



Southend, Essex  
& Thurrock Domestic  
Abuse Board

**Working with perpetrators of  
domestic abuse.**

# Housekeeping, introduction and aims

- Improve knowledge of current domestic abuse services and pathways across Southend, Essex and Thurrock.
- Improve understanding around working with perpetrators and knowledge of services to refer and signpost them to
- Improve confidence in identifying and responding effectively to domestic abuse at the earliest opportunity across agencies.
- For learning to be applied to practice within organisations

Cllr Madden, Cabinet Member  
for Children and Families and  
member of SET DA Board

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

The screenshot shows the SETDAB website homepage. At the top is a dark navigation bar with links: Home, About us, Resource Library, News, Services Directory, Contact, Cover your tracks, Accessibility, and Select Language. Below this is a search bar with the SETDAB logo on the left. A purple banner contains three tabs: Support for Victims, Support for Perpetrators, and Information for Professionals. The main content area features a 'Hello' message and a map of the Southend, Essex, and Thurrock area. Below the banner are three colored boxes: orange for 'Support for Victims', green for 'Support for Perpetrators', and blue for 'Information for Professionals'. At the bottom, there are two grey boxes: 'Find Services' with a dropdown menu set to 'Basildon' and a 'SEARCH' button, and 'Key Contacts' with a dropdown menu set to 'Essex County Council' and a 'GO DIRECT TO SERVICE' button.

**Home** | **About us** | **Resource Library** | **News** | **Services Directory** | **Contact** | **Cover your tracks** | **Accessibility** | **Select Language**

**SETDAB** Search

**Support for Victims** | **Support for Perpetrators** | **Information for Professionals**

**Hello**  
Welcome to the Southend, Essex and Thurrock domestic abuse partnership website, providing advice and information on services for those affected by domestic abuse.

**Support for Victims**  
To find out about support and services available for those affected by domestic abuse.

**Support for Perpetrators**  
Are you worried about your or someone else's behaviour towards a partner or a family member?

**Information for Professionals**  
For professionals who are working with families or individuals affected by domestic abuse.

To find services in your local area click on your relevant area on the map on the Services Directory page, or you can use the drop down Key Contacts section for a quick search. For further information about domestic abuse and some helpful advice please select the relevant tab from the menu above and follow through the pages.

**Find Services**  
Basildon  
Click to search our directory for services available in your area.  
**SEARCH**

**Key Contacts**  
Essex County Council  
Click to go directly to one of the key services from the list above.  
**GO DIRECT TO SERVICE**

# *J9 Domestic Abuse Initiative*



[J9@eppingforestdc.gov.uk](mailto:J9@eppingforestdc.gov.uk)

## Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference Arrangements

*To work collaboratively using a multi-agency risk assessment process to improve risk assessment and safety planning and intervention for adults and children at high level risk of significant harm or death as a result of domestic abuse.*

Read through the case study on your table and work through the following using the template:

1. Identify and record the current risks in the case. *Think about the perpetrator as well.*
2. What actions need to be taken in relation to these risks?
3. Think about what agencies would lead on these and the timescales.

# Tea and coffee break



# SETDAB

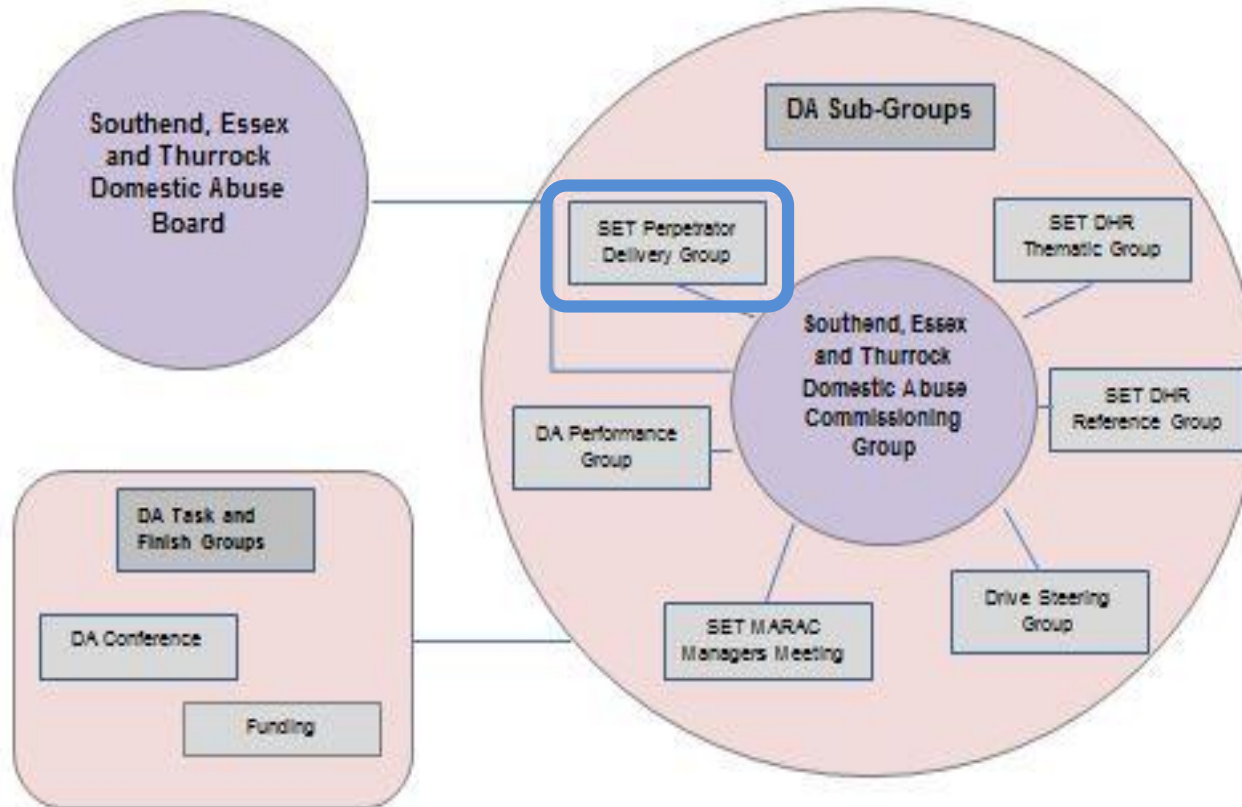
Southend, Essex  
& Thurrock Domestic  
Abuse Board

## WORKING WITH PERPETRATORS OF DOMESTIC ABUSE



# SETDAB

Southend, Essex  
& Thurrock Domestic  
Abuse Board



# SETDAB Perpetrator Delivery Group

*(previously the CJDAAT- Criminal Justice DA Action Team)*

## June 2017

New - SET DA Perpetrator Delivery Team formed and chaired by ECRC.

### Delivery Team Objectives:

- This group will identify and develop work streams associated with the delivery of the perpetrator work stream. This will include work and development on the VAWG Perpetrator Pathways project as well as other relevant projects.
- The group will ensure that the SET DA Perpetrator Delivery Plan aligns with SETDAB strategic outcomes.

## Delivery Plan Objectives

### **DETER**

Opportunities for children and young people to learn about healthy relationships and have access to support and interventions that address emerging concerns.

