New Visions for Safety, Equity and Justice

Welcome! Let's Get Goin'!





Introduction of Self

- Local: ARCC, ACBW—now <u>SAFE</u>
- State: <u>TAASA</u>, <u>TCFV</u>, <u>BIPP</u>, and <u>NDVH</u>
- National Leadership: <u>NCADV</u>, Founding Chair, <u>NNEDV</u>, <u>NCDSV</u>, <u>DTFDV</u>, <u>NTFESDV</u> (Military Committee Co-Convenor)
- International: Mexico, Peru, Brasil, Many More!
- Always Try to Frame Broadly—Both Important--Intervention and Prevention with Community Owning
- Working now towards ending Seat of Pants Policy and Program Development in favor of Deliberative, Concerted and Evaluated Approaches!



Austin Rape Crisis Center, Volunteer, Acting, Assistant Director



My "Job Offer"—Lee D, David S

Issues:

- Men as Volunteers/Leaders
- Strategies for Public Ed (beginning of Prevention)
- •How to talk about violence against women....and men In a balanced, effective way

Groundbreaking, ACBW, among first 30 in USA



Issues:

- How to advocate for change in policy and practice for all professionals
- 60 Minutes "A Place to Go"
- Texas Pest Control Association

Responsibilities of the Movement to End Violence Against Women

- Collaborate with victims of sexual and domestic violence, challenge users.
- Build organizations that learn and are responsive.
- Create cooperation, coordination and collaboration in the community.
- Create a society and world without violence.



Principles of Intervention

Victim Safety and Well-being

Accountability for Persons using Violence

 Changing the Climate of Tolerance to Violence in the Community



Why Men Batter

Men batter women and use power and control tactics because:

- 1. They have Learned to
- 2. It Works
- 3. They Can



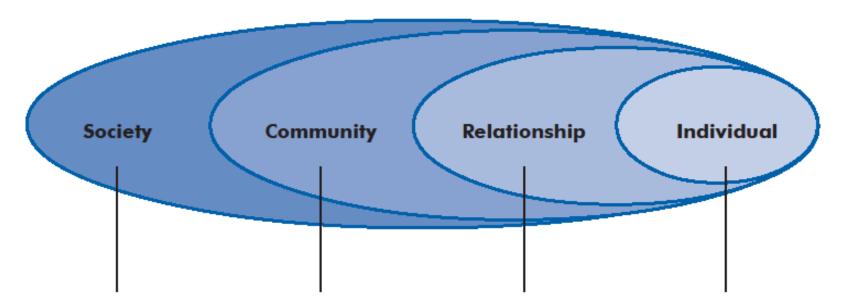
Why Men Batter

In order for men to stop, they will have to:

- 1. Learn differently.
- 2. Not be able to get away with it.

Men Stopping Violence- Atlanta, GA

Factors Associated with a Man's Risk for Abusing His Partner



- Traditional gender norms
- Social norms supportive of violence
- Weak community sanctions against domestic violence
- Poverty
- · Low social capital

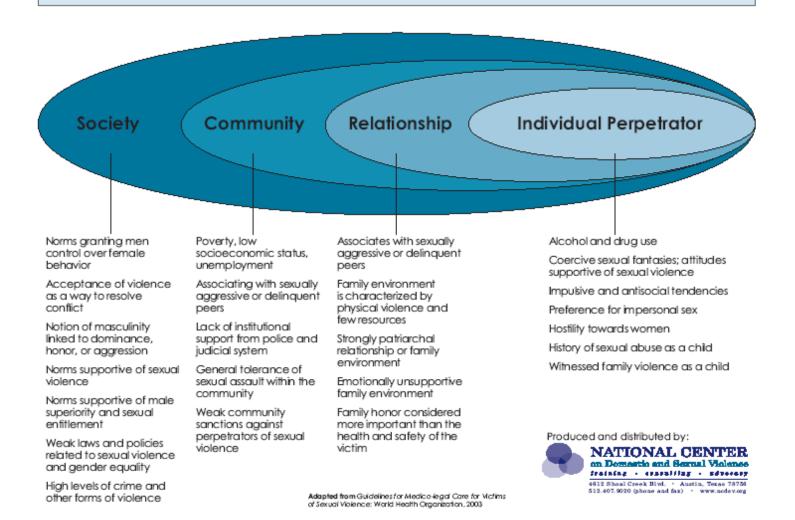
- Marital conflict
- Marital instability
- Male dominance in the family
- Economic stress
- · Poor family functioning

