



A HANDBOOK
FOR MEN
CONCERNED ABOUT
THEIR ABUSIVE
BEHAVIOURS
TOWARDS THOSE
THEY LOVE

CHOOSING TO CHANGE

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I've made big time changes. Now I am at peace, a feeling of being relaxed and calm and not wanting to get into heated arguments anymore. I don't want to hurt people with words anymore. I just don't want to hurt anybody anymore and I am at peace with myself.

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Things don't bother me. Things that should bother me don't bother me like they used to. I mean if somebody says the wrong thing to me, instead of getting pissed off and aggressive, I just don't let it get to me. It's becoming more natural to just be calm when things happen.

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CHOOSING TO CHANGE

Table of Contents

Who this handbook is for	3
How to use this handbook	4
Building a close relationship with your partner.....	5
What kind of relationship do you want?.....	6
How abuse destroys relationships	9
How your partner and children may respond to your abusive behaviours	14
Deciding to Change.....	16
Making Different Choices.....	20
Rebuilding safety takes time.....	24
A program to help men change	27
Quotes about change	29
Our hope for you	31
Acknowledgements.....	32

Who this handbook is for

This handbook is written for men who are concerned their behaviours are hurting those they love and want to make changes to improve their relationships.

Maybe your wife told you she can't talk to you about how she really feels about things.

Maybe you are concerned by the look of fear on her face or the faces of your children when you are upset.

Maybe your relationship is "on the rocks" because of your abusive behaviour.

Or maybe you have already lost a relationship and you don't want this to happen again.

Our message is one of hope. We believe that you can choose, at any time, to change and to stop your abusive behaviour. We also believe that you already have the ability within yourself to consistently act respectfully towards others in your life.

The ideas in this handbook were developed by three of us who have worked at the Men's Counselling Service. Here, over 1300 men have received counselling for their abusive behaviours. We have had the privilege of witnessing many of these men make many significant changes in their lives. Their stories and experiences can be found throughout this handbook.

Traditionally it is common for people to try to understand the reasons that men are abusive. For example, it has been suggested that perhaps men are abusive because they themselves were abused as children because they are alcoholics or because they have mental health disorders.

Unfortunately, this can lead to excusing people for their behaviour. It also sends a depressing message that men are somehow damaged or deficient in ways that cause them to be abusive.

It is our experience that men who do abusive things are in control of their actions and that they make deliberate choices about their abusive behaviours. The hopeful part of this is that if a person has purposely chosen to act in a certain way, then it is possible for them to make a different choice.

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PAGE 4

How to use this handbook

Some ideas in this handbook may fit better for you than others. Our hope is that you to think about these ideas and use whichever ones are helpful in your efforts to build a better family life.

The handbook has questions and space for answers. We encourage you to take time to think about and answer them. You may want to use the space provided or you may want to use a private notebook. The choice is yours.



Building a close relationship with your partner

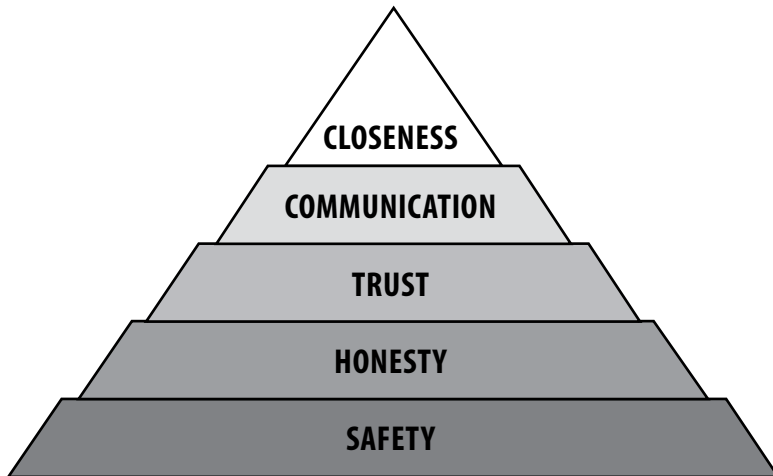
Most people want to have a positive relationship with their partner. How to build close relationships is a difficult question with no totally right or wrong answers. Because we are all different, what works for one man may not work for another. Most people, however, agree that among the things they want in their relationships are safety, honesty, trust, communication and closeness.

