

Andrew Frost



Queensland Centre for Domestic and Family Violence Research

Men's Behaviour Change Programs:

Exploring current approaches

August 2017



BE WHAT YOU WANT TO BE
cqu.edu.au

WITH SPECIAL THANKS TO

Paul Monsour

Betty Taylor

Mark Walters

Rodney Vlais



BE WHAT YOU WANT TO BE
cqu.edu.au

CONTENT OVERVIEW

Role and function of MBCPs

Models of practice

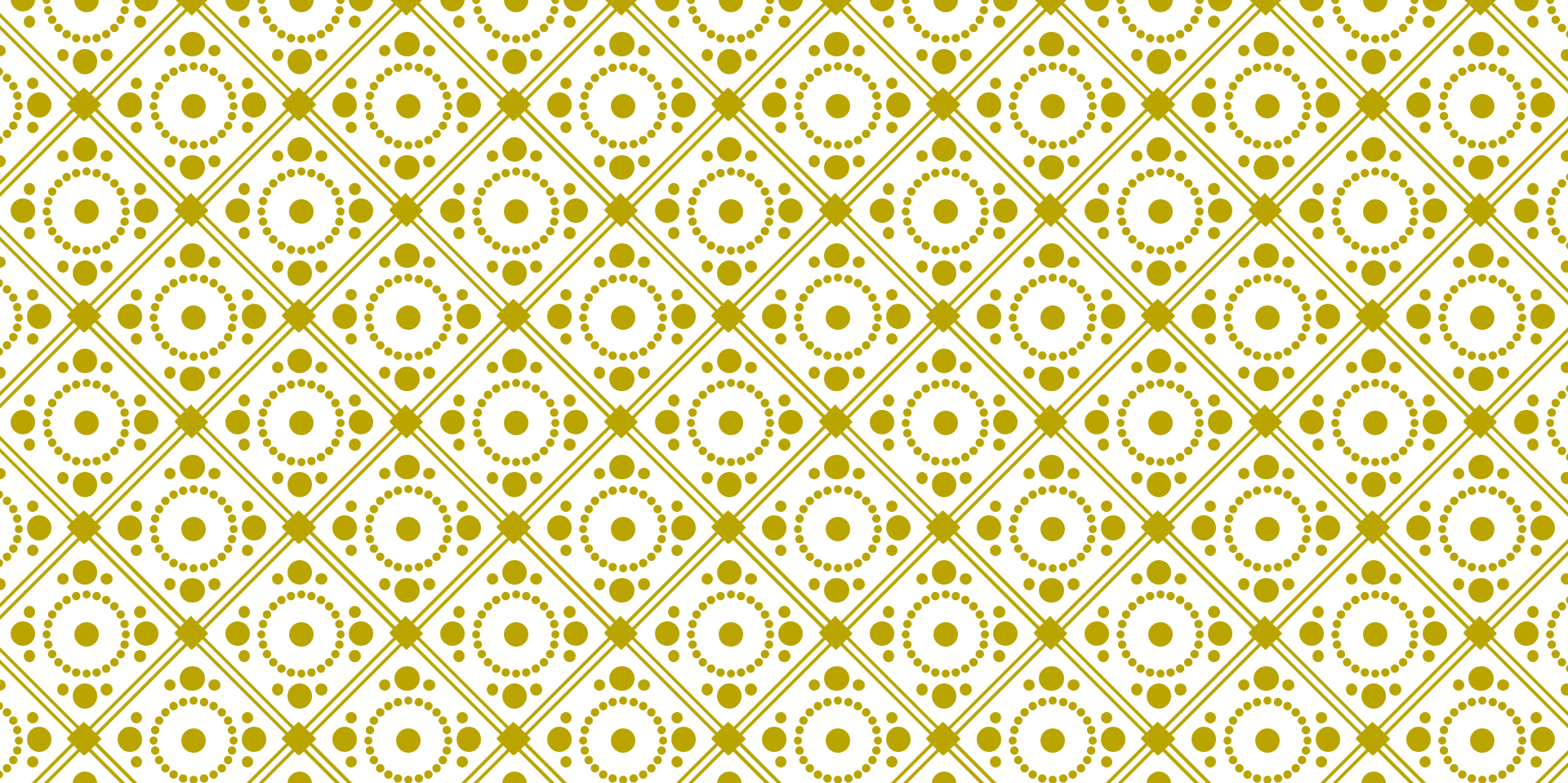
Case conceptualisation

Risk assessment, risk planning

