

**Research and program evaluation in Illinois:
Studies on drug abuse and violent crime**

**An Implementation Evaluation of the
Enhanced Domestic Violence Probation
Program in Champaign County**

December 1999

Prepared by

Center for Legal Studies, Institute for Public Affairs
University of Illinois at Springfield

Evaluation funded by
Illinois Criminal Justice
Information Authority



**ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION AUTHORITY**

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Enhanced Domestic Violence Probation Program
in Champaign County**

**Prepared for the
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	i
CHAPTER 1: STUDY BACKGROUND	1
Methodology.....	1
Data Collection Strategies.....	2
Organization of this Report.....	4
Statement of the Problem and Focused Literature Review	4
CHAPTER 2: PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	17
Pre-Program Environment.....	17
Champaign County Probation and Court Services Department	18
Program Rationale and Goals	19
Program Design	23
Program Structure and Management	25
CHAPTER 3: PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION.....	31
Chronological Description of Key Events	31
Program Operation.....	34
Intake and Caseload	34
Program Elements.....	38
Domestic Violence Inventory.....	38
Batterer Intervention Programs	39
Family Life Skills.....	40
CHANGE.....	43
Substance Abuse Treatment Programs	47
The Prairie Center for Substance Abuse.....	47
Supervision and Surveillance.....	50
Data Examining the First Three Months of Probation.....	51
CHAPTER 4: IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS EVALUATION	65
Progress Toward Achieving Program Goals and Objectives.....	65
General Goals	65
Program Goals	69
Process Objectives.....	73
General Recommendations.....	75
Project Impact on the Target Population	78
CHAPTER 5: PROPOSED IMPACT EVALUATION.....	83
REFERENCES.....	87
APPENDICES	

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1: Monthly Caseload for Enhanced and Standard Probation.....	35
Table 3.2: Felony Cases as a Proportion of the Monthly Caseload.....	36
Table 3.3: Prior Convictions, EDVP Probationers	38
Table 3.4: Probation Contacts for Three Month Time Periods	52
Table 3.5: Average Office Visits Per Probationers	54
Table 3.6: Average Number of Home Visits per Probationer.....	55
Table 3.7: Victim Notification Letters Sent.....	56
Table 3.8: Successful Victim Contact Attempts.....	57
Table 3.9: Successful Batterer Intervention Program Contact Attempts.....	59
Table 3.10: Successful Other Treatment Contact Attempts	60
Table 3.11: Probationers with Probation Violation Reports (PVRs).....	61
Table 3.12: Probation Violation Reports and Petitions to Revoke	62
Table 4.1: Types of Probation Violation Reports Filed	70
Table 4.2: Comparison of Probation Outcomes for Enhanced and Standard Probationers	80

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: Process and Impact Goals and Objectives	21
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In February 1998 the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) issued a request for proposals to conduct an evaluation of the Champaign County Enhanced Domestic Violence Probation Project (EDVP). The Center for Legal Studies at the University of Illinois at Springfield was subsequently awarded the contract for a one-year evaluation. The purpose of the evaluation was to assess the implementation process and its outcomes, as well as the short-term impact of the enhanced supervision program.

This executive summary provides highlights of the full report, with an emphasis on findings and recommendations. The full report is divided into five chapters. Chapter One provides a brief review of the literature. Chapter Two presents an overview of EDVP and its operation and documents its goals and objectives. Chapter Three reviews the program implementation process. Chapter Four provides a preliminary impact evaluation, focusing primarily on progress made towards specified EDVP objectives. Chapter Five outlines a proposed long-term impact evaluation of this project.

METHODOLOGY

A variety of quantitative and qualitative data collection strategies were used in this evaluation. Data sources included program documents maintained by ICJIA, case files maintained by EDVP, and interviews with EDVP staff, probation administrators, members of the local justice system and treatment providers who interacted with EDVP. EDVP filed monthly reports with ICJIA that provided aggregate statistical data. The research team collected information on

individual offenders and on activities during probation from individual case files. The team also made on-site visits to EDVP and to the programs where EDVP probationers were referred.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

EDVP was established to increase the number of specialized domestic violence probation officers in Champaign County and to provide more intensive supervision to a selected portion of the domestic violence caseload. EDVP probation sentences would include special conditions of enhanced supervision. EDVP officers would have more contact with probationers and treatment providers. EDVP also incorporated a victim component which would require officers to make contact with victims and to serve as a liaison for victims.

PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

EDVP was formally inaugurated on July 1, 1997. By October 1997 EDVP had acquired a full caseload of 50 to 60 domestic violence offenders. Over half of them had been convicted of misdemeanor domestic battery. The caseload stayed relatively constant for about a year, but dropped significantly in September 1998. This decrease reflected the departure of misdemeanor probationers as their sentences expired. The EDVP caseload stayed below 30 until spring of 1999, when numbers began to increase again.

Criteria for the assignment of probationers to EDVP were not clearly stated in the original proposal. There is a general assumption within probation that more serious and dangerous offenders should be assigned to EDVP, but no clear agreement on what defines such an offender. Probation anticipated that

pre-sentence investigations (PSIs) would be routinely ordered by sentencing judges, and that EDVP assignments would be based on PSI recommendations. However, judges have not routinely requested PSIs. Consequently, probation has had limited input into many of these decisions.

In addition to more contacts, the proposed EDVP probation included a number of other special requirements related to substance abuse and domestic violence-specific risk factors. These elements have become separated during the implementation of the program, so that a sentence to EDVP does not automatically carry the full range of special conditions. The probation conditions actually imposed by judges vary widely.

EDVP was initially designed as one component of a larger domestic violence unit which would supervise the adult domestic violence probation population. Because probationers must be specifically sentenced to EDVP and special probation conditions specifically ordered by the judge, the domestic violence unit does not have the discretion to modify conditions of probation or to change an offender's assigned level of supervision.

EDVP requires every probationer to complete a batterer intervention program. Two programs in Champaign County have been certified by the Illinois Department of Human Services: Family Life Skills (FLS) and CHANGE. File information indicated that 75 percent of the EDVP probationers (n=62) chose FLS as the program they would attend, while 17 percent (n=14) selected CHANGE. Both programs require approximately six months to complete. FLS groups are closed, with definite start and end dates, while participants may enter

CHANGE groups at any time. Both groups require the probationer to sign a broad release of information form. Although CHANGE was initially reporting attendance more regularly than FLS, both programs now report attendance at least once a week.

The EDVP proposal included a commitment to administer the Domestic Violence Inventory (DVI) to all probationers to assess for substance abuse and lethality risks, and to screen again with a post-test at the completion of the mandated batterer intervention program. To ensure that the DVI is administered to all probationers EDVP has taken over responsibility for its administration, sharing the results with the intervention program selected by the probationer.

An important EDVP objective was to assess 100 percent of all probationers for substance abuse and to provide appropriate specialized services to all those needing them. Because any substance abuse assessment beyond the DVI and all mandated treatment must be ordered by the sentencing judge, only 78 percent of the files reviewed (n=65) were referred for specialized assessment. All approved treatment centers offer alcohol and substance abuse assessment, education, and treatment services. However, none of them have any elements in their treatment programs that specifically address domestic violence issues.

SUPERVISION AND SURVEILLANCE ISSUES

In order to examine changes in the supervision process over time, data relating to new EDVP probationers were analyzed in three-month blocks. During the first three months of probation, scheduled office visits were kept 83 percent of

the time by probationers. The average number of office visits per probationer during these initial three-month periods ranged from more than 11 to less than 6. Home and community visits initiated by probation officers were less successful, making contact only 40 percent of the time. Victim notification letters were sent to just over half of the victims during the evaluation period. The team's review of follow-up contacts indicated that when a victim wanted contact with an EDVP officer, the officer responded promptly and positively.

Probation violation reports (PVRs) were written in all but one of the initial three-month periods, with at least one probationer receiving more than one PVR in five of the initial three-month periods. PVRs were most common early in the program, when large numbers of probationers entered EDVP. Data compiled by probationer month show that about half of all PVRs are filed during the first four months of the probation sentence. Petitions to revoke probation occur later on, but no more than four were filed in any given probationer month.

Overall, the research team found a reasonably even pattern of implementation over the 20-month period covered by this evaluation. The most significant variation, the number of community-based contacts, was directly related to the number of officers available to make such visits.

IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS EVALUATION

Progress Toward Achieving Program Goals and Objectives

General Goal One: Victim Safety

EDVP appears to have made limited progress toward achieving this overall goal, although several specific objectives have been met. The EDVP

officer's primary contribution to victim safety is to provide enhanced supervision of each offender so as to reduce the opportunity to engage in additional violence, and to identify and act on behaviors that pose a risk as quickly as possible.

Recommendations: Supplement the EDVP victim contacts with a strong relationship between probation and a local domestic violence shelter or advocacy group. Develop a coordinated approach among multiple criminal justice and community agencies, so that the EDVP officer is not isolated in trying to provide safety and support to victims.

General Goal Two: Offender Accountability

EDVP has generally maintained high numbers of office visits by probationers, but has not been able to make the anticipated number of community-based contacts. EDVP officers have had limited success in holding offenders who violate probation conditions accountable in court.

Recommendation: Work with the state's attorney's office and sentencing judges to identify a range of conditions and requirements which are appropriate to impose in EDVP cases, and authorize the probation officer or department to impose these conditions at its discretion. An alternative approach would be to establish monthly probation compliance hearings at which the judge could modify existing conditions of probation based on the EDVP officer's recommendations.

General Goal Three: Break the Cycle of Violence through Early Intervention

The primary element of this goal is to make referrals to batterer intervention programs as quickly as possible. EDVP probationers are being

referred to appropriate programs early in the probation process and are making contact with them, but in many cases do not successfully complete the programs.

Recommendation: Consider setting a time limit within which a program must be selected and the entry process initiated, with the batterer losing his right to choose the program if he fails to act within this period. Treat failure to meet a batterer intervention program's standards for continuation as a violation of probation, and attach consequences to this violation.

Program Goal One: Hold EDVP Probationers Accountable

Probation records indicated that technical violations of probation not involving additional offenses sometimes resulted in PVRs being filed, but rarely resulted in petitions to revoke probation. During EDVP's first 18 months 61 percent of the probationers (n=50) received at least one PVR, but petitions to revoke probation were successfully filed by the state's attorney's office on only 12 people. The state's attorney's office and probation need to develop a shared understanding of which probation violations are most serious for domestic violence offenders and why, and to act consistently in these matters.

Program Goal Two: Make Entry into a Batterer Intervention Program and Subsequent Behavioral Changes a High Probation Priority.

EDVP has been successful at getting probationers into batterer intervention programs. EDVP should continue to work closely with providers to make active participation in and successful completion of a program an equally important probation priority.

Program Goal Three: Monitor Probationers Through the Entire Treatment Process

EDVP officers maintained general contact with batterer intervention programs on a regular basis. These contacts need to be used more systematically to monitor the progress of individual probationers.

Recommendation: EDVP officers should monitor probationer attendance and program participation closely, and exchange information on offenders with program providers. EDVP officers should visit batterer intervention program sites to meet with providers and review progress records.

Program Goal Five: Random Drug Testing for all EDVP Probationers

Although drug tests have been conducted, it is not clear from the files how often they are required or what the consequences of a positive test are. EDVP needs to document substance abuse more clearly in the file. EDVP and substance abuse treatment programs should share this information, as well as consult on recommended sanctions for lapses.

Program Goal Six: Track EDVP Probationers to Collect Information on New Offenses

At present EDVP receives information about new offenses that result in arrest. Efforts should also be made to track police reports on disturbance and domestic violence calls that do not result in an arrest.

Process Objective One: Assess All Offenders to Determine Lethality and Substance Abuse

EDVP uses the DVI to assess offenders for lethality and substance abuse, but it is not clear how the assessment is used to guide probation and intervention

decisions. At present, mandated substance abuse assessment and treatment are not automatic conditions of probation for all offenders sentenced to EDVP.

Process Objective Two: Provide education and other specialized services for EDVP probationers determined to be in need of them

During the period studied 94 percent of EDVP probationers (n=78) were referred to batterer intervention programs; 70 percent of those who were referred (n=55) had some contact with a program. Similarly, 78 percent (n=65) were referred for substance abuse assessment, and over 70 percent of those referred made contact with a treatment provider. Substantially fewer referrals were made for other specialized services such as GED programs and mental health treatment. EDVP needs to develop standards to identify probationer needs in these areas, and document both the assessed need and the referral more clearly in the file.

Project Impact on the Target Population

The operational target population for EDVP has not been clearly defined. Offenders with similar characteristics (felonies, dangerousness, first time offenders) are placed in both the EDVP and standard probation case loads. The state's attorney's office and probation need to reach agreement on criteria for sentencing offenders to EDVP that can provide a general framework to guide sentencing decisions.

Five impact objectives were identified in the EDVP proposal. Determining whether or not these objectives have been achieved requires accurate baseline information on the current levels of probation compliance, program completion,

and recidivism. The lack of accurate baseline data makes it difficult to assess even the short-term impact of EDVP on probationers. As a starting point, the research team compared probation outcomes of EDVP probationers with those of domestic violence offenders sentenced to standard probation during the same period. EDVP probationers have been considerably less successful than those under standard supervision. More research is required to document the factors that have contributed to this lower level of success

PROPOSED IMPACT EVALUATION

The research team will continue to collect individual-level information relating to compliance and supervision from probation files. These data will be collected monthly to increase the accuracy of date-sensitive information and to facilitate cross-checking of monthly reports with data collected from individual probation files. The full impact evaluation will also gather information about the patterns of domestic violence that have characterized the lives of the EDVP probationers to date, as well as any post-probation violent behavior. Comparable information is needed on domestic violence offenders sentenced to standard probation supervision, since they will serve as the primary comparison group.

We continue to believe that it is essential to incorporate the perceptions of victims into the impact evaluation. This research team will work closely with victim advocates and support agencies to devise an investigative approach that gathers essential information without being unnecessarily intrusive.

CHAPTER ONE: STUDY BACKGROUND

In February 1998 the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) issued a request for proposals to conduct an implementation and short-term impact evaluation of a domestic violence probation project in Champaign County. In its *Request for Proposals*, the ICJIA stated that the implementation process evaluation was intended to serve three primary purposes: 1) to assess the extent to which project implementation met pre-operational expectations; 2) to guide the development and refinement of the project by providing feedback to project staff and making recommendations for project improvements; and 3) to guide other agencies in replicating this project or undertaking similar projects (ICJIA, 1998).

Since the domestic violence probation project was relatively new, the study would be expected to include only a preliminary impact evaluation. The primary focus of the impact evaluation portion of the study would be the development of an impact evaluation design for research that could be conducted at a later date. The purpose of a project impact evaluation is to evaluate how well the project is achieving the goals and objectives it set for itself and to determine how the project is affecting its target population.

METHODOLOGY

The purpose of the evaluation was to assess the implementation process and its outcomes, as well as the short-term impact of the enhanced supervision program on the domestic violence offenders sentenced to it. This one-year

evaluation project examined a 20-month period of program operation. The Champaign County Probation and Court Services Department began supervising domestic violence offenders under the Enhanced Domestic Violence Program (EDVP) on July 1, 1997. Because some cases were transferred from an existing specialized domestic violence caseload to the EDVP officer, information on their supervision within probation dates back to March 1997. In order to have comparable information about the first months of probation for each offender, data collection was extended back to their first months, even though they predated the formal start of the EDVP. Data were collected from probation files through the end of February 1999. Aggregate data were drawn through March 1999 from the monthly reports made by the Probation and Court Services Department to ICJIA.

Data Collection Strategies

A variety of data collection strategies were used to obtain the information needed to describe the program's operating procedures and practices. Three sources of information were central to this portion of the evaluation: program documents maintained by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA); case file information maintained by EDVP on all offenders in the program; and interviews with program staff and associated personnel. The program documents obtained from ICJIA included grant applications and associated materials, correspondence between ICJIA and the program, and the program's monthly data reports.

The monthly data reports include information about the number of cases supervised within EDVP, the number of new cases entering EDVP each month, the number of cases exiting EDVP successfully or unsuccessfully each month, and the number of probationers in each phase status or supervision level. These reports were used to document the aggregate number and type of supervision and surveillance contacts and any violations of probation conditions.

Because the monthly data reports to ICJIA provided only aggregate statistical data (category totals) for each month, it was necessary to develop procedures to collect information on individual offenders and to document supervision activities on an individual level. The research team developed a standardized codebook for use in collecting information from probation department files. This codebook included information on social demographics, current convicted offense and criminal history, special conditions of probation, and referrals to external intervention programs and treatment providers, as well as information on probation contacts and program progress as recorded in the probation files. A copy of this codebook is provided in Appendix A.

Additional information about the origins of EDVP and its operations was obtained from interviews with program staff, probation administrators, members of the local justice system, and treatment providers who interact with the program. Interview subjects were identified from the program documents and through a “snowball” technique where initial interview subjects were asked to identify other appropriate subjects who should be interviewed. On-site visits to program and treatment providers were also made.

Organization of this Report

This report presents a implementation evaluation and preliminary impact evaluation of the Champaign County Enhanced Domestic Violence Program (EDVP). The remainder of this chapter provides a brief review of the literature. Chapter Two presents an overview of the program and its operation, while Chapter Three reviews the program implementation process. Chapter Four provides a preliminary impact evaluation which focuses primarily on the progress made by EDVP towards its objectives and on the presentation of some basic information about participant outcomes to date. Chapter Five outlines the general design for a proposed long-term impact evaluation of this project.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM AND FOCUSED LITERATURE REVIEW

Domestic violence is on the rise in Illinois, according to statistics compiled by the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ICADV, 1996). During a recent three year period (July 1993 through June 1996) there was a 23 percent increase in the number of women served by shelters. During that same period arrests for domestic battery increased 41 percent, while the number of orders of protection issued rose by almost 30 percent. These striking increases have been recorded even though domestic violence continues to be a substantially under-reported crime. Another indicator of the magnitude of the problem can be found in the number of women and children who are forced to seek shelter to protect themselves against abuse and violence. In 1996 almost 46,000 women and their children sought the services of domestic violence shelters in Illinois.

In 1996 the Illinois State Police began keeping statistics on domestic-related crimes, based not on the official charge but on the relationship between the victim and the offender. These crimes are not limited to domestic battery, but have ranged from murder and aggravated sexual assault to theft and disorderly conduct. The total number of these crimes in Illinois in 1998 was 130,903, up slightly from the 1997 total of 128,407 (ISP, 1999). Simple assault and battery, including domestic battery, make up approximately two-thirds of this category, with violations of orders of protection accounting for another 3.4 percent.

For years police dealt with domestic battery as a family matter rather than a crime, until pressure from women's and victims' advocates and a growing body of research evidence demonstrated the need for policy changes. Police began to arrest batterers in increasing numbers and to develop pro-arrest policies regarding domestic violence. However, arrest is only the entrance into the criminal justice system. As more arrests were made, increasing pressure was placed on prosecutors and courts to take action. A common response was to order domestic violence offenders into batterer intervention programs.

Batterer treatment is only one part of a coordinated community response to domestic violence. Community intervention projects attempt to coordinate the response of a variety of community agencies, extending beyond the criminal justice system, to provide sanctions and rehabilitation to men who batter and to provide services for victims of men's violence (Edleson & Tolman, 1992; Pence, 1983, 1993; Soler, 1987). The coordinated effort in Quincy, Massachusetts has shown that effective treatment programs need to address the specific offense,

provide a group setting, use a cognitive or psychoeducational approach, hold the offender responsible for his behavior, place a priority on protecting victims, and hold victims blameless (Crowe, 1995).

Once arrest for domestic violence became standard procedure, it was seen by many as the most effective intervention available to law enforcement. This conclusion was based partly on an experiment that found arrest to be almost twice as effective as other interventions in reducing recidivism among batterers (Sherman & Berk, 1984). More recent studies have not consistently supported these findings, however. Studies funded by the National Institute of Justice addressed some of the weaknesses of Sherman and Berk's experimental design, and identified other factors that might contribute to successful intervention by law enforcement. In three cities arrest was not found to be more effective than other interventions, including advising or separating the couple (Dunford, Huizinga & Elliot 1990; Hirschel, Hutchison and Dean 1992; Sherman, *et al.* 1991). In two other communities arrest was shown to have deterrent effects (Sherman, 1992a). In some cities, among some offenders, arrest was associated with increased long-term recidivism. However, these increases appeared only in official records, not in reports from victims (Sherman, 1992b). When Dunford replicated the 1992a study reported by Sherman, he showed that tracking offenders over longer time periods showed increased recidivism rates. On the other hand, Tolman & Weisz (1995) indicated that arrest significantly deterred subsequent domestic violence incidents, and that the deterrent effect of arrest did not deteriorate over 18 months. These discrepancies in research show that there is still much to

learn about whether arrest is an effective deterrent for domestic violence, and under what circumstances.