Psychologist Frank McGrath put these five elements into a simple framework which can be used to guide the development of healthy relationships. Frank's framework arranged the steps to building healthy relationships as follows:

- 1) Safety
- 2) Honesty
- 3) Trust
- 4) Communication
- 5) Closeness

These steps form a natural pyramid built on a foundation of safety.

Safety → Honesty → Trust → Communication → Closeness



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Building a good relationship starts with safety. It is hard for your partner to be open and honest if she doesn't feel safe. If your partner isn't safe, she will be more guarded and closed in what she tells you.

Without openness and honesty, it is hard for her to build trust and respect with you.

Without trust and respect, she will have a hard time communicating and doing the everyday problem solving that people in relationships need to do.

Finally, if she doesn't feel safe to communicate and work out differences with you, it is unlikely that she will feel close to you.

What kind of relationship do you want?

One of the men in our program explained how his desire to have a close relationship motivated him to change:



It's first and foremost in my mind that I don't want to go through life seeming abrasive and pushing people away from me. I mean it's quite obvious that there's something wrong when you're hitting someone but I think there's so many other more subtle things, too that get minimized, that can happen that might stifle a person, not have them feel like they're in a very open relationship or getting their needs met.

Describe your ideal relationship. Do you want the qualities described above or are there others you want to emphasize?

Would a foundation of safety help you build the kind of relationship you want? If so, how?

If you were to put safety as a foundation of your relationship, how would that change things?

What are some of the steps you could take to make your partner feel safer?

What would be one of the first things you would notice that would tell you that you are making your partner feel safer?

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If you were to make safety a priority, how would you react in a challenging moment with your partner?

What are some of the ways you are already building safety for her?



What can you do to build safety for her more often?

How abuse destroys relationships

In our experience, when you behave abusively you destroy the safety which is the basis of any intimate relationship. Hurtful words, frightening actions and intimidating gestures can destroy the foundation on which a good family life is built.

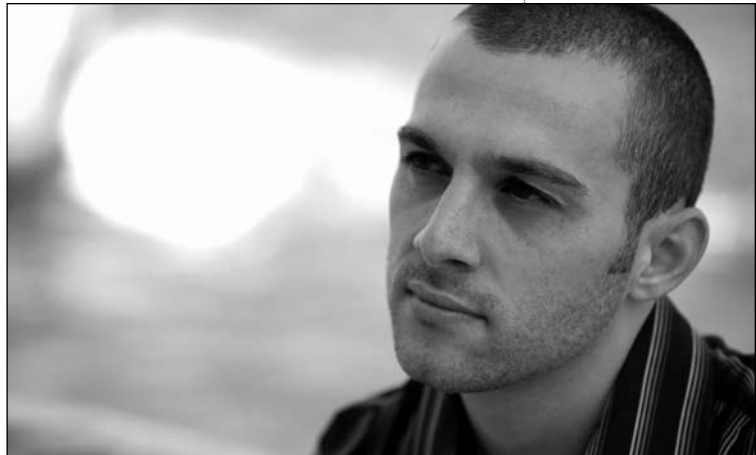
Children may keep their concerns to themselves. Your partner might pretend things are better than they are in order to try to prevent being hurt emotionally and/or physically. Your family members may end up feeling stressed, frustrated, isolated, betrayed and lonely on top of the ongoing feeling of being unsafe. Abuse destroys feelings of support and closeness, and leaves family members living in fear.

While there is no hard and fast definition of what makes a behaviour abusive, the fact that it creates fear is a good place to start.

Following is a list of some of the actions that can be considered abusive.

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Emotional and psychological abuse:

- Name calling, belittling, constant criticism
- Screaming at her
- Mocking her
- Putting down her family and friends
- Threatening her about the children (e.g. telling her she will lose custody, saying you will leave town with the children)
- Demanding household chores such as dinner, housework, laundry etc. are done in the way you want
- Abusing or neglecting children and not allowing her to intervene
- Not speaking to her for days at a time
- Using her lack of legal rights to control her (threatening to get her deported if she's an immigrant; threatening to kick her out of the house with nothing if common-law)
- Ending a discussion and then making decisions without her
- Telling her she is a bad mother
- Stalking (harassing, following her around town, showing up where you know she will be, watching her at home through windows)

Isolation:

- Trying to stop her from having access to family and/or friends
- Using jealousy to justify questioning and controlling her movements
- Listening to her phone calls, monitoring the mileage on the car, calling her repeatedly
- Trying to make her account for every minute of her day
- Putting her down in front of others
- Trying to keep her from doing things (going out with friends and family, going to work / school)
- Limiting her access to a car or other transportation

Intimidation:

- Destroying property
- Giving her angry looks
- Making her do something humiliating or degrading (e.g. begging for forgiveness, having to ask your permission to use the car or go out)
- Saying things to scare her (e.g. tell her something bad will happen, threatening to commit suicide, threatening to hurt children, pets, friends, family or anyone that helps her.)
- Bossing her around, telling her to say or not say things

Economic Abuse:

- Keeping money from the family

- Trying to stop her from making money
- Trying to make her hand over money
- Trying to making her to account for how she spends money
- Forcing the family to live in poverty when money is available

Physical Abuse:

- Slapping, hitting, kicking, biting or punching her
- Pushing, grabbing, throwing or shoving her
- Driving recklessly with her in the car
- Causing bruises, cuts, broken bones, etc.
- Throwing, hitting, kicking, burning or smashing objects
- Threatening to become physically abusive towards her or those she loves
- Hurting others she loves (e.g. children, pets, friends or family)
- Preventing her from leaving a room
- Threatening her with a knife, gun or other weapon / object
- Trying to strangle her
- Using a knife, gun or other weapon
- Locking her in or out of the home
- Abandoning her in an unsafe place
- Attempting to kill her or murder

Sexual Abuse:

- Emotionally pressuring her to have sex when she didn't want to
- Physically forcing her to have sex
- Emotionally pressuring her or forcing her to have sex with other people, animals, objects
- Threatening to "out" her if gay or bisexual
- Demanding she wear more (or less) provocative clothing
- Denying her sexuality
- Making degrading sexual comments
- Making threats if she doesn't comply with sex
- Forcing her to have sex for money or to participate in pornography

Cultural/Spiritual Abuse:

- Attacking or ridiculing her belief system and/or culture
- Attempting to stop her from practicing or participating in spiritual practices
- Attempting to use spirituality or religion as a means of controlling her
- Destroying spiritual objects or scriptures
- Attempting to force her to accept spiritual beliefs or engage in spiritual practices

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How do you define abuse?

Have you done things that you think are abusive? If so, what are they?

Have other people in your life said you are abusive? If so, what are their concerns?

What is your reaction to their concerns?

If you were to take their concerns seriously, what would you do differently?

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How your partner and children may respond to your abusive behaviours

The women we have spoken to over the years have always been upset about the abuse they have experienced. One of the issues they raise is that there are times that they are afraid of their partner. Depending on how you have treated your partner she might only be afraid when you act in intimidating, controlling or aggressive ways. Other women have been treated badly by their partners so often that they are always afraid.



Fear is a natural response to abuse. Fear tells victims that their safety is at risk and warns them to be careful. When your behaviour is escalating your partner and/or children will take actions that will increase their safety. For example, they may try to calm or please you, fight back with words or actions or reach out to others. Because fear is an emotion that identifies unsafe situations, being afraid is one of the important ways that people resist abuse.

Since abusive situations can be dangerous, victims must often disguise their

resistance. For instance, they may have to hide their fear and act calmly or put on an appearance that everything is okay even though it is not.

Sometimes men miss the fact their families fear them because there are times their wives and children stand up to them very strongly. We have talked with men who have said “she can’t possibly be afraid me. You should have seen how she talked to me the other night. If she were really afraid of me, she would have backed down and been quiet.” Like all people, your family members may sometimes feel that they have to put aside their fear in order to stand up for something they feel strongly about. This might include wanting to keep their self-respect, their dignity, or values that are important to them.

When abuse occurs, often the wrong people end up taking responsibility for the abuse. If children feel they must be quiet in order to avoid “setting dad off” or a wife feels she must go without necessities such as a winter coat in order to avoid being verbally abused by her husband, then the wrong person is feeling responsible for making things better.

Only the person who chooses to act out with verbal or physical aggression can make the decision to do things differently. If you are the aggressor, this requires you to look at your choices, admit that you can do better, and change your behaviour.

