

Contextual Analysis

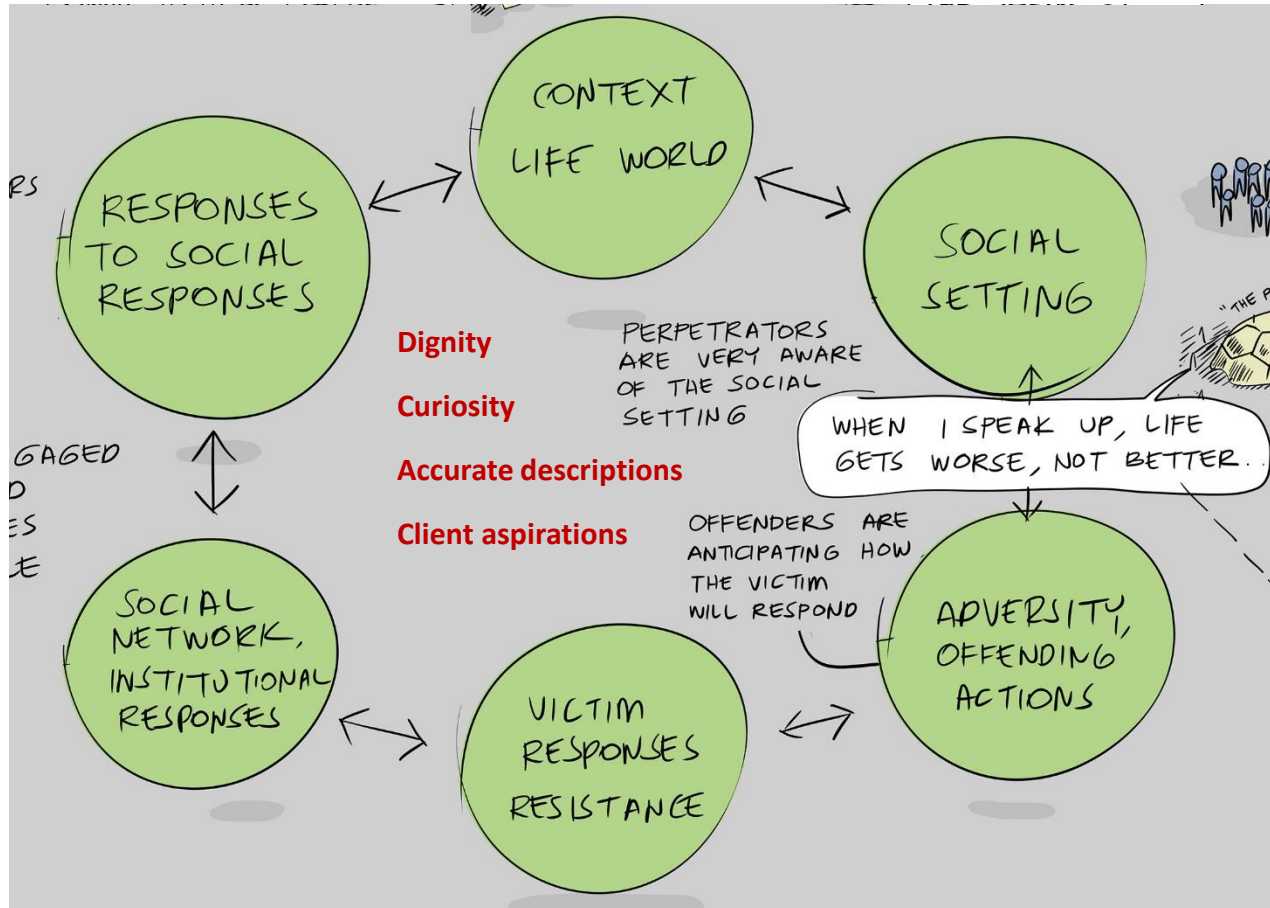
12 min Video available on www.insightexchange.net

Context Life World / Social Material Conditions

What are the conditions in which the person lives? What is the developmental history and current status of family relationships? Consider: Income, occupation, culture, immigration/refugee status, social isolation/connection, spirituality, age, abilities, sexual preference, gender identity.

Responses to Social Responses

How did/does the person respond to specific social responses? To whom did they disclose or not disclose? Which social responses are helpful? Which social responses are negative or unhelpful? How have they responded to negative or unhelpful social responses?



Social Setting / Situation Interaction

What is the immediate social situation in which the incident occurred? Was the person alone or in isolation? What was the location? Who was present? What did those present know of the person or their circumstances?

Adversity Offending Actions

What actions or events did the person experience? Develop clear descriptions of the actions or events of concern to the person. In cases of violence, describe the actions of the offender(s) and the unilateral nature of the violence.

Social Responses / Social Network Institutional Responses

How do, or did, members of the person's social network and institutional actors respond to the person during/after adverse event? Your work is a social response: How is the person responding to the manner in which you relate to them, to the conversation at hand, to others with whom they have met in similar positions?