### **DETECT**

Increased confidence for front line staff to provide consistent early prevention and education messages and associated interventions where required. Society engaged and more aware of domestic abuse and pathways to reporting.

### **DISRUPT**

Use of all appropriate powers to control and disrupt perpetrators through co-ordinated projects that also support safety planning for victims.

### **DISPOSAL**

Structured package of intervention to address abusive behaviours, and offer the opportunity to change.

# VAWG Perpetrator Pathway Project

Backed by Home Office funding over the next three years, services aimed at breaking the cycle of domestic abuse by helping people reflect on the damage their behaviour causes and change their ways, have been developed by Southend, Essex and Thurrock Domestic Abuse Partnership.

<b>Project:</b>	<b>Lead:</b>
<b>1. Single Point of Access</b>	The Change Project
<b>2. Perpetrator Outreach</b>	The Change Project
<b>3. Prison Intervention</b>	ECRC /Phoenix Futures
<b>4. Bi-Stander Intervention</b>	OPFCC
<b>5. Increase Capacity of Victim Services Specialising in Sexual Abuse</b>	SERICC
<b>6. Male Mentoring</b>	Essex Youth Service
<b>7. 'Living with the Perpetrator' training</b>	ECRC

# Prison Intervention



- Short duration programme for DA perpetrators in HMP Chelmsford.
- Co-delivered by ECRC and Phoenix Futures.
- Preparation for release and management in the community.
- Victims offered support by partner link workers
- Also to be delivered post released in the community.

# Bystander Intervention

- Designed by University of West of England.
- Aims to help students recognise and prevent sexual and domestic abuse on university sites.
- Offered at Essex University (Wivenhoe campus) and Anglia Ruskin (Chelmsford campus).



**Domestic Abuse Prevention  
Programmes  
&  
Domestic Abuse Perpetrator  
Outreach Service**

# Domestic Abuse Prevention Programmes

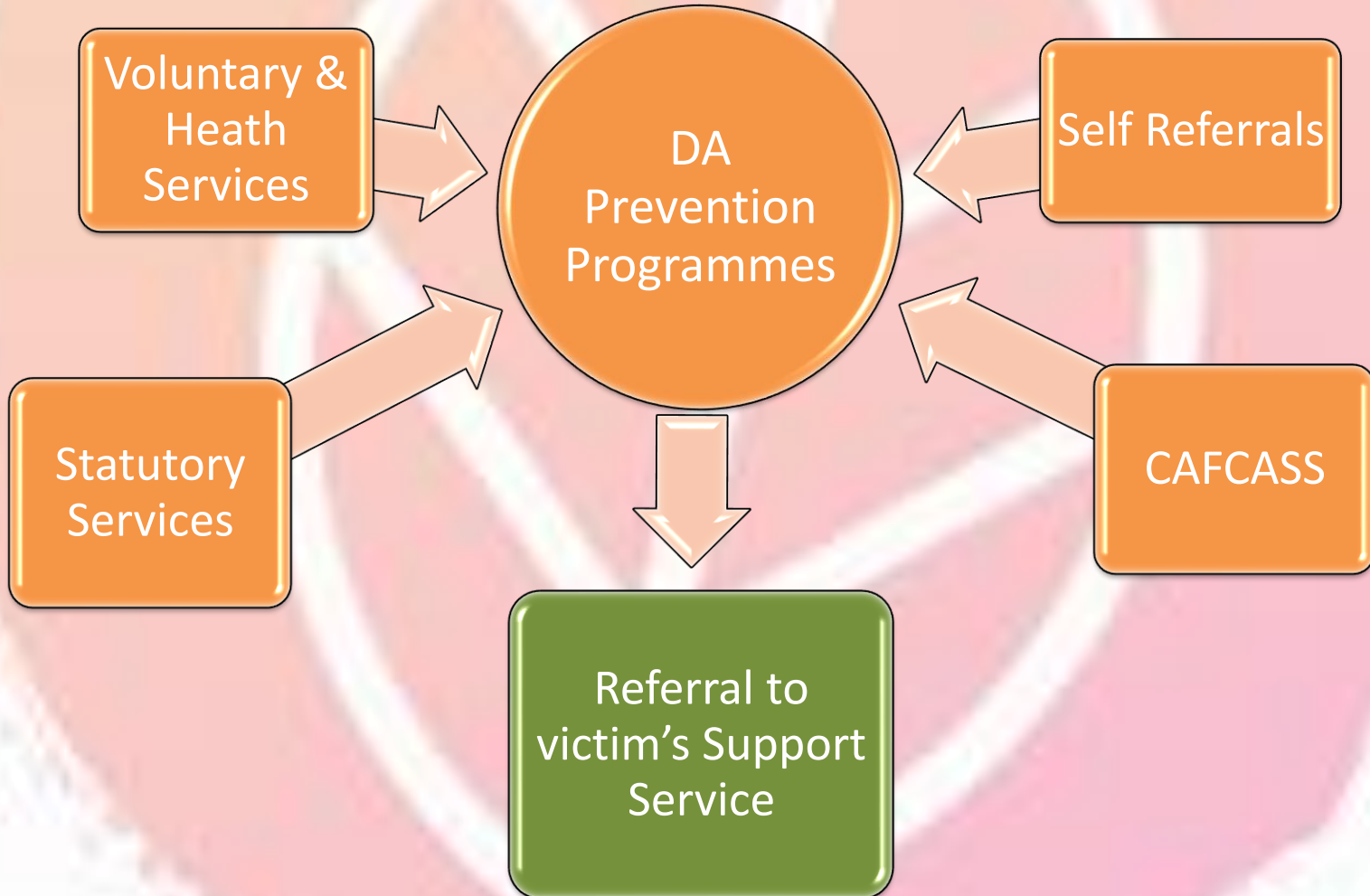
- Structured Group Work programme – male perpetrators only
- Individual Programme
- Associated specialist pro-active Support Service
- Respect Approved
- Suitability Assessment



# Principles and Objectives

- Promote safety of people threatened by violence and abuse
- Enable perpetrators to change their behaviour
- Provide domestic violence awareness to victims
- Offer limited confidentiality to perpetrators
- Comply with standards set by Respect in relation to individual or group work
- Where the Domestic Abuse is a crime it should be addressed by the CJS
- Services for perpetrators should only be provided if there are parallel support services for victims

# Referral Pathways



# Victim Service

Offered to current and ex-partners

Our work with victims aims to

- Increase physical safety, emotional and mental well-being of victims and children
- Promote realistic expectations regarding the (ex) partner's attendance on the programme

Our Services Offer

- Pro-active contact
- Face to face support
- Information about the programme
- Safety Planning
- Information about and signposting to other services
- Advocacy

# Structured Group Work

- 27 weekly sessions
- Chelmsford, Southend, Basildon, Colchester
- Designed to help individuals to understand why they have used abusive behaviour, how they can change this, and how they can work towards constructing respectful relationships with a partner/ex-partner.