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It can be
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Abuse is not
easy to think
about or talk
about; it takes
courage to
face up to
how you have
treated others
badly.
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PAGE 16

Deciding to Change

People instinctively know that they are harming their relationships when they do things to intimidate, control or scare their partner. Often this knowledge is what helps men to change:

I didn't like what I was becoming. I don't like being so angry, so upset, so, like ... when I see the fear in my daughter's eyes and my partner's. I never physically abused ... well, I guess in some ways I did, but it was more verbally. And I have a rage in my face and it just scared them. And lately, when I see that rage in me, it sort of scares me now. And I don't want that.

It can be painful to admit that your family is afraid of you. But this can also be one of the most powerful incentives to change. Often men decide to come to our program because they are so uncomfortable with their abusive behaviour and the effect it is having on their relationship:

I want to handle the anger within myself about situations. Yelling and swearing and screaming at people when I'm angry: I didn't want to do that any longer, so I decided to come in for counselling.

Yet making the decision to change is often difficult. For one thing, abuse is not easy to think about or talk about; it takes courage to face up to how you have treated others badly.

I was having problems at home, really with my temper and the relationship I was having with my kids. I tend to be very authoritarian so, because of that, I would come down on them a lot harder than I needed to and it would eventually cross the line into abuse. So I wanted to come out of it where I did better with my kids than my parents did with me.

Another thing that makes thinking and talking about abusive behaviour challenging can be the negative judgement of others. Your abusive behaviours towards your family may have led people to label you as “an abuser” or “a wife beater.” However, the abuse does not define you as a human being. Most men who act abusively to their partners will also treat them respectfully and appropriately at other times. Many men regret their harmful behaviour and express this regret in direct or indirect ways.

Rarely have we met a man who has acted abusively and does not have at least a slight, nagging feeling that what he did was not right. Exploring that flicker of doubt can be the key to changing because it indicates you know you have crossed your own lines about how you want to behave.

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Making Excuses

In our experience, it is often helpful to explore any excuses or justifications you have made for your abusive behaviour. For example, a man who says it was an accident his wife got hurt may be showing that he knows it is wrong to hurt your wife on purpose.

One client identified that he had been using alcohol as an excuse for his abusive behaviour:

I would always apologize the next day and I'd tell her that I couldn't help it—drinking just made me crazy. But I got thinking about that more and I realized how often I would set the whole thing up. Like, sometimes, I'd have a real crappy day at work and I'd be planning my drunk the whole way home. I'd come in the door and I'd be looking for an excuse to get mad. I'd always find it because I wanted to get mad, so I could go out and get drunk...then I'd come home and take it all out on her. Or sometimes, we'd have an argument and I'd be mad, real mad at her. I would never hit her when I was sober, because that's not right eh? But at the same time, when I think back on it, I wanted to teach her a lesson, so of course, I'm a smart guy, I'd go get drunk and then I'd come home and then I'd hurt her. When I thought about all that, I couldn't believe I'd be such a low life. That's when I thought "that's it, I'm not drinking anymore." That's when I started going to AA. For me, quitting drinking, that made total sense—then I'd never have the excuse to hit her. I've been sober now for five years and I've never touched her. But now I got to get my mouth under control. My mouth has become a weapon.



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The counsellor helped me just by being there when I needed to say something.

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Another client said how important it had been to talk about his excuses for his violence openly:

The counsellor helped me just by being there when I needed to say something. Like I needed to talk to somebody to hear the kind of the junk coming out my own mouth and just bring it more into focus ... excuses, you know, situations, just talking to people about what had happened during my week. And then, like I said, once I could hear it out loud, I could realize how much of it was like, okay, that's nothing more than an excuse. And excuses, you know, excuses are useless.

Yet another client described a similar experience:

Counselling helped me by actually making me face the issues, some of the issues, and talking about them with people so I would actually say them out loud and then realize where I was coming from on it. I tend to, I can be brutally honest with myself and with other people, so you know, when I'm spewing something that once I actually hear it out loud, it's like, oh that's just a load of crap. And I can see it in myself as well and go from there. And that was something maybe I wasn't doing before was saying it out loud where I could actually recognize it as a load of crap.

