

## Good practice guidance

for Relate Centres wishing to develop domestic violence and abuse prevention programmes (DVA-PP) as a response to domestic violence and abuse.

This handbook has been developed as good practice guidance for Relate Centres wishing to develop Domestic Violence and Abuse Prevention Programmes as a response to domestic violence and abuse. It has been produced in conjunction with a fuller report researched by the University of East London, with the support of Respect, The Relate Institute and Relate Centres.

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department for children, schools and families





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#### Foreword

As a national provider of counselling and mediation services, Relate has a proven track record in helping individuals, couples and families to improve communication, strengthen their relationships and reconcile differences. Relate practitioners are trained to recognise indicators of abuse and violence and to respond with a model that prioritises the safety of victims and associated children. As a well-established expert organisation in the arena of intimate and close relationships, Relate has a crucial contribution to offer its Centres wishing to develop Domestic Violence and Abuse Prevention Programmes. Supporting the delivery of programmes that provide access to help for each partner - so that those who use violence or abuse can choose to stop their violence and abuse while the vulnerable ex/partner can receive support - will:

- Contribute to the wider community's effort to challenge and raise awareness of the
  effects of this destructive phenomenon which impacts on children and young people
  as well as adults.
- Help destabilize cultural beliefs and social practices that may contribute to sustaining violence and abuse
- Enhance Relate's national profile as relationship experts.

This document captures knowledge and examples of good practice within Relate and the wider field with regard to setting up and managing an integrated mode of tackling this behaviour. In conjunction with a fuller report which is published on the Relate website (www.relate.org.uk) it is aimed at Relate Centres interested in incorporating or applying this learning to set up a similar service. It provides a model for establishing an effective integrated programme of behaviour change for men using domestic violence and abuse in their relationship that:

- Builds upon best practice of the three pioneering projects developed in association with Relate namely, The Bridge at Relate Coventry, the Somerset Change Project at Relate Somerset and the Change Project provided by Family Matters at the premises of Relate Bournemouth, Poole and Christchurch.
- Meets the standards and requirements of Respect.

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#### Introduction

Research (see e.g. Paymar, 2000 and Gondolf, 2002) shows that men! who use domestic violence and abuse tend to minimise, deny and blame others for their controlling behaviours. The presence of co-ordinated interventions from a close-knit community is effective in challenging a man's diffusion of responsibility, as well as ensuring safety for women and children. All the domestic violence and abuse prevention programmes referred to in this document address violence and abuse used by men, as this is where current knowledge and expertise has been developed. The use of the word "men" in this context does not imply that all men use violence or abuse against their partners. There is evidence to show that Perpetrator Programmes do have clear positive outcomes and that a majority of perpetrators will cease being violent and abusive (e.g. Dobash & Dobash, 2000 and Gondolf, 2004). Perpetrator Programmes delivered within the UK subscribe to Respect's (2004) Principles and Minimum Standards of Practice<sup>2</sup> and so seek to provide "respectful, ethical, and accountable domestic violence Pepetrator Programmes and associated women's services which prioritise increasing the safety of women and children" (p6). The work takes the form of weekly facilitated groups over a structured period of up to 6 months during which men are assisted to confront and take ownership of their abusive behaviour.

In line with Respect's principles, Perpetrator Programmes must always be provided alongside associated women's services and when delivered together the programmes are referred to as Projects.

Domestic Violence and Abuse Prevention Programmes (DVA-PP) therefore involve parallel work with women partners in order to routinely asses risk and safety plans as well as to ensure the absence of violence, and note the presence of positive change. Ideally, the parallel work carried out by the two teams is an organic, integrated system of co-operation where information and progress can be sensitively monitored. The development of the DVA-PP Projects referred to in this document has been consistent with Relate's DVA policy, which is to comply with the standards set by Respect in relation to individual or group work with those who use violence or abuse against their partners.

1 The Violence Prevention Programmes referred to in this document all address violence and abuse used by men.

Respect is presently piloting Accreditation for its programmes. Once this is completed (April 2008) the current Minimum Standards and Principles will be replaced to provide more extensive detail on context, content and delivery.

## **Project Specification**

#### Nature of the Project

The project represents a domestic violence and abuse intervention programme composed of a Perpetrator Programme run in parallel with specialist, pro-active, associated women's services.

