Recognising and Addressing Domestic Violence
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Areas of Speciality Work

Domestic Violence Intervention and Education

- Pioneering working with the correlation of Grief and Trauma and the Cycle of Violence for both perpetrators and victims
- Working within Faith context – Weaving Stopping Violence work into Proactive Faith
- Educating Secular Organisations in the field on how to work alongside people of faith

Family Therapy

- Utilising Families to do the Missing Piece and Support the Healing process for victims of abuse and trauma
Agenda

- Victim’s Stories and Courageous Change
- What is Domestic Violence? -Legal Definition
- Power and Control Wheel
- Resource
- Equality Wheel
- Causes of Violence
- Cycle of Violence
- Policies, Procedures and Training
Domestic Violence Act

3 Meaning of domestic violence

(1) In this Act, domestic violence, in relation to any person, means violence against that person by any other person with whom that person is, or has been, in a domestic relationship.

(2) In this section, violence means—

(a) physical abuse:

(b) sexual abuse:

(c) psychological abuse, including, but not limited to,—

(i) intimidation:

(ii) harassment:

(iii) damage to property:

(iv) threats of physical abuse, sexual abuse, or psychological abuse:

(v) in relation to a child, abuse of the kind set out in subsection (3).

(3) Without limiting subsection (2)(c), a person psychologically abuses a child if that person—

(a) causes or allows the child to see or hear the physical, sexual, or psychological abuse of a person with whom the child has a domestic relationship; or

(b) puts the child, or allows the child to be put, at real risk of seeing or hearing that abuse occurring;—

but the person who suffers that abuse is not regarded, for the purposes of this subsection, as having caused or allowed the child to see or hear the abuse, or, as the case may be, as having put the child, or allowed the child to be put, at risk of seeing or hearing the abuse.

(4) Without limiting subsection (2),—

(a) a single act may amount to abuse for the purposes of that subsection:

(b) a number of acts that form part of a pattern of behaviour may amount to abuse for that purpose, even though some or all of those acts, when viewed in isolation, may appear to be minor or trivial.

5) Behaviour may be psychological abuse for the purposes of subsection (2)(c) which does not involve actual or threatened physical or sexual abuse.
ABUSE AND CONTROL IN RELATIONSHIPS: A RESOURCE FOR FAITH COMMUNITIES


Using and abusing others to hurt victim i.e. children, parents, siblings, pets. Threatening or going through with suicide. Alienating safe parent from children.


Withholding necessities/family income. Making victim beg for money. Begrudging cost of living for the victim. Using victim’s name for bad debts. Forcing or frightening victim into giving their money.

Treating victim like an object. Rape. Slapping, kicking, punching, hitting etc. Unwanted physical/sexual contact. Forcing victim to look at or act out pornographic material. Comparing victim’s body to others in a negative way. Unfaithfulness. Withholding love as punishment.

Perpetrator using charm to convince people that they’re not abusive. Twisting things. Saying abuse didn’t happen. Making light of abuse. “Sweeping abuse under the carpet”. Blaming

Making victim afraid by using threats, loud or menacing voice, looks, actions, gestures. Displaying weapons. Coercion. Driving dangerously with victim or children in the car.

Controlling what victim does, who they see and talk to, where they live. Lying to support people such as police, faith leaders and friends about the victim and abuse. Interrogating victim. Cutting off phone. Using jealousy to justify actions.

Using faith, religious beliefs, mana etc. to justify the abuse. Misusing sacred writings, objects or sayings to hurt or control the person. Destroying/desecrating sacred items. Cursing. Controlling prayers. Making victim think God is against them.

Abuser expects victim to be an extension of abuser’s mind and way of thinking. Mocks or undermines victim’s intellect. Has “seen and not heard” expectation on victim, i.e. victim has no rights to own opinions/thoughts. Abuser makes all the big decisions.
When I know I have a choice I can choose
• Policies
• Procedures
• Training
Remember to fill in your evaluation forms

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