



**The Ethics Of
Addressing Women's
Use Of Force In A
Coordinated
Community Response
& Nonviolence
Program**

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(she/her)

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BISCOMI Conference
November 4, 2025



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Former children's advocate, victim advocate, director of domestic violence advocacy program for 17 years

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Inquiry and Exploration



Turn judgment to curiosity



Turn disagreement into shared exploration



Turn defensiveness into self-reflection



Turn assumptions into questions



Identities Matter

Exercise Caution: Heteronormative frameworks do not apply to all relationships.

Lesbian, bisexual, and queer relationships have “**multiple, overlapping, and compounding factors**” (Ristock, 2001, p. 63) unique to those relationships and deserve a nuanced, intersectional analysis, understanding, and intervention (Larance, 2021).

Gender identity is how someone personally experiences and **understands their gender – how they feel inside**

Being transgender is **not** about appearance, surgery, or medical transition – it’s about **identity**

Gender Diversity

- **Non-binary relationships** challenge traditional gender norms
- Every relationship is not between a man and a woman.
- A **non-binary person** is someone whose gender identity **doesn't fit neatly into the categories of "man" or "woman."** They might identify as both, neither, in between, or fluidly changing over time
- In many cultures, gender diversity has existed for centuries (for example, **Two-Spirit** identities in many Indigenous nations, **Hijra** communities in South Asia, or **Fa'afafine** in Samoa).
- However, Western societies have often viewed gender as strictly binary. **Current Executive Order**



ETHICS session

Women who use force

If you are being **ethical** in your practice and interventions with women who use force.....

- What would I see you doing, saying, etc **in the group room/nonviolence program?**
- What would I see you doing **outside of the facilitation room** and in your **Coordinated Community Response (CCR)?**




Engaging in ethical practice with Women Who Use Force (WWUF) if you.....

....account for **CONTEXT**.....

....pay careful attention to the words/terminology that you use - **LANGUAGE**

..... account for the **POWER** differential that exists in coercive-controlling violence and abuse (battering) relationships



Through opportunities like this conference, we learn **frameworks, strategies, and processes.**

And by practicing it ourselves in our own lives, we become better equipped to guide others through it with honesty, humility, and care.

**What shapes how
we all act and
behave at this
conference?**

Framework for this session and working with women's use of force in a CCR and nonviolence program



1. **Context**
2. **Language** used
3. Accounting for the **Power** differential

What shapes how we all act and behave at this conference?

Current cultural
context of 2025

Social norms /
traditions

Culture

Society

Community

What are the **social norms and traditions** for how conferences are organized? For how you are expected to behave and act at a conference?

How much is the current cultural **context** of 2025 accounted for in this conference?

What **language** is used to describe domestic violence in our culture and community?

What **language** is used to describe our field of work by the broader culture? When women are arrested for domestic violence and it is public, how is it talked about?

How does the broader culture influence who has **power** at this conference? Are some groups of people valued more than others here? Why?

Funders of
this
conference

BISCOMI

Families

Churches

NNAIP

Workplace /
Employer

Government
/ Monitoring
organization

Institutions

Organizations

How much of the **context** of **where you work** and **who you work with** will be accounted for at this conference?

What **language** will you use and hear **the most** at this conference? To describe domestic violence? To account for women's use of force?

Which institutions/organizations have **power** at this conference? Do some have more than others? Is there a preference? Why? How will those organizations influence how you act and behave at the conference? Are you here with co-workers or your supervisor who has **power** over you?

Which institution/organization has the most **power** in your community? CCR?

You as an individual, your personality and traits

Life experience as a family member and/or intimate partner

Individuals in Families

Individuals in Relationships

How does the **context** of your life influence how you act and behave at this conference?

Is there social support for those who speak up and accountability for those here with **power**?

Is the **context** and lived experience of the **diversity of survivors lives** accounted for at this conference?

Is the **context** of the lived experience of **marginalized communities in 2025** accounted for at this conference?

Your adult life and childhood experience

Context

Language

Power Differential

It is a matter of **SAFETY** and **ETHICS**

Failing to account for **CONTEXT**, the words we use (**LANGUAGE**), and/or the **POWER DIFFERENTIAL** in the relationship can:

- **Endanger victims** of ongoing coercive-control, violence and abuse
- **Embolden abusers**
- **Harm children**
- Result in **inappropriate responses** and **ineffective interventions**

