Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Cases
Enhancing Your Coordinated Community Response
Much More Than A Monthly Meeting
Social Problems

Men's violence against women
Sexual harassment
Discrimination by religion, race, sex, sexual orientation
Drunk driving
AIDS
Accessibility for people with disabilities
Smoking, exposure to second-hand smoke
Auto safety, seatbelts, child restraints
Child abuse
Environmental pollution
Segregation in public facilities
Slavery
How did the issue become identified as a social problem?

How Movements are Organized to Confront Social Problems

Who took leadership to address the problem?

What strategies did they use?

Who resisted? Why?

What strategies did they use?

What changed? What didn’t change?

It wasn’t a problem.

How did opponents justify or rationalize that

What changed? What didn’t change?

How far did the changes go? To what extent

Do they fall short of bigger goals?
Informal Support Networks

Employers, Schools
Counselors, Therapists

Groups, Batterer Programs
Enforcement, Women's
Shelters, 911 Law
Specialists

Domestic Violence

Law Enforcement Agencies

Social Service Agencies

Health Providers, Faith Communities

Friends, Family, Neighbors

Where do domestic violence victims seek help?
Child Abuse

Sexual Violence

Domestic Violence
Goals of Intervention

1. Victim Safety and Autonomy
2. Offender Accountability - Eliminating Offender’s Opportunities and Incentives to Abuse
3. System Accountability and Responsibility
4. Changing the Climate of Tolerance to Violence Against Women and Children
In your Interagency Response

Where are the CAPS

Victim/Survivors Fall Through Them

Offenders Crawl Through Them
Common CCR Problems

1. Some cultural groups treated unfairly - e.g. language problems
2. Batterered women losing custody of their children
3. Inconsistent enforcement of BIP attendance
4. Judges sentences bear little relationship to severity or risk
5. Long time between first hearing and adjudication
6. Bail & release conditions don't reflect dangerousness
7. Prosecutors plead down or drop many dr cases
8. Prosecution order violations not charged or responded to consistently
9. Crime evidence not collected or being lost
10. Arsenic not routinely sharing safety and accountability related information
11. Too many victims being arrested of previous offending
12. Some police reports not being charged - some charges not enhanced in light
13. 911 recordings not accessible to prosecutors
14. 911 don't ask adequates follow-up questions
Intervention Projects

Battered Women's Programs

Prosecution

Courts (Civil & Criminal)

Probation

Enforcement

Law (Indi, 91)

Jail

Sharing Information

(Criminal/Civil Justice System)

Dual-Mode Coordinated Community Response
Domestic Violence Coordinating Council Model

(Criminal/Civil Justice System)
networking & reporting back
Few large meetings; used mostly for
meetings

Difficulty problems addressed in small broken

ex autonomy jumps officer accountability

Battered women inform changes; victim safety
solving ex system changes

Community-based advocates lead problem

Dutch-Model CCR Plus
Rushing to quick solutions can create unintended consequences.

Monitoring & staff to lead CCR may be difficult to fund system-wide accountability.

Inclusive leadership & self-develop if advocates don’t model resentment & resistance can.

Duluth-Model CCR cons
participate & learn
space for diverse community members to
large meetings and networking; greater
respondiveness to victims' needs
teacher can model openness &
changes
high-level staff to meetings & to make
judge or powerful system leader can get

Task Force Model CCR
Coordinating Council or
Coordinating Council or Task Force Model CCR cons

- Advocates & victims can be silenced or marginalized in meetings & changes
- Changes can be more about system efficiency than safety & accountability
- Large semi-public meetings unsuited to problem-solving
Sexual
Domestic

Sexual Assault Response Team (SART/CCR)
This isn't your fault... (this is ALL)

who ends up in trouble

Keep using us... (call them and see)

going to believe you

There is help for you... (nobody is)

To her, (to counter his messages)

Messages of Help and Accountability

your fault
Messages of Help and Accountability

To him, (to counter his tactics)

- If you push the boundaries we will tighten them not widen them
- If you stop abusing, we will help you
- If you don’t stop we will make you unhappy
parents

We are here to help, not hurt your

You can speak

It's not your fault

To the children

Messages of Help and Accountability
CCR Problem-Solving
AND Accountability
Working with Compassion

How Theories Inform our Work
Do something else?

Do nothing

Program

Pursue marriage counseling in addition to men’s

Recommend counseling for Cathy

Let men in program decide

Follow Cathy’s recommendation

Continue in program

and start the program over

Report to probation officer; recommend partial jail time

Report to probation officer; recommend jail

Have Keith start the program over

What should be done with this case?
Situation

Framing how we will respond to the situation

Guides us in our decision making and
How we understand domestic violence

making is a choice he's
Using violence

Just leave?
Why doesn't she?

She needs to change too...

Out of control!
1. Pathology and Disorder Theories
2. Relationship Theories
3. Anger—Cycle of Violence Theory
4. Theory of Dominance

What Causes the Violence?
Addiction, or therapy

Response: Individual psychiatric care, treatment for

Individual problem

Batterer is a problem - not society

The batterer has some kind of illness

Individual Pathology
Response: Couples counseling separately

Both parties are responsible

Either could stop the violence

Couples play off each other

"It takes two to tango"

Dysfunction
Response: Anger management classes

- Popular theory, not backed by research
- Increases in frequency and severity
- Men socialized to use violence
- Honeymoon phase or respite
- Explosion of violence
- Tension-building phase
- Theory developed by Lenore Walker

The Cycle of Violence
Higher sanctions by the criminal justice system

Response: Programs that focus on changing beliefs with

- Power of the state
- Need to balance the power differentials by using the
- Reinforced by the culture

- Other abusive behaviors
- Sexual violence
- Physical violence
- System of power and control tactics

Theory of Domination
Theory Summary

- Safety and accountability framework
- Other theories can inform practice within a framework for criminial justice-based intervention
- It focuses on safety, accountability, and addressing power imbalance
- The Theory of Domination is an over-arching

Other theories can inform practice within a framework for criminial justice-based intervention.
Hierarchy

- Economy
- Resources and Vessels of others
- Time and Mobility
- Institutions
- Control Systems and Rules
- Make and Enforce Rules
- Reward and Punish

Top has Power to:
System

Institutions are used to maintain enforcing rules

Gains privilege for power

Has illusion of the Middle:

Hierarchy
Hierarchy

- Punished
- Opposition harshly
- Controlled
- Time and mobility
- No say over resources
- Defined as defective
- Economically dependent

Bottom:
Women Resist Men's Control
Women Resist Men's Control

Oppression and Resistance

Those at the top of the hierarchy see resistance as a character flaw.

When you see the intersection between your imposed demands, and her resisting being told what to do, it changes your understanding of

Someone else controlling our lives.

It is part of the human condition that we resist.
Imposed on the Woman

Relationship defined by the Man
Some Men are Scared

that Women want to
Flip the Script.
Partnership between Men and Women

Work together to maintain an equilibrium
Resources

Graham Barnes ABWIP 612-824-8768 ext 107

WWW.AGUILITARESOURC.ORG
Violence Against Women
The Prosecutors Resource on
and Abuse WWW.MINICAVEL.MN.EDU
Minnesota Center Against Violence
WWW.GRACEST.ORG
Sacred Circle
WWW.SACRED-CIRCLE.COM

WWW.HEALTHYMI.COM
National Council of Juvenile and
Family Court Judges

WWW.PRAISEINTERNATIONAL.ORG
Praxis International

(800) 903 0311 WWW.BWIP.ORG
Battered Women's Justice Project