Case formulation and case planning



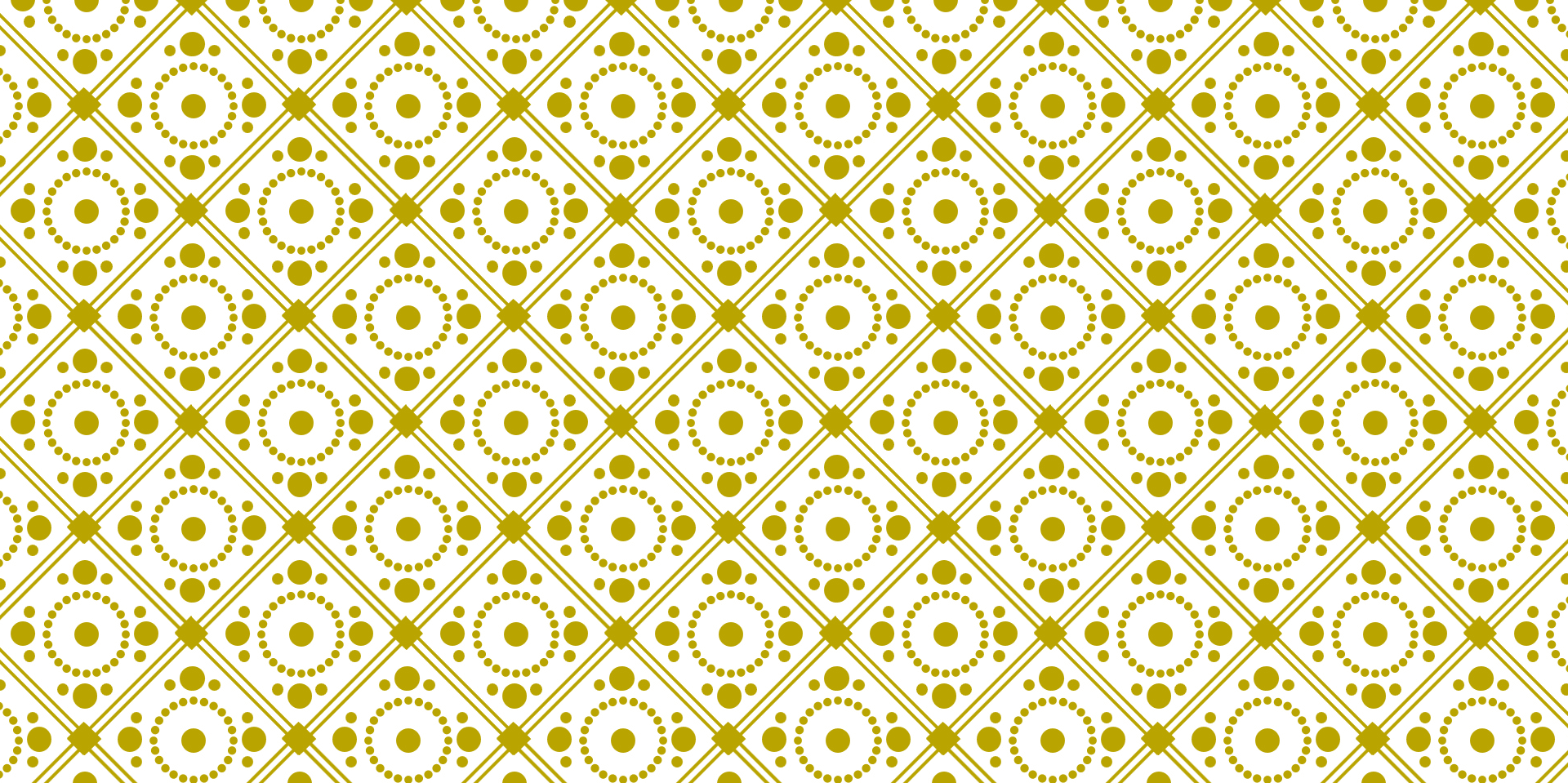
BE WHAT YOU WANT TO BE
cqu.edu.au



**WHAT IS THE ROLE AND
FUNCTION OF THE MBCP?**

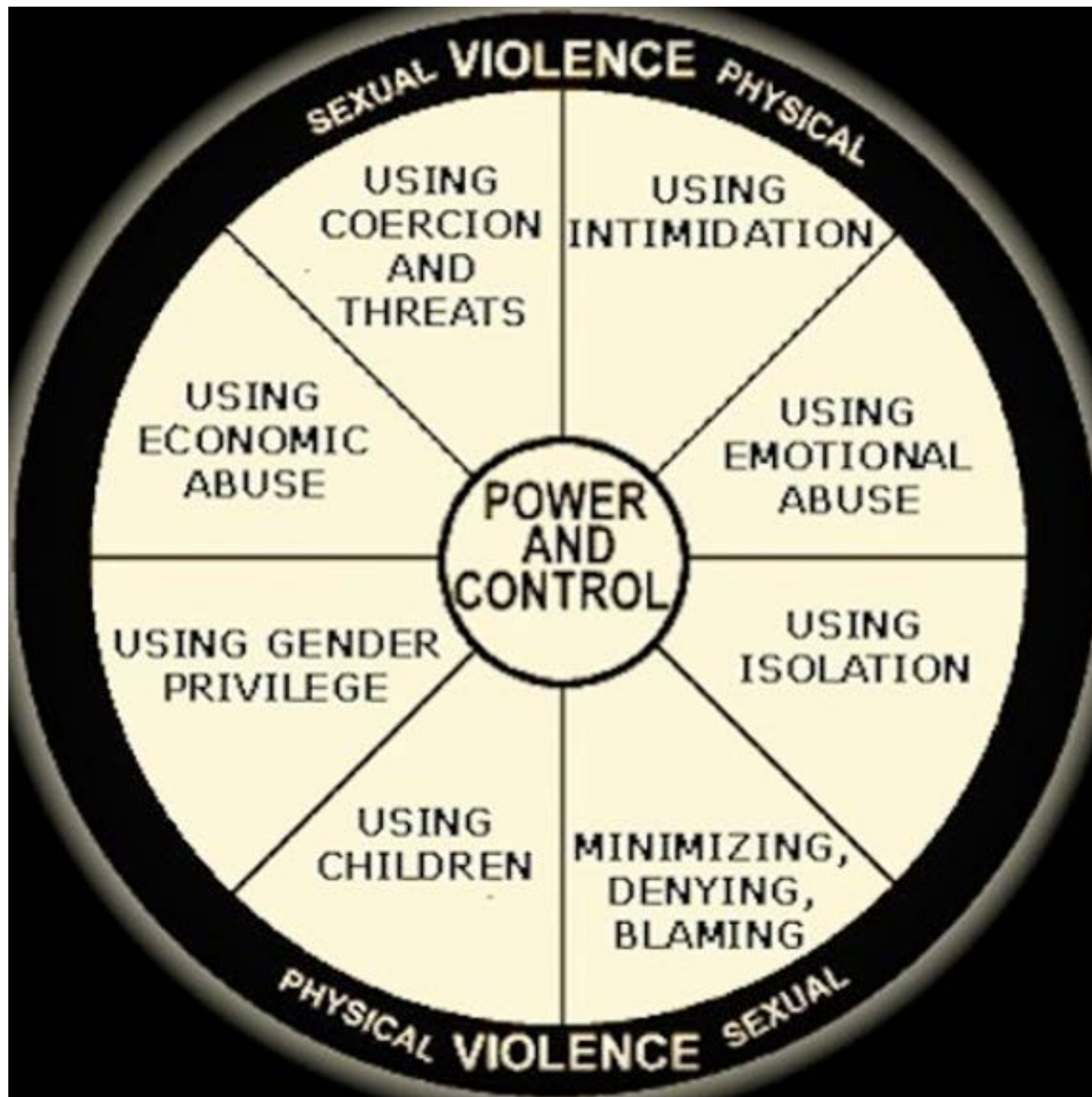


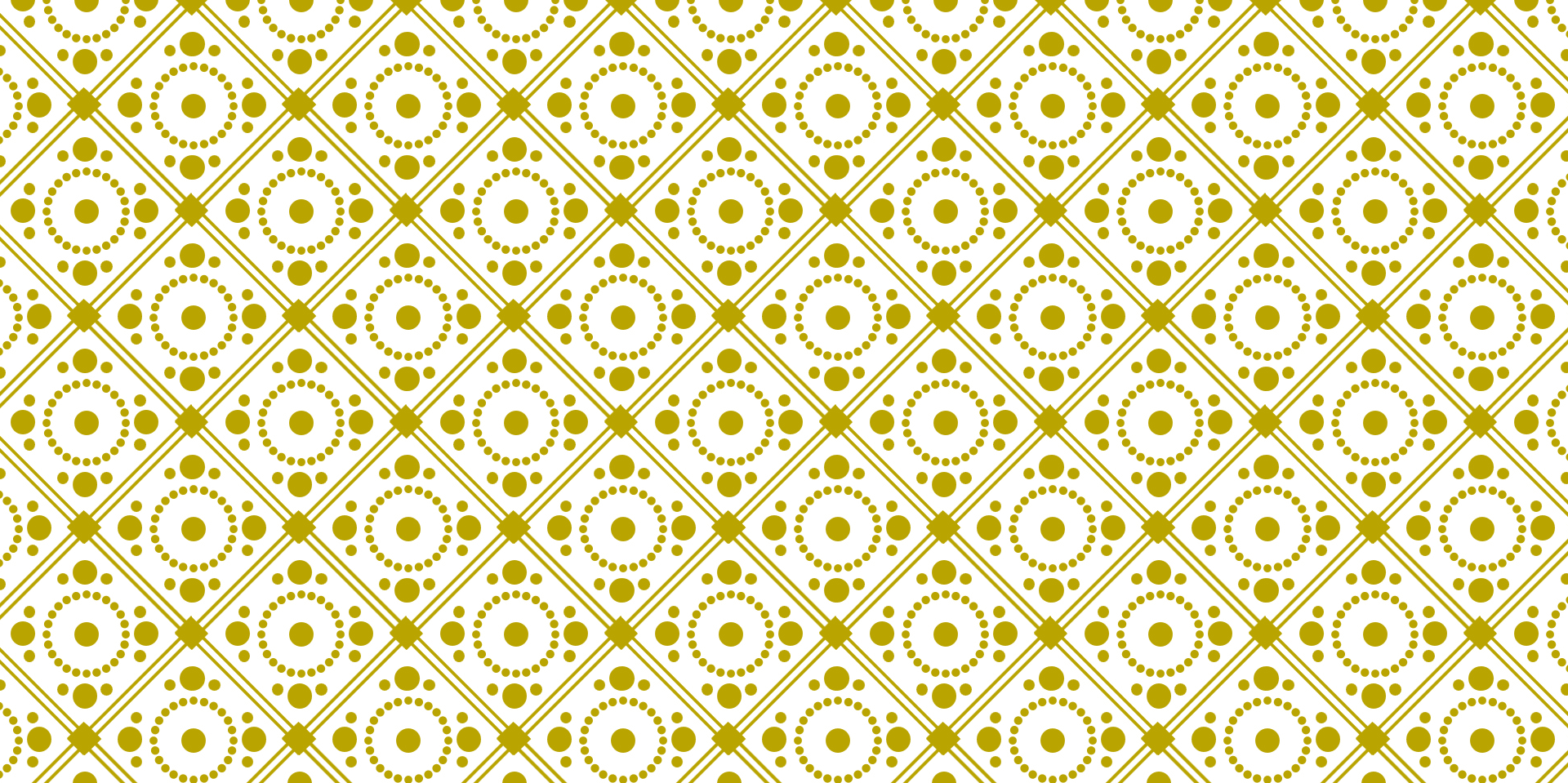
CRITICAL FUNCTION	ATTITUDES	APPLIED KNOWLEDGE AREAS	SKILLS
Group practice			
Engagement			
Change promotion			
Safety management			
Education			
Systems work			
Case formulation			
Professional integration			
Research			



