A Brief introduction to DA – webinar – notes

Slide 1 **– this is very brief** – other webinars developed to focus on areas. Is there any specifics you would like to know about?

Slide 2 –

Slide 3 - Note photo says, ‘battered’ – explain how language changes. Explain how policy focus is shifting to holding perpetrator to account

Slide 4 - Who are the experts – women and cyp – burden of fear, sahme. It is their reality, very courageous and it is a privelage to work for WA movement. Try to recognise the whole person. Survivors voices are heard through the training. Look beyond the mask

Slide 5 –

Slide 6 - **Legal duties** explain the term VAW. DA is a violation of HR. set out by several international treaties and human rights obligations. Scotland is committed to meeting the benchmark set by each of these international treaties and obligations – as a modern democratic country, we aspire to the creation of an inclusive Scotland which protects, respects and realises the human rights of everyone

Slide 7 - **Equally Safe strategy** – Progressive and follows an equalities and human rights approach.

Slide 8 - **Femicide** - where women are killed because they are female

Slide 9 - A gendered analysis of domestic abuse helps us understand why women may be more at risk. Gender refers to the attitudes and behaviour that society expects of men and women. These expectations are often subtle, seen as ‘normal’ and accepted as the ‘way things are’.

* such violence cannot be understood, therefore, in isolation from the norms, social structure and gender roles within the community, which greatly influence women's vulnerability to violence.‘
* Approaches which do not recognise the influence of gender in everyday experiences fail both men and women. Assumptions that experiences of men and women are equivalent will not achieve equality of outcome.

Slide 10 - DA is pervasive both personally and professionally

These are incidents – only physical violence

Only police stats

Slide 11 – remember occasional indulgence – provides motivation for compliance

Slide 12 – **Coercive control** - As individual actions these behaviours some might dismiss as ‘insignificant’’ but they are constantly repeated with malice and end up oppressing and conditioning those on the receiving end. Cumulative effect

Slide 13 - Subversive –entrapment, Authority – services, Individual men tapping into history Patriachal society – society structures – master in his home. Removing choices.

Slide 14 –

Slide 15

Slide 16 Mens Rea is Latin, and is the mental element of a person's intention to commit a crime; or knowledge that one's action or lack of action would cause a crime to be committed. Liberty Crime

Liz Kelly – Space for Action – see in reports folder

The impact of living in an abusive household gender regime is that women (and children) adapt their behaviour to cope

Their thinking and actions are narrowed, as they attempt to live and be his version of who they should be

If interventions are not appropriate the web tightens

It becomes harder and harder to imagine life outside of this control, what it is to have freedom of thought and action

We call this limiting space for action

Slide 17 - argues that break down the violence – typology of violence in interpersonal relationships

* Situational couple violence – in the moment, not exert control
* Intermate terrorism – generate fear – eg terrorist – intimidate, isolate, when to eat, toilet – must comply – hostage – eg of flicking of lighter – threat. This is DA

2 slides on johnson then refer to the Everyday Terrorism Report

Slide 18 –

Slide 19 –

Slide 20 - The latest Femicide Census found that 55% of women killed by their ex-partner or ex-spouse were killed within the first month of separation and 87% in the first year.

Slide 28 – Intersectionality – interconnected nature of social categories of discrimination and disadvantage

* Physical disability, mental health , learning disabilities
* Women from BME backgrounds may be experiencing distrust of the police, concerns about racism, language barrier, fear of family finding out, fear of rejection from wider community, fear around confidentiality. May fear impact to immigration status, may be threatened regarding immigration authorities, not being informed.
* Access to justice in the civil courts is determined by what women can afford
* Children and young people, older women
* Stigma, lack of awareness, shame, lack of services
* Captive and Controlled – isolated, unsupported and unprotected

Slide 22 - While some men do experience domestic abuse, research consistently shows that, where men are involved in domestic abuse, it is as perpetrators rather than as victims. The Scottish Government in 2018 reported that “consistently, where gender information is recorded, four out of every five incidents of domestic abuse have a female victim and a male perpetrator. When women are perpetrators, this is most likely because they are responding in self-defence or to protect their children.

DIVIDING FACTOR IS FEAR

Slide 23 - A gendered analysis of domestic abuse helps us understand why women may be more at risk.

Side 24 – refer to cyp service

Approaches which do not recognise the influence of gender in everyday experiences fail both men and women. Assumptions that experiences of men and women are equivalent will not achieve equality of outcome.

Slide 24

Slide 32 –

* Beyond ‘incidentalism’
* A sustained pattern of behaviours - ‘coercive control’ and micro-management of everyday life (Stark, 2007)
* An abusive household gender regime (Morris, 2011)
* A ‘liberty crime’, so we focus not just safety but also FREEDOM

Jane Monckton Smith – tracking intimate partner homicide risk escalation. 8 stage timeline.

Or Hidden in Plain Sight (SWA animation – SWA you tube channel)