It is a distinct service provided by two specialist (men and women) teams. The project is established and operates in partnership with various local agencies (e.g. women's refuges, law enforcement agencies, probation, social services, etc).

A multi-agency approach requires clear working arrangements and agreement over shared operational systems. Ideally, partnership work entails: "joint policy, joint Protocol; shared principles; shared understandings about the project's aims and outcomes; shared budgets; and joint service delivery." (James-Hanman, 2007, p2)

## Purpose of the Project

To safeguard women and children who are experiencing or have experienced DVA.

To assist men who use violence and abuse in their intimate relationships to take responsibility for as well as change their behaviour and underlying attitude towards women.

To work with other local agencies to improve the community's response to DVA.

To support women who are victims and/or survivors of DVA and assist them to acquire and implement strategies to prevent future violence and abuse.

#### Project outline

Men's team: Perpetrator Programme - helping (motivated) men to change their abusive and controlling behaviour. This work is structured into weekly group sessions over 30 weeks.

Women's team: Proactive Women's Services - empowering women by providing safety, risk planning and support. This support is provided at least for as long as women's male (ex) partners attend the Perpetrator Programme.

The project is delivered as part of a community strategy including; law enforcement agencies, family courts, and other local women's services (e.g. The Refuge).

## Project philosophy and principles

Violent or abusive behaviour is regarded as unacceptable and as something that must be confronted and challenged.

An individual's choice to use DVA is *not* viewed as the result of personal pathology, yielding to stress, or to the upshot of a dysfunctional relationship.

An individual's choice to use DVA is viewed as a learned, socially internalised mode of relating to others - typically to an intimate partner and/or children in "an effort to control another's actions and existence based on a perpetrator's erroneous sense of entitlement".

Recognising DVA as a choice helps increase an individual's sense of responsibility for his actions and opens up possibilities of learning non-violent choices of relating. Its central theoretical bases are informed by cognitive-behavioural approaches, gender analysis based on feminist principles and general psychoeducation with regards to self, subjectivity and intimate, close relations.

## Setting up a DVA - PP Project

#### Phase I: Reconnaissance work

Explore how and where a DVA-PP Project would fit within the existing provision and profile of services within your local area and county. Consider what other relevant agencies there are. In your search include the following: The Police (e.g. the domestic abuse officer); the Probation Services; Women's Support Services (such as Women's Aid, Refuge and Independent Domestic Violence Advisers - IDVAs, Social Services; Family Courts, Specialist Domestic Abuse Courts and Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs). The setting up process takes approximately six months and the input of external consultants is strongly recommended.

The DVA-PP is conducted within an inter-agency style of working. It is therefore crucial for the Project's sustainabilty (not least in terms of ensuring initial and ongoing funding) that its structure and systems of operation are firmly embedded in partnerships with DVA agencies and forums local to a particular community. As such, before considering the development of this Project, dialogue with such agencies is essential in order to identify existing services as well as gaps in service provision and in order to work together to address demands. The development of DVA-PP built in partnership with local agencies would reflect the move towards a Co-ordinated Community Response model promoted by the National Domestic Violence Delivery Plan and endorsed by Respect.

## Phase 2: Decide on the form of collaborative work employed by the Project

There are two additional reasons why it is essential to seek ways to set up a programme through cooperation with multiple organisations in a local area. These relate to legal, administrative and logistical matters, as well as to potential sources of referral and, ultimately, to the continuation of funding for the Project.

Consider which form of partnership the project is to be based upon:

Will it be a division or component part of the Relate Centre but managed by a specialist team which is accountable directly to the County Council or to other relevant agencies?

Will it be a separate charity external to, but working closely with, a Relate Centre and which is accountable to its board of trustees<sup>3</sup>?

 Consider legal aspects based on the mode of organisational implementation that is agreed upon:

How exactly will professional indemnity insurance be established and who provides it?

Is the relationship between the Project and the associated Relate Centre clear and free of any conflict of interest?

Consider logistical and costing implications:

How is sharing of premises to be managed?

What negotiations might be required with regards to Landlord lease arrangements?

How is privacy and security for two groups of clients (women and men) to be managed?

How is sharing of staff, including perhaps administrative support, to be managed?

How is the recruitment of new (full time, specialised) staff to be managed and financed?

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Bournmouth, Poole & Christchurch Relate Centre has shown this arrangement to work successfully.