# Individual Programme

- 20 structured sessions, usually delivered weekly
- Male perpetrators who cannot attend the group work programme
- Female perpetrators



Our work aims  
to

- Hold individuals 100% accountable for their violence towards (ex)partners
- Promote respectful relationships
- Work with others to improve community's response to domestic abuse

The programme  
offers  
opportunity to

- Give an understanding of what constitutes violent/abusive behaviour
- Challenge tactics used to minimise, blame and deny
- Challenge attitudes, beliefs, societal and gendered views that support violence/abuse
- Develop capacity to understand the impact of abuse on victims and children

# Domestic Abuse Perpetrator Pathway Pilot

- Single Point of Access
- Domestic Abuse Perpetrator Outreach Service

# **VAWG Single Point of Access**

- Dedicated resource to respond to enquiries and signpost people needing help with their behaviour onto the appropriate intervention
- Delivered by the Change Project



# Domestic Abuse Perpetrator Outreach Service

- Early intervention
- Available throughout Southend, Essex and Thurrock (SET)
- Referrals via The Single Point of Access – Family Solutions; Children’s Social Care; Adult Social Care; Health (including mental health providers); Substance Misuse providers; Essex Children & Families Wellbeing Services
- Self-referrals
- Support for partner/victim

# Suitability Criteria

- Male and female perpetrators aged 18 and over, regardless of background, ethnicity or sexuality
- Consent
- Voluntary engagement - want to engage in work to address their behaviour in the context of intimate/familial relationships
- Not subject to Criminal Justice supervision

# Service Users

- Support for in the absence of other available perpetrator resources
- Risk/Crisis management
- Short 1-2-1 intervention focusing on raising awareness and reducing risk to (ex)partners/children/family members
- Signposting to and supporting referral to intensive intervention and/or other community agencies
- Safety Planning
- Relapse prevention

# Frontline Practitioners

- Support professionals working with families/individuals where domestic abuse is a concern
- Case consultation
- Risk identification/assessment
- Workshops/training to upskill practitioners to identify/respond to client's use of abusive behaviours
- Referral/signposting to other appropriate agencies/interventions

# Contact Details

## **Domestic Abuse Prevention Programmes**

Tania Woodgate – Service Manager

[tania.woodgate@thechange-project.org](mailto:tania.woodgate@thechange-project.org)

## **Single Point of Access**

[PP.Advice@essexchange.cjsm.net](mailto:PP.Advice@essexchange.cjsm.net)

Ph: 07568432146

## **Domestic Abuse Perpetrator Outreach Service**

Sarah Griffin – Outreach Service Lead

[sarah.griffin@thechange-project.org](mailto:sarah.griffin@thechange-project.org)

Ph: 07519 103069



**YOUTH  
SERVICE**

Inspire  
Enable  
Achieve

# Goodman

## Male Mentor Perpetrator Programme

**Be who you  
WANT to be...**

**YOUTH  
SERVICE**



Essex County Council

## What is it

A Male Mentor Programme for boys and young men who are at risk of entering into abusive relationships in the future and/or are at current risk within an abusive relationship.



## Who is eligible

- Young males aged 13 – 18 years
- Living in Greater Essex
- Willing to take part in groupwork or :1 interventions
- Displaying signs of unhealthy relationships / coercive behaviours/  
(Can include signs such as: lack of empathy, dishonesty, manipulative, dismissive of others views)





## What are we hoping to achieve

- To educate youth people about the value of respect and the characteristics of healthy and unhealthy relationships
- Equipping young people with the necessary skills to develop and maintain healthy relationships
- Recognise how to break up in an appropriate way when necessary
- Maintaining appropriate open lines of communication

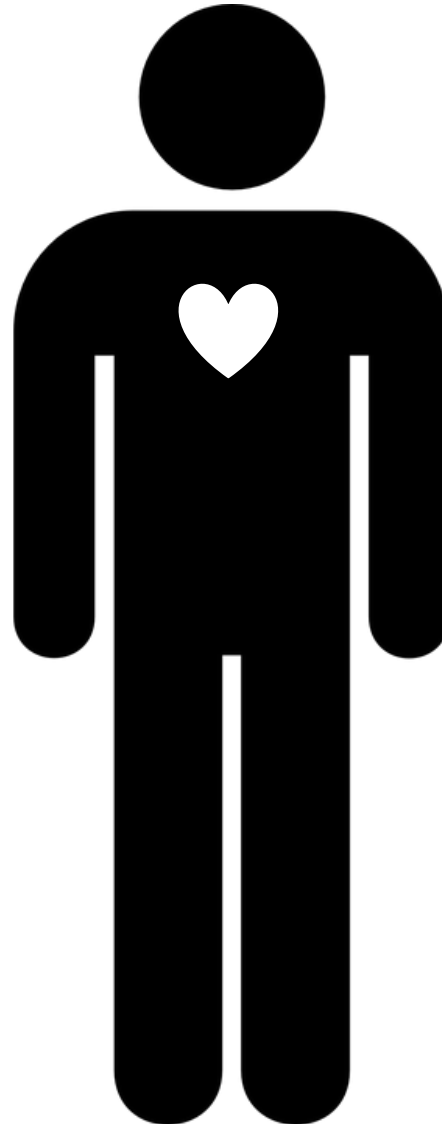


# FIVE WEEK PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR YOUNG MEN AGED 13 - 18.

MAKING  
RELATIONSHIPS  
WORK

MANNERS  
& RESPECT

CONSEQUENCE OF  
POOR DECISIONS



RELATIONSHIPS  
IN A DIGITAL  
WORLD

CONFIDENCE

HEALTHY  
RELATIONSHIPS



# Impact so far.....

“all the students were engaged and took part in the conversations, the students now feel more confident, It has improved their listening social skills and made them aware of other peoples opinions, We could run drop in sessions for other students to take part in discussions”- **Basildon Academy**

“Each pupil has grown in confidence. The sessions have give them opportunities to learn new things, ask questions about things they are unsure on and listen to other experiences. We would love to have this programme delivered to as many of our pupils as possible. I thoroughly recommend the work you have done in this school!”- **Endeavour special school**

“Improved confidence, peer interactions, Improved empathy, listening and social skills- vital for these boys. Activities could easily be adapted for use with whole classes in tutor time or on PSHE days.”- **Harwich And Dovercourt High school**

“I think it has got them all thinking about how they deal with friendships and relationships. Some of the lads have said they now realise they need to think before they speak. They now know that it is ok to talk about situations they are not sure about. The lads really enjoyed the role play and learnt a lot about communicating.”-**Thurstable school.**

# Young People- feedback

“ I released emotions”- J (YOS)

“it makes u think what to do in relationships”- Basildon YP

“it made me see differently in myself and others”- N (YOS)

“ I got to control my anger”- Mid YP

## How can I refer in?

Referral form via our website and submit to  
[youth.work@essex.gov.uk](mailto:youth.work@essex.gov.uk)

or via The Change Project 07568432146

For further details on this fully funded programme  
please contact:

[hannah.thurston@essex.gov.uk](mailto:hannah.thurston@essex.gov.uk) or  
[tony.brennan@essex.gov.uk](mailto:tony.brennan@essex.gov.uk)

# Lunch

# Quiz



# Making Change

## Sertan Karakuzu



# Perpetrator Typologies

*Joanne Majauskis*

# Key Facts

- DVA accounts for a quarter of all recorded violent crime in UK.
- Links to child abuse and other violence including stalking and sexual offending.
- DV is more likely to result in injury than other types of assault and victims are more likely to become repeat victims than any other type of crime.
- Low conviction rate.
- Two women are murdered every week in England and Wales at the hands of partners or ex-partners.
- High profile murders: IPCC, Article 2 and Public Inquiries
- Annual cost to the UK 15.8 billion

# Statistically Misleading Data

- The Crime Survey for England and Wales is the only source of official statistics on violent crime in the UK. Yet the number of violent crimes published by the Office for National Statistics is capped at five per victim form – even if many more offences were recorded by the survey.
- When the survey's cap is removed, and the raw data examined, the number of violent crimes increases by 60%. The amount of violent crimes against women, and the amount of violent crimes by domestic perpetrators, both increase by 70%.
- Only counts ages 19-54 (1.7% )

# Who Does What To Whom?

While cases are very varied, there are distinct patterns by gender, with significant differences between male and female perpetrators of domestic violence in many respects.

