

Who Are These Guys



Who am I

- I was a victim centered DV probation officer
- I was a Technical Assistance Provider
- I am a BIP facilitator
- I was victimized by violence and a system and now have a Bias
- I am am also a man filled with HOPE

Who Are these Guys





I don't know how my abuse started; I swore I would never be like my father. I grew up seeing my mother beaten and walking around on eggshells. I hated what I saw my mother go through, what I went through, and yet I treat my own wife worse. It felt like she pushed me, I couldn't stop myself and in some ways I didn't want to. Drinking only made it worse and was my excuse. Then one day I strangled her to the point of unconsciousness my son pulled me off of her while my daughter called the police, she was hospitalized and I was arrested

Who Are these Guys

- Fathers
- Brothers
- Sons
- Husbands
- Lovers
- Offender
- Perpetrator
- Client
- Murderer

When you don't know what you asked for



NIJ Journal No. 253 Jan 2006

Victim Satisfaction With the Criminal Justice System

- 118 women tracked for 1 year
- 49% admitted that had been re victimized
- 22% reported the incident
- More likely to report less serious offenses
- For individuals who experienced ongoing abuse, reporting this latest incident may be viewed as useless ritualism.



NIJ Journal No. 253 Jan 2006

Victim Satisfaction with the Criminal Justice System

Victims of DV wanted to:

- Enhance their own safety,
- Maintain economic viability,
- Protect their children,
- Have an opportunity to force the abuser into a BIP

NIJ Journal No. 253 Jan 2006

Victim Satisfaction With the Criminal Justice System

6 Common variables in satisfied cases

- Incidents were less serious
- Offenders were less dangerous
- The victim felt some control over the court
- Reported less violence in her past
- Felt control over ending the violence
- Felt control over her offenders future conduct

THERAPEUTIC JURISPRUDENCE

- The legal system advances or impedes therapeutic goals
- Legal actors constitute social forces that produce therapeutic or antitherapeutic results
- The justice system can enhance therapeutic outcomes by holding offenders accountable and enhancing victim safety



Does prosecution deter abuser

Impact of Differential Sentencing Severity for Domestic Violence Offenses and All Other Offenses Over Abusers' Life Spans 2014

Andy Klein, Ph.D., David Centerbar, Ph.D., Steven Keller, Jessica Klein

“No consistent evidence that prosecution has a deterrent effect over arrest without prosecution, prosecution without conviction, or conviction regardless of sentencing severity”

(Garner & Maxwell, 2009)



Prosecution for DV & non-DV Crimes

- Non-DV (84.65%)

DV (81.2%)



So back to our question

- Does DV sentencing deter abuse



Klein et.al Compared

First 6 years of a sample of 982 abusers criminal careers

- 1.) Sentenced more severely for DV than non-DV
- 2.) Sentenced the same for DV as non-DV
- 3.) Sentenced less severely for DV than non-DV

Controlled for typical risk factors

- 1.) Age of abuse and first offence
- 2.) Gender
- 3.) Number of total prior offenses.

