

Annex I – new version 2013

Please complete the template in English in compliance with the ECPA criteria contained in the RoP (Par.2 §3).

General information

1. Please specify your country.

FINLAND

2. Is this your country's ECPA entry or an additional project? (**Only one ECPA entry per country plus a maximum of two additional projects may be submitted**)

This is Finnish ECPA candidate in the year 2013.

3. What is the title of the project?

Jussi- work® (Jussi-työ®)

4. Who is leading the project? Contact details.

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5. What was the start date of the project? Is the project still running?

Jussi-work started as project in 1994 and it is still proceeding

6. Please give a short general description of the project. (**Abstract max. 150 words**)

Jussi-work is a service maintained by The Federation of Mother and Child Homes and Shelters. Jussi-work is aimed at men who want to prevent or stop the violent behaviour in close relationships and need support in resolving their own crisis. Jussi-work is to support men to find non-violent ways of problem solving, as well as helping men to live safely with themselves and their families. Jussi-work provides

- 1) **Help in a crisis.** In situation of domestic violence the man needs help to recover
- 2) **Therapeutic discussion.** Opportunity for long term work in private or in a group.
- 3) **Counselling and guidance.** By assessing and finding fresh options for support and help.

I. **The project shall focus on prevention and/or reduction of everyday crime and fear of crime within the theme.**

7. How does the project contribute to the prevention and/or the reduction of crime or the fear of crime? (**Max. 150 words**)

The violence in intimate relations is a crime. Jussi-work is reducing violence by helping men to stop this harmful behaviour. Jussi-work also participates in a general discussion in society and affects the general opinion towards searching help in crisis. This prevents violent crimes in the families. **Jussi-work** is a part of the wider family-centred service and the method of approach in the membership associations. If a child may experience a non-violent and secure atmosphere in the family, it effects positively over the generations.

8. How is the project related to the ECPA-theme selected by the organising Member State? (**Max. 150 words**)

Violence is harmful in many ways among family. Jussi-work is especially focused on prevention of domestic violence. The work itself offers opportunities for change. In the practices of Jussi-work one has to believe in one`s resources and abilities for change.

9. How is the project contributing to raising citizens` awareness of crime prevention? (**Max. 150 words**)

Jussi-work is built on social effectiveness about safe in environment and close relations. The violence causes unsafe and unsecure symptoms. There are so called thresholds that easily will discourage for searching help.

The information about violence and its occurrence in the families lowers the "threshold" for the searching of help. One has to make people talk about violence at early stage. It also might lead someone to realize the essence of the non violent

behaviour. It also might help someone to realize early signs of violent behaviour. This has a preventive significance. When it is known how harmful the violence in the family is especially to the children, the operation might prevent a domestic violence. The Jussi- work has rather good chances of bringing out consequences and possibilities to prevent of the violent behaviour.

II. The project shall have been evaluated and have achieved most or all of its objectives.

10. What was the reason for setting up the project? What problem(s) did it aim to tackle? How, when and by whom were these problems defined? **(Max. 150 words)**

It was noticed that the public social or health service often ignored issues of violence. Women's Shelter services had been developed in Finland since the 70's to support the victims of violence but for perpetrators there was no particular help available. The Federations of Mother and Child Homes and Shelters applied for project financing from Finnish Slot Machine Association (Ray) .

11. What were the objective(s) of the project? Please, if applicable, distinguish between main and secondary objectives. **(Max. 150 words)**

The objective of the Jussi-work is to end and prevent the cycle of domestic violence by offering professional help to men.

It reinforces the family-centred work which is done in the women shelters.

It develops different services that have been aimed for men.

It participates in general discussion concerning the man's position.

12. How was the project implemented? How were these objectives translated into actions? What was the action plan of the project? **(Max. 300 words)**

Financing was applied and obtained for this project from Finnish Slot Machine Association (Ray). After that 1) Steering-group for Jussi-work was founded which consisted members from The Federations of Mother and Child Homes and Shelters, membership associations and other co-operational partners. 2) The founded steering-group made study visits in some Nordic countries and became acquainted with the practices of violence work among men. 3) The Jussi-work started in four membership associations in the cities of Turku, Vantaa, Helsinki and Lahti. 4) And What is more, the coordinator of Jussi-project was employed soon after this. 5) The working scheme of Jussi-work was constructed by experience, little by little, analysing and collecting knowledge from the client work.