MODELS OF PRACTICE







CURRENT DEBATES AND DILEMMAS

Current debates and dilemmas

- Incidents of violence or patterns of abuse?
- Social movement or individual treatment?
- Changing men or responding to risk?
- Social education or therapy?

Vlais, R., Ridley, S., Green, D. & Chung, D. (2017). Family and domestic violence programs: Issues paper of current and emerging trends, developments and expectations. Stopping Family Violence Inc. Retrieved 10/8/17 from:

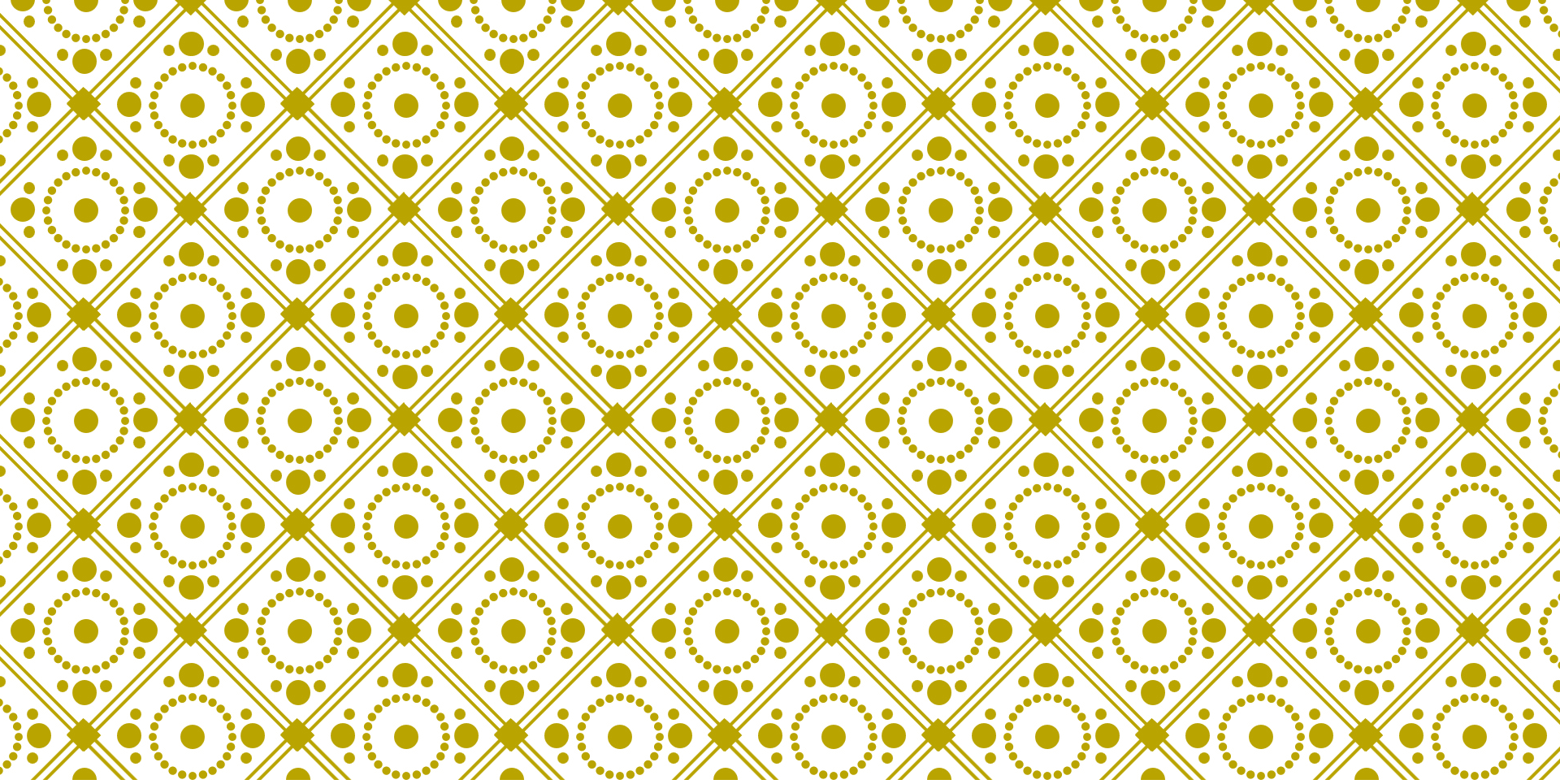
<http://sfv.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/FDV-perpetrator-programs-issues-paper.pdf>

