



Domestic Violence: The Facts

AN INFORMATION
HANDBOOK CREATED BY



PEACE
at
HOME

Dear Friends,

Many of us are alive today because of courageous interveners.

Thank you for your willingness to help!

I would offer you a few suggestions:

Please never tell a survivor there is nothing you can do: call the resources in this handbook, your mayor, senators, governor, the president, your faith institutions and the domestic violence hotline.

We are here for the long haul, not just in the times of immediate crisis.

Every action we take should be measured against the standard: "Will this step increase victim safety?" If not, look for alternative interventions.

To every adult and child survivor who seeks our help, we ought to say, thank you for giving us the chance to help; to work with you to end the abuse in your life. I'm sorry that you have had to endure this.

It is NOT your fault.

Yes, it takes all of us to make our communities safe; what a legacy if we can eliminate domestic violence for our grandchildren.

Mine is an impassioned plea for family peace.

Sarah Buel
survivor, mother, advocate, lawyer, teacher



Domestic Violence: The Facts

Domestic Violence: The Facts was envisioned by survivors of domestic violence. At the heart of this program is the belief that **everyone can help** stop domestic violence if given the tools and information.

This handbook is based on materials developed by experts across the United States. The information in the following pages will enable you to:

- **Reach out for help**
- **Offer support and information**
- **Feel confident in approaching someone in an abusive relationship**
- **Create a plan for safety**

Information is power.

Read this book, get the facts, share what you know with others - and take action. Domestic violence can be stopped. All people have the right to live with respect and dignity - free from fear.

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Definition

Have you or someone you know ever experienced the following by an intimate partner?

- name-calling or put-downs
- isolation from family or friends
- withholding of money
- actual or threatened physical harm
- sexual assault

These are examples of domestic violence, which includes partner violence, family violence, spouse abuse, child abuse, battering, and wife beating.

This violence can take many forms, such as physical, emotional/psychological, sexual, and financial. It can also happen once in a while or all the time. Although each situation is different, there are common warning signs - or “red flag” behaviors - to look out for, including those behaviors listed above (see page 8 and 9 for list). Knowing these signs is an important step in preventing and stopping violence.

In this booklet, we will focus on domestic violence as partner violence, defined as violent or controlling behavior by a person toward an intimate partner. Although the partner is the primary target, violence is often directed toward children as well, and sometimes toward family members, friends, and even bystanders in attempts to control their partner.

Approximately 85 percent of the victims of domestic violence are women (U.S. Department of Justice, 2003). However, this statistic only refers to the victim's gender and does not refer to the gender of her partner. Therefore, the 85 percent includes women in straight and lesbian relationships, and the 15 percent remainder includes men in gay as well as straight relationships.

Human Rights for All

Domestic violence is not only a number one public health issue facing women and children in the United States today, but is also an important human rights issue.

Today, in our own communities, hundreds of thousands of people, as victims of violence, are experiencing violations of their basic human rights, including the *right to live with respect and dignity - free from fear*. **No one at home or abroad deserves to be hit, beaten, threatened, humiliated, or otherwise subjected to physical or emotional harm.**

The following articles from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations in 1948, describe some of the rights to which we are all entitled, rights which are often denied in a battering relationship.

FROM THE ARTICLES

Article 1: All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.

Article 3: Everyone has a right to life, liberty, and security of person.

Article 5: No one shall be subjected to torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 12: No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with [their] privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon [their] honor and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 28: Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.



Myths, Facts, and Stats



MYTH 1: Domestic violence only affects certain kinds of people. **FACT**

- Around the world, at least one in every three women has been physically or sexually abused during her lifetime.
- Domestic violence is primarily a crime against women; however, men can be abused as well. In 2001, women accounted for 85% of the victims of intimate partner violence and men accounted for approximately 15%. Gay men, lesbians, bisexual and transgender persons are just as likely as heterosexual women to be abused by their partner.
- Intimate partner violence affects people of all ages. Women age 16 to 24 experience the highest rate of intimate partner violence; approximately one in five female high school students reports being physically and/or sexually abused by a dating partner. Nearly 6% of couples 60 and older experienced physical violence in their relationship within the past year, and of these, 40% reported the first violent incident occurred at least 25 years ago.
- Intimate partner violence affects people of all races, from all cultures, countries, and religions.