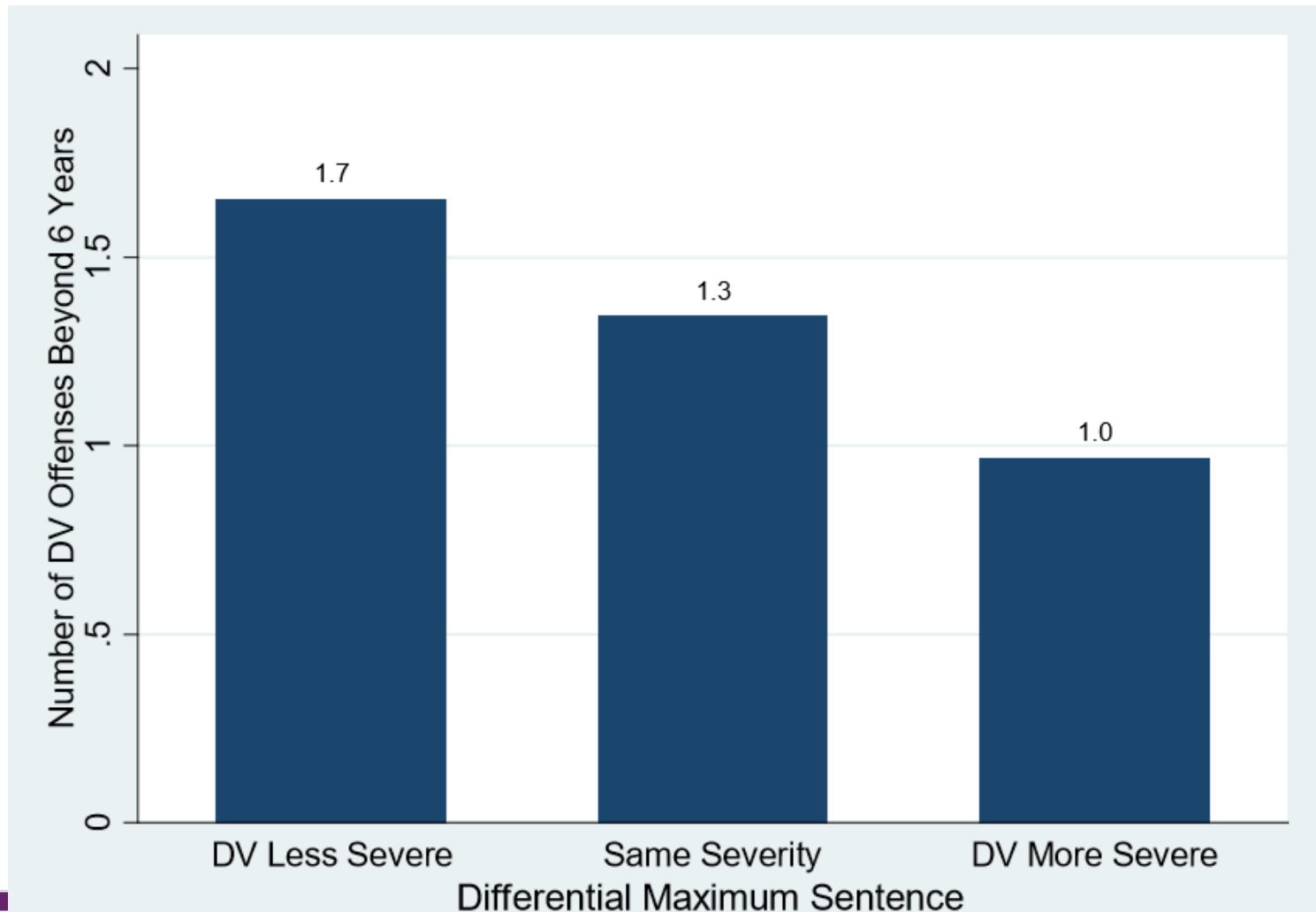
So the three abuser comparison groups would be of equal risk of re-abuse

Numbers of new arrest after first 6 yrs.

DV sentenced less Severely.		DV Sentencing more Severely
1.63		1.12



Number of DV Re-offenses by Differential Maximum Sentencing Group



- If the punishment for the crime is not severe enough to cause sufficient discomfort or inconvenience to the actor, he will not be deterred from engaging in additional criminal acts.
- People who had been punished more severely actually engaged in more crime; this could be due to the punishment creating a chain reaction of other events which reduce individuals' opportunities for conventional behavior (e.g., stable employment, close family ties) and weakening of social bonds.
- Chronic offenders, or those known as career criminals, have been shown to perceive the chance of apprehension as quite low (Bridges & Stone, 1986).

What does matter

- There appears to be a relationship between greater participation in treatment and employment programs and lower recidivism rates
- In New Jersey offenders who showed improvement in employment and SA had lower rates of recidivism. They concluded ISP had a direct impact on recidivism through its direct impact on offender compliance with interventions.
- In California greater participation in counseling, employment, restitution, and community service was associated with lower levels of recidivism(both technical violations and new arrest)
- Dosage matters and must match risk/needs

History Matters



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What does the data say about alcohol?



A look at some statistics...