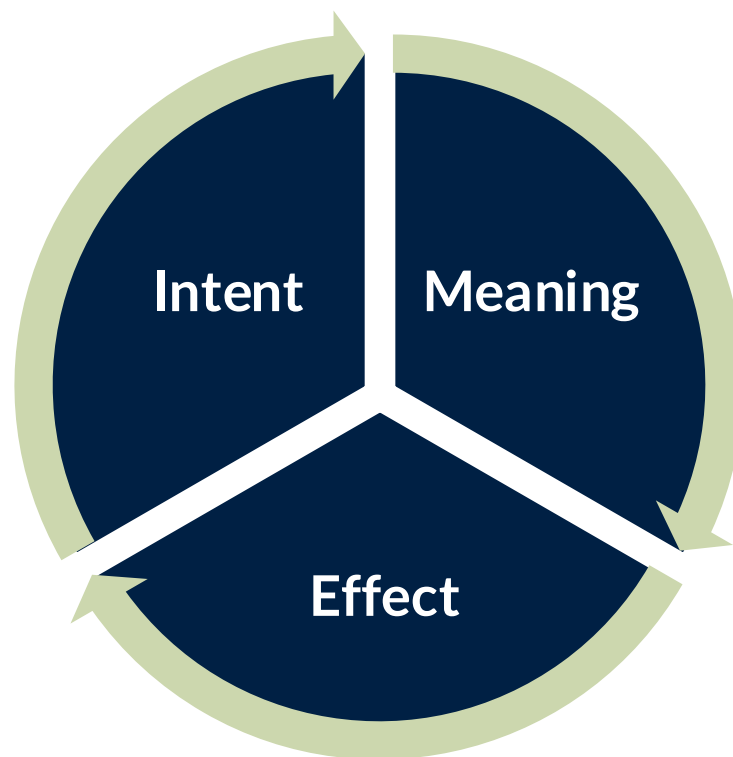
Why **CONTEXT & LANGUAGE** Matters

- **Not all** domestic violence is **the same**
 - Understanding ***who is doing what to whom***, with what ***intent***, and with what ***effect***.
 - Too many women have been **mislabeled abusers of on-going violence & abuse** and in particular **women of color** and women from **marginalized communities**
- **CONTEXT** clarifies the difference between the **LANGUAGE** of **abusive intent (violence and on-going abuse)** and **self-protective actions (force)**
- **CONTEXT** considers the **social, cultural, and systemic factors** that influence the lives of women (e.g., gender, race, immigration status, economic dependence)

Context of an incident means:

Intent: What was she/they **hoping to accomplish** by using violence?

What was the **intent** of the violence? What did you want her/them **to stop doing or start doing**?



Meaning: What is the **meaning** of this incident in the context of the entire relationship?

Effect: What is the **effect** of this incident? What has been the **effect** and impact of previous acts of violence?

Trauma-informed* Facilitation

Prepares participants for what they will see and experience

- Role play of entitlement, coercive-control, resistance, and emotional abuse

Reminds the training participants that this is a role-play

- Parts of this exercise can be difficult to experience and may feel very uncomfortable because it emulates reality in society
- Could feel objectified

Seeks to maintain a respectful and supportive group environment throughout the exercise and discussion

Accounts for the safety, well-being and autonomy of all participants

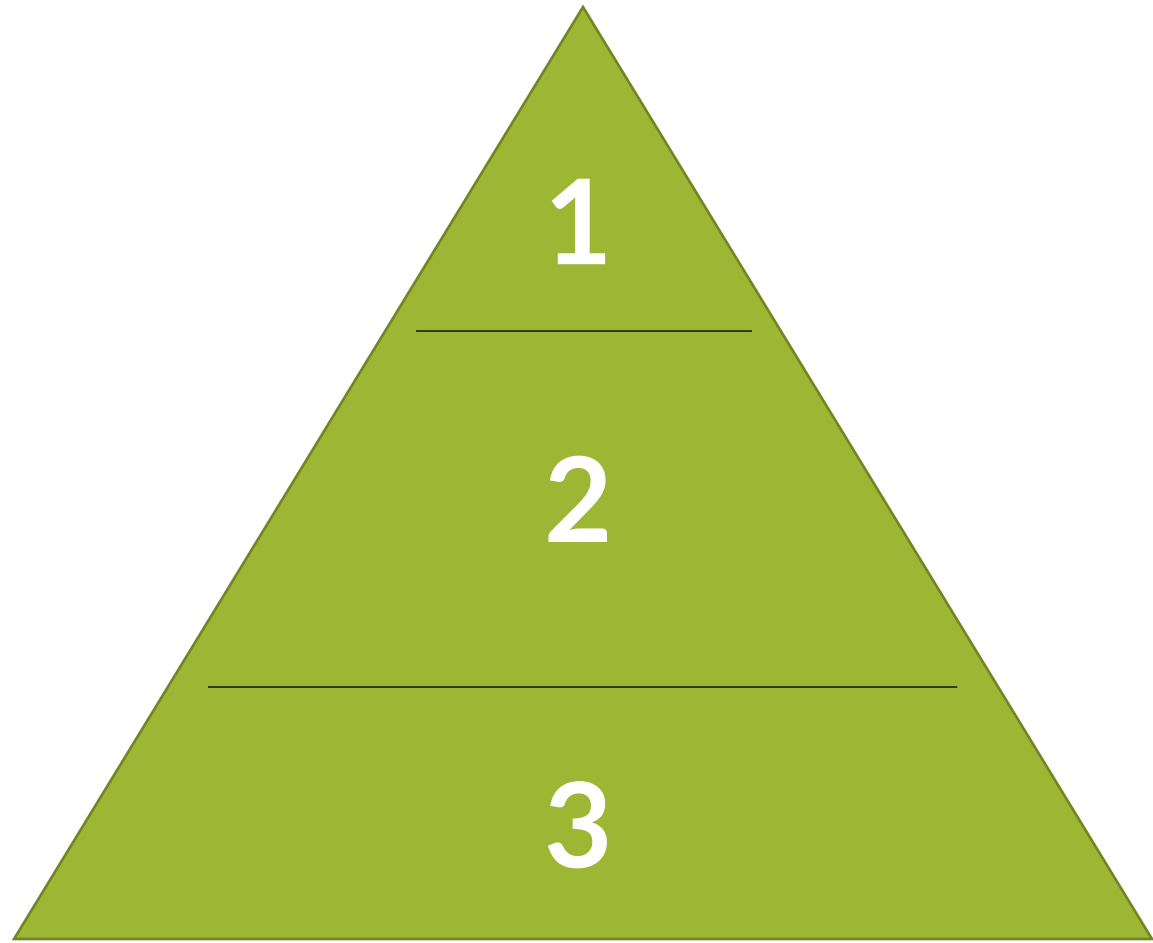
*SAMHSA's (2014) concept of trauma and guidelines for a trauma-informed approach.