There is considerable evidence that arrest must be a part of a larger coordinated effort (Hamlin & Pehrson, 1996). This implies that community intervention programs that coordinate law enforcement, judicial, social service, educational, and preventive responses at the community level may have the greatest long-term impact on both the prevalence and incidence of battering in the community (Steinman, 1988). A study conducted in Baltimore found that court orders for counseling were associated with lower criminal recidivism for battery or violation of a civil order of protection (Murphy, Musser & Matorn, 1998). Lower criminal recidivism was also associated with the cumulative effects of successful prosecution, probation monitoring, receiving a court order to attend counseling, attending counseling intake, and completion of counseling. Individuals with greater involvement in this intervention system had lower recidivism rates, even though offenders with more extensive abuse histories experienced more intervention. Research studies which examine only arrest have not taken into account the overall effects of coordinated community responses to domestic violence. These efforts may include more vigorous prosecution, victimless prosecution, harsher penalties, improved accountability of the batterer, and strong victim advocacy.

Prosecution rates for domestic violence cases have historically been low (Dutton, 1988; Ford 1983). Low prosecution rates may have frustrated police and made them more reluctant to arrest batterers because they believed their

work would be useless if there was no follow-through with prosecution (Dutton, 1987; Ferraro & Pope, 1993). Victims saw the reluctance of police and prosecutors to prosecute as evidence of an unwillingness to help and to protect them. Consequently, many of them did not press charges for fear that it would only enrage the batterer and lead to more violence (Ferraro & Boychuk, 1992; Jaffe, Hastings, Reitzel & Austin, 1993). Under these circumstances, all of the involved parties appear to reinforce one another's failure to act.

Domestic violence, even that which results in serious injury, is usually classified as a simple misdemeanor. Victims are often reluctant to risk prosecution because of the minor consequences to the batterer (Hart, 1990). Victims may be further discouraged from prosecution by the lack of protection from the batterer, the length of time involved, and the seeming indifference of the prosecutor. One response to the apparent unwillingness of victims to prosecute in domestic violence cases has been the "no-drop," or victimless prosecution, policy, in which the prosecutor proceeds with a domestic violence case without the voluntary support of the victim, and may even subpoena the victim to compel her to testify. Some experts maintain that a no-drop policy may deter victims from reporting crimes because of the difficulties it brings into their lives. Many victims may think they have lost control of the legal process (Buzawa & Buzawa, 1990). A strong argument can be made that jurisdictions with no-drop policies also need to have reliable victim protection programs (Cahn, 1992).

Ford and Regoli (1995) argue that interventions must be focused on improving responses to the victim. They point out that victims are likely to use

criminal justice proceedings in ways that may not have been intended, yet are equally successful from the victim's point of view. For example, victims may use the threat of prosecution to negotiate their security without intending to follow through with prosecution. This highlights the importance of considering how the goals of victims for system response may be very different from the goals of other system participants. Raising the victim's awareness is a key component of victim contact. Just as important, however, is guarding her against the false hope that an arrest or a mandated batterer program can guarantee that her partner will change. This caution needs to be balanced against respect for the victim's right to make her own decision, even if that involves remaining with the batterer (Healey & Smith 1998a).

Steinman (1990) conducted a study that compared cases before and after the implementation of a coordinated community effort. He found that police actions that were not coordinated with other sanctions led to increased violence. However, police action, especially arrest, in coordination with other criminal justice efforts, became a significant deterrent. Similarly Syers and Edleson (1992) found that police visits to the home, combined with an eventual arrest of the batterer, followed by court mandated treatment, were significantly more likely than other combinations of criminal justice actions to end repeat incidents of domestic violence. It is not enough to have all the important players in a community doing their jobs well. There needs to be a mechanism for coordinating their efforts. A team effort is vital to an effective deterrent of domestic violence (Crowe, 1995).

A key element of the coordinated approach is the availability of effective batterer intervention programs and the willingness of courts to order offenders to attend. Most of the batterer intervention programs described in published articles are based on the cognitive-behavioral or social learning approach. Many programs incorporate a gender analysis of battering into their interventions. This analysis sees battering as a tool of men to maintain power and control over their intimate partners. This power and control, together with men's belief in their entitlement to this control, becomes the focus of intervention. The physical battering is seen as a continuum of this entitlement, so attention is focused on male sex role socialization and how it shapes men's abusive behaviors and the underlying beliefs.

Many programs incorporate both social learning and pro-feminist content. Studies have not yet isolated these components in terms of their effectiveness in ending abusive behavior, and there has been considerable controversy in the literature over the use of social learning approaches which are not informed by a gender analysis (Gondolf, 1987). The program most widely associated with the pro-feminist approach is the Domestic Abuse Intervention Project in Duluth, Minnesota, which also integrates cognitive-behavioral content into its approach (Pence & Paymar, 1993).

Most batterer intervention programs are relatively short-term, ranging from 6 to 32 weeks in length (Eisikovits & Edleson, 1989; Tolman & Bennett, 1990). Most programs are relatively structured in their format, although calls for less structured groups have been made (Browne, Saunders & Staecker, 1997;

Jennings, 1987). There have been suggestions that subgroups of the battering population cannot gain much benefit from the most widely used models, and that intervention groups need to be more culturally competent and geared to the needs of each subgroup group (Holtzworth & Stuart, 1994).

Ethnically sensitive approaches must be considered within this context. For many African American men who batter, the use of ethnically sensitive approaches is essential to increase their involvement in batterer programs and the likelihood of a successful outcome (Williams, 1994). This finding may have implications for successful program completion by batterers from other ethnic groups as well.

One study lends support to the idea of pre-trial, short-term educational programs. These programs appear to be as effective as longer programs, and are more efficient and less costly. However, concerns remain about program length. Longer programs may be useful as a way to monitor an offender's long-term behavior, and may act as a deterrent to other men. The outcomes from longer programs may be affected by other features in the community, such as slow police response to men who drop out, or lengthy delays between arrest and referral to a batterer program (Gondolf, 1998a). Other researchers suggest that mental health and substance abuse counseling may be necessary for some men before they can benefit from a batterer's group (Moore, Greenfield, Wilson & Kok, 1997).

How successful a batterer intervention group is considered to be depends in part on what definition of success is used. Definitions of success range from

any reduction in physical violence (Neidig, 1986) to a transformation of men who batter to the point they are prepared to take social action against the woman-battering culture (Gondolf, 1987). Most studies define success as the cessation of physical abuse; however, many also agree that ending threats of violence is an important goal.

Most program evaluators have attempted to measure the degree to which men's programs end or reduce violent behavior, but only a few have examined threatening behavior such as verbal threats and stalking. Threatening behavior requires more study. For example, a 1997 Department of Justice study of stalking reported that 59 percent of female stalking victims are stalked by a current or former intimate partner, and in 80 percent of these cases the victims were physically assaulted. Other researchers report that men's entitlement beliefs often lead to their seeing the woman's decision to leave the relationship as the ultimate betrayal which justifies violent retaliation (Browne, 1987; Dutton, 1988). Lethality assessments are not foolproof, but the utilization of these indicators is valuable in determining the likelihood of a physical assault or a life-threatening attack (Hart, 1990; Saunders, 1994).

When assessing physical abuse and threats of abuse the source of the information is critical. Police reports usually underreport compared to victim reports because police are looking at whether or not a crime has been committed rather than whether or not abuse is present (Dutton, 1986). The denial and minimization of batterers make them an unreliable source of information on their own behavior. An index that combines reports of abuse from all sources will

provide the most conservative estimate of program success, but is likely to be a more accurate indicator of the risk or presence of physical abuse (Hamberger & Hastings, 1988).

Development of effective approaches that confront the behavior of men who batter is imperative in order to save women's lives. Completion of a batterer intervention program has been found to be related to a significant reduction in domestic violence requiring police involvement during a two-year follow-up period (Babcock & Steiner, 1999). A 15-month study of batterer programs in four cities also found that recidivism rates are lower for those who completed intervention programs (Gondolf, 1998a).

Batterers who were court ordered into intervention programs, but who did not complete them, were more likely to commit further domestic violence than were those who completed such programs. Probation officers generally could not judge who would complete programs based on a review of the offender's pre-program behavior. However, studies have shown that batterers who do complete are likely to be first-time offenders, to report a higher income, and to be more educated than program dropouts. One explanation for this finding is that these batterers may have more to lose, economically and socially, than the dropouts. Those who dropped out of programs were more likely to be unemployed and criminally entrenched, and may represent a subset of the batterer population who are not subject to the same informal social controls as others (Babcock & Steiner, 1999).

The presence of a court review process for batterer program referrals appears to substantially reduce non-compliance. Court review coupled with batterer counseling also appears to contribute to a substantial reduction in re-arrests. Some courts refer defendants to a batterer intervention program at preliminary hearings, either as a condition of bail or as a possible diversion. Such a practice appears to be a viable alternative to post-adjudication referral, which is subject to long delays and the possibility of withdrawal or dismissal of the complaint. There is a definite advantage to a quick and certain response to non-compliance (Gondolf, 1998b).

A survey of chemical-dependency and domestic-violence programs showed almost half the men in substance abuse treatment were batterers, and that 60 percent of identified female substance abusers were victims of domestic violence. Eighty percent of the treatment providers believed that these clients would benefit from increased cooperation between chemical-dependence and domestic-violence programs (Bennett & Lawson, 1994). Although a high level of association between alcohol and violence has been documented, the relationship is quite complex. The theory that alcohol or substance abuse causes violence is gradually being rejected. Evidence from both the alcohol abuse and domestic violence fields suggests that "power theory" offers a viable alternative interpretation of the documented association. Power theory suggests that both alcohol abuse and domestic violence are manifestations of an underlying need for power and control related to gender-based distortions and insecurities. If treatment to address alcohol abuse and domestic violence were guided by this

unifying theory, alcohol and assault treatments would be better focused, more easily coordinated, mutually reinforcing, and more effective. The objective of providing safety for victims would also be increased (Gondolf, 1995). Substance abuse treatment providers are gradually becoming more aware of this “dual diagnosis” problem, and of the need to be aware of domestic violence risks in treating substance abusers. Quincy, Massachusetts, a model for coordinated efforts in stopping domestic violence, enforces probation conditions of abstinence. Offenders are required to undergo random weekly urine tests, and drug and alcohol abusers are required to receive treatment (Crowe, 1995).

The National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges adopted as official policy in 1990 a series of recommendations for improving court practices in family violence cases (Herrell & Hofford, 1990). These recommendations include batterer accountability in probation departments and a need for a coordinated effort in the intervention of domestic violence. The concept of establishing protocols geared toward a more coordinated response to domestic violence is becoming more commonplace. The Domestic Violence Advisory Council in Illinois, which is now associated with the Illinois Department of Human Services, produced the Illinois Protocol for Domestic Abuse Batterers Programs in 1994. This protocol established treatment standards for batterer intervention programs (DVAC, 1994). The following year a model domestic violence protocol for law enforcement, prosecution and the judiciary was published and distributed statewide by the Domestic Violence Training and Curriculum Task Force (DVT & CTF), created by the 87th Illinois General Assembly (DVT & CTF, 1995).

In conclusion, intervention programs for batterers have been in existence for less than 25 years. Recent studies on batterer intervention advance our understanding of its possible benefits and the limitations of current responses to the problem. Research on the criminal justice response is still inconclusive about how we might best respond to domestic violence. However, there is growing evidence that supports the importance of collaboration and coordination of efforts throughout the community. Even so, the limitations documented by current research provide valuable information. The modest and somewhat contradictory patterns of outcomes suggest that research efforts need to be directed toward the examination of broader intervention and prevention efforts if we are to find ways to end domestic violence (Tolman & Edleson, 1995). Evaluation of specific programs and activities has a role in this research agenda; there is much we still do not know. However, studies which examine only one part of the criminal justice system, without placing it in the context of the larger set of community and criminal justice responses to family violence, are unlikely to give us accurate information about what works and why.

CHAPTER TWO: PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

PRE-PROGRAM ENVIRONMENT

It has been over 15 years since the first experimental study testing the effects of various law enforcement responses to domestic violence calls was conducted in Duluth, Minnesota (Sherman, 1992a; Sherman & Berk, 1984). That study demonstrated that simply making an arrest and placing the batterer in jail overnight could help to reduce repeat battering in some cases. As a result, pressure was brought to bear on police departments to adopt “mandatory arrest” policies that would require police officers to make arrests in all battering situations. During the 1990s all seven local police departments in Champaign County, including the Sheriff’s Office, adopted formal pro-arrest policies. In most jurisdictions this meant that police officers were expected to make arrests in all cases where probable cause existed to justify that arrest. In recent years, in part because of these policies, there have been increases in the number of arrests for domestic violence and in the number of domestic violence charges filed in Champaign County court.

These arrests created caseload pressures for court agencies further along in the criminal justice system. In 1997 the Champaign County State’s Attorney’s Office successfully obtained a federal grant that provided support to establish a Domestic Violence Prosecution Unit (DVPU) and to hire three additional personnel to staff the Unit. The DVPU adopted an aggressive approach toward prosecution, including prosecuting some domestic violence charges without the cooperation of reluctant victims. Prior to the creation of the DVPU, only about half of the police reports filed with the state’s attorney’s office resulted in criminal charges being filed. During the 9-month period from August, 1996 to May, 1997 new domestic violence cases charged per month increased 18 percent and

cases dismissed per month decreased 54 percent. According to the grant proposal, total convictions for domestic battery increased 22 percent during this period.

Champaign County Probation and Court Services Department

Police departments were making more arrests and forwarding more cases to the state's attorney's office. This office had recently received a grant allowing it to hire three additional people, assigned specifically to a domestic violence prosecution unit and formally committed to aggressively prosecuting domestic violence cases. These changes in the front end of the criminal justice system produced more convictions; many of the convicted offenders then became the responsibility of probation, resulting in higher caseloads.

Although jail or prison sentences are a possibility for most domestic violence charges, most of those who are convicted are sentenced to probation rather than incarcerated. There are several reasons for this.

- Because domestic violence has not been well documented until recently, many batterers appear in court as formal first-time offenders. Although they may have a substantial record of violence, it is often not documented in the public record. This increases the chance that they will be sentenced to probation.
- Because many batterers confine their violence to their family, they are often judged not to be as dangerous as other offenders who have assaulted unrelated victims or who have taken their violent behavior out of the home and into the street.
- Because the first formal charge of domestic violence is usually prosecuted as a misdemeanor, conviction will not result in a lengthy term of incarceration. As a result, many judges prefer to sentence the offender to probation with

attached conditions, rather than contribute to the overcrowded conditions at the local jail.

In 1996 the adult probation division found itself dealing with an increasing number of domestic violence offenders. From August, 1996 to May, 1997 the number of misdemeanor and felony domestic battery offenders serving a term of probation grew from 60 to 100, an increase of 67 percent. In all but two months of that period the number of probationers added to the caseload exceeded the number of terminations. Most of these probationers were supervised at the maximum level, adding to the caseload pressures faced by the supervising officers. In 1996 the probation department created a specialized domestic violence caseload by reassigning most of the existing domestic battery probationers to two full-time probation officers. By May 1997 these two officers were supervising 100 domestic battery offenders on probation sentences and were also responsible for some probationers convicted on other charges. It was in this context that the probation department proposed the creation of the Enhanced Domestic Violence Enhanced Program (EDVP), a specialized domestic violence unit that could focus exclusively on domestic violence cases and provide more intensive supervision to some of the domestic violence probationers.

PROGRAM RATIONALE AND GOALS

As noted above, a major rationale for the creation of EDVP was the increased attention being given to domestic violence cases in other parts of the criminal justice system. Champaign County confronted an increasing number of convicted domestic violence offenders, many of them convicted on misdemeanor charges and most of them sentenced to probation. Champaign County proposed to improve the supervision and treatment of domestic violence offenders by providing "enhanced supervision" to a portion of these offenders, and by

coordinating the provision of batterer's treatment and other services to all offenders.

According to documents filed with ICJIA by the probation department, the "overriding goal" of the Champaign County Domestic Violence Unit is to help the offender and the victim to recognize the cycle of abuse, and to ensure that appropriate services are provided to them. Elsewhere in the program proposal the primary focus of the program was described as "victim safety, offender accountability, and providing treatment referrals to break the cycle of violence at an earlier stage" (RFP, p. 7). In support of this program, three more specific goals were also defined. They are:

1. To increase mutual cooperation among police forces and within the county-wide criminal justice system so as to provide centralized management of domestic violence offenses in support of a county-wide program of no tolerance toward domestic violence;
2. To provide a "victim component" which includes informing the victim of the probation officer assigned to the case, maintaining ongoing contact with the victim (a victim liaison responsibility), and providing referrals to specialized victim advocacy services.
3. To utilize the full range of community resources to assist the domestic violence offender, including batterer intervention programs, substance abuse treatment programs, mental health services, and education and training.

The probation department also identified a series of more specific goals and objectives for EDVP. These are summarized in Figure 2.1.

This list, presented in the proposal to establish the program, remains the only formal description of EDVP goals and objects. The proposal also contains a list of five program strategy objectives, which add specific measures to some of

Figure 2.1: Process and Impact Goals and Objectives

General Goals:

1. Victim Safety – develop a victim component within the probation program to provide information and referrals.
2. Offender Accountability – increase county-wide cooperation in support of a program of “no tolerance toward domestic violence.”
3. Break the Cycle of Violence through Early Intervention – make offender referrals to the full range of community resources, including batterer intervention programs.

Program Goals:

1. Hold all EDVP probationers accountable; petitions to revoke probation will be filed on a timely basis.
2. Make entry into a batterer intervention program and subsequent behavioral changes a high probation priority, leading to 50 percent increase in number of probationers entering specialized programs (as compared to standard probation supervision).
3. Monitor probationers through entire treatment process, with 100 percent increase in contacts with program and treatment providers when compared to standard probation supervision.
4. Random drug testing for 100 percent of probationers on premises; all who test positive will be referred for evaluation.
5. Track 100 percent of EDVP probationers for three years following termination from probation to collect information on any violations for new domestic violence offenses.

Process Objectives:

1. Assess all offenders in EDVP to determine lethality (risk factors) and substance abuse.
2. Provide education and other specialized services through contractual providers to all offenders in EDVP determined to be in need of them.

Impact Objectives:

1. Through strict supervision and enforcement, increase compliance with probation conditions by 20 percent over compliance rate in standard probation.
2. Increase the rate of successful completion of batterer intervention programs by 25 percent.
3. Reduce domestic violence recidivism (new domestic violence charges) by 20 percent.
4. Reduce recidivism rate (new domestic violence charges) in the year after successful completion of probation by 25 percent.
5. Reduce the overall recidivism for those convicted of domestic violence by 10 percent.

the objectives listed above. Ideally, the program staff should have been involved in developing these goals and objectives, and in devising methods of measuring the outcomes. However, the goals and objectives were established as part of the proposal-writing stage and were in place before the program began, a situation common to many grant-funded programs. Objectives are intended to serve as operationalized outcome measures of the program goals (Rossi & Freeman, 1993), and should include a mix of process and outcome measures. Process measures assess the extent to which the program is operating as planned and is meeting its internal performance goals. Outcome measures assess the extent to which the program is achieving its external goals, and is producing the changes or consequences that are desired.

While outcome measures are an important way of judging whether a program is achieving the purposes for which it was adopted, it is important to distinguish between the two kinds of objectives. An agency or program has a great deal of control over internal (process) objectives, which measure how the program is conducted. An agency has less control over the external (outcome) objectives, which attempt to measure the overall effectiveness of the program. Dividing objectives between the two categories can help to make this distinction clearer.

This figure makes clear how few process objectives were actually identified in the basic documents creating EDVP. Specific expectations or objectives that would define “enhanced supervision” are lacking, as are specific process objectives regarding how frequently or under what circumstances certain kinds of supervision enhancements should be invoked.

PROGRAM DESIGN

The Champaign County Enhanced Domestic Violence Program evolved from specialized caseloads that several officers had developed in the mid-1990s even with the additional officers envisioned in the proposal, it would not be possible to provide enhanced supervision to all domestic violence probationers. Any domestic violence offender on standard probation could be assigned to the standard probation officers, but the sentencing judge would have to specifically sentence offenders to EDVP and specifically impose the additional conditions of probation that were part of EDVP.

The probation department began supervising offenders under EDVP on July 1, 1997. By October 1997 the EDVP officers were supervising 46 probationers; 20 had been sentenced for felony convictions and 26 for misdemeanors. This was approximately the number of probationers that EDVP was intended to supervise.