Over 50% of men in BIPs have SA issues and are 8 times as likely to batter on a day in which they have been drinking

Half of partnered men entering SA treatment have battered in the past year and are 11 times as likely to batter on a day in which they have been drinking

Between a quarter and half of the women receiving services for DV have SA problems

Between 55 and 99 percent of women who have SA issues have been victimized at some point in their life and between 67 and 80 percent of women in SA treatment are DV victims

*Larry Bennett, PhD,
University of Illinois Chicago*

A look at some statistics...

Some research has indicated that spousal abuse could be a predictor of the development of a drug addiction.



There is a link . . . But what is it

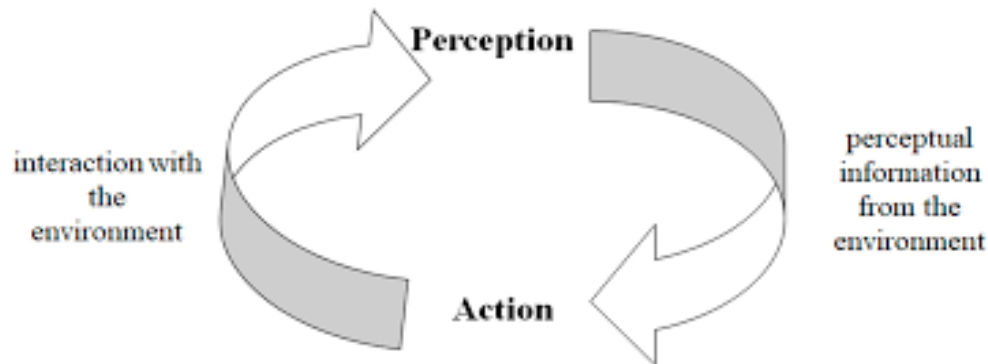
Most men are not drinking or drugging when they batter

Most (80%) heavy drinkers don't batter

The apparent correlation between substance abuse and DV fits only a sub-group of people.

When male-dominant attitudes are controlled, relationship between substance abuse and DV lessens, suggesting both substance abuse and attitudes toward gender are important in preventing DV

Larry Bennett, PhD, University of Illinois Chicago



- Alcohol intoxicated participants perceived both parts' their physically aggressive behavior as comparatively less severe, but others neutral behavior as more hostile.
- Sober witnesses perceived the man to be the most guilty part, whereas intoxicated witnesses distributed guilt more evenly. Alcohol had a strong but complex impact on the perception of aggression in IPV

Journal of Interpersonal Violence

- In Women, alcohol intoxication can both lower the perception of danger in a risky situation (Bushman & Cooper, 1990; Taylor & Chermack, 1993)
- In perpetrators it created a heightened perception of aggression in another person's behavior during a neutral interaction (Clements & Schumacher, 2010; Ogle & Miller, 2004).

- Results of a Scandinavian study that found the risk for violent behavior increases with intoxication, but only among individuals who are prone to suppressing their feelings of anger while they are sober.
- People who reported that they were prone to burying their angry feelings, had a 5 percent increase in violent behavior that followed a 10 percent increase in drinking to the point of getting drunk.
- People who didn't work their anger out were more likely to get drunk, and that state of drunkenness was connected to a rise in the chance of engaging in violent behavior.
- People who did not suppress their angry feelings but expressed them non-abusively did not show a similar association!

Social and Cultural Expectancies.



- Alcohol consumption may promote aggression because people expect it.
- For example, research using real and mock alcoholic beverages shows that people who believe they have consumed alcohol begin to act more aggressively, regardless of which beverage they actually consumed.
- In addition, a person who intends to engage in a violent act may drink to bolster his or her courage or in hopes of evading punishment or censure.
- The motive of drinking to avoid censure is encouraged by the popular view of intoxication as a "time-out," during which one is not subject to the same rules of conduct as when sober

Substance Abuse/Partner Abuse

Similarities and Differences



Similarities

- Escalation
- Denial, Minimization, and Blaming
- Choosing approving peers
- Lying and manipulating
- Lack of predictability
- Defining roles for family members
- High rates of returning to abuse after periods of apparent change

Differences

- Partner abusers don't "hit bottom"
Substance abuse is self-destructive
Partner abuse is destructive to others
- Short-term vs. long-term rewards
- Societal approval for partner abuse is greater





DRUNK!?



