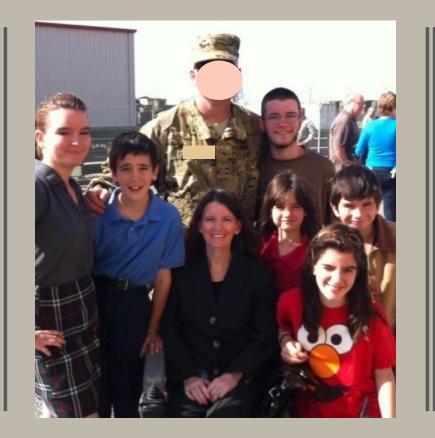
U. S. Military Policies Related to Domestic Violence and Abuse: An Intersectionality-Based Policy Analysis

M. Christine Highfill, LMSW, MA Donna Schuman, PhD, LCSW Sarah Toth, PhD LaTisha Thomas, LCSW-S Beth Anne Shelton, PhD







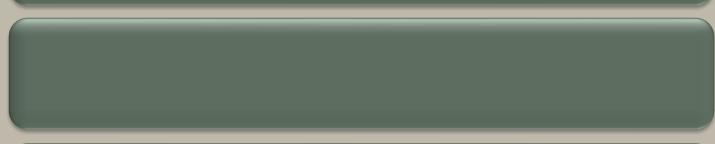


Introduction & Reflexivity

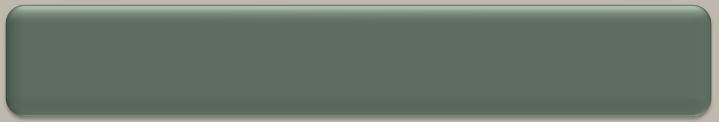
M. Christine Highfill, LMSW, MA



Background



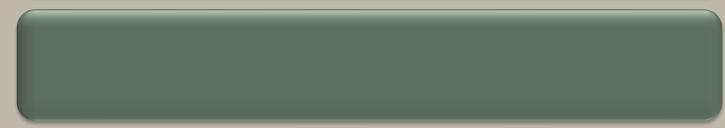


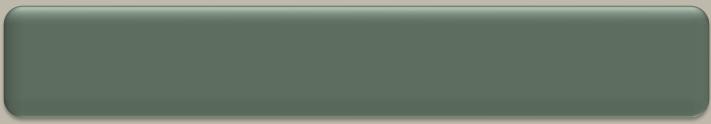






IBPA Methodology

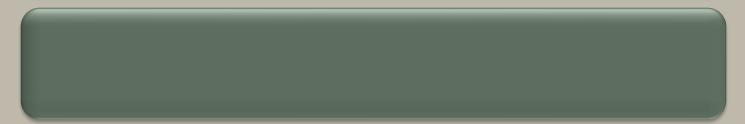




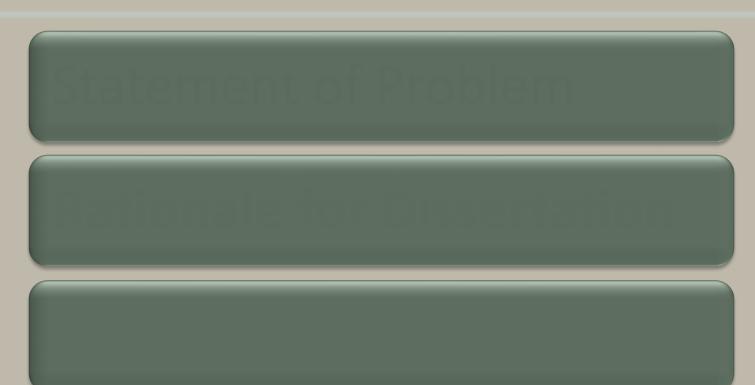












Implications

Background



Military-Connected Domestic Abuse





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MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARIES OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF UNDER SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE DIRECTOR, DEFENSE RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DIRECTOR, OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION ASSISTANTS TO THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT DIRECTORS OF THE DEFENSE AGENCIES DIRECTORS OF THE DOD FIELD ACTIVITIES

SUBJECT: Domestic Violence

Domestic Violence will not be tolerated in the Department of Defense (DoD). In Fiscal Year 2000, more than 10,500 physical and/or sexual assaults of a spouse were substantiated in the DoD Family Advocacy Program, with more than 5,200 active duty personnel identified as the alleged perpetrators.

Domestic violence is an offense against the institutional values of the Military Services of the United States of America. Commanders at every level have a duty to take appropriate steps to prevent domestic violence, protect victims, and hold those who commit it accountable.

Therefore, I call upon the leaders at all levels in the Department of Defense to make every effort to:

- provide timely information to new personnel and family members, to include lists of locally available military and civilian resources to prevent domestic violence, procedures for responses to reports of domestic violence, and information about the DoD Transitional Compensation Program;
- improve coordination between military and civilian community agencies that provide the first response to domestic violence issues and incidents, especially through negotiated agreements;

- increase protection to victims through coordinated enforcement of civilian orders of
 protection affecting military personnel on DoD installations and military protective
 orders issued by commanding officers; and
- update and standardize education and training programs on domestic violence for commanding officers, senior noncommissioned officers, and personnel with law enforcement, health care, and legal responsibilities, to ensure those programs contain information on how to prevent domestic violence, how to recognize when it has occurred, and how to take action to protect victims and to hold offenders accountable as appropriate.

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Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Estimates

DoD Dependents Education



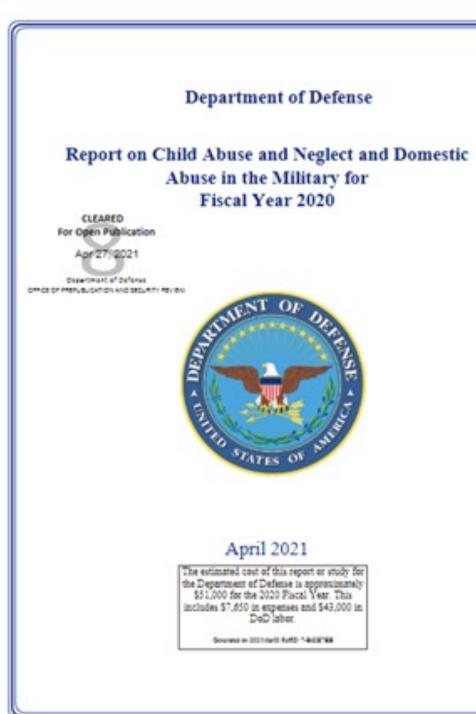
DoD Dependents Education Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide Fiscal Year (FY) 2023 Budget Estimates

April 2022

ENTITED STATES OF

A. BA Subactivities 1. DoDEA 1. Management He 2. Consolidated Sc 3. Educational Par 4. DoDDS 5. DDESS 2. Family Assistance/I Programs 1. Family Assistant 2. Family Advocac 3. Financial Readir 4. Voluntary Educa	Current nacted ,239,094 \$14,652 \$168,564 \$26,070 ,381,903 \$647,905 \$998,442 \$716,922 \$216,827 \$57,470 \$7,223 \$237,536	FY 2023 <u>Request</u> \$2,173,135 \$15,178 \$81,863 \$26,638 \$1,388,512 \$660,944 \$1,103,141 \$771,464 \$265,625 \$58,677 <u>\$7,375</u> \$3,276,276
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*FY 2021 includes Division C, Title IX and Division J, Title IV of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116-260). *Overseas Operations costs accounted for in the base budget: \$0.0 thousand.