- Young age
- · Heavy drinking
- Depression
- · Personality disorders
- · Low academic achievement
- Low income
- Witnessing or experiencing violence as a child





FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH MEN COMMITTING RAPE

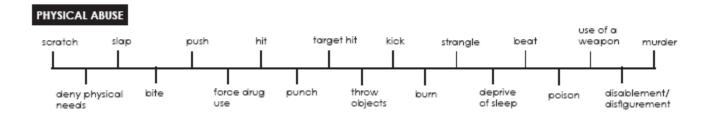


Manifestations of Violence

Abuse can occur in different forms. It can be physical, emotional, sexual, spiritual, social and/or economic. The diagrams below describe some of the abuse tactics batterers use as they attempt to gain or maintain power and control over their intimate partners. Abuse does not always progress in the steps shown here. Sometimes the abuse may advance from pushing or hitting directly to more severe physical violence such as the use of a weapon. Although each relationship is unique, any type of abuse must be considered a serious cause for concern. Despite different circumstances, it is important to remember that abuse can escalate (especially if there is no intervention). A coordinated community response holding batterers accountable for their abusive behaviors is essential, as is a response acknowledging and respecting the rights of victims of domestic violence.

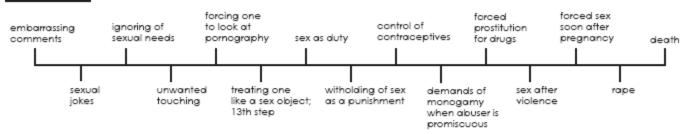
Exercise: It is helpful to be aware of the different manifestations of domestic violence. Circle the type(s) of abuse you are now experiencing (or that you have experienced). Notice if the violence is increasing in intensity, severity or frequency. Talk to a domestic violence advocate to develop or review your current safety plan or explore your options. Remember, domestic violence is never your fault, even if you were drinking or using drugs.



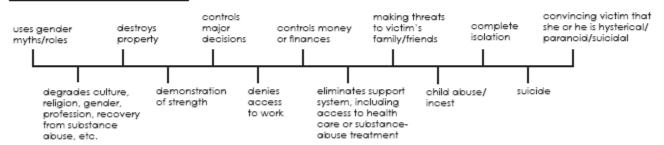


continued ...

SEXUAL ABUSE



SOCIAL/ENVIRONMENTAL ABUSE



Credit: Parti Bland, New Beginning von Bartheid Women and their Chalden, Sarthe, WA, restricted at the National Commence on Cearmid Behaviouseled Sension rich Wolferer, Resolution of Mustike Challenger of Distance Abuse, Sensia Assault, Mineral Hausth Conceive and Sufficience Abuse, North 9 their National Training Centre on Domeric and Sensia National, Austria, Service Wolferd, Austria, Service Wolferd, 2001.

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Texas



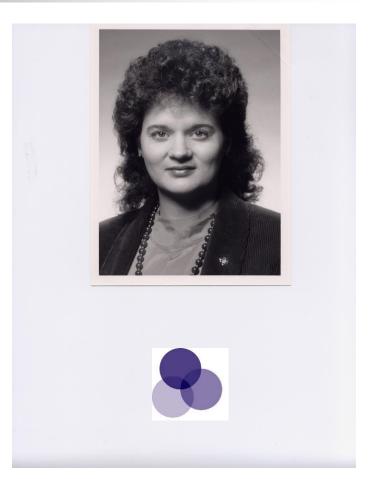
NCDSV for OCADSV-May 21, 2018



Learning to Advocate

Senators Brown, Tejeda and Washington on Promiscuity

Now which one are you?