According to the proposal, offenders sentenced to enhanced supervision would be subject to special restrictions and conditions during their term of probation. EDVP probationers must submit to random drug and alcohol tests, agree to random searches of their home and automobile, and comply with any special curfew conditions that may be imposed. They must attend and successfully complete a batterer intervention program. They must comply with the provisions of any order of protection or no-contact order that has been issued. Under the terms of the enhanced certificate of probation, every

probationer who was not employed or a full-time student would be required to report to the probation department each day to be assigned public service work.

All domestic battery cases, whether they are assigned to EDVP or supervised under standard conditions of probation, are initially classified at the maximum level. In addition to maximum-level supervision requirements, EDVP established a three-phase supervision system for offenders sentenced to the program. Phase I was designed as the entry point for all EDVP offenders and provided the most intense level of supervision. At least four contacts per month were required between the offender and the probation officer, two in the community and two in the probation office. Probationers would remain in Phase I for at least the first four months of the program. To move to Phase II a probationer must successfully complete the required batterer intervention program and have engaged in no further domestic violence. In Phase II the probation officer would make a minimum of two contacts each month, one in the community and one in the probation office. Phase III would reduce the required contact to once a month, either in or out of the probation office. To be assigned to Phase III a probationer must have fulfilled all assigned conditions of probation, score at the "minimum" level on the risk/needs reassessment tool used in EDVP, and be judged by the EDVP officer to have "fully accepted responsibility for his behavior" (ICJIA, 1998).

An EDVP offender would not automatically transfer from one phase level to the next simply as a result of time spent in the program. EDVP planned to have the Domestic Violence Inventory (DVI) administered to each probationer

before entry into a batterer intervention program, and again at the completion of the program. If the DVI did not show an improvement after treatment, the probationer could be required to retake the program or be referred to other agencies for further evaluation and treatment. Probationers were to be reassessed every 6 months to determine the appropriate level of supervision, in accordance with standards set by the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.

PROGRAM STRUCTURE AND MANAGEMENT

The Champaign County Probation and Court Services Department includes four probation officers who have specialized caseloads consisting primarily or exclusively of domestic violence offenders. EDVP has two of these specialized probation officers to provide enhanced supervision and coordinate treatment services with community providers. Two regular probation officers also have a specialized domestic violence caseload, but provide only standard probation supervision.

The core element of EDVP was batterer intervention programs. Enhanced supervision was designed in large part to hold the offender accountable for attending program sessions, and to ensure that he completed the entire program. Because of the general preference in the field for group intervention sessions rather than individual counseling, only agencies providing group counseling and intervention for male batterers were eligible to provide services. At the time the EDVP proposal was submitted there were three batterer intervention programs operating in Champaign County: Family Life Skills, Freshstart, and New Dawn. EDVP was familiar with Family Life Skills (FLS), since it was already providing

batterer intervention programs to probationers, and by the time the EDVP began, only FLS was operating in the area. Since EDVP began, a program called CHANGE has begun to offer batterer intervention groups, and EDVP is referring probationers to both programs. The only selection criterion used is that the program must meet the treatment standards for batterer intervention programs set by the Illinois Protocol for Domestic Abuse Batterers Programs (DVAC, 1994). Decisions about whether a program meets the standards and therefore qualifies for certification are made by the Bureau of Domestic Violence Prevention of the Illinois Department of Human Services.

EDVP followed a similar pattern in identifying providers for alcohol and substance abuse treatment. Again, the preference was for group treatment programs, for both economic and treatment-based reasons. In 1998 Champaign County had four state-licensed substance abuse treatment agencies: Carle-New Choice, Creative Consultants, L.W.'s Place, and The Prairie Center for Substance Abuse. Probation had worked with all four programs in the past, and was willing to do so at this time, despite some variation in the kinds of programming they offered. The central selection criterion again was whether or not the program was appropriately certified by the state.

Each of the batterer intervention programs and substance abuse treatment programs obtains a release of information form from each EDVP probationer, authorizing the program to release information to the EDVP probation officer or to a designated court contact. All programs also commit to providing regular reports on attendance and/or progress in the program.

Criteria for the assignment of probationers to EDVP were not clearly stated in the original proposal, beyond the requirement of having committed a domestic offense. This issue has not yet been fully resolved. There is a general understanding within probation that more serious and more dangerous offenders should be assigned to EDVP, but there is no clear agreement on what defines such an offender. As a result, the state's attorney's office has sometimes made these decisions based on its own criteria, which may not coincide with those of probation. Probation anticipated that pre-sentence investigation reports would be routinely ordered by the court, and that assignments to EDVP would be made based largely on the information and recommendations contained in those reports. However, the judges hearing these cases have not routinely requested pre-sentence investigations. As a result, probation has little input into these decisions.

As noted above, the central element of EDVP – enhanced supervision of probationers – was not clearly spelled out as one of the program's goals or objectives. In addition to the increased number of mandated contacts, the original proposal included a number of other special requirements related to substance abuse (for example, random urine tests) and domestic violence-specific risk factors (for example, no-contact orders to reduce the risk of additional violence). All of these requirements were identified as part of EDVP. However, they have become separated during the implementation of the program, so that a sentence to EDVP does not automatically carry the full range of special conditions outlined in the original proposal. Champaign County uses a

detailed order of conditions to specify all the conditions of probation (see Appendix B), and any change in conditions requires the judge to revise or reissue the order of conditions. For probation to have the option of utilizing the EDVP special conditions of probation, they must have been specified at the time of sentence. A review of probation files indicates that the conditions imposed by judges sentencing offenders to EDVP vary widely.

EDVP was initially designed to operate as one component of a larger domestic violence unit which would supervise the entire adult domestic violence probation population. Almost from the beginning, however, EDVP and the officers providing standard probation supervision operated more as two related but separate units. This was largely a result of the way in which offenders were sentenced to probation. Because probationers must be specifically sentenced to EDVP, and the special probation conditions specifically ordered by the judge, the domestic violence unit as a whole never had the flexibility it desired to shift offenders from standard supervision into enhanced when closer supervision was desirable. The two officers responsible for standard probation supervision quickly developed a large case load, which did not level off until it reached a total of 300 probationers, leaving them little time to do any special supervision of high risk members of their case load. One alternative way of gaining this desired flexibility might be to establish a regular schedule of monthly probation compliance hearings. Depending on the compliance status of a probationer, the judge may be willing to consider amending the original conditions of probation at the time of the hearing. Before moving in this direction, however, the EDVP

officers will need to develop a plan which will provide them with accurate, complete and timely information about each probationer prior to the judicial hearing.

CHAPTER THREE: PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

For purposes of this evaluation, program implementation includes all activities taking place after the inauguration of the program. Implementation is an on-going process, not a one-time event. There should continue to be changes and adaptations as more is learned about how a program operates and as changes occur in the environment in which it operates.

CHRONOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF KEY EVENTS

The Enhanced Domestic Violence Program was formally inaugurated on July 1, 1997. The senior probation officer has worked in EDVP since shortly after it was established. There has been some turnover in the other position. A probation officer was hired to fill the second EDVP position shortly after the program was established, but resigned early in April 1998. The current probation officer was hired in May 1998, but was on leave through July 1998. Thus, there was a four-month period when there was only one EDVP probation officer. This was particularly disruptive because EDVP has a policy that home visits must be made in pairs. As a result, it was not possible for the remaining EDVP officer to make home visits during this period unless a probation officer from another program was available to accompany her. The supervision standards require community visits, rather than home visits. However, the EDVP probation officers have tried to utilize home visits in order to gather information on the offender's living situation and the safety of those living with him.

Both of the EDVP officers completed the group program offered to women clients by FLS in 1998. While this training helped to provide the officers with a better understanding of the FLS program, it did not include any specific training in the supervision and monitoring of violent male offenders. In 1999 both officers have attended a variety of specialized training sessions offered by the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts and the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence. These training sessions were much more helpful in addressing the problems of supervising and confronting a domestic violence offender who is likely to be interested in maintaining power and control.

An interesting chronological aspect of the EDVP supervisory responsibilities is that an entire caseload of new probationers subject to enhanced supervision was assigned to EDVP within a few months of the formal start of the program. This meant that intake and assessment activities had to be undertaken for an entire caseload during a very short period of time. This also created a temporary overload for intake and services for some of the treatment programs. It is not clear whether all of these offenders needed to be assigned to EDVP, or whether they were assigned to that level of supervision because that is where the probation vacancies were at the moment. Many of them had been sentenced to one-year probation sentences, resulting in a sudden drop in EDVP numbers a year later as they completed their terms and left probation.

The other major events involved the approval process for the two batterer intervention programs that work with EDVP. FLS has been in operation in Champaign County since 1989. In 1997 FLS began working with the Champaign

County probation department, accepting referrals for its batterer intervention program. However in March 1998 the probation department was ordered by the court not to refer any probationers to FLS until it was certified as being in compliance with the protocol developed for batterer intervention programs by the Illinois Department of Human Services (DHS). More than a year later, in April 1999, DHS approved FLS as being in compliance with the protocol. FLS began to receive referrals from the criminal justice system again, and by June 1999 FLS was facilitating four evening groups and one daytime group for batterers, as well as five groups for women.

During this period another batterer intervention program, called CHANGE, came into existence. CHANGE was started in April 1998 and was quickly recognized by DHS as being in compliance with the Department's Illinois Protocol for Partner Abuse Intervention Programs. This certification of compliance allowed CHANGE to receive referrals from the probation department and from the courts, so that there was little if any gap in the availability of services for batterers. However, the programs are not identical, and the change in the programs available for referral purposes may have had some impact on program completion and other related measures.

Aside from these events, there were no significant changes in program elements or in the service providers involved with the operation of EDVP. The program's specific goals remain unchanged, with one exception. The probation department would like to have more influence over the initial decision to assign an offender to EDVP, and more control over the specific conditions of probation

that a EDVP probationer must meet. These procedures were not included in the planning documents because of the assumption that judges would request pre-sentence investigations and reports in all domestic violence cases, so that EDVP could present its recommendations. Since this has not happened, EDVP would prefer to have the flexibility to add or modify conditions to the original sentence of probation on its own.

PROGRAM OPERATION

The research team gathered information about all 83 probationers who had been assigned to EDVP from its initiation through February 1999. The information drawn from these files provides the basis for the following profile of the EDVP offenders, as well as data on program participation by probationers and on contacts between EDVP officers and the probationers assigned to the program.

Intake and Caseload

During the period from July to October 1997, EDVP acquired a full caseload of domestic violence offenders. By the end of October EDVP officers were supervising 51 probationers: 24 sentenced for felony convictions and 27 for misdemeanors. All but two of the EDVP probationers were men. Most of these offenders had been convicted of domestic battery or violation of an order of protection; the other charges (aggravated battery, aggravated assault, unlawful restraint and arson) were clearly related to domestic violence. An additional 158 domestic violence offenders were serving standard probation terms, 15 for felony charges and 143 for misdemeanors. These offenders had all been convicted of

domestic battery or violation of an order of protection. There were 14 women in this group, all convicted of misdemeanors. Table 3.1 provides information on the EDVP caseload during the 17-month period from October 1997 through February 1999.

**Table 3.1: Champaign County Domestic Violence Unit
Monthly Caseload for Enhanced and Standard Probation**

Month	Enhanced Supervision	Standard Probation
October 1997	51	158
November 1997	56	184
December 1997	60	202
January 1998	58	224
February 1998	54	384
March 1998	54	230
April 1998	60	263
May 1998	50	269
June 1998	48	277
July 1998	48	302
August 1998	43	310
September 1998	25	296
October 1998	25	326
November 1998	23	293
December 1998	25	292
January 1999	25	297
February 1999	26	286
Average Number of Probationers per Month	43	270

Monthly reports prepared by the probation department indicate that the number of offenders on enhanced probation showed a noticeable decrease a little over a year after EDVP began. The number of EDVP probationers ranged from a high of 60 in December 1997 and April 1998, to a low of 23 in November 1998. Given the large number of offenders with similar sentences who were assigned to the program at a similar time, this is not surprising. However, the fact that additional domestic violence offenders were not assigned to EDVP as

space became available is a matter for concern. This indicates that the state's attorney's office and the probation department have not reached agreement regarding the kinds of offenders who are appropriate for assignment to EDVP or to standard probation under a specialized domestic violence probation officer.

Both caseloads have included a mix of felony and misdemeanor offenders in which the proportion of felony offenders has increased as the domestic violence unit has become more established. Table 3.2 presents a summary of the mix of felony and misdemeanor cases in both EDVP and standard domestic violence probation.

**Table 3.2: Champaign County Domestic Violence Unit
Felony Cases as a Proportion of the Monthly Caseload**

Month	Enhanced Supervision		Standard Probation	
	Felony Cases	Percent of Total	Felony Cases	Percent of Total
October 1997	24	47	15	9
November 1997	24	43	22	12
December 1997	27	45	25	12
January 1998	24	41	29	13
February 1998	23	43	24	13
March 1998	28	52	37	16
April 1998	29	48	37	14
May 1998	26	52	51	19
June 1998	23	48	45	16
July 1998	26	54	59	19
August 1998	25	58	57	18
September 1998	16	76	62	21
October 1998	16	76	86	26
November 1998	14	61	74	25
December 1998	15	60	74	25
January 1999	17	68	76	26
February 1999	18	69	75	26
Felony Cases as Average Percent of Total Cases		55%		18%

Both EDVP and standard probation caseloads show a gradual increase in the proportion of assigned probationers who have been convicted of felonies. If this increase represents an increase in the total number of felony convictions (usually second offenses) obtained by the state's attorney's office, it would be a positive indicator of that office's commitment to bringing serious domestic violence charges against repeat offenders. However, if it represents a shift in the way felony offenders are sentenced, it would not necessarily be a positive sign. Additional research is needed to determine the reason for these additional felony offenders.

In addition to examining the monthly statistical reports, the research team also examined the probation files of all 83 offenders who had been sentenced to EDVP since its start. These showed that 47 percent of the EDVP caseload (n=39) had been sentenced on misdemeanor domestic battery charges, while 48 percent (n=40) had been sentenced on felony domestic battery charges. There were also two aggravated battery charges and two miscellaneous other offenses. The majority of EDVP probationers have prior convictions on their record, most of them domestic violence charges. Table 3.3 on the next page summarizes this information.

Given the level of felony domestic violence charges, which usually indicate a previous domestic violence conviction, it is not surprising that half the probationers have a previous conviction for domestic battery. Indeed, if there is one previous conviction, there are likely to be multiple previous incidents of domestic violence and abuse. These data underscore how important it is to

obtain an accurate picture of a domestic violence offender's record of violence and abuse.

Table 3.3: Prior Convictions, EDVP Probationers

Criminal History	Frequency	Percent of EDVP Probationers	Percent of Those With Prior Record
None	30	38.0	
Yes, not domestic violence	5	6.3	10.2
Yes, domestic battery related	39	49.4	79.6
Yes, aggravated battery	2	2.5	4.1
Yes, mixed multiple charges	3	3.8	6.1
TOTAL	79	100%	100%
Missing data	4	0	0

Program Elements

Domestic Violence Inventory

The Champaign County proposal to create EDVP included a commitment to screen all incoming probationers using the Domestic Violence Inventory (DVI) in order to assess for potential substance abuse and lethality risks. EDVP originally planned to contract with FLS to administer the DVI to all EDVP probationers. FLS would use the results in its batterer intervention program, and would also share them with EDVP. However, FLS never developed a process by which probationers participating in other batterer intervention programs could easily arrange to complete the DVI. During a period when FLS was ineligible to receive referrals, no DVI assessments were done at all. In June 1999 EDVP took over responsibility for the administration of the DVI, and shares the results with the batterer intervention program selected by the probationer.

The DVI is designed for domestic violence offender assessment, and was originally developed to help meet judicial court screening and assessment needs. It has been used to evaluate violence-prone offenders, substance abusers, controlling individuals and the emotionally disturbed, but it was specifically designed for use in assessing domestic violence offenders. The DVI identifies problem areas and risk factors related to violence, stress and coping, and substance abuse, highlighting potential problems facing offender or abuser and his victim(s). The initial administration provides baseline information which can be compared to a later score on a post-test DVI. The DVI reports information in terms of six general scales, each of which independently generates percentile risk scores. The six scales are: 1) Truthfulness, 2) Violence, 3) Control, 4) Alcohol, 5) Drug, and 6) Stress Coping Abilities. The instrument is designed to be scored and interpreted by computer. (See Appendix C for a copy of the DVI.)

Batterer Intervention Programs

EDVP requires every probationer to complete a batterer intervention program. Offenders are given information on both approved programs in Champaign County, but are not directed specifically to either one. File information through February 1999 indicated that 75 percent of the EDVP probationers (n=62) had chosen Family Life Skills as the program they would attend, while 17 percent (n=14) had selected CHANGE. Two probationers had chosen another program; generally these are people who live closer to a program in another county. That program must be in compliance with the DHS

Protocol to be considered an acceptable alternative. At the time of the file review five probationers had not yet selected a batterer intervention program.

Family Life Skills. Family Life Skills Center (FLS) is a batterer intervention program operated by a private counseling center affiliated with Life Skills International (LSI). FLS uses a curriculum developed by Paul Hegstrom, a self-described former batterer who reunited with his family after his rehabilitation from his violent and abusive behavior. FLS describes its curriculum as psycho-educational in nature, teaching life skills to both the aggressor and the victim of spouse abuse. The primary goal of the curriculum is described as total restoration of the individual, with the related goal of giving hope for possible reconciliation to the family. In addition to the batterer intervention program, FLS operates a program for women. Many of them are victims of battering; several others were referred by the Department of Children and Family Services and are there as part of a case plan to be reunited with their children. The women's groups have a curriculum similar to the offender groups; both are based on the LSI curriculum.

The director of FLS serves as a co-facilitator for some of the batterer intervention groups. Although she does not have a degree, she has completed 580 hours of training through LSI. She indicates that being a victim of abuse for 31 years taught her a great deal about life and the tactics of abusers. In 1999 she completed 40 hours of training with the local battered women's shelter.

There are 14 other facilitators on staff who have been trained in the FLS curriculum. Six of them have yet to receive the 40 hours of training with the local

battered women's shelter, and will not facilitate batterer programs until they have had this training. Most of the facilitators are husband-and-wife teams that serve as co-facilitators. Group facilitators must first complete the entire 22-week (66 hours) FLS curriculum twice, in order to resolve any personal issues that they may have regarding abusive behavior. Completion of the two 22-week courses is followed by an additional 60 hours of LSI training. Trainees co-facilitate three FLS groups under the supervision of a qualified staff member, then complete the 60 hour LSI training a second time. After completing both FLS and LSI training and receiving 40 hours of training from the local battered women's shelter, they are qualified to co-facilitate FLS batterer intervention groups.

The FLS batterer intervention program is a 66-hour program offered three hours a week over a 22-week period. Groups at FLS are closed, with a definite start and end date. Participants are allowed to make up missed groups, and must do so in order to graduate from the program. FLS charges fees on a sliding scale. The total fee for group ranges from \$360 to \$600. There is also a \$30 non-refundable materials fee and a \$15 fee is charged for each makeup session.

Potential group members sign up to indicate their desire to join a group, then go through the intake and initial group process when there are enough people to make up a group. FLS administers the intake individually as well as in a small group format; there are usually two group intakes done for the formation of each new group. The entire intake process requires two to four hours to complete. The intake form gathers information on the batterer's history of past violence as well as a section to be completed by the victim. A sex attitude survey

is included as well. Part of the intake process is a Pre-Post Inventory, used to determine the attitudes and behaviors of the batterer before and after the program is completed. This inventory was developed by Risk & Needs Assessment, Inc. to be used in conjunction with the Domestic Violence Inventory.

New intervention groups are usually formed every four to six weeks, depending on the number of referrals and intakes. During each four to six week period there are usually 15 to 30 referrals from the probation department, with 12 to 15 people actually showing up for intake. Once the intervention group starts a few participants are usually terminated for various reasons, leaving a final size of about ten.

Program participants are required to sign a Program Participation Agreement that includes an explanation of program expectations and sanctions. A copy of the Agreement is distributed and read to each person entering the FLS program (see Appendix D for a copy of the Agreement). This process is designed to insure that each participant fully understands the conditions required of him. Termination from FLS will occur if the program participant misses three group sessions, if they fail to do the required assignments, or if they do not participate in the group process. Termination from the program may occur if the facilitator thinks that other infractions are serious enough to warrant such action. Participants are further required to sign a release of information to court services, the state's attorney's office, the court system, the local domestic violence shelter, and the victim. This is primarily used to verify and share information with court services. FLS may also make the victim aware of the treatment process and

warn her if, in the opinion of FLS, she is at risk. The probationer also signs an Agreement of Understanding which explains that the relationship between the participant and FLS is primarily educational and not intended to provide psychotherapy. A copy of this form is included in Appendix D.