Examining Power in the United States

- Exercise on hierarchy and power
- Divide into three groups – top, middle and bottom

Hierarchy of the United States exercise



Hierarchy Exercise – Questions for Each Level of Power

How you think about yourself and others

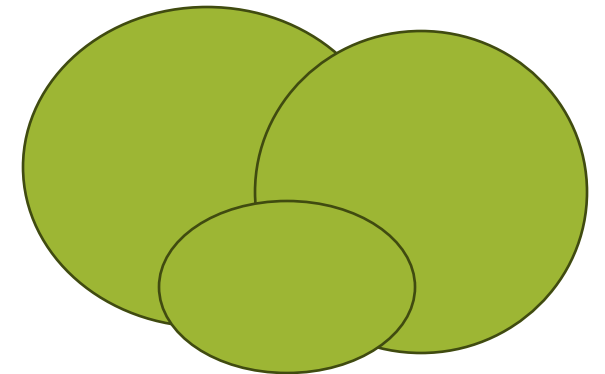
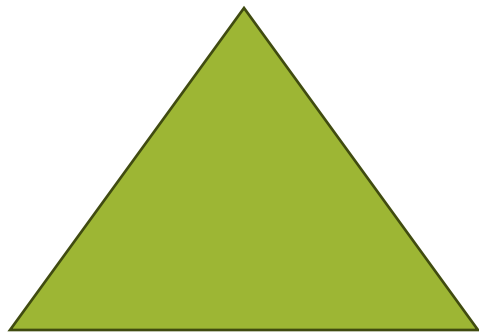
- Describe yourself and your group – who are you?
- How do you think about the other groups?
- How do you feel and act?
- How do you gain acceptance?
- How do you get your needs met?
- What are you afraid of?
- What are you insecure about?
- What kind of access to resources do you have?
- **What kind of violence do you use?**
- **What are the differences in the consequences for using violence if you are at the top compared to those in the middle and the bottom? What are the people at your level generally allowed to get away with?**

Reflective questions on hierarchy exercise

- Where did you see and hear **entitlement?** How is that **entitlement thinking** similar to abusers who commit coercive-controlling violence and abuse?
- How did the middle and bottom **resist?** How did the middle and bottom **submit to the power structure?** How is that **submission and resistance** similar to victim-survivors and/or children who use force?
- What influence does the broader **culture/society** have on how you acted and behaved at your level?
- What influence do **institutions/organizations** have on how you acted and behaved at your level?
- What influence does the **power differential** have on how you acted and behaved at your level?

Reflective questions about intimate partner relationships and family at your level

- Identify the **values, thinking and beliefs** about **family, intimate partner relationships, and parenting** at your level of power in the US
- Are **equal and caring relationships** in intimate partner relationships and families common, socially supported and valued at your level?
- Which **structure** below of intimate partner relationships and family gets more social support at your level?
- If someone **uses on-going violence & abuse** in intimate partner relationships at your level, how likely are they to be held **accountable**?





**Research on women's
use of force
in intimate partner
relationships**



Research - Context matters

- **Women have committed acts of violence and abuse** against children, the elderly, their male partners in heterosexual relationships, their female partners in lesbian relationships and in non-binary relationships (Dasgupta, 2002; Miller, 2005; Pence, 2012).
- Researchers and practitioners have well established that men and women use violence and force in their intimate heterosexual relationships, but for **very different reasons** (Dasgupta, 2002; Larance, 2006, 2007, 2024; Larance & Miller, 2015; Saunders, 2002; Swan & Snow, 2002).



Contextual Research

- Women's use of force is **more often self- defensive, resistive and reactive** (Dobash & Dobash, 2004).
- Women are more likely to report using violence in **self-defense** and **out of fear to protect themselves and their children.** (Dasgupta, 1999; Miller, 2005; Miller & Larance, 2017, 2024; Swan, 2003).
- Women use force to **secure short-term command** over the current situation (Dasgupta, 2002; Larance & Rousson, 2016).



Contextual Research

- Women often **over disclose what they have done**, where as men who use coercive-controlling violence and abuse against their partners **minimize, deny or blame** women for what they have done (Dasgupta, 2002; Larance, 2024; Larance & Miller, 2017).
- “During the police response, **women often self-disclosed their use of force in detail**. Community partners and social service providers must be made aware of this often gendered phenomenon.”
 - Larance, L.Y. (2025). Arrest Web Entanglement: Female Domestic Violence Survivors’ Experiences with Police Intervention and Coercively Controlling Male Partners. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 40 (3-4). 850-875. Page 867.



Recent Australia-US Research Women Who Have Used Force

Larance, L. Y., Kertesz, M., Humphreys, C., Goodmark, L. & Douglas, H. (2022). *Beyond the victim-offender binary: Legal and anti-violence intervention considerations with women who have used force in the U.S. and Australia.*

Affilia: Feminist Inquiry in Social Work, 37(3), 466-486.

<http://doi.org/10.1177/08861099211060549>

- Victim-offender binary
- The binary does not capture their complex experiences. Instead, they have “offended” in the context of often surviving long-term harm in their families of origin and from their intimate partners.
- Because their experiences do not align with the binary, they are caught in ineffective and retraumatizing systemic responses.



In Their Own Words: Victims of Battering Talk about Being Arrested and Convicted

by Melissa Scaia, May 2017 for BWJP

- Significant **decrease in the safety** of survivors **and increase in coercive control, physical/sexual violence** by abusers
- **Increase of financial dependency** on the abuser and created **limited housing options**
- Criminalized survivors treated and labelled as **“threat to the public”**
- The **impact of the arrest and conviction** on the survivor was significant and no one explained that to them beforehand
- Need for **court ordered groups** that address the needs of **criminalized survivors** – fees, attendance, children, etc.