Learning to Advocate

- Toby Myers,Vice-Chair, NCDSV,Expert Witness
- Congressman SJ:Women in Prisonand Trailers







Assessing Risks: Prejudice and Discrimination <u>Three Levels</u>

1. Institutional

 Business, government agencies, schools, media, health care, legal system, religious organizations and other institutions may discriminate on the basis of race, sexual orientation, language and so on.

2. Social/Cultural

 Acceptable cultural norms and values of society are reflective of experiences of dominant groups.



Assessing Risks: Prejudice and Discrimination <u>Three Levels</u>

3. Individual

 This is personal attitudes and beliefs of prejudice when one interacts directly with a person or group of people from a group different from oneself.

Allies speak out against institutional, social/cultural and individual prejudice and discrimination.

Sources: "Social Oppression: An Operational System" in *Social Oppression in Diversity: Conceptual Framework* [Amherst, MA *19-Counseling the Culturally Different: Theory and Practice* [1981] -"The Sociopolitical Nature of Counseling". *The Counseling Psychologist*, 13/4 [1985]. *Supporting Survivors of Sexual Assault: A Journey to Justice and Healing*, published by the Massachusetts Department of Health.



Assessing Risks: Impact of Trauma/PTSD

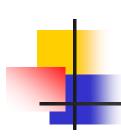
- After 1980, when the efforts of combat veterans had legitimated the concept of post-traumatic stress disorder, it became clear that the psychological syndrome seen in survivors of rape, domestic battery, and incest was essentially the same as the syndrome seen in survivors of war.
- Traumatic events violate the autonomy of the person at the level of basic bodily integrity. The body is invaded, injured, defiled.



Assessing Risks: Impact of Trauma/PTSD

Traumatic events destroy the belief that one can "be oneself" in relation to others. The individual's point of view counts for nothing, and shame, doubt, and guilt appear in the aftermath of the traumatic events.





Assessing Risks: Impact of Trauma/PTSD

• Many observers who have never experienced prolonged terror or traumatic events and who have no understanding of coercive methods of control presume that they would show greater courage and resistance than the victim in similar circumstances.



Therefore, the common tendency is to account for the victim's behavior by seeking flaws in her personality or moral character.

– Judith Lewis Herman, *Trauma and Recovery*, 1992.



Assessing Risks: Domestic Violence & Addiction

Both

- Involve power and control dynamics.
- Impact entire families, often harming 3 or more generations.
- Thrive in silence and isolation.
- Carry great societal stigma and shame.



Assessing Risks: Domestic Violence & Addiction

Denial serves different purposes:

- Victims fear for their safety or may be coerced into denying the truth.
- Batterers avoid accountability and may blame their behavior on their partner, substance abuse or anger (WW method)
- Alcoholics/addicts fear they won't survive without using and deny avoiding pain.



Assessing Risks: Coping Abuses

- Substance Abuse
- Gambling
- Eating Disorders
- Compulsive Spending
- Excessive Working
- Sexually Acting Out
- Compulsive Shopping/Shoplifting



- Fighting back and defying the perpetrator.
- Pleasing, placating, and complying.
- Not telling anyone about the abuse lest it get worse.
- Not leaving for fear of the abuse getting worse.
- Leaving to try and make it better.

Assessing Risks: Adult Victim Survival Skills

- Encouraging abuser to drink until they pass out so no one gets hurt.
- Reasoning with the abuser or expressing disapproval.
- Lying about the abuser's criminal behavior.
- Trying to improve the relationship.
- Creating internal space through fantasy that the abuser can't touch.
- Having sex to placate the abuser and protect children from violence.
- Drinking and using drugs to numb one's own pain.

What do victims if IPV/SV need?

- Safety
- Resources
- Connection
- Power/authority/agency
- Restoration (of spirit, health, and community)
- Hope



Where do victims of domestic violence seek help?





