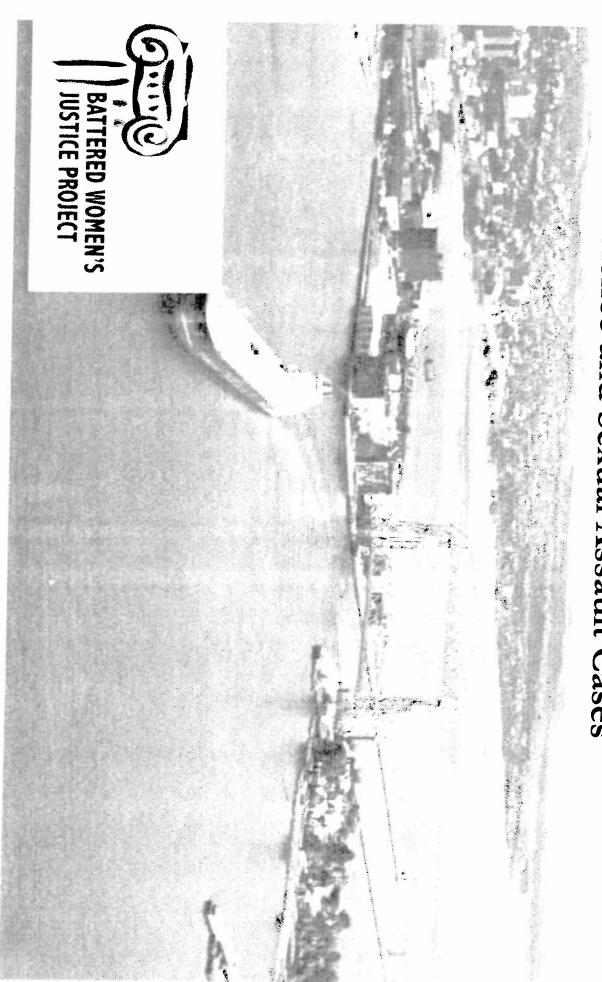
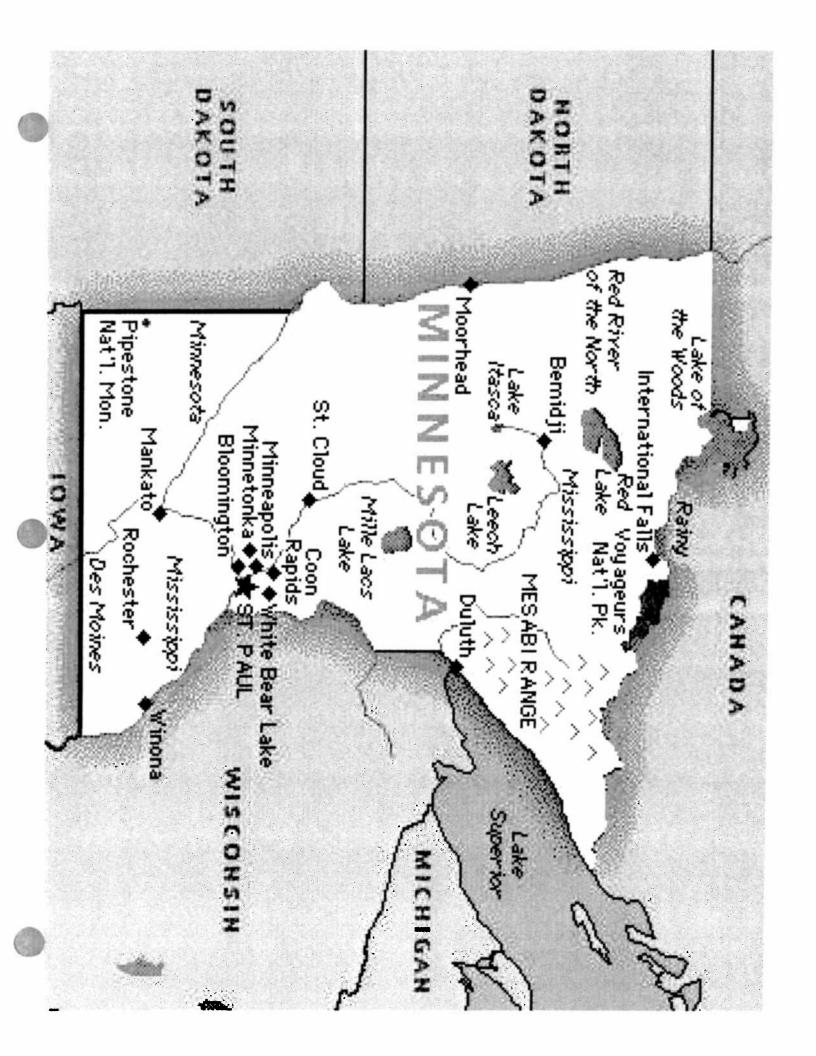
### Enhancing your Coordinated Community Response to Much More Than A Monthly Meeting! Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Cases