CHANGE. CHANGE is a batterer intervention program operated by the private counseling agency of Sousa, Peacock, and Sousa. One of the partners has a doctoral degree; another has an MA in psychology and is an LCPC (Licensed Certified Professional Counselor). The third member of the agency holds certificates from the National Association of Forensic Counselors as a CCJS (Certified Criminal Justice Specialist) and MAC (Master Addictions Counselor). Each of the counselors has completed 55 hours of specialized training in corrective thinking for people with patterned irresponsible behavior from the Thought Institute in Beloit, Wisconsin. They have also each received 40 hours of domestic violence training from the local domestic violence shelter.

Before forming CHANGE the partners designed and ran batterer intervention groups for domestic violence offenders through other agencies. They started CHANGE in April 1998. Shortly after that their batterer intervention program was recognized by the Department of Human Services as being in compliance with the Department's Illinois Protocol for Partner Abuse Intervention Programs. Besides operating the CHANGE program, this agency provides individual and couples counseling (not with court ordered abusers), and parent education groups for teaching parenting skills. They also make presentations and conduct workshops throughout the community and in the public schools.

The program they run for men who batter is a combination of the Duluth curriculum and a specific cognitive restructuring approach for maladaptive thinking patterns and irresponsible behavior. They describe it as primarily psycho-educational, designed to confront denial and minimization as well as patterns of thinking that block the ability to make responsible choices.

Homework that examines these thoughts and behaviors, as well as alternative behaviors, is required of program participants. Group members are expected to actively participate in the group process.

Participants are required to attend 24 consecutive sessions, to make up any sessions that are missed, and to pay an additional \$30 fee for each makeup session. Program fees are offered on a sliding scale according to income levels, but each participant must pay an intake and materials fee of \$50. Each group meets once a week for 1½ hours with a maximum of 12 participants. Group members who miss more than two groups are terminated from the group and referred back to EDVP. Participants may also be terminated for lack of participation, but according to interviews, most choose to participate when faced with the possibility of being removed from the program.

Program participants must complete a one-hour intake, as well as 24, 1½ hour weekly group sessions. The intake is preceded by a take home intake/assessment form which, together with the intake assessment process, examines the batter's history of violence and arrests as well as the specifics of what brought the probationer into the program and the conditions of probation that are in effect. Participants are required to sign a release of information to

court services, the state's attorney's office, the court system, the local domestic violence shelter, and the victim. This is primarily to verify and share information with court services and to make the victim aware of the treatment process and warn her if, in the opinion of CHANGE, she is at risk. CHANGE also requires participants to sign a contract for participation that describes the requirements for participation in the group. (See Appendix E for copies of the contract and related forms.)

Attendance sheets are faxed to the probation department immediately after group. Terminations for any reason, including successful completion of the program, are also faxed as soon as possible.

The Duluth curriculum was designed in 1984 by the Duluth Domestic Abuse Intervention Project (DAIP) to provide educational groups to men who batter their intimate partners. The curriculum is designed around the Power and Control Wheel and the Equality Wheel. (See Appendix F for copies of the DAIP wheel figures.) The CHANGE program is designed to help men stop battering by achieving the following five objectives:

- To assist the participant to understand that his acts of violence are a means of controlling his partner's actions, thoughts, and feelings by examining the intent of his acts of abuse and the belief system from which he makes his choices.
- To increase the participant's understanding of the causes of his violence by examining the cultural and social contexts in which he uses violence and controlling behavior against his partner.

- To increase the participant's willingness to change his actions by examining the negative effects of his behavior on his relationship, his partner, his children, his friends, and himself.
- To encourage the participant to become accountable to those he has hurt through his use of violence by helping him acknowledge his abuse, accept responsibility for its impact on his partner and others, and take specific steps to change.
- Provide practical information on how to change abusive behavior by exploring noncontrolling and nonviolent ways of relating to women.

The CHANGE facilitators focus their groups for two to three weeks on each of the eight segments of the power and control wheel. Each multi-week segment confronts irresponsible thinking, and guides the participants to a recognition of making responsible choices rather than blaming others for their behavior, their thoughts, and their feelings.

CHANGE was running eight groups by early 1999, and planned to add another one in mid-1999. Most of the participants are court-ordered to participate in the program and are on standard domestic violence probation. However, some of the CHANGE participants are in EDVP. In addition to the groups run for male offenders, there is one group for female perpetrators that is run somewhat differently from the men's groups. The group facilitators are discovering there are dual issues for many of the women because several were defending themselves when they were arrested for domestic battery. Many of the females are seen more as victims than as perpetrators of domestic violence.

Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

The EDVP program identifies substance abuse as a serious problem in many domestic violence cases, and argues that “violence cannot be successfully addressed without treating the substance abuse problem” (ICJIA, 1998, Champaign County supplement, p. 4). As a result, the EDVP project stated in its objectives that 100 percent of all persons admitted to the program would be assessed through the DVI to determine their level of substance abuse, and to provide appropriate specialized services to all probationers who need them. However, because substance abuse assessment and treatment was a special condition that had to be ordered by the sentencing judge, only 78 percent of the files reviewed (n=65) were referred for assessment. In almost every case the referral was for alcohol abuse.

Of those who were referred, a clear majority (over 70 percent, n=46) were seen at The Prairie Center. The next most common referral was L.W.’s Place, with five probationers. The Prairie Center was generally preferred because it has on-going contracts with DCFS and with other state agencies, so that clients with an income under the poverty line are not required to pay for services.

The Prairie Center for Substance Abuse. The Prairie Center provides a wide range of alcohol and substance abuse assessment, education, treatment, and residential detoxification services. The Prairie Center administrators and supervisors have appropriate degrees and certifications. Most of their counselors are certified; some are still working on their certification.

Most clients who are referred for assessment set up their own appointments, but the referring agency is identified at the intake interview. EDVP is not one of the agencies which sends a referral packet with the client. If the client does not appear for his interview, the referring agency cannot be notified because the client has not yet signed the waiver that allows that information to be released. Prairie Center staff estimated that perhaps as many as 40 percent of their total referrals don't show up for their appointments.

Assessment appointments can generally be scheduled within one to two weeks of the time the request is made. Assessment is done primarily through a one-on-one interview that may take several hours. Information is gathered about six dimensions: withdrawal potential; biomedical conditions; emotional and behavioral issues, including depression and suicidal ideation; treatment acceptance or resistance; relapse potential, including prior treatment experiences; and the recovery environment, including current stressors. An initial assessment is made based on that interview. If substance abuse treatment or structured education is appropriate, a counselor sends a letter to the referring agency (EDVP), assigns the client to a treatment group and to a primary counselor, and schedules them into treatment. The referring agency is generally informed about the results of the initial assessment, whether or not the client is in treatment, any changes in treatment recommendations, and when the person completes treatment or is discharged.

For most clients, group treatment sessions are combined with educational sessions. Treatment groups are capped at 12; educational groups average

15-18 participants. All groups are open-ended, so there is no need to wait for an appropriate group to open. In most cases, clients are discharged from treatment when they are stable on all six dimensions used at the intake assessment, and have attained a six-month period of sobriety (alcohol- or drug-free). Although there are criteria for negative terminations from group treatment, the goal of the Prairie Center is to keep people in treatment. They believe that relapse is a common element of recovery and should be expected; the client should be reassessed to see what is needed and encouraged to continue treatment, rather than prohibited from doing so.

If a client misses a meeting or an appointment, a letter will be sent to him. If they miss two in a row, a letter will be sent to the client and to probation. Two misses in a row would put the person at risk for a negative discharge from treatment, but does not automatically result in such an act. Some intensive probation programs, such as drug court, track their probationers very closely, checking the attendance list for each session immediately. Staff interviewed at the Prairie Center were not aware of any such requirements for probationers referred from EDVP. In fact, even after intake, they are not necessarily aware that a client has been referred by EDVP. While the Prairie Center is aware that domestic violence and substance abuse are often associated, they do not have any special elements in their treatment program that specifically address domestic violence issues.

Supervision and Surveillance

The research team collected data from the files of all offenders who were assigned to EDVP through February 1999. Because some offenders had started probation before the formal start of the EDVP program, some offenders have entry dates prior to the formal EDVP starting date of July 1, 1997. These data can be used to examine changes in the EDVP program that occur as it is implemented, as well as patterns of behavior in the probationers.

Data on EDVP-probationer interactions can be analyzed in two different ways. To examine the implementation and development of the program, we want to examine changes in program activities over time. To examine the impact of the program on probationers, we want to compare probationers who are at the same point in their probation sentence. The first approach emphasizes the program and its organizational development; the second emphasizes changes in the probationers themselves.

We have chosen to examine the program and the activities of the EDVP officers in this section. In order to examine changes in the supervision process over time, the data relating to new EDVP probationers were analyzed in three-month blocks. For each three-month period, only those probationers who entered EDVP during that period were considered. This allowed the research team to examine probationer behavior and probation response during the earliest months of EDVP sentences. The data used for this analysis was taken from the EDVP officers' field sheets. The actual date that each probationer entered EDVP during the three-month period was not calculated for this analysis.

Data Examining the First Three Months of Probation

Data were collected from March 1997 through February 1999. Beginning with the first three-month period (March through May 1997), data on probationers who entered EDVP during that period are summarized in Table 3.4. The data include:

1. the number of probationers who entered the EDVP program during this period;
2. the number of scheduled office visits that probationers kept, calculated as a percent of the total number of office visits that were scheduled;
3. home visits where contact was made with the probationer, calculated as a percent of the total number of home visits made;
4. the number of new cases in which a "victim letter" was sent to the abused victim;
5. victim contacts made by an EDVP officer (as a follow-up to the victim letter), calculated as a percent of the total number of attempts that were made to contact the victim;
6. contacts by the EDVP officer with a batterer intervention program, calculated as a percent of the total number of contact attempts that were made.
7. contacts by an EDVP officer with a treatment provider other than a batterer intervention program, calculated as a percent of the total number of attempted contacts;
8. the number of EDVP probationers who received one probation violation report during the 3-month period; and

Table 3.4: Probation Contacts for Three Months Time Periods

	Three Month Time Periods																	
	Mar 97 through May 97		Jun 97 through Aug 97		Sept 97 through Nov 97		Dec 97 through Feb 98		Mar 98 through May 98		Jun 98 through Aug 98		Sept 98 through Nov 98		Dec 98 through Feb 99		Totals	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Number Entering Probation	8	100	25	100	18	100	12	100	6	100	3	100	2	100	8	100	82	100
Scheduled Office Visits Kept	46	79	281	92	163	85	80	81	35	83	17	94	17	94	48	86	687	83
Successful Home Visits with Probationer Contact	6	75	13	46	6	75	2	20	1	33	0	0	0	0	7	23	35	40
Victim Notification Letter Sent	4	50	10	40	12	67	5	42	3	50	3	100	1	5	6	75	44	54
Victim Contacts Successful	3	50	7	46	4	31	5	36	0	0	12	100	1	100	11	65	43	55
Batterer Intervention Program Contact Attempts	6	100	35	100	7	100	9	75	6	100	4	100	9	100	7	100	83	97
Successful Other Treatment Contact Attempts	8	100	14	78	7	100	10	83	1	100	4	100	0	0	8	100	52	90
Number of Probationers with One Probation Violation Report	2	25	3	12	3	17	6	50	4	67	2	67	0	0	1	13	21	26
Number of Probationers with More Than One Probation Violation Report	4	50	13	52	7	39	4	33	0	0	1	33	0	0	0	0	29	35

9. the number of EDVP probationers who received more than one probation violation report during the three-month period.

Over the time period of this evaluation, scheduled office visits were kept an average of 83 percent of the time by probationers. The proportion of office visits kept ranged from a low of 79 percent during the first three-month period (March through May 1997) to a high of 94 percent during the sixth and seventh three-month periods (June through August and September through November 1998). The highest number of office visits occurred during the start-up period of EDVP (June through August 1997), when 25 probationers entered the program. Ninety-two percent of the scheduled office visits (n=281) were kept, for an average of just over 11 office visits per probationer during this period. There is little significant variation in the percent of office visits kept by probationers. This may be due to the practice of combining required check-ins for community work assignments with office visits.

EDVP officers are not specifically required to make home visits. The supervision requirements require "community" visits outside the office, but not specifically home visits. Still, in some cases there are clearly good reasons to make home visits – particularly when there is some indication that a potential victim may be at risk. Probation officers are least successful in making home visits that result in contact with the probationer. Only 40 percent (n=35) of the attempted home visits over the two-year period resulted in contact with the probationer. The EDVP program requires that home visits with domestic violence perpetrators be made by a team of two officers. During most of the time

when no home visits were attempted (June through November 1998), one of the EDVP officers was on leave.

All domestic battery cases sentenced to probation in Champaign County are classified at a maximum supervision level using the AOIC Adult Classification System. Within EDVP, all domestic battery probationers begin on Phase I, which mandates the officer to have four contacts per month with the offender for at least the first four months of the program. Two of the contacts are to be in the community; the other two are probation office visits. According to the data collected by the research team and presented in Table 3.5, office visits closely approached or surpassed Phase I standards throughout the two-year research period. In the first three-month period (March through May 1997) the average (1.92 office visits per probationer per month) appears to be slightly below Phase I standards. However, since four of the eight offenders entered probation in May, the numbers actually exceed Phase I standards.

Table 3.5: Average Office Visits Per Probationer

3-Month Time Periods	Average Office Visits Per 3-Month Period	Average Office Visits Per Month
Mar 97-May 97	5.75	1.92
Jun 97-Aug 97	11.24	3.75
Sept 97-Nov 97	9.04	3.01
Dec 97-Feb 98	6.67	2.22
Mar 98-May 98	5.83	1.94
Jun 98-Aug 98	5.67	1.89
Sept 98-Nov 98	8.5	2.83
Dec 98-Feb 99	6.0	2.0

During this same time period six of the eight probationers received one or more probation violation reports, suggesting the possibility of “no shows” for

scheduled office visits. During two other periods when the average number of office visits was slightly below the Phase I standards (March through August 1998), there was only one EDVP officer available to meet with probationers. The office visit average in all but one of the remaining three-month time periods exceeded Phase I standards.

Home visits, on the other hand, did not meet the Phase I standard of two community contacts per month for each probationer (see Table 3.6). Although home visits are not specifically required, there are few indications of other community visits that might satisfy this requirement. On some occasions the EDVP officer carried out a community-based contact at the batterer intervention program attended by the probationer. The lack of home visits was, to some extent, offset by the frequent office visits, but the community contact standard clearly was not fully satisfied.

Table 3.6: Average Number of Home Visits per Probationer

3-Month Time Periods	Average Home Visits Per 3-Month Period
Mar 97-May 97	.75
Jun 97-Aug 97	.52
Sept 97-Nov 97	.33
Dec 97-Feb 98	.17
Mar 98-May 98	.17
Jun 98-Aug 98	.00
Sept 98-Nov 98	.00
Dec 98-Feb 99	.88

Probation department policy requires two officers on any home visit to a domestic violence offender. From April through July 1998, when only one EDVP officer was available to meet with probationers, the one EDVP needed to persuade an officer not assigned to EDVP to accompany her on home visit

attempts. The low success rate of home visits with probationer contact, combined with the time required to attempt a home visit, would dissuade most individuals when weighed against other EDVP responsibilities.

Victim notification letters were sent to just over half of the victims (54 percent, n=35) throughout the time period covered by this evaluation (see Table 3.7). The percent of victim notification letters sent during each of the three-month periods ranged from a low of 40 percent to a high of 100 percent. The lowest percent sent occurred during the EDVP start-up, when the highest number of probationers (25) entered the program.

Table 3.7: Victim Notification Letter Sent

3-Month Time Periods	Number of Probationers Entering EDVP During Period	Victim Notification Letters Sent Per 3-Month Period
Mar 97-May 97	8	4
Jun 97-Aug 97	25	10
Sept 97-Nov 97	18	12
Dec 97-Feb 98	12	5
Mar 98-May 98	6	3
Jun 98-Aug 98	3	3
Sept 98-Nov 98	2	1
Dec 98-Feb 99	8	6
Totals	82	44

There are several legitimate reasons why not all victims received notification letters. They include:

1. Many victims were in contact with probation during sentencing of the offender and stated that they had no desire to have additional contact with probation.

2. Many victims are homeless or transient, so that the address obtained by probation from the state's attorney's office was incorrect by the time the notification letter was sent.
3. Some victims moved away from Champaign County, leaving no forwarding address.

Successful follow-up contacts with the victim occurred 55 percent of the time contact was attempted, (See Table 3.8). Although EDVP officers only sent 54 percent of the victims a victim notification letter, those victims they did notify by letter were quite accessible. Unsuccessful attempts to contact a victim almost always occurred when a trip was made to the victim's residence and the victim was not home. Yet because many victims are still in contact with the offender, it is often dangerous to call ahead or provide advance notice of a visit.

Table 3.8: Successful Victim Contacts

3-Month Time Periods	Number of Probationers Entering EDVP During Period	Successful Victim Contact Attempts Per 3-Month Period
Mar 97-May 97	8	3
Jun 97-Aug 97	25	7
Sept 97-Nov 97	18	4
Dec 97-Feb 98	12	5
Mar 98-May 98	6	0
Jun 98-Aug 98	3	12
Sept 98-Nov 98	2	1
Dec 98-Feb 99	8	11
Totals	82	43

A close review of the probation files indicated that when a victim sought out contact with an EDVP officer, the officers responded very positively. Only 17 victims had more than one contact with the probation officer. Of those 17, almost half (n=8) had only two visits. But the other half– the remaining 9 victims – had

frequent contact with the EDVP officer. There were seven contacts made to report threats made by the offender, and three to report new abuse. In one case there were almost 30 contacts between the victim and the EDVP officer. This level of contact does raise a question as to whether the probation officer is the best person to deal with these intense and repeated contacts. Where possible, the victim should be put in touch with the local battered women's shelter or advocacy group, so that she has access to other forms of assistance and support.

Contact between the EDVP officer and the batterer intervention program (BIP) was primarily initiated by the BIP for the purpose of reporting attendance at group, terminations from the program, or successful completions of the program. These contacts were mostly phone contacts, with the report from the BIP including all EDVP probationers enrolled in the BIP at the time. The number of contacts dropped off in March 1998 and stayed lower than average through August 1998 because during this period there was only one BIP to which probation could make referrals. See Table 3.9 on the following page for data on BIP contacts made by EDVP officers. After the second BIP was able to again accept referrals more time passed before there were enough probationers to begin a new BIP group.

With a success rate of 97 percent, the EDVP officers had no problems in making contact with the BIP. However, more frequent and regular contacts are needed to keep track of attendance in BIPs. One of the BIP agencies called in

Table 3.9: Successful Batterer Intervention Program Contact Attempts

3-Month Time Periods	Number of Probationers Entering EDVP During Period	Successful Batterer Intervention Program Contact Attempts Per 3-Month Period
Mar 97-May 97	8	6
Jun 97-Aug 97	25	35
Sept 97-Nov 97	18	7
Dec 97-Feb 98	12	9
Mar 98-May 98	6	6
Jun 98-Aug 98	3	4
Sept 98-Nov 98	2	9
Dec 98-Feb 99	8	7
Totals	82	83

following each group session, letting probation know attendance, completions, terminations, and other concerns, while the other BIP agency reported every two or four weeks. This delay in reporting allows too much time in which a probationer who is not attending BIP sessions can go unchallenged and unsanctioned for his failure to abide by the conditions of probation.

This problem has since been alleviated. Beginning in June 1999 both BIP agencies will begin reporting attendance information to EDVP officers after each BIP group. Both probation and the BIPs indicated that there were many conversations between them that were not recorded in field sheets. For instance both EDVP officers went through the women's group at one BIP agency and were in contact with the director. Some of the undocumented contacts were about general concerns, such as the nature of the collaboration between agencies, and could not be documented as part of any one probationer's field sheet narrative.

Treatment contact attempts include agencies providing other services to the probationer beyond the batterer intervention group. These agencies were drug and alcohol treatment centers, mental health, and GED and vocational programs. The number of contacts between the EDVP officers and these agencies is documented in Table 3.10. These contacts are a useful source of information, but they need to be considered in the context of how many probationers are in each of the additional programs.

