

Types of Domestic Violence

Implications for Policy and Practice

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Photos from Donna Ferrato, *Living with the Enemy*. New York: Aperture, 1991



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Types of Domestic Violence

Implications for Policy and Practice

- ◆ Three major types
- ◆ Different settings, different types
- ◆ Screening
- ◆ Intervention with perpetrators
 - ☞ Domestic violence treatment groups
 - ☞ Couples counselling
 - ☞ Substance abuse/violence counselling
 - ☞ Restorative justice

Three Major Types

Intimate Terrorism

Violent Coercive Control
(Subtypes: dependent, antisocial)

Violent Resistance

Resisting the Intimate Terrorist

Situational Couple Violence

Situationally-provoked Violence

Screening

- ◆ If you decide to use different intervention models for different clients, you need to screen
- ◆ To screen for types, you need information on control and violence for both partners
- ◆ Safety first!
 - ◆ Initially assume intimate terrorism and do all of the standard safety planning
 - ◆ If SCV seems likely, try single-gender application of non-control-focused approaches
 - ◆ As SCV and safety feel more certain over time, move to couple approaches with protections in place

Coercive Control Scale

Thinking about your husband [yourself], would you say he [you]...

- ◆ is jealous or possessive?
- ◆ tries to provoke arguments?
- ◆ tries to limit your contact with family and friends?
- ◆ insists on knowing who you are with at all times?
- ◆ calls you names or puts you down in front of others?
- ◆ makes you feel inadequate?
- ◆ shouts or swears at you?
- ◆ frightens you?
- ◆ prevents you from knowing about or having access to the family income even when you ask?

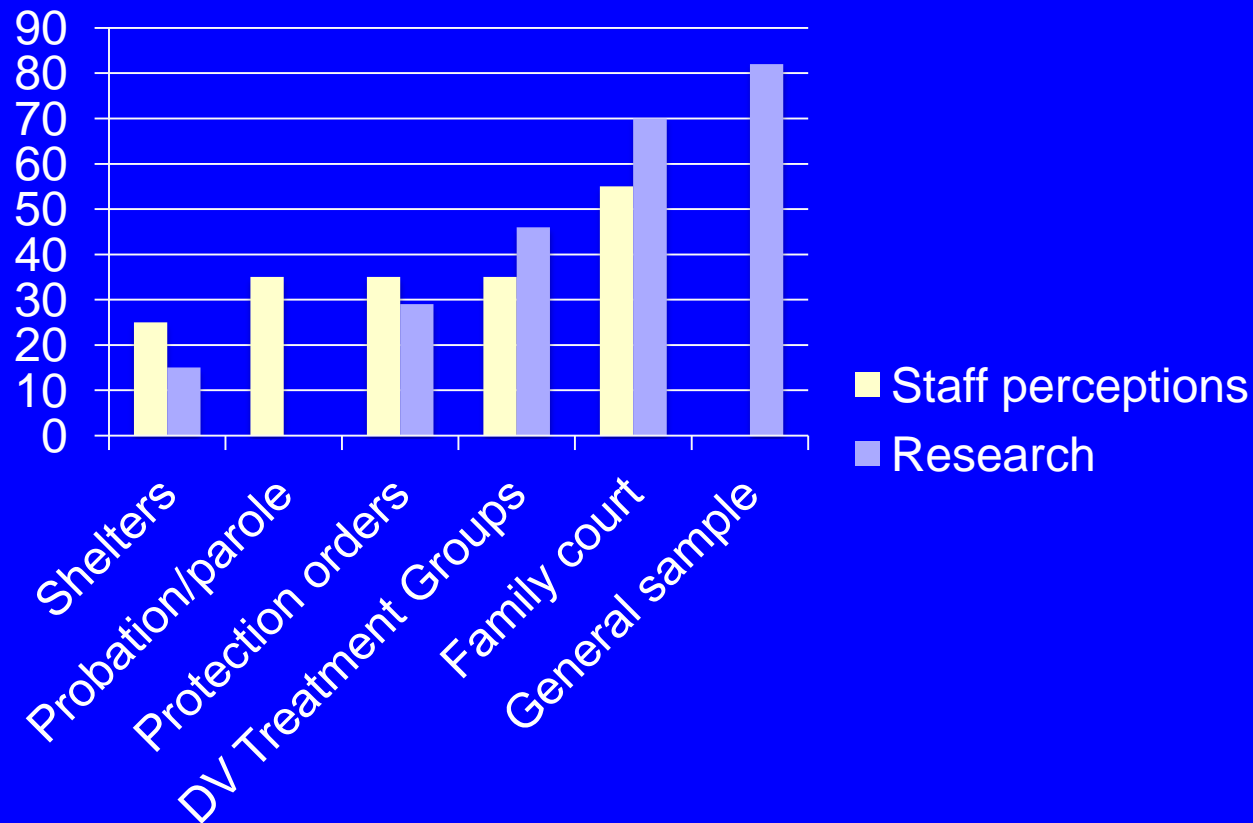
*These are items from the 1995 National Violence Against Women Survey (Tjaden & Thoennes, 1998). They were adapted from the Canadian Violence Against Women Survey (Holly Johnson, 1996) and should be asked regarding both partner and self (adapted as appropriate).

