Violence Analysis and Prevention Laboratory in Brazil: Perspectives and Challenges in Family Violence

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First, a taste from Brazil...

North-Amazon
North-East: Rio de Janeiro

Center-West

South-East: São Paulo

The 3rd biggest city in the world
South-Iguazu Falls and Gaucho’s way of living

Now, let’s come back to our presentation...

The goals of this presentation:
- To present LAPREV- Violence Analysis and Prevention Laboratory
  - Team
  - Objectives
  - Research Areas
  - Parceria Project
    - Description
    - Main results
  - Challenges

LAPREV Team

Director: Ph.D. Lúcia Williams

Graduate Students: 11
Undergraduate Students: 9
Research’s Assistants: 8
Associate Researcher: 5

Total: 33 Researchers

Department of Psychology
Since 1998
LAPREV OBJECTIVES

- Research
  - Intervention
  - Prevention

- Teaching (Undergraduate Students, Ministry of Education Partnership)

- Consultation (Federal Judges)

- Policy

Research Areas

- Domestic Violence
- Risk-Mothers: arrested, teenager, pregnant, mental deficiencies
- Children Behavior Problems
- Bullying
- Child Abuse:
  - Physical Abuse
  - Sexual Abuse
  - Neglect
  - Psychological Abuse

Parceria Project: An Example of Intervention

Theoretical Bases:

- Social Learning (Bandura, 1977)
- Eco-system Theory (Bronfenbrenner, 1996)
- Cognitive-Behavioral Approach (Gomide, 2003; Marinho, 1999; Silvares, 2001; Stelko-Pereira & Williams, in press)
- Paternship Model (Williams & Aiello, 2004)

Pioneer Intervention Models

World:

- Patterson e cols. (Patterson, Reid & Dishion, 1992; Reid, Patterson & Snyder, 2002)

- Webster-Stratton (1997) – Incredible Years

- Triple P (Sanders, Markie-Dadds, Tully & Bor, 2000, Bor, Sanders & Markie-Dadds, 2002).
Pioneer Intervention Models- Brazil
- Marinho (1999)
- Silvares (2001)
- Williams (1983)
- Williams e Mattos (1984)
- Williams e Aiello (2001)
- Rios (2006)
- Gravena e Williams (2003)
- Ormeño e Williams (2006)
- Cia, Williams e Aiello (2005)
- Santos e Williams (2006)
- Gallo (2006)
- Prada (2007)

Parceria Project’s Objectives:
To develop and assess an intervention program with mothers who were or are victims of IPV to prevent child abuse and child behavior problems
Secondary objectives:
- To develop educational and psychological materials
- To cross-validate international measures to assess the intervention
- To assess the intervention program based on scientific methods

Why just women?
- It is necessary to work previously only with the batterer to decrease their violent behavior and after this, working with the couple.
- There is little data in Brazil about batterer men parental skills (Guille, 2004).

Project Parceria has 2 units:
1) A Psychotherapeutic one (8 sessions) aimed at analyzing the impact that violence may have had in the participant’s lives and empower them to change.
2) An Educational unit (8 sessions) to teach parental skills
Workbook to mothers: Psychological aspects

METHOD

• Participants:
  – Women above 18 years-old
  – Women who are or were victim of IPV
  – At least one child between 4-12 years-old

• Participants come from:
  – Women’s Shelter
  – Women’s Police Station
  – Child Protection Council
  – Court
  – Health-School Unit (inside university)

METHOD

• Places:
  – Community places
  – Women’s shelter
  – Women’s police station
  – Child protection council
  – LAPREV
  – Health-Unit School

Measures- Mothers

- Initial Interview (Williams, 2003)
- Parental Styles Inventory (Gomide, 2003)
- CAP (Milner, 1986)
- The Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire—SDQ (Goodman, 1997)
- Beck Depression Inventory (Beck, Rush, Shaw & Emery, 1979)
- Social Problem-Solving Inventory-Revised (SPSI-R:S) (D’Zuniga, Nezu & Mayde-Olivares, 2002)
- Cross-validation: Padovani, Schelini e Williams (2009)
Measures - Children

- Initial Interview (Williams, 2004)
- Parental Styles Inventory (Gomide, 2003)
- The Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire – SDQ (Goodman, 1997)

Measures - Interaction between mother and child

- Adaptation of the Family Observation Schedule - FOS-R-III (Sanders, Waugh & Hynes, 1996)
- Adaptation: Rios e Maldonado (2007)

Observations were taking place in a Home Replica Lab at Health-Unit School

Observation room adjacent the house
RESULTS- Pilot Study

12 mothers:
• 5 refused
• 7 participated

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>School (years)</th>
<th># children</th>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>Violence Level</th>
<th>Level of Violence</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M1</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>Physical</td>
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<td>M2</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Phy/ Pshyc</td>
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<td>M4</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Single</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>M5</td>
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<tr>
<td>M6</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Single</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>M7</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Physical</td>
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</table>

Level of Violence (McFarlane, Parker, Soeken & Bullock, 1992):
2) hit, shove, without hurt or injury or without causing continuing pain.
3) punch, kick, hurt/bruise, cuts/ injuries with persisting pain
4) beating, severe bruises, burns, bone fractures.

RESULTS- Pilot Study

Just M2 and M4 have completed all the program

M2
• C2- 5 years-old (female)
• Historical of IPV
• Reported IPV at Women’s police station
• 19 sessions (8 months)

M4
• C4- 12 years-old (male)
• Historical of IPV
• Sexual abused twice (8,14)
• Alcohol and Drug Addict
• 28 sessions (13 months)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Pre</th>
<th>Post</th>
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<th>M4</th>
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<td>122</td>
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<td>Inventario de Potencial de Abuso (CAP)</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>136</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire- SDQ</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>20</td>
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</table>
**Discussion**

- A specific Law to victims of IPV
- Women’s police station
- Women’s shelter
- Intervention is flexible- woman demands
- Multiple measures and Observational data
- Need to apply in large samples
- Self-reported measures
- High drop-out rates

**Challenges**

- The field is still uncovered in Brazil
- Lack of Basic Research
- There aren’t specialized people to work with family violence
- There aren’t enough public services working with family violence
- Cultural problems- women are blamed
- Child Abuse- Child Council- No reported abuse

Thank you!!!