Male to female perpetration more likely to be:

- Four or more incidents
- Severe levels of violence
- To involve fear by and control of victims
- To include sexual violence
- To lead to homicide

# Same Sex Violence

- Domestic violence and abuse is not restricted to heterosexual relationships
- Some evidence indicates even higher rates of physical violence within gay relationships
- Research also suggests that the gay community are reluctant to address the issue of gay domestic abuse as this may serve to validate homophobic attitudes.

# Is all Domestic Violence the same?

- It is important to distinguish between the different types of intimate partner violence in order to intervene effectively in individual cases.
- These are different causes, different patterns of development, different consequences, that require different forms of intervention

# Exercise



# Theoretical Perspectives

Domestic violence has been analysed by a number of theoretical perspectives:

- Feminism (patriarchy)
- Structural/systems theory
- Psychodynamic
- Social learning
- Biology
- Evolution
- Substance misuse



# Multivariate Theories

- No one theoretical approach has sufficient empirical support to distinguish it as having the greatest explanatory power
- An increasing number of theoreticians are attempting to provide explanations that integrate variables from the societal, family and individual levels.
- Each can provide us with an insight into needs re: intervention, policy and practice

# Types of Domestic Violence

<p><b>Intimate Terrorism</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pattern of violent coercive control</li> <li>• Specific control tactics vary from case to case</li> <li>• In heterosexual relationships, mostly perpetrated by men</li> <li>• Two major subtypes identified: Emotionally Dependent and Antisocial</li> </ul>
<p><b>Violent Resistance</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Typically involves victim (primarily female) feeling trapped and reacting to partners intimate terrorism</li> <li>• Use of violence in retaliation as a coping mechanism</li> <li>• Attempt to establish parity in relationship</li> <li>• Often misunderstood and victim misidentified as perpetrator</li> </ul>
<p><b>Situational Couple Violence</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conflicts turn to arguments that escalate</li> <li>• Both men and women</li> <li>• Huge variability</li> <li>• 40% only one incident, but can involve chronic and severe violence</li> </ul>
<p><b>Mutual Violent Resistance</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Both parties resort to violence to gain control</li> <li>• Even in these cases, however, some gender differences remain. In 31% of couples, the male initiated more violence, as opposed to 8% in which the female initiated more violence</li> </ul>

# Sub-groups of DV Offender

- Research suggests that DV offenders are not a homogenous group, several typologies
- UK appear to show similar groups to US
- These groups may evidence different need and different risk
- Interventions
  - need to match need
  - Should focus on highest risk groups/repeat offenders

Need to know who they are/what they do

# Ecological Validity?

- Duluth model based on victim/survivor experiences – strong ecological validity
- Perpetrator Typologies based more on perpetrator data
  - Highly likely perpetrators do not self report abusive patterns accurately
  - Rarely does the victim/survivor voice inform ‘typologies’
  - Much perpetrator focussed work has not taken the cultural context into account
- For ecological validity
  - the patterns and profiles of the sub-groups MUST make sense to victim/survivors
  - Also must be of some benefit to practitioners
  - If possible increase women’s safety, inform us about RISK

# Perpetrator Sub-types

To classify perpetrator typologies, three factors of IPV are considered:

- severity and frequency of violence,
- generality of violence
- individual psychopathology

(Fowler and Weston, 2010; Holtzworth-Munroe and Meehan, 2004; Langhinrichsen-Rohling et al, 2000; Waltz et al, 2000 Saunders, 1992; Hamberger and Hastings, 1986 ).

# Family Only (FO) Perpetrators

- Violence generally restricted to family members.
- Report the highest levels of marital satisfaction of the sub-types.
- Report low levels of anger, depression and jealousy
- View themselves as misunderstood
- Cannot take responsibility for their actions
- Feel little remorse, are more likely to blame the victim and have the most positive attitudes towards violence

# Family Only (FO) Perpetrators

- Violence was associated with alcohol about half of the time
- Least likely of the three groups to have grown-up in a violent household or have been abused as children
- Violence perpetrated by these men was considered to stem from a combination of stress, a lack of relationship skills and an inability to deal with negative situations
- Considered to evidence the lowest risk factors of the sub-groups

# Generally Violent/Antisocial (GVA) Perpetrators

- Categorised as using moderate to severe physical, sexual and psychological violence.
- Most likely sub-group to present with an antisocial personality disorder or psychopathy
- More likely to misuse substances and violence can often be associated with alcohol consumption
- Hold the most hostile and conservative attitudes towards women
- More likely to have an association with deviant peers
- Feel little remorse, are more likely to blame the victim and have the most positive attitudes towards violence



# Generally Violent/Antisocial (GVA) Perpetrators

- More likely to have experienced high levels of family violence in childhood, both witnessing violence and being directly abused themselves
- Will often have a history of abusive/violent behaviour beginning in childhood, unlike DB Perpetrators who don't usually exhibit early violent behaviour
- Tend to use violence indiscriminately and will often have a history of abusive/violent behaviour beginning in childhood

Holtzworth-Munroe and Meehan 2004; Hamberger et al, 1996; Holtzworth-Munroe and Stuart, 1994; Saunders 1992; Shields et al., 1988

# Dysphoric/Borderline (DB) Perpetrators

- Characterised as using moderate to severe physical, sexual and psychological violence.
- Violence is primarily confined to family but there may also be some extra-familial violence and other criminal behaviour.
- This group considered to be the most dysphoric, emotionally unstable and psychologically distressed
- Present with an assortment of psychopathology including borderline and schizoid personality traits, suicidal ideation, and dependency issues.
- Frequently become preoccupied with their partners, experience pathological levels of jealousy and dependency and have a chronic fear of rejection

# Dysphoric/Borderline (DB) Perpetrators

- Likely to have witnessed inter-parental violence and/or experienced parental abuse or rejection in childhood and consequently they have difficulty forming stable, trusting attachments with their intimate partners.
- There is some disagreement over substance misuse within this category
- Hostile and conservative sex role attitudes although their attitudes towards the use of violence are less clear.
- May be particularly prone to violence if their partner attempts to leave because of their extreme fears of abandonment

# Minimising, Denying and Blaming

Generally Violent/Antisocial

Dysphoric/Borderline

Blame, deny

- “He used to say it was my fault, he used to say ‘you brought it on yourself, it’s your fault ‘cos your thick... he used to say ‘I didn’t hit you as hard as you’re saying, you’re stupid, you’re out your mind’”

Apologise

- “There would be tears and everything ‘I’m really, really sorry, I love you very much, I didn’t mean to do it’”.
- “He used to say it wouldn’t happen again, and he was sorry, and he knew it was all his fault

# Intimidation

## Generally Violent/Antisocial

- “He’d wreck the lounge, he’d throw things in temper, he didn’t have to hit me”
- “If we had an argument he’d look at me in a certain way and say to me ‘shut up ‘cos you know what I’m like’...