Table 3.10: Successful Other Treatment Contacts

3-Month Time Periods	Number of Probationers Entering EDVP During Period	Successful Other Treatment Contact Attempts Per 3-Month Period
Mar 97-May 97	8	8
Jun 97-Aug 97	25	14
Sept 97-Nov 97	18	7
Dec 97-Feb 98	12	10
Mar 98-May 98	6	1
Jun 98-Aug 98	3	4
Sept 98-Nov 98	2	0
Dec 98-Feb 99	8	8
Totals	82	52

The EDVP officers wrote probation violation reports (PVRs) in seven of the eight three-month periods, as indicated in Table 3.11. More than 50 percent of the entering probationers received at least one PVR during each of the first six three-month periods. In the seventh three-month period (September through November 1998) only two probationers entered EDVP, neither of whom received a PVR. Because of the low number entering EDVP during this time period, however, the lack of PVRs is not significant. The only noticeable difference in percentages of PVRs is in the last three-month period (December 1998 through

February 1999), where only one PVR was written (13 percent) during a period when eight probationers entered EDVP.

Table 3.11: Probationers with Probation Violation Reports (PVRs)

3-Month Time Periods	Number Entering Probation During Period	Number of Probationers with One PVR Per 3-Month Period	Number of Probationers with More Than One PVR Per 3-Month Period
Mar 97-May 97	8	2	4
Jun 97-Aug 97	25	3	13
Sept 97-Nov 97	18	3	7
Dec 97-Feb 98	12	6	4
Mar 98-May 98	6	4	0
Jun 98-Aug 98	3	2	1
Sept 98-Nov 98	2	0	0
Dec 98-Feb 99	8	1	0
Totals	82	21	29

Substantially larger numbers of EDVP probationers received more than one PVR during their first three months in the program, particularly in 1997 when EDVP numbers were high.

Comparing the data on probation violation reports issued by the EDVP officers and petitions to revoke probation filed by the state's attorney's office sheds light on these responses to violations of the conditions of probation that occur beyond the first three months in EDVP. Those data are presented in Table 3.12. The table demonstrates clearly how probation violation reports occur most frequently during the first few months of the probationer's sentence. After the fifth month probation violation reports become less common. While this is partly due to the loss of the most troublesome probationers (note the number of petitions to revoke which are filed during the first six months), it also suggests

that many probationers gradually learn to deal with the limits and requirements of probation.

Table 3.12: Probation Violation Reports and Petitions to Revoke by Probationer Month

Probationer Month	Probation Violation Reports Filed		Petitions to Revoke Probation Filed	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Month 1	10	9.4	1	2.9
Month 2	14	13.2	2	5.9
Month 3	15	14.2	2	5.9
Month 4	12	11.3	4	11.8
Month 5	8	7.5	4	11.8
Month 6	5	4.7	3	8.8
Month 7	9	8.5	2	5.9
Month 8	4	3.8	4	11.8
Month 9	12	11.3	4	11.8
Month 10	2	1.9	2	5.9
Month 11	5	4.7	0	--
Month 12	2	1.9	2	5.9
Month 13	5	4.7	2	5.9
Month 14	1	0.9	0	--
Month 15	2	1.9	1	2.9
Month 16	0	--	1	2.9
TOTAL	106		34	

Over all, this examination of EDVP activities with entering probationers during their first three-months reveals a reasonably even pattern of activity in the implementation of the program over the time of this evaluation. The major exception to this consistency occurred during the time period when there was only one EDVP officer on active status. During that period of time officer activity naturally was reduced, but not as much as might have been expected. The primary shortcoming was in the area of community visits, which proved to be quite unproductive in terms of time spent by the EDVP officers. There was much about the EDVP program over which the officers had no control, such as victim

responsiveness to the victim notification letter, the number of probationers entering EDVP, the type of probationer entering EDVP, and the conditions of probation which were imposed on the offenders.

CHAPTER FOUR:

IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS EVALUATION

Although some Champaign County probation officers have been supervising predominantly domestic violence case loads for several years, the EDVP project did not officially begin until 1997. Since the program has been operating for only two years, the evaluation team was asked to carry out a preliminary, short-term impact evaluation. There are two related questions that an impact evaluation should address: to what extent is the project achieving the goals and objectives it set for itself, and how is the project affecting its target population? Since these two questions involve different kinds of issues, they will be addressed separately.

PROGRESS TOWARD ACHIEVING PROGRAM GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

General Goals

General Goal One: Victim Safety

One of the primary goals of the Enhanced Domestic Violence Probation program is victim safety. The program proposed to do this by developing a victim component within EDVP which would provide information and referrals and serve as a victim liaison. Overall, EDVP appears to have made limited progress toward achieving the goal of improved victim safety, even though many of the specific objectives designed to implement this goal have generally been met. EDVP proposed to send a letter of notification to every identified victim of a domestic violence offender sentenced to EDVP probation. Letters have been sent to all

known addresses, but only about half the victims could be reached. Of those who were reached, most were not interested in meeting with an EDVP officer or in discussing the abuse they had experienced. However, for a small number of victims, the probation officer was able to fulfill a very important role that promoted victim safety.

The EDVP officer's primary contribution to victim safety is to supervise the offender as closely as possible so as to reduce his opportunities to engage in additional violence, and to identify and act on behaviors that pose a risk as quickly as possible. While it is helpful for the victim to know that the probation officer is willing to listen to her story and to provide assistance and referrals, there also need to be additional points of service and contact available to provide individual assistance and protection on a continuing basis.

Recommendation: Supplement the EDVP victim component with a strong relationship between probation and a local domestic violence shelter or advocacy group. Groups like this are focused primarily on the victim, have experience helping to protect victims, and can provide the intense level of assistance that some victims need.

Recommendation: Develop a coordinated approach among multiple criminal justice and community agencies, so that the EDVP officer is not isolated in trying to provide safety and support to a woman who is at risk for additional victimization. For example, many threatening activities committed by domestic violence offenders while on probation violate the law, but are currently considered too minor to justify formal action within the criminal justice system.

Coordinated actions between the probation department and the state's attorney's office would improve the overall system response to such actions. For example, an agreement to treat all violent, intimidating or threatening actions by an EDVP probationer as additional crimes and to take appropriate steps to document the actions and bring criminal charges would be a major contribution to victim safety.

General Goal Two: Offender Accountability

The analysis of probation records shows that while EDVP has been able to maintain the high level of office visits expected in Phase I of the program, it has been less successful in meeting other standards of supervision. The officers have not been able to make the anticipated number of contacts in the community, whether at home, work, or elsewhere. Perhaps more important, the officers have not been successful at holding offenders accountable in court when they violate conditions of their probation. For example, the special conditions of probation include a no-contact order in almost half the cases (48 percent, n=40). In 11 cases, over 25 percent of the cases where such an order is in place, the probation file documents that the offender is not complying with the order. Although petitions to revoke were filed on some of these offenders, others received only a technical probation violation report, or in some cases no apparent consequences at all. The various elements of the criminal justice system need to work together to ensure that probation violations like these that put a victim at potential risk are given serious attention.

The current practice of requiring the action of a judge to modify a condition of probation or add a new one also makes it difficult to respond quickly to abusive

or threatening behavior or to hold an offender accountable for actions which violate the rules of probation.

Recommendation: Identify a range of conditions and requirements which the judge, the state's attorney's office, and the probation department all agree are appropriate for imposition in EDVP cases, and automatically impose all of these conditions at the discretion of the probation office at the time the offender is sentenced. This would provide the EDVP officers with a range of informal sanctions that could be imposed with little or no delay.

General Goal Three: Break the Cycle of Violence through Early Intervention

The primary specified element of this goal is to make offender referrals to batterer intervention programs as quickly as possible. The analysis of probation file data conducted by the research team indicates that this goal has been fulfilled: referrals are being made early in the probation process, generally within the first few weeks. EDVP probationers are making contact with batterer intervention programs. However, they are not necessarily completing them.

Of the 76 probationers whose files indicated that they had selected a batterer intervention program, less than half had actually made satisfactory progress in the group. Twenty-eight had completed a batterer intervention group successfully, and another four were in a group and making satisfactory progress. 30 percent (n=23) had not yet made contact with the program of their choice; five percent (n=4) had arranged to begin the program but had not yet started. Twenty-two percent (n=17) had been negatively terminated from the program, and had not begun a new program. The EDVP probation officers need to ensure

that batterers select a group and begin the intake process as quickly as possible after being sentenced to probation. Some probation departments have given up allowing the offender to choose from the range of available programs, and are choosing instead to make the assignment based on such things as location and meeting schedules.

It is also important that batterer attendance and participation be monitored constantly. Both batterer intervention groups have agreed to notify the EDVP officer of attendance on the day of the meeting by faxing attendance lists to the probation office. It is also important to monitor participation on a timely basis; once a month may not be enough, even though it is a common schedule for clinical staffings and treatment reports.

Recommendation: EDVP and probation should consider setting a short time frame within which a batterer intervention program must be selected and the entry process initiated, with the batterer losing his right to choose the program if he fails to do so within this period. Failure to meet the standards for continuation in a batterer treatment program should be treated as a violation of a condition of probation, and should have consequences attached.

Program Goals

Program Goal One: Hold EDVP Probationers Accountable

This goal focuses on holding EDVP probationers to the conditions of their probation, and imposing sanctions as appropriate for violations. Technical violations of EDVP probation conditions that do not involve additional criminal actions are frequently overlooked, or noted without the imposition of sanctions.

Under this program goal, even technical violations of certain conditions, particularly those which are domestic violence-specific, should be subject to immediate consequences. In particular, violations of probation which involve elements of domestic violence and intimidation, such as stalking-type behavior or violation of no-contact orders or orders of protection, should be treated as serious violations, whether or not they are prosecuted as additional crimes. During the first eighteen months of the EDVP project, 22 probationers (27 percent of the total) received a single probation violation report, and 28 (34 percent of the total) received notice of more than one violation. Most of the violations were considered technical violations (see Table 4.1 below), but many of them involved special conditions of probation that were linked to the EDVP program.

Table 4.1: Types of Probation Violation Reports Filed

Type of Probation Violation	Frequency	Percent
Technical	37	78.7
Technical and Criminal, Domestic Violence	4	8.5
Technical and Criminal, Not Domestic Violence	3	6.4
Criminal, Domestic Violence	1	2.1
Criminal, Not Domestic Violence	2	4.3
TOTAL	47	100%
Missing data	3	0

Although probation violation reports were made on 50 EDVP probationers, sometimes for numerous violations, Petitions to Revoke Probation were successfully filed on only 12 people by the state's attorney's office. Petitions had been filed and denied on four other probationers, and another five petitions were pending at the time data collection was halted.

Recommendation:- The state's attorney's office and the probation department should develop a shared understanding of which probation violations are most serious for domestic violence offenders and why. It is important to note that the majority of EDVP probationers have been convicted for a second or subsequent domestic violence offense. Even where a petition to revoke probation is not successful, it may perform an important function in documenting the nature and frequency of behaviors relevant to domestic violence. For those violations for which revocation is unlikely, agreement should be reached on discretionary measures that the probation officer can impose.

Program Goal Two: Make Entry into a Batterer Intervention Program a High Probation Priority

As noted above, EDVP has been quite successful at getting probationers into batterer intervention programs. There is a need for continuing emphasis on monitoring probationer attendance and participation in the program, and on working with program providers to share information on offenders.

Program Goal Three: Monitor Probationers Through Entire Treatment Process

Interviews and probation records indicate that EDVP officers are maintaining contact with the providers of batterer intervention programs on a regular basis. This contact is not necessarily documented in individual files, and appears to be focused more on general program contact than on the monitoring of individual probationers. The agreement by both batterer intervention programs to fax attendance sheets directly to EDVP is a positive step toward improved monitoring.

Recommendation: EDVP officers should consider making occasional visits to batterer intervention program sites to review the progress records of all probationers. This would improve their understanding of the progress being made by participants. If the visit occurred at the time a session was scheduled, the EDVP officer could combine this collateral contact with community-based contacts with offenders participating in the program.

Program Goal Four: Random Drug Testing for all EDVP Probationers

The availability of on-premises drug testing was intended to provide a convenient and relatively inexpensive way to do random drug tests. Although drug tests have been conducted, it is not clear from the documentation in the file how frequently this is done or what the consequences of a positive test are. Almost 80 percent of the EDVP probationers have been referred to an outside provider for substance abuse assessment, and almost as many are receiving substance abuse treatment.

With so many domestic violence offenders in substance abuse treatment, there is an opportunity to address domestic violence issues in the context of substance abuse. Because many abusers blame their violence on their drinking, substance abuse treatment is an important place to confront this way of avoiding responsibility. At present there is no special programming that addresses the connection between substance abuse and domestic violence.

Recommendation: Since most EDVP probationers who are referred for substance abuse assessment and treatment go to a single provider, efforts should be made to work with the provider to address the ways in which

substance abuse and domestic violence are connected. Domestic violence probationers should be identified as such to the treatment provider so that appropriate precautions can be taken to protect victims and the treatment provider can be aware of issues of minimization and denial that may emerge.

Program Goal Five: Track All EDVP Probationers to Collect Information on New Offenses

This is an important goal if accurate recidivism information is to be collected. Information should be collected from as many sources as possible to ensure full documentation of subsequent domestic violence. At a minimum, an effort should be made to track police reports on disturbance and domestic violence calls that do not result in an arrest.

Process Objectives

Process Objective One: Assess All Offenders to Determine Lethality and Substance Abuse

EDVP is currently using the Domestic Violence Inventory (DVI) to assess offenders for lethality (risk factors for violence) and substance abuse. During most of the project the DVI was administered by Family Life Skills, which administered it only to clients in that program. Now that EDVP has taken on the responsibility of administering the Inventory, it is being administered to all probationers. However, it is not clear how the assessment is being used to guide probation and intervention decisions. Consistent administration of the pre- and post-tests will help to document the utility of the DVI.

Although assessment of all EDVP offenders for substance abuse was clearly stated as an objective of the project, substance abuse assessment and

treatment are not automatic conditions of probation for offenders sentenced to EDVP. The DVI therefore serves as a useful initial assessment which may be helpful in obtaining a change in conditions of probation as necessary.

Process Objective Two: Provide Education and Other Specialized Services for EDVP Probationers Determined to be in Need of Them

As discussed above, batterer intervention programs and substance abuse treatment have been made widely available to EDVP probationers. Over the first 18 months of the project 94 percent of the offenders (n=78) were referred to batterer intervention programs; 70 percent of those who were referred (n=55) had at least some contact with a program, although 17 of them were terminated unsuccessfully before completing the program. Similarly, 78 percent (n=65) were referred for substance abuse assessment, and over 70 percent of those referred made some contact with a treatment provider.

Substantially fewer referrals were made for other specialized services. According to probation records, 42 percent (n=30) of the EDVP probationers had not completed high school. Thirteen of them were referred to the GED Program at some point, although participation in the GED program was not a condition of probation. Three of them participated successfully in the program, one earning his GED; four of them never contacted the program. Eight of the EDVP probationers (10 percent of the total) were considered to be in need of some form of mental health treatment. Four of them made contact with the treatment provider, although one was assessed by the provider as not in need of treatment.

Because these are largely voluntary programs, high levels of participation would not be expected. However, given the importance of basic literacy skills for

most employment, it would be a positive accomplishment to persuade more probationers to participate.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Batterer intervention practitioners are in agreement that batterers do not accept responsibility for their actions, nor do they want to be held accountable for those actions (Barnett, Miller-Perrin, & Perrin, 1997; Healey & Smith, 1998b). Consequently, batterers will look for reasons outside themselves to justify their behavior and look for any way possible not to be held accountable. In short, if there is a loophole, batterers are masters at finding it and using it to what they see as their own advantage. If there is a weakness in the system that deals with batterers, the batterer will exploit that weakness. Because of this exploitive nature, it is important that all elements of the criminal justice and the social service systems work in conjunction to hold each batterer accountable. A coordinated, system-wide response to battering, extending from arrest through probation, can reinforce the message of batterer programs and motivate batterers to comply with treatment.

This evaluation has focused on the specific goals and accomplishments of a specific project to provide intensive supervision of selected domestic violence offenders. But any effort to evaluate the success of the program in isolation ignores the importance of the context in which it operates. In order to determine whether a probation strategy can be effective in reducing domestic violence, we need to ask: Enhanced probation and what else?

For example, law enforcement officers can be further trained to increase their sensitivity to the needs of victims and to thoroughly investigate and document all allegations of violence. They can contribute directly to public safety and increase their effectiveness as law enforcement officers if they enforce warrants issued for batterers who have violated the terms of their probation.

Offenders can be screened before trial to ensure they are not released on their own recognizance or on bail when they commit additional offenses. As much background information as possible should be gathered and utilized by the prosecutor and the judge early in the judicial process as they make decisions that determine how the offender will be held accountable. Domestic violence prosecutors need to expect and receive adequate support from police, probation, and victim advocates to follow through on cases. They should also develop sound “victimless prosecution” strategies, rather than rely primarily on the victim for testimony. It is important that they request drug and alcohol assessment and batterer intervention program participation as conditions of probation or other sentences, and pursue probation revocation when the conditions of probation are violated.

Victim advocates should be made available at all stages of the criminal justice process. They could begin their advocacy at the scene of the crime once the area has been secured by law enforcement. Victim advocates can assist in orders of protection, safety planning , and notifying the victim of key events in the case. Victim advocates can be an asset for intervention and victim safety from arrest through the probation period.

Judges could be assigned to specialized domestic violence dockets and issue sentences that include jail time, mandatory participation in batterer intervention programs, drug and alcohol assessment and treatment if necessary, and other sanctions. Judges could be most effective if they respond forcefully to batterers who do not abide by the terms of their sentences and keep alert to possible co-occurrence of battering and child abuse. Courts could also require prompt enrollment in programs when this is a part of the sentence.

As in the EDVP project, probation officers can provide intensive probation supervision. To supervise batterers as effectively as possible, probation officers need to increase their understanding of domestic violence issues, batterer interventions, and emerging batterer typologies. Thoroughly prepared presentencing reports are a necessity. Probation officers need to be able to obtain information quickly about batterers who are sentenced to probation. Monitoring sobriety through urine tests is an important aspect of probation that helps to deprive the offender of a common rationale for violence. Probation officers could also take the lead in initiating meetings with batterer intervention service providers.

An integrated criminal justice response to battering requires a collaborative effort on the part of all parties. Realizing that there is a common problem, and seeking solutions as a system rather than as separate entities, will lead to more efficient interventions to stop domestic violence and more effective assistance to protect victims. In the long run, it will make each component of the

system more efficient, and the monumental task of ending domestic violence less frustrating.

PROJECT IMPACT ON THE TARGET POPULATION

The target population for the EDVP project was defined as all Champaign County offenders who have committed a crime against a domestic victim, regardless of whether or not it is defined as domestic violence. However, it was anticipated that most of those initially sentenced to EDVP would have been convicted of domestic battery, and this has in fact been the case. Even so, the operational target population has never been clearly defined. At one point it was assumed that offenders convicted on felony charges would be sentenced to enhanced supervision (EDVP) while those convicted on misdemeanor charges would be sentenced to standard probation. While felons account for a higher proportion of the EDVP caseload than of the standard caseload, persons convicted of domestic violence felonies have been sentenced to both programs.

At another point several of those who were interviewed for this study indicated that they thought more dangerous and more violent domestic violence offenders would be sentenced to EDVP. A brief comparison of descriptive information about the two caseloads doesn't appear to support this assumption. Some practitioners have argued that intensive supervision programs like EDVP should be working with first-time offenders, who may be more amenable to change. At present EDVP appears to be receiving probationers based on all of these potential target populations. It is important that the state's attorney's office and the probation office reach some agreement with regard to criteria for

selecting offenders to be sentenced to EDVP. This will provide guidance to judges who are making sentencing decisions, and may also make it more likely that the appropriate special conditions of probation will be attached to EDVP sentences.

Recommendation: The probation and court services department and the EDVP program should develop a set of criteria for sentencing to EDVP, in cooperation with the state's attorney's office. The criteria should leave some flexibility for discretionary decisions, but provide a broad framework to guide sentencing decision-making.

In its initial proposal the Champaign County Probation and Court Services Department identified five impact objectives: (1) increase compliance with probation conditions by 20 percent over the compliance rate in standard probation; (2) increase the rate of successful completion of batterer intervention programs by 25 percent; (3) reduce domestic violence recidivism (new domestic violence charges) by 20 percent; (4) reduce domestic violence recidivism in the year after successful completion of probation by 25 percent; and (5) reduce the overall recidivism for those convicted of domestic violence by 10 percent. Most of these are long-term objectives; others are measures of current activity. Determining whether or not any of these objectives have been achieved depends on having an accurate measurement of the current levels of probation compliance, program completion, and recidivism, sometimes referred to as "baseline" data. Because accurate baseline data are not currently available, it is difficult to assess even the short-term impact of participation in EDVP on

probationers. For these reasons, collection of accurate and complete baseline data becomes an important aspect of any long-term impact study.