Prevalence of Survivorship

Physical Abuse Emotional Abuse Sexual Abuse Neglect Prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence, Stalking, and Sexual Violence Among Active Duty Women and Men and Wives of Active Duty Men— Comparisons with the U.S. General Population, 2016/2017



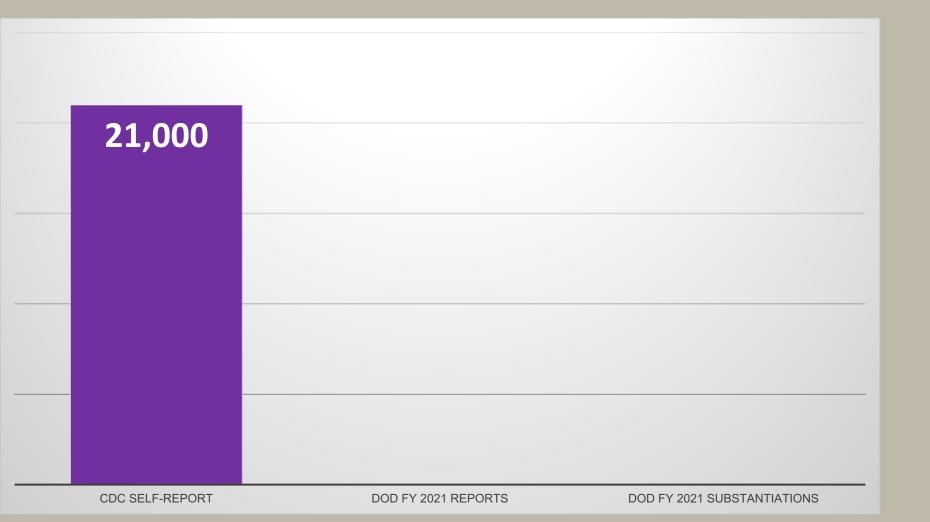
Prevalence of Survivorship

Physical Violence Psychological Aggression Sexual Violence Stalking



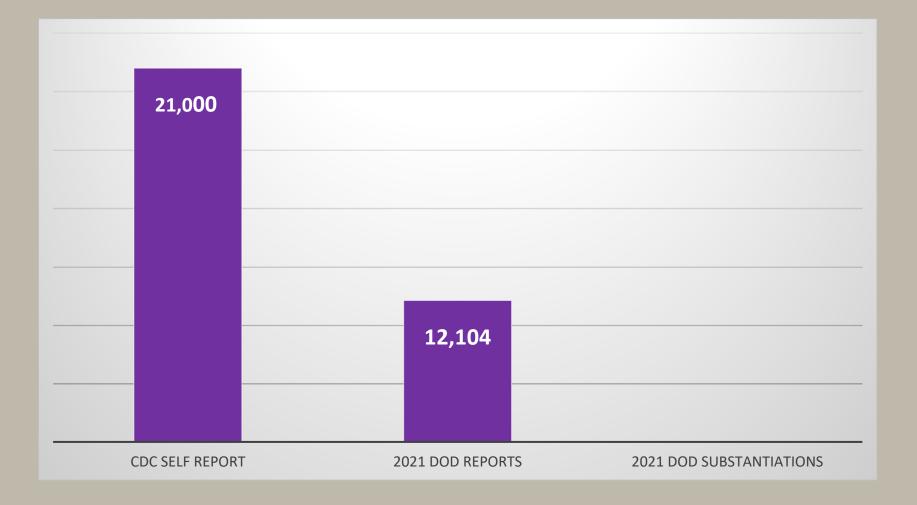


Prevalence of Survivorship



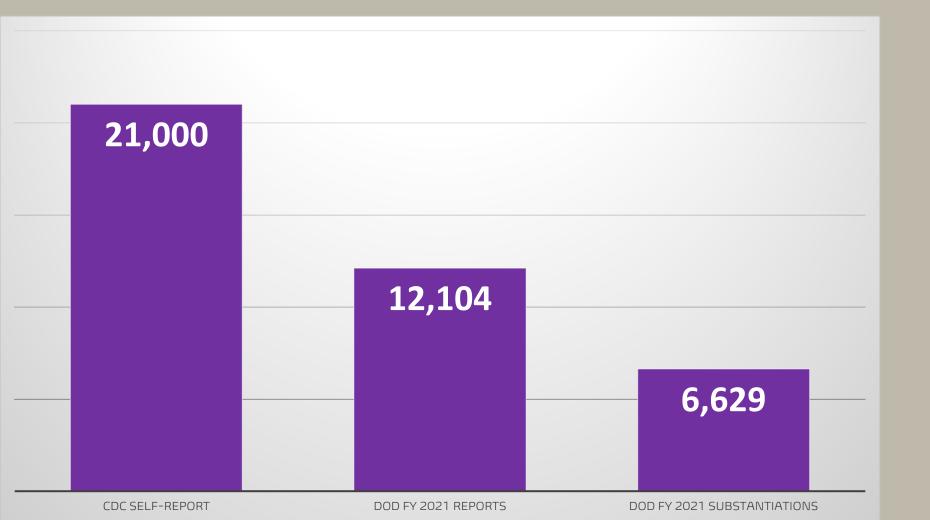