Danger Assessment

1. Has the physical violence increased in severity or frequency over the past year?
2. Does he own a gun?
3. Have you left him after living together during the past year?
4. Is he unemployed?
5. Has he ever used a weapon against you or threatened you with a lethal weapon?
6. Does he threaten to kill you?
7. Has he avoided being arrested for domestic violence?
8. Do you have a child that is not his?
9. Has he ever forced you to have sex when you did not wish to do so?
10. Does he ever try to choke you?
11. Does he use illegal drugs?
12. Is he an alcoholic or problem drinker?
13. Does he control most or all of your daily activities?
14. Is he violently and constantly jealous of you?
15. Have you ever been beaten by him while you were pregnant?
16. Has he ever threatened or tried to commit suicide?
17. Does he threaten to harm your children?
18. Do you believe he is capable of killing you?
19. Does he follow or spy on you, leave threatening notes or messages, destroy your property, or call you when you don't want him to?
20. Have you ever threatened or tried to commit suicide?

Campbell, J. C., Webster, D. W., & Glass, N. (2009). The Danger Assessment: Validation of a lethality risk assessment instrument for intimate partner femicide. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 24*(4), 653-674.

Men's Violence* Situational Couple Violence by Agency Setting (Percents)



*Multiple studies in the U.S., U.K., and Canada

Intervention with Perpetrators

- ◆ Intimate terrorism (mostly men)
 - ◆ Single-sex, control-focused education
 - ◆ Added elements for dependent subtype
- ◆ Violent resistance (mostly women)
 - ◆ Alternatives to violence/Safety planning
 - ◆ Neutralize entrapment
- ◆ Situational couple violence (both genders)
 - ◆ Anger management individual counselling
 - ◆ Substance abuse individual counselling
 - ◆ Couple communication and conflict management
 - ◆ Couple sources of conflict

Alternative Interventions

- ◆ Domestic violence treatment groups
 - ◆ Single-sex, control-focused education (Duluth model)
 - ◆ More eclectic than often acknowledged
- ◆ Couples counselling (screened)
 - ◆ Couple communication and conflict management
 - ◆ Couple approaches that focus specifically on violence
- ◆ Substance abuse/violence counselling
 - ◆ Combine violence counselling with substance abuse intervention
- ◆ Restorative justice (screened)
 - ◆ Group approach with multiple stakeholders
 - ◆ Focus on healing rather than blame

Men's Domestic Violence Treatment Groups Success by IPV Type

Outcomes of Duluth-type Program (Thirteen Months Post-adjudication)

	SCV <u>n = 147</u>	Dependent IT <u>n = 40</u>	Antisocial IT <u>n = 12</u>
Completed program	77%	38%	9%
No re-assault	40%	38%	12%

Adapted from Eckhardt, C. I., Holtzworth-Munroe, A., Norlander, B., Sibley, A., & Cahill, M. (2008). Readiness to change, partner violence subtypes, and treatment outcomes among men in treatment for partner assault. *Violence and Victims, 23*(4), 446-477.

