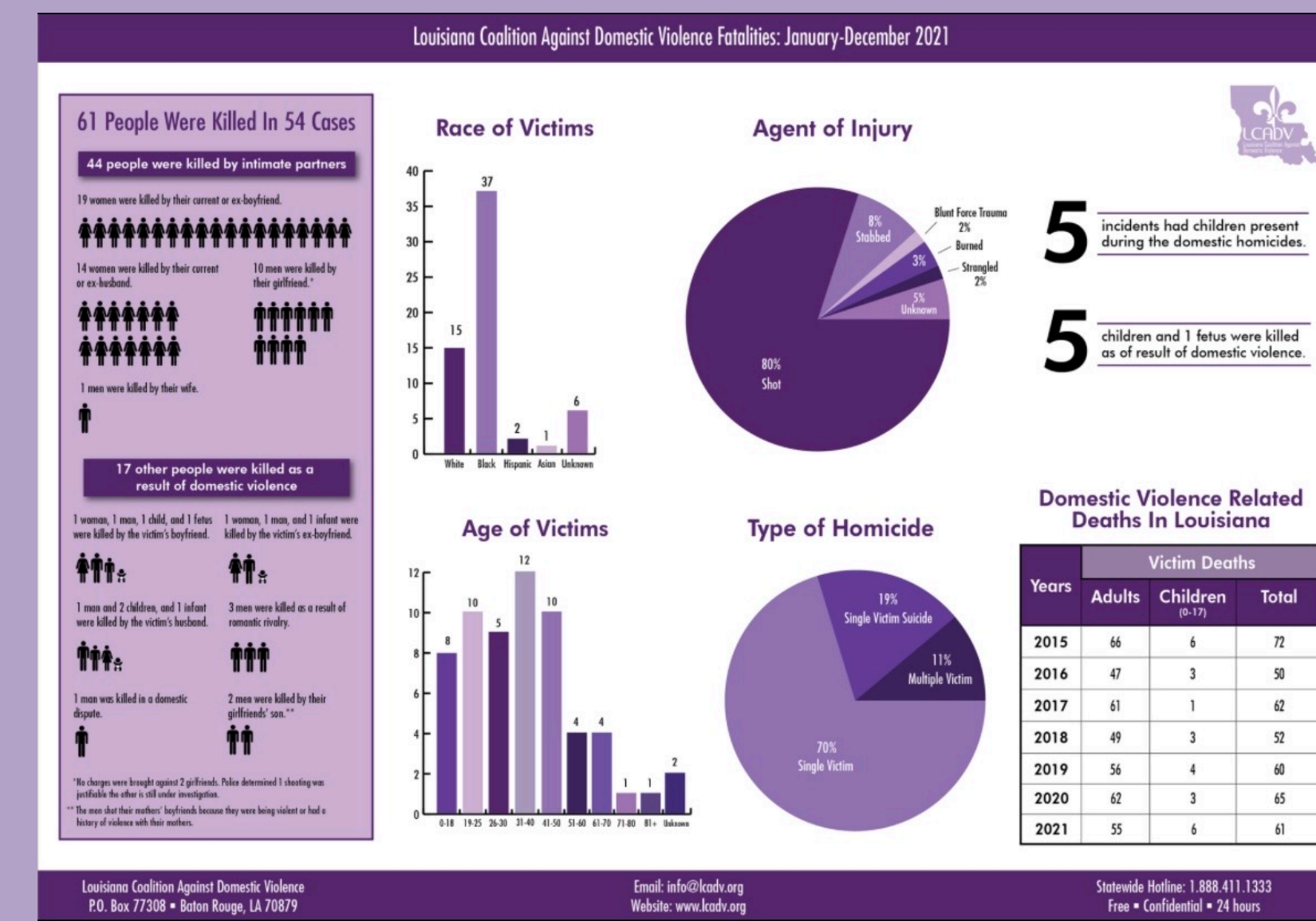


## Introduction-

Covid 19 impacted higher social isolation. Covid 19 forced woman and families to become stuck in a home with their abuser. The effect of this pandemic has increased the numbers DV per the report of national commission by 8.1% incidents, and approximal about 1,330 more domestic phone calls on the hotline. Adding the impact marginalized communities face with dv, Covid 19 effected this communities way of living, finically, environmentally, and emotionally. The violence against woman policy became compromised because of the isolation of socialization that took place during Covid 19, and the number of shelters became unavailable because of the DV cases rising. Underdeveloped communities were then impacted due to not having enough funds to help woman and families flee which had a bigger negative effect on the marginalized communities.