MYTH 2: Domestic violence is just a push, slap, or punch- it does not produce serious injuries.

FACT

- On average, more than three women are murdered by their husbands or boyfriends in this country every day. In 2000, 1,247 women were killed by an intimate partner. The same year, 440 men were killed by an intimate partner.
- 37% of women who sought treatment in emergency rooms for violence-related injuries in 1994 were injured by a current or former spouse, boyfriend, or girlfriend.
- Firearms were the major weapon type used in intimate partner homicides from 1981 to 1998.
- Physical and sexual dating violence against adolescent girls is associated with increased risk of substance use, unhealthy weight control behaviors, sexual risk behaviors, pregnancy, and suicidality.

MYTH 3: Battering is a momentary loss of temper.

FACT

- Domestic violence is defined as a pattern of assaultive and coercive behaviors, including physical, sexual, and psychological attacks, as well as economic coercion.
- 65% of women physically assaulted by an intimate partner report having been assaulted multiple times by the same partner.
- 75% of intimate partner femicides reviewed in a recent study were preceded by one or more incidents of stalking within a year of the crime.

MYTH 4: Domestic violence is a private family matter, it does not have anything to do with work.

FACT

- Severe intimate partner violence may result in the need for medical attention, taking time off from work, and suffering from stress and depression.
- Unemployment and drug or alcohol use by the abuser is associated with increased risk for physical, sexual, and/or emotional abuse for the victim.
- The costs of domestic violence to society are high: intimate partner rape, physical assault, and stalking include \$0.9 billion in lost productivity from paid work and household chores for victims of nonfatal intimate partner violence.

MYTH 5: It is easy for victims of domestic violence to leave their abusers.

FACT

- One third of homeless families seeking emergency shelter are turned away and in one recent survey of US cities, domestic violence was found to be the primary cause of homelessness more than half the time.
- Victims of domestic violence are often prevented from getting or keeping jobs by their abusers, and many victims who leave their abusers face poverty, unemployment, and homelessness as a result of leaving.



Myths, Facts, and Stats

MYTH 6: Children are not affected when one parent abuses another. FACT

- Each year, thousands of American children witness violence in their homes. Witnessing violence is a risk factor for long-term physical and mental health problems, substance abuse, and the possibility of becoming a victim or perpetrator of violence. Witnessing family violence can be more traumatic than witnessing street violence, because those involved are people the child loves and depends on.
- 40% to 60% of men who abuse women also abuse their children, and fathers who batter are twice as likely as non-abusive fathers to seek sole custody of their children.

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Warning List

This list identifies a series of behaviors typically demonstrated by batterers and abusive people. All of these forms of abuse - psychological, economic, and physical - come from the batterer's desire for power and control. The list can help you recognize if you or someone you know is in a violent relationship. Check off those behaviors that apply to the relationship. The more checks on the page, the more dangerous the situation may be.

Emotional and Economic Attacks:

- Destructive Criticism/Verbal Attacks:** Name-calling; mocking; accusing; blaming; yelling; swearing; making humiliating remarks or gestures.
- Pressure Tactics:** Rushing you to make decisions through "guilt-tripping" and other forms of intimidation; sulking; threatening to withhold money; manipulating the children; telling you what to do.

