Today’s Speakers

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Today’s Agenda

- Welcome & Introductions
- The Right Fit: PAIP
- Criminal Justice Response
Right Fit
Right Timing
Right Dosage
Right Connections
Right Combinations
What is Domestic Violence?

Domestic violence as defined by the American Psychological Association (APA, 1996) is, “A pattern of abusive behaviors including a wide range of physical, sexual and psychological maltreatment used by one person in an intimate relationship against another to gain power unfairly or maintain that person’s misuse of power, control and authority.”
What is Partner Abuse Intervention?

Services for individuals who use physical, emotional, sexual and economic abuse to control the life of and maintain power over an intimate partner.

It is NOT anger management, a recovery program, or couples therapy.
Components of PAIP

- Intake/Assessment
- Group
- Service Coordination
- System Collaboration
PAIP Group Principles

- Safety & Accountability
- Intimate Partner Violence
- Abuse is never condoned
- Abusers can change
- Attitudes, beliefs, behaviors
- Not saving relationships
The Right Fit

- Who is eligible to attend a PAIP?

- Who can benefit from attending a PAIP?

- Exclusion criteria.

- Other interventions.
IDVA covers many relationships

**Intimate partner:** A man violates the OOP by slapping his wife during an argument.

**Current and past relationships:** Ex boyfriend threatens his ex when he run into him at a club.

**Relationships with child in common:** A woman breaks her son’s father’s car window.

**Caregivers:** An in-home caretaker slaps an 84 year old man she has been taking care of.

**Familial relationships:** Two brothers get into a fight and one gets seriously injured.

**Cohabitating relationships:** Male roommates get into a physical altercation over the rent.
The Right Fit - PAIP

- Intimate partner violence (IPV)
- Primary aggressor
- Power and control dynamics
- Range of tactics, intentional

IAC 89 Part 501
Screening

- Determine eligibility: Screen in and Screen out
  - Scope
  - Individual benefit
  - Group benefit
- Level of risk
- Identify needs
- Participant contracts
Exclusionary criteria for PAIP

Per the Illinois Administrative Code, PAIP services are not appropriate for the following:

Individuals who are screened and not found to have a history of violence against an intimate partner must not be included in the program.

Individuals who:

1) are generally violent, violent toward other family members but not intimate partners (elder abuse, child abuse); or

2) engage in violent activity outside an intimate relationship exclusively, i.e., gang initiated violence.
Exclusionary criteria for PAIP

- The precipitating incident (i.e., the situation that led to arrest or mandated referral) may generate from a non-intimate partner violence situation; however, if the intake screening identifies the individual as having a history of intimate partner violence, the person is appropriate for the PAIP if all other eligibility criteria are met.

- If the screening does not indicate a pattern of power and control in intimate relationships, the referring entity must be notified that partner abuse intervention services are not appropriate.
Exclusionary criteria for PAIP

- PAIPS must make a determination of whether an individual can benefit from the services at the initial screening. This determination can be revised subsequently, based on additional information. Individuals who cannot benefit from the services must be referred for appropriate treatment. This would not preclude them from re-entering the PAIP when they meet the criteria.
Context Analysis

Two similar acts of violence may vary significantly depending on:
- History
- Intent
- Symbolism
- Precursors
- Quotient of Fear
Risk Assessment

- Increased violent episodes
- Defiance of court orders
- Substance use
- Threats to harm children
- Loss of employment
- Ending of relationship
- Presence of new relationship
- *Intimate Partner Sexual Violence
- Suicide threats or attempts
- Access to weapons
- Mental illness
- *Strangulation
- *Stalking
Exclusionary criteria for PAIP

- PAIPs must exclude individuals who would disrupt the group.
- Participants identified through intake as victims of intimate partner violence must be referred to a victim services program, and the referral must be conducted in a way that will not result in victimization of the participant.
Right Timing

- Arrest to sentencing
- Sentencing to program engagement
- Non-compliance to consequences
Right Dosage

- Dosage facilitates/supports change
  - Intensity
  - Length of program

No shortcuts to changing attitudes, beliefs and behaviors
PAIP Group Dosage/Intensity

- 24 week minimum
- 90 minutes minimum
- Psycho-educational
- Co-facilitation
- Maximum 15 participants
- Gender specific
- In-person: On-line programs do not meet standards of the Illinois protocol
PAIP Group Content

- No mandated curriculum
- Causes & forms
- Skill building
- Attitudes, beliefs & behaviors
- Impact
Right Connections

- Victim Service Program
- Probation Department
- Substance Abuse Programs
- Mental Health Agencies
- Department of Child and Family Services
- Family Coordinating Council
Right Connections

- Working together to support abuser accountability and victim safety
- Consequences and Coordination are important
Monitoring

- Referral process
- Reporting process
- Coordination required
Why don’t people complete?

