1. What characteristics do women in violent relationships have in common?
   Lack confidence and seek approval
2. What characteristics do families who have a high likelihood of domestic violence occurring have in common?
   Violence occurs in families that are often isolated and removed from the community and interactions with others.
3. There are certain predictive factors for the occurrence of violence between partners, what are those factors?
   Low self-esteem and unmet needs of the adult partners
4. What psychological characteristic of male batterers is most common?
   They are resistant to change
5. Why do women stay in relationships with men who batter them?
   They possess so few personal resources that they feel they cannot make it on their own
6. Explanations of the causes of intimate partner violence vary, but it is agreed upon by experts in this field what?
   Abusive behavior is perpetrated to gain power and control over the victim
7. What are the characteristics that best describe male victims of intimate partner violence?
   More likely to express anger about their abuse, rather than fear and intimidation
8. What is critical for the worker to understand when working with female adult victim of intimate partner violence?
   Worker Needs to understand the victim’s real fears about seeking independence from the batterer
9. What are common characteristics of a batterer?
   They often divert attention to the victim’s role in the violent incident
10. A Child Welfare Specialist may be challenged in working with the complicated factors associated with domestic violence. What might be the biggest challenge for the worker?
    The worker’s inability to let go of their own personal values and biases about domestic violence
11. How are children who are exposed to domestic violence between their parents affected?
    Children will learn to be violent themselves
12. During the assessment process with families where domestic violence is occurring, what ABOVE ALL does the child welfare worker need to be aware of?
    There is increased risk the children will be abused
13. Is there a strong link between child abuse and domestic violence?
   Yes!
14. Which children are most vulnerable to harm during episodes of domestic violence? (Consider: age, developmental ability, and ability to protect themselves)
   Young children who are unable to protect themselves from harm.
15. What is best practice in assessing child safety in situations of domestic violence when a safety plan is needed?
   Development of a safety plan that values the mother’s ability to protect her children by preserving the family.
16. What factors are most important to consider during the assessment process?
   Assessing risk, safety, and protective factors evident in the situation.
17. Violence, as a threat to child safety, must be thought of in terms of “dynamic occurrence”. What does this mean?
   It is always possible and present.
18. What is considered an important safety threat to children who live in a home where domestic violence is present?
   The child’s physical proximity to the violence.
19. When working with the victim of domestic violence, what must the worker ensure the victim understands regarding children in the home?
   The best interest of the child prevails over those of the adult victim.
20. What is a significant impact children who are exposed to domestic violence may experience?
   They will be abused or neglected themselves.
21. What is the “Cycle of Violence”?
   Tension-Building Phase—Violent Episode Phase—Manipulation Phase.
22. When victims of domestic violence end their relationship with a batterer, what is a likely result?
   Violence and threats could escalate because of his loss of power and control.
23. What are some reasons or factors for women who are involved in domestic violence stay with the batterer?
   They fear the loss of their children, loss of their financial support, loss of their home, etc.
24. What is a risk factor workers can identify that may indicate violence is happening between partners?
   Verbal Abuse by a Partner.
25. When threats are made in a relationship, what could be the result of those threats?
   Threats equate to the occurrence of violent acts in the relationship.
26. What is the main reason a mother decides to leave her abusive partner?
   Safety of her children.
27. Is Anger Management as an intervention for the batterer effective?
   No!
28. What does the “cycle of violence” explain regarding victims of domestic violence?
   This cycle is often what keeps a victim in a relationship even when violence occurs consistently and predictively.

29. What must the child welfare worker focus their attention on when working with the victim of domestic violence? (Think in terms of Power and Control).
   Partnering with the victim to help them utilize their own power and control in making decisions about their life.

30. What form of violence is highly predictive of lethality for a victim of domestic violence?
   Strangulation by the perpetrator.