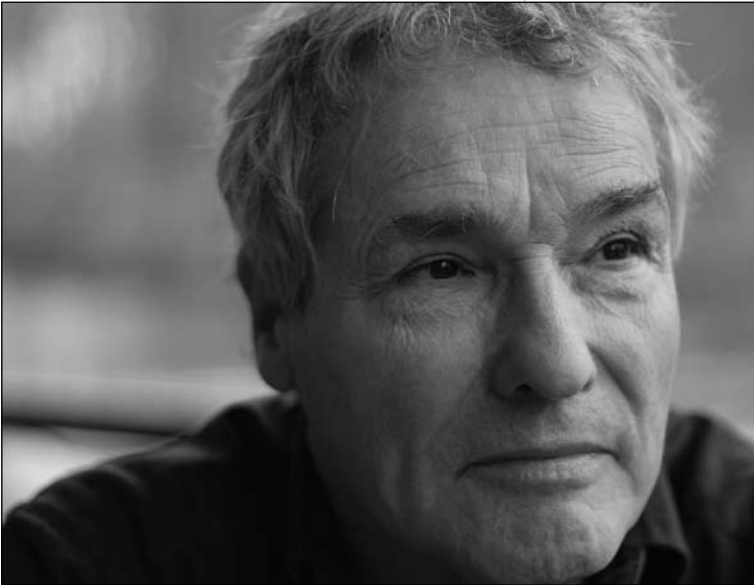
What are some of the excuses you have used when you know you have acted badly?

What tells you these are excuses?

Why do you think you made these excuses?

What do these excuses say about your preferred ways of behaving?

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Ron realized that even though he had made many improvements over the physically abusive behaviour he saw growing up in his family home, there was still a long way to go.

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Making Different Choices

The men we have talked to have also found it helpful to look carefully at their behaviour and the choices they have made. Sometimes they were surprised to find how powerful their choices had been in influencing their life in both a positive and negative direction.

Ron's Story

Ron used the power of choice to steer his life in a different direction from his physically violent father, but also had to make new choices to change his emotionally abusive ways.

Ron came to counselling after his wife left him for the first time in their 28-year marriage. Ron stated he did not have a problem because he didn't hit his wife and he was a good father. Ron chose to maintain the position that the problem was his wife's rather than look more closely at the things his wife was telling him. She had told him that he was controlling and emotionally abusive in the way he blamed her for any unhappiness he experienced and the way he undermined her when other people were around. As a result of his decision not to change, Ron's wife, who still loved him and wanted to keep the marriage, reluctantly decided to separate from him.

Several months after the separation, Ron called the counselling program and said he had a change of heart and wanted to resume his counselling. Ron explained that during a recent visit to his brother's home he realized there was a lot of truth in what his wife had been saying. Ron said he saw his brother "acting just like I did" by ordering his wife around, never being happy with what she did and making fun of her when she was out of the room. Ron said he felt angry about how his brother was treating his wife. Ron said this made him reflect more deeply on what his wife had said about his own behaviour. As he thought about it, Ron realized that even though he had made many improvements over the physically abusive behaviour he saw growing up in his family home, there was still a long way to go. Ron applied himself to changing the unequal and undermining way he treated his wife. Eventually they were able to reunite and continue their marriage.

One of the things that most helped Ron to change his ways was to reflect on the things that hurt him most from his own childhood. Even

though his father was a cruel and violent man who beat his children with rods and extension cords, Ron remembered that the emotional abuse was the thing that hurt him most deeply. Ron recalled a time that he worked hard in his wood-working class at school on a shoe rack he wanted to give to his father for a present, hoping that this might be a time his father would finally give him the positive attention and recognition he so badly wanted. Instead, his father took one look at the shoe rack and threw it in the garbage, saying “don’t bring trash like that into the house.” Even though he was devastated, Ron remembered he made an instant decision that he would never do to another person what was done to him by his father.

Ron made good on his promise. He said that as his own children were growing up he was always careful to validate and encourage them. Ron said, “Every little thing they did at school, every finger painting, was a masterpiece to me.” Ron helped his children grow up with confidence and self esteem because he knew from personal experience the importance of supporting and encouraging people. As he reflected on these things, Ron decided that he would do the same things for his wife.

Andrew’s Story

Andrew used some of his time in counselling to examine in detail his abusive behaviour. In the process, he came to the conclusion that he was making more choices than he originally thought and this realization helped him change for the better.

Andrew came in because he was scaring his wife by throwing things around the house when he got angry. She felt intimidated and was also afraid he would hit her. Andrew was also concerned about how much it was costing him to replace what he broke.



