

Young People's Service – Toolkit Launch



Introduction



- We are the UK membership association for domestic violence perpetrator programmes and associated support services.
- Our vision is to end violence and abuse in intimate partner and close family relationships.
- Our key focus is on promoting, supporting, delivering and developing effective interventions with perpetrators.

Respect is a UK registered charity, number 1083968.

What we do...



- Disseminate best practice and set standards for DV perpetrator work
- Run a UK wide helpline for perpetrators and professionals seeking advice
- Host a men's advice line for men identifying themselves as victims
- A virtual online contact centre - "Dads Space"
- Have commissioned a 3 year research project to further enhance what we know about effectiveness of perpetrator programmes
- Young People's Services

Young People's Services



June 2008 – March 2011

- Funded by Comic Relief & DCSF
- Three Phases:-
 - Development – synthesize research & best practice produce service model and toolkit
 - Pilot – toolkit piloted, evaluated & revised
 - Dissemination – regional training packages & conference
- Focus – young people with issues of violence and abuse in their close relationships – dating, parental, siblings etc.

Young People's Services



- National Practitioner's Seminars
- Develop a National Resource Directory
- Offer training and awareness sessions
- Consult with agencies working in this field
- Seek to provide networks for onward development



Discussion

Question



1. In comparison to interventions with adults around their abusive behaviour – in what ways should interventions and approaches with adolescents be different?



Adolescents

Adolescence

- Time of great biological, social & psychological change
- Period of experimentation – young people try to establish their own identity
- Young people seek to separate from their families and identify with their peers and other social groups
- Periods of intense short term thoughts and feelings – 'test out' relationships and their role in them

Impact


- Origins of IPV often start in adolescence – severity can increase if pattern established in adolescence
- Victims of violent relationships in adolescence are at higher risk of being abused in adult relationships
- Long term health implications – substance misuse, risky behaviours, teenage pregnancy, STIs, poor physical & mental health

Intervention & Prevention

- Earlier interventions more likely to be effective and less expensive
- Gap in service provision for adolescents
- Age appropriate - models do not necessarily translate
- Emerging group work models in the UK
- Reduce the risk of future domestic and sexual abuse




Research & Statistics



Dating Relationships


- As many as 42% of adolescents experienced some form of abusive behaviour from a partner (Southwark 2006)
- 16% young women had been hit by a boyfriend, 40% were accepting of aggressive behaviour (NSPCC & Sugar 2005)
- 27% boys expect sex if a girl is flirtatious (EVAW poll 2006)
- More than 50% young people feel that women provoke men into using violence (NHS Survey Scotland 2005)
- Teens at higher risk of intimate partner violence & abuse than adults (Silverman 2001)



NSPCC 2009 (Barter)

- Surveyed 1,353 UK teenagers (of which 88% had had an intimate relationship) plus interviews with 91 young people
- 25% of girls and 18% boys reported experiencing physical IPV
- 76% of those girls stated had a negative impact on their welfare - only so for 14% of the boys
- 31% of the girls and 16% of the boys had experienced sexual partner violence
- 70% of those girls reported a negative impact on their welfare of sexual abuse compared to 13% of those boys.


Most told no one or a friend about SA and violence



NSPCC 2009 (Barter)


Highest Associated Factor was Age Difference

- Physical violence was - 14% same age, 23% slightly older and 70% much older (> 2yrs)
- Sexual violence - 75% of all reported incidents occurred in the 'much older' group and 80% of girls with a much older partner reported sexual violence
- Many boys reported their violence as 'just messing' where the girls took it seriously. They also saw it as either 'mutual violence' or 'self defense'.
- Biggest risk factors for girls instigating IPV were age and family violence
- Biggest risk factors for boys instigating IPV were age and violence in peer group



Same Sex Relationships


- 24% of males & 28% of females reported physical violence. (Halpern, Young, Waller et al. 2004)
- Very similar levels to those in heterosexual relationships (Hester - 2008)
- But in the NSPCC study (4% same sex partner) (Barter 2009) - 44% of the young people surveyed had experienced physical violence in a same sex relationship compared to only 23% in opposite sex relationships.



Dating Violence - Outcomes

Rosen 2004

- Six times more likely to become pregnant in their teens
- 70% teenage mothers experienced dv from a partner



Sexual Abuse

- 40% perpetrated by siblings (NSPCC 2000)
- 25 - 40% of all sexual abuse involves young perpetrators (Retrospective Research Studies 2006)
- 43% college males used coercive behaviour to have sex (US Survey)
- 7% young men thought that forcing their girlfriend into having sex was something that just happened (NHS Survey Scotland 2005)
- Girls (16-19) - 4 times more likely to report sexual assault and rape (US data)

NSPCC 2009 - the worst impacts of sexual abuse in YP's relationships were not from forced sex but from incidents of sexual pressure to which YP had 'given in' resulting in self blame and a substantial decrease in self esteem.