## Social Problems

- Slavery
- L Segregation in public facilities
- Environmental pollution
- Child abuse
- 5. Auto safety/ seatbelts/ child restraints
- Smoking, exposure to second hand smoke
- 7. Accessibility for people with disabilities
- AIDS
- Drunk driving
- Discrimination by: religion, race, sex, sexual orientation
- Sexual harasament
- . Men's violence against women

# How Movements are Organized to Confront Social Problems

- social problem? How did the issue become identified as a
- problem? What strategies did they use? Who took leadership to address the
- Who resisted? Why? What strategies did they
- it wasn't a problem? How did opponents justify or rationalize that
- What changed? What didn't?
- How far did the changes go? To what extent do they fall short of bigger goals?

# Where do domestic violence victims seek help?

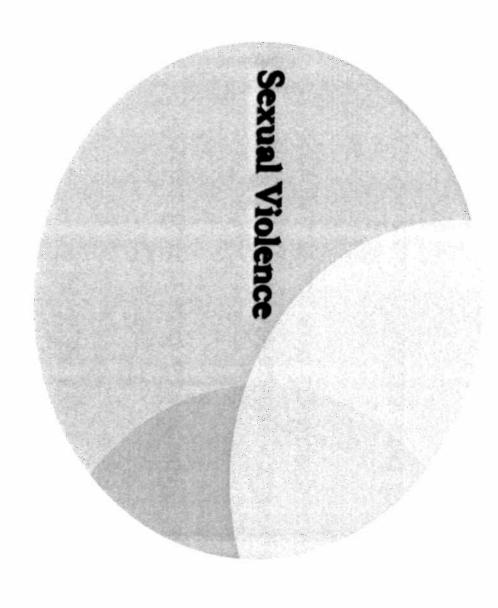
Friends, Family, Neighbors

Health Providers, Faith Communities Social Service Agencies

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

Counselors, Therapists Employers, Schools

**Informal Support Networks** 



### Domestic Violence

Child Abuse

## Goals of Intervention

- Victim Safety and Autonomy
- Offender Accountability Eliminating Offender's Opportunities and Inclination to Abuse
- System Accountability and Responsibility
- Changing the Climate of Tolerance to Violence Against Women and Children

