

**Institutional Batterer's Intervention Program**  
**Within the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction**

**By**

**Roxanne M. Swogger**

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of Requirements**

**For the Degree of**

**Master of Science**

**In the Criminal Justice Program**

**Youngstown State University**

**April, 2008**

Institutional Batterer's Intervention Program

Roxanne Michelle Swogger

The opinions expressed are those of the author and do not represent the policies of the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction. I hereby release this thesis to the public. I understand this thesis will be housed at the Circulation Desk of the University Library and will be available for public access. I also authorize the University or other individuals to make copies of this thesis as needed for scholarly research.

Signature:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Roxanne Michelle Swogger, Student

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Approvals:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Dr. Tammy A. King, Thesis Advisor

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Dr. John Hazy, Committee Member

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Dr. Christian Onwudiwe, Committee Member

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Dr. Peter J. Kasvinsky, Dean of Graduate Studies

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

## **Abstract**

The study evaluated the effectiveness of the batterer's intervention program within the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, Personal Responsibility of Violence Elimination (P.R.O.V.E.). Through the completion of P.R.O.V.E., inmates should be able to identify their own abusive behavior, identify their thought patterns that lead to abusive behavior, identify alternatives to abusive behavior and identify types of abuse. To determine if the program meets these objectives, inmates participating in the P.R.O.V.E. program were administered a 20 – item pre- and post- test. The institutions were Grafton Correctional Institution, Marion Correctional Institution, Richland Correctional Institution and North Coast Correctional Treatment Facility. Findings indicated that program participants were able to identify their own abusive behavior, identify alternatives to abusive behavior and identify types of abuse. Findings of this study did not support hypothesis 2, concluding that program participants were not able to identify their thought patterns that lead to abusive behavior.

## **DEDICATION**

In loving memory of my Grandmother,

Loretta E. Bundy

May you rest in peace in Heaven where there is no pain.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

I would like to thank

God for giving me the strength to complete this project, through Him all things are possible. I am not who I was, but I am not yet what I can be.

The work that went into completing this project was not all my own. My family, friends and colleagues have all been a part of this project in some form or another.

I would like to thank my parents who love me and raised me to believe that I could be successful and accomplish my goals in life.

I am indebted to my mother for many things and she knows more than anyone that at times, I am my own worst enemy. Thank you for your love, support and encouragement.

My love, gratitude and appreciation to my fiancé Mark Coey for your patience and understanding. I know you are as happy as I am that this project is completed.

To Seth and Alicia, you don't have to call me Dr. yet!

A very special thank you to one of my closest friends and confidant, Tina Dean. You always see the good in me and help to keep me focused on success.

I want to say thank you to Dr. Tammy King, my thesis advisor. Thank you for your advice, guidance and expertise. You took the time to help me get back on track when I was clueless!

Thank you to the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction for the opportunities and the approval to study the P.R.O.V.E. Program. This was a project that I not only had put much time into, but also a program that I believe in.

I would like to express gratitude to Karin Ho in the Office of Victim Services. Thank you for the opportunity to work for you and learn from you. You have given me room to grow, experience and learn.... Oh, and promote too! Thank you very much for seeing potential in me.

I want to sincerely say thank you to Mike Davis. You have helped to keep me focused and always offer encouragement. I appreciate your leadership and insight into this project and the future projects.

Lastly, but by no means the least, I would like to thank Kari Filicky and Ken and Jane Mills. Your kindness is so much a part of this completed project and I thank you all very much. Wellston is my new favorite place in the world!

TABLE OF CONTENTS

**ABSTRACT.....III**

**DEDICATION.....IV**

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....IV**

**TABLE OF CONTENTS.....VI**

**LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES.....IX**

**CHAPTER**

**I. INTRODUCTION**

Domestic Violence in Colonial America.....1

Criminal Justice Responses to Domestic Violence  
Arrests and Sentencing.....5

The Women’s Movement.....7

Summary.....9

**II LITERATURE REVIEW.....11**

History of Treatment for Men Who Batter.....11

Findings of BIP.....12

Emerge: A Group Education Model for Abusers.....14

BIPs in Ohio.....16

BIPs in Prisons.....20

Guiding Theory.....21

Summary.....22

**III METHODOLOGY.....24**

Research Hypothesis.....24

Research Sites.....	25
Sample Time Line.....	25
Research Design.....	26
Instruments.....	26
Subjects.....	27
Demographic Information.....	29
Program Delivery.....	29
Analysis.....	30
Summary.....	30
<b>IV. ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS.....</b>	<b>31</b>
Demographics of Research Group.....	32
Self-Reported Abusive Behaviors.....	36
Research Hypotheses.....	45
Summary of Findings.....	58
Summary.....	59
<b>V. CONCLUSION AND FINDINGS.....</b>	<b>61</b>
Strengths.....	61
Limitations of the Study.....	64
Suggestions for Future Studies.....	65
Summary.....	67
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY.....</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>APPENDIX A.....</b>	<b>72</b>

**APPENDIX B.....77**  
**APPENDIX C.....82**  
**APPENDIX D.....86**  
**APPENDIX E.....90**



## LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

### TABLE

1.	Ethnic Distribution.....	p. 32
2.	Age of Participants.....	p. 33
3.	Number of Intimate Partners Prior to Incarceration.....	p. 34
4.	Offenses of Conviction.....	p. 35
5.	Substance Abuse.....	p. 38
6.	Psychological Abuse.....	p. 40
7.	Physical Abuse.....	p. 42
8.	Sexual Abuse.....	p. 44
9.	Hypothesis 1.....	p. 47
10.	Hypothesis 2.....	p. 49
11.	Respectful Communication.....	p. 52
12.	Hypothesis 4.....	p. 57

### FIGURE

1.	Length of Sentence.....	p. 36
2.	Long Term Solutions.....	p. 53

## Chapter 1

### *Introduction*

The first comprehensive study on family violence in the United States was published in 1980 by Murray Strauss. The findings concluded that Americans were at greater risk of being assaulted, physically injured or murdered in their homes by members of their own family, moreso than in any other setting in the United States (Strauss, Gelles & Steinmetz, 1980, p. 4). The study measured family violence, which included child abuse, spousal abuse, and sibling abuse. Violence, in this study, as in this early study, was divided into two categories: normal violence and abusive violence (Strauss, et al, 1980). Normal violence was defined by the researchers as “an act carried out with the intention, or perceived intention, of causing physical pain or injury to another person (p. 20).” Abusive violence was defined as “an act which has the high potential for injuring the person being hit.” (p. 22). While the early study used the term of family violence to explain the totality of violence in American families, today individual areas of concentration are studied: domestic violence, elder abuse, child abuse and sibling abuse.

### *Domestic Violence in Colonial America*

Domestic violence is not a new phenomena particular to the United States. It has existed essentially in all societies throughout history, consisting of but not limited to men dominating women. Early Roman law described women as children and to be forever inferior to men. Roman law also permitted a man to

chastise or kill his wife for such offenses as adultery and such minor offenses as public drunkenness and attending public games. Greek mythology refers to women “as a major source of temptation and evil”, explaining that “Pandora was the woman who opened the forbidden box and brought plagues and unhappiness to mankind” (Woman’s International Center, 1995, p. 1), thus explaining our modern-day phrase “Pandora’s box”. The evilness of women also was pervasive in early Christian theology with St. Jerome of the 4<sup>th</sup> century referred to women as “the gate of the devil, the path of wickedness and the sting of the serpent” (Women’s International Center, 1995, p. 1).

These practices withstood time and often the violence escalated to some women being burned alive for even questioning her husband during the middle ages; however, during the same time period men were not held to the same standard (Berry, 2000, p. 19). In the 1600 and 1700s, the acceptance of wife abuse followed the settlers to the new world.

The common law in England during that time period was the “Rule of Thumb”. Prior to the rule of thumb, a husband could punish his wife with any reasonable instrument. The rule of thumb actually limited the size of the instrument a husband could use to discipline his wife. Once enacted, a husband was only permitted to use a stick or instrument that was no thicker than his thumb (Berry, 2000, p. 20).

Colonial American husbands ruled their wives and children and this included the father’s right to take an active role in the selection of a spouse for his child. Seventeenth century New England colonists viewed marriage as a property

arrangement with an absence of an emotional bond based on romantic love (Mintz and Kellogg, 1988, p. 3). As such, a father could bargain over marriage settlements for his children. The colonial authority was patriarchy which strictly delegated the roles of women as a subordinate class. Women were not permitted to vote, prophesy, or own property after marriage (Mintz and Kellogg, 1988, p. 10). Puritan doctrine specified that women were to be a helper to her husband, not his equal (Mintz and Kellogg, 1988, p. 11).

During the development of the United States, various states adopted laws of their own; for example, Mississippi upheld the rule of thumb and other states overturned the rule. It was not until 1871 when two states, Massachusetts and Alabama, ruled against wife abuse. An Alabama judge ruled in *Fulgham v. State, 1871* that to inflict indignities upon her is not acknowledged by the law as in ancient times (Berry, 2000, p. 21). The ruling sparked judicial trend in the early United States limiting wife abuse and in 1883 the state of Maryland enacted the first law making wife abuse a crime (Berry, 2000, p. 21).

Although it seems that domestic violence has only been addressed by the criminal justice system recently, brought to the forefront primarily by the feminist movement of the 1970s, the codification against wife beating is recorded as early as 1641. The Massachusetts Bay colonists enacted statutes against wife beating, stating that “every married woman shall be free from bodily correction or stripes by her husband, unless it is in his own defense upon her assault.” (Young, 2005, p. 2) The punishment for wife beating included fines, whipping, or public shaming. An 1870’s court judge also issued that a husband has no right to abuse

his wife. Also stated in this judicial opinion was that the court had a preference for non-intervention if there was no permanent injury, cruelty, or dangerous violence demonstrated by the husband (Young, 2005, p.2).