Victim Responses Resistance

Explore the social, mental, physical responses of the person from the beginning of the adverse event(s). Try to grasp the 'situational logic' of the person's responses, how the person 'made sense' of events as they occurred, taking into account the context, social situation, and social responses.

We are all in this picture

A social responder is anyone who is responding to a person experiencing or using domestic and family violence. This includes social networks (family, friends, neighbours, colleagues), people working in organisations, institutions, and communities.

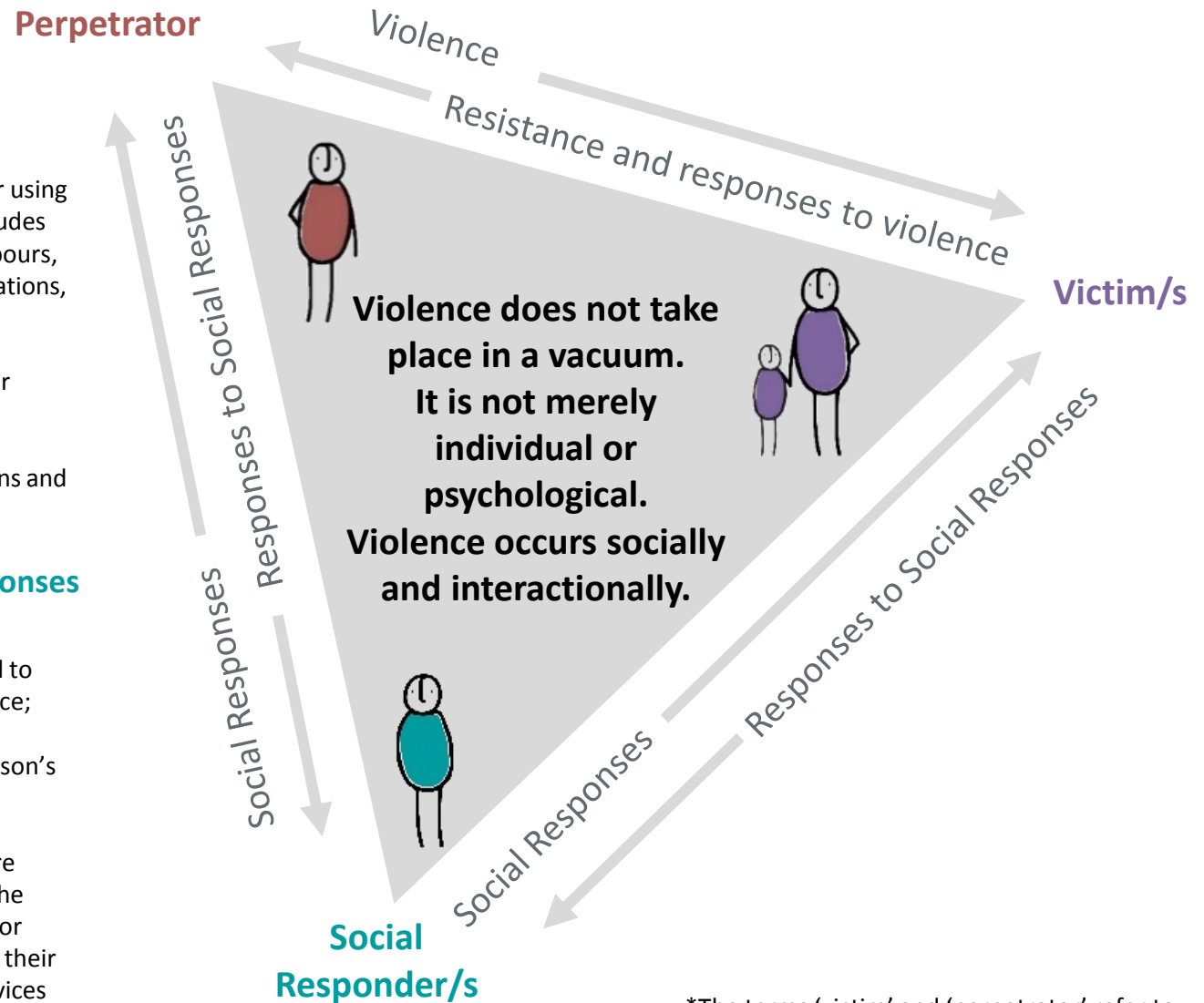
Social responses can also be indirect for example, through media and social commentary, laws, mandates, policies, procedures, commissioning, publications and everyday conversations etc.

Social | Service | System Responses

Social, service and system responses:

- can be helpful, unhelpful or harmful to people who are experiencing violence; and
- can further enable or mitigate a person's use of power and control.

Victims and perpetrators of violence are acutely aware of and are anticipating the responses of others. They are looking for signs of safety, further threat or loss in their interaction with social responders, services and systems.



*The terms 'victim' and 'perpetrator' refer to individuals' actions in specific interactions, not as identity terms or as totalising descriptions.