Prevalence of Survivorship



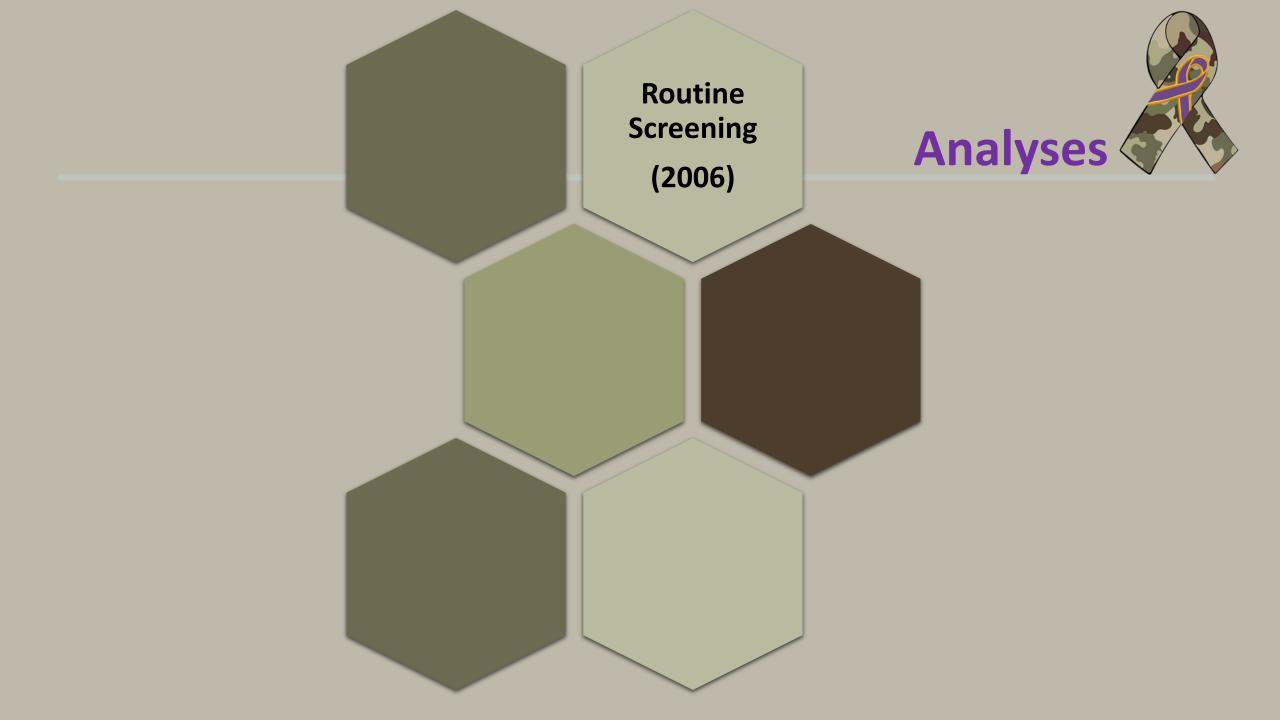


Prevalence of Survivorship



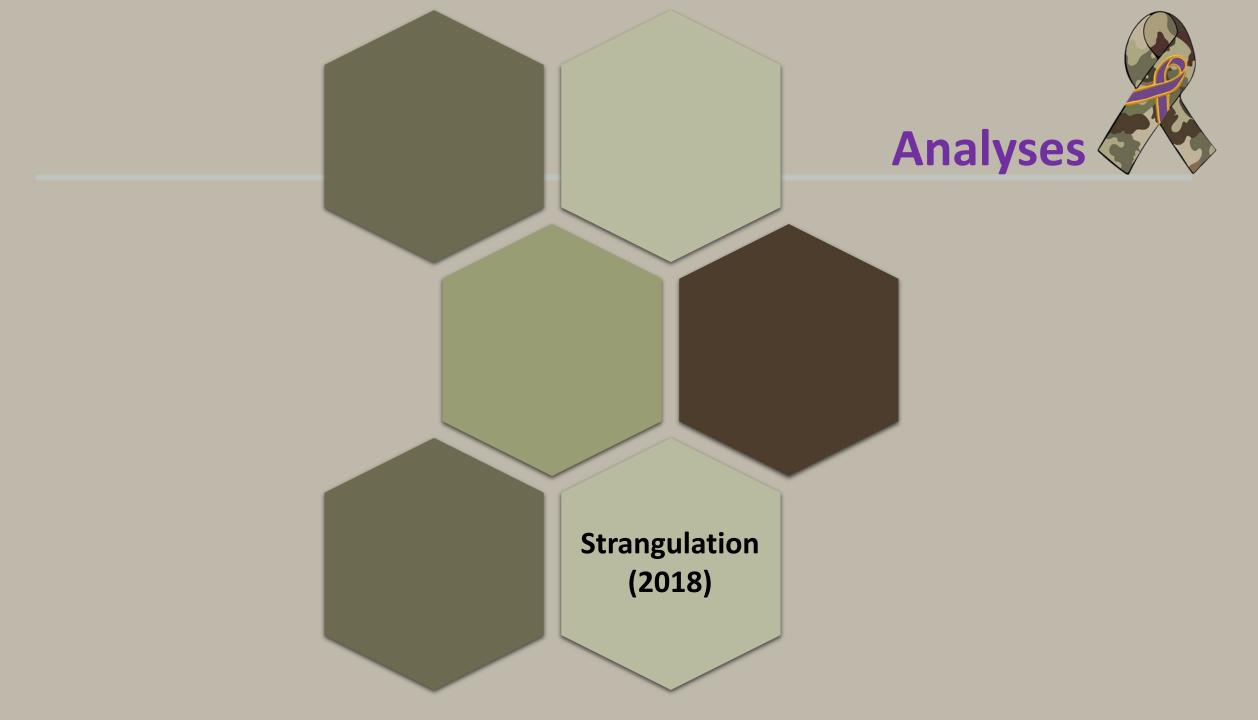
Existing Policy Analyses





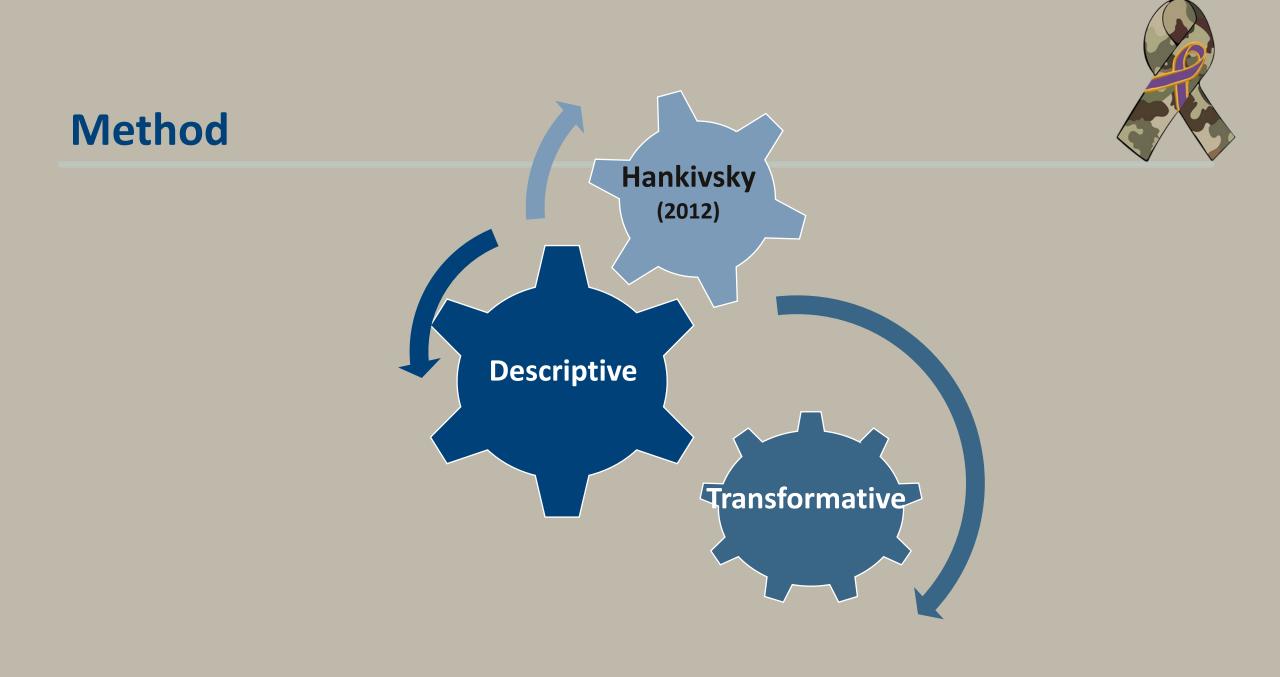


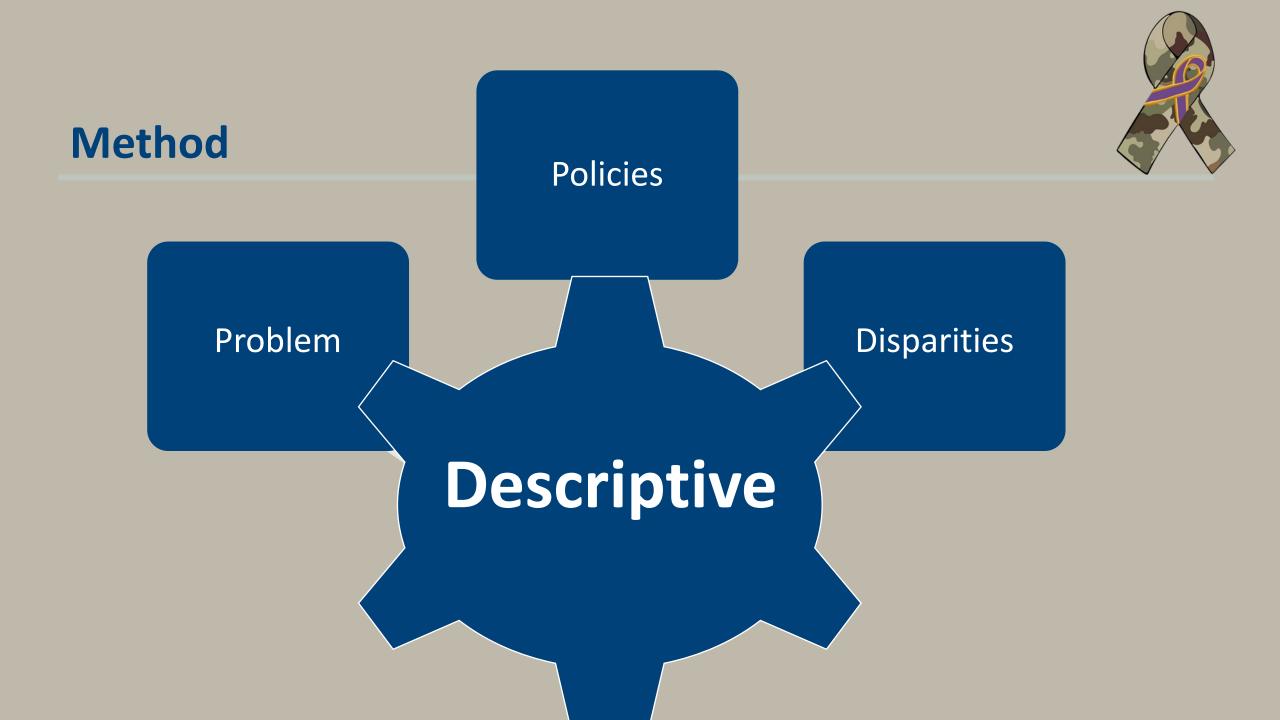
Transitional Compensation (2004; 2011)



IBPA Methodology







Method



What is the policy problem under consideration?

Method



What are the current policy responses to the problem?

Method



How are groups differentially affected by the problem?