**To French Kiss
Your Grandmother?**

KARAOKE





ATTENTION

Know the Facts



- **Partner abuse does not stop when an addict recovers**
- **Alcohol has no biological connection to abuse or violence**
- **Primary role addiction plays in partner abuse is as an excuse**
- **Recovery from addiction is a necessary prerequisite for stopping partner abuse.**
- **A painful, self examining process requiring long term commitment**

ACE Questionnaire Categories

- ☐ Physical Abuse
- ☐ Sexual Abuse
- ☐ Verbal/Emotional Abuse
- ☐ Neglect
- ☐ Witnessing Domestic Violence
- ☐ Drug or Alcoholic Abuse By Parent
- ☐ Absent/Divorced/Separated Parent
- ☐ Mental Health Issues
- ☐ Incarcerated Parent

ACE Study

Initial study:

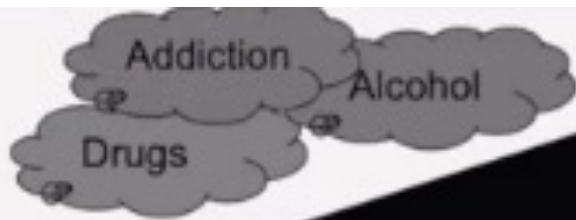
- 1995-1997
- Kaiser Permanente Insurance Company conducted study with over 17,000 men and women.
- Gave survey to participants and combined survey and physical examination results
- 2/3 of participants reported at least 1 ACE
- 1/5 of participants reported 3 or more ACE
- Found that as ACE score increases, the risk for health problems (alcohol and drug abuse, depression, heart disease, domestic violence, STDs, smoking, suicide, teen pregnancy, etc.) increases as well.

The same survey was used by two BIPS in Kansas, with the following comparative results:

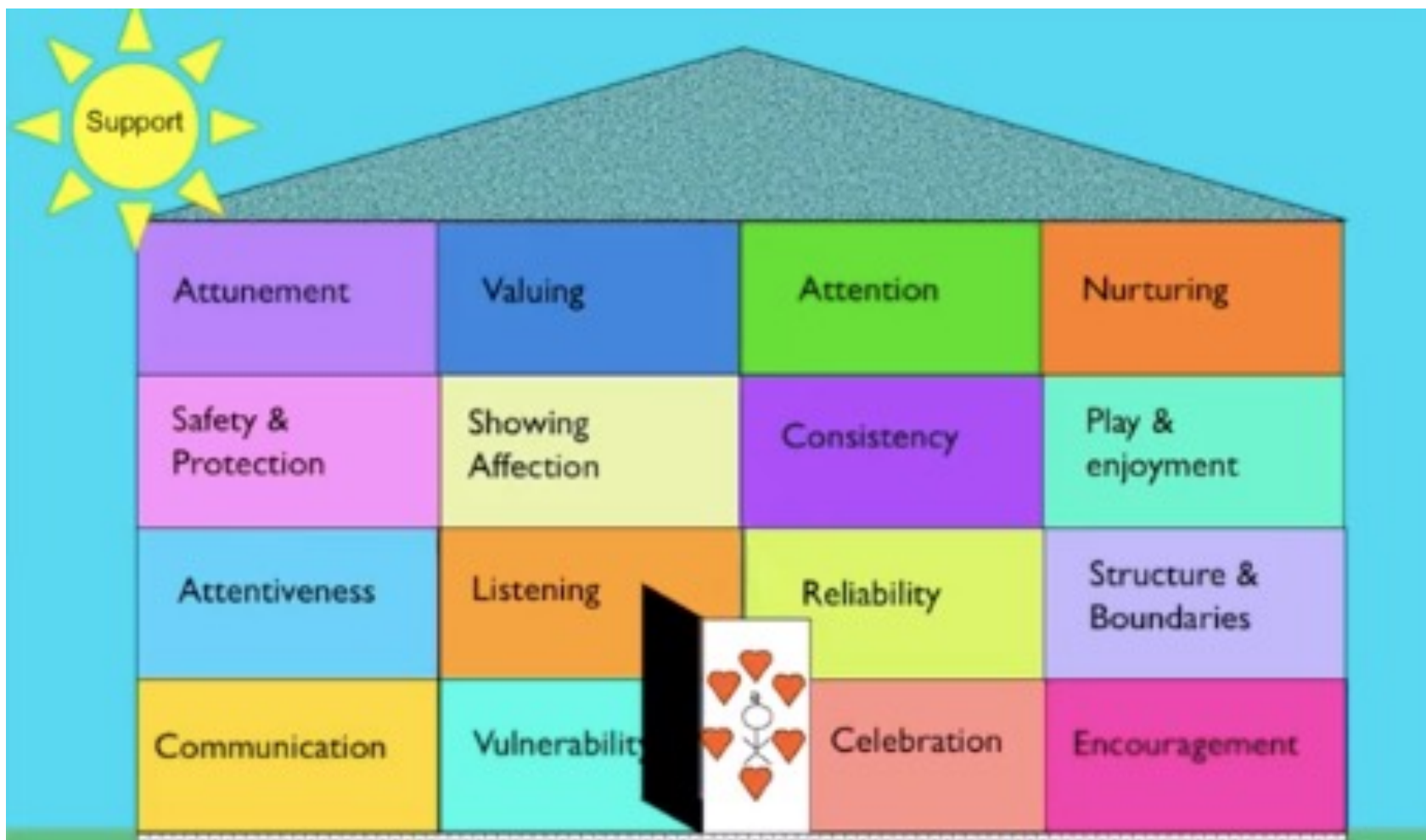
ACE Questions	Kaiser Study Male Participants	BIP Participants In Two BIPS in KS
Emotional Abuse	7.6%	69%
Physical Abuse	29.9%	57%
Sexual Abuse	16%	22%
Emotional Neglect	12.4%	39%
Physical Neglect	10.7%	20%
Parents Separated	21%	61%
Exposure to Domestic Violence	11.5%	37%
Drug/Alcohol Abuse for Caretaker	23.8%	59%
Mental Illness/Suicide Exposure	14.8%	40%
Incarceration	4.1%	15%