Women's Use of Force **increases:**

- **Partner's violence** toward her and, therefore, risk to her **safety** (Swan & Snow, 2002).
- Likelihood that people will be **injured**.
- Risk that **she will use force again** — putting *her* — at **increased risk of future harm** (Larance, 2006, 2007).



Women's Use of Force....

...refers to physically, verbally, and emotionally detrimental behaviors used toward an intimate partner...**to gain short-term control** of chaotic, abusive, coercive-controlling and/or battering situations.

(Dasgupta, 2002; House, 2001; Larance, 2006; Osthoff, 2002)

Three Types of Domestic Violence



Three Types of Domestic Violence

- 1) Coercive-Controlling Violence and Abuse (Battering)
- 2) Resistive Violence
- 3) Violence Unrelated to Coercive Control



1) Coercive-Controlling Violence and Abuse / Battering

- **Ongoing patterned** use of intimidation, coercion, violence, and other **tactics of control** to establish and maintain **dominance** over an intimate partner
- A single incident is part of a larger and complex patterned **system of controlling, coercive, and intimidating behaviors** and actions
- Perpetrators believe they are **entitled** to control the actions, thinking, and behaviors of their partner and children



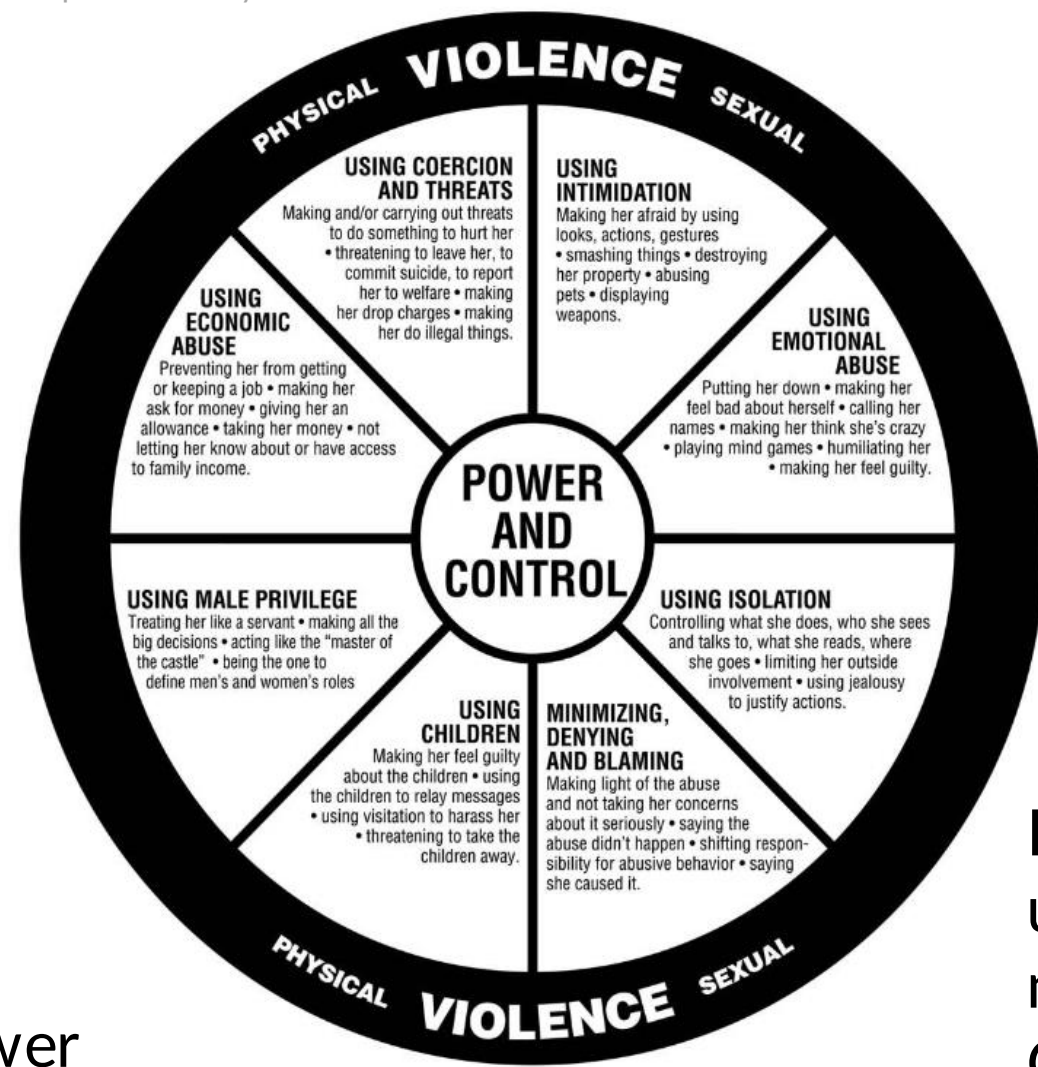
1) Coercive Controlling Violence and Abuse / Battering (Cont'd)

- Creates **fear** in the victim
- Often has an **element of entrapment**: “You can’t leave me without being punished.”
- **Power differential** created by violence and coercive-control shapes many of the interactions between the victim with the abuser, outsiders and family members
- **Vulnerability** to continued acts of violence influences a victims’ ability to speak freely, leave the relationship, or participate in system interventions



The Power and Control Wheel was **created in partnership with women** who had experienced physical/sexual violence and/or the threat of it along with a range of tactics described in the spokes of the wheel.