While there were common laws and new judicial opinions advocating against domestic abuse, the English common law that a man virtually owned his wife and children as he owned material possessions, was the societal belief system (Daniels and Kennedy, 1999, p. 135). An unmarried woman could own property; however, once she married she was then defined as being one with her husband insofar as giving up her name and the control of all her property (Daniels and Kennedy, 1999, p. 48).

There is bountiful evidence that the colonists did not endorse a husband abusing his wife through early legislation and early writings; however, how were those who were found guilty handled by the legal authority? Police have historically been hesitant to place an abusive husband in jail since the husband was typically the wage earner in the family. Jailing the abusive husband would leave the wife and children destitute for it was believed that women's God-given role was that of wife and mother and keeper of the household. While jobs began to open in factories and retail establishments for women in the 1900s, 95 percent of married women still remained at home and did not engage in working outside of the home (Women's International Center, 1995, p. 5).

### **Criminal Justice Responses to Domestic Violence: Arrests and Sentencing**

Social unrest, police brutality, and civil rights protests are all indicative of the 1960s and early 1970s. Coercive police response was becoming increasingly unpopular and in dealing with issues of domestic violence, it was considered “progressive” to treat domestic violence as a family dispute and arrest powers were to be invoked only as a last resort (Young, 2005). Moreover, Americans fiercely opposed government interference in domestic life and “family matters” were considered outside the jurisdiction of the courts (Berry, 2000, p. 155). Due to the lack of court interventions, it was during this time that treatment and sentencing for domestic violence offenders was not a predominant societal concern.

Sentencing practices have had an effect on how those convicted of domestic violence are sentenced. From the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century to the mid -1980s, the United States sentenced offenders under the “rehabilitative model”. The rehabilitative model consisted of indeterminate sentencing and focused on the offender’s “rehabilitation”. Indeterminate sentences were given by judges who allowed for a wide range between the minimum and maximum amount of time to be served by an offender. This model of sentencing allowed for prison officials, primarily parole boards, to determine the appropriate time of release for an offender. These officials would consider the offender’s behavior and acceptable participation in prison work and prison programming (Mackenzie, 2006, p. 6). Under the rehabilitative model, the offender could be released when he or she was considered “rehabilitated”. Typically, these sentences resulted in

the offender earning what was referred to as “good time” which subtracted about one-third of each offender’s sentence, pending the absence of rule violations (Diroll, 2007). The sentences were handed down by a judge; however, parole boards determined the actual time that an offender would serve.

The rehabilitative model was reinforced in the 1960s as evidenced by the findings of a panel of experts selected by President Lyndon B. Johnson. The panel was to examine the problems of crime in the United States. The president’s commission focused on rehabilitation, providing services, and the reintegration of offenders. It was during this time period in the 1960s that prisons became known as correctional institutions and guards were to be referred to as Correctional Officers (Mackenzie, 2006, p. 6).

The Criminal Justice system began to experience social unrest and a growing public distrust in the establishment of the criminal justice system in the late 1960s and 1970s. Prior to the 1970s, police were afforded an enormous amount of discretion in dealing with domestic violence cases (MacKenzie, 2006, p. 193). A major impetus for changes in sentencing and correctional policies was Robert Martinson’s research into what works in corrections in an attempt to determine if rehabilitation should continue to be the goal of corrections. Martinson’s study was the foundation upon which policy and sentencing changes were made. He concluded in an analysis of 231 prison rehabilitation programs that offender treatment was largely ineffective (Cole, 2004, p. 398).

Martinson’s work was the primary rationale for the shift from indeterminate to determinate sentencing. Determinate sentencing is also known

as the Just Deserts Model, the Justice Model, and the Truth-in-Sentencing model. As MacKenzie (2006) states, there was “a virtual revolution that occurred in sentencing and corrections policies in the seventies and thereafter” ( p. 8).

The Justice Model was the proposed solution based on retribution. Ideally, the sentence should fit the crime. Rehabilitation was no longer the ultimate goal of corrections. With the Justice Model, arbitrary or inconsistent release decisions were no longer at the discretion of the parole boards. The Justice Model is referred to as the truth-in-sentencing law and those sentenced are to serve the exact sentence imposed by the court, thereby giving judges greater control over the time being served by those found guilty of offenses warranting a prison sentence. Within the state of Ohio, it was the passing of Senate Bill II that brought in the truth-in-sentencing model to the states. Since July 1, 1996, those convicted of a felony have been handed pre-determined sentencing guidelines that were to commensurate with the offense committed (Diroll, 2007).

### **The Women's Movement**

It was during the late 1960s and early 1970s that women began to seek refuge as protection from violence at the hands of a spouse. Formerly, victims of domestic violence had no social services available to them. Activists of the early 1970s, such as New American Movement, Women's Collective and Chicago Women's Liberation Union, were integral in developing hotlines, support groups, and advocacy projects. Additionally, it is during this time period that we saw the development of domestic violence shelters in the United States. There are two



shelters noted as the origins of the modern domestic violence shelters. Haven House in San Gabriel Valley, California, is known as the first contemporary domestic violence shelter for abused women and was opened in 1964 (Berry, 2000, p. 22). The first unrestricted shelter for abused women was not opened until 10 years later in 1974, which was Women's House in St. Paul, Minnesota (Wallace, 2002, p. 180). Accompanying the onset of domestic violence shelters for women was the proliferation of treatments for those men who are violent within the home.

Domestic violence affects a large number of women in the United States and while the extent of the problem is unknown, it is estimated that only half the intimate partner violence committed against women is reported to law enforcement (Wallace, 2002, p. 5). Some studies estimate that one in six women is a victim of domestic violence (John Howard Society, 2001, p.1.) while others report that between 25 and 50 percent of all women in America will be physically abused by a partner at least once in their lives (Berry, 2000, p. 8). Although the occurrences of domestic violence differ from study to study, we know that many batterers abuse their partners for years before becoming involved in the criminal justice system (John Howard Society, 2001, p.4). It is clear that not only is domestic violence a social issue; it is increasingly a problem for the criminal justice system. While domestic violence has been illegal in many states since the colonial era, it has only been within the last 30 years that domestic violence has been recognized as an act punishable by law, with a conviction resulting in fines, probation, batterer's treatment, or even incarceration.

Even as the exact definition of domestic violence is still debated among legal professionals, law enforcement, and the treatment community, all agree that domestic violence exists and the definition is generally understood to include three general categories: physical violence, emotional abuse, and sexual abuse (Berry, 2000, p. 3).

There are many facets of domestic violence including, but not limited to, poverty issues, rural victims, immigrant women, causes of domestic violence, characteristics of batterer's, treatment for both victim and offender, and the costs associated with domestic violence. It has been reported that domestic violence is a public health menace and that the impact on the family is impossible to calculate because so many instances of domestic violence are unreported, therefore families are untreated. Notwithstanding, we do know that domestic violence is the leading cause of injury to women between the ages of 15 and 44 (Berry, 2000, p. 78). Moreover, of those cases reported, most women do not stay in battering relationships. Upwards of 75 percent of those reporting abuse leave the abusive relationship only to be stalked, harassed or assaulted by their former partner (Berry, 2000, p. 48). Although most women leave abusive relationships, those that stay in the relationship do so for various reasons, including financial dependence, lack of resources and fear that prior threats will be acted upon by the abuser. It is necessary to continue services for victims of domestic violence while simultaneously seeking effective methods of treating the batterer. **Without effective treatments, domestic violence will continue to be a**

**transgenerational problem for families and for the entire criminal justice system.**

**Summary**

In summary, it is apparent that domestic violence has been a critical problem in the United States since the days of the settlers. Although patriarchy gave men social dominance over their wives, corporal punishment was not embraced in the colonial days as evidenced by early court decisions limiting the force a husband may use against his wife. The founding fathers and the writers of the United States Constitution denounced government interference in the lives of Americans and wanted the authority of the government to be limited; however activists and feminists in the 1960s no longer tolerated a Laissez Faire philosophy in regard to women being battered in the home (Moser, 2007). Police and judicial responses to domestic violence were demanded by victims and advocates alike. Concurrently, the philosophy of the criminal justice system and the responses to the public and to crime forced changes due to social unrest and emerging research. Research changed the sentencing philosophy of the criminal justice system and presented a framework for understanding the extent of the multifaceted problems created by the occurrence of domestic violence.

Following in chapter two is a brief history of the treatment of male batterer's, contemporary models of batterer's intervention strategies, supporting research for batterer's intervention and the implementation of batterer's intervention programming into correctional institutions in the state of Ohio. In

chapter three, the methods used to evaluate an Ohio treatment program for male batterers is presented. In chapter four the results of the research and the general effectiveness of the batterer's program are presented. In the final chapter, major findings, limitations, and suggestions for future research projects are discussed.

## CHAPTER 2

**History of Treatment for Men Who Batter**

Batterer's intervention programs have only been in existence for approximately 30 years. Prior to the 1970s, police were afforded an enormous amount of discretion in dealing with domestic violence cases (MacKenzie, 2006, p. 193). Typically, during the late 1960s and early 1970s, police departments considered it progressive to view domestic violence as a private matter and consequently adopted a Laissez Faire policy regarding such issues. (Young, 2005, pp. 2-3 ). The Domestic Abuse Intervention Project study started in 1983 and it was preliminarily reported that arrest did impact recidivism among batterers (John Howard Society of Alberta, 2001, p. 5). Following the reports of this study, the undulating effect was that many law enforcement agencies began to incorporate mandatory arrests when responding to domestic violence reports. Those male offenders that were arrested were often referred to mental health practitioners who were the first to offer rehabilitation programs for men convicted of violence against their partner. These first programs were typically referred to as 'couples counseling' and focused on the dysfunction in the woman or couple (Mankowski, Haaken and Silvergield, 2000, p. 169). Victim advocates and feminists who struggled to raise community awareness about domestic violence campaigned that couples counseling was inadequate to address the battering behavior of some men. It was during the early 1980's that unstructured group processes became a more common method of treatment for those men convicted

of battering behavior. This unstructured therapy focused not on the dysfunction of the family, but focused more on the offender's behavior. Feminists in the 1990s feared that the unstructured group processes perpetuated a belief that batterers could not control their temper. A direct result of this fear was the adaptation of the power and control interventions that are pervasive today in many batterer intervention programs.

