

Coercive Control

Between 2012 and 2014 **92**% of domestic homicide reviews involved coercive control as a critical factor

(Monckton-Smith, Szymanska & Haile, 2017)

Safeguarding

Protecting an adult's right to live in safety, free from abuse and neglect.

It is about people and organisations working together to prevent and stop both the **risks** and experience of **abuse and neglect**, while at the same time making sure that the adult's wellbeing is promoted, including where appropriate, having regard to **their views**, **wishes**, **feelings and beliefs** in deciding on any action

Types of Abuse

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Psychological or emotional abuse
- Financial or material abuse
- Neglect or acts of omission
- Self-neglect
- Modern slavery
- Domestic violence or abuse
- Discriminatory abuse
- Organisational or institutional abuse

Historical context of domestic abuse and adult safeguarding





'Care Act 2014' Definition of an 'Adult at Risk'

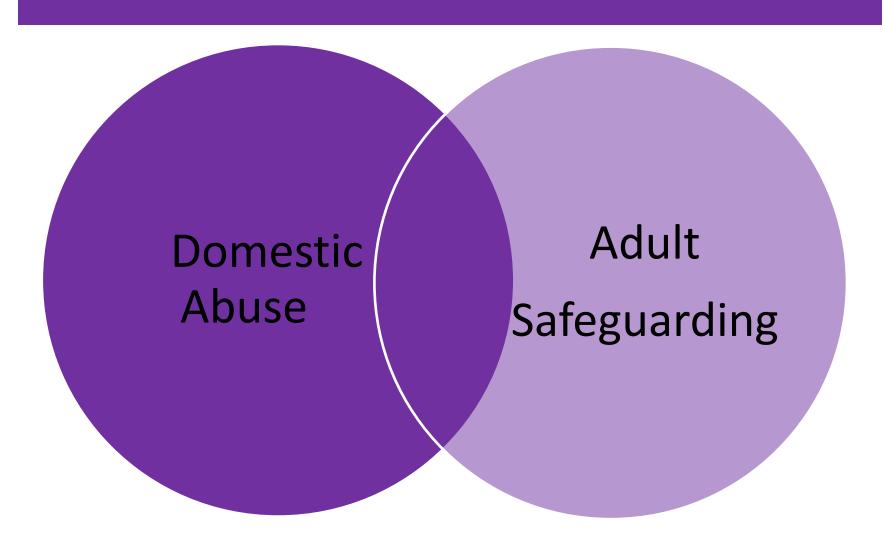
1. Has needs for care and support (whether or not the local authority is meeting any of those needs) and;

2. Is experiencing, or at risk of, abuse or neglect; and;

3. As a result of those care and support needs is unable to protect themselves from either the risk of, or the experience of abuse or neglect.

'Care Act 2014 Section 14.2'

Is it safeguarding or domestic abuse?



Prevalence

We have no reliable statistics...however

- Nationally domestic abuse represents approximately 30% of all violent crime.
- Average of 50 assaults before the victim reports to the police;
- 2 calls per minute to police
- Disabled people twice as likely to experience domestic abuse
- There are no official national statistics for older people
- 70% of high risk victims have children.
- 25% of DHRs involved family violence (Standing Together 2017)
- 92% of domestic homicide reviews involved coercive control as a critical factor (Monckton-Smith, Szymanska & Haile, 2017).

■ 1 woman is murdered every 3 days

Dynamics – Coercion and Control

VIOLENCE

POWER

AND

CONTROL

physical COERCION AND THREATS:

Making and/or carrying out threats to do something to hurt her. Threatening to leave her, commit suicide, or report her to welfare. Making her drop charges. Making her do illegal things.

INTIMIDATION:

setual Making her afraid by using looks, actions, and gestures. Smashing things. Destroying her property. Abusing pets. Displaying weapons.

MALE PRIVILEGE:

Treating her like a servant; making all the big decisions, acting like the "master of the castle," being the one to define men's and women's roles.

ECONOMIC ABUSE:

Preventing her from getting or keeping a job. Making her ask for money. Giving her an allowance. Taking her money. Not letting her know about or have access to family income.