- Abusing Authority:** Always claiming to be right (insisting statements are "the truth"); bossing you around; making big decisions; using "logic."
- Disrespect:** Interrupting; changing topics; not listening or responding; twisting your words; putting you down in front of other people; saying bad things about your friends and family.
- Abusing Trust:** Lying; withholding information; cheating on you; being overly jealous.
- Breaking Promises:** Not following through on agreements; not taking a fair share of responsibility; refusing to help with child care or housework.
- Emotional Withholding:** Not expressing feelings; not giving support, attention, or compliments; not respecting feelings, rights, or opinions.
- Minimizing, Denying & Blaming:** Making light of behavior and not taking your concerns about it seriously; saying the abuse didn't happen; shifting responsibility for abusive behavior; saying you caused it.

- ❑ **Economic Control:** Interfering with your work or not letting you work; refusing to give you or taking your money; taking your car keys or otherwise preventing you from using the car; threatening to report you to welfare or other social service agencies.
- ❑ **Self-Destructive Behavior:** Abusing drugs or alcohol; threatening suicide or other forms of self-harm; deliberately saying or doing things that will have negative consequences (e.g., telling off the boss).
- ❑ **Isolation:** Preventing or making it difficult for you to see friends or relatives; monitoring phone calls; telling you where you can and cannot go.
- ❑ **Harassment:** Making uninvited visits or calls; following you; checking up on you; embarrassing you in public; refusing to leave when asked.

Acts of Violence:

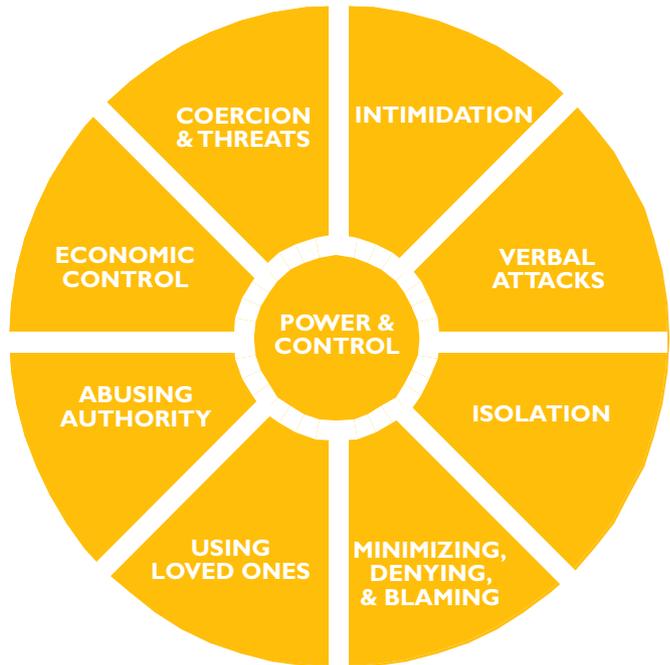
- ❑ **Intimidation:** Making angry or threatening gestures; use of physical size to intimidate; standing in doorway during arguments; out shouting you; driving recklessly.
- ❑ **Destruction:** Destroying your possessions (e.g., furniture); punching walls; throwing and/or breaking things.
- ❑ **Threats:** Making and/or carrying out threats to hurt you or others.
- ❑ **Sexual Violence:** Degrading treatment or discrimination based on your sex or sexual orientation; using force, threats or coercion to obtain sex or perform sexual acts.
- ❑ **Physical Violence:** Being violent to you, your children, household pets or others: Slapping; punching; grabbing; kicking; choking; pushing; biting; burning; stabbing; shooting; etc...
- ❑ **Weapons:** Use of weapons, keeping weapons around which frighten you; threatening or attempting to kill you or those you love.





Violence Wheel

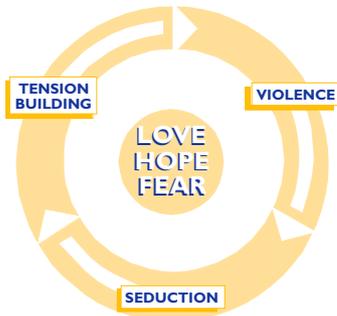
This wheel helps link the different behaviors that together form a pattern of violence. It shows the relationship as a whole - and how each seemingly unrelated behavior is an important part in an overall effort to control someone.