## Dysphoric/Borderline

- Not reported by partners

# Emotional Abuse

## Generally Violent/Antisocial

### Constant Abuse

- “He kept putting me down and everything, he never once said a nice thing about me. If I made a nice meal, he’d never say it was nice, or if I made a real effort to get dressed up or anything, he never once said I looked nice.”

## Dysphoric/Borderline

Only abusive at the time of the assault

- “If we had an argument I mean he would start like using, you know like slagging me off really”.

## Generally Violent/Antisocial

- “It’s just every time he’s had a drink that’s it. Like if he has spirits then I know, you know...if he just has lager he’s okay, but when he has whisky that’s the worst, you know. He’s alright if has like just a couple of vodkas, I know, if he has vodka I know he’ll just come home and go to sleep, but when he has whisky then it send him, you know”.
- “There’s always drink involved, when he’s sober there’s no problem whatsoever, I never actually saw him being violent when he wasn’t drunk”.

# Attributions

## Dysphoric/Borderline

- “I think maybe I made my husband feel insecure and it came out in violence”.
- “I sort of like said that he was like his Dad and that upset him ‘cos his Dad was violent when he was younger and abusive towards him, that might have like triggered him off a little bit”.
- “It’s all jealousy with him you see, it’s about other men and me, that’s what, that’s what he’s got a temper about, it’s always about other men”.

What does this mean in terms of risk?

‘Is non-lethal violence always a precursor to lethal violence?’



## Assault (and re-assault) - Anti-social profile

## Murder – Borderline/Dysphoric profile

Dutton and Kerry (1999) found that among domestic homicides that could be classified for motive, 100% of men meeting the criteria for APD killed their wives for instrumental reasons (e.g., insurance benefits), whereas more reactive abandonment-related spousal killings were committed by men with avoidant/dependent personality types

# Domestic Homicide

- Almost half of all women murdered by their partners are never physically abused prior to the homicide
- Often in the context of separation, high level of jealousy
- Less likely to be drunk at time of offence
- Strangulation twice as common
- Less criminal record
- Four times as many more suicides
- Depression and other psychiatric disorders high
- More use of instruments and knives in lethal events and more sexual violence in lethal

- **For Intervention**

- Lack of indicators of increasing risk may not mean that the risk is not lethal
- Some RISK MARKERS and OFFENDER PROFILES as important as previous behaviour
- Threats of suicide, access to weapons, sexual assault must be taken seriously

- **For Research**

- Need to do further study on lethal violence (parole work)
- To explore precursors to lethal IP violence
- and ID RISK MARKERS to alert us where there is no pattern

<p><b>Intimate Terrorism</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Change beliefs</li> <li>b) Create legal and social consequences</li> <li>c) Provide external monitoring</li> <li>d) Create equality of gender roles</li> <li>e) Organise communities to intervene and end violence against women</li> </ul>
<p><b>GVA Perps</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Create consequences</li> <li>b) Provide external monitoring</li> <li>c) Provide structured treatment and therapy</li> </ul>
<p><b>DB Perps</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Provide treatment</li> <li>b) Create alternative behaviour</li> <li>c) Create consequences</li> </ul>
<p><b>Violent Resistance</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Create new options</li> <li>b) End intimate terrorism</li> <li>c) Provide resources and recourses</li> </ul>
<p><b>Situational Couple Violence</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Create behavioural options</li> <li>b) Resolve issues instigating conflict</li> <li>c) Provide counselling</li> </ul>

# Preventing Intimate Partner Violence Requires Change at All Levels

Strategies may include:



VetoViolence

Learn more about intimate partner violence prevention from CDC:  
<http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/intimatepartnerviolence/prevention.html>

# Contact

- Gateway 24/7: 03301 025811
- [info@saferplaces.co.uk](mailto:info@saferplaces.co.uk)
- [Joanne.Majauskis@saferplaces.co.uk](mailto:Joanne.Majauskis@saferplaces.co.uk)

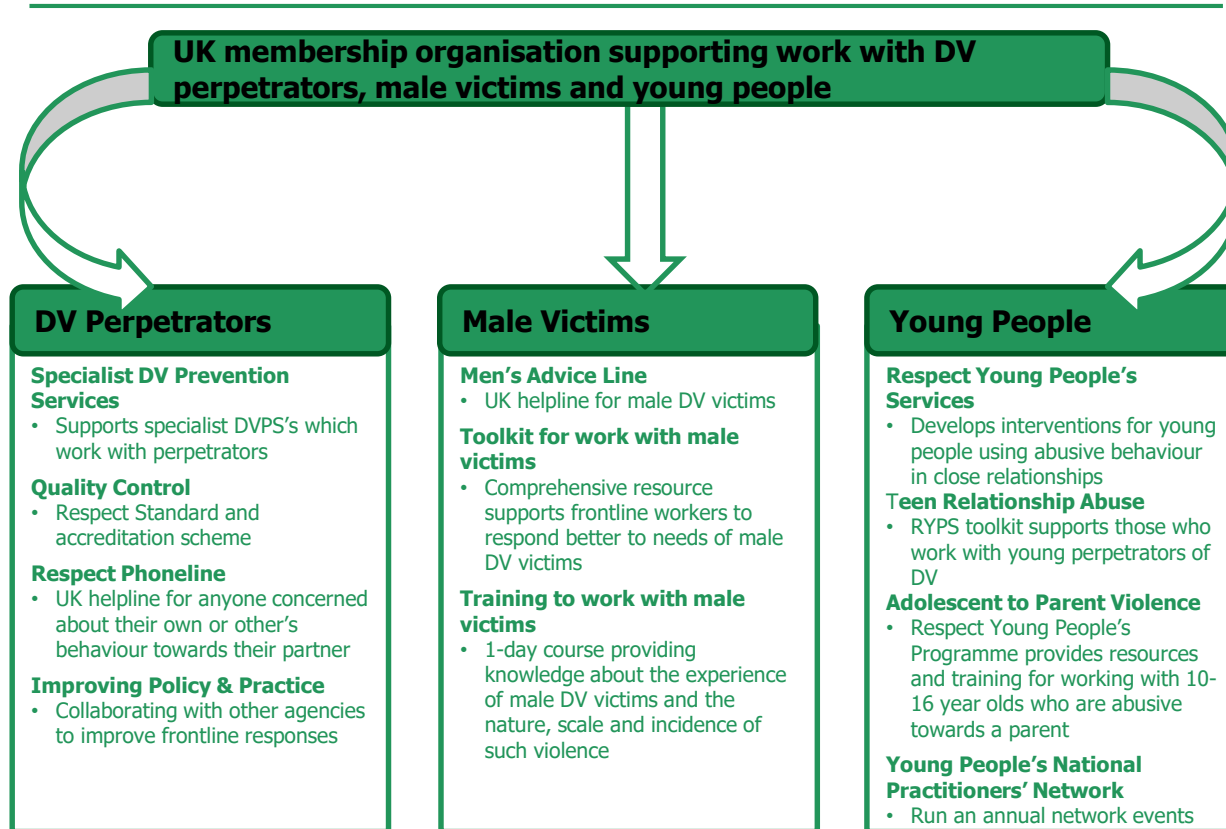


©Respect Young People's Service

# Perspectives on Adolescent To Parent Violence & abuse (APVa)

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# RESPECT







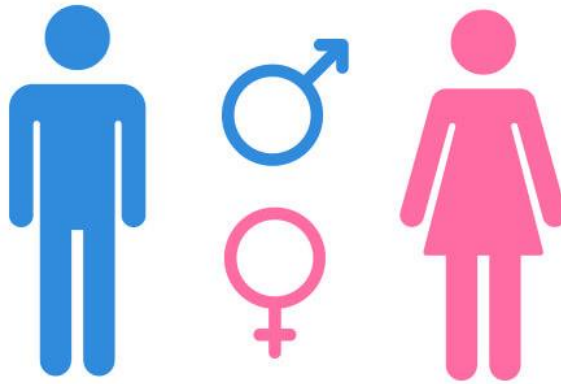
# Characteristics of families where APVA takes place