EMOTIONAL ABUSE:

Putting her down. Making her feel bad about herself. Calling her names. Making her think she's crazy. Playing mind games. Humiliating her. Making her feel guilty.

ISOLATION:

Controlling what she does, who she sees and talks to. what she reads, and where she goes. Limiting her outside involvement. Using jealousy to justify actions.

USING CHILDREN:

Making her feel guilty about the children. Using the children to relay messages. Using visitation to harass her. Threatening to take the Physical children away.

MINIMIZING, DENYING, AND BLAMING:

Making light of the abuse and not taking her concerns about it seriously. Saying the abuse didn't happen. Shifting responsibility for abusive behavior. Saying she caused it.

VIOLENCE



What do victims tell us about impacts of living with coercive control?

- Fear
- Isolation
- Anxiety
- Powerlessness
- Hopelessness
- Mental well-being
- Confusion
- Self doubt
- Suicidal thoughts

- Humiliation/degradation
- Exhaustion
- Loss of sense of self
- Shame
- Self blame
- Feeling Stupid/useless
- Sense that Perpetrator is all knowing

"In coercive control what men do to women is less important than what they prevent women from doing for themselves" Evan Stark

Coercive Control and the Law

Section 76 of the Serious Crime Act 2015

- a continuous course of conduct
- controlling or restricting a victim's free will
- Impact on a victim
- Often a "personal" element

Repeated or continuous coercive and controlling behaviour from Person A to Person B



Personally connected



Person B

Intimate relationship or

Live together - family or

Live together - ex intimate partner

Fearful x 2 of violence OR

Impact on Person B

Serious alarm or distress.
Substantial adverse effect
day to day activities

Reasonable person test 'ought to have known' Max 5 years and/or fine Defence best interests

Evidence Gathering

- Record –when, what, impact on victim
- Notice your judgement
- Case notes observations consider DASH
- Patterns
- Isolation
- Monitor robust
- Be pro-active
- Consider and record housing, drugs, alcohol, health, helplines
- Signpost and refer

Losing out on both counts: disabled women and domestic violence Ravi K. Thiara, Gill Hague & Audrey Mullender (2011):

	Disabled women	Nondisabled women	Disabled men	Nondisabled men
Experienced any domestic abuse in the last year	15.7%	7.1%	8.4%	4%
Experienced nonsexual partner abuse in the last year	11.3%	4.9%	4.5%	2.5%
Experienced nonsexual family abuse in the last year	4.6%	1.7%	4.3%	1.4%
Experienced sexual assault in the last year	2.6%	2.2%	0.9%	0.7%
Experienced stalking in the last year	7.6% www.sar	3.8% ahwigleyassociates.co.uk	5.3%	2.1%

Coercion, control and physical violence

- "You kind of don't want to see them any more and they phone and you don't phone them back. And you become more and more isolated and almost stuck in the situation"
- "I had an adapted 'motability car', he would take it and disappear for days on end with it, leaving me stranded in the house, unable to get the shopping. But you don't say anything as a disabled woman, I felt so ashamed that this was happening, so I didn't tell anyone."
- "He'd insult me with all those names, you 'spassy' and so on, who'd want to marry you, just look at you . . . Shouting insults, you cripple, all that sort of thing. Once when he was furious he threw me on the floor with my dinner and said that's where you eat your dinner, that's where you belong. Of course I couldn't get up again."

Barriers to responding to this client group

Losing out on both counts: disabled women and domestic violence Ravi K. Thiara, Gill Hague & Audrey Mullender (2011):

Disability Services	Domestic Abuse services
Inadequate focus given to domestic abuse	Inadequate focus given to disability
lack of resources	Resources stretched and unstable funding
lack of training & info about DV among staff common.	No mainstreaming of services
Lack of recognition re isolation as a risk factor	Lack of focus on reaching out to this client group

Adult Family Violence – Non intimate

Domestic Homicide Review (DHR) Case Analysis: Standing Together 2017

- 8/32 domestic homicide reviews
- 7/8 caring element

Age of Victim	Number of victims	Context
30-39	1	2 x Father killed by
40-49	2	Son
50-59	1	5 x Mother killed by Son
60-69	1	1 x Brother killed
70-79	3	by Brother