Adapted from the Domestic Abuse Intervention Project - Duluth, Minnesota

Cycle of Domestic Violence

Battering is the establishment of control and fear in a relationship through violence and a series of behaviors, including intimidation, threats, psychological abuse, isolation, etc., to coerce and to control the other person. The violence may not happen often, but it remains as a hidden (and constant) terrorizing factor (Common Purpose, Inc., Jamaica Plain, MA).



The following components of the cycle of violence may be experienced by someone in an abusive relationship.

TENSION-BUILDING PHASE

criticism, yelling, swearing, using angry gestures, coercion, threats

VIOLENCE PHASE

physical and sexual attacks and threats

SEDUCTION PHASE

apologies, blaming, promises to change, gifts

LOVE / HOPE / FEAR

These three dynamics keep the cycle in motion and make it hard to end a violent relationship.

Love for your partner, the relationship has its good points, it's not all bad

Hope that it will change, the relationship didn't begin like this

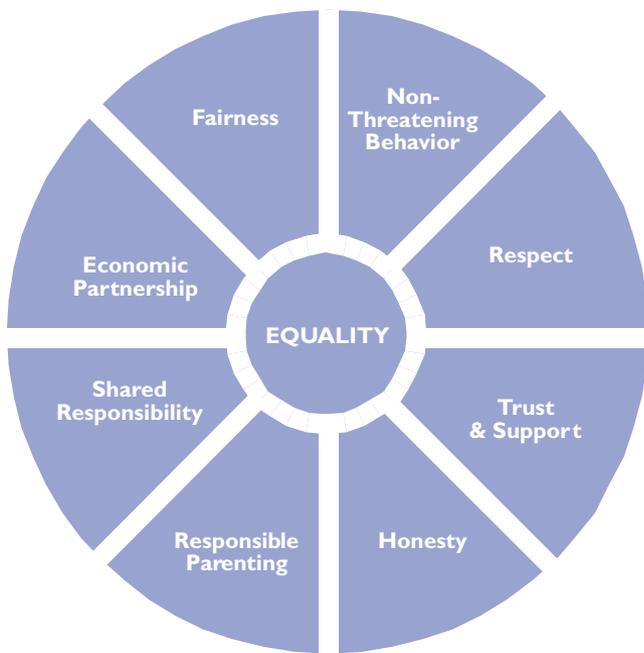
Fear that the threats to kill you or your family will become a reality





Non-Violence Wheel

The Non-Violence Wheel offers a view of a relationship that is based on equality and non-violence. Use this chart to compare the characteristics of a non-violent relationship to those of an abusive relationship (see Violence Wheel, p.10). The Non-Violence Wheel is also helpful in setting goals and boundaries in personal relationships.



Adapted from the Domestic Abuse Intervention Project - Duluth, Minnesota

Suggestions for Helping

Do you know someone in a violent relationship? Do you suspect that a friend, relative, or someone you know is being abused? If so, don't be afraid to offer help - you just might save someone's life. Here are some basic steps you can take to assist someone who may be a target of domestic violence:

Approach your friend in an understanding non-blaming way. Tell her/him that s/he is not alone, that there are people like her/him in the same kind of situation, and that it takes strength to survive and trust someone enough to talk about the abuse.

Acknowledge that it is scary and difficult to talk about domestic violence. Tell this person that s/he doesn't deserve to be threatened, hit, or beaten. Nothing a person can do or say makes the abuser's violence OK.

Share information. Show your friend the Warning List, Violence and Non-Violence Wheels (p. 8-12). Discuss the dynamics of violence and how abuse is based on power and control.