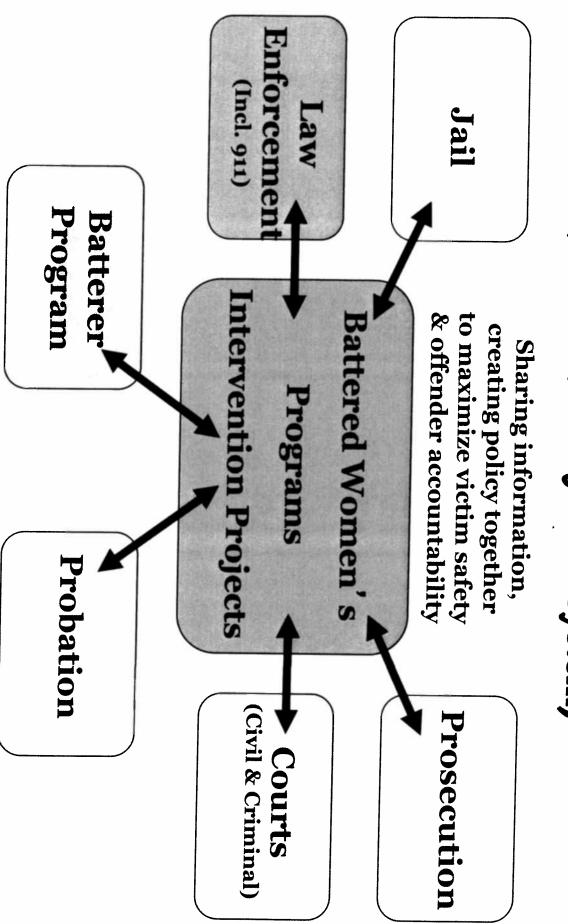
## Victim/Survivors FALL Through Them Offenders CRAWL Through Them

in your Interagency Response? Where are the GAPS

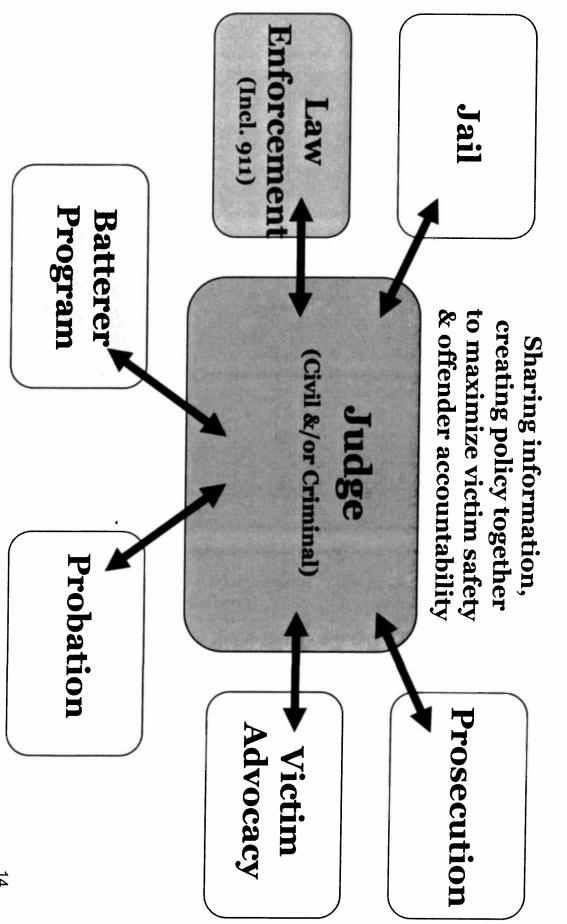
# Common CCR Problems

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

## Duluth-Model Coordinated Community Response (Criminal/Civil Justice System)



## Domestic Violence Coordinating Council Model (Criminal/Civil Justice System)



# Duluth-Model CCR pros

- Community-based advocates lead problemsolving & system changes
- Battered women inform changes; victim safety & autonomy trumps offender accountability
- Difficult problems addressed in small brokered meetings
- Few large meetings; used mostly for networking & reporting back

# Duluth-Model CCR cons

- Resentment & resistance can accountability inclusive leadership & self develop if advocates don't model
- May be difficult to fund system-wide monitoring & staff to lead CCR
- Rushing to quick solutions can create unintended consequences

### Task Force Model CCR pros Coordinating Council or

- Judge or powerful system leader can get changes high-level staff to meetings & to make
- Leader can model openness & responsiveness to victims needs
- Large meetings aid networking; greater participate & learn space for diverse community members to

### Task Force Model CCR mns Coordinating Council or

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

# CCR/SART Comparison

#### Domestic

#### Sexual

- Misdemeanors, patrol investigates
- Evidence-based prosecution
   by city attorneys, victims often
   don't participate
- Medical rarely involved
- Sexual violence hidden
- autonomy. Safety and autonomy. Safety planning, offender accountability, addressing unintended consequences of system involvement