Abusers end up with Power & Control by using physical/sexual violence and coercive-controlling tactics



Created in Duluth, MN in 1982

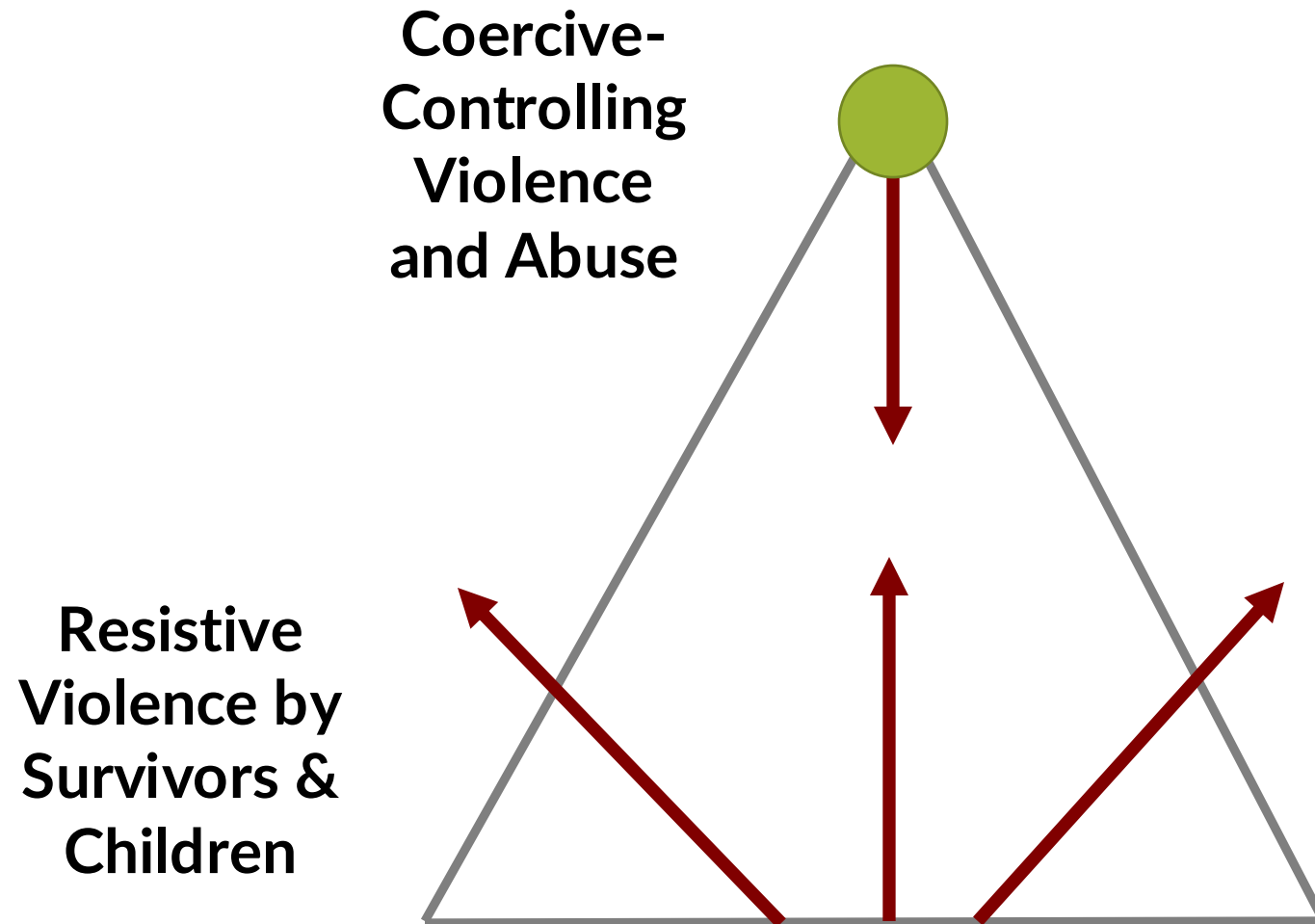
Please do NOT use a gender neutral Power & Control Wheel; It is erasing the voices of survivors

2) Resistive violence

Includes **both legal and illegal use of force** in response to an abuser's **coercive-controlling violence, abuse, and tactics** or in reaction to a **previous partner's violence** against them



Understanding Resistance in a System of Violence & Coercive Control





2) Resistive Violence

Most commonly **committed by women** in heterosexual relationships

- contextual research for decades thru extensive empirical research shows that diverse cisgender women who use or have used force in their intimate relationships typically have domestic violence and sexual violence survivorship histories

Resistive violence can also be **committed by children** who live in a home with coercive-controlling violence and abuse

- Example: Resistive violence committed by a child over 10 years old toward the abuser who was using coercive-controlling violence and abuse against the mother and children (DAIP Institutional Analysis completed in 2015-2016 in coordination with St. Louis County, MN Juvenile Probation)



2) Resistive Violence

Part of a victim's broader strategy **to stop (contain) the violence and abuse:**

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



3) Violence Unrelated to Coercive Control

All other acts of domestic violence, subdivided into the following categories:

a) situational violence

- in which one or both parties uses violence, but it is **not part of an on-going pattern of coercion and intimidation**, there is **no element of entrapment or fear** is rarely present



3) Violence Unrelated to Coercive Control (cont'd)

b) Anomie

- When **social norms break down**, individuals may feel less constrained by conventional behavior and may be more likely to engage in deviant or violent acts, including domestic violence. Example would be in the aftermath of climate disaster, such as a hurricane.

c) Pathological violence

- in which **ending, or controlling the pathology would end the violence** (mental illness, drug and alcohol addiction or traumatic brain injury) with no history of a pattern of coercion and/or entrapment of the partner

Problematic **LANGUAGE** used when working with women who use force

- Describing all domestic violence the same
- Mutual abuse / Mutual combatants
- Bi-directional abuse
- High-conflict / Toxic relationship
- Primary aggressor and secondary aggressor vs. Predominant aggressor
- Victim – offender binary instead of criminalized survivor, victim defendant, victim respondent, or survivor defendant
- Uses a gender neutral Power and Control Wheel
- "Cycle of Violence" – tension-building phase, explosion/violence, and honeymoon phase - Lenore Walker – upcoming CCAW Podcast on this with Melissa Scaia and Lisa Larance
- Language that is shaming, for example, "cruelty"

What other problematic words or terminology have been used in your community?