#### Draft a business plan:

A comprehensive business plan will identify both the **support** the Project expects to receive and ways in which the Project is **accountable** to the stakeholder group or organisation. The business plan must consider questions such as:

How will the project be set up?

What type of service will the Project deliver?

What will be the criteria for financial support from funders?

What is anticipated or expected from the project in terms of target numbers of referrals?

What referral routes will be encouraged?

Is the Project to be offered to voluntary or mandatory clients?

What will be the content and frequency of reports?

## Phase 3: Identify sources of funding for the Project

Agency referrals (rather than self-referrals) is common practice. The body (or bodies) to which a Project is accountable will exert a considerable influence on both current and new avenues of referrals and, ultimately, on the continuation of partnership funding. Beyond the purchasing of a recognised manual and the training associated with this, further work will be necessary. Staffing resources need to be set up with the expectation that the demand on time and availability cannot just be thought about in terms of direct contact time with the client. There will be many other associated tasks, including the need to liaise with other professional workers and agencies in terms of initiating and responding.

DVA-PP Projects are a resource-hungry service. Funding and re-financing therefore requires ongoing attention. From the outset, when seeking funding, it is crucial that clear criteria for financial support from funders are agreed. To avoid losing future funding these criteria need to address the Project's freedom to seek and locate new, alternative sources of funding in parallel to and/or at the end of a contract. With this proviso, when the existing partnership funding ends consider:

exploring new, yet similar, possible sources of funding

exploring different possible sources of funding by adjusting criteria for referral

#### Phase 4: Resourcing of service - training and recruitment

When recruiting staff for the project the range of competencies provided by Respect (2004) serves as an essential guide. The recommended competencies include:

knowledge of domestic violence and abuse

assessment and interview skills

programme delivery abilities

child protection knowledge

administrative and support skills

Respect's statement goes on to say that "this competency based approach should include effective supervision, ongoing training and regular appraisals of staff, and provide support for staff to help them develop necessary proficiency" (p.19). After April 2008 new detailed standards for recruitment and training will replace the ones currently recommended by Respect.

In addition to following Respect's guidelines, when recruiting for the role of group facilitators, evidence of extensive knowledge and hands on experience in working with domestic violence and abuse is essential - whether working with the victim or perpetrators - and/or other forms of trauma and crisis support. The recruitment process seeks to establish a team of facilitators, three or four to begin and always of mixed gender, with the possibility of new additions depending on size of funding and number of Perpetrator Programmes. In this way other qualifications such as whether of not the applicant has formal counselling qualifications and even whether she/he has previous experience of group work, are weighed against the collective background of the team and are backed up by further training.

This approach to recruitment also needs to inform the selection of new staff on the women's team which, to begin with, once again involves three or four people employed for 30 hours a week each. Experience, training and skills in the area of social work are the most valued attributes. It may also be the case that Outreach Workers or Independent Domestic Violence Advisors will form part of the women's team where a particular aspect of partnership funding for the Project is sharing of staff.

## Phase 5: Curriculum Development

Respect's principles and minimum standards (www.respect.uk.net) is a starting point in deciding a framework and a philosophy to inform thinking and therapeutic action for the Project (Footnote 2, p4). There are manuals available that provide more detailed conceptual building blocks necessary to set up a DVA-PP. Two examples of these are the Duluth Model in the USA (www.duluth-model.org) and the Domestic Violence Intervention Programme in the UK (www.dvip.org). These manuals discuss and present well established curricula for Perpetrator Programmes and provide comprehensive guidance on the structure and content for the structured group sessions.

The essence of the Duluth Model's curriculum is summarised in a graphical representation as two wheels: one contrasts violent and non-violent cognitive-behavioural patterns into eight dimensions and the other foregrounds choice and responsibility in relation to these patterns.

As the Domestic Violence Intervention Programme is deeply rooted in (yet expands) Duluth's model, its structure and mode of delivery also pivot around wheel based pictorial representation. DVIP, however, uses three wheels: 'The power and control model of an abusive relationship, the wider supports for domestic violence and a model of an equal and non-controlling relationship.' Elements that make up the wheels lead to a series of sequential themes. Each theme then serves as the focus for blocks of sessions (modules). Specific activities are also suggested to develop group members' understanding of themes and to identify, challenge and change current thinking and behaviour. Both manuals can be purchased by Practitioners who have a certificate confirming their DVA training.