13. Was the context analysed **before** the project was implemented? How, and by whom? Which data were used? (**Max. 150 words**)

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14. Has the project been evaluated? Internally and/or externally? Process and/or impact evaluation? How, when and by whom? Which data and techniques were used? (**Max. 300 words**)

An external evaluation of the research on Jussi-work was realized in 2010. With the help of the inquiry, the research was focused on the customer satisfaction and the effects of the client work on the lives of the men's and their families. An attempt was made to get co-operation partners from six (6) different environments, but the reality was four (4).

The evaluation is not clearly representing any types of basic evaluation methods. Elements are connected to evaluation of the effectiveness and from developing evaluation of the operation. The material collecting of evaluation was performed mainly using both interview and inquiry methods. The evaluation was started by interviewing 12 Jussi-workers. Theme interview method was used to collect. The study concentrated e.g. in customer satisfaction and the effects of the work.

The Client inquiry was carried out through Jussi-workers. Each one of the workers were instructed to reach between 3 to 20 clients. The regional differences in population were taken into consideration. The objective was intended to get 140 clients altogether by mail but only 131 were collected. Out of this amount 80 answers were returned back to researchers.

In addition to the interviews and inquiry, the material of the evaluation accumulated from the discussions in the steering group. Evaluators also participated into annual meeting of Jussi-workers.

The effectiveness of Jussi-work was evaluated by discussing and operational models. During the next phase, work shop was arranged at the final stage of the evaluation. Soon after this, the preliminary results of the inquiry were already completed and the evaluation report was published.

(Jussi- työn ulkoinen arvionti ,Sinikka Törmä & Kati Tuokkola

Sosiaalikehitys Oy 2010, An external evaluation of the research on Jussi-work)

15. What were the results? Was the project implemented as originally intended? To what extent were the intended objectives of the project achieved? Please refer back to the objectives mentioned in question 11. What works/has

worked for whom in what circumstances? Were there any unexpected side-effects? (**Max. 300 words**)

When it is talked about the violence phenomenon, a threshold will prevent one on searching for help. In the evaluation it came out strongly, that in public service and care systems such as mental health services, family child welfare clinic or in child protection, there is neither a readiness nor necessarily a desire to bring up violence and deal with it in a family- and intimate relations.

Nearly all (95%) the men experienced increased well-being after the beginning of the Jussi work.

The ones which had told their increased welfare, thought all that Jussi-työ has had an effect here.

Even 90% estimates that the effect of Jussi-työ has been, either extremely big or fairly big.

Even though a phenomenon is difficult to measure, it is attempted in this evaluation, men's own views to estimate violence, its effects of Jussi-work for the manifesting of the violence in customer families.

On the basis of results would show that the violence has diminished clearly. On majority of them (63% 40 men) who has used physical violence, it had totally ended.

(Jussi- työn ulkoinen arviointi, Sinikka Törmä & Kati Tuokkola)

Sosiaalikehitys Oy 2010, An external evaluation of the research on Jussi-work)

16. Are there any reports or documents available on the project and/or the evaluation of the project? Please, provide references to the most relevant ones. (**Max. 5 references**)

1. External evaluation ([https://ensijaturvakotienliitto-fi.directo.fi/tyomuodot/vakivaltatyo/jussi-tyo2/](https://ensijaturvakotienliitto.fi/directo.fi/tyomuodot/vakivaltatyo/jussi-tyo2/) (in Finnish))
2. ...Quality criteria of the violence work (www.ensijaturvakotienliitto.fi) finnish)
- 3.
4. ...
5. ...
6. ...

III. The project shall, as far as possible, be innovative, involving new methods or new approaches.

17. Why is the project innovative, original or creative in its methods and/or approaches? **(Max. 150 words)**

Jussi-work is practiced in close relations with Women Shelters. In the violence work it has usually been left from the punishment and responsibility of perpetrator. In the Jussi work the helping is more family-centred. Perpetrator has also his own agency. regardless of it, it is possible for him to continue his relation to other forms of violence. In spite of that the safety of children and other victims is the most important goal of Jussi-work. The mental well-being of each family member is assessed in individual appointments, and if necessary they are aspired to join the process. All members of the family will get their own counsellor. The counsellors of the woman, man and child will co-operate. Couple- and family meetings will be organized later during the working process, when they are evaluated to be safe for all the members of the family.