Problematic interventions used when working with women in nonviolence programs

- The **CONTEXT** of the **intent** and **effect** of women's use of force is **not accounted for**
- **Women who use coercive-controlling violence and abuse** in the same group as women who use **resistive violence**
- **Socialization of women** and a gendered analysis of violence/force are **NOT accounted for**
- The **POWER** differential that survivors experience in the relationship is **not accounted for**:
 - Programs that do not address **the on-going safety risks** of women who use force
 - Use of theories, exercises, authors, and interventions **that were not created for and do not account for a POWER differential experienced by women who use force** – **Examples: 5 Love Languages, Dr. Gottman's Love Maps, Communication Styles**

Problematic interventions used when working with women in nonviolence programs

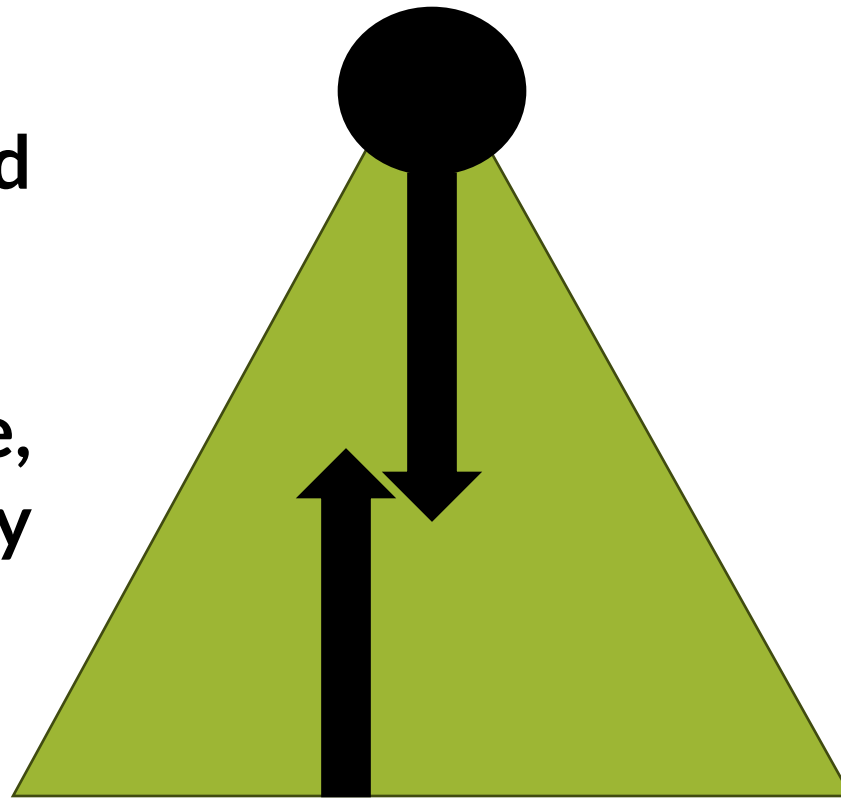
- **Only minor differences and changes** in the **LANGUAGE** in the curriculums used **for men and women**
- **LANGUAGE** and practice related to **accountability does NOT** address **CONTEXT** and the expectation of accountability is the same for everyone regardless of what type of domestic violence they engaged in
- **Shaming language** that adds to the sociocultural harms they already endure in a patriarchal system.
- Responses that focus **only on the violence and individual relationships** and not women's liberation
- The program accepts every referral of women and **does not engage in the CCR** or do systemic advocacy related to women's use of force
- **CONTEXT** of the woman's **social, cultural, and systemic factors** are not accounted for (e.g., gender, race, immigration status, economic dependence) and the program "violates" women for such things as attendance, being late, requiring payment, etc.

Accountability

What do we mean when we use the word **ACCOUNTABILITY**?

What is expected for **ACCOUNTABILITY** of **coercive-controlling violence and abuse**?

If a woman who used force was taking **ACCOUNTABILITY** for resistive violence, what would she/they be doing or saying?



What is expected for **ACCOUNTABILITY** of violence unrelated to coercive-control?

What is expected for **ACCOUNTABILITY** of resistive violence?



What about Women's Use of Force Against Their Children?

Must start with understanding the **CONTEXT** of the incident against their children

INTENT

- What was she/they hoping to accomplish by using violence?
- What was the intent of the violence?

EFFECT

- What is the effect of this incident?
- What has been the effect and impact of previous acts of violence?

MEANING

- What is the meaning of this incident in the context of the entire relationship?
- Is this woman also experiencing coercive-controlling violence and abuse by her intimate partner?

