

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

- ◆ Screening
- ◆ Intervention with perpetrators
- ◆ Intervention for survivors
- ◆ Law enforcement
- ◆ Custody and access issues
- ◆ Co-location of services

Intimate Terrorism

Violent Coercive Control

Violent Resistance

Resisting the Intimate Terrorist

Situational Couple Violence

Situationally-provoked Violence

Separation-instigated Violence

No History of Violence or Control

Mutual Violent Control

Two Intimate Terrorists

Screening

- ◆ Consider different models for different clients
- ◆ To screen, 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.

DOVE Scale

Appendix

Question/Statement	When: At any time while you were living together									How Often?			
	0=never 1=just once 2=less than once a month 3=about once a month 4=about once a week 5=every day or almost every day n/a=does not apply to me d/k=don't know									Since you separated-start living in separate residences			
	How Often?									Check one for each Question/Statement			
	0	1	2	3	4	5	n/a	d/k		Yes	No	N/A	D/K
1. Physically assaulted by partner	0	1	2	3	4	5	n/a	d/k					
2. Emotionally abused by partner	0	1	2	3	4	5	n/a	d/k					
3. Sexually assaulted by partner	0	1	2	3	4	5	n/a	d/k					
4. Seriously hurt physically by partner	0	1	2	3	4	5	n/a	d/k					
5. Seriously hurt emotionally by partner	0	1	2	3	4	5	n/a	d/k					
6. Partner took medication for mental health problems (e.g. depression)	0	1	2	3	4	5	n/a	d/k					
7. Called police because partner assaulted you	0	1	2	3	4	5	n/a	d/k					
8. Left home because you were assaulted or emotionally abused by partner	0	1	2	3	4	5	n/a	d/k					
9. Complained about your partner drinking too much	0	1	2	3	4	5	n/a	d/k					
10. Complained about your partner doing drugs	0	1	2	3	4	5	n/a	d/k					
11. Partner had outbursts of violent anger	0	1	2	3	4	5	n/a	d/k					
12. Partner blamed you for all the problems in your relationship	0	1	2	3	4	5	n/a	d/k					
13. Partner demonstrated poor communication and social skills	0	1	2	3	4	5	n/a	d/k					
14. Partner was hard to get along with	0	1	2	3	4	5	n/a	d/k					
15. Partner threatened to harm/kill self if you left	0	1	2	3	4	5	n/a	d/k					
16. Partner threatened to harm/kill you if you left	0	1	2	3	4	5	n/a	d/k					
17. Partner was physically violent or emotionally abusive because you did not do something he/she wanted you to do	0	1	2	3	4	5	n/a	d/k					

Ellis, D., & Stuckless, N. (2006). Domestic violence, DOVE, and divorce mediation. *Family Court Review*. Special Issue: The Family Law Education Reform Project, 44(4), 658-671.

Intervention with Perpetrators

- ◆ Intimate terrorism (mostly men)
 - ◆ Single-sex control-focused education
 - ◆ Perhaps different tactics for sub-types
- ◆ Violent resistance (mostly women)
 - ◆ Alternatives to violence/Safety planning
 - ◆ Neutralize entrapment
- ◆ Situational couple violence (both genders)
 - ◆ Anger management individual counseling
 - ◆ Substance abuse individual counseling
 - ◆ Couple sources of conflict
 - ◆ Couple communication and conflict management

Intervention with Perpetrators

Hold them all accountable in the criminal justice system to provide an essential motivation for change

◆ PAR/BIP

- ◆ Single-sex control-focused education (Duluth model)
- ◆ More eclectic than often acknowledged

◆ Couples counseling (screened)

- ◆ Couple communication and conflict management
- ◆ Couple approaches that focus specifically on violence

◆ Restorative justice (screened)

- ◆ Group approach with multiple stakeholders
- ◆ Focus on healing rather than blame

◆ Substance abuse

- ◆ Combine violence counseling with substance abuse intervention

PAR Success by IPV Type

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

	<u>SCV</u>	Dependent <u>IT</u>	Antisocial <u>IT</u>
Completed program	77%	38%	9%
No re-arrest	82%	62%	54%
No re-assault	45%	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

Outcomes of Four Duluth-type Batterer Intervention 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 Counseling

(Stith)

◆ Screening

- ◆ Victim preference, violence level, fear
- ◆ Continuous monitoring

◆ Safety monitoring

- ◆ Initial screening
- ◆ Constant monitoring for violence and fear

◆ Staging

◆ Six weeks of gender-specific treatment

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

◆ 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 Counseling

(Screened Violent Couples in a Family Counseling 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.

