



What Has Changed Over the Last 30 Years?

1974	2014
Sexual Violence	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rape as an individual act • Rape perpetrated by men at fringe of society • Rapist as deranged stranger • Marital rape exemption common • Rape an act of sexual gratification • Rape defined in terms of force, penis penetration, and vagina; physical resistance by victim to show lack of consent • Few rape crisis centers and advocacy for sexual violence victims and survivors • Little to no training for practitioners; no specialized training • No coordinated intervention by public institutions • Little governmental financial investment to address the violence and its impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rape as an act of oppression of women and core tactic of war, slavery, and genocide • Sexual violence perpetrated by men across entire social and economic spectrum • Most sexual violence perpetrated by someone the victim knows, often an intimate partner • Marital rape illegal • Rape an act of domination and woman-hating • Rape definition broadened to include penetration of vagina or anus with any body part or object; include oral penetration; physical resistance from victim not required to establish lack of consent • Rape crisis centers, advocacy and crisis lines in many tribal nations, states, and territories; national hotline • Training increasing across public institutions; specialized training, e.g., sexual assault investigation, evidence collection, trauma-informed interviews • Emergence of Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners and Sexual Assault Response Teams • Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and other sources of financial investment to address the violence and its impacts



The Critical Role of Leadership: A Rural Training Institute

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Battering / Domestic Violence	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invisible for almost all women: “behind closed doors,” silenced • An individual “family problem” • Wife abuse primarily a problem of alcohol or psychological disorder • Violence seen primarily as act of physical battery • Minimal police response; “take a walk around the block” or “go sleep it off” • Few emergency shelters, crisis lines, or advocacy for individual battered women • Few options to obtain a civil protection orders • Strictly a private matter • Little to no training for practitioners; no specialized training • No coordinated intervention by public institutions • Little governmental financial investment to address the violence and its impacts • An exhaustive bibliography on “wife abuse” would fit on an index card 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For many women, visibility and voice • An act of oppression • “Battering” named and defined; recognition of a pattern of ongoing coercion and domination • Attention to stalking, sexual violence, and broad range of power and control tactics • Intimate partner violence considered a crime, just as stranger violence • Over 2,000 organizations providing services and support to battered women, including emergency housing, legal advocacy, support for children; national hotline • Civil protection orders widespread across tribal nations, states, and territories; Full Faith & Credit • Training widespread across public institutions and intervention; specialized training, e.g. strangulation, lethality assessment • Increased recognition of community responsibility to intervene and prevent • Coordinated community response / CCR / interagency response • VAWA and other sources of financial investment to address the violence and its impacts • Hundreds if not thousands of publications, including Violence Against Women Journal (1995); research funded by VAWA, National Institute of Justice