Over the past 20 years, agencies such as law enforcement, social services and the judicial system have increasingly coordinated their efforts to address battering behavior as a system, not simply as individual entities. As a result, many batterer programs have been developed, most notably the Emerge and Duluth Models (John Howard Society of Alberta, 2001, p. 3). The goal of the Duluth model is to challenge men to choose to be nonviolent in their relationships with their intimate partner and in all their relationships. By teaching abusive men the skills they need, the Duluth model attempts to equip men to make a decision to stop using abusive behaviors, especially against their intimate partners (Aldarono and Mederos, 2002, p. 6-10). The Emerge model is embodies a pro-feminist perspective of battering behavior and is discussed later in this chapter.

### **Findings of Batterer Intervention Programs**

Batterer intervention programs ultimately seek to reduce intimate partner violence with those offenders arrested and convicted, whether misdemeanor or felony, of a domestic violence offense. Often, the focus of the intervention is to hold batterers accountable, educate them about the effects their actions have on

victims and help the offender learn to behave in non-abusive ways. It has been found that batterer's intervention programs have a small but significant effect (Bennett & Williams, 2002, p. 1); however there are concerns with these consistent, yet small treatment effect findings. A methodological dilemma for evaluating batterer's intervention programming is that not all programs are operating within the same type of intervention, are the same duration or have the same training requirements for treatment facilitators. (OCJS, 2006, pp. 8-12).

In their study, Bennett and Williams identified three areas to determine the effectiveness of a batterer intervention program: Are the batterer's accountable for their crime? Are the victims safe? And lastly, has the batterer changed his behavior? (Bennett and Williams, 2001, pp. 3-4). In answering the question as to victim safety, a way to determine a victim's safety is to ask the victim after a batterer has completed the intervention program. With that comes difficulty. Oftentimes the victim has moved or the victim and the offender are separated with one study indicating that 21% of batterer's had a new partner by the 30 month follow-up (Gondolf, 1999, p. 3). The most common measure of victim safety is official police records, whether they are restraining orders, arrests or convictions. Using official records as a measurement tool is complicated as it has been found that the chances of being re-arrested for domestic abuse is 1 in 35; indicating that for every reported arrest there were 35 assaults. Additionally, this only measured physical abuse; non-physical abuse is not accounted for in official police records.

Using batterer's self-reports of abuse is also an unreliable indicator to program effectiveness. Batterers oftentimes minimize, deny or distort their

harmful and abusive behavior toward their intimate partner (Gregory and Erez, 2002, p. 208). In evaluating the experience of the victim in determining batterer intervention effectiveness, victims of domestic violence have reported their partner's abuse did decrease after completing a batterer's intervention program; however, they also reported that the abuse did not end permanently. These same women reported more verbal abuse from the batterer after he completed an intervention program than there was prior to the intervention (Gregory et al, 2002, p. 210).

There are various differences and commonalities among batterer's intervention research. One of the commonalities that most experts agree upon is that it is necessary for the abuser to admit his responsibility for the abuse in order for treatment to be successful (Berry, 2000, p. 105). Many disagree on the origins of domestic violence, with some experts believing that the causes of domestic violence are social and cultural issues, namely patriarchy. Still others believe that individual differences are the causes of domestic violence, noting psychological origins. While many batterer intervention practitioners disagree on the origins of domestic violence, few batterer programs adhere to a single theory of domestic violence; the majority incorporate components of different theoretical models into their program curricula (Healy and Smith, 1998, p. 3).

### **Emerge: A Group Education Model for Abusers**

The Personal Responsibility of Violence Elimination (P.R.O.V.E.) program is modeled after the Emerge model for batterers. The Emerge model



program is a 48 week program that is divided into two stages: eight weeks of orientation and 40 weeks of group work. The orientation stage of the program includes defining domestic violence, the effects of violence against women, abusive versus respectful communication and the effects of partner abuse on children. The second stage of the program includes a “check-in” which can be long or short in durations. Short check-ins recount any conflicts that occurred during the last week, and long check-ins detail the last abusive episode and focus on batterer responsibility (Healy and Smith, 1998, p.7). The philosophy of the Emerge program is that battering behavior is intentional behavior that batterers use to maintain control of their partners in relationships. The battering that the abuser employs is not solely physical; Emerge includes coercive behaviors that include verbal, psychological and economic abuse. Whatever the type of abuse employed, the intention is “always an attempt to force the other person to do, or not do, something”, (Adams and Cayouette, 2002, p.2).

Two tenets of the Emerge model are that battering is a learned behavior and that batterers are able to change their abusive behavior (Adams, et al, 2002, p. 3) Social learning theory asserts that behavior is learned through modeling and positive reinforcement (Huitt, 2008). It is deemed that men’s behaviors and attitudes concerning women are typically learned or influenced by their father’s treatment of their mothers. Abusive attitudes toward women are also reinforced through social agents such as media, magazines, television and the overarching acceptance of violence as a means to achieve in society. It has been claimed that

these mentioned media outlets normalize violence and coercion and oftentimes glamorize such. (Adams, et al., 2002, p. 3).

Emerge believes that batterers are able to change their behavior and attitudes toward the partners they abuse. Emerge believes that batterers know how to be non-abusive in many situations and that their abusive behavior toward their intimate partners is deliberate and purposeful to gain power and control that benefits the batterer. This belief is evidenced by the batterer's ability to focus their abuse on their partner rather than revealing a generalized violent response to everyone in their life (Adams, et al., 2002, p. 3).

The Emerge model also claims that batterer intervention programs should challenge the batterer's belief systems and offer alternatives to their abusive beliefs. The non-abusive alternatives are intended new beliefs that depose the former belief that it is socially acceptable to abuse and control their partner and/or children (Adams, et al, 2002, p. 4).

Emerge is one of the most established batterer's intervention programs operating today, and two other well-established programs being the Duluth Model and AMEND. All three of these recognized programs include a feminist/educational approach that also incorporates cognitive-behavioral techniques (Healey, et al, 1998, p. 5).

### **BIPS in Ohio**

The issues of power and control as a standard part of batterer's intervention curriculum are reportedly addressed in more than 90% of the

batterer's intervention programs in Ohio (OCJS, 2006, p. 3). Since many of these Ohio programs incorporate some of the same fundamental theories into their programs, many courts have adopted mandating batterer intervention programs for those offenders found guilty of domestic violence. In 2005, the Office of Criminal Justice Services found that 14, 563 probationers were referred to 167 different community programs due to domestic violence offenses (OCJS, 2005). Additionally, many states currently have legal standards for batterer's intervention programs that must be adhered to (Mankowski, Haaken and Silvergleid, 2000, pp. 167-168). In addition to being mandated by the courts, probation officers are also requiring offenders to complete batterer's intervention programs. In 2002, of those offenders convicted of domestic violence, nearly 30% received batterer's intervention that was mandated as a part of their sentence (City of Seattle, 2002, p.32). An assumption can be made that courts who are referring men convicted of domestic violence to batterer intervention programs have a certain level of confidence in the effectiveness of these programs. While many courts continue to mandate batterer's intervention programming for those offenders found guilty of domestic violence, the effectiveness of many of these programs have not been determined.

Although within the state of Ohio most programs cover a range of topics, including power and control, personal responsibility, patriarchy and male socializations (OCJS, 2006, p. 11), not all programs operate within the same treatment models. A 2006 study by Ohio Criminal Justice Services found that while batterer intervention programs in Ohio followed best practices for batterer's

intervention, the results of the standards were varied. It was found that: 32% followed the Duluth model, 23% followed the Emerge model, 29% adhered to batterer intervention standards set forth by the Ohio Domestic Violence Network, 7% followed standards established by the local court and 10% followed other standards not identified (OCJS, 2006, p. 11).

While many of the Ohio programs differed in the intervention model, they also differ in the duration of the program. The Office of Criminal Justice Services study also compiled information in regard to the length of the batterer intervention program and found that approximately 25 percent of all programs were 14 weeks or less in duration. About 27 percent are 15-24 weeks and the rest are designed to meet for six months or more. While there is little consistency within batterer intervention program duration within the community, P.R.O.V.E. is consistent in duration throughout the correctional institutions in which it is facilitated.

It has been found that more than duration of program, attrition rates are a stronger indicator of recidivism with those offenders convicted of domestic violence. The rate of attrition from batterer's programs has been an average of 50% nationally (Bennett & Williams, 2002, pp. 1 & 2), and within the state of Ohio, more than half of the programs report a completion rate of 76 percent or better (OCJS, 2006, p.12).

Rooney and Hanson (2001, p. 131) found that attrition rates for those offenders beginning a batterer's intervention program was more profoundly related to the characteristics of the batterer rather than the characteristics of the batterer intervention program. Within the state of Ohio in 2006, there were 71,946

reported calls for domestic violence incidents. Of these calls, 47 percent resulted in domestic violence, protection order or consent agreement charge being filed. The reported male offenders totaled 77 percent. Wives and live-in partners were the most frequent victims of domestic violence (State of Crime, 2007, p. 32). Individual characteristics of the majority of batterers include low education levels of working class males in their 20s and 30s. Personality and substance abuse problems are likely present (White, Gondolf, Robertson, Goodwin, Caraveo, 2002, p. 413). Adding to the list of batterer characteristics, batterers who reassault at least once are more likely to have antisocial tendencies (Gondolf and White, 2001, p. 362).