Typical mainstream MBCP content

- Designed to cover main areas of conduct, thinking, feeling, attitudes and beliefs identified as central to change in this population.
- Based on a systematic and comprehensive review of risk factors from the literature.
- Tailored criminogenic needs set developed from assessment
- Pre-group work
- Case formulation

Typical mainstream MBCP content

- Group work modules may cover:
 - promoting lifelong change
 - responsibility for and to self
 - responsibility within relationships
 - sexual respect
 - men and women
 - children and fathering
- Designed to simultaneously engage and motivate men, meet criminogenic needs, and promote women's and children's safety.



CASE CONCEPTUALISATION



Cause and effect or action and sense?

- A. What caused this man to use violence against his family?
- B. What were the circumstances in which this man chose to use violence against his family?

Risk Needs Responsivity model (RNR)

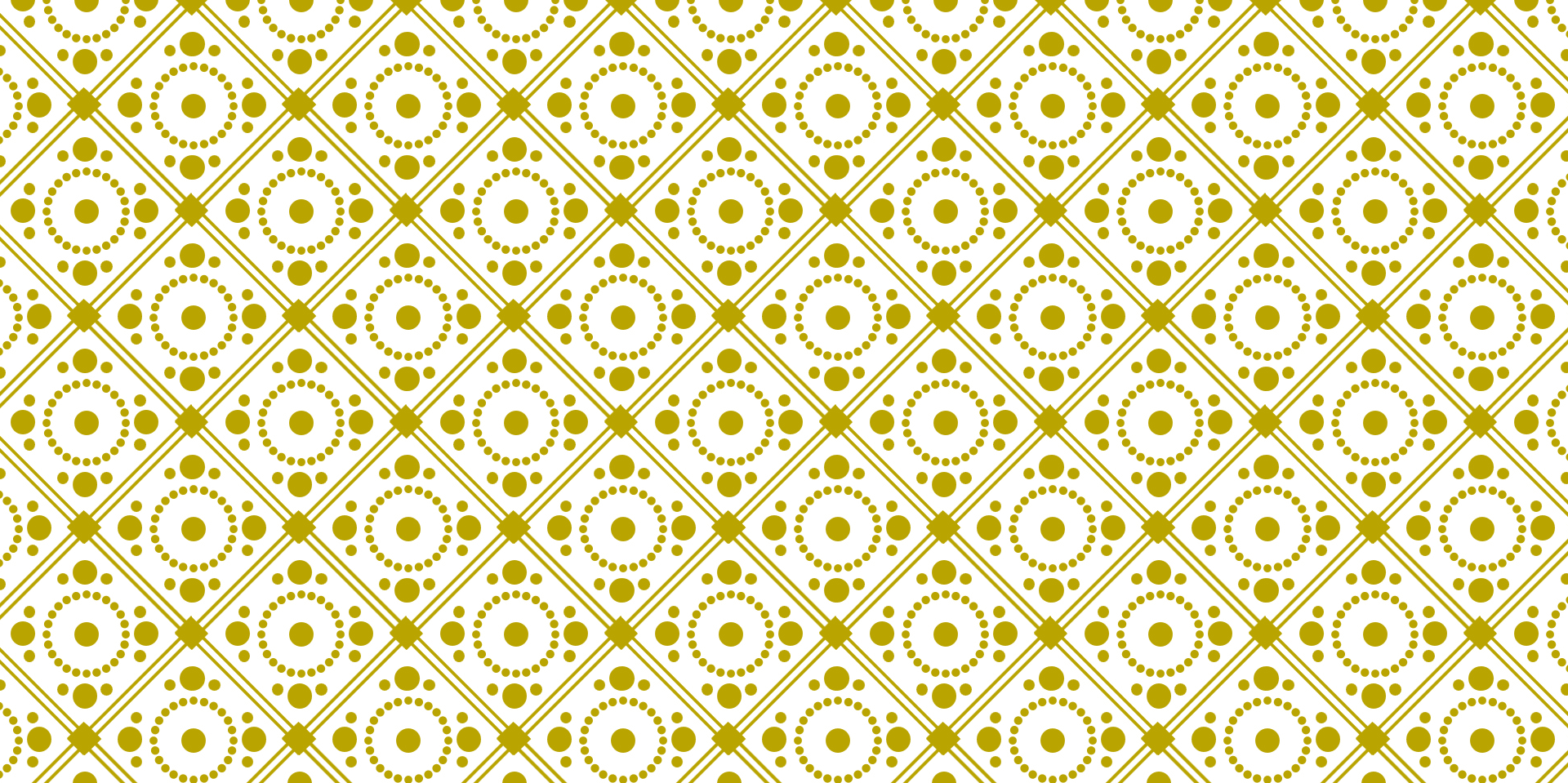
- Matching *Risk* to intensity of response
- Matching *Need* to changeable factors
- Maximising *Responsivity*

Andrews, D. A., & Bonta, J. (2010). *The psychology of criminal conduct*. (5th ed.). Abingdon: Routledge.

Good Lives Model (GLM)

- A way of thinking about responsivity
- Alternative means of attaining *human goods*
- GLM dovetails with RNR?

Ward, T. & Stewart, C. A. (2003). The relationship between human needs and criminogenic needs. *Psychology, Crime, & Law* 9, 219-224.