Findings

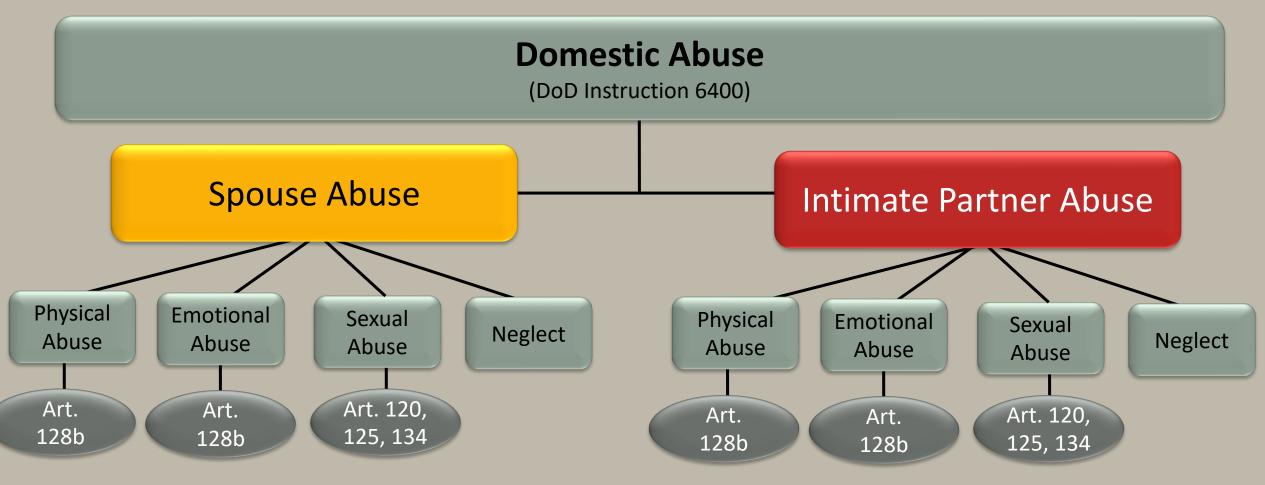


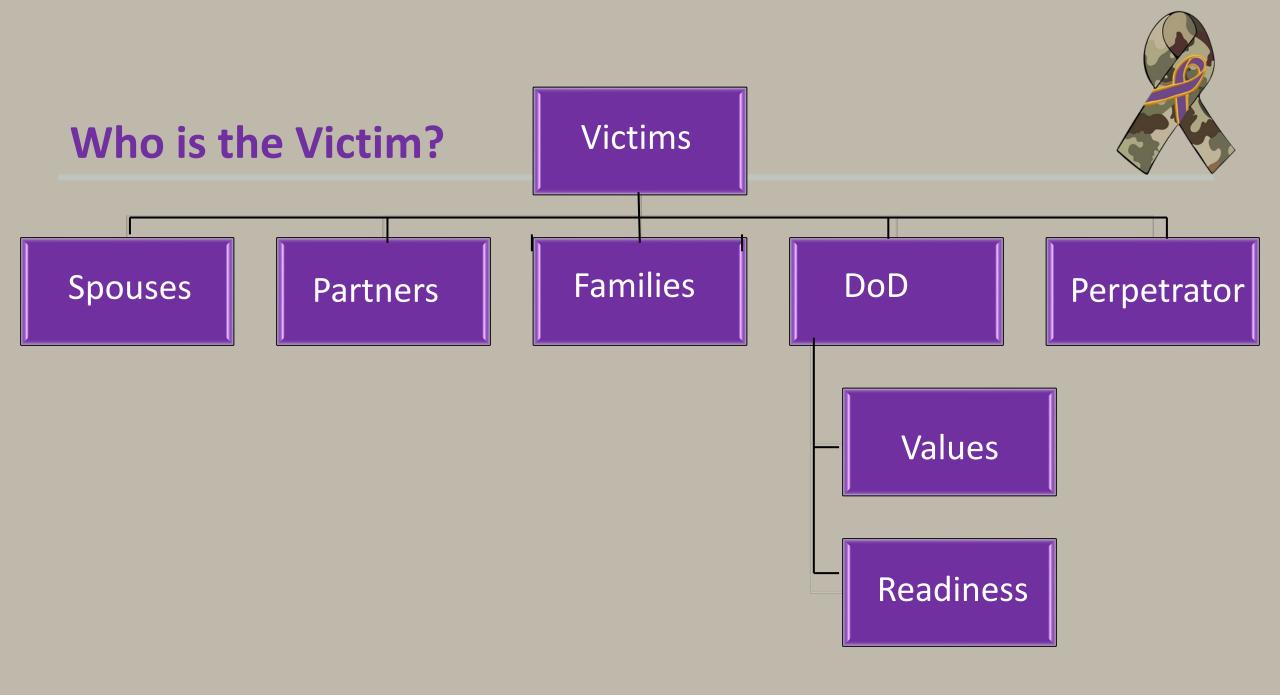
Problem





Problem Operationalization





Policies



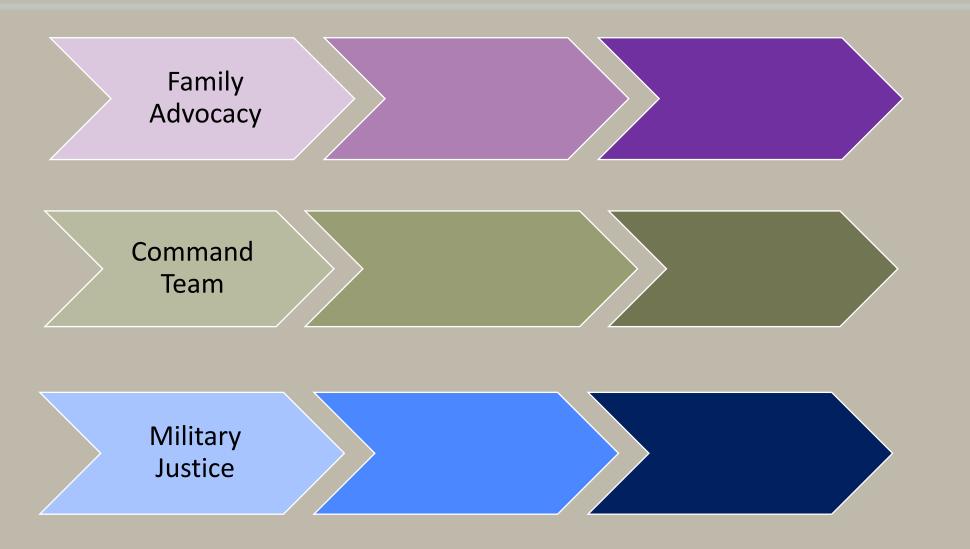


Family Advocacy

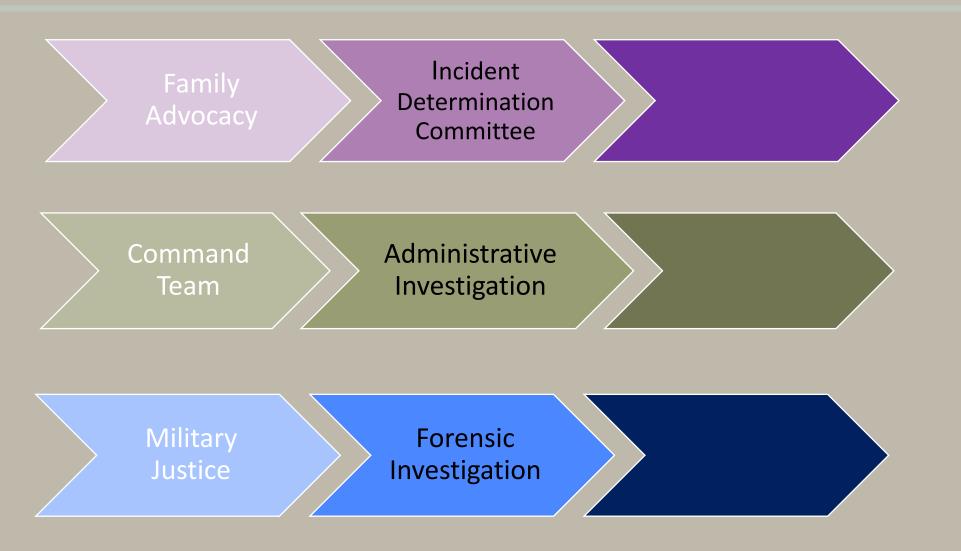
Command

Justice

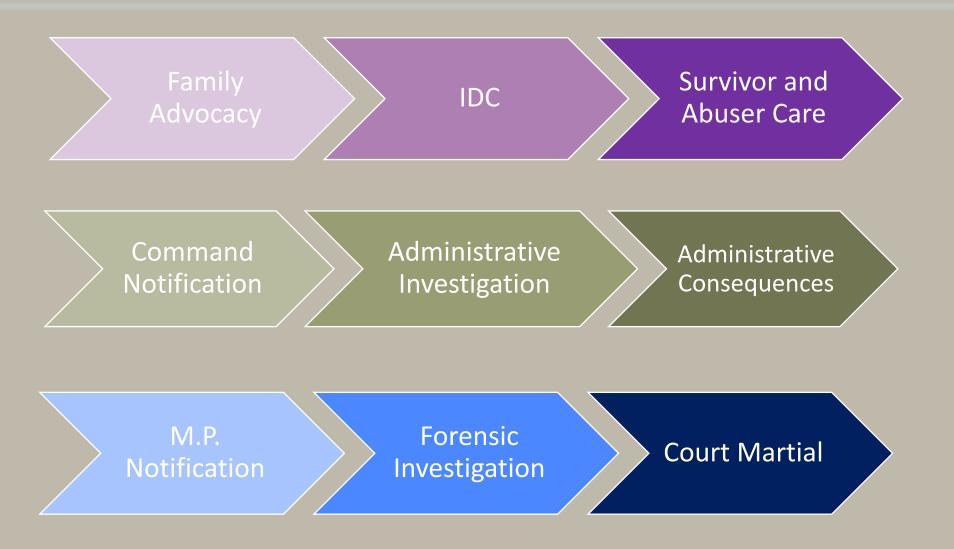












Disparities

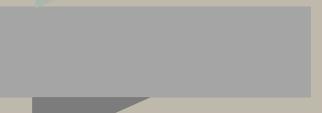




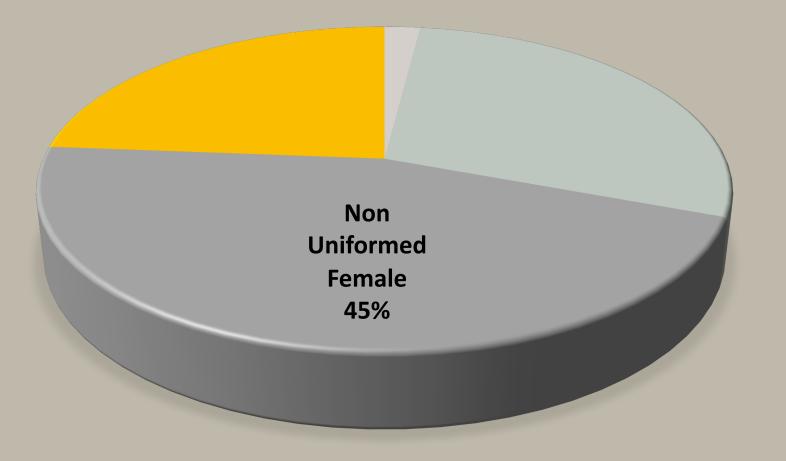