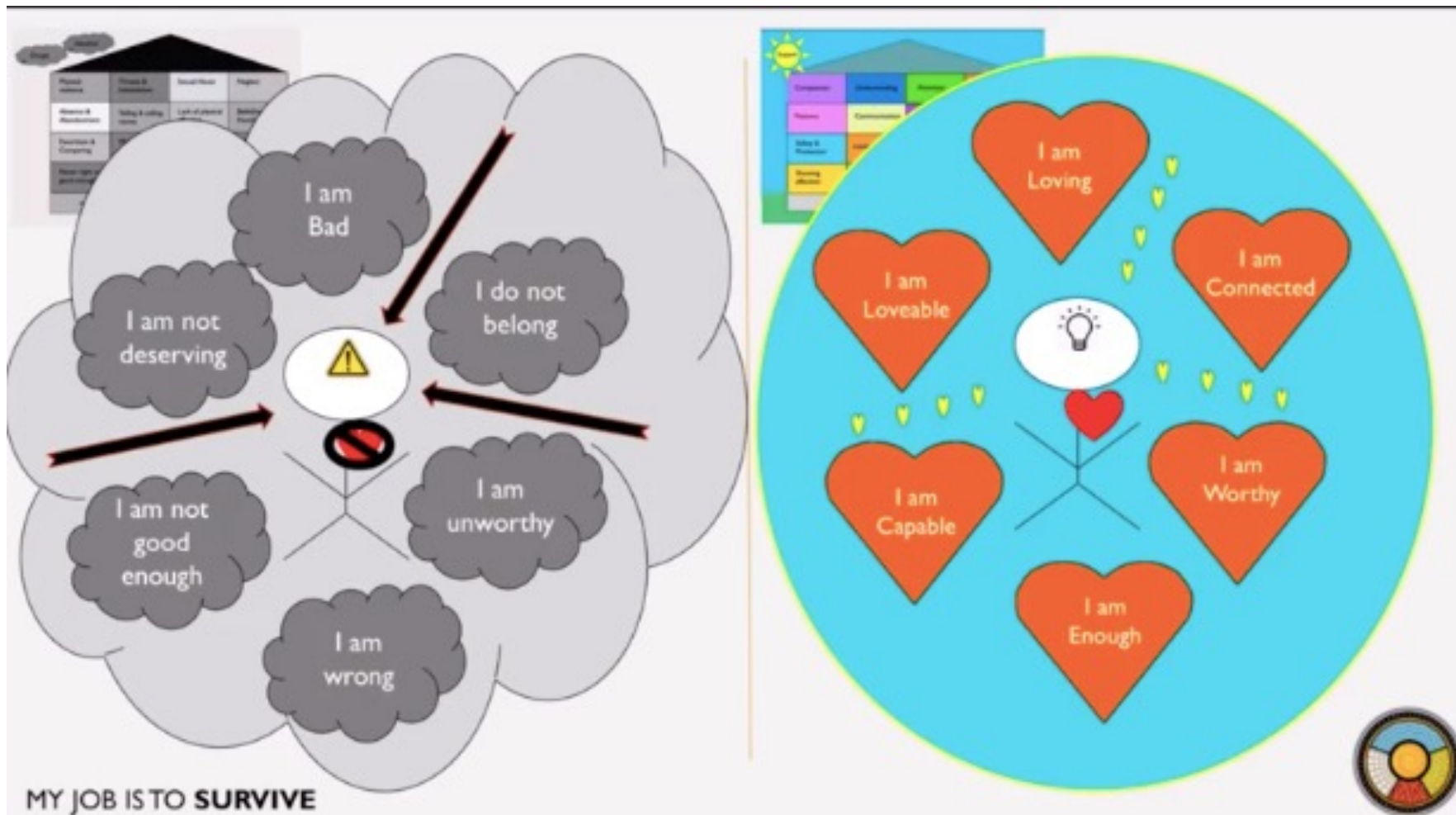
- The Kaiser study male participants were 74.8% white and 35.9% were college educated.
- 99% of incarcerated men have experienced corporal punishment.
- 23% of college students have experienced corporal punishment.
- The average ACE score for BIP participants from two BIP programs in Kansas is 4.1.
- The risk of perpetrating domestic violence increases as the person's ACE score increases. (ACE score: 0=2%, 1=3%, 2=5%, 3=6%, 4=10%, 5 or more=14%)
- 60% of Kaiser participants reported an ACE score of 1 or none vs. 10% of BIP participants reported an ACE score of 1 or none.
- 10% of Kaiser participants reported an ACE score of 4 or more vs. 60% of BIP participants reported an ACE score of 4 or more.