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# Prevalence

- International Studies 5 – 18% incident rate (cited Baker 2012)
- UK – 14.5% (cited Holt 2013)
- APVA makes up 9% of violence of recorded family violence incidents in the UK (Howard 2011)
- US – CPV for 3-19 years 20% with serious/frequent 10%
- Canada – 1:10 parents are assaulted by children (DeKeseredy)

## Have a guess

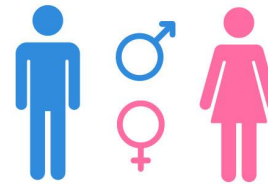


What percentage of your APVA cases that come to your attention are likely to have a female victim (ie. Mother)?

What percentage of your APVA cases are likely to have a son abusing a parent?

What percentage are likely to involve lone parent families?

# GENDER



	<b>female victims (mother)</b>	<b>Son abusing</b>
<b>Met police APVA 2009- 2010</b>	77.5 %	87%
<b>RYPP participants – Yorkshire 2016</b>	94% (In 32% of the cases other family members were also victims; mainly younger siblings)	80% (gender not a factor in their engagement or completion)

# Lone parent families



- 60% - 68%. of RYPP families were lone parent families (depending on research year).
- In the population of the UK, 67% of young people live with both birth parents (DWP 2013).
- This contrasts with the mere 10% of the RYPP sample.

# Risk levels

- 38% of RYPP participants have been involved with the police
- 56% In 2017 RYPP review had used a knife in their abuse



# Mental health & ASD

Prevalence of ASD, ADHD and other mental health diagnoses is:

- 10% in the adolescent population as a whole
- 70% amongst RYPP participants



Causal factors

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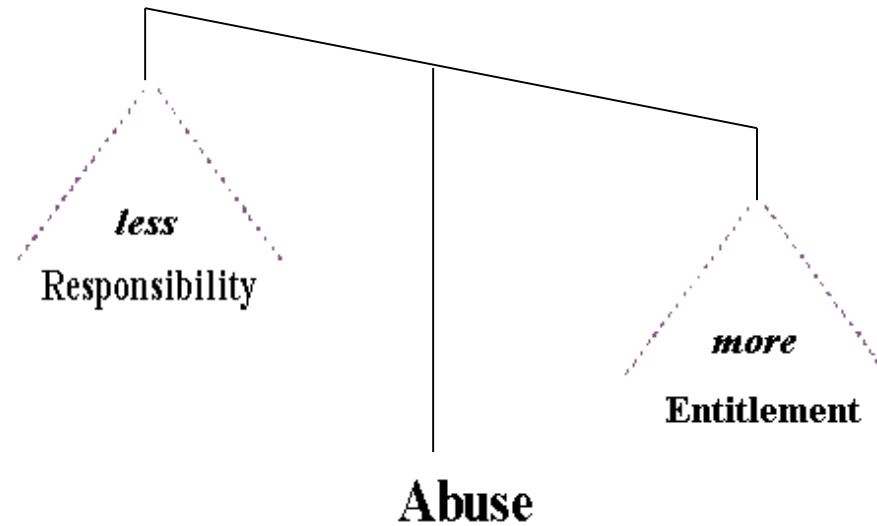
# effects on brain development



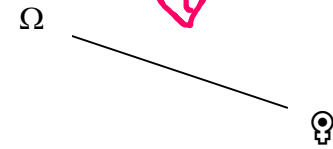
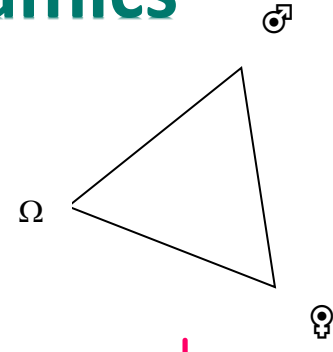
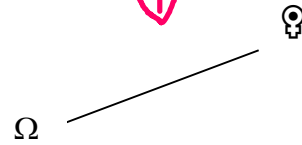
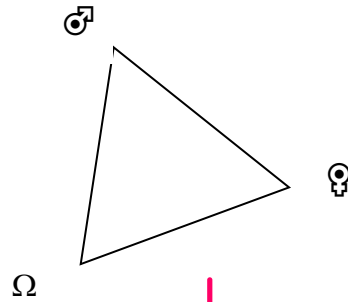
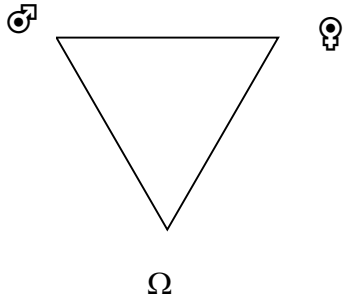
# SOCIAL LEARNING



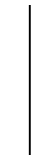
# Entitlement Vs. Responsibility



# Domestic violence & family dynamics



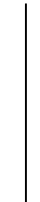
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APVA and other criminality

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# INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AND ABUSE

## 2015 & 2017 Crime Surveys E&W

Of all age groups, aged 16 to 19 are the most likely to experience DA in the last year-

- 11.9% of women
- 6.9% of men

Sexual assault was most likely for women aged 16-19

## BARTER 2009 /11

Physical violence -  
14% same age, 70% > 2yrs older

Sexual violence -  
14% same age, 80% > 2yrs older



# PREGNANCY AND IPV

- Girls experiencing violence from a partner are six times more likely to become pregnant in their teens (Rosen 2004)
- 70% teenage mothers experienced violence from a partner





APVA emerges as a very strong predictor of sociopathy and violence perpetration – especially domestic violence - in adulthood