However, information is available comparing probation outcomes to date of the two groups of offenders in the domestic violence unit: EDVP probationers and domestic violence offenders sentenced to standard probation. Both groups have been required to participate in batterer intervention programs, but the EDVP officers have had a lower caseload and have been expected to contact both probationers and treatment providers more frequently. The probation outcomes are presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Comparison of Probation Outcomes for Enhanced and Standard Domestic Violence Probationers

Probation Outcome	Enhanced Supervision (EDVP)		DVU Standard Supervision	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
SUCCESSFUL OUTCOME				
Scheduled termination, successful	10	17.2	73	28.4
Early termination, successful	0	--	9	15.5
TOTAL SUCCESSFUL OUTCOME	10	17.2	82	31.9
UNSUCCESSFUL OUTCOME				
Scheduled termination, unsuccessful	3	5.2	26	10.1
Early termination, unsuccessful	0	--	0	--
Revoked, New Offense	5	8.6	2	0.8
Revoked, Technicality	10	17.2	13	5.1
Absconder/Warrant	12	20.7	24	9.3
TOTAL UNSUCCESSFUL OUTCOME	30	51.7	65	25.3
Other (includes alternate DOC commitment, transferred out)	18	31.0	110	42.8
TOTAL	58	100.0	257	100.0

The table shows that EDVP probationers to date have been considerably less successful in probation than probationers under standard supervision. While these findings do not support the expectations presented in the project's impact objectives, there are many possible explanations at this point. One possible is that EDVP is doing precisely what it is supposed to do – hold offenders accountable for their behavior, and be prepared to revoke probation if an offender is unwilling or unable to meet the conditions of probation. Another possible explanation is that the more intensive scrutiny provided through EDVP identified more problems than would have come to light under less scrutiny, resulting in more unsuccessful outcomes, just as more police attention to a specific crime usually makes the crime rate rise instead of fall. A third possible explanation is that the probation outcomes represent the more serious offenders who were assigned to EDVP, judging from the ratio of felony to misdemeanor convictions.

CHAPTER FIVE: PROPOSED IMPACT EVALUATION

The ICJIA Request for Proposals for this evaluation directed researchers to conduct a short-term impact assessment and to prepare a long-term impact evaluation design for future research. This report provides information on the development of the EDVP project and the progress that has been made in implementing the goals and objectives of the original project proposal. The ability of the evaluation team to assess the short-term impact of these programs has been limited by the limited number of probationers who have completed the program and the limited amount of comparable information on those participants. These problems can be addressed as part of a full impact evaluation study.

The purpose of an impact evaluation is to determine the extent to which a project is achieving its stated goals and objectives, and to identify and evaluate the ways in which the project is affecting its target population. In order to answer these questions, information must be gathered on the institutions and individuals who are providing the program services and on the individuals who are the focus of the project. As part of the implementation and short-term impact evaluation, the research team analyzed aggregate monthly data provided by the probation projects and also collected data from individual files on supervision and surveillance. Through this process the team was able to evaluate significant aspects of the supervision component of probation, and also refine the data collection process. The research team will continue to collect information on these same aspects of supervision and surveillance during the impact evaluation,

with special attention to those aspects of the enhanced supervision, such as batterer intervention programs and drug tests, that are more closely related to the impact of probation supervision on the individual offender. Data from the probation files will be collected on a monthly basis to increase the accuracy of date-sensitive information, and to facilitate cross-checking of aggregate monthly report data with data collected from individual probation files.

The impact evaluation proposal that was submitted with our evaluation proposal last year contains most of the elements that are essential to an effective impact evaluation. The most important aspect of the full impact evaluation will be to gather complete information about the patterns of domestic violence that have characterized the lives of the EDVP probationers to date, and to gather complete information about post-probation violent behavior. A major program goal stated in the original proposal is to track all EDVP probationers for three years following termination from probation to collect information on any violations and on any additional violent behavior. During the next year we would work closely with the Probation and Court Services Department to develop a cost effective and thorough plan to gather this information on a continuing basis. Comparable information will need to be gathered on the probationers in the domestic violence unit who are sentenced to standard probation supervision, since they will serve as the primary comparison group.

We continue to believe that it is essential to incorporate the victim perceptions into the impact evaluation. One of the primary goals of the EDVP project is to reduce the risk of domestic violence to victims, and victims are in the

best position to provide information about the extent to which they perceive themselves to be at risk. We had intended to begin this process during the implementation evaluation, but the limited amount of contact between the EDVP officers and most victims made it a less important part of the implementation portion of the evaluation. If the ICJIA decides to authorize an impact evaluation of the Enhanced Domestic Violence Program, this research team will work closely with victim advocates and support agencies to devise an investigative approach that gathers essential information without being unnecessarily intrusive.

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APPENDIX A

SPSS CODEBOOK FOR CHAMPAIGN COUNTY

ENHANCED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROBATION PROJECT EVALUATION

SPSS CODE SHEET FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROBATION CHAMPAIGN COUNTY

Identifying information for tracking purposes

Name of Probationer: _____

Date of Birth: _____

File Number: _____

Social Security Number: _____

Assigned Research ID#: _____

SPSS CODE SHEET FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROBATION
CHAMPAIGN COUNTY

Identifying information for tracking purposes.

Do not enter the name into SPSS. The name, along with date of birth, file number, and social security number, and assigned research number should be entered into a word processing file. This information will be used to track offenders across the years and obtain their rap sheets.

Q1. _____ Assigned research number. (**id#**)

Q2. _____ Case file number. (**case#**)

Q3. _____ Case type - F for felony or M for misdemeanor. (**yy-X**)(**c_type**)

Q4. Sex. (sex)

- ____ 1 = Male
- ____ 2 = Female

Q5. Ethnicity. (race)

- ____ 1 = White
- ____ 2 = African American
- ____ 3 = Hispanic
- ____ 4 = Asian
- ____ 5 = Native American
- ____ 6 = Bi-racial
- ____ 7 = Other
- ____ 8 = Unknown
- ____ 99 = Missing

Q6. _____ Age. (**age**)

Q7. _____ Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy). (**dob**)

Q8. Education. (edu)

- ____ Enter number of years of school completed or,
- ____ 99 = missing

Q9. _____ Date Sentenced to Probation (mm/dd/yyyy). (**sent**)

Q10. _____ Probation term in months. (**term**)

Q11. Current Offense. (offense)

- 1 = Misdemeanor-Domestic Battery
- 2 = Felony-Domestic Battery
- 3 = Aggravated Battery
- 4 = Interfering with reporting Domestic Violence
- 5 = Stalking
- 6 = Aggravated Stalking
- 7 = Misdemeanor Violation of an OP
- 8 = Felony Violation of an OP
- 9 = Other
- 99 = Missing

Q12. Class of Current Offense. (class)

- 1 = 1
- 2 = 2
- 3 = 3
- 4 = 4
- 5 = X
- 6 = A
- 7 = B
- 8 = C
- 99 = Missing

Q13. Prior Convictions. (priors)

- 1 = None
- 2 = Yes, not domestic related
- 3 = Yes, domestic battery related
- 4 = Yes, aggravated battery
- 5 = Yes, multiple domestic charges
- 6 = Multiple charges, not domestic
- 7 = Multiple charges, mixed
- 8 = Other
- 99 = Missing

Q14. Most serious prior case type. (casetype)

- 1 = Misdemeanor
- 2 = Felony
- 88 = Data not applicable
- 99 = Missing

Q15. Batterer Intervention Program. (bip)

- 1 = Family Life Skills
- 2 = Change
- 3 = Other; name of program _____
- 99 = Missing

Q16. _____ Months in Batterer Intervention Program. (**mosinbip**)

Q17. Batterer Intervention treatment result. (**bipresul**)

- ___ 1 = In treatment- progressing
- ___ 2 = In treatment- not progressing
- ___ 3 = Scheduled for treatment
- ___ 4 = No contact with treatment
- ___ 5 = Treatment Completed
- ___ 6 = Terminated- unsuccessful
- ___ 7 = Other
- ___ 99 = Missing

Q18. Alcohol and Drug treatment. (**adtr**)

- ___ 1 = Yes
- ___ 2 = No

Q19. Alcohol and drug treatment location. (**adtrloc**)

- ___ 1 = Creative Consultants
- ___ 2 = LW's Place
- ___ 3 = Prairie Center
- ___ 4 = Other
- ___ 88 = Data not applicable
- ___ 99 = Missing

Q20. _____ Months in Alcohol and Drug Treatment. (**mosinadt**)

Q21. Alcohol and drug treatment result. (**adtresul**)

- ___ 1 = In treatment- progressing
- ___ 2 = In treatment- not progressing
- ___ 3 = Scheduled for treatment
- ___ 4 = No contact with treatment
- ___ 5 = Treatment Completed
- ___ 6 = Terminated-unsuccessful
- ___ 7 = Other
- ___ 8 = Treatment not recommended
- ___ 88 = Data not applicable
- ___ 99 = Missing

Q22. Involved with TASC. (**tasc**)

- ___ 1 = Yes
- ___ 2 = No

Q23. Mental Health Treatment. (**mhtr**)

- ___ 1 = Yes
- ___ 2 = No

Q24. _____ Months in Mental Health Treatment. (**mosinmht**)

Q25. Mental Health treatment result. (mhtresul)

- _____ 1 = In treatment- progressing
- _____ 2 = In treatment- not progressing
- _____ 3 = Scheduled for treatment
- _____ 4 = No contact with treatment
- _____ 5 = Treatment Completed
- _____ 6 = Terminated- unsuccessful
- _____ 7 = Other
- _____ 8 = Treatment not needed
- _____ 88 = Data not applicable
- _____ 99 = Missing

Q26. Is probationer getting a GED? (ged)

- _____ 1 = Yes
- _____ 2 = No

Q27. Results of GED. (gedresul)

- _____ 1 = Progressing
- _____ 2 = Not progressing
- _____ 3 = Scheduled
- _____ 4 = No contact with provider
- _____ 5 = Completed
- _____ 6 = Unsuccessful
- _____ 7 = Other
- _____ 88 = Data not applicable
- _____ 99 = Missing

Q28. Was probationer ordered to get a job? (oojob)

- _____ 1 = Yes
- _____ 2 = No

Q29. Result of being ordered to get a job. (jobresul)

- _____ 1 = Seeking employment
- _____ 2 = Not seeking employment
- _____ 3 = Obtained job at least one time
- _____ 4 = Other
- _____ 88 = Data not applicable
- _____ 99 = Missing

Q30. Is there a no contact order? (oonocon)

- _____ 1 = Yes
- _____ 2 = No

Q31. Results of the no contact order. (comnc)

- 1 = Complying with order
- 2 = Not complying with order
- 3 = Other
- 88 = Data not applicable
- 99 = Missing

Q32. Was a victim letter sent? (vicltr)

- 1 = Yes
- 2 = No

Q33. _____ Month victim letter was sent, per probationer month? (vicltrmo)
(enter 88 if Data is not applicable)

Q34. Who is the sentencing judge? (judge)

- 1 = Delamar
- 2 = Townsend
- 3 = Ford
- 4 = Difanis
- 5 = Jensen
- 6 = Other
- 99 = Missing

Q35. Who was the State's Attorney? (sao)

- 1 = Piland
- 2 = Madden
- 3 = Mann
- 4 = Solava
- 5 = Other
- 99 = Missing

Q36. Who was the defense attorney? (defatt)

- 1 = Morgan
- 2 = Ding
- 3 = Rosenbaum
- 4 = Piranino
- 5 = Silverman
- 6 = Other
- 99 = Missing

Q37. Was there a petition to revoke (PTR)? (**ptrsum**)

- 1 = No PTR
- 2 = PTR filed and denied
- 3 = PTR, filed and granted
- 4 = PTR filed and pending
- 5 = More than one PTR filed
- 6 = Other
- 99 = Missing

Q38. _____ Date of PTR by probationer month. (**probmptr**)
(enter 88 if data not applicable)

Q39. Was there a probation violation filed? (**pvrsum**)

- 1 = Yes
- 2 = No
- 3 = More than one filed

Q40. Type of PVR filed. (**pvrtype**)

- 1 = Technical
- 2 = Criminal domestic violence
- 3 = Criminal, not domestic violence
- 4 = Technical & criminal domestic violence
- 5 = Technical & criminal, not domestic violence
- 6 = Other
- 88 = Data not applicable
- 99 = Missing

Q41. Probation results. (**probres**)

- 1 = successful
- 2 = Unsuccessful, reoffended
- 3 = Unsuccessful, other
- 4 = Absconded
- 5 = Still on probation
- 6 = Other
- 99 = Missing

Q42. _____ Months of probation data. (**mo_data**)

For Question 43-58, enter the correct information for each month.
If treatment is completed or missing, enter 88.
If data is not applicable, enter 99.

Q43. Record the number of office visits per probationer month beside the month number on the left.

Q44. Record the number of no shows for office visits per probationer month

Ovmo Office visits per probationer month

Nsmo No show for office visit

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____
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- 41. _____
- 42. _____
- 43. _____
- 44. _____
- 45. _____
- 46. _____
- 47. _____
- 48. _____

- 1. _____
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- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10. _____
- 11. _____
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- 36. _____
- 37. _____
- 38. _____
- 39. _____
- 40. _____
- 41. _____
- 42. _____
- 43. _____
- 44. _____
- 45. _____
- 46. _____
- 47. _____
- 48. _____

Q45. Record the number of home visits and other outside contacts with the probationer by probationer month.

Hvomo	Home visit and other outside Contacts with probationer
1.	_____
2.	_____
3.	_____
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____
7.	_____
8.	_____
9.	_____
10.	_____
11.	_____
12.	_____
13.	_____
14.	_____
15.	_____
16.	_____
17.	_____
18.	_____
19.	_____
20.	_____
21.	_____
22.	_____
23.	_____
24.	_____
25.	_____
26.	_____
27.	_____
28.	_____
29.	_____
30.	_____
31.	_____
32.	_____
33.	_____
34.	_____
35.	_____
36.	_____
37.	_____
38.	_____
39.	_____
40.	_____
41.	_____
42.	_____
43.	_____
44.	_____
45.	_____
46.	_____
47.	_____
48.	_____

Q46. Record the number of attempts at outside contact with probationer by probationer month.

attem	Attempt home visit or other outside contact with probationer
1.	_____
2.	_____
3.	_____
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____
7.	_____
8.	_____
9.	_____
10.	_____
11.	_____
12.	_____
13.	_____
14.	_____
15.	_____
16.	_____
17.	_____
18.	_____
19.	_____
20.	_____
21.	_____
22.	_____
23.	_____
24.	_____
25.	_____
26.	_____
27.	_____
28.	_____
29.	_____
30.	_____
31.	_____
32.	_____
33.	_____
34.	_____
35.	_____
36.	_____
37.	_____
38.	_____
39.	_____
40.	_____
41.	_____
42.	_____
43.	_____
44.	_____
45.	_____
46.	_____
47.	_____
48.	_____

**Q47. Record the number of contacts with
The victim by probationer month.**

vc	Victim contacts
1.	_____
2.	_____
3.	_____
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____
7.	_____
8.	_____
9.	_____
10.	_____
11.	_____
12.	_____
13.	_____
14.	_____
15.	_____
16.	_____
17.	_____
18.	_____
19.	_____
20.	_____
21.	_____
22.	_____
23.	_____
24.	_____
25.	_____
26.	_____
27.	_____
28.	_____
29.	_____
30.	_____
31.	_____
32.	_____
33.	_____
34.	_____
35.	_____
36.	_____
37.	_____
38.	_____
39.	_____
40.	_____
41.	_____
42.	_____
43.	_____
44.	_____
45.	_____
46.	_____
47.	_____
48.	_____

**Q48. Record the number of unsuccessful attempts
To contact victim by probationer month.**

vca	Victim contact attempts
1.	_____
2.	_____
3.	_____
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____
7.	_____
8.	_____
9.	_____
10.	_____
11.	_____
12.	_____
13.	_____
14.	_____
15.	_____
16.	_____
17.	_____
18.	_____
19.	_____
20.	_____
21.	_____
22.	_____
23.	_____
24.	_____
25.	_____
26.	_____
27.	_____
28.	_____
29.	_____
30.	_____
31.	_____
32.	_____
33.	_____
34.	_____
35.	_____
36.	_____
37.	_____
38.	_____
39.	_____
40.	_____
41.	_____
42.	_____
43.	_____
44.	_____
45.	_____
46.	_____
47.	_____
48.	_____

Q.49. Record the number of contacts with the probationer's employer by probation month.

ec	Employer contacts
1.	_____
2.	_____
3.	_____
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____
7.	_____
8.	_____
9.	_____
10.	_____
11.	_____
12.	_____
13.	_____
14.	_____
15.	_____
16.	_____
17.	_____
18.	_____
19.	_____
20.	_____
21.	_____
22.	_____
23.	_____
24.	_____
25.	_____
26.	_____
27.	_____
28.	_____
29.	_____
30.	_____
31.	_____
32.	_____
33.	_____
34.	_____
35.	_____
36.	_____
37.	_____
38.	_____
39.	_____
40.	_____
41.	_____
42.	_____
43.	_____
44.	_____
45.	_____
46.	_____
47.	_____
48.	_____

Q.50. Record the number of unsuccessful attempts to contact the probationer's employer by probationer month.

eca	Employer contact attempts
1.	_____
2.	_____
3.	_____
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____
7.	_____
8.	_____
9.	_____
10.	_____
11.	_____
12.	_____
13.	_____
14.	_____
15.	_____
16.	_____
17.	_____
18.	_____
19.	_____
20.	_____
21.	_____
22.	_____
23.	_____
24.	_____
25.	_____
26.	_____
27.	_____
28.	_____
29.	_____
30.	_____
31.	_____
32.	_____
33.	_____
34.	_____
35.	_____
36.	_____
37.	_____
38.	_____
39.	_____
40.	_____
41.	_____
42.	_____
43.	_____
44.	_____
45.	_____
46.	_____
47.	_____
48.	_____

Q51. Record the number of all treatment contacts other than Batterer Intervention in probationer months.

txc	Treatment contacts
1.	_____
2.	_____
3.	_____
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____
7.	_____
8.	_____
9.	_____
10.	_____
11.	_____
12.	_____
13.	_____
14.	_____
15.	_____
16.	_____
17.	_____
18.	_____
19.	_____
20.	_____
21.	_____
22.	_____
23.	_____
24.	_____
25.	_____
26.	_____
27.	_____
28.	_____
29.	_____
30.	_____
31.	_____
32.	_____
33.	_____
34.	_____
35.	_____
36.	_____
37.	_____
38.	_____
39.	_____
40.	_____
41.	_____
42.	_____
43.	_____
44.	_____
45.	_____
46.	_____
47.	_____
48.	_____

Q52. Record the number of unsuccessful attempts to contact any treatment provider other than Batterer Intervention by probationer month.

txca	Treatment contact attempts
1.	_____
2.	_____
3.	_____
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____
7.	_____
8.	_____
9.	_____
10.	_____
11.	_____
12.	_____
13.	_____
14.	_____
15.	_____
16.	_____
17.	_____
18.	_____
19.	_____
20.	_____
21.	_____
22.	_____
23.	_____
24.	_____
25.	_____
26.	_____
27.	_____
28.	_____
29.	_____
30.	_____
31.	_____
32.	_____
33.	_____
34.	_____
35.	_____
36.	_____
37.	_____
38.	_____
39.	_____
40.	_____
41.	_____
42.	_____
43.	_____
44.	_____
45.	_____
46.	_____
47.	_____
48.	_____

Q53. Record the number of contacts with The Batterer Intervention Program per Probationer month.

bipmo	BIP contacts per probationer month
1.	_____
2.	_____
3.	_____
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____
7.	_____
8.	_____
9.	_____
10.	_____
11.	_____
12.	_____
13.	_____
14.	_____
15.	_____
16.	_____
17.	_____
18.	_____
19.	_____
20.	_____
21.	_____
22.	_____
23.	_____
24.	_____
25.	_____
26.	_____
27.	_____
28.	_____
29.	_____
30.	_____
31.	_____
32.	_____
33.	_____
34.	_____
35.	_____
36.	_____
37.	_____
38.	_____
39.	_____
40.	_____
41.	_____
42.	_____
43.	_____
44.	_____
45.	_____
46.	_____
47.	_____
48.	_____

Q54. Record the number of unsuccessful attempts to contact the Batterer Intervention Program by probationer month.