Maze Map

A few processes domestic violence victims may encounter when involved with child protection, civil and criminal justice systems, developed by Praxis International

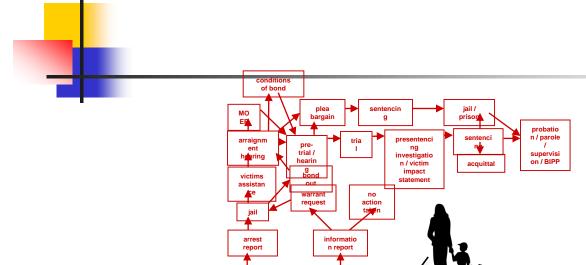


Domestic Violence Maze Map Texas

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scene investiga no arrest

911 call

TEXAS CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM MAP



arrest

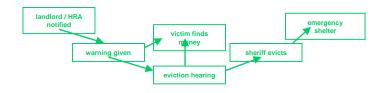
Texas Council On FAMILY VIOLENCE

2018-April-24-DVI-Module-1-Why Use Violence?



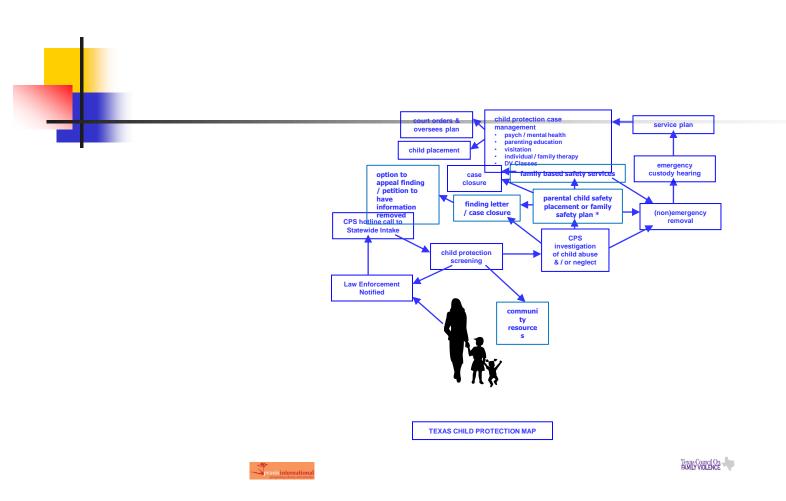
TEXAS HOUSING MAP







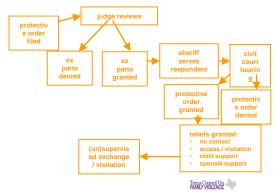
Texas Council On FAMILY VIOLENCE





TEXAS PROTECTIVE ORDER MAP

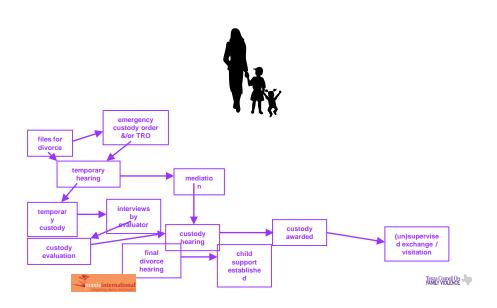


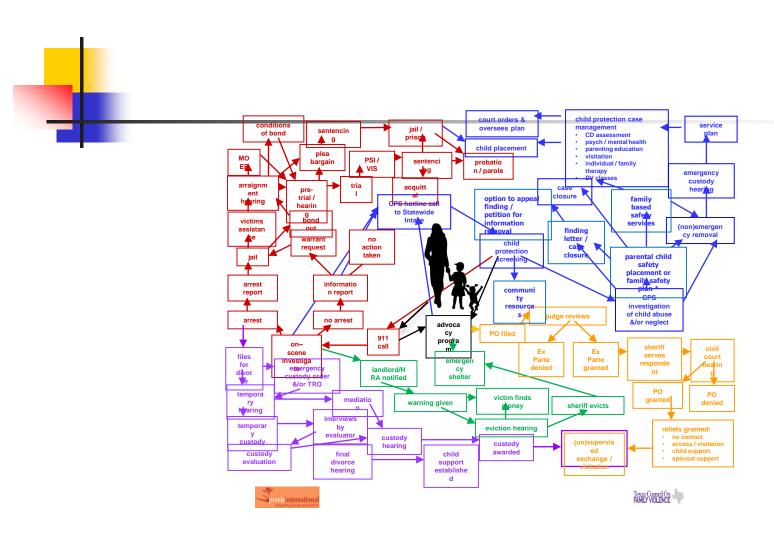




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TEXAS CUSTODY MAP







Advocacy

Helping Victims:

- Consider options
- Devise strategy
- Make decisions
- Implement justice
- Speak/advocate for self/children

ADVOCACY WHEEL







Empowerment Advocacy

"Empowerment advocacy believes that battering is not something that happens to a woman because of her characteristics, her family background, her psychological "profile", her family origin, dysfunction, or her unconscious search for a certain type of man.

"Battering can happen to anyone who has the misfortune to become involved with a person who wants power and control enough to be violent to get it."

— Barbara J. Hart, JD, Seeking Justice: Legal Advocacy Principles and Practice, Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence



Empowerment Advocacy

- Seeks to place the responsibility for using violence and harming others on the person choosing to do it—very difficult!
- Elevator, Senators, Passion Defense (Sen. Greg L)
- Chairman, Crim Jur (Jack Sampson)
- Member, Crim Jur (Neanderthal)
- House Floor, Imprisoned for Murder (Tony G)

Where You Stand Depends on Where You Sit

- Community-based Advocates work in local shelters, domestic violence programs, rape crisis centers, coalitions and can be located inside the system