Support this person as a friend. Be a good listener. Encourage the person to express her/his hurt and anger. Allow the person to make her/his own decision, even if it means

not being ready to leave the abusive relationship.

Ask if your friend has suffered physical harm. Go with her/him to the hospital to check for injuries. Help report the assault to the police, if s/he chooses to do so.

Provide information on help available to battered women, men, and their children, including social services, emergency shelter, counseling services, and legal advice. To find this information, start with the resources listed in this handbook (p.16-21) and local listings in the Yellow Pages under Social and Human Services.

Inform your friend about legal protection that is available in most states under abuse prevention laws. Go with her/him to district, probate, or superior court to get a protective order to prevent further harassment by the abuser. If you can't go, find someone who can.

Plan safe strategies for leaving an abusive relationship. These are often called "Safety Plans" (p.14-15). Never encourage someone to follow a safety plan that the person believes will put her/him at further risk. And remember that your friend may not feel comfortable taking these materials with her/him.





Personalized Safety Plan

Suggestions for increasing safety - In the relationship

- I will have important phone numbers available to my children and myself. (see next page)
- I can tell _____ and _____ about the violence and ask them to call the police if they hear suspicious noises coming from my home.
- If I leave my home, I can go (list four places): _____, _____, _____, or _____.
- I can leave extra money, car keys, clothes, and copies of documents with _____.
- If I leave, I will bring _____.
(see checklist next page)
- To ensure safety and independence, I can: keep change for phone calls with me at all times; open my own savings account; rehearse my

escape route with a support person; and review my safety plan on _____ (date).

Suggestions for increasing safety - When the relationship is over

- I can: change the locks; install steel/metal doors, a security system, smoke detectors and an outside lighting system.
- I will inform _____ and _____ that my partner no longer lives with me and ask them to call the police if s/he is observed near my home or my children.
- I will tell people who take care of my children the names of those who have permission to pick them up. The people who have permission are _____, _____ and _____.
- I can tell _____ at work about my situation and ask _____ to screen my calls.



● I can avoid stores, banks, and _____ that I used when living with my battering partner.

● I can obtain a protective order from _____. I can keep it on or near me at all times as well as leave a copy with _____.

● If I feel down and ready to return to a potentially abusive situation, I can call _____ for support or attend workshops and support groups to gain support and strengthen my relationships with other people.

● If I have animals I can leave them with _____ or _____.

Important Phone Numbers

Police 911

Hotline 800-799-SAFE (7233)

Items to Take Checklist

- Identification
- Birth certificates for me and my children
- Social Security cards
- School and medical records
- Money, bankbooks, credit cards
- Keys - house/car/office
- Driver's license and registration
- Medications
- Change of clothes
- Welfare identification
- Passport(s), Green Card(s), work permits
- Divorce papers
- Lease/rental agreement, house deed
- Mortgage payment book, current unpaid bills
- Insurance papers
- Address book
- Pictures, jewelry, items of sentimental value
- Children's favorite toys and/or blankets



Hotline and Referral Numbers Across the Country

Numbers updated January 2004

* In state accessibility only



Alabama	(800) 650-6522 ■ (205) 322-4878
Alaska	(907) 586-6623 ■ (800) 478-1090*
Arizona	(888) 428-0101 ■ (877) 472-1717
Arkansas	(800) 332-4443
California	(866) 920-2952 ■ (818) 887-6589 ■ (310) 370-5902
Colorado	(719) 633-3819 ■ (303) 444-2424 ■ (970) 945-4439
Connecticut	(203) 622-0003 ■ (888) 774-2900*
Delaware	(302) 762-6110 ■ (302) 422-8058
District of Columbia	(202) 347-2777 ■ (202) 529-5991
Florida	(813) 234-1234 ■ (904) 354-3114
Georgia	(800) 334-2836 voice/tty
Hawaii	(808) 528-0606 ■ (808) 528-1033
Idaho	(800) 882-3236
Illinois	(800) 603-4357 ■ (618) 465-1978 ■ (708) 386-4225
Indiana	(800) 332-7385
Iowa	(800) 942-0333
Kansas	(888) 363-2287 ■ (913) 321-0951
Kentucky	(800) 928-6708 ■ (800) 928-1183
Louisiana	(800) 338-6536 ■ (318) 222-2117
Maine	(800) 239-7298 ■ (800) 559-2927
Maryland	(800) 634-3577 ■ (800) 752-0191
Massachusetts	(877) 785-2020
Michigan	(888) 664-9832 ■ (800) 274-3583*
Minnesota	(866) 223-1111 ■ (800) 909-8336 ■ (218) 326-8565
Mississippi	(601) 981-9196 ■ (228) 435-1968 ■ (228) 436-3809