A Better Criterion for Success

Domestic Violence Treatment Groups Outcomes of Four Duluth-type Programs

	No Re-assault <u>Ever</u>	No Re-assault in <u>Previous Year</u>
30 months	55%	80%
48 months	52%	90%

Adapted from pp. 115, 122 of Gondolf, E. W. (2002). *Batterer Intervention Systems: Issues, Outcomes, and Recommendations*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

Couples Counselling

(Stith)

◆ Safety monitoring

- ◆ Initial screening: Victim preference, violence level, fear
- ◆ Continuous monitoring for violence and fear

◆ Staging

◆ Six weeks of gender-specific treatment

- ☞ Safety planning, screening
- ☞ Power and control education

◆ Twelve weeks of conjoint treatment

- ☞ Each session begins with a 15-minute separate gender session
- ☞ Flexible—future and goal-oriented, solution focused

Effectiveness of Couples Counselling

(Screened Violent Couples in a Family Counselling Setting)

	No re-assault		
	<u>No treatment</u>	<u>Individual couples</u>	<u>Groups of couples</u>
First 6 months	33%	67%	75%
Next year and a half	50%	100%	87%

Adapted from Stith, S. M., Rosen, K. H., McCollum, E. E., & Thomsen, C. J. (2004). Treating intimate partner violence within intact couple relationships: Outcomes of multi-couple versus individual couple therapy. *Journal of Marital & Family Therapy. Special Issue: Implications of Research with Diverse Families*, 30(3), 305-318.

Substance Abuse/Violence Counselling (Fals-Stewart)

- ◆ Individual and couples versions
- ◆ About six months of weekly sessions
- ◆ First half: one-hour sessions with individual couples
- ◆ Second half: two-hour sessions with groups
- ◆ Daily sobriety contract, safety planning, communication and negotiation skills, instigation of positive couple and family activities
- ◆ Antabuse and/or 12-step programs for most

Effectiveness of Couples Substance Abuse/Violence Counselling

	No violence		
	One year before <u>counselling</u>	First year after <u>counselling</u>	Second year after <u>counselling</u>
Alcoholic men	40%	76%	82%
Female partners	36%	71%	85%

Adapted from O'Farrell, T. J., Murphy, C. M., Stephan, S. H., Fals-Stewart, W., & Murphy, M. (2004). Partner Violence Before and After Couples-Based Alcoholism Treatment for Male Alcoholic Patients: The Role of Treatment Involvement and Abstinence. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 72*(2), 202-217.

Restorative Justice

Healing Circles (Mills)

◆ Screening

- ◆ Only for situational couple violence
- ◆ Only if the victim prefers it

◆ Safety monitoring

- ◆ Initial social compact (no violence, other treatment)
- ◆ Continuous screening by facilitators
- ◆ Assigned safety monitor

◆ Circles

- ◆ The couple, extended family, and community members
- ◆ Focus on acknowledgement, understanding, responsibility, and healing
- ◆ Structured by a facilitator and a “talking piece” that moves from person to person

Effectiveness of Healing Circles

(randomly assigned misdemeanor cases, n = 152)

No re-arrest, 24 months

	<u>Domestic violence</u>	<u>Any crime</u>
Healing circles	82%	67%
Domestic violence treatment groups	78%	55%

Different types of partner violence have...

- ◆ Different causes
- ◆ Different developmental trajectories
- ◆ Different effects
- ◆ Different implications for policy and practice

**We make big mistakes if we don't
make big distinctions.**

www.personal.psu.edu/mpj

Support Your Local Women's Shelter

- ◆ Safety
- ◆ Support
- ◆ Information
- ◆ Advocacy

Photos from Donna Ferrato, *Living with the Enemy*. New York: Aperture, 1991



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A Few Useful References

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