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Yelling & Screaming	Put-downs & Belittling	Jealousy & Lack of trust	Self-Absorbed / Selfish
Judgment & Assumptions	Mind Games & Gas-lighting	Manipulation	Isolation
Lying, Deception & Cheating	Resentment & Revenge	Humiliation	Silent treatment
Control & Coercion	Threats & Intimidation	Shaking, hitting, slapping, choking	Unwanted or Forced Sex





Accountable Choices Study 2021

20 men who admitted to Strangulation to the point of unconsciousness all had an ACE score of 7 or more

19 had a history of child sexual abuse

18 had been abused by a male, none of them isolated incidents (more than 80% of male victims reported experiencing more than one sexual assault act. Wgner, R & Davis K.C. (2017)

18 told their mothers

17 were not believed

Polyvictimization makes it all more complicated



4 Big Criminogenic Needs



- Anti-Social Cognition
 - Reduce anti-social cognition, recognize risky thinking and feelings, adopt an alternative identity
- Anti-Social Companions
 - Reduce association with offenders, enhancing contact with pro-social
- Anti –social personality or temperament
- Family and/or Marital
 - Build problem solving self management and coping skills
 - Reduce conflict, build positive relationships and communication, enhance monitoring/supervision




The lessor 4 of Criminogenic needs

- Substance Abuse
 - Reduce usage, reduce the supports for abuse behavior, enhance alternatives to abuse
- Employment
 - Provide employment seeking and keeping skills
- School
 - Enhance performance rewards and satisfaction
- Leisure and/or recreation
 - Enhance involvement and satisfaction in pro-social activities

1. Who in your life (not including your partner) has wanted you to succeed or do well, now or in the past? Think widely about what success means to you - who wants you to succeed in a relationship? As a father? In your sobriety and recovery? Probation or in your career? Try and identify as many people as you can. They may be friends, family, work buddies, teachers, a professional you trust, probation officers, community, or religious leaders.