National Domestic Violence Hotline

(800) 799-SAFE (7233)

Missouri	(800) 416-1772
Montana	(800) 483-7858 ■ (406) 586-4111
Nebraska	(800) 876-6238 ■ (800) 658-4482
Nevada	(800) 230-1955 ■ (800) 500-1556*
New Hampshire	(866) 644-3574
New Jersey	(609) 646-6767 ■ (800) 572-7233*
New Mexico	(800) 773-3645 ■ (505) 246-9240
New York	(800) 942-6906 ■ (800) 942-6908 Spanish ■ (800) 818-0656 tty ■ (800) 621-HOPE (4673)(NYC)
North Carolina	(888) 232-9124
North Dakota	(800) 472-2911 ■ (701) 572-9111
Ohio	(800) 695-1639 ■ (440) 285-5665
Oklahoma	(800) 814-1188 ■ (405) 949-1866
Oregon	(888) 235-5333 ■ (541) 889-2000
Pennsylvania	(800) 262-8444 ■ (610) 372-9540
Puerto Rico	(787) 722-2907
Rhode Island	(401) 467-9940 ■ (800) 494-8100*
South Carolina	(800) 273-5066
South Dakota	(800) 696-7187
Tennessee	(800) 244-5968 ■ (615) 242-1199
Texas	(800) 749-9026 ■ (800) 256-0551 ■ (877) 782-2722 ■ (915) 593-7300 (El Paso only)
Utah	(435) 753-2500 ■ (801) 537-8600 ■ (435) 865-7443
Vermont	(800) 228-7395 ■ (802) 476-4965 ■ (800) 639-7233
Virginia	(800) 838-8238
Washington	(800) 562-6025 ■ (360) 734-3438 ■ (206) 522-9472
West Virginia	(800) 794-2335 ■ (304) 367-1100
Wisconsin	(800) 649-2921 ■ (608) 255-0539 ■ (414) 933-2722
Wyoming	(800) 990-3877 ■ (307) 235-2814

For Hearing Impaired:

(800) 787-3224 (TDD)



National Information Centers

Asian & Pacific Islander Institute on Domestic Violence Family and Intimate Violence Prevention Team

450 Sutter Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94108
(415) 954-9988
www.apiahf.org/apidvinstitute

Battered Women's Justice Project

A collaborative effort on civil and criminal justice responses to domestic violence.
(800) 903-0111
www.bwjp.org

CAVNET

A virtual community working to end violence.
(202) 255-0202
www.cavnet.org

Corporate Alliance to End Partner Violence

2416 E Washington St, Ste E
Bloomington IL 61704
(309) 664-0667
www.caepv.org

Family and Intimate Violence Prevention Team

Centers for Disease Control
1600 Clifton Rd
Atlanta GA 30333
(800) 311-3435 (404) 639-3534
www.cdc.gov/ncipc/dvp/fivp/fivp.htm

Family Violence Prevention Fund

383 Rhode Island St, Ste 304
San Francisco CA 94103
(415) 252-8900 TTY (800) 595-4889
<http://endabuse.org/>

Institute on Domestic Violence in the African American Community **University of Minnesota, School of Social Work**