- Felonies, law enforcement investigators are key, greater reliance on forensic evidence
- No victim/no prosecution
- Medical are key interveners
- Advocacy justice and healing. Also enhance reporting, support victim during long case process, provide information to further victim agency and enhance safety, offender accountability



# Messages of Help and Accountability

To her, (to counter his messages)

- There is help for you... (nobody is going to believe you)
- Keep using us... (call them and see who ends up in trouble)
- This isn't your fault... (this is ALL your fault)

# Messages of Help and Accountability

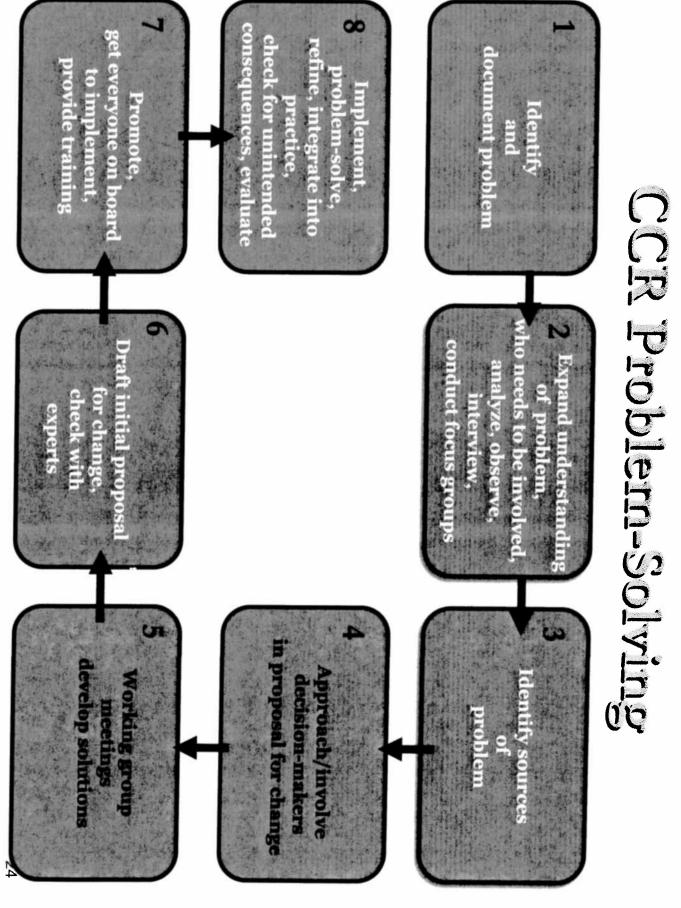
# To him, (to counter his tactics)

- 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

# Messages of Help and Accountability

To the children

- It's not your fault
- You can speak
- We are here to help, not hurt your parents



# How Theories Inform our Work

## Working with Compassion AND Accountability

# What should be done with this case?

- . Have Keith start the program over
- Report to probation officer; recommend jail
- Report to probation officer; recommend partial jail time and start the program over
- Continue in program
- 5. Follow Cathy's recommendation
- Let men in program decide
- Recommend counseling for Cathy
- Pursue marriage counseling in addition to men's program
- . Do nothing
- ). Do something else

He's out of Control!

...She needs to change too

How we understand domestic violence guides us in our decision making and frames how we will respond to the situation

Why
doesn't she
just leave?