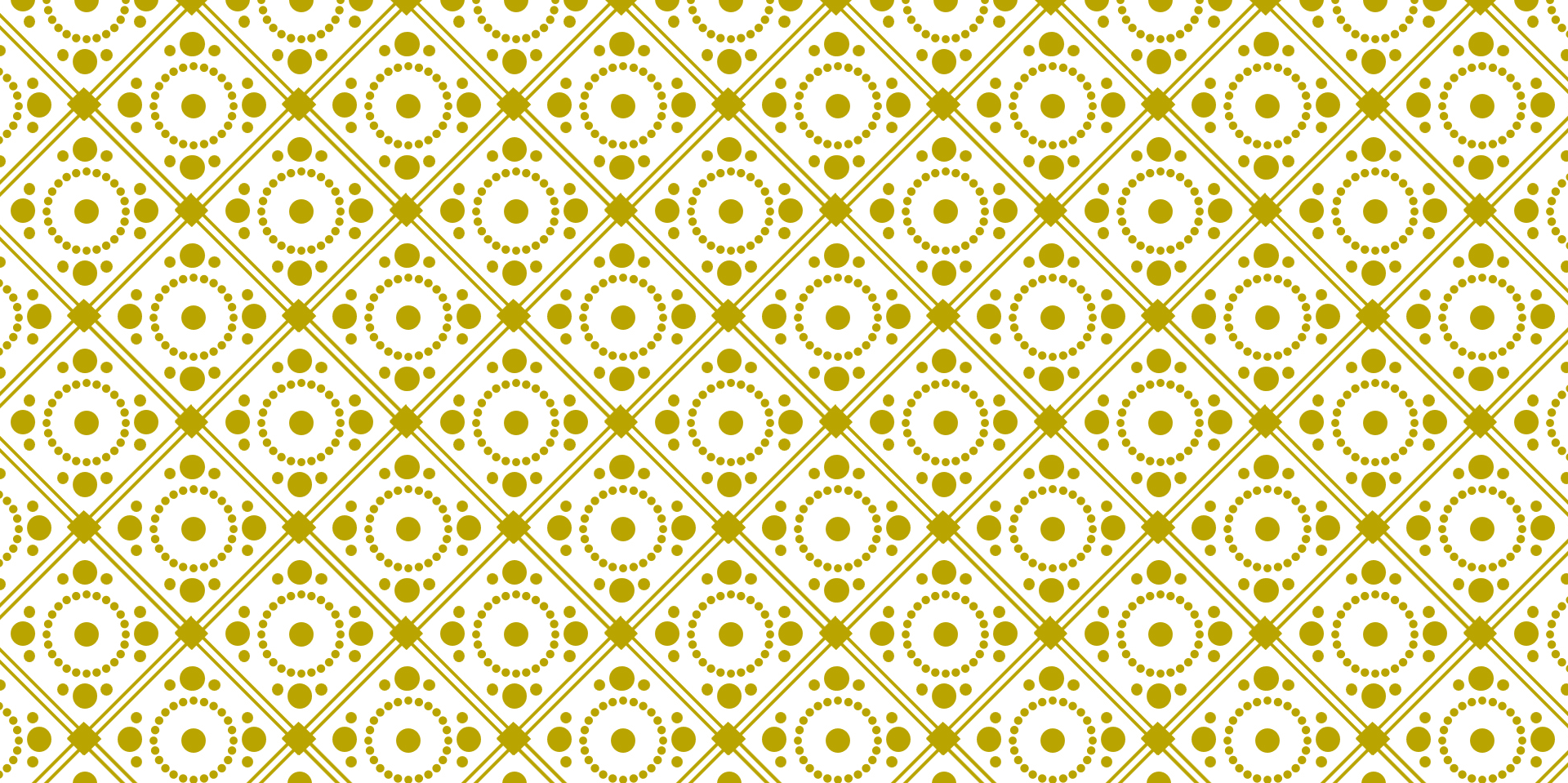
RISK ASSESSMENT

RISK PLANNING



Perpetrator factors impacting on the likelihood and severity of family violence

- Use / access to weapons
- Harmed or threatened to harm
- Attempts to strangle
- Stalking
- Sexual assault
- Breach of Intervention Order
- Intoxicants
- Interpersonal possessiveness, jealousy
- Interpersonally controlling
- Unemployment
- Significant mental health
- History of violent behaviour
- Relationship factors
- Recent separation
- Escalation—increase in severity / frequency of violence
- Financial difficulties



CASE FORMULATION AND CASE PLANNING

Common features of abusive contexts

- Exploitation
- Secrecy
- Blame-shifting
- Entrapment
- Collusion

Intervention target factors

- Targeting dynamic risk
- Working with ethical intentions, ethical striving (Alan Jenkins)

Jenkins, A. (2009). *Becoming Ethical: A parallel, political journey with men who have abused*. Lyme Regis, UK: Russel House.