These characteristics typify the unstable characteristics of batterers who began an intervention program. The severity of abuse inflicted upon their intimate partners coincided with drop-out rates of batter intervention programs (Rooney and Hanson, 2001, p. 131.). It has been found that of those offenders who do not complete the batterer's intervention program, there is a higher rate of unemployment, poor education, less stable work histories and of being single (Rooney and Hanson, 2001, p. 132). Of all the characteristics that were found to increase rates of attrition, it was found that attrition rates are lower in shorter program duration and batterer programs that did not charge a fee (Rooney and Hanson, 2001, p. 133). Considering attrition rates, the recidivism rates are lower for those offenders completing a batterers intervention program and that there is evidence of a program effect beyond the legal sanction of arrest (Aldarondo and Mederos, 2002, p. 3-13).

In recent years there have been a series of coordinated community responses implemented with the hope of addressing the issues of domestic violence for the victim and for the batterer. The coordinating agencies involved include the courts, batterer's intervention programs, domestic violence shelters and social service agencies (Aldarondo, et al., 2002. p. 3-14). Babcock and Steiner evaluated domestic violence recidivism following a coordinated community response in Seattle (Aldarondo, et al., 2002. p. 3-15.). A brief description of the community response is that domestic violence offenders found guilty were court-ordered to complete a batterer intervention program and had to meet with a their probation officer monthly for two years. Rearrest rates were lower during the two-year follow-up among those mandated to complete the batterer intervention program "Of the batterers, 14 percent completed treatment only after one or more bench warrants for their arrest was issued. This indicates that court and probation involvement increases compliance with domestic violence treatment. The coordinated legal response appears to be a significant component in the intervention of domestic violence (Aldarondo, et al., 2002, p. 3-15).

### ***BIP in the Prisons***

As well as having little evidence of successful batterer's intervention programs, the literature on batterer intervention effectiveness within a correctional institution is even less. A 2006 publication by the Vera Institute of Justice stated that standardized batterer's intervention programs did not lead to

lasting behavior changes; continuing on to assert that the focus of these programs needs to be on teaching offenders how to correct their abusive behaviors in addition to the identification of them (Bobbit, Campbell and Tate, 2006, p.9). Although it is unclear to what extent batterer's intervention programs impact abusive men's behavior, evaluations "of such programming within a correctional setting have yet to be conducted." (Bobbit, et al., 2006, p. 9). Considering the factors that contribute to the high rates of attrition and those that help to reduce the rates of attrition, it appears that this study can be optimal in evaluating the effect of an institution based batterer's intervention program as adjudicated by the sentencing court.

It is known that many of the characteristics of incarcerated men are the same as the risk markers for battering behavior: young age, low socioeconomic status and substance abuse (White, et al, 2002, p. 413). While there is still a lack of data indicating the intimate partner violence among incarcerates, a Canadian study revealed that 40 percent of medium-security inmates self-reported physical abuse toward their intimate partner one year prior to incarceration. Considering that abusers tend to minimize, deny or distort abusive behaviors in self-reports (Gregory and Erez, 2002, p. 208), these findings may be indicative of higher instances of intimate partner violence among correctional populations.

### **Guiding Theory**

This study has been guided by the implementation of an institution-based batterer's intervention program within the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction. Implementation of this program began in December, 2004. Program evaluation is necessary to determine the effectiveness of the program and any programmatic and/or training revisions that may be found to be necessary.

The hypotheses of this study are: The Personal Responsibility of Violence Elimination Batterer's Intervention program will enable inmates to: 1) identify their own abusive behavior, 2) their thought patterns that lead to abusive behavior, 3) alternatives to abusive behavior, and 4) types of abuse.

### **Summary**

This review explored the brief history of batterer intervention programs and the impetus that sparked the creation of such programs. Law enforcement responses to domestic violence began to evolve and mandatory arrests policies began to be implemented. It was during this time that batterer intervention program began to be recommended by mental health professionals and by criminal justice agencies as well.

The women's movement began to demand that batterer's be held accountable for their abusive behavior to their partners. With this came the emergence of batterers intervention programs that focused on the offender's abusive behavior and not on the dysfunction of the couple.



With the advent of batterer interventions, the research of such programming has yielded small but consistent treatment effect findings. There have been three leading batterers intervention programs nationwide and all three have fundamental precept that batterers are held accountable for their behaviors. Many batterer intervention programs follow different models and vary in duration; however most programs in operation adhere to a power and control model of abusive behavior for their batterers program.

The next chapter will present the details of the methods and procedures that were used in this study. It includes a description of the research method used, a description of the participants and their eligibility for inclusion into this study, the procedures used in gathering data and the pre/post tests and self-report intake information.

### CHAPTER 3

It was discussed in chapter two that there are few programs to address the incarcerated male batterer in the reentry process. The Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction has instituted a batterers intervention program that is intended to address an offender's abusive and violent behavior toward his intimate partner. The Personal Responsibility of Violence Elimination program began in November, 2004 and has been facilitated in seven Ohio correctional institutions since that time.

#### *Research Hypothesis*

To determine the effectiveness of the P.R.O.V.E. program, the following hypotheses were developed: P.R.O.V.E. program will enable inmates to identify: 1) their own abusive behavior, 2) their thought patterns that lead to abusive behavior, 3) alternatives to abusive behavior, and 4) types of abuse. This study attempted to determine the effectiveness of P.R.O.V.E. within the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction. This study was a quasi-experimental design which consisted of offenders completing a pre-test and program intake form prior to beginning the 13 week curriculum. Upon completion of the curriculum, offenders completed a post-test and program evaluation. The P.R.O.V.E. facilitators also completed a termination sheet upon program completion for each offender.

**Research Sites:**

P.R.O.V.E. is currently facilitated in six correctional institutions and offenders participating in this study were incarcerated in four of the six institutions within the state of Ohio. Marion Correctional Institution, Richland Correctional Institution and Grafton Correctional Institutions are all state of Ohio operated correctional institutions. North Coast Correctional Treatment Facility is a privately operated correctional facility within the state.

The four correctional institutions incarcerate offenders convicted within the state of Ohio and are all security level 1 and 2 correctional facilities. The offenders housed in these facilities are confined for many different crimes. According to the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction's annual report for fiscal year 2007, the majority of the offenders within the department are incarcerated for drug offenses, crimes against persons, and miscellaneous property offenses (State of Ohio Annual Report, 2007). Of those offenders included in this study, the majority of these offenders are convicted for domestic violence. The average length of sentence for those offenders convicted of domestic violence is 1.2 years (Bennie, 2006).

**Sample Time Line**

Data were collected from the offenders who participated in the P.R.O.V.E. batterer's intervention program from February 1 through October 31, 2007. In addition, presentence investigation reports concerning prior convictions were also gathered during this time period.

### **Research Design**

This study did not use random assignment; therefore it was a quasi experimental design with no control group consisting of eligible offenders completing a pre test and an intake form prior to program participation. Upon completion of program delivery, all those completing the 13 week program completed a post-test. The primary purpose of the study was to determine the effectiveness of the Personal Responsibility of Violence Elimination batterer's intervention program within the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction.

### **Instruments**

The instruments used for this study was 1) the P.R.O.V.E. Intake form (see Appendix B), 2) P.R.O.V.E. pre-test (see Appendix B), both completed prior to program delivery. Offenders at each site then completed the P.R.O.V.E. 13 week curriculum (see Appendix B) after completing the pre-test. Upon program completion, post-test and the P.R.O.V.E. termination sheet (see Appendix B) were completed. The P.R.O.V.E. Program Intake requests the following information:

- Name, race, date of birth and social security number of offender
- How many intimate partners the offender had in the last three years
- How many residences the offender had in the last three years
- How many women are mothers of the offender's children
- How many of your children are under the age of 18

Following the demographic information is the Controlling Behavior Checklist which allows offenders to place an *X* in the box for each type of abuse the offenders have done to their current or previous intimate partners. See Appendix B for a complete list of self-reported controlling behavior checklist.

The pre-test consists of 13 multiple choice questions, six true or false statements and one completion statement. The questions on the pre-test directly correspond to the P.R.O.V.E. curriculum. See Appendix B for pre-test. The post-test also consists of the same 13 multiple choice questions, six true or false statements and one completion statement. See Appendix B for post-test. A termination sheet (see Appendix B) was completed by the program facilitators for each program participant that began the program. The purpose for the termination sheet is to provide a record of how many offenders successfully completed the P.R.O.V.E. program. Of those that did not successfully complete P.R.O.V.E., the circumstances under which the offender failed to complete were recorded. The data obtained were analyzed using various descriptive statistical tests. The results are presented in the next chapter.

### **Subjects**

Offender eligibility for the P.R.O.V.E. program includes those male offenders convicted of domestic violence or domestic violence related offenses against an intimate partner and incarcerated within one of seven correctional institutions within the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction.

Intimate partner is defined as: wife, ex-wife, girlfriend, former girlfriend and mother of child. Domestic violence related offense includes those offenders whose offense behavior displays violence against an intimate partner. These offenses could include but are not limited to: burglary, violation of a protection order, menacing, arson, murder, attempted murder, rape, kidnapping, and disruption of public service (see Appendix D). The P.R.O.V.E. facilitators screen those offenders with qualifying offenses to determine eligibility based upon their offense behavior. Those offenders who are convicted of domestic violence against someone other than an intimate partner are deemed not eligible for the program.

All program participants in this study were designated at security level 1 or 2. The purpose of establishing a security level for those offenders admitted to the department of rehabilitation and correction is to appropriately classify as a means of protecting the public, ensuring staff safety and achieving the Department's rehabilitative goals. Level 1 is the lowest security level designation within the state and these offenders may be housed at correctional camps. Security level 2 offenders are designated as requiring more supervision and may not be housed at a correctional camp (State of Ohio, 2008).

