How domestic violence may effect a survivor's ability to find, obtain or maintain work.

- The abuser may sabotage the survivor's ability to follow a case plan:
 - . . . by committing to watch the kids and then not following through
 - ... by her fear of leaving the child with the abuser
 - . . . by keeping the survivor awake at night so it's difficult to complete activities
 - by controlling or sabotaging the survivor's car or transportation plans
 - . . . by controlling every action and move of the survivor
- The abuser may harass the survivor at work:
 - ... calling at work
 - ... by showing up at work
 - . . . by making threats related to the work place
- The affects of abuse may make it more difficult for survivors to make decisions or make choices:
 - the survivor may never have been allowed to make decisions, or
 - the abuser may have put down every decision that the survivor made
 - . . . survivors may experience post traumatic stress, or
 - . . . symptoms of dis-associative disorder and depression
- Survivors may be intimidated by the power of your position with DHS:
 - . . . they may agree to plans because we suggest that it's the best option or because they think they have to do what we say
 - they may ask us to tell them what to do because they don't want to make the "wrong" decision
 - . . . the abuser may blame the survivor for things you require him to do
- The children who witness domestic violence may act out, this may make it more difficult for the survivor to successfully complete planned activities or to get to work (or stay at work):
 - ... children may have difficulty at school
 - ... may need counseling
 - ... may be mis-diagnosed with ADHD