IV. The project shall be based on cooperation between partners, where possible.

18. How and to what degree were relevant stakeholders involved (directly or indirectly) in the project? **(Max. 150 words)**

Jussi work is done inside the association in co-operation with woman and child work. The most important external partner in co-operation is the child welfare which also finances work as a support to the child and family. There is also a lot of client control between an intoxicant maintenance, psychiatry, mental health services and other organisations. Some of the city police departments also directs client to Jussi-work at the early stage during the preliminary investigation.

19. Which other (local, national, international) partners were involved in the planning, development and/or implementation of the project? Who were they and what were their roles? **(Max. 150 words)**

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V. The project shall be capable of replication in other Member States.

20. How and by whom is the project funded? **(Max. 150 words)**

Project is mainly funded by Finnish Slot Machine Association (Ray). Work is also funded by municipalities that usually buy Jussi-work as support action of child welfare.

21. What were the costs of the project in terms of finances, material, infrastructure and human resources? **(Max. 150 words)**

Expenses of the Jussi-work in 2012 were 750 000 euros. The sum contains 17 workers salary expenses, state costs, materials, a coordination and management. The personnel education and selling of the work to the municipalities become a small part of the yields.

22. Has a cost-benefit analysis been carried out? If so, how, and by whom? What were the findings? Please provide supporting information. **(Max. 150 words)**

There is no cost- benefit analysis made, but the direct costs of violence against women in Finland in the year 2000 were estimated nearly 50 million euros per year and indirect 60-110 million costs per year. (Piispa & Heikkinen 2000)

23. Please describe the context of the project in as much detail as possible: basic theory or principles which form the basis of the project, geographical area, legal context, timescale. **(Max. 300 words)**

The Jussi work is eclectic therapeutic support. The basic idea is that the violence is the problem of the individual who practices it. However, the Jussi work pays attention to different frames of reference approach-methods.

Jussi- work operates throughout Finland and it has clients from all over the country.

Jussi-work will have its 20th anniversary in 2014.

Domestic violence is a crime according to Finnish law and corporal punishment is prohibited in the home (Child Custody and Right of Access Act 1983, Sec 1.3). Act on Child Custody and Right of Access determine the need for the Jussi-work to be in contact (usually by phone) to men when rest of the family will be / or will come to the shelter.

The child welfare act is to determine work greatly. The advantage of the child will always take precedence and the workers are obliged to report the child welfare when the violence in the family takes place.

Some of other laws which determine Jussi-work are mentioned in Criminal Code and Social welfare act.

24. Please, write a **one page** description of the project:

Jussi work started as a project in four cities in 1994. Project was funded by Finnish Slot Machine Association (RAY). Jussi-workers employer is the local association

member of the Federation of Mother and Child Homes and Shelters. The Federation is a central organisation for the member associations assisting families by means of institutional and community services and projects. The aim of the Federation is to safeguard the child's right to favourable growing conditions and safe development, to provide support for parenthood and families, and to prevent violence in the family.

Today, almost 20 years later, Jussi-work is known as nationwide in Finland. Jussi-Work is being done in ten different regions of Finland. It has also been able to seek new customers from the new environment municipalities. During the year 2012 Jussi-work reached about 800 customers.

Jussi-workers are professionals of social or health services who also have therapeutic training. The Jussi-workers are bound by the duty of secrecy from the customer's matters. Jussi-work has been built and developed in connection with the Women Shelters. Jussi-work has increased the appreciation of working with men in the shelters.

Jussi-work is a service maintained by The Federation of Mother and Child Homes and Shelters. The work itself is aimed at men who want to prevent or stop the violent behaviour in close relationships and need support in resolving their own crisis. Jussi-work is to support men to find non-violent ways of problem solving, as well as helping men to live safely with themselves and their families. Jussi-work provides

- 1) Help in a crisis. In situation of domestic violence the man needs help to recover
- 2) Therapeutic discussion. Opportunity for long term work in private or in a group.
- 3) Counseling and guidance. By assessing and finding fresh options for support and help.

Jussi-work starts from the assumption that also the perpetrator needs support in order to manage and so that the violence would end.

Today Jussi-work is still going strong and it has gained its own place in the field of services for violent men. The past, the present and the future is here in a focus. Jussi-work is being developed, estimated and methods of therapy are being improved. We think that it is rather more useful to improve instead of prove.

