic violence victim knows their abusive partner the best and knows what needs to be included in the safety plan.

1. Maria had a safety plan in mind because this was not the first time she experienced domestic violence with Jorge. It can be seen at the beginning of the video where Maria has a black eye from a recent assault and then Jorge assaults Maria again by grabbing her by the neck.
2. As soon as Maria sees Jorge has been drinking she knows it is not good, this is an example of how Maria knows Jorge is going to be acting out
3. Maria mentions she had planned this and the video also shows Maria and her son Robby had a bag prepared. Robby was also included in the safety plan as he had his bag and listened to what Maria told him to do.

-Effects on children are evident in the beginning of the video when Robby gets in trouble at school for hitting a girl. In addition, when Maria tells Robby she does not want him to be behaving like his dad Robby blames Maria for allowing Jorge to assault her. A lot of the time, it is believed no one is aware of the abuse because there are usually no witnesses to the abuse, but like in the video school personnel, nurses, doctors, and other people the victim comes into contact with could be aware of things at home that the victim and aggressor do not think are noticeable.

POSITIVE REFLECTION: Remind the audience it is important for anyone who is experiencing domestic violence at home to have a safety plan, if needed guidance from advocates at domestic violence centers can assist with devising one. It takes an average 7 to 10 times for a victim to finally leave an abusive relationship. This means the victim will say they are leaving and/or actually leave but then return to the abusive partner 7 to 10 times before they leave to never return. Leaving an abusive relationship is the most dangerous part of the relationship because the batterer no longer has control over the victim.

For further information about the domestic violence contact the following local resources:

Center Against Family Violence-
Battering Intervention and Prevention Program 915-562-0077 and/or
Family Resource Center 915-595-2238

County Attorney's office
Protective Order Unit 915-546-2153

As we can appreciate in the video, it is difficult for a victim of domestic violence to decide to end the cycle of violence and although victims go through similar events it is especially hard for undocumented domestic violence victims to experience domestic violence evident in the next video. (Go into the activity for the next video.)

Undocumented Victim

- OBJECTIVES:**
1. Overview of crime victim rights
 2. Inform about T.C.V.C.
 3. Inform about V.A.W.A.
 4. Inform about other resources

ACTIVITY: Explain to the audience to put themselves in the place of the battered woman in the video (or imagine something like this would happen to your mother, sister, or daughter), as they watch the video ask them to take mental notes about the challenges the woman faces. Open dialogue with the audience about challenges undocumented batter women have while discussing the points below:

DISCUSSION POINTS: -Victim's rights are information victims have a right to know, services available to them, and information about what they are allowed to give out among several rights are the following:

1. The right for protection from harm or threats of harms arising from cooperation with prosecution,
2. The right to general information about the criminal justice system
3. Be notified of changes in the amount of bond, court hearings and locations of defendant
4. Returned property used as evidence
5. Battered women do not know about these rights, which put them in a position of further abuse

For further information about victim services, the following local agencies are available:

DA's Victims' Assistance Program	915-546-2091
Center Against Family Violence Family Resource Center	915-595-2238
Paso del Norte Civil Rights Project	915-532-3799

-Texas Crime Victims Compensation Fund (T.C.V.C.) is a monetary fund for victims of crime in the state of Texas, among the assistance available in this program is the following:

1. Financial assistance with medical, hospital, physical therapy, counseling, loss of earnings, childcare, loss of wages
2. Like in the video Josefina has to walk because she has no means of transportation. Josefina also takes money from husband. Express importance of these services available to victims of domestic violence due to the isolation they experience in the abusive relationship.

Victims of domestic violence can ask for assistance or questions about this compensation fund at the following local and state agencies:

Office of the Attorney General-T.C.V.C.	1-800-983-9933
DA's Victims' Assistance Program	915-546-2091
El Paso Police Department Victim's Services	915-564-7045
Sheriff Victims' Services	915-538-2242/2237

-Violence Against Women Act (V.A.W.A.) is a U.S. federal act passed to protect undocumented victims of crime.

1. Different types of visas are available for undocumented victims to receive residency, work permits, or conditional statuses in the U.S.

2. Like in the video, the shelter director explains to Josefina about options she has due to her undocumented status

Available resources for undocumented victims of domestic violence are available at the following local agencies:

Center Against Family Violence Family Resource Center	915-595-2238
Diocese Migrant & Refugee Services (DRMS)	915-532-3975
Las Americas Migrant Advocacy Center	915-544-5126
Paso Del Norte Civil Rights Project	915-532-3799

-Emergency shelter and resources at domestic violence agencies are available nationwide. Locally there is one confidential emergency shelter for domestic violence victims but there are other available shelters as well. The following are local shelters that can assist victims of domestic violence:

Center Against Family Violence 24-Hr Crisis hotline	915-593-7300
Salvation Army	915-544-9811
La Posada	915-544-4595
Villa Maria	915-544-5500
Reynolds House	915-274-2598

POSITIVE REFLECTION: It is especially difficult for undocumented victims of domestic violence to leave the abusive relationship as a result of the fears of deportations and unawareness of the rights they have as well as the criminal system in this country. The reality is that no one deserves to be assaulted and there is help for those who need it.