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Andrew revealed that in the midst of his rage he was making choices about what he would throw. He said that he was careful only to throw and break things that belonged to her. He only threw things in the \$35-70 dollar range – expensive enough that it meant something to his wife, but not so expensive that he could not replace it. He was also careful not to throw anything that held sentimental value for his wife, as he was concerned she would be very upset and might leave him if he did this. He also did not throw anything that he knew she really valued, such as her cell phone, for the same reason.

After talking about the great number of choices he was making in the midst of an abusive episode, Andrew sat back in his chair and said “Man, I realize that if I am making this many choices about what to throw, I can make the choice not to throw things at all!”

Describe in detail a time you became abusive. Be honest in identifying as many choices as you can. If you broke things, how did you decide what and how to break it? If you hit someone, where and how did you hit them?

If you were verbally abusive, think about the following questions: How did you change your tone of voice? What particular names and insults did you use? How did you want the other person to feel?

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What is it like to write about your choices?

Do you think writing about your choices could be useful in making changes? If so, how?

How can you use your ability to make choices to build the kind of relationship you want?

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Deciding to change and following through with changing your behaviour can be an important way to show you mean what you say.

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Rebuilding safety takes time

While you may be able make immediate changes to your behaviour, in our experience it takes time for safety and trust to be re-established in your relationship. If you have sometimes treated your partner or children badly, they will be cautious around you. They are aware that you might treat them badly again. If you made promises to change in the past, but did not follow through or went back to your old abusive ways, your family members may be even more cautious of your current promise to change.

In our view, change starts with rebuilding safety. In rebuilding safety, what you do is more important than what you say, especially if you have broken promises or made false starts in the past. As in all areas of life, giving your word and keeping it is a powerful way to build trust. In the same way, giving your word and not keeping it is a powerful way to damage trust. Deciding to change and following through with changing your behaviour can be an important way to show you mean what you say.

One woman commented on how it took her time to feel safe and to be able to trust her partner again:

It's taken a long time, but I've regained my trust, my love for him and finally some respect because I'd lost all respect for him. Part of it was I could see he was working really hard to change things. It wasn't easy for him; he's not a very flexible person. He tried really hard in our day-to-day life, it did start improving, and the promises he made, he kept. It was a very slow, very, very long process. And I still sometimes think we're in that process but we're up on the top end of it.

Some men even find that their relationship gets worse after they start to change. They may find, for example, that their partner seems to complain more or gets angry more often. While you may be feeling disappointed about this, it may be helpful to see that this increased emotion may actually be a positive sign that there has been enough change that it is now safe for others to express themselves more openly. Though it may seem strange, getting worse may be a sign that things are actually getting better. Following is one man's story of how things got worse before they got better.

Tom's Story

Tom had been physically and emotionally abusive to his wife for over ten years. A large man, he used his size and strength to try and intimidate and control his wife. On one occasion he picked her up and held her up against the wall with one hand in order to make her sign a cheque.

At the same time, Tom was unhappy with his own behaviour. He saw his father be controlling and intimidating toward him and his siblings and his mother. Tom said that he always knew that the excuses he made for behaving the same way were not good enough. After his wife left for the third time and this time went to a women's emergency shelter, Tom decided now was the time to act on his knowledge that he could do better.

Because he knew he was ready to change, Tom immediately sought help and was able in a very short time to stop his abusive and controlling behaviours. However, this did not mean things immediately got better in his marriage. Even though his wife appreciated the efforts Tom was making, she could not be certain the abuse was a thing of the past. She still had many feelings of hurt and anger that she had not dared to express over the years. Now that it was beginning to feel safer to do so, she sometimes felt that she wanted to show Tom what it was like to have been scared and humiliated for so many years.

Tom recalled one time when his wife's resentment about his past behaviour boiled over. They were sitting quietly watching TV one night



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several months after he started counselling, when his wife suddenly turned angrily toward him and said in a voice that was trembling with anger, “If I weighed 250 pounds I’d beat the crap out of you right now.” Then she threw the remote control at him and walked out of the room.