#### Perpetrator Programme

Men are referred by one of the various agencies mentioned earlier. They are then asked to call the Project themselves to arrange a first appointment and are sent information clarifying how the programme works in relation to:

its open-information sharing system, requiring men to sign a non-confidentiality agreement that makes clear what it actually entails - assessment procedure, style of work, duration of the programme - and also makes clear that any information regarding the safety of any other person will not be kept confidential.

The conditions under which the programme is being offered - men signing an attendance contract, which includes prioritising women's safety, deselection process, attendance and penalty associated with non-attendance

The group work for men is typically structured into three parts:

assessment (one or two individual sessions, between 2.5 to 4 hours long)

orientation work (three or four pre-group sessions; between 3.5 and 4 to 8 hours long)

module based programme (30 weeks composed of either 5 modules  $\times$  6 weeks each or 10 modules  $\times$  3 weeks each).

Respect recommends group sizes of 8 - 10 with a maximum of 12 men, and that programmes last at least 75 hours over a minimum of 30 weeks. Two facilitators are needed to run the group. They must always be of mixed gender. Having a third person observing the sessions has the advantage of an additional set of feedback on the relationship between facilitators and between facilitators and the men. Moreover, on a practical level, the roles of facilitator and observer can be rotated, thus better preparing the Project for staff absences.

#### Women's Services

The Associated Support Services are (a) not limited to women whose (ex)partners are enrolled on the Perpetrator Programme and (b) not necessarily located within the Relate Centre or a service devised specifically as part of the Project. The work with women who are (ex)partners of men who are considered for and/or are currently on the Perpetrator Programme:

lasts as long as their male partner attends the Perpetrator Programme (up to 35 weeks)

is structured (e.g. regular group meetings with other women)

is individually centred (e.g. one to one counselling and support may be offered)

is proactive (staff routinely contact women and monitor safety plans)

is collaborative (staff work with other agencies to manage risk and facilitate change)

also follows a pattern of initial assessment followed by some more structured support (weekly group sessions composed of women who are also on the Project)

has risk assessment and safety plans as central to its work

## Managing a DVA-PP Project

#### Ongoing development and revision of the Project's system of operation

Devising and adhering to a coherent model of work remains a sensitive task especially when the development of DVA-PP is still ongoing within both Relate and the wider field. The experience of pioneering Projects mentioned earlier shows that modifications to their established model of working continue to be necessary in order to assimilate new conceptual and practical learning. Likewise, bringing in ideas from multiple perspectives can be beneficial. But a simple pick and mix justified by a generic eclectic approach would threaten its intended objectives, which is to broaden knowledge and deepen the impact of interventions. Ideas from a range of theoretical perspectives do contribute to our understanding but their uptake needs to maintain a coherent model of work.

#### Assessment and risk assessment

A sustained focus centred on challenging and stopping abusive behaviour is pivotal in ensuring the safety of the more vulnerable partner and the rest of the family. At the man's initial visit, where sustainability is being considered, the interviewer (who is typically the most experienced facilitator or the project manager) will also collect demographic and various background information, including mental health issues; alcohol or drugs use issues; contact with agencies such as police, the social services, courts, etc; any experience of attending similar work to that offered by the project.

An initial Risk Assessment is complemented by information received from later interviews with (ex)partners. This Risk Assessment typically uses a "Men Abuse Checklist" (as used in Coventry, for example) which covers issues such as different types of abuse, and the frequency in which they are used.

Women also complete an adjusted version of this checklist. Moreover, the two sets of results will act as a base line against which to compare change and progress at later stages in the programme (e.g. at programme completion). Risk Assessment and Safety Planning for women (and children) continue throughout the entire programme, rather than simply at the beginning.

Risk Assessment, therefore, will be a key issue in relation to this work. Internal risk assessment systems and models will need to be informed by and connected to the external context. The current roll out across the country of the new Multi-Agency Risk Conferences (MARACs) provides a very helpful model for this.