- System Advocates typically work in police/sheriff departments, DA's offices, hospitals and also the military

5 Things to Say to a Victim

- 1. I am afraid for your safety.
- 2. I am afraid for the safety of your children.
- 3. It will only get worse.
- 4. I am here for you when you are ready for change.
- 5. You don't deserve to be abused.

- Sarah M. Buel, JD, Co-founder, National Center on Domestic and Sexual Violence

5 Things to Say to a Person Using Violence



- 1. I'm afraid you'll really hurt her badly or kill her next time.
- 2. I'm afraid you'll hurt your children.
- 3. It can get worse if nothing changes.
- 4. I'm here for you when you're ready to change.
- 5. No one, including you, has the right to abuse/hurt another person.

Deborah D. Tucker, JD, Co-founder, National Center on Domestic and Sexual Violence

Roles of State Coalitions

- Training and Technical Assistance
- Public Policy
- Public Education and Prevention
- Philosophy
 - But for the Grace of God go I
 - Victim and even PUV not square peg to push into round hole of program
 - Domestic and Sexual Violence can be ended

Advocating for Laws and Policies

- Local
 - Zoning
- Federal
 - FVPSA
 - Interstate stalking
 - Firearms
 - Immigration
 - Full, Faith and Credit
 - Violence Against Women Act



State Laws and Policies

- Mandatory arrest and warrantless arrest
- No-drop policies
- No questioning of sexual assault on prior relationships
- Orders of protection, full faith and credit enforcement of protection orders
- Assaulting an intimate partner, not a legal spouse
- Marital rape
- Stalking
- Divorce, mediation, custody and visitation

State Laws and Policies



- Prohibiting insurance discrimination
- Funding for domestic violence and sexual assault programs
- Identification of predominate aggressor
- Requiring medical professionals to report and/or document suspected abuse
- Training requirements for law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges, probation and more
- Requirements to notify victims of their rights and available services



National Organizing

- NCADV
- NAASA
- DVCOPP (Domestic Violence Coalition on Public Policy)
- NNEDV
- NTFESDV.....VAWA!