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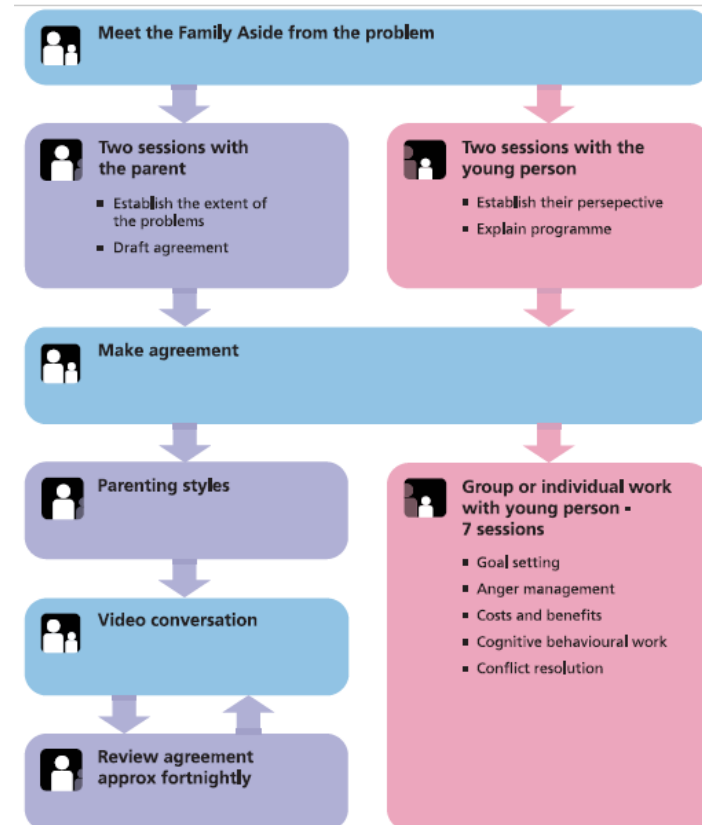
# THE RYPP INTERVENTION



18 Sessions delivered over 12 weeks, based on approximately:

- 7 sessions with parents
  - 9 sessions with YP
  - 2 family sessions
  - 1 exit / closure session
- Fits with Restorative Justice Council Quality Mark and the emerging APV Standards

## KEY TO SESSIONS:





# Engaging With Parents

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# General Points



- Self efficacy – to manage the change the parent has to be confident in their parenting capacity
- Reduce guilt - don't create more
- Restrain assumptions about cause and effect (it's probably circular)
- Parents: focus on them as the Solution not the Problem

# Influence on the child's out-of-control behaviour

- Your influence = 10 points
- Other parent = 50 points
- Parental relationship = 30 points
- Brothers & Sisters = 30 points
- School = 3 points
- Friends = 30 points
- TV, other media = 5 points
- Temperament = 5 points
- Physicality / puberty = 5 points
- Any other influences = 5 points
- Total Influences = 173

If you have added the Total influences, you can work out what percentage of this is your contribution.

Divide your 10 points by the Total and multiply by 100 to give a rough indication of your percentage influence  
**5.8%**

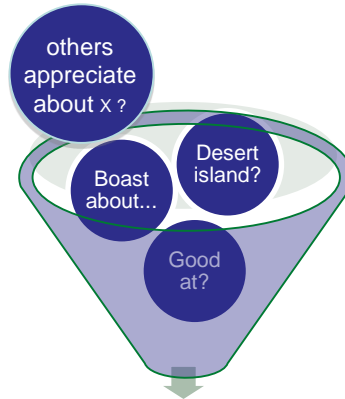




# Family work

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# BUILDING STRENGTHS



- Finding strengths

- What kind of quality does that imply?

quality

example

- Give me an example of that



- Where did X get that from?
- And where did they get that from?

# Family Agreement

- Sequence analyses
  - Stop unhelpful patterns
- Family agreement
  - Select behaviours
  - Set consequences
  - Set rewards
  - Safety plan
  - Make agreement
- Reviews
  - Adjust, Agree & Review again

# Video conversation



Can you explain why you feel you've behaved in aggressive ways?

How does that affect you?

Why do you think your parents are the way they are with you?

How do you think they feel when you've had an argument or a difficult time together? How do you feel? What do you tell yourself has happened? How do you make yourself feel better?

What do you feel your parent doesn't understand about you? If you were the parent how would you deal with your own behaviour?

What's the one thing they could do make things better? What's the single thing you could do to make things better?

What do you wish for you and your family? What did you like doing in the past you'd like to do again?

What do you like about your parent? What do you value about them?

Anything you'd like to ask them or send as a message to them about?