#### Assessment and screening

The success of the programme is greatly influenced by the men's (internal and external) motivation to change. At the second appointment, still dealing with assessment, the main task is to ascertain men's understanding of their use of DVA and the degree of their motivation to participate in the Project. This is done through direct questioning, but it also emerges in their answers to questions about the nature, type and frequency of their use of domestic violence and abuse. Our understanding of how to assess men's suitability for programmes and the likelihood that they will benefit is still in the early stages. How to assess and monitor risk to partners also seems to be problematic. It is still particularly difficult to predict those perpetrators who are most likely to present the highest ongoing risk to partners or ex-partners. This highlights the need for careful screening of potential participants through risk assessment, including the woman's perspective. There also needs to be careful co-ordination and information-sharing with women's services, law enforcement and the courts to ensure that the consequences for non-attendance or for re-offending are clear and implemented.

## Keeping records

A crucial aspect of delivering any successful programme is a thorough system of record keeping, but this must be workable and must not overstretch staff through unnecessary bureaucracy. Each weekly group session with men is always followed by a debriefing and a record of key points made. Additionally, 'intelligence' data is singled out and communicated to the women's team by a pre-arranged protocol. The same approach applies to the women's team, except that 'intelligence' data can arrive from different sources at different times and this needs to be recorded and shared with the men's team and other agencies immediately. Efficient record keeping helps to ensure a lively, organic and sensitive mode of co-operation between men's and women's teams.

#### Risk management meetings

Weekly risk management meetings are a common feature of project management. The multi-agency approach inherent to DVA-PP is apparent in the way these meetings need to be prioritised, so making the Duluth community idea come to life. In addition to the facillitators and women workers, these meetings need to include representatives from the Relate Centre, the Police, social services and any other agency that is in partnership with a given Project.

#### Managing and sharing of information between the women's and men's teams

This aspect of work identifies the need to screen the information exchanged between the men's and women's teams in terms of it's usefulness and relevance. Sensitivity is required in the process since the safety of the more vulnerable partner needs to be kept in the forefront at all times. The members of both teams need to be kept up to date with changes, news, observations etc. in routine exchanges, such as during weekly case management meetings. Information must be formally recorded (as opposed to having telephone conversations) with systematic screening of information exchanged between the two teams in place. Flagging up important pieces of information not only prevents information overload but speeds up the process of planning and delivering adequate responses.

## Using the information emerging from women's and men's teams

This aspect of work refers to situations where women disclose information which contradicts their partner, especially with regards to claims that positive changes in men's behaviour took place when, in fact there is evidence of new instances of violence and abuse. All involved need to be clear about what information they are sharing and what they expect to obtain from doing so, rather than passing on every piece of information. Moreover, screening the information on a need to know basis is also crucial; however skilled a practitioner is there is always a chance of 'letting something slip' and so increasing the risk to women. The Change Project, for example, has successfully used what they call the "traffic light system" to manage the outward dissemination of information by the women's team. Their traffic light system encompasses three colours:

Pink: a code attributed to information only allowed to be known by the women's team:

Green: refers to information allowed to be disclosed internally;

Yellow: refers to information that can be accessed by social services and any other relevant agency (including the Police) involved in the delivery and management of the programme.

## Supervision and other support for staff

Staff need to be supported in at least two ways. Regular group supervision or case management meetings composed of either women's or men's workers need to run once a week (for at least 1.5 hours), aimed at developing learning based on critical reflection and collegial discussions. Individual clinical supervision must also be offered to staff on a monthly basis or more frequently if required. An overarching aim of both forms of supervision is to facilitate staff's capacity to develop their own internal supervisor and to manage other specific issues, such as the phenomenon of 'burn out' - related to sustained exposure to systematic, challenging and containing of violence and/or trauma.

The supervisor for the women's team needs to be mindful of the difficulty with balancing the need to rescue with the need to facilitate agency and empowerment of women. The balance required for the work provided to men is primarily between providing forceful challenging of violence and abusive behaviour and respectful and non-judgemental listening to their experiences and accounts. The project managers must therefore factor in the need to ensure specialised supervision tailored for the particularities of this service provision.

#### The possibility of some men using the group for ulterior motives

Awareness of this issue prepares facillitators to identify cues in men's responses that may suggest either a tendency to minimise the severity of their actions by contrasting these to 'more severe' actions disclosed by other fellow members and/or a tendency

to learn to express violence and abuse in more subtle ways - in such cases men tend to stop physical violence only to increase the emotional or non-verbal abuse. A rigid emphasis on eliminating symptoms of violence can draw attention away from the deeper, more unpleasant and manipulative intra- and interpersonal functions these behaviours serve in the first place. Moreover, some men's ability and willingness to manipulate a situation would also include manipulating the facilitators themselves. The relationship between the two facilitators and individual men in the group emerges as important.