<https://himbboard.org/social-isolation-and-domestic-violence/>  
<https://councilonj.org/impact-report-covid-19-and-domestic-violence-trends/>



## Ethical Dilemma-

A study shows that in a collection data technique, marginalized communities face higher forms of oppression and experience greater difficulties gaining access to recourses in comparison to their white counterparts. Due to the mistrust of law enforcement, and judicial system, and even DV advocates, it shy's the community away from qualifying for help. The fear of systematic racism contributes to the black and brown community are looked at and ultimately re-victimized due to the fear of how the stereotypical a police officer may be when the victim is explaining the incident. Immigrants the fear of deportation instead of helping them flee. There is also a higher chance that not only where shelter over packed, and underfunded, they struggle with the finding of jobs, and medical help with no insurance and another form of mistrust due to the malpractice in the medical field.

<https://digitalcommons.library.tmc.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1451&context=jfs>

## DV/IPV BLACK WOMEN

**35%** THE RATE AT WHICH BLACK WOMEN experience intimate partner violence compared to White women

Source: University of Minnesota's Institute on Domestic Violence in the African American Community

**25%** OF BLACK WOMEN IN LA COUNTY report ever experiencing physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner

Source: Health Indicators for Women in LA County: Highlighting Disparities by Ethnicity and Poverty Level

**22%** OF THE HOMICIDES THAT RESULT from DV/IPV happen to Black Women, making it one of the leading causes of death for Black women ages 15 to 35

Source: University of Minnesota's Institute on Domestic Violence in the African American Community

### FURTHER READING:

"Why Black Struggle More with Domestic Violence"

Source: Time Magazine, September 10, 2014

[www.cabwhp.org](http://www.cabwhp.org)

## Policy -

The Violence Against Woman act of 1994 – is a federal law that was made to protect woman and their children against there abusers, along with providing shelter and housing who have experienced domestic abuse, sexual assault, and stalking. They then revised the policy again for more protection for woman and families in 2022 for reauthorization that was put into place to work with the CDC to prevent violence against woman through more educational programs, which allowed Biden to gain higher then ever funding for compensations, housing, and survivor safety.

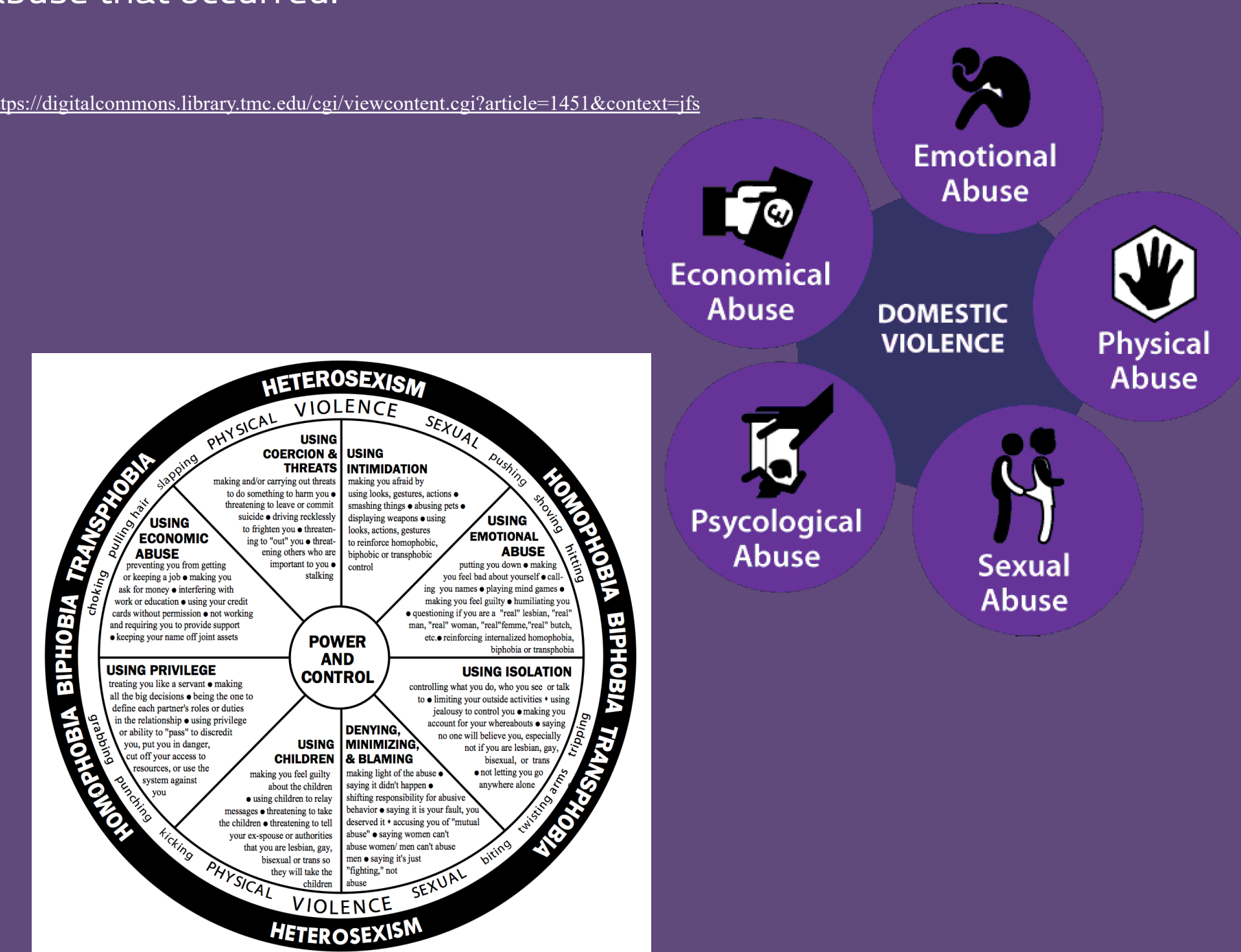
<https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2023/09/13/fact-sheet-biden-harris-administration-celebrates-the-twenty-ninth-anniversary-of-the-violence-against-women-act/>