Two correctional institutions that facilitate the P.R.O.V.E. program were eliminated from this current study. The Corrections Reception Center was eliminated from this study due to the Level 3 security status of those offenders undergoing the reception process. The London Correctional Institution was eliminated from the current study due to program conclusion date was after the

conclusion date of the research. There are facilitators currently trained to facilitate P.R.O.V.E. at Hocking Correctional Facility and Southern Ohio Correctional Facility. The program currently is not being facilitated at these two correctional institutions due to the uniqueness of their populations. Hocking Correctional Facility incarcerates those offenders over 35 years of age. Of those offenders eligible for the program, they currently do not meet the criteria of being within one year of release. The uniqueness of the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility lends to the difficulty of facilitating P.R.O.V.E.. In addition to screening for P.R.O.V.E. eligibility and release guidelines, there is an additional screening of required inmate separations that must be conducted prior to the implementation of the P.R.O.V.E. program at this facility. The P.R.O.V.E. batterer's intervention is not offered at any Ohio correctional institution that houses female offenders.

### **Demographic information**

The demographic information that was obtained from official records included: race, age, prior convictions, current conviction, age at time of program delivery, offense of conviction, length of sentence, and information in regard to the offender's status of court-ordered community supervision of post release control upon release.

### **Program Delivery**

The correctional institutions that deliver the P.R.O.V.E. program each have a male and female co-facilitating the 13 week batterer's intervention. Each facilitator underwent a 40 hour training program that consisted of self-awareness, domestic violence education, and techniques for batterer's intervention facilitation. In addition to the initial 40 hour training program, each facilitator is required to attend quarterly trainings. The initial and on-going trainings are presented by the Office of Victim Services within the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction.

### **Analysis**

Once all the data were collected from pre-tests, post-tests, intake forms, termination sheets and pre-sentence investigations, the data were entered into an ACCESS computer program. Descriptive and statistical tests were then conducted to evaluate the research hypothesis using SPSS software. The results of the data analysis are presented in the next chapter of this study.

### **Summary**

Chapter three provided a detailed description of the methods and procedures used to gather the data. The P.R.O.V.E. program was reviewed and participant role in the study was presented. The next chapter will present the procedures for analyzing the data used in this study and will also explain the



hypotheses in greater detail. The major findings of this study are also presented in the next chapter.

## **Chapter 4**

### **Analysis and Findings**

This study focused on evaluating the Personal Responsibility of Violence Elimination (P.R.O.V.E.) program conducted within four correctional institutions within the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction. Specifically, this study was designed to determine if those offenders completing the 13 week P.R.O.V.E. program retained the information disseminated through program delivery. The study consisted of 50 offenders that completed the P.R.O.V.E. program who were administered a pre-test (see Appendix C) and an offender intake form (see Appendix C) prior to program delivery and were then administered a post-test (see Appendix C) upon completion of the program.

This chapter is organized into three sections:

- Section One contains the results of the descriptive statistical analysis for those offenders completing the P.R.O.V.E. batterer's intervention program.
- Section Two contains the descriptive statistical analysis for the self-reported information gathered from participating offenders as reported on the offender intake form.
- Section Three contains the statistical analysis used to evaluate the four research hypotheses. The hypotheses of this study are that 1) P.R.O.V.E. will enable inmates to identify their own abusive behavior; 2) P.R.O.V.E. will enable inmates to identify their

thought patterns that lead to abusive behavior; 3) P.R.O.V.E. will enable inmates to identify alternatives to abusive behavior; and 4) P.R.O.V.E. will enable inmates to identify types of abuse.

## SECTION ONE - Demographics of the Research Group

### *Ethnicity of Participants*

The ethnic composition of those offenders participating in the P.R.O.V.E. program was collected and compared. Race was grouped into three categories: white, black, and other. Whites represented 48 percent (n = 24) of the participating population. Blacks represented 48 percent (n = 24) of the participating population, and Hispanics represented 4 percent (n=2) of program participants. Table 1 is an illustration of the sample's ethnic variation.

Table 1

### Ethnic Distribution

<b>Race</b>	<b># of Participants</b>	<b>% of Sample Group</b>
White	24	48%
Black	24	48%
Hispanic	2	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100%</b>

### **Age of Participants**

The age of the participants ranged from 23 years old to 58 years old. The median is 30-39 years old (n=20, 40%), whereas 24 percent fell in the age bracket 20-29 years (n=12, 24%). Of the remaining participants, 22 percent fell between the age intervals 40-49 years (n=11, 22%) and 14 percent fell between the age intervals 50-59 years (n=7, 14%). Table 2 is an illustration of the age distribution of participants for this study.

Table 2

### **Age of Participants**

<b>Age Group</b>	<b># of Participants in Each Group</b>	<b>% Sample of Group</b>
20-29	12	24
30-39	20	40
40-49	11	22
50-59	7	14
Total	50	100%

### **Intimate Partners**

Program participants were asked to indicate how many intimate partners they had in the three years prior to incarceration. The statistical analysis signifies that 70 percent (n = 35) of P.R.O.V.E. participants had one to two intimate partners in the three years prior to incarceration. Only 4 percent (n = 2) offenders indicated they had three to five intimate partners three years prior to incarceration

and 26 percent (n = 13) self-reported having six or more intimate partners in the three years prior to incarceration. Table 3 illustrates the number of intimate partners for the P.R.O.V.E. participants.

**Table 3**

**Number of Intimate Partners Prior to Incarceration**

	<b>1-2 Intimate Partners</b>	<b>3-5 Intimate Partners</b>	<b>6 or More Intimate Partners</b>	<b>Totals</b>
# of Participants	35	2	13	50
% of Participants	70%	4%	26%	100%

**Offense of Conviction**

Official records of each program participant were referred to for information regarding the most severe offense leading to incarceration. There were a total of 16 various offense convictions for program participants. The percentage of participants convicted of domestic violence was 50 percent (n = 25). Table 4 illustrates the various offense convictions and the frequency of each.

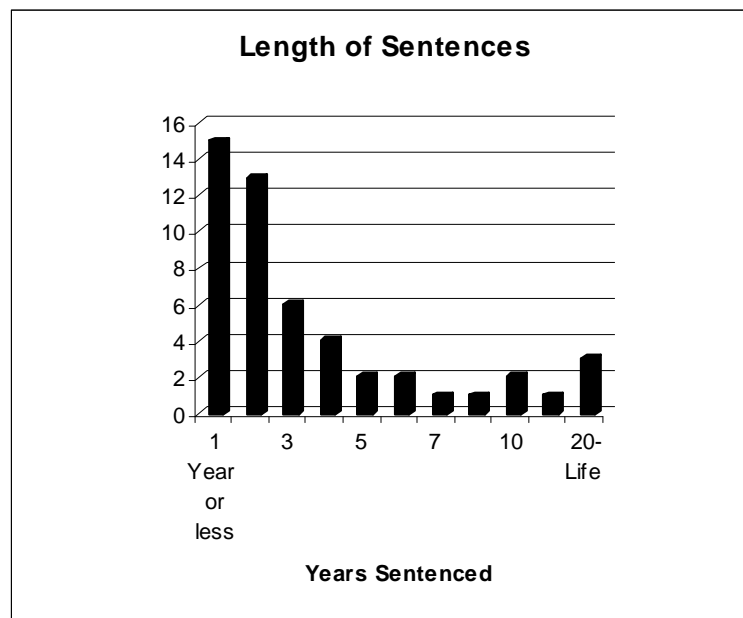
**Table 4 - Offenses of Conviction**

<b>Offense of Conviction</b>	<b># of Participants with this Conviction</b>	<b>% of Participants with Conviction</b>
Domestic Violence	25	50.0%
Felonious Assault	5	10.0%
Menacing	2	4.0%
Aggravated Robbery	1	2.0%
Murder	3	6.0%
Kidnapping	2	4.0%
Rape	1	2.0%
Child Endangering	1	2.0%
DUI	1	2.0%
Non-Support	1	2.0%
Breaking and Entering	3	6.0%
Intimidation	1	2.0%
Violation of a Protection Order	2	4.0%
Possession of Drugs	1	2.0%
Phone Harassment	1	2.0%
Total	50	100.0%

### **Length of Sentence**

Official records for each program participant were referred to for sentencing information. The smallest sentence for a program participant was for the conviction of breaking and entering and this offender was sentenced to serve .58 years. The largest sentence for a program participant was for the conviction of aggravated murder and this offender was to serve a sentence of 23 years to life. See Figure 1 for complete list of sentences for program participants.

**Figure 1**  
**Length of Sentences**



## **SECTION TWO – Self-Reported Information from Inmates**

### **Self-Reported Abusive Behaviors**

Included in the P.R.O.V.E. intake form is a controlling behavior checklist in which the participating offenders were instructed to indicate the behaviors they have committed in their current or previous relationships with their wives, girlfriends, or other intimate partners. The self-reports were completed during the intake process; therefore, this information is reported prior to program delivery. The controlling behaviors are grouped into the following categories: Substance abuse, psychological abuse, physical abuse, and sexual abuse. Tables 5 through 8

indicate the self-reported controlling behaviors that program participants have committed against a current or former intimate partner.

Self-reported substance abuse (see Table 5) by program participants indicated that 66 percent of program participants (n = 33) indicate that they were using drugs and alcohol in ways that were destructive to themselves and their families; 36 percent (n = 18) reported they were spending money for bills on drugs and alcohol; 30 percent (n = 15) indicated that they had lost a job, home or car due to their substance abuse; 60 percent (n = 30) reported being physically or emotionally abusive while under the influence of drugs or alcohol; 40 percent (n = 20) report driving dangerously while using drugs or alcohol; and 24 percent (n = 12) reported that they were abusive when confronted about their substance abuse. Overall, these findings are consistent with studies of other offender populations (White, Gondolf, Robertson, Goodwin, Caraveo, 2002, p. 416) and batterer populations as well (OCJS, 2006, p. 8) . “While abstinence from drugs and alcohol does not alter battering behavior, substance abuse problems negatively affect a batterer's capacity to change and increase the chance that violence will occur”, (Bennett, Tolman, Rogalski., Srinivasaraghavan, 1994).