Using violence is a choice he's making

# What Causes the Violence?

- Pathology and Disorder Theories
- 2. Relationship Theories
- Anger—Cycle of Violence Theory
- Theory of Dominance Control)

# Individual Pathology

- The batterer has some kind of illness
- Batterer is a problem not society
- Individual problem

Response: Individual psychiatric care, treatment for addiction, or therapy

# Relationship Dysfunction

- It takes two to tango
- Couples playing off each other
- Either could stop the violence
- Both parties are responsible

Response: Couples counseling, or relationship counseling separately

# The Cycle of Violence

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

Response: Anger management classes

# Theory of Dominance

- System of power and control tactics
- Physical violence
- Sexual violence
- Other abusive behaviors
- Reinforced by the culture
- Need to balance the power differential by using the power of the state

Response: Programs that focus on changing beliefs with tight sanctions by the criminal justice system

#### VIOLENCE

#### USING COERCION AND THREATS

Making and/or carrying out threats to do something to hurt her 
• threatening to leave her, to commit suicide, to report her to welfare • making her drop charges • making her do illegal things.

#### INTIMIDATION

Making her afraid by using looks, actions, gestures smashing things destroying her property abusing pets displaying

#### EMOTIONAL

ABUSE

weapons

Putting her down • making her teel bad about herself • calling her names • making her think she's crazy • playing mind games • humiliating her • making her feel guilty.

#### **USING MALE PRIVILEGE**

to family income.

allowance • taking her money • not letting her know about or have access

**POWER** 

AND

ask for money . giving her an

or keeping a job • making her

Preventing her from getting

ABUSE

**ECONOMIC** 

Treating her like a servant • making all the big decisions • acting like the "master of the castle" • being the one to define men's and women's roles.

CHILDREN

Making her feel guilty
about the children • using
the children to relay messages
• using visitation to harass her
• threatening to take the
children away.

#### USING ISOLATION

Controlling what she does, who she sees and talks to, what she reads, where she goes • limiting her outside involvement • using jealousy

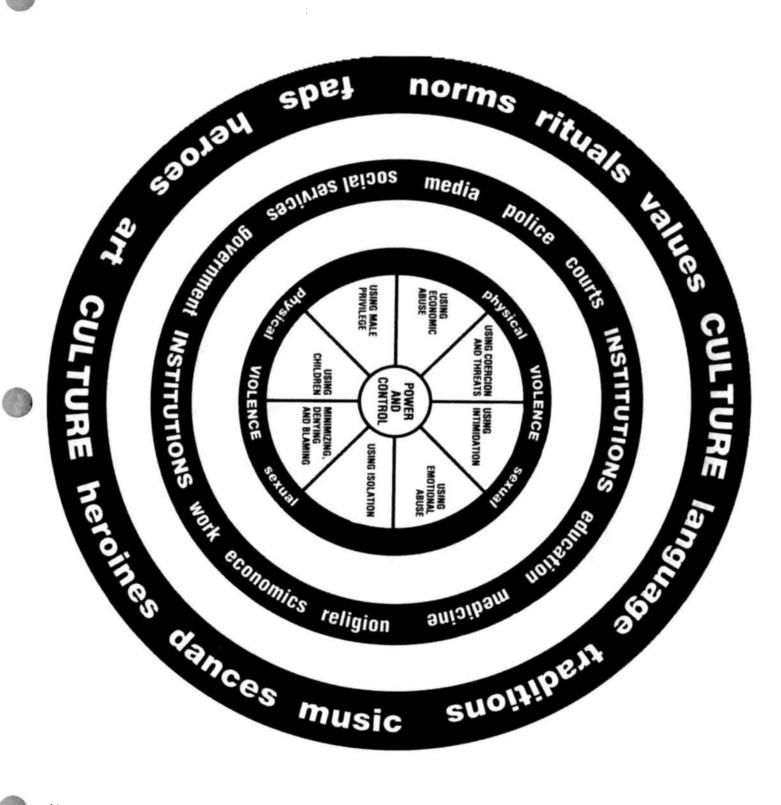
#### MINIMIZING, DENYING

to justify actions.

AND BLAMING

Making light of the abuse and not taking her concerns about it seriously • saying the abuse didn't happen • shifting responsibility for abusive behavior • saying she caused it.

