

## Compliance Framework for Men's Behaviour Change Programs

### Case examples of Risk, Need and Responsivity – Characteristics of lower and higher risk perpetrators and the impact on level of intervention

Risk and needs	Information sources	Risk characteristics	Case examples	Level of intervention
<b>Lower risk</b>	Intake and assessment  Partner contact  Information from referral sources. (Note participants that are referred from CSNSW or FACS as lower risk may be assessed as higher risk by a community based provider)	Voluntary participation (self-referred)  No presence of risk factors  Victim self-perception that there will be no violence	<p><b>Example 1</b></p> <p>A man has made an appointment with the MBCP service after he threatened to hit his girlfriend after an argument at home following a night out with friends. Drugs and alcohol were involved. There has been no contact with Police and no previous history of domestic and family violence. His girlfriend is supportive of him participating in the program. She does not think the violence will continue, but has indicated her boyfriend's alcohol use is escalating.</p>	No participation in program  Brief one-to-one work  Referral to other services to address any identified needs, such as counselling or other supports
<b>Medium risk, less complex needs</b>	Information sharing with other government and non-government organisations (formalised by information sharing agreements)  Criminal history (where available)	Voluntary participation (self-referred) or referral from other agency  Presence of risk factors  Presence of none or only some needs  Victim self-perception that there may be further violence	<p><b>Example 2</b></p> <p>A man has been referred into the MBCP service from CSNSW after he was charged, convicted and served a 12 month supervised sentence for a domestic violence offence against his wife of 12 years.</p> <p>There is no previous history of domestic or family violence. He presents as keen to do anything and everything possible to prove to his wife and extended family that he will never assault or abuse his wife again. There are no prior convictions for any offences or any known mental health or related issues.</p> <p>He freely provides the MBCP with his wife's contact</p>	Case planning  Safety and accountability planning  Short individual sessions or modules  Participation in open groups  Referrals to other services to address identified needs,

PROGRAM RESPONSIVE TOPARTICIPANT'S MOTIVATION, ABILITIES, LEARNING STYLES AND STRENGTHS

			<p>details and is very keen to discuss with you how he can adhere to the Apprehended Domestic Violence Order (ADVO) (Standard Conditions) to prove to everyone his intention never to abuse or be violent again. Referral information from CSNSW indicates that he is low risk.</p> <p>There is no family history of domestic violence or controlling behaviour. His wife is supportive of him doing the MBCP but does not want him to move back into the family home until he can 'prove' that he can handle his anger, and has reported seeing him at the local shopping centre where she regularly visits on a few occasions. He is living with his parents who are holding him accountable to the ADVO.</p> <p><b>Example 3</b></p> <p>A man has made an appointment with a MBCP following an argument at home where he 'flew into a rage' and hit his wife of six years. They have two children (both under three), who were both present when the assault occurred. This event prompted the man to seek help about his 'anger management' problem. The wife intends to leave him if he does not attend the program.</p> <p>The man sees this most recent event as an isolated incident and says that he just got a bit 'out of control'. When prompted, however, he will admit to previous instances of abuse, one in which the neighbours called the police after another heated argument. He doesn't agree that this is abuse or domestic violence as he didn't 'touch her' and gets defensive when it is named</p>	such as counselling	
--	--	--	---	---------------------	--

			<p>as such. There are no current charges against him and no ADVO. The man admits that his previous partner took out an ADVO against him so he ended the relationship.</p> <p>There are no current drug or alcohol issues. The couple have moved four times in six years as they cannot afford the housing in the areas they move to. Both belong to a close knit faith community where men are strongly reinforced as the family 'leader' and women's roles are to support the husband and care for the children. Information revealed through partner contact indicates the wife has some concerns that physical violence could occur again.</p>	
<p><b>Higher risk, complex needs</b></p>		<p>Known criminal history</p> <p>Presence of multiple criminogenic needs</p> <p>Identification of high risk factors, such attempted non-fatal strangulation</p> <p>Victim self-perception that there will be further violence</p>	<p><b>Example 4</b></p> <p>A man has been referred to the MBCP from the NSW Police Force. Police attended following a report of thudding noises and a person shouting 'I'm gonna kill you'. A dog could be heard barking and then yelping inside. Police entered the unit with the man continuing to yell abuse and punching the bedroom door (where the husband was hiding). The man was arrested for assault following a victim statement from the husband. The husband was wearing bloodied clothing, had significant bruising to his face, neck and body. The man admitted to kicking the dog. An ADVO was issued stating he cannot live with or threaten his husband. Criminal proceedings are underway.</p> <p>The man has been with his husband for one year. He has a well-paid corporate job. His husband is running a</p>	<p>Exclusion from programs with other lower risk individuals</p> <p>Increase program duration, including the repetition of modules or one-on-one sessions</p> <p>Case planning and case management, including referrals to other services to address identified needs</p> <p>Small, closed groups</p>

			<p>café. The man controls the finances and is the main earner in the house. He expresses misogynistic ideas towards women who are successful in his business. He calls his husband 'the little housewife' and states that this as a term of affection.</p> <p>The man states that arguments often escalate over the rules of their open relationship and he fears that his husband may leave him. Both want the relationship to continue but without the violence and abuse. Contact with the husband indicates that he is very fearful that the violence is getting worse. The man has threatened to set fire to the unit with his husband in it and to through the dog out of their three story window.</p> <p><b>Example 5</b></p> <p>A man has been referred to the MBCP following his arrest for driving under the influence of drugs with his wife and the three children in the car. His license has been suspended and he has lost his job as a truck driver. The man has a long history of driving offences and convictions for concealing dangerous weapons. He is a member of a local outlaw motorcycle group.</p> <p>The man has had two previous marriages and has five adult children from those marriages. None of his adult children or previous partners will have anything to do with him. The family is known to FACS who referred the 'family' to the MBCP. There is currently no ADVO in place.</p> <p>Information gained from interviewing the man and</p>	<p>targeting high risk perpetrators</p> <p>One-to-one work</p>	
--	--	--	--	--	--

			<p>partner contact indicates that there is significant financial, social, physical and sexual abuse of the wife occurring. The wife is terrified of her husband and believes his threats that he will send her back to the Philippines without her children and that he can find her anywhere as he has 'connections'. The wife discloses that there are drugs hidden in the house and she is fearful that the children will find them. She wants to leave her husband.</p>		
--	--	--	---	--	--