Child to Parent Violence

- Paucity of statistics and information – most USA
- Behaviours involved can be similar to IPV
- Prevalence US – CPV for 3-19 years 20% with serious/frequent 10%
- First studied by Sears in 1957 – lack of ongoing research particularly in the sphere of family violence – to date CJ or Medical Models
- Significant under-reporting – shame, guilt, minimisation
- Adolescents assaulting parents are more likely to
 - Have friends who assault their parents
 - To approve of delinquency & violence
 - To believe that the likelihood of official sanction is low
 - To be weakly attached to their parents
- Risk Factor for CPV - Growing up with DV or corporal punishment, physical abuse

Child to Parent Violence

Gallagher – Australia 2009
Sample 230 Young People – CPV

- 26% Girls : 74% Boys
- Average age referrals – 13.1 Years
- Family type
 - 55% Sole Mothers (usually past dv)
 - 42% Two Parents
 - 3% Sole Dads
- Majority violence directed to mother
- 21% had a diagnosis ADHD & 40% had a diagnosis of some description

CPV – Two Family Types

	No past DV (51%)	Past DV (49%)
Family type	Mainly 2 parent	Mainly sole mothers
Victims	Mothers, but violence also to fathers in 50% of cases	Nearly all mothers
Income	Above average	Below average
Past Abuse to Child	Less than average	Higher than average
Past Corporal Punishment	Lower than average	Higher than average
Other children	Few have problems	Often have problems

Parentlineplus

- Almost 1,200 calls were made to the charity in the past year by parents suffering abuse from their children. Most of the violence was perpetrated by children aged 13-15. Daughters were more likely to be aggressors than sons.
- One mother told the helpline that she was afraid to be alone in the house with her 15-year-old son after he attacked her when his laptop and phone were confiscated.
- Another parent said that she "lives in fear" of her 14-year-old daughter. "One minute we can be sitting down watching television, the next she flies out of her seat, switches off the telly and launches into a torrent of abuse."

Sibling Abuse

- Sibling abuse neglected area of research
- Majority of information relates to sexual abuse (40% of which is committed by older siblings)
- Impact often under-estimated or not considered
- Perhaps most ignored or accepted form of domestic abuse
- Minimised as sibling rivalry – not perceived as abusive behaviour
- Practice – reminder of types
 - biological, half, step, adoptive, foster & fictive

Peer Pressure

- Lack of peer group 'norms'
- Young Offenders – 40% associated with pro-criminal peers (Baker 2004)
- Gang culture – increasing homicides – nearly half a million children belong to law breaking gangs (HO 2006)
- Exposure to community violence can increase likelihood of being involved in violent behaviour (Bhattacharya 2005)
- Socialisation, bullying and peer pressure in schools can reinforce models of gendered violence (Leach 2003)

Pilots Projects

Organisations

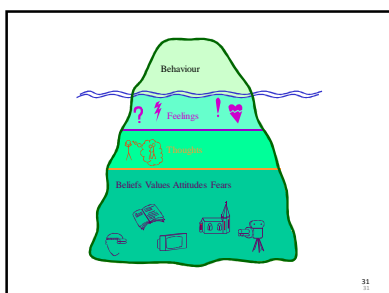
- Barnardos – Newcastle (Young Asylum Seekers & young male offenders (YOS))
- Base 25 – Wolverhampton (Local referrals, football & schools)
 - Relate – Coventry (Schools & self referrals)
- SLAWO – London (BME African descent)
- Respond – London (Young people moderate learning difficulties)

The Media & Young People

Using film and media

Some excellent DVD resources:
 Spiralling – made by AVA and Safer Bristol – available to download from www.avaproject.org.uk
 Kim – made by St. Michael's Fellowship and Latimer Creative Media Available to watch or buy at www.kimthemovie.com
 Offside – made by the Barnados Available to buy from www.barnados.org.uk

Tracey's story
 What questions / discussions might you use this clip lead into with a group of young people?



Costs/ benefits / impacts

- If Tracey continues to act like this then what will be the impacts on her?
- impact on Tracey's behaviour on her mother and her brother - on their feelings, their relationship with Tracey and on their lives / social lives outside the home.

Come up with 3 things that bothered you in the past month. Look at the 'Axe wielding maniac scale' and write these 'sore points' in beside the appropriate number on the scale.

- Axe wielding maniac scale**
- 10 kill!!!!
 - 9 raging
 - 8 furious
 - 7 mad
 - 6 angry
 - 5 pretty angry
 - 4 slightly angry
 - 3 annoyed
 - 2 irritated
 - 1 fairly calm
 - 0 total peace

Kerry's story
 What questions will you ask the 3 lads in Kerry's story?

Kerry's story
 What is it that the worker "just doesn't get"?

Toolkit Contents

Research & Theory



- Summary/Sign-posts
 - Prevalence
 - Gender
 - Focus of Abuse
 - Parents
 - Siblings
 - Dating Partners
 - Same Sex Relationships
 - Mental Health
 - Best Practice

Referrals & Assessment



- Referral Routes
- Assessment Tools
- Purpose of Assessment
- Method of Assessment
- Risk Assessment
- Information Sharing
- Information Storage

Support Provision



- Importance
- Requirements
- Structure
- Procedures
- Partnership Working
- Child Protection
- Best Practice

Interventions



- Practical Advice
- Programme Structure
- Techniques Group Work / Individual Work
- Specialist Topics e.g.
 - Jealousy
 - Sexual Abuse
- Group Work Dynamics

Evaluation & Recommendations



- Practical Considerations
- Service Delivery
- Training
- Methodology
- Outcomes
- Recommendations
- Sample Documents

The Challenge of Engaging With Support Provision

- lack of established protocols for work with parents / siblings / partners
- Lack of particular skills / training
- Many potential 'victims' in each case – a resource drain

A Two Part Modular Training Course - Working with Young People Using Violence in Close Relationships

- Module One – 2 days
- SOAS, London 1st& 2nd Dec 2010
- Priory Street Centre, York 9th & 10th Dec 2010
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- Module Two – 3 days
- SOAS, London 10th- 12th Jan 2011
- Priory Street Centre, York 19th- 21st Jan 2011

Conference on Young people's violence in close relationships
London – February 17th 2011
To book email to Sarah.read@respect.uk.net