How CBR is implemented with marginalized populations – Part 3: Women and Children Exposed to Violence

Three-part Webinar Series brought to you by Community-Based Research Canada

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December 13, 2018
We Want to Hear from You!
Presenter

Dr. Mavis Morton
Agenda

• Violence Against Women & Gender Based Violence
  • Knowledge gains & gaps

• Research Methodologies to Address VAW/GBV
  • Critical Community Engaged Scholarship
    • Principles and Practices
    • Examples of previous and current research

• Common Challenges
• Paths for Principled Practices
Violence Against Women & Their Children

• Gender-based violence (GBV) & marginalization

• Inequalities based on: Structural barriers/inequity
  • race/ethnicity
  • class
  • sex
  • sexual orientation
  • ability
  • etc.

• Multiple marginalized identities
Gains and Gaps

• Lots of research/knowledge about VAW
• Intersectional lens
• Gaps
  ○ individuals at the intersection, often multiple oppressed identities
  ○ Evidence through traditional research approaches that can reify same patterns of power & control
Research Methodologies/Methods

- Community Based Research (CBR)
- Community Based Participatory Research (CBPR)
- **Community Engaged Research (CEnR)**
- Action Research (AR)
- Participatory Action Research (PAR)
- Feminist Participatory Action Research (FPAR)
- Practice-Based Research (PBR)
- **Transformative Community-Based Participatory Research**
Community Engaged Research (CEnR)

“... a collaborative approach to research that democratically involves community participants and researchers in one or more phases of the research process. Partners share responsibilities and leverage their unique strengths to enhance understanding of the target of research and integrate the derived knowledge with action to improve the well-being of community members” (Nation et al. 2011, 90).
Community Engaged Scholarship

A “collaboration between institutions of higher education and their larger communities (local, regional, national, global) for the mutually beneficial exchange of knowledge and resources in a context of partnership and reciprocity” (Carnegie Foundation 2010).
Critical Community Engaged Scholarship

- Address public issues by drawing attention to their structural causes.

- Collaborative research supports CU partnerships in producing knowledge that dismantles systemic sources of racial and social injustice (Da Cruz 2017).

The Principles and Process of Critical CES

- Communication: Clear, honest, respectful communication; listen & understand each others' needs, continuous conversations, aware of partnership maturation & transition periods.
- Collaboration: Address needs of all partners, genuine reciprocity, cyclical process, build bridges, mutual learning, recognize multiple assets of partners, multi-disciplinary approach.
- Community Identified Need: Meet the needs of the community, social justice focus, work towards the betterment of the community.
- Mutually Beneficial Relationships: Respect, trust, genuine, commitment, ethical & sustainable framework, common agenda.
- Meaningful Outcomes: Tangible & relevant goals, social change focus, promote diversity, academic & community facing results.
- A Balance of Power: Shared input, decision making, balance power & resources, shared benefits, backbone support.
Step 1: Identify & establish relationships, build trust
- Learn about the community
- Get the right people on the project

Step 2: Establish Partnership Engagement Goals
- Identify & plan to address community need
- Clarify purpose & goals
- Negotiate time commitments, roles, responsibilities & expectations

Step 3: Ongoing Collaborative Partnership Activities
- Ensure two-way ongoing communication
- Collaborative, reciprocal decisions
- Identify, value, & use community assets & strengths
- Share power & resources

Step 4: Critical Scholarly Investigation of Public Issues
- Use appropriate methodologies & methods
- Be flexible & responsive
- Collaboratively create knowledge to address social justice
- Use institutional resources to address real public issues

Step 5: Assess Outcomes & Impact
- Generate outcomes & products that balance community priorities & academic requirements for co-knowledge generation, transmission & application
- Effectively present findings
- Assess impact

For more information on evaluating CES see: [link]
Step 1:
- Identify & establish relationships, build trust
- Learn about the community
- Get the right people on the project

- Context
- Community
- Relationships
  - Worked on VAW issues with community partners
  - Ontario Women’s Shelters (Let’s Talk)
  - OAITH
  - Luke’s Place
Step 2:
- Identify & plan to address community need
- Clarify purpose & goals
- Negotiate time commitments, roles, responsibilities & expectations

• GW-SADV Protocol Evaluation Research
  • Clip 1 Purpose

Section 3: Project Process and Timelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deliverables</th>
<th>Associated Key Activities</th>
<th>Completion Date</th>
<th>By Whom?</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Literature Review of Court Watch Research - Research Questions - REB</td>
<td>• Introduction to the CDRE project • Background readings on Luke’s Place, research on family law cases involving violence against women and criminal and/or child protection legal issues, • Draft research questions re: literature review, primary research • Draft REB</td>
<td>September 6th-12th</td>
<td>Students</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Building Rapport - Literature Review of Court Watch Research - Research Questions - REB</td>
<td>• Community partner (Pamela Cross) classroom visit re: Luke’s Place, issue background &amp; CEHR • Review court watch research tools previously identified in Fall 2017 (Women Who Have Experienced Violence in their Intimate Relationship) • Look up new grey and academic literature on court watch research • Draft research participant list for qualitative interviews • Draft interview guide (needed for REB) • Complete &amp; submit REB</td>
<td>September 18-19th</td>
<td>Luke’s Place</td>
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</tbody>
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REB workshop this week (focus time scheduled outside of class time)
Community Identified Need

✓ Develop questions that are important to survivors in their communities
✓ Choose methods that are relevant and sensitive to their experiences (Nnawulezi et al. 2018)
✓ Build research capacity
  ✓ clip Sly CID
Step 3:
- Ensure two-way ongoing communication
- Collaborative, reciprocal decisions
- Identify, value, & use community assets & strengths
- Share power & resources

