

Choose 2 Change DVPP

Jill Henery, 28th March 2018

Historical Context of DVPP

Roots in 1970's USA "battered women's movement". First US women's refuge established 1964, but 1970s is when movement really got going across USA

Traditional mental health responses seen as dangerous and ineffective

In the past men were asked to work with men who "batter"

First programmes had no links with criminal justice system

In the UK the first refuges opened in early 1970s... Programmes then followed...

Change, Scotland 1989

DVIP, London, 1990

DVPP, Scottish probation, 1991

Ahimsa, Plymouth (Everyman, London) 1995

Various probation areas: Leicester, London, Yorkshire mid 90's onwards

Common Aspects of Programmes

Most DV seen as a gendered social historical crime, not a sickness within perpetrators

Men-only group programmes preferred

1to1 offered in some cases

Close relationship with partner support services - offering support for partners of men in programmes

Limited confidentiality

Goals of Intervention

Victim safety and autonomy

Eliminating Perpetrator's opportunities and inclination to abuse

Accountability and responsibility

Changing the climate of tolerance to violence against women and children

Domestic Violence Perpetrator Programmes – What the Research says...

Mirabel Report 2015

3 years study across 3 universities and 11 DVPPs

Prevent seeing
friends/family
reduced from

65% > 15%

Made too do
something
unwanted
sexually
reduced from

30% > 0%

Physically
injured
reduced from

61% > 2%

Felt very safe
increased
from

8% > 51%

Children
worrying
about mum's
safety
reduced from

64% > 37%

Thinking About Risk...