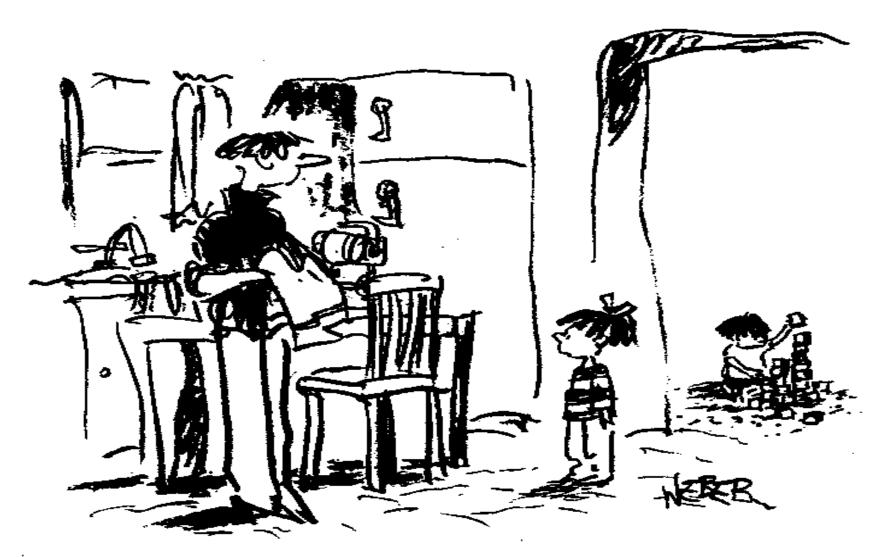
DVCOPP/NNEDV VAWA 1994





The Honorable Joe and Dr. Jill Biden celebrating VAWA 19th!





"Norman won't collaborate."

Coordinated Community Response

An interagency effort to change the climate of tolerance of battering by institutionalizing practices and procedures which centralize victim safety and offender accountability in domestic assault related cases.





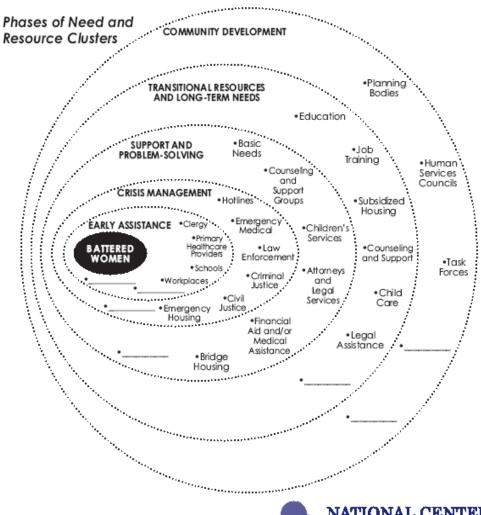
Eight Activities

- Common Philosophical Approach
- 2. Standardize Practices
- 3. Monitor & Track Cases
- 4. Coordinate Information& InteragencyNetworking

- 5. Resources & Services for Victims
- 6. Sanctions for Persons Using Violence (PUV)
- 7. Undo Harm to Children
- 8. Training & Evaluation

CONTINUUM OF CARING: COMMUNITY-BASED RESOURCES FOR BATTERED WOMEN





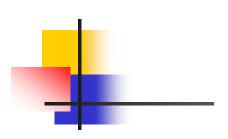
Developed from: The Cownum Auon: A Resource for Battered Women's Advocates, Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence (1997)

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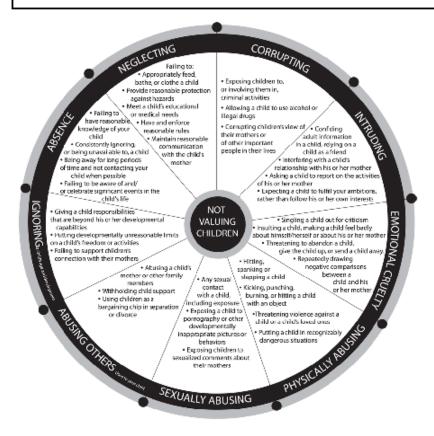