- poor attendance
- other
- terminated by court
- re-offending
- lack of accountability
- behavior
Why don’t people complete?

“To be effective, according to Taxman, Soule and Gelb, sanctions must be immediate responses to infractions by restricting the offender’s freedom and redirecting behavior”
Consequences

Non-Compliance
- Swift and Certain consequences
- Consistency
- Meaningful consequences
- Added sanctions
Accountability in PAIP Programs

- Fulfillment of all contractual requirements; Fees, Homework, Attendance, etc.
- Admission of and accountability for abuse and violent and controlling behavior, taking responsibility for the participant's own behavior, and understanding of contributing factors;
- Demonstration of understanding of alternatives to abusive behavior and reporting the use of those alternatives;
- Demonstration of use of respectful language regarding a partner and understanding of benefits of egalitarian relationships;
Accountability in PAIP Programs

- Demonstration of violence prevention action planning that addresses such issues as identification of risky beliefs, healthy behaviors and support systems;
- No current evidence of threats or acts of physical violence; and
- Completion of any other PAIP requirements (i.e., substance abuse and/or mental health evaluations and treatment, etc.).
- Extending time in the program is allowable and advisable if the participant is not making sufficient progress.
Right Combinations

- Substance Abuse
- Mental Health
- Disabilities
- Anger Management
- Community Service

Important note: assessment in PAIP is ongoing throughout the duration of the program. What may seem like an appropriate combination at the beginning of services may change.
The Right Fit – Anger Management

- Stranger or non-intimate partner
- General violence or intermittent episodes
- Primary focus anger or emotion control
- Reactive, physical
The Right Fit- Anger Management

- Anger Management is unregulated
- Takes on many forms
- Victim safety not primary concern
- Less focus on accountability and more on skills
PAIP System Coordination

- Participation in DV committees
- Coordinated Community Response
- Evaluating community response
- Evaluating current processes and policies
What makes intervention successful?

- Timing
- Accountability
- Monitoring
- Consequences
Criminal Justice Response

SUPPORTING VICTIMS, SUPPORTING PAIP, SUPPORTING CHANGE
Key Elements

- Offender Accountability
- Victim Safety
- Informed Decision-Making
- Judicial Leadership
Making the most informed decisions

- Respondent/Defendant assessment & placement
- On-going monitoring
- Intensive supervision/probation
- Reports from victim advocates
- Reports from PAIPs
- Technology systems can help
Response

1. **Certainty** (consequence for every infraction)
2. **Celerity** (imposed soon after the infraction)
3. **Severity** (serious enough to be undesirable)
   - Most severe need not be the first sanction used
   - Sanctions should have credible deterrent effect
   - Escalating to truly severe sanctions should be credible

**Implication:** Mixed/weak use of accountability also undermines reducing recidivism via deterrence
Personal Protection

- No Abuse
- No Contact with Petitioner
- Stay Away from Certain Places
Property

- Residence of Petitioner
- Possession of Personal Property
- Stay Away from Certain Places
School Restrictions

- Not to attend Petitioner’s school
- To accept change of placement or program at petitioner’s school
- Not to be present in these parts of petitioner’s school _____
Firearms

- Turn over all firearms in their possession
Economic Remedies

▪ Temporary Support
▪ Payment for Losses because of Abuse
▪ Shelter Reimbursement
Counseling

- Domestic Violence Intervention
- Substance Use evaluation and successful completion
- Mental Health evaluation and successful completion
Remedies Involving Children of Both Parties

- Care and Possession of Children
- Temporary Significant Decision-Making Responsibility
- Parenting Time with Minor Children
- No concealment or Removal of Children
- Appear in court with Children
- Children’s records – no access
Miscellaneous Remedies

- Consider other tactics used by respondent and develop remedies
- Remember:
  - Intentional
  - Methodical
  - Strategic
  - Goal Oriented
Questions
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