Intersectional Identities

Military Connection & Sex



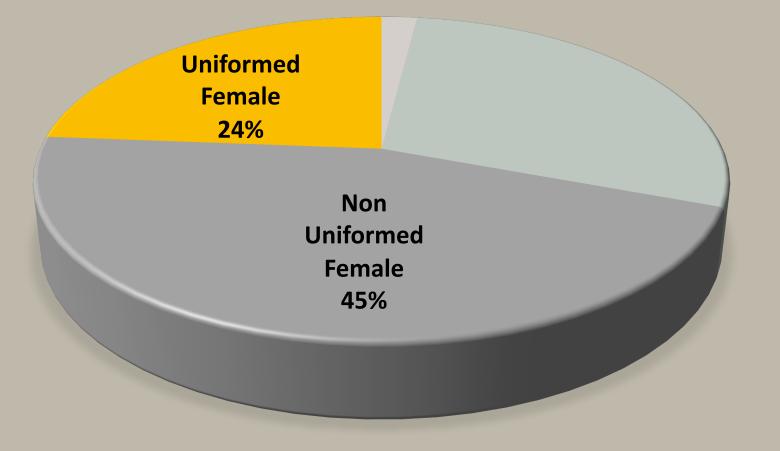






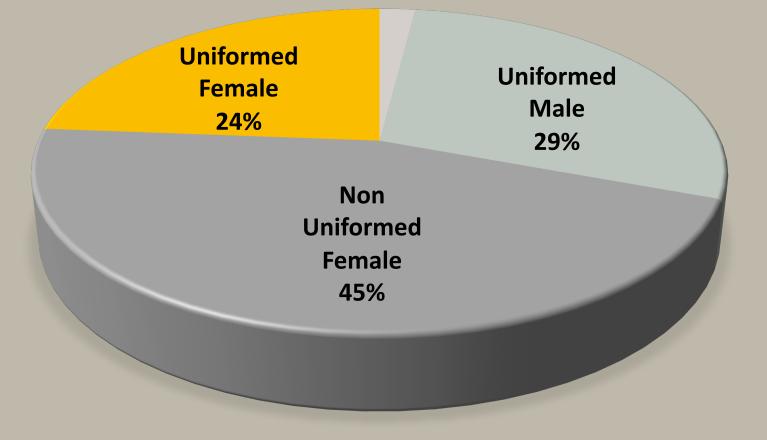






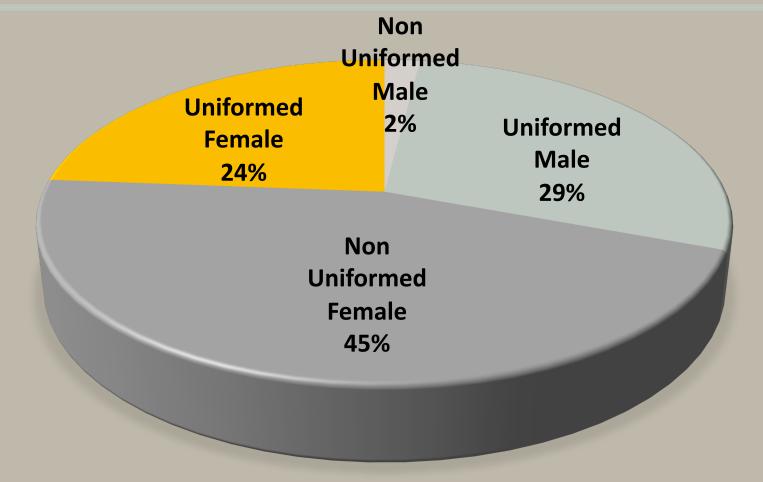
















Unique Vulnerabilities

Housing Child Care, Children's School, Programs for Adolescents Medical & Mental Health Care House of Worship Commissary, PX, Tax-Free Gasoline **Community & Identity** May make transition difficult