290 Peters Hall
1404 Gortner Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55108-6142
(877) NIDVAAC (643-8222)
www.dvinstitute.org

National Center on Domestic and Sexual Violence

7800 Shoal Creek Blvd, Ste 120-N
Austin TX 78757
(512) 407-9020
www.ncdsv.org

National Latino Alliance for the Elimination of Domestic Violence

PO Box 672
Triborough Station
New York NY 10035
(800) 342-9908
(800) 216-2404 FAX
www.dvalianza.org

National Coalition Against Domestic Violence

PO Box 18749
Denver CO 80218-0749
(303) 839-1852
www.ncadv.org

National Resource Center on Domestic Violence **Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence**

6400 Flank Dr Ste 1300
Harrisburg PA 17112
(800) 537-2238
www.nrcdsv.org
www.pcadv.org

National Violence Against Women Office

810 7th Street NW
Washington DC 20531
(202) 307-6026
TTY (202) 307-2277
www.ojp.usdoj.gov/vawo/
<http://toolkit.ncjrs.org/>

RAINN

Rape Abuse & Incest National Network

A national hotline that connects callers with their closest rape crisis center.
(800) 656-HOPE(4673)
www.rainn.org

National Resource Center on Domestic Violence: Child Protection and Custody
PO Box 8970
Reno NV 89507
(800) 52-PEACE(73223)
www.nal.usda.gov/pavnet/cf/cfrcomv.htm

Native American Programs

American Indian Law Center, Inc. Legal Referrals
PO Box 4456, Station A
Albuquerque NM 87196
(505) 277-5462

Mending the Sacred Hoop

202 E Superior St
Duluth MN 55802
(218) 722-2781
www.msh-ta.org

Sacred Circle

A national, private, non-profit, tribally-chartered organization.
722 St Joseph St
Rapid City SD 57701
(877) 733-7623

Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender Programs

Community United Against Violence

160 14th Street
San Francisco CA 94103
(415) 777-5500
Crisis: (415) 333-HELP(4356)
www.cuav.org/dv.htm

Gay Men's Domestic Violence Project

955 Massachusetts Ave PMB131
Cambridge MA 02139
(617) 354-6056
(800) 832-1901
www.gmdvp.org

The Network/La Red: Ending Abuse in Lesbian, Bisexual Women's and Transgendered Communities/Acabando Con el Abuso en Comunidades de Lesbianas, de Mujeres Bisexuales, y Gente Transgénero

PO Box 6011
Boston MA 02114
(617) 695-0877 Crisis (617) 423-SAFE(7233)
www.thenetworklared.org

National Gay and Lesbian Task Force

1325 Massachusetts Ave NW, Ste 600
Washington DC 20005
(202) 393-5177
www.nglhf.org

Youth Programs

When Love Hurts Bursting the Bubble Programs of the Domestic Violence & Incest Resource Centre

292 Wellington St
Collingwood VIC 3066
Australia
03-9486-9866
www.dvirc.org.au/whenlove/
www.burstingthebubble.com

Girls Allowed

A Project of the Corporate Alliance to End Partner Violence
www.girlsallowed.org

Take Care

A Project of Raphael House of Portland
PO Box 10797
Portland OR 97296
(503) 222-6507
www.takecareonline.org

What you Need To Know About Dating Violence: A Teen's Handbook

One handbook in a series created by Liz Claiborne's 'Love is not Abuse' Program
<http://www.lizclaiborne.com/lizinc/liz-works/women/default.asp>



National Information Centers



Elder Programs

Executive Office of Elder Affairs

1 Ashburton Place
Boston MA 02108
(617) 727-7750
www.ma-elderaffairs.org
Elder Abuse Hotline: 800-922-2275

National Clearinghouse on Abuse in Later Life (NCALL)

A project of the Wisconsin Coalition Against Domestic Violence
307 S Paterson St, Ste 1
Madison WI 53703
(608) 255-0539
www.wcadv.org

National Center on Elder Abuse

1201 15th St NW
Washington DC 20005-2800
(202) 898-2586
www.elderabusecenter.org

Batters Intervention Programs

(Call the Department of Public Health in your state for local certified programs).