**Table 5 - Substance Abuse**

<b>Self-Reported Substance Abuse</b>	<b>% Sample of Group</b>	<b># of Participants</b>
Using drugs/alcohol in ways that are destructive to yourself and your family	66.0%	33
Spending bill money for drugs/ alcohol	36.0%	18
Losing your job, home or car because of drug/alcohol usage	30.0%	15
Being physically or emotionally abusive while under the influence	60.0%	30
Driving dangerously under the influence	40.0%	20
Being abusive when confronted about drinking and using drugs	24.0%	12
Total Average	43.0 %	22

Self-reported psychological abuse as reported by program participants is listed in Table 6. The intent of psychological abuse is often to diminish another's self-esteem or well-being and can include verbal abuse, controlling behavior or threats (Goldolf, Heckert, Kimmel, 2002). The categories of psychological abuse in Table 6 are unique and individual and not hierarchical in nature.

All program participants self-reported using some form of psychological abuse (see Table 6). The most reported psychological abuse behavior by program participants indicated that 44 percent (n = 22) report accusing her of having affairs; 40 percent (n = 20) report questioning her when returning home; 50 percent (n = 25) indicated that they break/destroy property; 36 percent (n = 18)

reported throwing objects and 42 percent (n = 21) reported raising fists. Refer to Table 6 for complete list of self-reported psychological abuse.

**Table 6 – Psychological Abuse**

<b>Self-Reported Psychological Abuse</b>	<b>% Sample of Group</b>	<b># of Participants</b>
Checking up on her	16.0%	8
Pumping children for information	10.0%	5
Verbally attacking her friends	12.0%	6
Accusing her of having affairs	44.0%	22
Questioning her when returning home	40.0%	20
Refusing to watch children	6.0%	3
Keeping her tied down with children	10.0%	5
Break/destroy property; punching wall	50.0%	25
Not allowing her to have male friends	10.0%	5
Taking her car keys	6.0%	3
Showing up unexpectedly	14.0%	7
Checking mileage on her car	2.0%	1
Tampering with her car	2.0%	1
Verbally harassing other men in her life	24.0%	12
Taping her phone calls	0.0%	0
Check her calls, cell phone or reading email	16.0%	8
Using religion to control behavior	2.0%	1
Throwing objects	36.0%	18
Threatening to hurt family member	14.0%	7
Driving fast/dangerous with her in car	32.0%	16
Raising your fists	42.0%	21
Threatening divorce/breakup	8.0%	4
Hurting or killing a pet	0.0%	0
Ripping up pictures or letters	30.0%	15
Keeping a weapon to frighten her	12.0%	6
Pointing/threatening her with a weapon	6.0%	3
Telling stories of your violent past	24.0%	12
Threatening to hit, slap or punch	28.0%	14
Threatening to hurt her children	2.0%	1
Threatening to hurt yourself	8.0%	4
Threatening to report her to authorities	10.0%	5
Making an atmosphere of fear in the home	16.0%	8
Threatening to commit suicide	8.0%	4
Threatening to take legal custody of children	8.0%	4
Threatening to betray her secrets	14.0%	7

Program participants self-reported their physical controlling behavior prior to program delivery. It is batterer underreporting of violence that has been attributed to the personality traits associated with “denial” or to different understandings about what constitutes violence. Clinical studies of batterer’s self-reports of physical abuse are underreported as compared to victim reports of partner abuse. The ample disagreement between batterer and victim reports of physical abuse decreases during follow-up of program completion (Heckert and Gondolf, 2000, p. 183). This study did not administer a self-report post test upon program completion.

The self-reported physical abuse (see Table 7) indicated that 44 percent (n = 22) reported slapping; 16 percent (n = 8) reported punching; 14 percent (n = 7) reported choking; 56 percent (n = 26) reported pushing; 40 percent (n = 20) reported restraining; 16 percent (n = 8) reported throwing down their intimate partner; 6 percent (n = 3) reported pulling hair; 8 percent (n = 4) reported pinching; 14 percent (n = 7) reported spitting on their partner; 8 percent (n = 4) reported striking with a weapon or object and 8 percent (n = 4) reported using a gun, knife, or other weapon.

**Table 7****Physical Abuse**

<b>Physical Controlling Behavior</b>	<b>% Sample of Group</b>	<b># of Participants</b>
Slap	44.0%	22
Punch	16.0%	8
Choke	14.0%	7
Push	56.0%	26
Restrain	40.0%	20
Throw Down	16.0%	8
Pull Hair	6.0%	3
Pinch	8.0%	4
Spit on Her	14.0%	7
Strike with a weapon or object	8.0%	4
Use gun/knife other weapon	8.0%	4

Program participants self-reported their sexual controlling behavior prior to program delivery. It is noted that batterer' use many different tactics with their partners that are inclusive of sexual abuse. Although some batterers do rape their partners, other tactics are utilized such as insults if she declines his sexual advances or accusations of her having sex with someone else. As one author noted in regard to a batterer's sexual abuse,

“He may make her feel guilty about his sexual frustration, tell her that he feels like she doesn't love him anymore, or say that a man must have his needs met. He may threaten infidelity and may carry that threat out; many clients have used affairs to punish their partners” (Bancroft, 2002, p. 172).

Tactics used by batterers to utilize sexual abuse were included on the self-report intake form and the findings are similar to other studies.

The self-reported sexual abuse (see Table 8) indicated that 2 percent (n = 1) indicated refusing to use birth control; 2 percent (n = 1) indicated to pressuring her to have sex when their partner is ill; 12 percent (n = 6) reported making a scene if she doesn't want sex; 12 percent (n = 6) indicated threatening to "get sex somewhere else"; 8 percent (n = 4) indicated forcing "make-up" sex after abuse; 6 percent (n = 3) reported forcing sex because of their financial support; 16 percent (n = 8) reported using sexually degrading language; 4 percent (n = 2) reported putting down her sexual performance and 38 percent (n = 19) reported having an affair.

**Table 8**  
**Sexual Abuse**

<b>Sexual Controlling Behavior</b>	<b>% Sample of Group</b>	<b># of Participants</b>
Refusing to use birth control	2.0%	1
Stopping her from using birth control	0.0%	0
Withholding info about your STD's	0.0%	0
Pressuring her to have sex when she's ill	2.0%	1
Making a scene if she doesn't want sex	12.0%	6
Threatening to "get sex somewhere else"	12.0%	6
Forcing "make-up" sex after abuse	8.0%	4
Forcing sex because of your \$ support	6.0%	3
Pressuring her to watch pornography	0.0%	0
Using sexually degrading language	16.0%	8
Threatening violence to obtain sex	0.0%	0
Putting down her sexual performance	4.0%	0
Having an affair	38.0%	19
Forcing her to prostitute herself	0.0%	0
Forcing painful/humiliating acts of sex	0.0%	0
Forcing her to watch you have sex w another	0.0%	0

### SECTION 3 – Research Hypotheses

In order to evaluate if inmates were able to determine the reality of their own behaviors and thought patterns upon the completion of the P.R.O.V.E. program, pre and post-tests were administered. Inmates were asked a series of questions prior to entering the program and then after they completed the 13 weeks (see Appendix B). The questions were a multiple choice exam style test with most questions having one correct answer or required a true or false response. The answers were then coded in the following fashion:

- Inmate had prior knowledge
  - If the inmate had the answer correct on the pre-test and the post-test, it was coded that he had prior knowledge to completing the P.R.O.V.E. program.
- Inmate gained knowledge
  - If the inmate had the answer incorrect on the pre-test, but answered it correctly on the post-test, it was coded as if he had gained knowledge.
- Inmate claimed to have decreased knowledge
  - If the inmate has the answer correct on the pre-test, but answered it incorrectly on the post-test, it was coded as if he had decreased knowledge
- Inmate lacked knowledge and did not gain any knowledge
  - If the inmate was incorrect on both the pre and post-tests, he was coded as lacking knowledge and not gaining any knowledge



In this section of the evaluation a series of research hypotheses were tested using data obtained from the pre and post-tests:

- H<sub>1</sub> P.R.O.V.E. will enable inmates to identify their abusive behaviors.
- H<sub>2</sub> P.R.O.V.E. will enable inmates to identify their thought patterns that lead to abusive behavior.
- H<sub>3</sub> P.R.O.V.E. will enable inmates to identify alternatives to abusive behaviors.
- H<sub>4</sub> P.R.O.V.E. will enable inmates to identify types of abuse.

The standard set forth to determine significance as to discern whether the hypotheses were accepted or rejected has been determined to be at least a measure of 20 percent finding that participants gained knowledge. The 20 percent standard was set to emulate a study whereby the standard of improvement to achieve significant gains was determined to be 20 percent of cognitive behavioral tactics and the evidence-based practices whereby the standard of improvement set forth was determined to be 20 percent (Burrell, 2008. p. 19).

*H<sub>1</sub> - P.R.O.V.E. will enable inmates to identify their abusive behaviors*

In order to determine if inmates were able to identify abusive behaviors after the completion of the 13 weeks, they were asked questions in the pre-post tests. Each question was multiple choice with one correct answer based on what was taught during the P.R.O.V.E. program.

- What does minimization mean?
- What does rationalization mean?

- What is psychological abuse?
- What is sexual abuse?
- What is economic abuse?
- What is abusive communication?

**Table 9**  
**Hypothesis 1**

<b>Hypothesis 1 Questions</b>	<b>Prior Knowledge</b>	<b>Gained Knowledge</b>	<b>Decreased Knowledge</b>	<b>Lacked or did not gain knowledge</b>
What does minimization mean?	27 (54.0%)	10 (20.0%)	5 (10.0%)	8 (16.0%)
What does rationalization mean?	22 (44.0%)	13 (26.0%)	3 (6.0%)	12 (24.0%)
What is psychological abuse?	42 (84.0%)	6 (12.0%)	2 (4.0%)	0 (0.0%)
What is sexual abuse?	32 (64.0%)	13 (26.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (10.0%)
What is economic abuse?	34 (68.0%)	11 (22.0%)	1 (2.0%)	4 (8.0%)
What is abusive communication?	22 (44.0%)	9 (18.0%)	11 (22.0%)	8 (16.0%)
Average Responses	30 (60.0%)	10 (20.0%)	5 (10.0%)	5 (10.0%)

The inmate population was asked six questions which specifically focused on their knowledge concerning the identification of abusive behaviors (See Table 8 for a summary of their responses). On an average, approximately 60 percent of the inmates had prior knowledge on the following: minimization (n = 27, 54.0%), rationalization (n = 22, 44.0%), psychological abuse (n = 42, 84.0%), sexual abuse (n = 32, 64.0%), economic abuse (n = 34, 68.0%), and abusive communication (n = 22, 44.0%).