## Theoretical analysis -

Two kinds of theories explain what they can do in changing the policy that is already implemented. Resource theory would further the ending in VAW, since stated in the legislation it specifies physical, and sexual abuse when abuse occurs finically, emotionally, and mentally and recognize those as criminal acts as well. Along with adding more recourses in poor areas where abuse is at a higher rate and recognizing all cycles of the abuse.

Social exchange theory touches base on the understanding of why the abuse occurs. Abuse is about power and control over the victim or survivor. When woman are reporting the abuse that is occurring they are more likely to be re-victimized, or blaming the victim who steps forward, which then make's it socially acceptable to continue or furth the abuse. While we have this law in place of how to treat and help victims or survivors there is proof stating the law does not give a harsh punishment to the accused abuser because the survivor may have attempted to defend themselves. Considering Social change, allows the change of cultural norms, and give substantial sentences for the type of abuse that occurred.

<https://digitalcommons.library.tmc.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1451&context=jfs>



## Policy Change-

A better policy outcome can happen, if we fund more recourses by understanding the theories studies of recourses and social exchange that covid 19 impacted, along with the higher it threat DV made on the marginalized communities. Determination of the location of where a shelter is located should not determine how much funds are given. There needs to be cultural competence training as social workers, and law enforcement to understand the needs of those in marginalized communities and understanding the difficulty they face when coming forward, from society, family, and how they may feel re-victimized. Policy changing should not discriminate against the fact that males also get abused, and understanding that finical abuse occurs specially since covid 19 happened and finances had become difficult for everyone. Understanding the needs of the survivors situations and the disregarding the assumption of how easy it is to get a job and leave their abusive partner. There needs to be access to better social capital for those who need it the most to get out of there DV situation, along with better healthcare and more accessible healthcare for the marginalized communities for psychology. The rights of the survivor need to be met and understood not only for the woman but there children as well. There should be all around equal opportunity to qualify for benefits and compensation from the policy itself that VAWA state they have.

Understanding the barriers marginalized communities face with DV-

"Each community of color has challenges and circumstances that are unique to their community. However, there are common factors that account for many of the barrier's survivors of color face as they seek help.

- Cultural and/or religious beliefs that restrain the survivor from leaving the abusive relationship or involving outsiders.
- Strong loyalty binds to race, culture and family.
- Distrust of law enforcement, criminal justice system, and social services.
- Lack of service providers that look like the survivor or share common experiences.
- Lack of culturally and linguistically appropriate services.
- Lack of trust based on history of racism and classism in the United States.
- Fear that their experience will reflect on or confirm the stereotypes placed on their ethnicity.
- Assumptions of providers based on ethnicity.
- Attitudes and stereotypes about the prevalence of domestic violence and sexual assault in communities of color.
- Legal status in the U.S. of the survivor and/or the batterer."

<https://www.pcc.edu/illumination/wp-content/uploads/sites/54/2018/05/domestic-violence-communities-color.pdf>