Intersectional Identities



Military Connection & Abuse

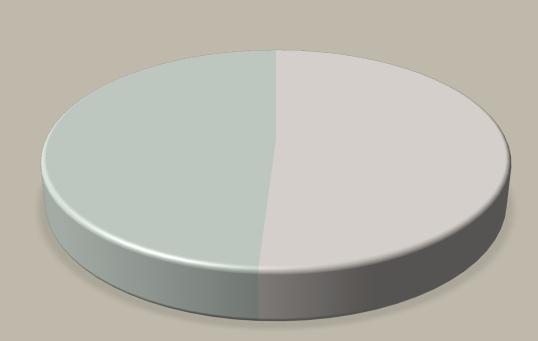


Military Connection and Abuse Status

INDIVIDUALS WHO USE ABUSE

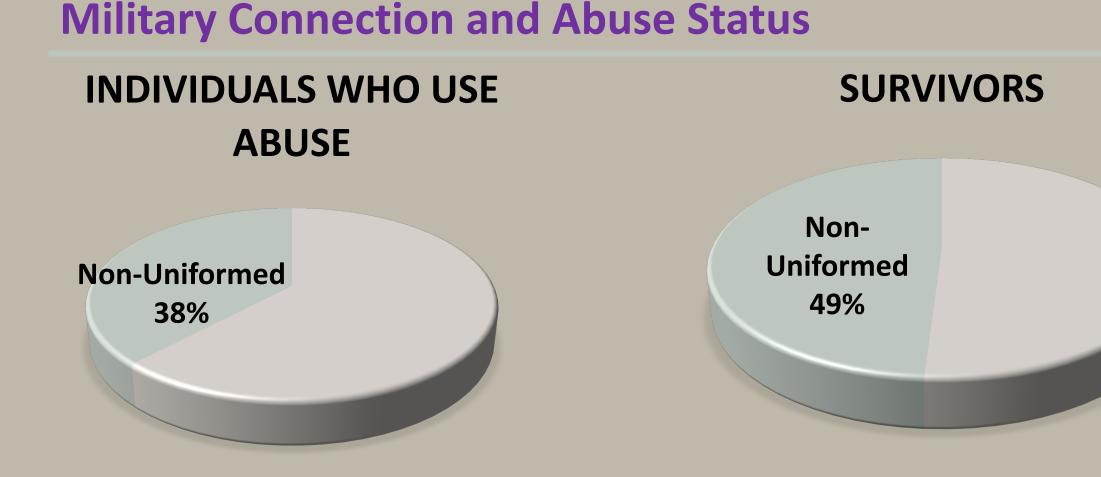
Non-Uniformed

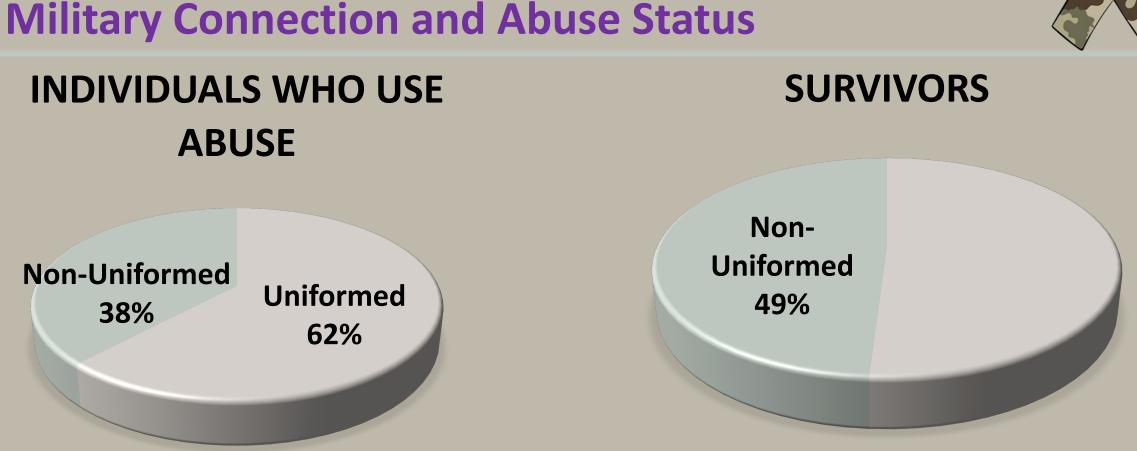
38%



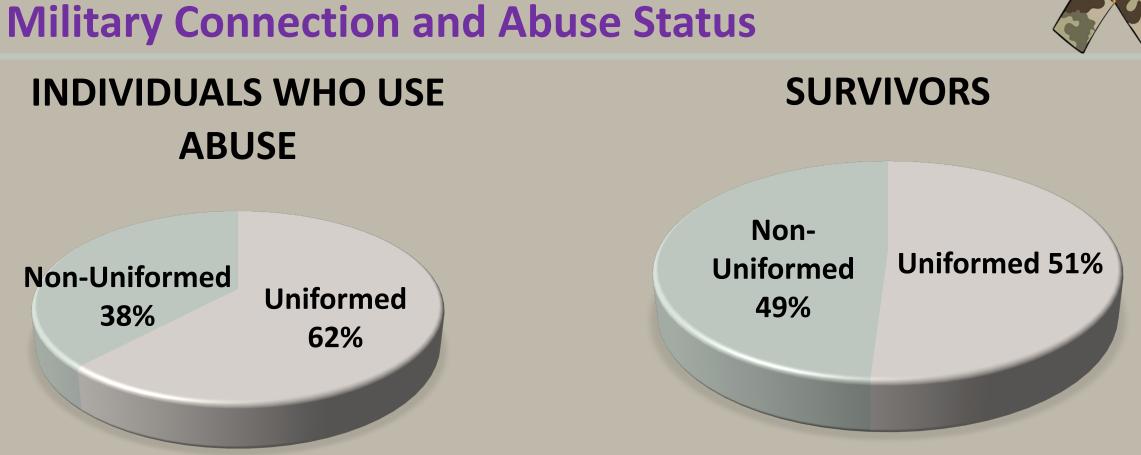
SURVIVORS

















Unique Vulnerabilities

UCMJ

Victim services

Civilian care

Evaluation metric

Outcomes of survivors are unknown



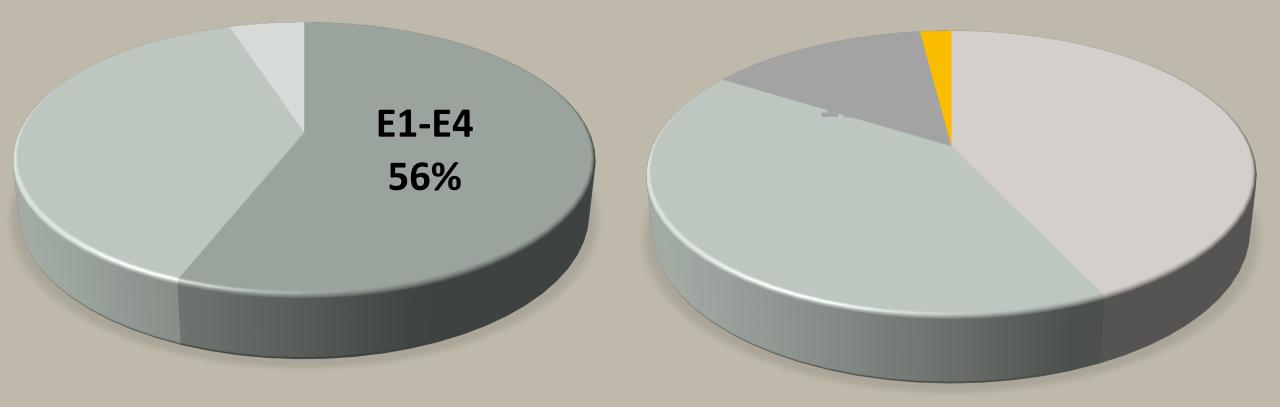
Intersectional Identities

Military Connection & Sex

Pay Grade & Age

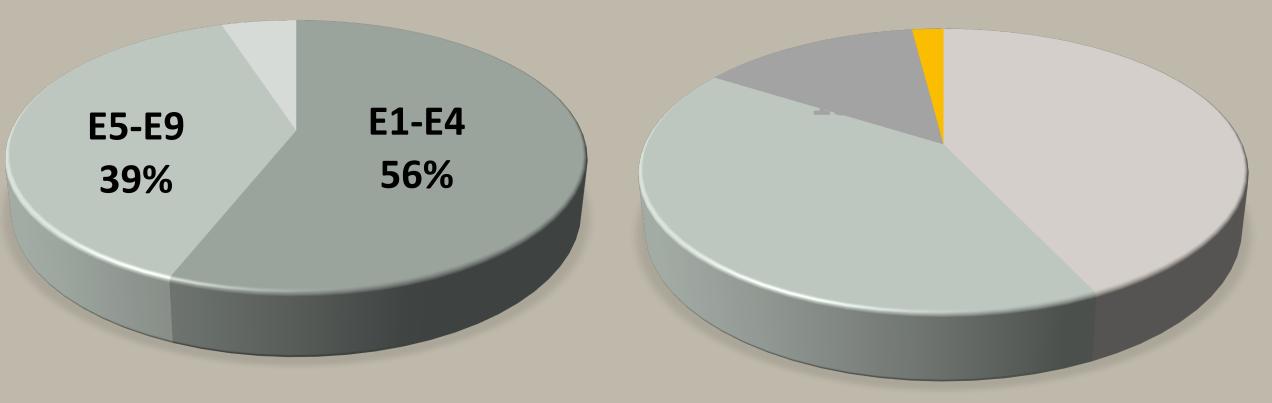
Military Connection & Status



