

Ask-An-Expert

This segment will allow Supervised Visitation Program grantees an opportunity to interact with other grantees on problem-solving exercises and ask subject matter experts questions about topics relevant to the Supervised Visitation Program grantees and their collaborative partners.



WHEN WOMEN USE VIOLENCE IN CASES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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Learning Objectives:

As a result of this session, participants will be better able to:

- Distinguish between three types of domestic violence: 1) battering; 2) resistive; and 3) non-battering;
- Contextualize women's use of violence; and
- Develop interventions that address women's use of violence in intimate relationships.

Research related to women's use of violence - ACTIONS

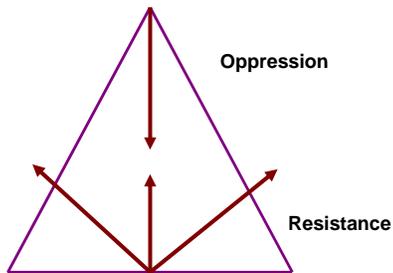
- Women's violence is less frequent and severe.
- Men use a wider range of physical and sexually abusive behaviors.
- Women's violence is more often self- defensive and reactive.

(Dobash & Dobash, 2004)

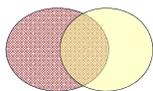
Research related to women's use of violence – INTENT OF ACTIONS

- Women are more likely to report using violence in self-defense and fear.
(Swan, 2003; Dasgupta, 1999)
- Women use violence to "secure short-term command over immediate situations."
(Dasgupta, 2001)
- Men are more likely to report that they used violence to control their partner.
(Barnett, Lee and Thelen, 1997 ; Hamberger, Lohr, Bonge and Tolin, 1997).

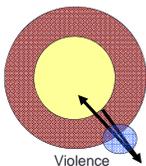
Oppression and Resistance



Oppression and Resistance



Healthy Relationship



Violence

Batterer, Battered Woman, or Non-Battering?

- Differentiating between the woman who batters and the woman is being battered and responds with violence is a crucial component of being an intervener with women who use violence in intimate relationships.
- Getting it right is a matter of safety.
- To work with a battered woman using resistive violence as if she is a batterer strengthens men who batter and protects no one.

What is domestic violence?

Any act of violence committed by a person against an intimate partner.

Breaking down the term

- Battering
- Resistive
- Non-battering partner violence

Defining coercive control or battering:

- An on-going pattern of coercion, intimidation, and violence to establish and maintain control in an intimate relationship.

Coercive control or battering

The ongoing use of coercive and controlling actions, including acts of intimidation and violence, targeting a victim whose autonomy and safety is thereby reduced.

- Elements of domination
 - Physical
 - Sexual
 - Psychological
 - Spiritual

Characteristics of the behaviors associated with battering:

- Typically has an element of entrapment..... “You can’t leave me without being punished.”
- Pattern of abuse, its impact, and victims’ responses are not static over time.
- The power differential created by violence shapes all interactions between outsiders and family members.
- Vulnerability to continued acts of violence takes away victims’ ability to speak freely

Resistive violence

- Including both legal and illegal use of force which is used by victims of battering to control their abusers’ use of coercive and controlling tactics or in reaction to other men’s violence against them as women.

Resistive violence

Defined:

Part of a victim’s broader strategy to stop (contain) the abuse:

- Negotiation
- Appeals to family and friends
- Appeasement
- Anger and hostility
- Separation
- Withdrawal
- Use of force

Resistive violence (cont'd)

- Punishment (including the use of children)
- Drinking, drugs, suicide (attempts)
- Violence
 - Continuum of severity (far less likely to cause injury)
 - Defensive violence during attacks
 - Retaliation
 - Threats
 - Seeking outsiders to help

Non-battering domestic violence

• is used by one intimate partner against the other that is neither an ongoing attempt to exert control through coercion, nor a response to that coercion. It encompasses all other acts of intimate partner violence, which can again be subdivided into some general categories for the purposes of intervention:

3 categories of non-battering domestic violence

- 1) pathological violence
- 2) anomie
- 3) common couple's violence

Widespread social problem of domestic violence amongst men and women is not the same

What if all men stopped using violence against women today?
• *Would women's violence increase, decrease or stay the same?*

What if all women stopped using violence against men today?
• *Would men's violence increase, decrease, or stay the same?*

Key questions for determining type of violence

- 1) Is there an on-going pattern?
- 2) Is the violence intended to instill fear?
- 3) Is the violence intended to dominate and control?

Who did what to whom? When? How?
With what impact?

What type of domestic violence are the women who are court ordered your supervised visitation center using?

- 1) Battering
- 2) Resistive
- 3) Non-battering

How do know?
Who gives you the information to make the determination?

Turning Points Log

- 1) Describe what happened.
- 2) What about what happened is a problem?
- 3) For whom is it a problem?
- 4) Who was negatively impacted? (How?)
- 5) What do you think are some of the causes of the problems?
- 6) What could have been done differently?
- 7) What would have to change long term in order to prevent these kinds of incidents?

Distinguishing group model types for women

- Anger management
- Batterers Intervention Program (BIP)
- Resistive Violence group process – addresses women's experience and use of violence with the goal for ending both

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TURNING POINTS: A Nonviolence Curriculum for Women

- Authors: **Ellen Pence, PhD, Laura Connely & Melissa Scaia, MPA**
- Facilitators weekly sessions
- Participants workbook
- DVDs featuring:
 - Short lectures
 - Vignettes
 - Women's stories

To order go to: www.dvturningpoints.com

Contact Domestic Violence Turning Points at 218-656-0272 or info@dvturningpoints.com

Thank You For Attending

Thank you for attending today's segment. For more information, or to inquire about training or technical assistance, please visit safehavenonline.org or contact Michele Robinson, Program Manager with the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges at mrobinson@ncfci.org or (775) 784-6427.