AMEND

2727 Bryant St
Denver CO 80211
(303) 832-6363
www.amendinc.org

Common Purpose

455 Arborway
Jamaica Plain MA 02130
(617) 522-6500
www.commonpurpose.com

Duluth Domestic Violence Abuse Intervention Project

202 E Superior St
Duluth MN 55802
(218) 722-2781
www.duluth-model.org

Emerge

2464 Massachusetts Ave Ste 101
Cambridge MA 02140
(617) 547-9879
www.emergedv.com

Manalive Violence Prevention Programs

3338 Seventeenth Street, Ste 202
San Francisco CA 94110
(415) 861-8614
(866) manalive
www.manaliveinternational.org

International Resources

Hot Peach Pages

A world-wide list of domestic violence agencies.
www.hotpeachpages.net

Global List of Women's Organizations

www.euro.net.nl/~fullmoon/womlist/womlist.html

Media Resources

Arts and Performance

The Clothesline Project

Box 654
Brewster MA 02631
www.clotheslineproject.org

Deana's Fund

(Yellow Dress, Remote Control)

38 Montvale Ave, Ste 245
Stoneham MA 02108
(781) 438-5604
www.deanasfund.org

Silent Witness National Initiative

20 Second St NE Ste 1101
Minneapolis MN 55413
(612) 623-0999
www.silentwitness.net

Vagina Monologues

For information on the original play by Eve Ensler: www.vaginamonologues.com
For information about how to spread V-Day action to your area, visit www.vday.com.

White Ribbon Campaign

Men Working to End Men's Violence Against Women

365 Bloor Street E, Ste 203
Toronto ON M4W 3L4 CANADA
(800) 328-2228
www.whiteribbon.com



Who We Are:

Peace at Home is a human rights organization that makes information available to as many people as possible where they live and work by distributing materials and educating people across racial, class, income, sexual orientation and cultural boundaries. For more information, please visit our website at www.peaceathome.org or contact us at 877-546-3737.

We run a number of programs that comprise our Public Information Campaign (PIC). The PIC provides education and information toward breaking the cycle of domestic violence by shattering myths, identifying warning signs, and empowering victims.

The Programs:

Handbook: Domestic Violence: The Facts

Domestic Violence: The Facts is a resource handbook for victims, families, friends, or anyone affected by domestic violence.

Human Rights Report: Homicides Related to Intimate Partner Violence in Massachusetts 1991-1995

The first study of its kind to fully document and examine homicides that occurred as a result of intimate partner violence.

Human Rights Coloring Book: Coloring Our Human Rights

This coloring book guides children and their caregivers through the creative process of learning about human rights by proposing the concept of children having the right to safety in their homes.

Advocacy Review Team (ART)

Peace at Home has convened an Advocacy Review Team collaborative to study data from closed case domestic violence homicides in Suffolk County Massachusetts, which includes Boston.

Tracking Domestic Violence Homicide

Since 1992, Peace at Home has documented the staggering number of women, children, family members, bystanders, and men murdered as a result of intimate partner violence in Massachusetts.

The Massachusetts Silent Witness Exhibit

This traveling memorial is part of a national initiative, which commemorates those who have lost their lives as a result of acts of domestic violence in Massachusetts.

THANK YOU!

Peace at Home would like to thank all the people and organizations that provided assistance in the publication and distribution of this handbook.

Special thanks to: Dynamic Solution Associates, Nancy Carolyn Kwant, Maia Brodyfield, Joanne Brewer, Dora Hsiung, Hellen Kwant.



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Design: Hobbamock, Boston, MA