Tom was stunned, but to his credit did not react in anger. Instead, Tom sat quietly while he tried to figure out what had happened. Tom quickly realized that his wife’s anger did not “come out of the blue” but was a result of how he had treated her over ten years of marriage. He knew that she had a right to her feelings and that he had done far worse than tell her he would like to hurt her and throw a remote control at her. Tom made the decision to treat the incident as information that there was still a lot of work to do to repair the damage in his relationship. He continued to work on keeping his behaviour consistently safe and respectful and in time was able to regain his wife’s trust.



A program to help men change

The Counselling Relationship

At the Men's Counselling Service, we believe that men need to feel comfortable, respected and not judged in order to talk freely about their abusive behaviour.

In our view, building a comfortable, respectful relationship in counselling begins with a clear set of guidelines so that both client and counsellor know what they can expect from each other. Clients sometimes worry that what they say in counselling might be used against them. It is true there are always some limits to confidentiality in counselling. For example, professional counsellors are obliged by law to report threats of homicide or suicide in order to try to stop people from getting hurt. Counsellors are also obliged to report children who are experiencing or witnessing abuse. However, counsellors do not have to report past incidents of abuse or other things clients have done that might be illegal, as long as they do not immediately threaten the safety of others.

We recognize that coming in to talk about how you have treated others badly takes courage, and you deserve respect for making this decision. We feel that you ultimately know what will work best for you in making changes in your life and it is a counsellor's job to support you in moving forward.

Individual and Group Counselling

Our program offers both individual and group counselling free of charge. One former client said that when he first came in he was so ashamed of his abusive behaviour, that it was important for him to begin with individual counselling sessions:

You feel you want to talk privately about it first. And then once you feel confident enough where you can talk to somebody privately about it, you seem to be a little freer to open up to it. Because you can admit to it, finally. Well, I don't know if it's "admit" to it, but I don't feel ashamed about it, because I've been able to express it at one point in time in a private situation. And then it's nice to go out into a group and then you can open it out and get a feeling, a feeling from others and hear how they feel.

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Clients in our program are offered the support of a group. In the group, men can find support from those who have been there. Sometimes, new clients are intimidated at the thought of going into a group. They may think that they will be embarrassed to admit to others what they have done or will be judged harshly when the truth comes out. The reality is usually the opposite – most clients feel relief to share their experiences with others and receive positive feedback for doing so. The group is there to help them make changes, not to make them feel badly about themselves. One past client commented:

We can share ideas between men and nobody's judging us. It was nice to share your feelings with the group. You met a lot of people with the same type of problems. You're not really alone. And we all know how overwhelming it can be when you feel that you are alone and you don't know how to deal with things. I looked forward to every group; I enjoyed it immensely. If I had problems or something really bothering me, I would save it and be able to hold it until I got here and then we could deal with it.

Some men may see no point in group counselling because “I don’t want to hear a bunch of other people’s problems, I have enough of my own.” Sometimes this feeling comes from simply feeling overwhelmed and having little energy to help others. Actually sitting through a few sessions is the best way to realize that it is not your job to fix other men’s problems. We believe it is more important for the client to express their own doubts and reservations about their behaviour than it is for anyone else to suggest that they could do things differently.

Other men may worry that they will feel negatively about some of the things they are likely to hear. Even if you do not like what another person is saying, it is usually possible to find respectful ways to tell them you disagree. In fact, a supportive group is one of the best places to practice respectfully disagreeing with others. We always respect men’s right to say no to going into the group, but we generally suggest they give it a try.

Quotes about change

Men can make significant changes and stop their abusive behaviours. We would like to end this handbook with some quotes from men and their partners talking about their changes and the impact of these changes on their relationships and family life.

The following quotes are from men describing the changes they have made in their behaviours:

And well, yes. I feel great. I have my bad days, I have my good days, but the good days start to outweigh the bad days. And I have a lot of pressure and a lot of problems at work and you know, because of this counselling program I can walk out the door end of the shift and shut that door and its like, it's gone. I go home happy, even though I could have the worst day at the job, I don't take it home anymore and it's from these guys teaching me to deal with the stuff and then just let it go.

Like I said, things don't bother me. Things that should bother me don't bother me like they used to. I mean if somebody says the wrong thing to me, instead of getting pissed off and aggressive, I just don't let it bother me. It's becoming more natural to let things happen than to sit and think about what I should do to keep myself calm. It just comes to me.

