



The Development of the Power and Control and Equality Wheels

The Power and Control wheel is a way of visually representing the tactics typically used by men who batter. By batter, we mean the ongoing pattern of violence, coercion, intimidation and abuse in an intimate relationship. The graphic was created in 1982 by Ellen Pence, Coral McDonnell, and Michael Paymar as part of a curriculum for a court ordered program for men who batter. It was developed out of the experiences of women who were battered and attending support and educational groups in the working-class town of Duluth, Minnesota. These women were asked, “What do you want taught in court ordered groups for men who batter?” Their answers spoke to the need to bring the complex reality of battering out into the open. That is, the lived experience of what actually goes on in a battering relationship needed to be recognized and exposed. As the designers probed, women began to talk about the tactics their partners used to control them. Violence was commonplace. Less recognized but equally significant were other tactics of power, including money, the children, emotional and psychological put downs, undermining self-worth and other social relationships, constant criticism of women’s mothering, intimidation and various forms of expressing male privilege. Over the weeks the designers revised and adjusted the graphic until the groups of women were satisfied the wheel captured their experience of living with a man who batters.

The wheel is not a theory. It is a conceptual tool. It helps people see the patterns in behavior and their significance. It is not intended to capture every tactic of control, just primary tactics. Nor will all empirical cases correspond exactly to the wheel. The wheel was based on women’s experience in hetero-sexual intimate partner relationships. The battered women did not identify a desire for power or control as motivating their partners to engage in these behaviors. Rather, men who batter gained power and control in the relationship as an outcome of those behaviors.

By 1984 Pence, Paymar and McDonnell concluded that identifying positive and not just negative behaviors in their training program for batterers could help men to change. Following their earlier method they then developed the Equality Wheel to describe

behaviors that characterized intimate relationships based on equality. In 1995 Lakota users of the two wheels adapted the shape of the Power and Control wheel to that of a triangle rather than a wheel. (Pine Ridge, Sacred Circle Project). The triangular shape better fits the originators understanding of how, in battering relationships, violence and its accompanying tactics of power are intended to establish and maintain dominance over a victim. The tactics do not in and of themselves constitute battering. Battering involves the patterned and intentional use of these tactics to control the victim's autonomy and deny her a life free of fear and intimidation.

The wheels have been translated into over 30 languages and over 20 different cultural contexts. It is sometimes culturally modified as, for example, in the Hawaiian adaptation where the notion of balance replaces that of equality. The graphic has resonated with battered women world-wide. It is the most widely known graphic in the world representing the experience of battered women.