bipat	BIP contact attempts per probationer month
1.	_____
2.	_____
3.	_____
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____
7.	_____
8.	_____
9.	_____
10.	_____
11.	_____
12.	_____
13.	_____
14.	_____
15.	_____
16.	_____
17.	_____
18.	_____
19.	_____
20.	_____
21.	_____
22.	_____
23.	_____
24.	_____
25.	_____
26.	_____
27.	_____
28.	_____
29.	_____
30.	_____
31.	_____
32.	_____
33.	_____
34.	_____
35.	_____
36.	_____
37.	_____
38.	_____
39.	_____
40.	_____
41.	_____
42.	_____
43.	_____
44.	_____
45.	_____
46.	_____
47.	_____
48.	_____

Q55. Record the number of contacts with non-treatment agencies per probationer month.

notrmo	Non-treatment contact per probationer month
1.	_____
2.	_____
3.	_____
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____
7.	_____
8.	_____
9.	_____
10.	_____
11.	_____
12.	_____
13.	_____
14.	_____
15.	_____
16.	_____
17.	_____
18.	_____
19.	_____
20.	_____
21.	_____
22.	_____
23.	_____
24.	_____
25.	_____
26.	_____
27.	_____
28.	_____
29.	_____
30.	_____
31.	_____
32.	_____
33.	_____
34.	_____
35.	_____
36.	_____
37.	_____
38.	_____
39.	_____
40.	_____
41.	_____
42.	_____
43.	_____
44.	_____
45.	_____
46.	_____
47.	_____
48.	_____

Q56. Record the number of unsuccessful attempts with non-treatment agencies per probationer month.

notrat	Non-treatment contact attempts per probationer month
1.	_____
2.	_____
3.	_____
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____
7.	_____
8.	_____
9.	_____
10.	_____
11.	_____
12.	_____
13.	_____
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29.	_____
30.	_____
31.	_____
32.	_____
33.	_____
34.	_____
35.	_____
36.	_____
37.	_____
38.	_____
39.	_____
40.	_____
41.	_____
42.	_____
43.	_____
44.	_____
45.	_____
46.	_____
47.	_____
48.	_____

Q57. Record the number of probation violations per probationer month.

pvmo	Number of probation violations per probationer month
1.	_____
2.	_____
3.	_____
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____
7.	_____
8.	_____
9.	_____
10.	_____
11.	_____
12.	_____
13.	_____
14.	_____
15.	_____
16.	_____
17.	_____
18.	_____
19.	_____
20.	_____
21.	_____
22.	_____
23.	_____
24.	_____
25.	_____
26.	_____
27.	_____
28.	_____
29.	_____
30.	_____
31.	_____
32.	_____
33.	_____
34.	_____
35.	_____
36.	_____
37.	_____
38.	_____
39.	_____
40.	_____
41.	_____
42.	_____
43.	_____
44.	_____
45.	_____
46.	_____
47.	_____
48.	_____

Q58. Record the number of reported missed sessions from Batterer Intervention Program per probationer month.

bipmis	Number of reported missed sessions from BIP per probationer month
1.	_____
2.	_____
3.	_____
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____
7.	_____
8.	_____
9.	_____
10.	_____
11.	_____
12.	_____
13.	_____
14.	_____
15.	_____
16.	_____
17.	_____
18.	_____
19.	_____
20.	_____
21.	_____
22.	_____
23.	_____
24.	_____
25.	_____
26.	_____
27.	_____
28.	_____
29.	_____
30.	_____
31.	_____
32.	_____
33.	_____
34.	_____
35.	_____
36.	_____
37.	_____
38.	_____
39.	_____
40.	_____
41.	_____
42.	_____
43.	_____
44.	_____
45.	_____
46.	_____
47.	_____
48.	_____

APPENDIX B

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY

ORDER OF CONDITIONS OF PROBATION

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
CHAMPAIGN COUNTY, ILLINOIS**

THE PEOPLE OF THE

OFFENSE _____

STATE OF ILLINOIS

VS

Case No. _____

ORDER OF CONDITIONS

Now on this ___ day of _____, 19___, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:

- A Judgment is entered in favor of the People and against the defendant and the defendant is sentenced to Probation Conditional Discharge.
 - The defendant is sentenced to a term of Court Supervision.
- The defendant, upon committing a technical violation of the Order Of Conditions, is subject to the Administrative Sanctions Program; if sentenced to a period of probation.

The above described sentence is for a period of _____ (months/years), subject to the following conditions:

1. That the defendant not violate any criminal statute of any jurisdiction.
2. That the defendant report in person to the Champaign County Court Services Department twice per month or more or less often or in a different fashion, as that department might direct in writing.
3. That the defendant refrain from possessing a firearm or other dangerous weapon.
4. That the defendant not leave the State without the consent of the Court or, in circumstances in which the reason for the absence is of such an emergency nature that prior consent of the Court is not possible, without the prior notification of the defendant's Probation Officer.
5. That the defendant permit the Probation Officer to visit him at his home or elsewhere to the extent necessary to discharge his duties.
6. That the defendant advise the Probation Officer immediately in writing of any change of residence, school, or employment.
7. That the defendant pay Court costs as directed within ___ months. \$50 crime lab analysis fee.
8. That the defendant pay a monthly Probation Service Fee of \$25.00 or \$_____ per month for ___ months. Total said fee to be paid within _____ months.

The defendant is further ordered to comply with the following additional conditions as marked:

- 9. That the defendant serve the initial period of Probation under the Intensive Probation or Specialized Drug Program Enhanced Domestic Violence Program and abide by the attached conditions, as well as those conditions marked below.
- 10. That the defendant attend the Champaign County Court Services G.E.D. Program, or an alternative educational program as approved by the Court Services, and make reasonable efforts to obtain a G.E.D.
- 11. That the defendant perform _____ hours of Public Service Work within the first _____ months of this sentence.
- 12. That the defendant complete payment of restitution in the amount of \$_____ within the first _____ months of this sentence in equal monthly installments.
- 13. That the defendant pay a fine of \$_____, street value fine of \$_____ and/or mandatory assessment of \$_____ within the first _____ months of this sentence in equal monthly installments.

Name _____

Case No. _____

- 14. That the defendant appear on _____ at _____ in courtroom ____ for the purpose of reviewing compliance.
- 15. That the defendant serve a period of incarceration of _____ days as reflected in the Order of Imprisonment entered in this case. With credit for _____ days heretofore served.
- 16. That the defendant have no contact whatsoever directly or indirectly with _____

- 17. That the defendant cooperate with any and all recommendations made by any agency program ordered by the court and obtain required evaluations and/or treatment. The defendant shall sign any release of information form necessary to monitor compliance.
 - Substance Abuse Evaluation/Treatment
 - Sex Offender Treatment
 - Other _____
 - Batterer's Intervention Program
 - Mental Health Evaluation/Treatment
- 18. That the defendant undergo medical testing pursuant to 730 ILCS 5/5-5-3 (g).
- 19. That the defendant comply with requirements of the Sex Offender Registration Act (730 ILCS 150/1 et. seq.) within 30 days.
- 20. That the defendant refrain from entering the area outlined in the attached map; provided to the defendant in open court.
- 21. That the defendant refrain from using alcohol, cannabis, or any controlled substances and submit to random bodily fluid and/or breath testing at the defendant's expense for detection of these substances.
- 22. That the defendant complete treatment as directed by T.A.S.C., Inc.
- 23. Other: _____

- 24. Other: _____

I, the undersigned defendant, acknowledge that a violation of any of the conditions contained in this certificate (and attachments, if any) can result in the filing of a Petition to Revoke my Sentence. I also hereby acknowledge receipt of a copy of this certificate and understand the meaning of the conditions listed.

Defendant: _____

Date: _____

Enter: _____
Judge

APPENDIX C

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INVENTORY

DVI

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INVENTORY

**Risk & Needs Assessment, Inc.
P.O. Box 32818
Phoenix, Arizona 85064-2818**

DVI

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INVENTORY

Instructions

You are completing this inventory to give the staff information that will help them understand your situation and needs.

The statements are numbered. Each statement must be answered. Read each statement carefully and choose the answer that is accurate for you. Do not skip any statements.

Do not lie or give false information. Dishonesty can be detected. This inventory measures how truthful and cooperative you are. In addition, your court related records may be used to check the information you provide.

Alcohol or drinking refers to beer, wine, or other liquors. **Drugs** refer to marijuana (pot), cocaine (coke), downers, crack, ice, heroin, etc.

Do not make any marks on this booklet. Mark all of your answers on the answer sheet. First, fill in the information at the top of your answer sheet. Then, starting with statement one, answer every statement.

If you have any questions, ask the testing supervisor for help.

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Risk & Needs Assessment, Inc.

P.O. Box 32818, Phoenix, Arizona 85064-2818

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Section 1

The following statements must be answered True or False. If a statement is **True**, put an **X** under **T** for **True** on your answer sheet. If a statement is **False**, put an **X** under **F** for **False**. All statements must be answered.

1. There are times when I get real discouraged.
2. When I drink my personality changes and I seem like a different person.
3. I control the money in my home and how it is spent.
4. I have used drugs excessively or more than I should.
5. I get into a lot of arguments and fights.
6. At times I worry about what people think or say about me.
7. There are times when I feel guilty about my drinking.
8. I am usually submissive to others. I do not argue a lot or even fight back.
9. There are times when I feel guilty about using drugs.
10. Sometimes I get so angry I cannot control myself.
11. When I get angry or upset I often yell or break things.
12. There are times when I am really down, depressed, or discouraged.
13. Smoking marijuana or using cocaine helps me settle down and feel good.
14. Even though I drink, I usually deny drinking or say I drink less than I really do.
15. I have an explosive or violent temper.

16. I have been embarrassed at work or school by mistakes I have made.
 17. Sometimes I drink too much.
 18. People close to me have told me I am arrogant, demanding and controlling.
 19. When offered drugs, I may or may not use them. It depends on how I feel at the time.
 20. I often think of death, dying or suicide.
 21. I have wished I could go back in time and do some things over -- but differently.
 22. Drinking has interfered with my happiness and success in life.
 23. To get what I want, I often shout, get angry or am demanding.
 24. After using drugs, I have seen or heard things that were not really there.
 25. I have serious marital, relationship or family problems.
 26. I have done things when angry that I later regretted.
 27. I have been told I have a drinking problem.
 28. People that know me understand that when I am angry I push, shove and hit.
 29. Within the last year, I have been using more drugs to get the same affect.
 30. Sometimes I just cannot control my temper.
 31. My drinking is more than just a little or minor problem.
 32. There have been times when I did something wrong and was not caught.
 33. My use of drugs has caused family or social problems for me.
 34. When annoyed or frustrated I tend to "fly off the handle" and lash out at people.
 35. I have been surprised when I saw the bruises I inflicted on my partner's body.
 36. I know I shouldn't, but I have been jealous of someone else's success.
 37. In the last year, drinking has been a problem for me.
 38. Two or more of the following apply to me (answer true or false on your answer sheet):
 - a. Insistent or demanding
 - b. Threatening or intimidating
 - c. Commanding or dominating
 - d. Swearing or verbally abusive
 - e. Manipulative or controlling
 39. I have a drug-related problem.
 40. I often think about revenge and how I can get even.
 41. There are times when someone in my family frustrates or irritates me.
 42. I have asked for help for my drinking problem.
 43. I have a forceful personality and usually dominate or control others.
 44. Within the last year, I have used drugs to relax or feel good.
 45. I have threatened or physically hurt a member of my family.
 46. It bothers me when I am overlooked or ignored by people I know.
 47. I am concerned about my drinking.
 48. Members of my family try to stay out of my way because they say they want to avoid an argument or confrontation with me.
 49. My use of drugs has threatened my happiness and success in life.
 50. When I get angry, I can be dangerous.
 51. I do not have a drinking or alcohol-related problem.
-

52. When upset or mad I often shout, swear or put other people down.
 53. There are times when I worry about my court case or the charges made against me.
 54. It is important for me to dominate at home and be in charge.
 55. I regret some of the things I have said or done.
 56. I go to Alcoholics Anonymous or Rational Recovery meetings because of my drinking.
 57. My family complains that I am always telling them what they can and cannot do.
 58. I have lied about my use of drugs - either minimizing how much I use, or hiding the fact that I use drugs at all.
 59. I need help to overcome my drinking problem.
 60. Two or more of the following apply to me (answer true or false on your answer sheet):
 - a. Threatening
 - b. Explosive
 - c. Dangerous
 - d. Violent
 - e. Hostile
 61. There have been times when I have strongly disliked someone.
 62. I have had two or more memory losses (blackouts) after drinking.
 63. Members of my family resent it when I tell them whom they can see or be friends with.
 64. I have gone to someone for help with my drug problem.
 65. If someone insults or hurts me I usually try to get even.
 66. There are times when I really worry about myself and my happiness.
 67. Within the last year, my family has shown concern about my drinking.
 68. Some members of my family say I make their guests, friends or visitors feel uncomfortable or unwelcome in our home.
 69. I use and sometimes abuse drugs.
 70. There are times at home when I get really frustrated and angry.
 71. Within the last year, I drank alcohol to avoid or escape from worries or problems.
 72. In many relationships one person dominates and the other person submits to their control. I usually dominate and control.
 73. The violence in my home doesn't usually start until I have been drinking.
 74. I have been treated in a chemical dependency program for a drug problem.
 75. There have been times when I have been very concerned about other's disapproval of me.
 76. When I am really upset, I get in the other person's face and say things to hurt them.
 77. I have a lot of problems and conflicts with people.
 78. I have felt embarrassed or uneasy about some things I have done.
 79. I have a drinking problem.
 80. Now that I think of it, I pretty much decide what TV shows we watch at home.
 81. There are times when I am discouraged and unhappy.
 82. After losing control, I say I will never do it again, but always do.
 83. I am concerned about my drug use.
-

84. When angry I sometimes lose control and unintentionally hurt or abuse others.
85. I am worried about hurting members of my family.
86. I do not always tell the whole truth when asked about my personal life.
87. I am a recovering alcoholic. I have an alcohol-related problem, but do not drink anymore.
88. I am often irritable, moody, or demanding.
89. I have pushed or hit my partner (or significant other).
90. I go to Narcotics Anonymous or Cocaine Anonymous meetings because of my drug use.
91. I am non-violent and will avoid an argument or fight whenever possible.
92. I do not consider swearing, slapping or shoving to be acts of domestic violence.
93. I am in counseling or treatment for a drug problem.
94. At times I get angry and upset at myself.

Section 2

Rate yourself by selecting the number that describes you best. Use one of the following for your answer:

1. Rare or Never 2. Sometimes 3. Often 4. Very Often

Put an **X** on your answer sheet under the number (1, 2, 3, or 4) that applies to you.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| 95. Exercise / Physical Activity | 109. Financially Stable / Responsible | 123. Admit My Errors / Mistakes |
| 96. Self Control / Composed | 110. Enthusiastic / Involved in Life | 124. Sweating / Racing Heart |
| 97. Headaches / Migraines | 111. Tension / Stress | 125. Accept Constructive Suggestions |
| 98. Positive Attitude / Outlook | 112. Fatigued / Tired | 126. Trust My Own Judgment |
| 99. Dissatisfied with Life | 113. Directly Deal with Problems | 127. Express Feelings Comfortably |
| 100. Good Sense of Humor / Laugh | 114. Emotionally Upset / Crying | 128. Stomach Problems / Acidity |
| 101. Anxious / Apprehensive | 115. Share My Thoughts Comfortably | 129. Difficulty with Others / Friction |
| 102. Depressed / Discouraged | 116. Angry / Hostile with Others | 130. Adaptable / Adjustable |
| 103. Alcohol / Drugs | 117. Lonely / Unhappy | 131. Marital / Family Problems |
| 104. Manage Time Effectively | 118. Cope Effectively with Stress | 132. Self Reliant / Independent |
| 105. Insomnia / Trouble Sleeping | 119. Nervous / Unable To Relax | 133. Job or Work Problems / Concerns |
| 106. Satisfied with Self / Like Self | 120. Patient / Tolerant / Understanding | 134. Satisfied / Contented with Life |
| 107. Feel Inadequate / Inferior | 121. Indecisive / Can't Make Decisions | 135. Rage / Blow-up / Explode |
| 108. Bored / Restless | 122. Work / Job Satisfaction | |

Section 3

Several available community resources and programs are listed below. Put an **X** on your answer sheet under **Y** (for **yes**) if you want to participate, or continue to participate, in a program. Put an **X** under **N** (for **no**) if you do not want to participate. Each item must be answered **Yes** or **No** on your answer sheet.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 136. Alcohol Treatment | 140. Domestic Violence Counseling | 144. Relaxation Training |
| 137. Alcoholics Anonymous | 141. Drug Treatment | 145. Temper Control |
| 138. Anger Management | 142. Narcotics Anonymous | |
| 139. Cocaine Anonymous | 143. Psychological Counseling | |

Section 4

Answer the following statements to describe yourself. Put an **X** under the number (1, 2, 3, or 4) on your answer sheet that is accurate for you.

146. How would you describe your **temper**?
1. A serious problem
 2. A moderate problem
 3. A slight problem
 4. Not a problem
147. How would you describe your **drinking**?
1. A serious problem
 2. A moderate problem
 3. A slight problem
 4. Not a problem
148. How would you describe your **use of drugs**?
1. A serious problem
 2. A moderate problem
 3. A slight problem
 4. Not a problem
149. How would you describe your **domestic violence**?
1. A serious problem
 2. A moderate problem
 3. A slight problem
 4. Not a problem
150. How would you describe your desire to get **alcohol** treatment?
1. Want help (highly motivated)
 2. May need help (moderately motivated)
 3. Not sure (slightly motivated)
 4. No need (not motivated)
151. How would you describe your desire to get **drug** treatment?
1. Want help (highly motivated)
 2. May need help (moderately motivated)
 3. Not sure (slightly motivated)
 4. No need (not motivated)
152. How would you describe your desire to get **domestic violence** counseling?
1. Want help (highly motivated)
 2. May need help (moderately motivated)
 3. Not sure (slightly motivated)
 4. No need (not motivated)
153. During the last year, I have had **serious**:
1. Emotional problems
 2. Mental health problems
 3. Both 1 and 2 (emotional and mental health problems)
 4. None of the above
154. During the last **year**, I have been:
1. Dangerous to myself (suicidal)
 2. Dangerous to others (homicidal)
 3. Both 1 and 2 (suicidal and homicidal)
 4. None of the above
155. Regarding your counseling **or** treatment history, which of the following applies to you? I have been enrolled in a:
1. Domestic violence program
 2. Anger management program
 3. Both 1 and 2
 4. None of the above

**Check to be sure you have answered all of the statements.
Turn in your inventory booklet and answer sheet to your testing supervisor.
Thank you for your cooperation!**

Risk & Needs Assessment, Inc.
P.O. Box 32818, Phoenix, Arizona 85064-2818
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APPENDIX D

FAMILY LIFE SKILLS PARTICIPATION CONTRACT

CLIENT RIGHTS

DIGNITY:

You have the right to be treated with dignity and respect and to receive the same consideration as anyone else – regardless of any of the following:

- Race
- Creed
- Age
- Religion
- Disability
- Sexual Preference
- Source of Payment
- Color
- Beliefs
- Sex
- National Origin

UNDERSTAND:

You have the right to be informed of the following:

- The staff's assessment of your issues – in a language you understand
- Recovery Plan
- Possible outcome and side effects of recovery
- Expected length and cost of program

In addition, you have the right and responsibility to aid in the development of your recovery plan.

CONFIDENTIALITY:

The state of Illinois Privacy Act dictates that clients be informed of their rights concerning records. These are:

- You have the right to refuse disclosure of any information you feel uncomfortable sharing.
- You have the right to look at or obtain a copy of anything in your file, under the observation of program staff during normal office hours.
- No one, other than yourself, can obtain access to anything in your file, except those noted below in "EXCEPTIONS TO CONFIDENTIALITY".
- Beyond what you authorize in writing to be communicated, no information in your file will be shared with another individual, or agency, or any unit of government in a fashion to identify you.
- Before giving written permission to share information, know what is being sent out.

EXCEPTIONS TO CONFIDENTIALITY:

The State of Illinois requires that any and all social agencies and their personnel MUST report:

ANY INCIDENTS OR KNOWLEDGE OF SUSPECTED NEGLECT, PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN.

If you are required to be in treatment by the court (i.e. court ordered, probation or parole) you must sign a release of information form. The facilitator must then send monthly progress reports to the assigned probation officer or designated court contact.

In an effort to save your life or someone else's, the program will do whatever possible to prevent a suicide or homicide.