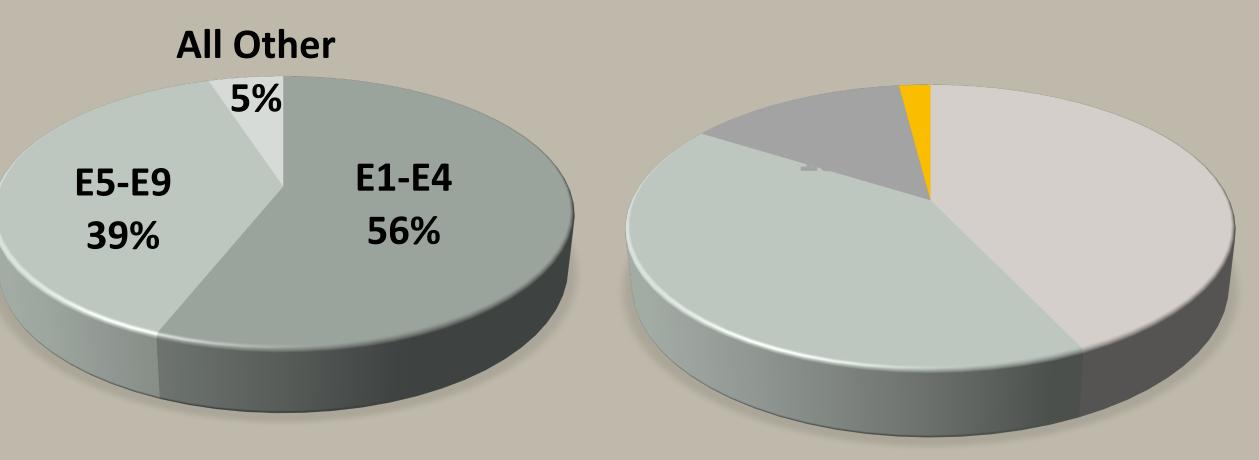






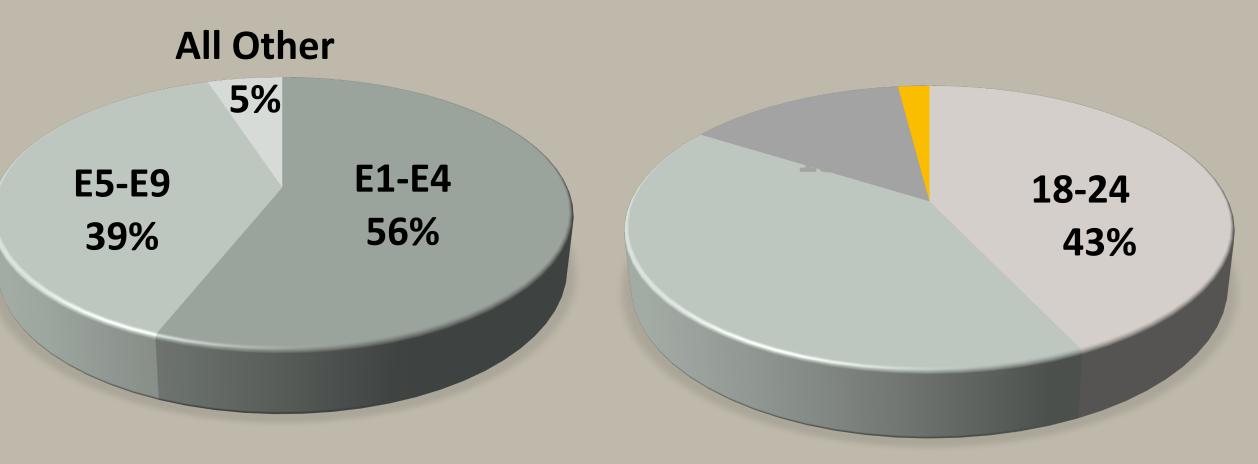






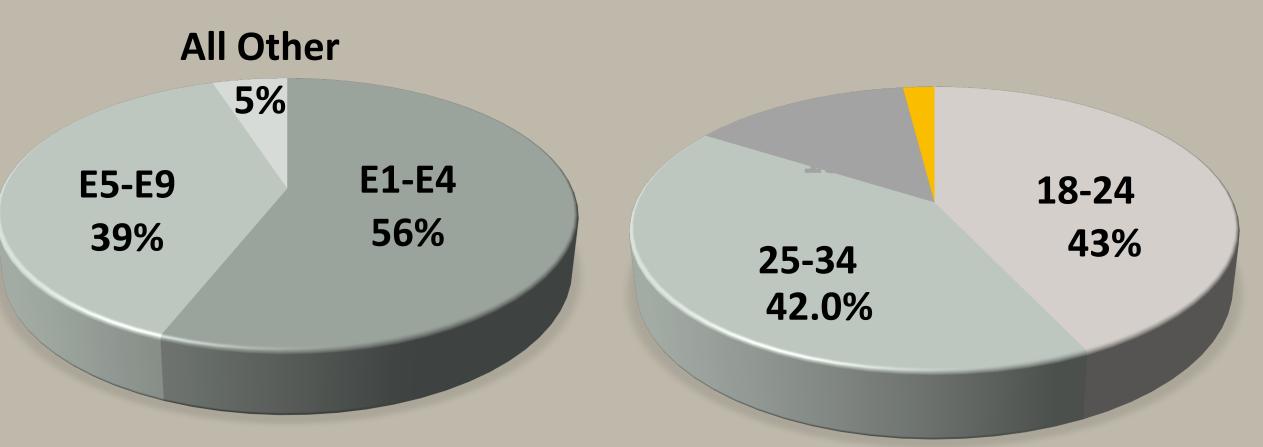




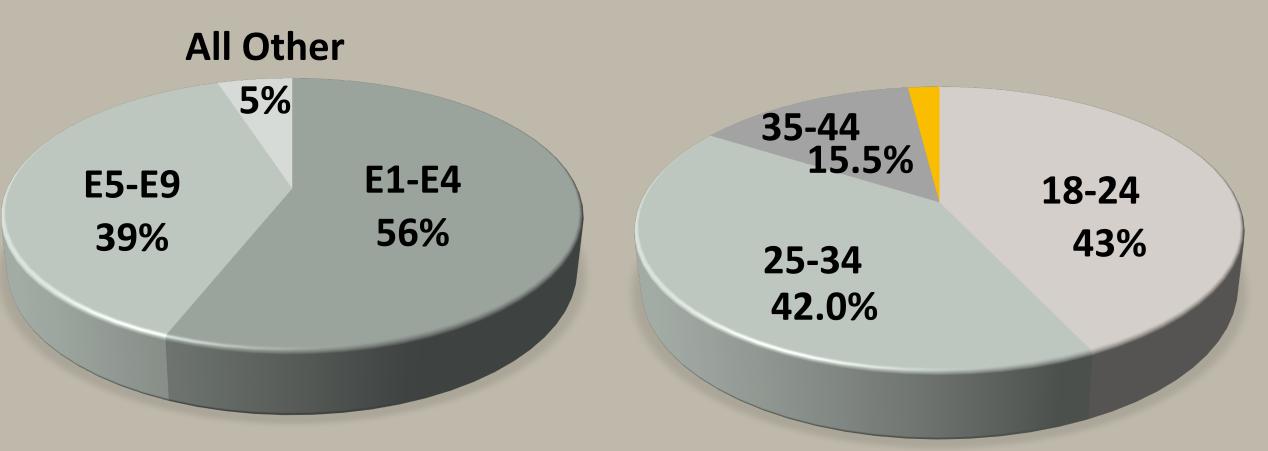




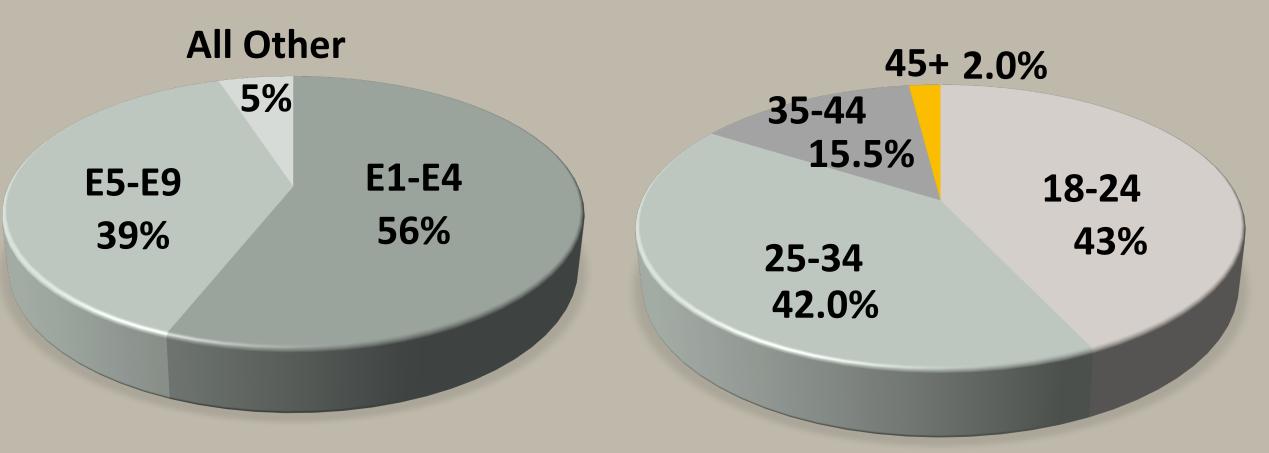














Unique Vulnerabilities

- Less life experience
- Less military experience
- Less financial capital
- Less social capital
- May make transition difficult



Intersectional Identities

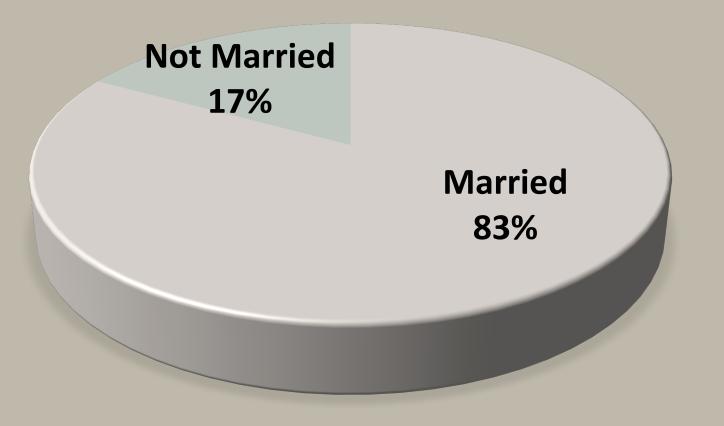
Military Connection

Pay Grade & Age





Marital Status of MCDA Survivors







Unique Vulnerabilities

More Dependent

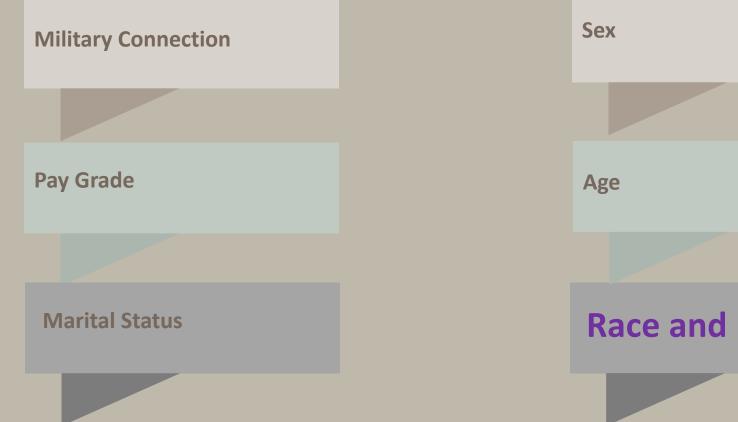
- Under employed
- Social Infrastructure