I have situations arising in my life right now that in the old days, I would have kicked, screamed, fought, done all stupid things. Now I'm able to sit back and lay it out logically and look at it and then deal with it in a very appropriate and a very professional manner that I like to do things ... I mean I'm not angry, you know, fine, do what you want. I used to get so worried and obsessed with the problems that I would drive myself nuts.

The following are quotes from the partners of some men in our program, describing the changes they noticed:

His whole way of thinking is changed. And that's, I think, due to him going to counselling, on-going counselling. I think he's

CHOOSING TO CHANGE

changing for himself, and therefore, for us. He keeps saying that he likes who he is becoming. He likes how he handles things. And that's for him, so I think that it's mostly that he's getting a lot out of it, too. I feel I'm getting the husband that I wanted, the person, my soul mate that I wanted to be with.

It took a while. Because he initially didn't believe anything I said and why I had left him in the first place. When he realized I was dead serious about not staying in the relationship if things didn't change, he did start making changes. Very slow, very gradual, but he did make the changes. And now they are more natural than they would have been say two or three months ago when they were brand new behaviours.

He's a whole new man! I don't know what the counsellor did, but she should bottle it and sell it. She could retire tomorrow whatever she was able to do. Maybe she was able to get him to open up, or soul search, but he is a different person. I could talk to him about anything now, without fear of his anger. He's showing more respect than he has ever done in the relationship. He did admit to me that he felt that he had never totally been in the relationship. And at times, to be honest, over the years, I felt that anyway. But he feels that he hadn't committed to the relationship, although we eventually got married, he hadn't committed to it. And that he apologized for that. He's ... it's amazing.

Our hope for you

We hope this handbook gave you the opportunity to think about how you have been treating those you love and to examine whether some of your behaviours have been abusive.

We also hope that you have been able to explore ideas about how you can create safety for your family.

Finally, we would like to add that many men find support from a counsellor can help them maintain their focus in consistently treating their loved ones with respect.

If you live in Calgary or the surrounding area, and are interested in counselling, you can contact the Men's Counselling Service at 403-299-9680. If you do not live close enough to access these services, you still might want to find a counsellor that will support you as you make the changes that are important to you. A family violence helpline in your area may be able to help you find a counsellor that will be a good fit for you.



CHOOSING TO CHANGE

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I am less frightening with my spouse and have different ways of looking at things about my spouse. I realize that anger is a waste of time. I think that's really what I came for - to try and manage my temper. I was a hot head and I didn't like it and now I am more level headed.

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Acknowledgements

The Calgary Women's Emergency Shelter (CWES) would like to thank the following individuals who originated the response based approach put forward in this handbook:

- Nick Todd, M.Ed., R. Psych., Psychologist, Cochrane Mental Health
- Alan Wade, Ph.D., Private Practitioner, Duncan B.C.
- Linda Coates, Ph.D., University College of the Okanagan

Thanks also to Frank McGrath, Ph.D., for his “change map” concept, adapted for Figure 1. The solution-focused ideas of John Sebold and Adrianna Uken were adapted for some of the exercises. The ideas of Alan Jenkins were influential in the development of the Men's Counselling Service.

This handbook was written by current and former staff of the Men's Counselling Service at the Calgary Women's Emergency Shelter:

- Nick Todd, M.Ed., R. Psych.
- Cindy Ogden, M.S.W., R.S.W.
- Jill Weaver-Dunlop, M.S.W., R.S.W.

The authors of this handbook would especially like to thank the many unnamed clients of the Men's Counselling Service (formerly Men's Crisis Service) of the Calgary Women's Emergency Shelter, whose voices and stories are heard throughout this handbook. The stories in this handbook are real but all names and some of the details were changed to protect client privacy.

This handbook is the companion to Honouring Resistance: How Women Resist Abuse in Intimate Relationships. Both handbooks describe the response based approach to working with victims and perpetrators of family violence.

Both handbooks can be found in PDF format online at www.calgarywomensshelter.com. For print copies please contact info@cwes.ca or call 403-299-9680. A small per handbook fee is charged to cover production costs, shipping and handling.

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A HANDBOOK FOR MEN CONCERNED
ABOUT THEIR ABUSIVE BEHAVIOURS
TOWARDS THOSE THEY LOVE

Men's Counselling Service 403-299-9680

Family Violence Helpline open 24 hours a day 403-234-SAFE (7233)
for women, men and families



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