Perpetrator Risk Factors

Previous assaults



Separation



Patriarchal attitudes



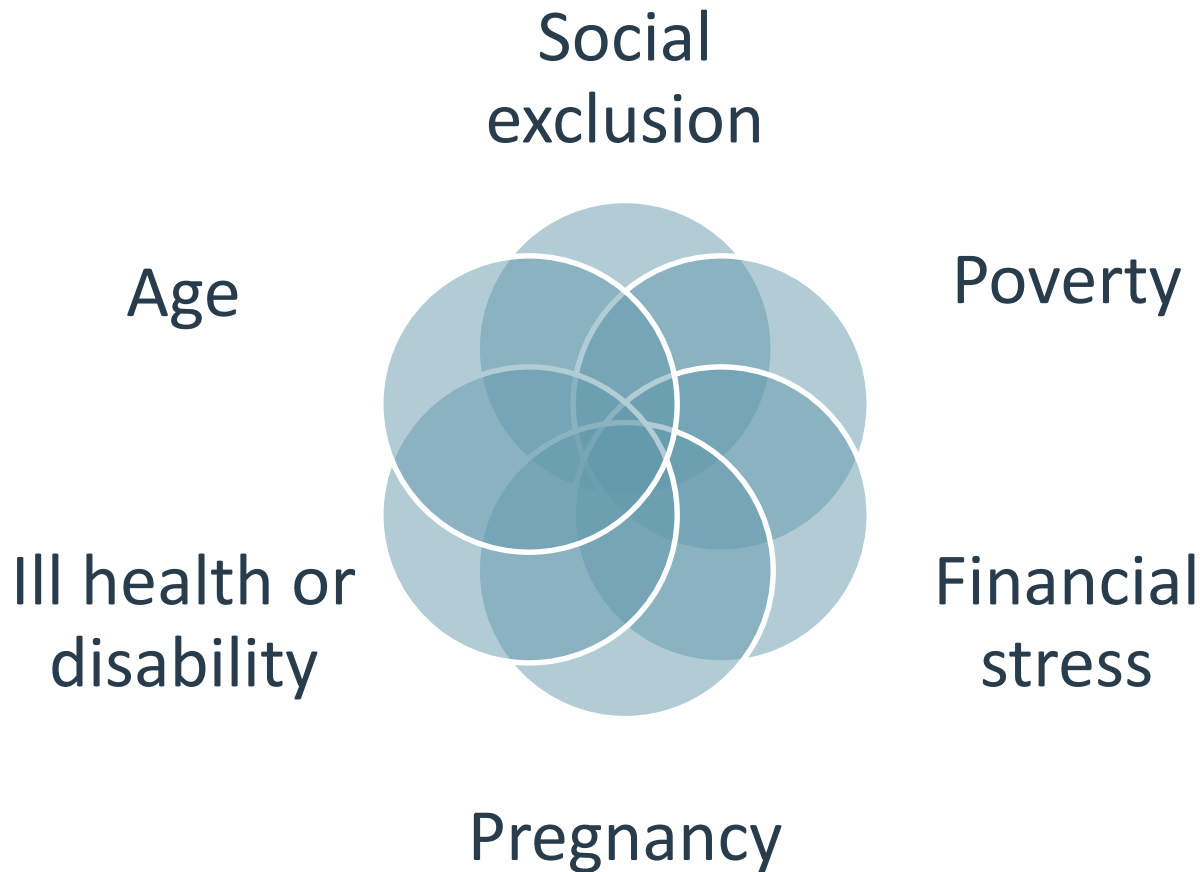
Marital inequality



Child abuse / violence in family of origin



Victim Risk Factors



Lethality Indicators

Access to partner

Frequency & severity of abuse

History of stalking behaviours

Centrality of partner

Threats to kill partner or self

Holding victim captive

Weapons

Prior police involvement

History of generalised violence

Abuser's depression

Escalation of risk taking

Substance misuse

Ways That DVPPs Can Increase Risk

Offering hope to women that their partners will change

Encouraging women to put their trust in the professionals to protect them and their children

Giving women unrealistic expectations which encourage them to make unsafe choices

Giving other professionals the impression that the perpetrator will change or is safe

Perpetrators abusing their attendance on the programme

3 Ways That DVPPs Can Increase Safety

1. Changing his behaviour

- Some men will stop their violence and significantly change their abuse.
- Some will stop their violence but maintain their controlling and intimidating behaviours.
- Some will continue their violence, but may reduce severity and frequency.

Although not all men will end their abuse, perpetrator programmes can **reduce dangerousness**

2. Managing risk

- Skilled specialist workers focusing on the perpetrator.
- Opportunity to scrutinise his behaviour and identify, assess and manage risk on an ongoing basis.
- Link with local Multi-Agency Public Protection Panels (MAPPPs) / Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs)

Risks can be picked up and acted on

3. Supporting the women – the integrated model

- Perpetrator programmes should ***never*** be run in isolation.
- To offset the risks, they should always be run alongside comprehensive, pro-active specialist support services for women.
- They should always be part of a coordinated community response.

Women and children from all communities can be helped and empowered.

How Relate's C2C Programme is Delivered

Gender balanced facilitating

Cognitive behavioural approach

Motivational interviewing

Pro-social modelling

Interactive delivery, with use of role play, case studies, control logs

Modules Delivered Across a Rolling 6 Month Programme



Feedback from Partner Support Flintshire

“I have seen a positive change in the way he handles things and I feel a lot more confident in the way we can deal with arguments in a safe way. I also need to change the way I act now as a positive response towards this. There are still things to deal with but I am hopeful in our future which I’m so grateful for as we’ve been together since we were kids so thank you.”

February 2018

Feedback from Group Member Wrexham

At his last session:

“Thank you to all group members and the tutors. I thought the group was well designed and the tutors were very professional and knowledgeable. They kept control of the group well. Thank you all for bringing me back to the man I want to be.”

March, 2018

Exercise

Rules

- This is designed to demonstrate the experience of a partner who is subject to CONTROL, ABUSE or PHYSICAL VIOLENCE.
- It demonstrates how 'the rules' may be inconsistent, vary from mood to mood and vary from day to day, depending on the man's feelings and thoughts.
- How did that feel for you ?

Any questions?