2. What did they say/do that made you believe they wanted you to do well? Be specific.

Who wants you to do well?	What did they say/ do that made you believe that?	The message this person gave you by treating you this way
		I am
		I am
		I am
		I am
		I am

	<p>A check-in contact - you are in a good space and want to stay in touch and check in with your network. A check-in contact might be a quick chat on the telephone or a text. If there someone you are willing to check in with weekly? We all need to hear from at least one person a week or a day who cares about us and has our best interest at heart.</p> <p>At least weekly I will check in with _____</p>
	<p>A worry contact - you are worried about your mood and thinking, are concerned it may escalate into negative behavior. In AA we call this stinking thinking. When you or someone else is worried you may be abusive, reaching out now may prevent a bad situation from happening. A worry contact could include a long phone call or to arrange to meet face-to-face.</p> <p>When I am worried about my attitude I will connect with _____</p>
	<p>A crisis contact - you are being abusive or controlling and other people are scared of you. A crisis contact could mean you need the person to speak to you or see you straight away. This is someone you respect who can hold you accountable and make sure you and everyone else is safe.</p> <p>During a crisis I will connect with _____</p>

Best Possible Future Self as Partner Visualization Exercise

Imagine your best possible self in as a partner motivated by equality and being a man with a loving touch. Remember behaviors found on the power and control wheel are no longer present in your life. Write about this best possible self for 5 minutes. Continue writing for the entire time, using as much detail as possible. What would your partner have to say about the way you treat them, how you handle stress, take ownership of your thoughts, feelings, and actions. What do you do around the house to help out? How do you handle finances and support their needs? How do you respect them sexually? Imagine your partner is being interviewed about all the changes you have made in your life and how much better their life has been because of it.

Best Possible Future Self as a Father Visualization Exercise

Imagine your best possible self as a father. Write about this best possible self for 5 minutes. Continue writing for the entire time, using as much detail as possible. What would your children say about your ability to be a role model on how you treat your partner. How did you teach them to deal with stress and negative emotions in a healthy way. How did you teach them what ownership and accountability looks like. Was time spent with them important to you, and how did they know that? How did you make them feel as a person, what messages did you send them about men, women, their race, culture, their sexual identity, interest, and ambitions etc. What bragging rights would your children have about you that would make you proud. It may help to read the 40 Developmental Assets sheet.



Adult Hope Scale

(Developed by Rick Snyder, 1991. Reference: Gwinn, C. and Hellman, C. (2019) *Hope Rising, How the Science of Hope Can Change Your Life*. Morgan James Publishing).

Directions: Read each item carefully.
Using the scale shown below, please circle the number that best describes YOU.

Definitely True	Mostly True	Somewhat True	Slightly True	Slightly False	Somewhat False	Mostly False	Definitely False
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

1. I can think of many ways to get out of a jam.
2. I energetically pursue my goals.
3. I feel tired most of the time.
4. There are lots of ways around any problem.
5. I am easily downed in an argument.
6. I can think of many ways to get the things in life that are important to me.
7. I worry about my health.
8. Even when others get discouraged, I know I can find a way to solve the problem.
9. My past experiences have prepared me well for my future.
10. I've been pretty successful in life.
11. I usually find myself worrying about something.
12. I meet the goals that I set for myself.

Agency/Willpower

Add scores for questions:

- 2 _____
9 _____
10 _____
12 _____

Total: _____ (range: 4-32)

Higher scores reflect higher agency.

Pathways/Waypower

Add scores for questions:

- 1 _____
4 _____
6 _____
8 _____

Total: _____ (range: 4-32)

Higher scores reflect higher pathways thinking.

Total Hope Score

Add score for Agency and Pathways

Agency _____
Pathways _____

Total: _____

Scores of 40-48 are hopeful,
48-56 are moderately hopeful,
56 or higher are high hope.



Primary Goals of Supervision of IPV Offenders

1.
**Victim Safety and
Autonomy**



2.
**Offender
Accountability**



3.
Intervention