Upon program completion, it was found that an average of 10 percent of the program participants answered more questions correctly on the pre-test than

they answered correctly on the post-test, being interpreted as decreasing their knowledge on the following: minimization (n = 5, 10.0%), rationalization (n = 3, 6.0%), psychological abuse (n = 2, 4.0%), economic abuse (n = 1, 2.0%), and abusive communication (n = 11, 22.0%).

On average, approximately 10 percent of the participants lacked knowledge and did not gain knowledge on the following: minimization (n = 8, 16.0%), rationalization (n = 12, 24.0%), sexual abuse (n = 5, 10.0%), economic abuse (n = 4, 8.0%), and abusive communication (n = 8, 16.0%).

The participants were also evaluated to determine whether or not they gained knowledge upon program completion. On average, 20 percent indicated that they had gained knowledge on the following: minimization (n = 10, 20.0%), rationalization (n = 13, 26.0%), psychological abuse (n = 6, 12.0%), economic abuse (N = 11, 22.0%), and abusive communication (N = 10, 20.0%).

Analysis of the findings support Hypothesis <sub>1</sub> as indicated by the result of 20 percent of offenders that were found to have gained knowledge after program completion in four of the six items in this category.

*H<sub>2</sub> .P.R.O.V.E. will enable inmates to identify their thought patterns that lead to abusive behavior*

In order to determine if inmates were able to identify their thought patterns that lead to abusive behavior at the completion of the 13 weeks, they were asked the following questions in the pre-post tests:

- What is negative self-talk?

- What are some of the effects of violence on women?
- What are the effects of violence on children?
- Violence is a spontaneous act.
- When someone is violent they are just out of control.
- Women provoke violence.
- Women like being hit.
- Children are not affected by violence if they do not actually see it.
- Children need both parents, even if one is violent.

**Table 10**  
**Hypothesis 2**

<b>Hypothesis 2 Questions</b>	<b>Prior Knowledge</b>	<b>Gained Knowledge</b>	<b>Decreased Knowledge</b>	<b>Lacked/Did Not Gain Knowledge</b>
What is negative self-talk?	11 (22.0%)	16 (32.0%)	3 (6.0%)	20 (40.0%)
What are some of the effects of violence against women?	40 (80.0%)	8 (16.0%)	1 (2.0%)	1 (2.0%)
What are the effects of violence on children?	38 (76.0%)	9 (18.0%)	1 (2.0%)	2 (4.0%)
Violence is a spontaneous act.	18 (36.0%)	13 (26.0%)	2 (4.0%)	17 (34.0%)
When someone is violent they are just out of control.	19 (38.0%)	5 (10.0%)	6 (12.0%)	20 (40.0%)
Women provoke violence.	26 (52.0%)	14 (28.0%)	4 (8.0%)	6 (12.0%)
Women like being hit.	45 (90.0%)	4 (8.0%)	1 (2.0%)	0
Children are not affected by violence if they do not see it.	48 (96.0%)	2 (4.0%)	0	0
Children need both parents,	24 (48.0%)	9 (18.0%)	6 (12.0%)	11 (22.0%)

even if one is violent.				
Average Responses	30 (60.0%)	9 (18.0%)	3 (5.0%)	9 (17.0%)

The participants were asked nine questions which specifically focused on their ability to identify their thought patterns that lead to abusive behavior (See Table 9 for a summary of their responses). On average, 60 percent of the participants had prior knowledge on the identification of: negative self-talk (n = 11, 22.0%), effects of violence against women (n = 40, 80.0%), effects of violence on children (n = 38, 76.0%), a true or false statement that violence is a spontaneous act (n = 18, 36.0%), a true or false statement that when someone is violent they are just out of control (n = 19, 38.0%), a true or false statement that women provoke violence (n = 26, 52.0%), a true or false statement that women like being hit (n = 45, 90.0%), a true or false statement that children are not affected by violence if they do not see it (n = 96.0%), and a true or false statement that children need both parents even if one is violent (n = 24, 48.0%).

Upon program completion, it was found that an average of 5 percent of the program participants answered more questions correctly on the pre-test than they answered correctly on the post-test, being interpreted as decreasing their knowledge on the identification of: negative self-talk (n = 3, 6.0%), effects of violence against women (n = 1, 2.0%), effects of violence on children (n = 1, 2.0%), a true or false statement that violence is a spontaneous act (n = 2, 4.0%), a true or false statement that when someone is violent they are just out of control (n = 6, 12.0%), a true or false statement that women provoke violence (n = 4, 8.0%),

a true or false statement that women like being hit (n = 1, 2.0%), a true or false statement that children are not affected by violence if they do not see it (n = 0), and a true or false statement that children need both parents even if one is violent (n = 6, 12.0%).

Approximately 17 percent of the participants lacked or did not gain knowledge on the identification of: negative self-talk (n = 20, 40.0%), effects of violence against women (n = 1, 2.0%), effects of violence on children (n = 2, 4.0%), a true or false statement that violence is a spontaneous act (n = 17, 34.0%), a true or false statement that when someone is violent they are just out of control (n = 20, 40.0%), a true or false statement that women provoke violence (n = 6, 12.0%), a true or false statement that women like being hit (n = 0), a true or false statement that children are not affected by violence if they do not see it (n = 0), and a true or false statement that children need both parents even if one is violent (n = 11, 22.0%).

The participants were also evaluated to determine whether or not they gained knowledge in their ability to identify their thought patterns that lead to abusive behavior. On average, 18 percent indicated that they had gained knowledge in their ability to identify: negative self-talk (n = 16, 32.0%), effects of violence on women (n = 8, 16.0%), effects of violence on children (n = 9, 18.0%), a true or false statement that violence is a spontaneous act (n = 13, 26.0%), a true or false statement that when someone is violence they are just out of control (n = 5, 10.0%), a true or false statement that women provoke violence (n = 14, 28.0%), a true or false statement that women like being hit (n = 4, 8.0%),

a true or false statement that children are not affected by violence if they do not see it (n = 2, 4.0%) and a true or false statement that children need both parents even if one is violent (n = 9, 18.0%).

Analysis of the findings do not support Hypothesis <sub>2</sub> as indicated by the results of those offenders that were found to have gained knowledge after program completion. The results were slightly lower than 20 percent which is the standard of significance as specified for this study.

*H<sub>3</sub> .P.R.O.V.E. will enable inmates to identify alternatives to abusive behaviors*

In order to determine if inmates were able to identify alternatives to abusive behaviors at the completion of the 13 weeks, they were asked the following questions in the pre-post tests:

- What is respectful communications?
- Give three long-term solutions for your abuse behavior (this was a write-in response; see Appendix C for inmate answers).

**Table 11**  
**Respectful Communication**

<b>Question</b>	<b>Prior Knowledge</b>	<b>Gained Knowledge</b>	<b>Decreased Knowledge</b>	<b>Lacked/Did not Gain Knowledge</b>
What is Respectful Communication?	30 (60.0%)	8 (16.0%)	5 (10.0%)	7 (14.0%)

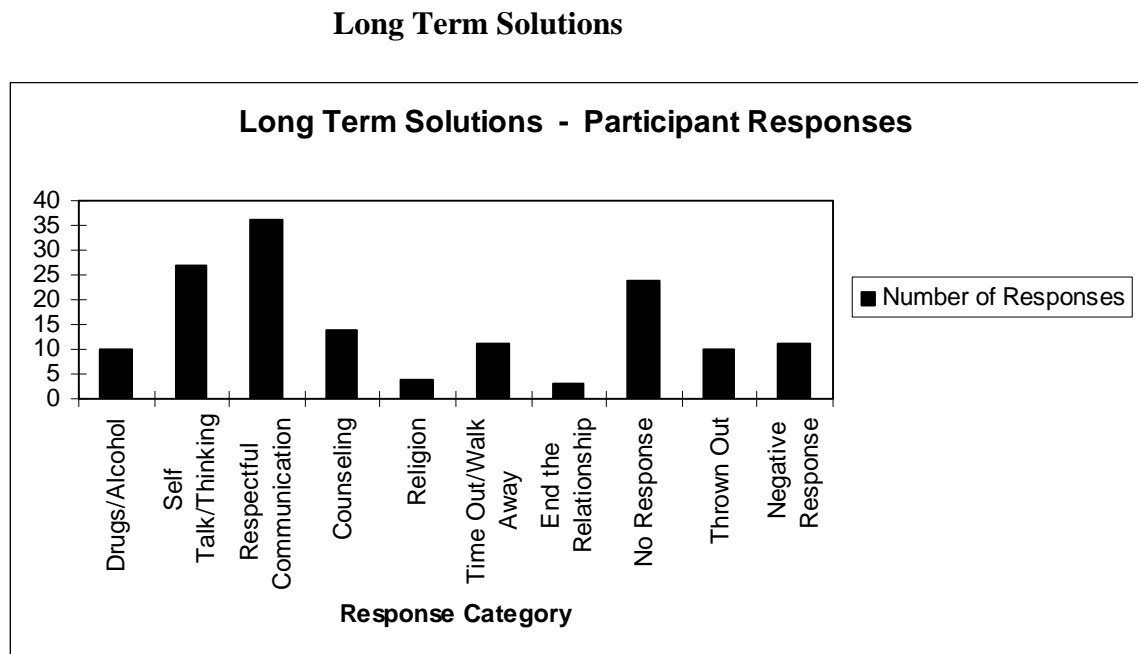
Program participants were asked two questions which specifically focused on their ability to identify alternatives to abusive behavior. The first question was a multiple choice question regarding respectful communication with one correct response. The participant response to the multiple choice questions indicate that 60 percent (n = 30) had prior knowledge of identifying alternatives to abusive behaviors; 10 percent (n = 5) scored as decreasing knowledge in the identification of alternatives to abusive behavior; 14 percent (n = 7) scored as lacked/did not gain knowledge. Those offenders that scored as gained knowledge was 16 percent (n = 8) in the identification of alternatives to abusive behavior.