- Risk assessment not based on AFV
- Professional Judgement is crucial

Older People and Domestic Abuse

- "people still aren't identifying that there are domestic abuse issues for older people, they are treating them rather as safeguarding"
- a significant proportion of adults who need safeguarding support do so because they will also be experiencing domestic violence. Yet despite the overlap, the two have developed as separate fields". Standing Together 2017



Camden Safety Net raising awareness of domestic abuse amongst older adults









CONTROL WHEEL

for elder abuse

VIOLENCE

CONTROL

THREATS & INTIMIDATION

Threats to leave, divorce, or commit suicide. Threats to institutionalize victim. Abusing or killing pets. Destroying property. Displaying or threatening with weapons.

FINANCIAL

Steals money, titles, or possessions. Takes over accounts and bills. Spends without permission. Abuses power of attorney.

MISUSE OF PRIVILEGE

Treats you like a servant. Makes all major decisions.

ISOLATION

Controls what you do, who you see, and where you go. Limits time with friends and family. Denies access to phone or mail.

ABUSE OF DEPENDENCY

Takes walker, wheelchair, glasses, dentures. Denies or makes you wait for food, care, medicine.
Causes you to miss medical appointments. Doesn't report medical problems.

RIDIC

RIDICULE OF VALUES

Denies access to religious services or leaders. Makes fun of victim's values. Ignores or ridicules religious and cultural traditions.

EMOTIONAL ABUSE

Humiliates, degrades, ridicules. Yells, insults, calls names. Uses silence or profanity. Makes you think you're crazy.

MANIPULATION OF FAMILY

Magnifies disagreements.
Misleads family about extent
and nature of linesses or
conditions. Excludes or
denies access to family.
Forces family to
keep secrets.

VIOLENCE

Domestic Abuse Intervention Project, Duluth, Minnesota. Adapted for Sojoum, 1992.

Barriers to service provision to older people

- The Domestic Homicide Review for Mrs Y, a 79-year-old woman killed by her husband found that she was not considered to be a potential victim of abuse, due in part to her age. Had the potential signs of domestic abuse been recognised and explored, then it may have been prevented. (Sunderland City Council)
- Recognition by professionals and victims
- Perception of services
- Longevity limitations
- Status of perp
- Adult children
- Attitudes and beliefs
- Privacy, embarrassment, shame

Carer Abuse or Domestic Abuse? Consider...

Carer Abuse

- Ability to care
- Isolation
- Level of stress/strain
- Motivation
- Mental well being of carer
- Support needed
- Carer assessment

Domestic Abuse

- Explore both historical and current dynamics of the relationship including intent, empathy, independence of thought, assertion of will, fear
- Risk assessment DASH
- Professional Judgement

POWER & CONTROL WHEEL: PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES AND THEIR CAREGIVERS



Wisconsin Coalition Against Domestic Violence 307 S. Paterson St., Suite 2, Madison, WI 53703 608-255-0539

Based on the model by the Domestic Violence Intervention Project, Duluth, MN.

Produced and distributed by:



7800 Shoal Creek, Ste 120-N . Austin, Texas 78757 tel: 512.407.9020 . fax: 512.407.9022 . www.nedsy.org

Responding to disclosures

- Follow internal procedures
- DASH
- Consider immediate safety concerns
- Safeguarding duties
- Person centred approach
- It's an honour!
- Domestic Abuse service/MARAC

Making Safeguarding Personal

AT THE END OF THE PROCESS THE PERSON SHOULD BE ABLE TO SAY....

The people I wanted were involved

I had good quality care

I was helped to manage the risks

I felt safe and in control People understood me, recognised what I could do

I had the information I needed in the way I needed it

People worked together reducing risk to my safety and wellbeing

National Organisations

- 24 hour domestic abuse helpline 0808
 2000 247
- Karma Nirvana 0800 5999 247
- Southall Black Sisters 020 8571 9595
- Men's Advice Line 0808 801 0327
- Galop LGBT 0800 999 5428
- National Stalking Helpline 0808 802 0300



email: training@sarahwigleyassociates.co.uk

Tel: 07817574476



@sarahwigley1