• SADV Evaluation Protocol Research reflection on CUP
  • clip step 3
Communication
✓ Do not speak for or about marginalized communities without full input, participation & consent
✓ “Language Justice”
✓ Prioritize culturally relevant evidence grounded in the voices of community members
Mutually Beneficial Relationships

✓ Co-created agreements
✓ Transparency needs/goals
✓ Cultural humility & ongoing self-reflection & critique
✓ Co-learning
✓ Acknowledge community’s history with research harms
✓ Commitment to change structural conditions that perpetuate violence
Meaningful collaboration
✓ Can promote equity, inclusion & meaningful engagement
✓ Recognize & value “Cultural intelligence”
✓ Involves a multi-inter-transdisciplinary approach
Collaborative Tools

- Slack
- Excel
- CourseLink
- Google Docs
- Zoom
- University of Guelph
- Zotero
Step 4:
- Use appropriate methodologies & methods
- Be flexible & responsive
- Collaboratively create knowledge to address social justice
- Use institutional resources to address real public issues

SADV Protocol Research
Clip 4 Sara feedback PKP
https://lukesplace.ca/

CCES with graduate students & community partners
2017-2018
Provincial Family Court Watch Research

Women who have experienced violence in intimate relationship using family court co-engaged with other legal systems.
Step 5:
- Generate outcomes & products that balance community priorities & academic requirements for co-knowledge generation, transmission & application
- Effectively present findings
- Assess impact

Three main components
1. research process
2. research rigour
3. research impact

Six categories
1. relevance to communities
2. meaningful participation of stakeholders
3. meaningful and useful data and interpretations
4. mobilization of knowledge
5. mobilization of people
6. societal issues addressed through research

INTRODUCING CBRET
**Purpose of the Research**

Evaluate the SA/DV Protocol from a service provider and service user perspective.

1. To what extent are **protocol objectives** being met?
2. To what extent do the current protocol objectives **meet the needs and issues facing women and children** who experience sexual and/or domestic violence?

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### Action Points

**Considerations for improving SADV service delivery.** These represent key findings from women about their experiences with service providers and/or are suggestions from service providers.

- How service providers treat women is crucial
- A woman’s overall service delivery experience is memorable
- Demonstrate non-judgment and acceptance
- Bridge services through advocacy, accompaniment, & support
- Offer all clients privacy to facilitate a disclosure
- Each service provider explain the limits of confidentiality to every woman
- Provide basic safety planning to every woman experiencing violence
- Revise safety planning expectations for historical occurrences of abuse
- Develop and build a common safety planning tool
- Revise risk assessment expectations & use a common risk assessment tool(s)
- Increase availability of practical & tangible resources
- Increase services & resources for specific populations
- Define & explain “follow-up”
- Increase accessibility of the Protocol
- Provide cross-sectoral training to increase awareness and understanding of agencies’ mandates, services & resources
- Increase awareness of sexual assault & domestic violence services
- Facilitate discussions on working collaboratively
- Increase public education about violence

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### Tension Points

**Differences identified by women and service providers in definitions/interpretation, service delivery styles, agency mandates, philosophies. Challenges, or tensions experienced at the Action Committee level.**

- Balancing the duty to report and service providers’ own values and approach
- Disagreement about definitions of high risk & how to respond
- Tension between trying to ensure women are connected with services and support, and ensuring women are able to freely choose which service providers to contact
- Increased collaboration among service providers can have a negative impact on a woman’s choice and agency
- Different philosophies, mandates, and agendas
- Illusion of entire agency implementing the Protocol
- Communication
- Trust issues between agencies
- Lack of engagement & resources to facilitate collaborative work
- Benefits vs. challenges of case conferences
- Selective membership on the High Risk Team
- Lack of personal relationships
- Service providers’ limited knowledge on violence
- Limitations of the justice system related to charging
- Women’s frustration with the court system
- Child welfare agency placing the onus on the mother to protect her children and failing to hold the abuser accountable
Meaningful Outcomes

✓ Disseminate results using formats that are accessible, interesting and inspiring
✓ Provide context, nuance and utility Community generated solutions
Media representation of 47 Ontario Femicides 2017-2018: Analysis of 131 local, national and TV news sources

**Positive Frames**
- Victim Humanized: 39%
- Picture of Victim: 46%
- Gendered Social Problem: 8%
- Labelled a Femicide: 7%

**Negative Frames**
- Victim Blaming: 7%
- Individualized: 51%
- Voice of Authority: 60%
- VAW History Undocumented: 79%

Click on any green or red diamond to connect with each media report that was analyzed.

[Tableau Public Link]
https://public.tableau.com/profile/midatalabs#!/vizhome/OntarioFemicideMediaAnalysis2017/Story1
Share Power
✓ equitable distribution of resources & adequately resourced
✓ priority setting, decision making & recognition
✓ Community members own their own data
✓ Shared ownership of project products
Challenges

- Extensive time & resources
- Maintain members’ interest & capacity
- Methods more complex (engaged, culturally sensitive, nuanced)
- Responsive to changing needs/priorities
- Equitable practices in inequitable conditions
- KMb & measuring Impact
Paths to Principled CEnR on VAW

• Intersectional framework
• Minimize false line between “survivors” and researchers
• Community wisdom/survivor wisdom from marginalized communities lead
References


References


Webinar Recordings

2016: Canada and Global Community-University Partnerships Part 1

www.communityresearchcanada.ca/webinars
Q & A
More Ways to Get Involved With CBRC

CBRC Webinars

Cross-Canada CBR Map

CBR Resources and In-Person Training

Bi-Annual C2UExpo

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Please Share Your Feedback

“Tell us what you think!”

Feedback Form:
How Community-Based Research is implemented with marginalized populations - Part 3: Women and Children Exposed to Violence

Start press ENTER
Thank You!

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