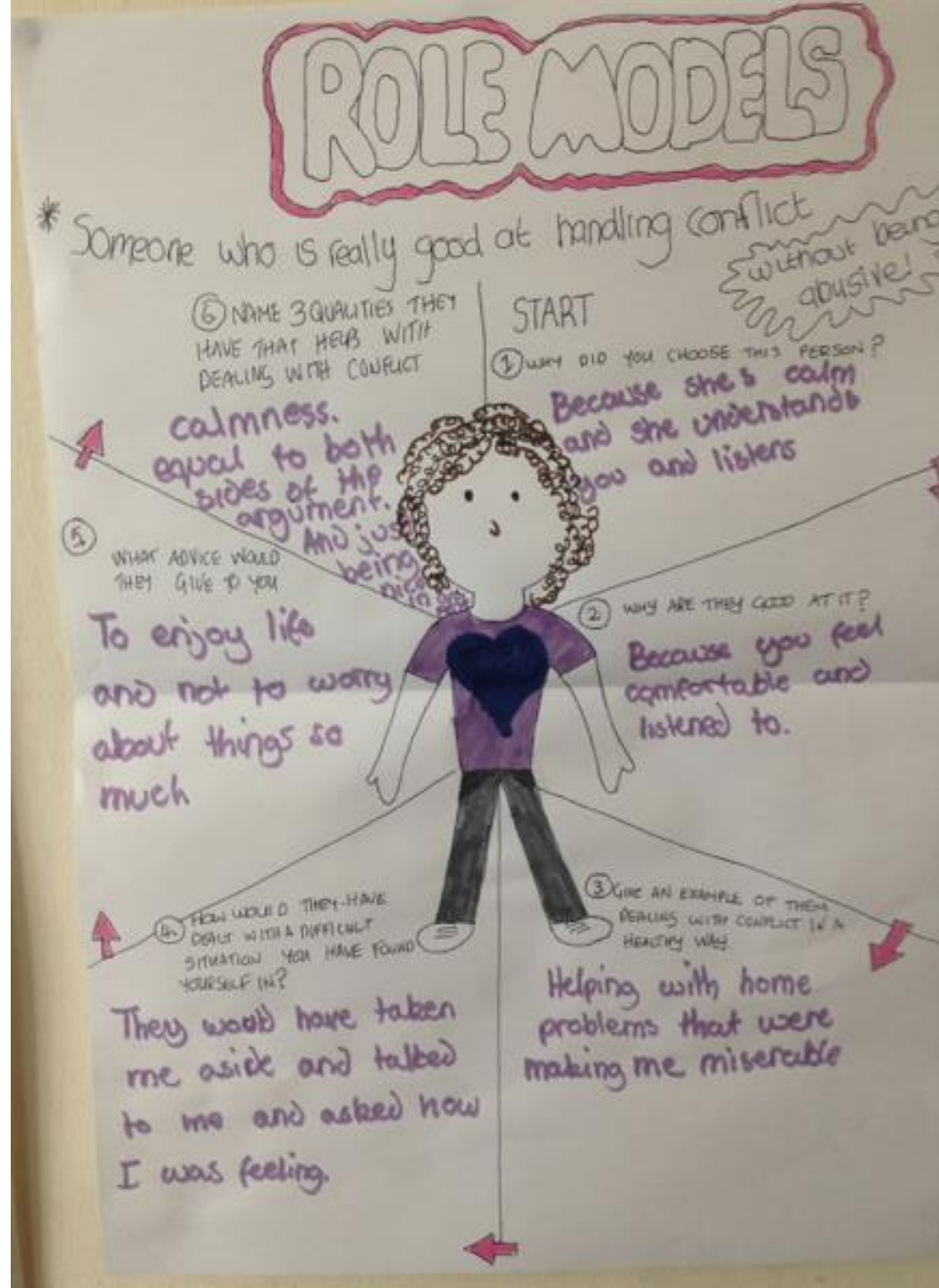
# Engaging With Young People

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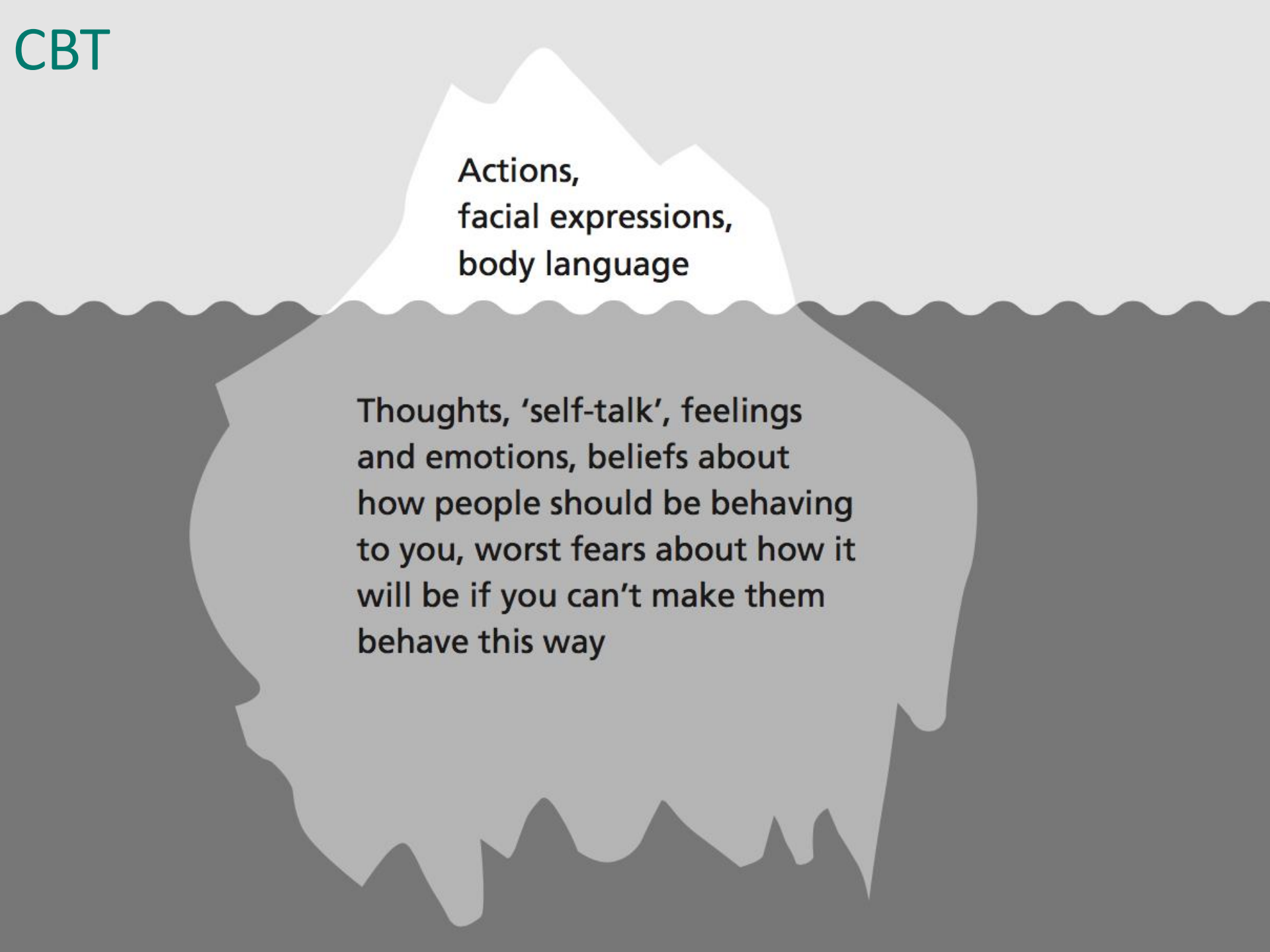
# Sore points for parents and children



- Talking
- Drawing / Writing
- Film
- Video
- Conversations
- Games
- Visual analogies



# CBT

An iceberg floating in water. The tip of the iceberg is white and above the water line. The rest of the iceberg is grey and below the water line. The water surface is indicated by a wavy line.

Actions,  
facial expressions,  
body language

Thoughts, 'self-talk', feelings  
and emotions, beliefs about  
how people should be behaving  
to you, worst fears about how it  
will be if you can't make them  
behave this way



outcomes

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# Social Research Unit Summary

“Over the course of the Respect Young People’s Programme, all scales within the parent-report SDQ and also the majority of scales within the child-report SDQ demonstrated significant improvement between pre- and post-test. Encouragingly, the overall mental health of young people (as represented by the Total Difficulties scores) and also their behaviour (both conduct difficulties and pro-social) improved according to the reports of both parents and children – a positive result considering the focus of the intervention is on reducing adolescent-to-parent violence. Two-thirds of parents reported improvements in their child’s overall mental health and conduct, with scores in the abnormal range reducing by 23% and 27% respectively”



[www.respect.uk.net](http://www.respect.uk.net)

[Kate.iwi@respect.uk.net](mailto:Kate.iwi@respect.uk.net)

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Reflection on previous case study and consider opportunities to shape practice.



# Slido time

Jane Gardner, Deputy  
Police, Fire and Crime  
Commissioner & Chair of  
SET DAB.

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

The screenshot shows the SETDAB website homepage. At the top is a dark navigation bar with links: Home, About us, Resource Library, News, Services Directory, Contact, Cover your tracks, Accessibility, and Select Language. Below this is a search bar with the SETDAB logo on the left. A purple banner contains three tabs: Support for Victims, Support for Perpetrators, and Information for Professionals. The main content area features a 'Hello' message and a map of the Southend, Essex, and Thurrock area. Below the banner are three colored boxes: orange for 'Support for Victims', green for 'Support for Perpetrators', and blue for 'Information for Professionals'. At the bottom, there are two grey boxes: 'Find Services' with a dropdown menu set to 'Basildon' and a 'SEARCH' button, and 'Key Contacts' with a dropdown menu set to 'Essex County Council' and a 'GO DIRECT TO SERVICE' button.

**Support for Victims**  
To find out about support and services available for those affected by domestic abuse.

**Support for Perpetrators**  
Are you worried about your or someone else's behaviour towards a partner or a family member?

**Information for Professionals**  
For professionals who are working with families or individuals affected by domestic abuse.

To find services in your local area click on your relevant area on the map on the Services Directory page, or you can use the drop down Key Contacts section for a quick search. For further information about domestic abuse and some helpful advice please select the relevant tab from the menu above and follow through the pages.

**Find Services**  
Basildon  
Click to search our directory for services available in your area.  
**SEARCH**

**Key Contacts**  
Essex County Council  
Click to go directly to one of the key services from the list above.  
**GO DIRECT TO SERVICE**