The Program will also contact the police and/or the suspected victim in cases where there is reason to fear for another's well-being.

The Learning Center cannot protect the information in your file from being duly subpoenaed by a court of law.

Those who will have access to your file will be your Facilitator, the Director of the Learning Center & Life Skills International.

I accept the above statements as my CLIENT RIGHTS and RESPONSIBILITIES.

CLIENT SIGNATURE _____ DATE _____

INTAKE FACILITATOR SIGNATURE _____ DATE _____

PROGRAM PARTICIPATION AGREEMENT

THE LEARNING CENTER AGREES:

To respect your dignity and confidentiality as defined by the "Client's Rights".

To be honest with you in all aspects of your involvement with the "Learning to Live, Learning to Love" program.

To provide you with group support and individual attention when necessary, as goals are met.

To provide you with referrals and recommendations in response to additional needs that the program is unable to help you meet.

WHAT THE PROGRAM EXPECTS FROM YOU

I AGREE:

To work on the goals we have agreed upon.

To be non-violent while participating in the program – this includes being nonviolent with all family members.

To be honest and direct about myself.

To attend all group meetings in Phase I with no more than 2 absences.

To make up all missed classes and pay the makeup fee that was agreed upon.

To regularly participate in the group, including sharing experiences, insights, feelings, & completing group activities and homework assignments.

To follow through on any evaluation or treatment when referred by my Facilitator, i.e., chemical abuse, psychological evaluation, etc.

To know my fee & to pay my fee as agreed upon by me and my Intake Facilitator.

To adjust my fee with the office should I experience financial difficulty.

That I will not be under the influence of alcohol or drugs the day of my group session or I will be dismissed.

That I will not be violent in the group.

That I will not make threats or be violent toward any of the staff at the Learning Center.

That in the event I am violent toward another, I will report my incident to my Facilitator BEFORE or DURING my next group session.

That I will not engage in criminal behavior.

To respect the confidence of all members of the group; refraining from discussing issues with others.

Other: (List if needed)

VIOLETION OF THE ABOVE SHADED ITEMS
SHALL BE BASIS FOR IMMEDIATE TERMINATION
FROM THE "LEARNING TO LIVE, LEARNING TO LOVE" PROGRAM.

VIOLETION OF ANY OTHER PART OF THIS AGREEMENT
MAY ALSO CONSTITUTE DISMISSAL FROM THIS PROGRAM
BY DISCRETION OF FACILITATOR OR DIRECTOR OF THE PROGRAM.

CLIENT SIGNATURE _____ DATE _____

INTAKE FACILITATOR SIGNATURE _____ DATE _____

AGREEMENT OF UNDERSTANDING

REGARDING PARTICIPATION IN THE PROGRAM:

The Family Life Skills Learning Center and I are in a relationship which has as its primary purpose the delivery of information and materials. This information and the materials are designed to help me and my partner deal with relationship issues that may or may not deal with domestic violence.

The Learning Center will be presenting information and materials to me that have been found helpful in dealing with similar situations. In the course of our discussions, I may find myself sharing information about my own situation, background, or other areas of my life that could conceivably cause me some emotional pain or discomfort. If the Learning Center and I are unable to help work through this, I agree to accept a referral to an agency of my choice or one that the Learning Center will designate in order for me to work further on my personal issues.

The purpose of my group sessions with the Learning Center is not to provide me with individual psychotherapy. I understand that the Learning Center is serving me in the realm of a teacher and not a psychotherapist.

CLIENT SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING AND SIGN BELOW

REGARDING USE OF THE PROGRAM MATERIALS:

- I pledge to use the materials that I receive at the Learning Center to help only myself.
- I will not attempt to use the information or the materials to counsel, teach or instruct others under penalty of the Copyright law.
- I understand the Student Workbook is to remain at the Learning Center until I have graduated from Phase I and have kept my side of the "CLIENT PARTICIPATION AGREEMENT", by having my class fees paid in full.
- If I am terminated from the Learning Center for any reason, or if I choose to drop out of the group, the Student Workbook shall remain at the Learning Center and I will receive no refund for my book or classes.

CLIENT SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____

INTAKE FACILITATOR SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____

**PAYMENT SCHEDULE AND INFORMATION
FOR CLASS, MAKEUP AND PRIVATE SESSIONS**

There is a \$30 non-refundable "MATERIALS FEE" to be paid during the Intake Session.

The Material Fee is mandated and must be paid for before you will receive any materials. This is not optional.

Classes meet for a total of 66 hours.

The above named Client shall have a class fee of \$_____per session.

ALL FEES: Class, Private, or Make-up shall be paid at the beginning of EACH SESSION.

FURTHER FEES:

1 Hour Make-up Fee \$15

[Only 2 excused absences shall be permitted with a Make-up within the entire course unless an exception is made by the facilitator.]

1 Hour Private Session with Facilitator \$35

1 Hour Private Session with Director \$50

Class fees are payable by cash or check.

THERE WILL BE A \$20.00 SERVICE CHARGE FOR EACH RETURNED CHECK

FINAL AGREEMENT: Client please initial beside each item after reading.

____ I declare that the above information for my payment worksheet is true. I agree in full to my payment plan as stated in this intake, and if I am unable to pay as agreed upon I will make other arrangements with my Intake Facilitator or the Learning Center Director.

____ I understand that if I choose to drop out of class or am expelled for any reason, I am still responsible for any outstanding balance of my account, and no refunds will be granted.

____ I understand that though I have paid my materials fee, my workbook is not my possession unless I am in compliance with each item of understanding within this Intake Packet.

Client Signature: _____ Date: _____

CLIENT SCHEDULE:

My class will meet on the following day(s): _____ & _____

Beginning (Date): _____ to _____ From (Times): _____ to _____ AM PM
(circle one)

My Facilitator will be: _____

APPENDIX E

CHANGE INTAKE AND ASSESSMENT FORM

CHANGE Program for Domestic Abuse

Welcome to the CHANGE program for stopping domestic abuse. The following packet contains your Intake/Assessment form. Please have it filled out completely before your intake session.

Steps for Program Entry:

1. Set up an appointment for your intake session. The intake sessions are \$50 to cover time and materials.
2. Missed appointments are charged a separate \$30 penalty fee. To avoid incurring a missed appointment penalty fee, you must notify CHANGE 24 hours ahead of time if you will be unable to make your intake appointment. If you are court ordered, a missed appointment will be reported to probation.
3. Come to your appointment with the following Intake/Assessment form completely filled out. Expect to spend an hour at the intake session.

CHANGE Program for Domestic Abuse

Intake/Assessment Form

Name _____ SS# _____

Address _____

Phone(H) _____ (W) _____ Other _____

Age _____ DOB _____

Marital Status: ___ Married ___ Not Married ___ Separated

Living situation: ___ Living with partner ___ Living alone

Ethnicity _____ Religion _____

Occupation _____

Presently Employed? ___ Yes ___ No

Place of Employment _____

Income(monthly) _____

Children(number) _____

Parents' Marital Status: ___ Married ___ Divorced ___ Separated

If parents divorced or separated, at what age in your life did it occur? _____

Number of older brothers ___ older sisters ___

younger brothers ___ younger sisters ___

Were you ever physically punished as a child? ___ Yes ___ No

If yes, please explain _____

Did you consider yourself physically or psychologically abused as a child? ___ Yes ___ No If yes, please explain _____

Did you ever know of or observe either parent physically, sexually, or psychologically abusing the other? ___ Yes ___ No

328 North Neil St.
Champaign, IL 61820

(217)-352-4060
(217)-398-8851
Fax (217)-398-8852

If yes, please explain _____

Did you ever physically attack either of your parents? Yes No

If yes, please explain _____

The following questions refer to your victim

Name _____ SS# _____

Address _____

Phone (H) _____ (W) _____ Other _____

Age _____ DOB _____

Marital Status: Married Not Married Separated

Living situation: Living with partner Living alone

Ethnicity _____ Religion _____

Occupation _____

Presently Employed? Yes No

Place of Employment _____

Children (number) _____

What was your relationship to your victim? _____

Have you done any of the following in any current or past relationships?

Slap Yes No

Grab Yes No

Punch Yes No

Push Yes No

Kick Yes No

Push to ground Yes No

Choke Yes No

Bite Yes No

Pull Hair Yes No

Sousa, Peacock, Sousa & Associates, Inc.

328 North Neil St.
Champaign, IL 61820

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(217)-398-8851
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- Twist Arm Yes No
- Pin to ground or wall Yes No
- Hold Yes No
- Hit with Object Yes No
- Beat up Yes No
- Use gun Yes No
- Use knife Yes No
- Use other weapon Yes No
- Force to have sex Yes No
- Force to have sex with
other people, objects,
animals Yes No
- Break objects Yes No
- Throw objects Yes No
- Break down door Yes No
- Throw food Yes No
- Punch fist through
the wall Yes No
- Harm or neglect pet Yes No
- Threaten to hit or abuse Yes No
- Threaten to destroy
property Yes No
- Threaten to sexually abuse Yes No
- Express intense jealousy Yes No
- Threaten to kill Yes No
- Threaten to commit suicide Yes No
- Forced partner to do
something against
his/her will Yes No
- Tell him/her what
he/she can and
cannot do Yes No
- Be verbally aggressive Yes No

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Were any of the female victims of the above acts pregnant? Yes
 No

Do you ever physically punish your children? Yes No If
yes, please explain _____

Do any of your children act violently toward each other or others?
 Yes No If yes, please explain _____

Have you ever tried to control your violence in the past? Yes
 No If yes, please explain _____

Have you ever sought professional help in the past to stop your
violence? Yes No If yes, please explain _____

Recount the situation that brought you to this program _____

Were there any injuries? Yes No If yes, please explain _____

Are you currently seeing another counselor? Yes No If
yes, please explain _____

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Have you ever been hospitalized for mental health reasons? ___ Yes
___ No If yes, please explain _____

Do you have any ongoing physical health problems? If so, please
explain _____

Please explain any serious accidents or illnesses in the past. _____

Do you drink alcohol? ___ Yes ___ No. If so, what kind do you
drink? _____ How often? _____

How much do you drink at one time? _____

How often do you drink to get loaded? _____

If you do not drink, did you ever drink? ___ Yes ___ No If yes,
why did you stop? _____

Do you use drugs? ___ Yes ___ No If yes, what drugs do you use?

How much do you use at a time? _____

How often do you use these drugs? _____

If you do not use drugs, did you ever use them? ___ Yes ___ No If
so, why did you stop? _____

Have you ever been violent in situations not involving your family?

Have you ever been arrested in the past ___ Yes ___ No If so,
please explain _____

Have you ever been found guilty of a crime in the past? ___ Yes
___ No If yes, please explain _____

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Have you ever been in a diversion program before? ___ Yes ___ No
If yes, please explain _____

Do you feel your use of violence is an acceptable way of solving
conflict and/or disagreements? _____

Please answer the following questions. Indicate how true it is for
you by writing in numer 1 (never true) 2 (seldom true) 3
(sometimes true) 4 (often true) 5 (always true)

- I feel like an imposter, that at times others see me quite
differently from how I see myself. _____
- It is hard for me to trust people because they so often turn.
against me or betray me. _____
- I see myself in totally different ways at different times. _____
- I act in ways that strike others as unpredictable and erratic. _____
- I find I do things that get others upset, and I don't know
why such things upset them. _____
- Uncontrollable events are the cause of my difficulties. _____
- I feel empty inside. _____
- I tend to feel things in an extreme way; either great joy
or intense despair. _____
- It's hard for me to be sure about what others think of
me, even people who have known me very well. _____
- I feel that certain episodes in my life do not count
and are better erased from my mind. _____
- I don't feel like myself unless exciting things are going
on around me. _____
- I feel that people don't give me the respect I deserve
unless I put pressure on them. _____
- People see me as being rude or inconsiderate. and
I don't know why. _____

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Some of my friends would be surprised if they knew how differently I behave in different situations. _____

I find myself doing things which feel okay while I am doing them but which I later find hard to believe I did. _____

When I want something from someone else, I can't ask for it directly. _____

I feel I don't get what I want. _____

We would like to inform you that it is a federal crime for an abuser who is subject to a protection order to possess a firearm or ammunition. The order must include a finding that the abuser represents a credible threat to the victim's safety or it must prohibit the abuser from the use of force that could cause injury. This does not include emergency orders. (18 USC § 922(g)(8))

If an abuser has ever been convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence, he or she may not possess a firearm. The conviction must include the use or attempted use of physical force or the threatened use of a deadly weapon. Conviction for the violation of a protection order does not qualify if the statute allows nonviolent acts to constitute violation of the order. Also, the abuser must have been allowed counsel and a jury trial for the original conviction. (18 USC § 922(g)(9))

Is there anything you would like to learn in this program? _____

Do you agree to be contacted in the future ___ Yes ___ No

The information on this form may be used for statistical/research purposes. Your anonymity will be protected at all times.

Referred by:

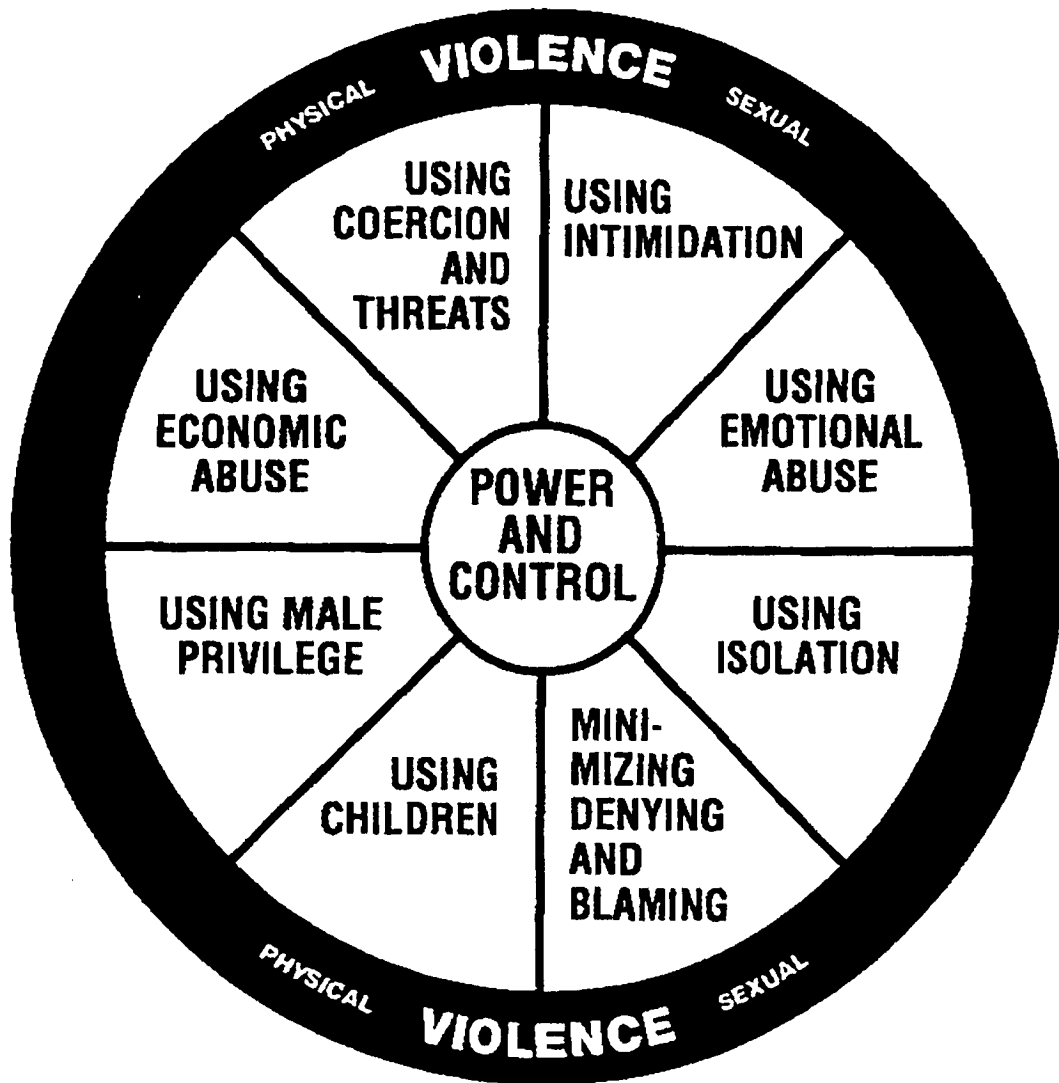
Name _____ Agency _____

Signature _____ Date _____

APPENDIX F

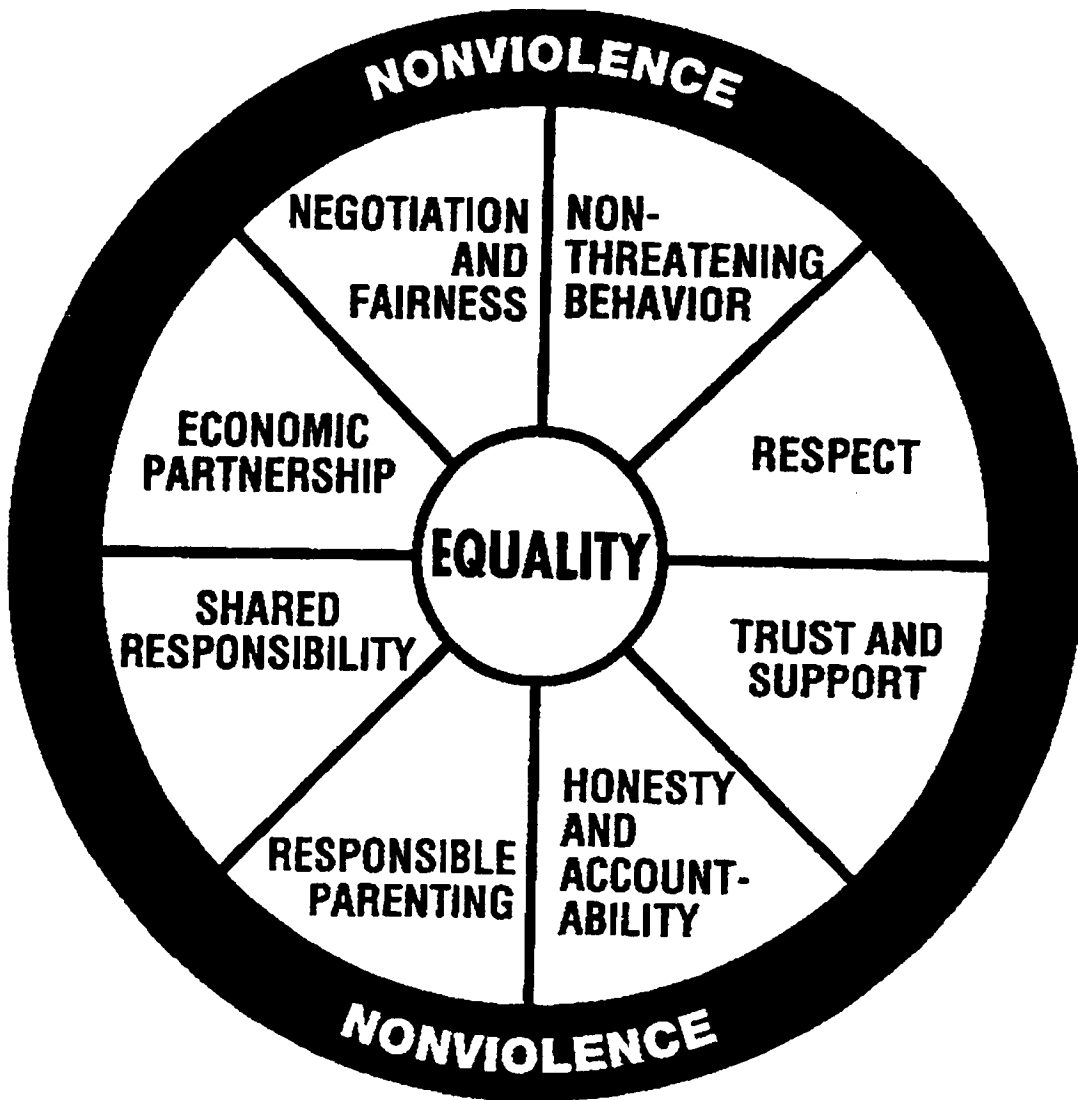
POWER & CONTROL AND EQUALITY WHEELS

POWER AND CONTROL WHEEL



Domestic Violence Intervention Project
206 West Fourth Street
Duluth, Minnesota 55806

EQUALITY WHEEL



Domestic Violence Intervention Project
206 West Fourth Street
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Peter B. Bensinger, Chairman
Candice M. Kane, Executive Director