Routinely considering some men's tendency to use the group for ulterior motives is a key aspect of supervision. Self-knowledge (facilitators), reflective practice and an ability to challenge collusion with manipulative behaviour with the clients themselves are all therefore crucial. It would also be beneficial for facilitators to discuss in individual supervision biases and personal patterns of relating that might expose them to getting sucked into 'manipulatons'. These might include:

feeling intimidated by tears and despair

feeling reassured by polite, compliant responses to a request

being persuaded by a confrontational exchange that is resolved via some virtuoso therapeutic interpretation where, in reality, there is merely superficial obedience in the part of the client rather than genuine conformity (changes in beliefs) to the Project's philosophy

## Avoiding giving women false hopes

This refers to the importance of being clear and non-collusive with the clients' needs. For example, colluding with women's wishes and hopes about the quality and/or future of their relationship with their partners who have perpetrated domestic violence and abuse. It is important that staff remain compassionate and empathic to the client's wishful investment towards the future of the relationship, but also retain an emphasis on clarity and develop an appreciation of reality checks. Furthermore, an overly simplistic feminist perspective, if employed, tends to gear the gender analysis element of the

programme towards a mere recycling of the 'two biological sexes, two genders, two cultures' cultural belief (Potts, 2002). Whilst exposing the interplay between genders, gender roles socialisation and power imbalances, such a message obscures possibilities for deep relating. A focus on humaneness and individuality need not underplay the importance of gender in shaping one's self-identity and the normative social practices that maintain it (Hollway, 2006). But it can be used to reinforce the programme's overarching emphasis on personal choice and on the responsibility that comes with the freedom of making one choice at the expense of another.

#### Adopting a relational view of DVA that avoids jeopardising the efficacy of the Project

A relational view of DVA reminds us that the platform for any relational exchanges is the inter-subjective space that makes up a relationship. Whilst the men's teams need to keep the spotlight tightly focused on perpetrators' unwanted behaviours, when persuasive, consistent positive changes are present, the benefits to be derived from a relational perspective may be considered. Once men have committed to and do exhibit behavioural changes in the desired direction the relational aspect of DVA could be beneficially explored. The relationship per se is not the focus here; this would not be appropriate as it may prop up the erroneous understanding that survivors of DVA share the responsibility of this with the perpetrators. But rather a relational view of DVA invites us to consider looking at ways in which the parallel work conducted with women may provide a platform for embedding men's changes within everyday scenarios, real life interactions. It also begins to make transparent just the kind of processes that facilitate women regaining agency within the safe space provided by associated support services. Women's sense of freedom and entitlement are precisely what men perpetrating DVA are, through their actions, systematically attacking and annihilating. Growing more confident in making life choices can only be conducive to women living more deliberate, rich and personally fulfilling lives in spite of the culturally endorsed rules for engaging in gendered intimacy.

## Branding, marketing and communications

All new DVA Prevention Programmes offered from Relate Centres will henceforth be branded as *bridging to change* to ensure a consistent approach to external promotion. Further marketing and communications guidelines for *bridging to change* can be found via the Relate Extranet, www.relateextra.org.uk

#### References and resources

A comprehensive list of references can be found in the full report, reviewing the Domestic Violence and Abuse Prevention Programme (DVA-PP) piloted in association with three Relate Centres (Tunariu et al 2007) - which can be found on the Relate website: www.relate.org.uk

#### Some useful resources

## Respect

A UK-wide organisation which has developed comprehensive principles and minimum standards of practice for domestic violence perpetrator programmes and associated women's services. It has a national phone line for those who use abusive or violent behaviour towards their partner or ex-partner and who are seeking advice on how to stop.

Email: info@respect.uk.net National phone line; 0845 | 1228609 | Text-phone; 0208 748 9093 www.respect.uk.net

# Minnesota Programme Development and the Domestic Abuse Intervention Project (DAIP)

Minnesota Programme Development is the originator of the Duluth Model for domestic violence prevention. Its website includes background information, principles, discussion of relevant research, and links to a number of useful resources.

www.duluth-model.org

Relate 2007



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