VIOLENCE



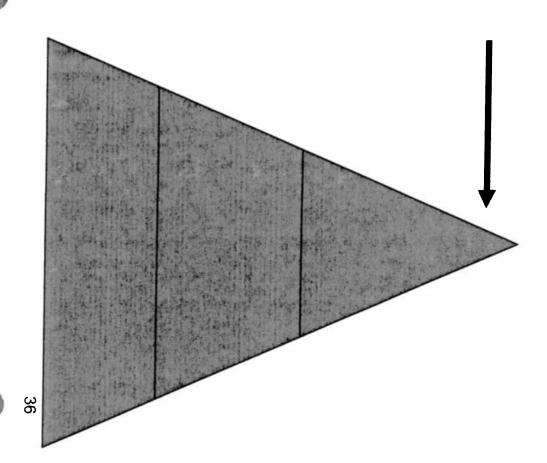
# Theory Summary

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

### Hierarchy

### Top has power to:

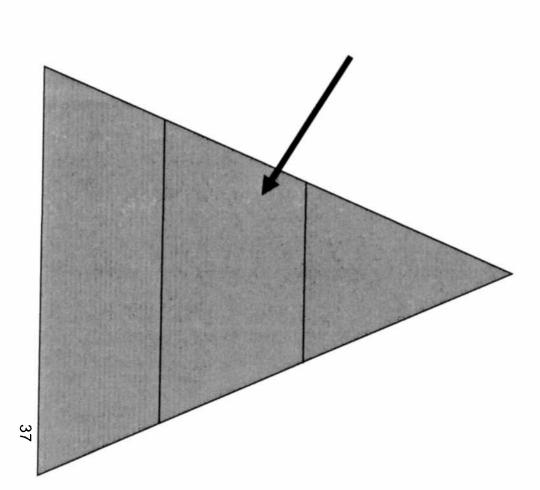
- Reward and Punish
- Make and Enforce Rules
- Control Systems and Institutions
- Time and Mobility of others
- Resources and economy



### Hierarchy

#### The Middle:

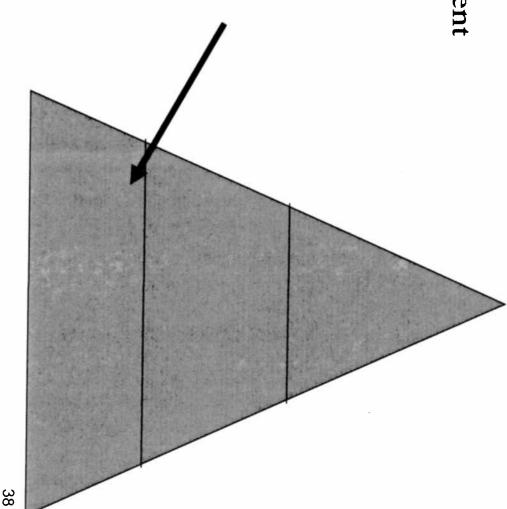
- Has illusion of power
- Gains privilege for enforcing rules
- Institutions are used to maintain system



### Hierarchy

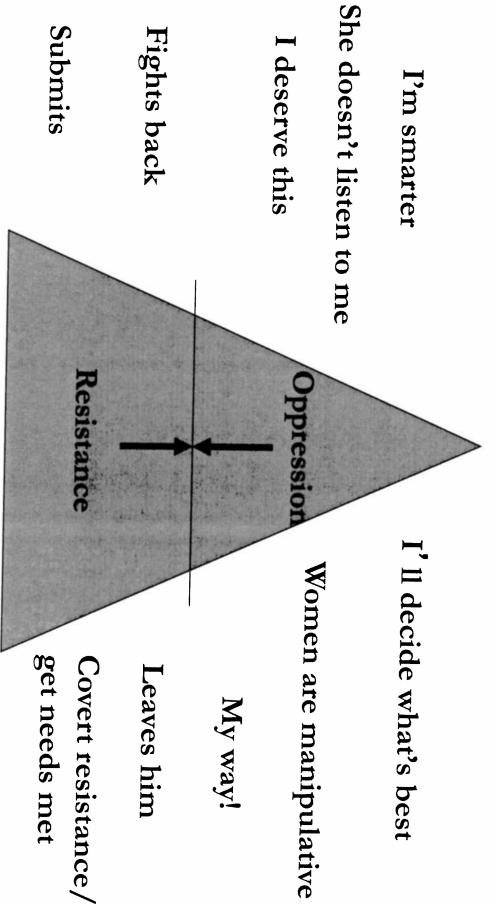
#### The Bottom:

- Economically dependent
- Defined as defective
- No say over resources
- Time and mobility controlled
- Opposition harshly punished



# Women Resist Men's Control

I'm right, I'm the man

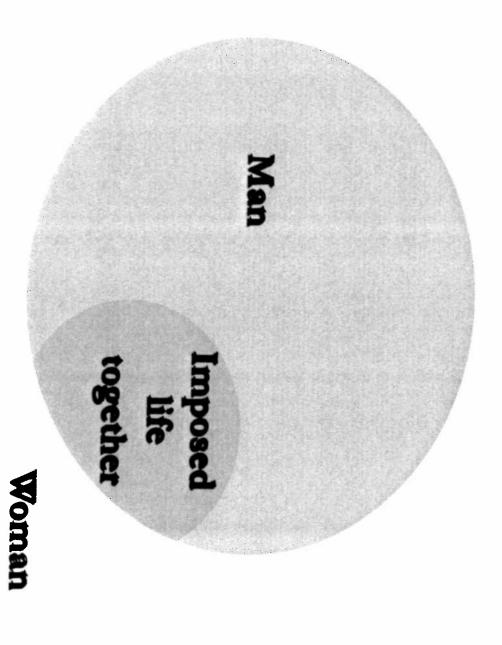


# Women Resist Men's Control

## **Oppression and Resistance**

- It is part of the human condition that we resist someone else controlling our lives
- Those at the top of the hierarchy see resistance as a character flaw
- When you see the intersection between your what to do, it changes your understanding of imposed demands, and her resisting being told

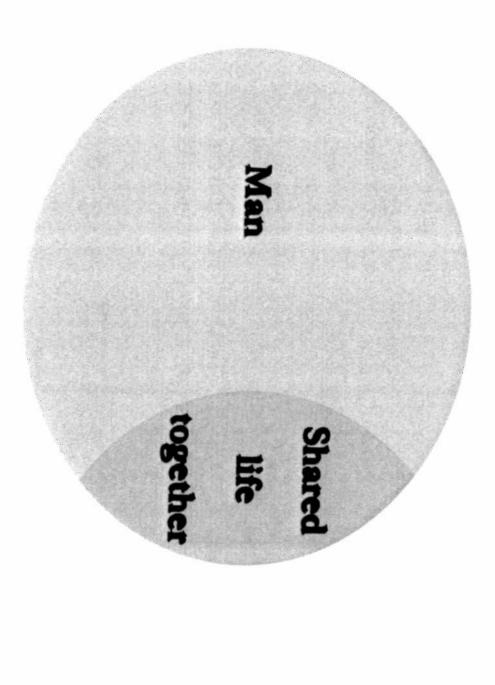
## Relationship defined by the Man Imposed on the Woman



## that Women want to 'Flip the Script' Some Men are Scared

Imposed
life
together
Man

## Partnership between Men and Women Work together to maintain an equilibrium



Woman

### Resources

# Graham Barnes **gbarnes@bwjp.org** +1 612 824 8768 ext 107

Battered Women's Justice Project (800) 903 0111 www.bwjp.org

Praxis International www.praxisinternational.org

Institute on Domestic Violence in the African American Community www.dvinstitute.org

Minnesota Center Against Violence and Abuse www.mincava.umn.edu

Aequitas - The Prosecutors' Resource on Violence Against Women

www.aequitasresource.org

Domestic Abuse Intervention Project

www.theduluthmodel.org

National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges

www.ncjfcj.org

Sacred Circle
www.sacred-circle.com

Office on Violence Against Women www.usdoj.gov/ovw