Less Connection

- Military benefits
- Social infrastructure



Intersectional Identities







Race and Ethnicity of MCDA Survivors



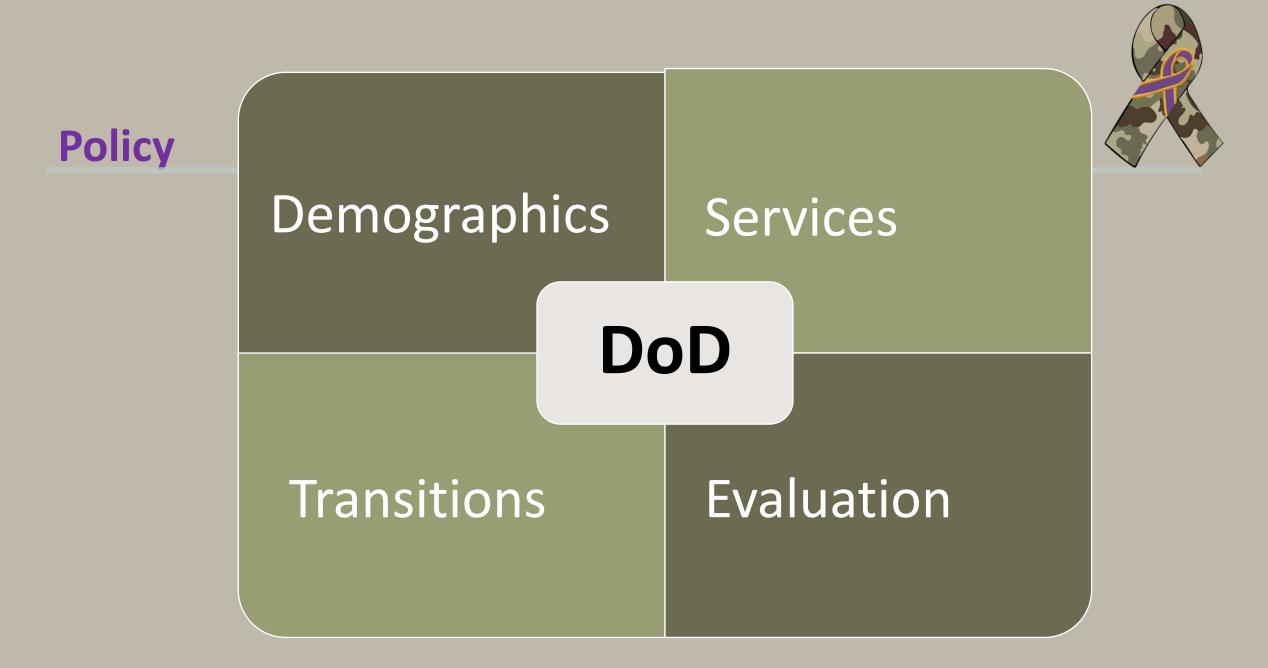


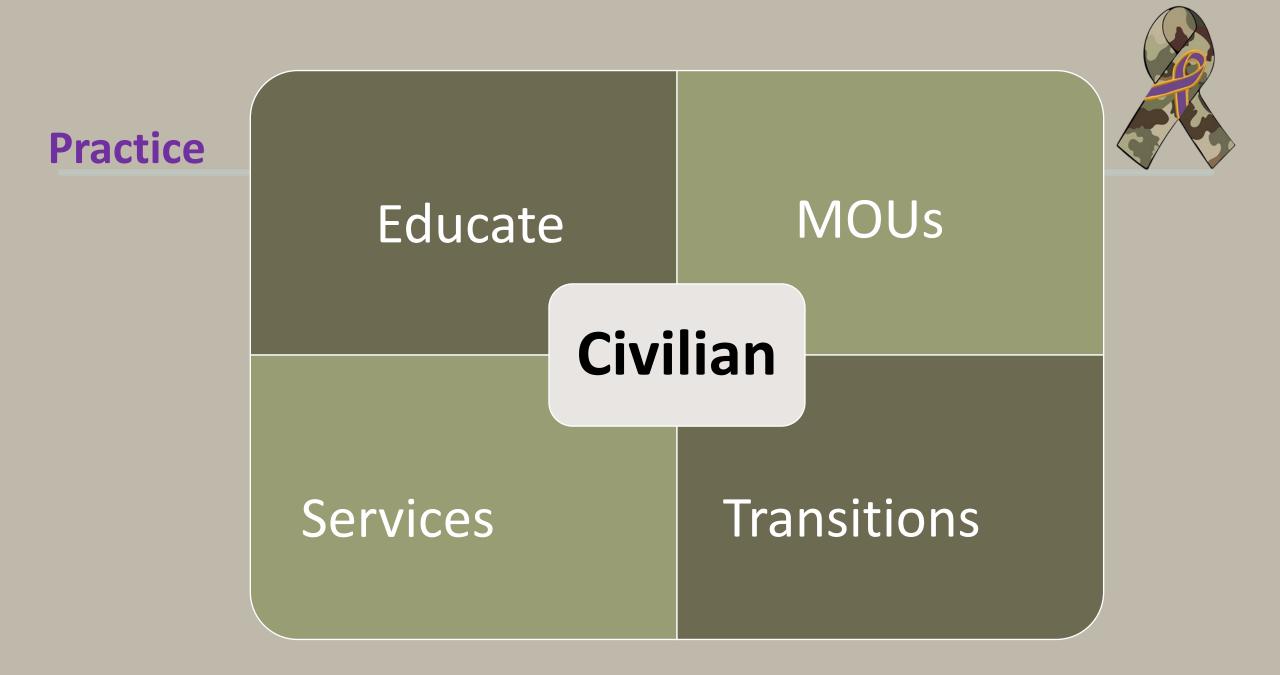
Other Characteristics of MCDA Survivors

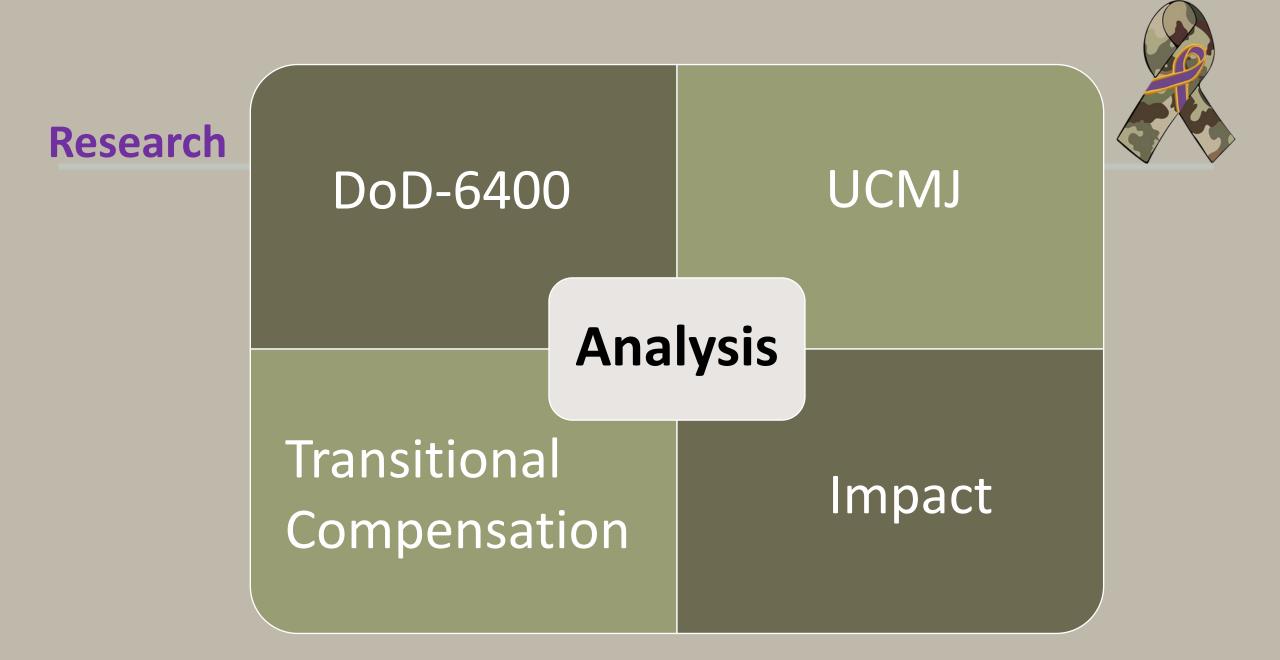


Implications









Christine.Highfill@uta.edu