Restorative Justice

Peacemaking or 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 Restorative Justice

Nogales, Arizona Evaluation

- ◆ Misdemeanor cases only. Partners participate only voluntarily.
- ◆ Random assignment of 152 domestic violence offenders (intimate partner and family violence) into PAR or Circles of Peace.
- ◆ Circles of Peace involved 26 weekly conferences with offenders, participating victims, extended family members, and trained community members.
- ◆ Encourage dialogue about the history of violence in this case and develop a social compact with the offender.
- ◆ Circles of Peace participants have lower arrest recidivism two years post-random assignment than PAR participants.

Substance Abuse/Violence Counseling (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 Counseling

	No violence		
	One year before <u>counseling</u>	First year after <u>counseling</u>	Second year after <u>counseling</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.

Intervention for Survivors

◆ Intimate terrorism

- ◆ Long-term support
- ◆ Alternatives to violent resistance
- ◆ Empowerment to leave (neutralize entrapment)
- ◆ Transitional support

◆ Situational couple violence

- ◆ Anger management individual counseling
- ◆ Substance abuse individual counseling
- ◆ Couple sources of conflict
- ◆ Couple communication and conflict management

Law Enforcement

Moving away from an incident-focused perspective

◆ The law

- ◆ Coercive control as a liberty crime (Stark, 2007)

◆ Coordinated risk assessment and service provision

◆ Arrest

- ☞ Collecting the necessary information

◆ Bail

- ☞ Risk level and credibility for different types

◆ Prosecution

- ☞ Empowering the victim and keeping her safe

◆ Sentencing

- ☞ Alternative sentencing for different types

Coordinated Risk Assessment

- ◆ Risk assessment team (I-TRAC, Alberta)
 - ☞ Police, prosecutor, child protection expert, family law expert, consulting psychologist and psychiatrist
 - ☞ Police members write the threat assessment
- ◆ Request for assessment
 - ☞ Police, prosecutor, or children and youth
 - ☞ Others submit through police services
- ◆ Information used
 - ☞ All police reports, including Family Violence Investigative Report and History Evaluation Assessment Tool
 - ☞ Criminal records, corrections/parole/probation, children and youth, accused and victim/witness statements
- ◆ Submitted to police, courts, corrections, children/youth

Custody and Access Issues

(Jaffe et al., 2008)

- ◆ Separation-instigated violence
- ◆ Manipulative accusations
- ◆ Resources for thorough evaluation
- ◆ Custody/access options
 - ◆ Joint custody/Co-parenting
 - ◆ Parallel parenting, minimal couple contact
 - ◆ Supervised exchanges
 - ◆ Supervised access
 - ◆ No contact

Co-located Service Provision

Family Justice Centers

- ◆ Coordinated victim assistance from police officers, prosecutors, civil legal service providers, and community-based advocates
- ◆ There are currently 55 centers in the US and three international centers, including Waterloo, Canada
 - ☞ www.familyjusticecenter.com/
 - ☞ www.ovw.usdoj.gov/docs/family_justice_center_overview_12_07.pdf
 - ☞ <http://www.mosaiconline.ca/wps/portal/cfcc/FVP>
- ◆ **MOSAIC, Waterloo**
 - ☞ Services such as police trained to deal with family violence, personal counseling for adults and children, assistance with developing safety plans, shelters, crisis/medical support for sexual assault, financial counseling, children's services, support groups, outreach services to the community, legal services, specialized elder abuse services, rural outreach services and specialized programs - all under one roof.

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.**

Support Your Local Women's Shelter

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



Philadelphia, PA

A Few Useful References

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Primary Prevention/Education

- ◆ Programs for young people—most offered through shelters and women's groups

- ◆ Middle school and high school

- ☞ http://new.vawnet.org/category/Documents.php?docid=849&category_id=10

- ◆ Programs for adults—most offered by churches, government-funded programs, and public health agencies

- ◆ Marriage preparation courses

- ☞ http://www.prepinc.com/main/docs/overview_prep.pdf

- ◆ Healthy marriage/relationship programs

- ☞ <http://www.healthymarriageinfo.org/>

- ◆ Public health approaches

- ☞ http://new.vawnet.org/category/Documents.php?docid=1313&category_id=10