NATIONAL CENTER on Domestic and Sexual Violence training - consulting - educacy

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POWER AND CONTROL WHEEL NOT VALUING CHILDREN



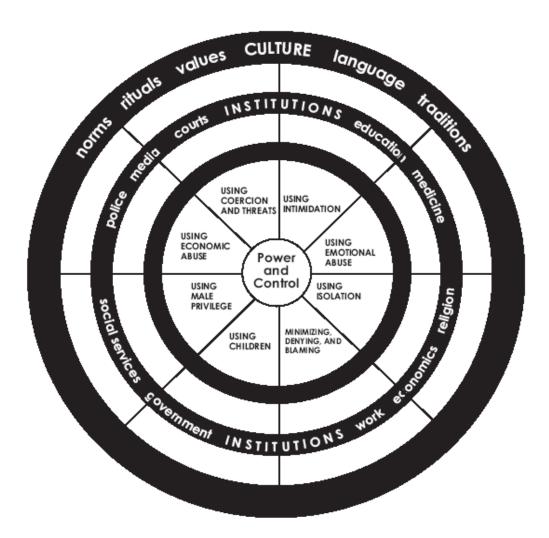
Adapted from Wheels created by: <u>Domestic Abuse Intervention Project</u>, Duluth, MN By <u>Dr. Katreena Scott</u>, <u>Caring Dads</u>, <u>Lead Program Developer</u>



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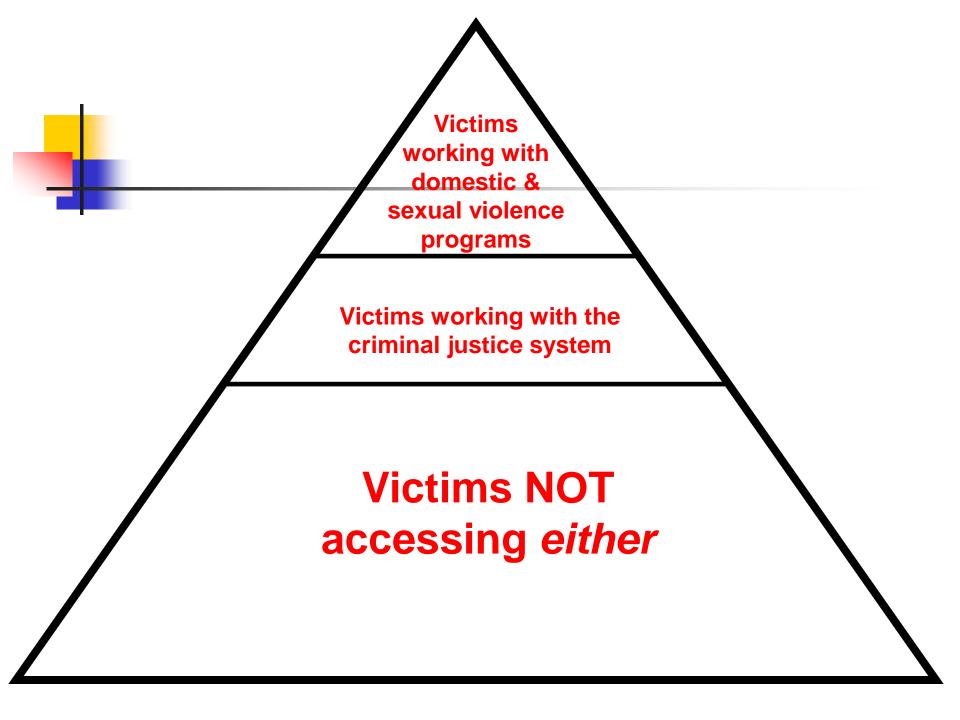


POWER AND CONTROL WHEEL



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institutions and community

Victims and PUV
working with domestic
& sexual violence
programs and the
criminal justice system

Victims only support from family & friends

Victims and PUV working with domestic & sexual violence programs and the criminal justice system

Victims and PUVs working with the all institutions and community with support of family & friends

Contact Information:

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