Domestic Violence in LGBTQIA+ Communities

Professor Catherine Donovan - Expert Paper for WWP EN - **LGBT+** Perpetrators: Visibility, Recognition and Interventions

- **Two Relationship rules**

- 1) Relationship is for abusive partner on their terms

- 2) Survivor is responsible for care of abusive partner and relationship

- There was a public perception bias that most of the domestic violence was “mutual abuse” and that is NOT what the research shows
- This research also accounts for the existence of 1) coercive-controlling violence and abuse and 2) resistive violence of survivors against their abusers

Overview of the Turning Points curriculum for women

Part One of Turning Points:

- Orientation to the Turning Points group
- Nine sessions on domestic violence
- Assessment to determine the experience and use of violence by each woman

Part Two of Turning Points (sessions chosen by facilitators):

- The Turning Points Logs
- Analyzing women's stories
- Analyzing a vignette

Part Three of Turning Points (sessions chosen by facilitators):

- Examining Themes in Women's Lives



Turning Points offers a framework that:

- a) Recognizes that there are **three different types of domestic violence**
- b) Accounts for the **research and experiences of women** who violence/force while also accounting for their experience of violence
- c) Offers **coping and survival strategies** that do not include violence
- d) Recognizes **the right to defend oneself** with force when facing violence (legal self-defense); and
- e) Challenges the notion that violence is the only alternative



Goals of the Turning Points Curriculum

1. To help women understand the violence in their lives.
2. To help women take concrete steps to end the violence they are experiencing and the violence/force they are using.

Assessing for Turning Points Group

Why was the woman referred? What type of domestic violence was the woman using? Is the woman also experiencing domestic violence? If yes, what type?

- Coercive-controlling violence and abuse
- Resistive violence
- Violence unrelated to coercive control

Self-assessment

- First 9 segments of Turning Points for many women who are referred and then a second self-assessment

All in the same group? NO

- Coercive-controlling violence and abuse (battering)
- Resistive violence
- Violence unrelated to coercive control

Part One of Turning Points

**Coercive-
controlling
violence & abuse?**

Resistive violence?

**Violence unrelated
to coercive
control?**

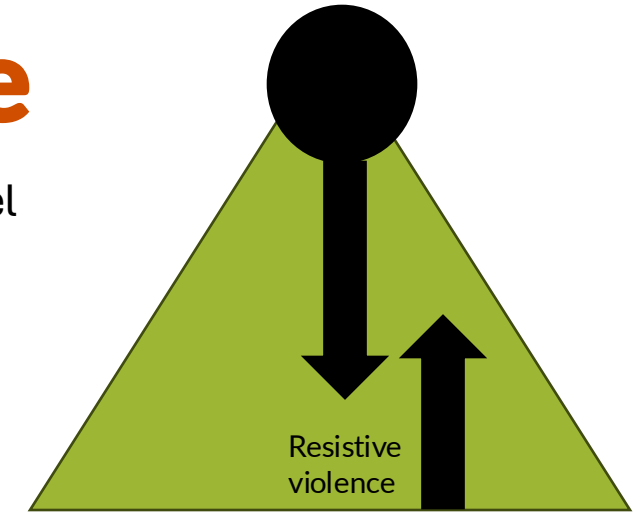
**Source of violence,
impact of violence,
and the connection
between the two**

- Orientation to the Turning Points Group
- Segment 1: Starting Group
- Segment 2: Defining Domestic Violence
- Segment 3: Coercive Controlling Domestic Violence (Battering) as a Distinct Form of Domestic Violence
- Segment 4: The Impact of Coercive Controlling Domestic Violence (Battering)
- Segment 5: Characteristics of Relationships when Coercive Controlling Violence and Abuse (Battering) is Occurring
- Segment 6: Power, Families, and Violence
- Segment 7: How do Victims of Coercive Controlling Domestic Violence (Battering) Cope, Respond, Resist, and Survive?
- Segment 8: Self Defense and Defense of Self; There is a Difference – Guest: Defense Attorney
- Segment 9: Am I Being Battered, Battering (Coercive-Control), Resisting, or Using Non-Battering Violence?

Families / relationships with power imbalance / violence

Coercive – controlling violence & abuse

- Violence / Abuse – examples of tactics can be found on the Power & Control Wheel
- Coercive control to establish and maintain a relationship of dominance
- Threat of violence and/or abuse
- Entitlement enforced with fear or violence/abuse
- Entitlement enforced with threat of violence/abuse
- Fear / scared partner and/or family or household members (including children)
- Lack of autonomy or fear to speak up by those who live in the home because of what happens or could happen when they speak up
- The frequency and severity of the violence/abuse can vary.
- The reinforcement of the power imbalance in the home is done through a range of tactics that can include physical violence, sexual violence, threat of violence, fear, entitlement and/or coercive-controlling tactics
- One adult in the home with entitlement by the parent at the top who believes in this structure with their children. There does not have to be two adults in the home.
- Some victims and children may use violence towards each other or the offender (resistive)
- A tactic by the abuser to maintain their position of power in the relationship can also include acts and gestures that are “loving, kind, and nurturing”. This is a tactic that also keeps the power imbalance and dominance in place.
- Abusers often do not have a conscious intent to create a power relationship but have an entitlement belief system. The abusers often do not see the effect they are having on others in the home/family.

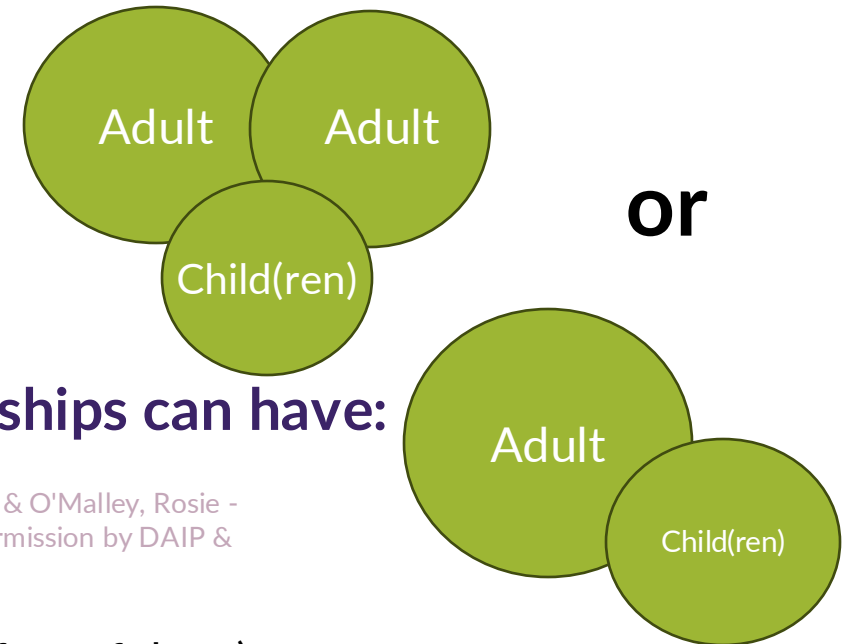


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Equal and Caring and/or Non-hierarchical families and relationships

Equal & Caring and/or non-hierarchical families and relationships do NOT have:

- Intimate partners & children who live with on-going fear
- On-going violence or on-going threat of violence – physical and/or sexual
- Tactics from the Power and Control wheel and/or coercive-control
- On-going entitlement or on-going abuse



Equal & caring and/or non-hierarchical families and relationships can have:

- Equality– but don't have to
- Partnership – but don't have to
- An adult with a dominant personality (but no one is scared or has on-going fear of them)
- An incident(s) that include violence, abuse, or entitlement but they are not on-going, patterned or systemic
- On-going problems but the lived experience is VERY different than those who live in a home/family with a power imbalance, fear, and violence. On-going problems examples: alcoholism, drug abuse, family members with mental illness

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NOTE: Many perpetrators of coercive-controlling violence & abuse often believe they are in a non-hierarchical relationship

The offender of coercive-controlling violence & abuse is often blind to the privilege, power and control they have. Because abusers often state they do not have the INTENT to use power, control or violence it does not mean that their actions don't have that IMPACT on the adult victim/children. The adult victim / children can more easily name and recognize if they live a home/family/relationship of power imbalance, violence, and/or abuse.



DARVO

Deny - A perpetrator of abuse may deny that they have done anything wrong. They may minimize the feelings of the person they abused. For example, they may tell the person they have abused that they are:

- overly sensitive
- blowing things out of proportion
- being ridiculous

Attack - When a perpetrator is accused of wrongdoing, they may attack the credibility and character of the survivor of their abuse. They may bring up incidents from a person's past to discredit their accusations.

A perpetrator may state that the survivor of their abuse:

- is a liar and has mental health issues
- misuses drugs or alcohol
- consented to what happened and/or has a history of making false accusations

Reverse Victim and Offender

A person may state that the survivor of their abuse is actually the one who perpetrated it. Their aim is to discredit the survivor while making it seem as though they are the one who has been abused.

For example, the perpetrator may lie and state that the survivor of their abuse is:

- out to get them
- trying to make them look bad or ruin their life
- trying to get custody of their children
- trying to get money from them
- jealous of them
- angry that they rejected them

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Part Two of Turning Points

Women's stories and vignettes

Women's stories and vignettes

- depicting acts of violence commonly used by women in the group
- clips of women talking about their lives and describing their use of violence in it
 - What are the women saying in these stories and how do I use them as a facilitator?
 - Living in coercive-controlling violence and abuse
 - Jealousy
 - Experience of sexual violence
 - Destroying property
 - Making excuses for him
- Using the two Turning Points Logs
- Linking what women say to the analysis of coercive controlling violence as an abuse of power and fighting back as a form of resistance; the underlying assumption of the curriculum
- Facilitators decide which women's stories and vignettes to use based on the women in your group

Part Three of **Turning Points**

Exploring Themes in Women's Lives

Exploring themes in women's lives

- Anger
- Living without equality
- Sexual abuse
- Beliefs and expectations about relationships
- When our partners cross the line
 - Children
 - Sexual abuse
 - Affairs

Crossroads Program

Coordinated Community Response (CCR) that accounts for three different types of domestic violence

- Took five years to develop in Duluth, MN
- Developed from lived experiences of survivors who fought back
- Developed the *Crossroads Program*
- Enhanced through *Blueprint for Safety* – US DOJ Demonstration project
- Systemic leaders in Duluth: Ellen Pence, PhD – DAIP; Mary Asmus, JD – assistant city attorney in the city of Duluth, MN; Police chief Mike Tusken; and Arrowhead Regional Corrections leader Kay Arola

Crossroads Program

Duluth Blueprint for Safety

Police: Self-defense policy /
predominant aggressor policy / 5
context questions

DVRT team oversight and
accountability

Prosecution policy for deferral of
prosecution

Probation interviews survivor
defendants and provides supervision
that accounts for being a survivor

Turning Points group for 20 weeks



BREAK THE CHAIN

- Time to shift the energy
- Time to sing
- Move
- Dance
- YouTube link for Break the Chain music/dance video:

https://youtu.be/fL5N8rSy4CU?si=BBrGUgE7_XtInt2Y

Resources



Research, Duluth Model Policies, Practices, and Programs for Victim Defendants

- [Blueprint for Safety – City of Duluth](#) – Policies and practices for victim defendants created in the City of Duluth
- [At a Crossroads: Developing Duluth’s Prosecution Response to Battered Women Who Fight Back](#) by Mary Asmus, JD, Assistant City Attorney, City of Duluth
- [Got Justice? Options for Prosecutors When Battered Women Fight Back](#) by Mary Asmus, JD, Assistant City Attorney, City of Duluth
- [In Their Own Words: Victims of Battering Talk About Being Arrested and Convicted](#) by Melissa Scaia, NCDBW - May 2017
- Research by [Lisa Young Larance](#) – leading researcher on women’s use of force
- [Domestic Violence Survivor’s Justice Act](#) – New York

Contact Information

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