The program participants were asked one multiple choice question and one question in which they were asked to write in three correct responses. Both questions were interpreted to determine whether or not program participants were able to identify alternatives to their abusive behavior.

The number of offenders in Hypothesis <sub>3</sub> with prior knowledge is consistent with those offenders who were indicated to have prior knowledge in Hypotheses <sub>1</sub> and <sub>2</sub>.



Figure 2



The second question required written responses from program participants as to what their long-term solutions to abusive behavior are (See Figure 1 for a summary of their responses). Each participant was asked to write three long-term solutions to abusive behavior on their post test. There were a total of 150 responses from the 50 program participants. The responses were categorized into nine categories based on the emergence of trends in the data collected. The categories are: drugs and alcohol; self-talk/thinking; respectful communication; counseling; religion; time out/walk away; end the relationship; no response; negative response, and thrown out. The negative response category included those responses that would not lead to non-abusive behaviors. Included in this category were the responses of death, hitting, talking bad about her in her face,

etc. There were a total of 10 responses thrown out from the content analysis for they did not fit into any category. The program participants offered the following solutions: drugs and alcohol (n = 10, 7.0%); self-talk/thinking (n = 27, 18.0%); respectful communication (n = 36, 24.0%); counseling (n = 14, 9.0%); religion (n = 4, 3.0%); time out/walk away (n = 11, 7.0%); end the relationship (n = 3, 2.0%); no response given (n = 24, 16.0%); negative responses (n = 11, 7.0%) and those responses thrown out (n = 10, 7.0%).

The P.R.O.V.E. curriculum covers negative self talk and respectful communication specifically, justifying the two categories to be interpreted as supporting the hypothesis with 18 percent of offenders indicating that awareness of their self-talk and 24 percent of offenders reporting that respectful communication are long term solutions to abusive behavior. The combined percentage of these two response categories is 42 percent. A content analysis of of program participant's identification of alternatives to abusive behavior support Hypothesis 3. Of the other categories, the no response, which was 16 percent; the negative response categories, which was seven percent; and the thrown out category, which was seven percent, collectively totaled 30 percent of program responses. The responses that were thrown out were those responses that lacked any relationship or where no relationship could be associated with the categories that emerged from the findings. Such responses included "mentally", "emotionally" and "hiding money".

Of the remaining 28 percent of responses, programmatic conclusions cannot be drawn to determine whether the proposed participant solutions are

congruent with the elements of the curriculum. Drugs and alcohol was a response category for ten percent of the responses. What is largely unknown is whether the respondents intended that any drug and alcohol issues need to be addressed in addition to abusive behaviors or as to whether the respondents blamed their use of drugs and alcohol for their abusive behavior. Moreover, seven percent of the respondents indicated a time out or to walk away as a long term solution to abusive behavior. Once again, what is unknown is if respondents use a time out as a constructive, pre-agreed upon reaction to conflict within their relationship or whether the time out or walk away response is to be used as a way of not listening to their partner or a method of avoiding relationship conflict. The intent of those responses that were placed in the religion category is unknown. Likewise the intent of those responses that were placed in the category of ending the relationship is largely unknown for ending the relationship could be a method of control used by a batterer. Lastly, there is a hesitation in assessing those responses that were placed in the counseling category as compatible with outcome goals of the P.R.O.V.E. program. While continuation of batterer's intervention measures are typically recommended by program facilitators, it is possible that respondents intended the counseling for their abused partner and not for their own abusive behavior.

The combined response percentage of the two response categories, negative self-talk and respectful communication, is 42 percent. A content analysis of program participant's identification of alternatives to abusive behavior support Hypothesis 3.

*H<sub>4</sub> - P.R.O.V.E. will enable inmates to identify types of abuse*

In order to determine if inmates were able to identify types of abuse at the completion of the 13 weeks, they were asked the following questions in the pre-post tests:

- Define violent behavior
- What is psychological abuse?
- What is sexual abuse?
- What is economic abuse?

**Table 12 – Hypothesis 4**

<b>Question</b>	<b>Prior Knowledge</b>	<b>Gained Knowledge</b>	<b>Decreased Knowledge</b>	<b>Lacked/Did Not Gain Knowledge</b>
Define Violent Behavior	26 (52.0%)	15 (30.0%)	2 (4.0%)	7 (14.0%)
What is psychological abuse?	42 (84.0%)	6 (12.0%)	2 (4.0%)	0
What is sexual abuse?	32 (64.0%)	13 (26.0%)	0	5 (10.0%)
What is economic abuse?	34 (68.0%)	11 (22.0%)	1 (2.0%)	4 (8.0%)
Average Responses	33 (67.0%)	11 (23.0%)	1 (2.0%)	5 (8.0%)

The program participants were asked four questions which specifically focused on their ability to identify the different types of abuse (See table 11 for a summary of their responses). On average, approximately 67 percent of the participants had prior knowledge of the identification of the different types of abuse: defining violent behavior (n = 26, 53.0%); psychological abuse (n = 42, 84.0%); sexual abuse (n = 32, 64.0%); and economic abuse (n = 33, 67.0%).

Upon program completion, it was found that an average of two percent of the program participants answered more questions correctly on the pre-test than they answered correctly on the post-test, being interpreted as decreasing their knowledge on the following: defining violent behavior (n = 2, 4%); psychological abuse (n = 2, 4.0%); sexual abuse (n = 0); and economic abuse (n = 1, 2.0%).

There was an average of approximately four percent of program participants that lacked knowledge and did not gain knowledge of the identification of the different types of abuse: defining violent behavior (n = 7, 14.0%); psychological abuse (n = 0); sexual abuse (n = 5, 10.0%); and economic abuse.

The participants were also evaluated to determine whether or not they gained knowledge upon program completion. On average, approximately 23 percent indicated that they had gained knowledge on the following: defining violent behavior (n = 15, 30.0%); psychological abuse (n = 6, 12.0%); sexual abuse (n = 13, 26.0%); and economic abuse (n = 11, 22%).

Analysis of the findings support Hypothesis 4 as indicated by the results of those offenders that were found to have gained knowledge after program completion.

### **Summary of Findings**

Analysis of the program participants indicate that there are an equal amount of black and white program participants and that four percent of the program participants are Hispanic. The majority of participants are between the

ages of 30 and 39 and most have had one to two partners in the three years prior to incarceration. Half of the program participants have been convicted of domestic violence. The other offenses of convictions for program participants indicate domestic violence offense behavior against an intimate partner. The average length of sentence for program participants in this study is 5.43 years with 56 percent of program participants serving two years or less of incarceration.

Regarding a summary of the self-reported abusive behaviors program participants indicated they have utilized, the majority indicate using drugs and/or alcohol in ways that are destructive to their families. Half indicated that they break or destroy property and over half indicated that they have physically pushed their intimate partner. Additionally, almost half of the participants indicated to having an affair. With respect to the four hypotheses posed, the findings are summarized below.

Analysis of the findings support Hypothesis <sub>1</sub> as indicated by the results of those offenders that were found to have gained knowledge after program completion. It was found that 60 percent of program participants were able to identify their abusive behavior prior to program implementation.

The findings did not support Hypothesis <sub>2</sub> ; therefore Hypothesis <sub>2</sub> is rejected and the null hypothesis is accepted in that only 18 percent of program participants scored as gained knowledge. Once again, it was found that 60 percent of program participants were able to identify their thought patterns that lead to abusive behavior prior to program implementation.

Analysis of the findings support Hypothesis 3 as indicated by the content analysis of participant responses to long-term solutions to abusive behavior

Analysis of the findings support Hypothesis 4 as indicated by the results of those offenders that were found to have gained knowledge after program completion. It was found that 60 percent of program participants were able to identify the different types of abuse prior to program implementation.

### **Summary**

Chapter four reported the statistical findings of this study. This study indicates that participants of the Personal Responsibility of Violence Elimination batterer's intervention program supports Hypothesis 1, Hypothesis 3, and Hypothesis 4. This study indicates that Hypothesis 2 is not supported by the findings and the hypothesis is rejected concluding that program participants are not able to identify their thoughts that lead to abusive behavior. This chapter also included a limited discussion of the results of the data analysis for each hypothesis.

The next chapter will summarize the major findings of this research study. It will also identify the strengths and limitations of the current study and explore topics or methods for future evaluations. Last of all, the chapter will conclude with the researcher's recommendations for future research.

## **Chapter Five**

### *Conclusions and Discussions*

This study was an exploratory analysis of the Personal Responsibility of Violence Elimination batterers' intervention program conducted within six correctional institutions within the state of Ohio. This study used a quasi-experimental design which consisted of offenders completing a pre-test and program intake form prior to beginning the 13 week curriculum. Upon completion of the curriculum, offenders completed a post-test and program evaluation.

The hypotheses for this study were that inmates should be able to identify their own abusive behavior, identify their thought patterns that lead to abusive behavior, identify alternatives to abusive behavior, and identify types of abuse. Findings support Hypothesis 1, that inmates would be able to identify their abusive behavior. The findings of this study did not support Hypothesis 2, which stated that inmates would be able to identify their thought patterns that lead to abusive behavior. Hypothesis 3 was supported, indicating that upon program completion inmates were able to identify alternatives to abusive behavior. Lastly, Hypothesis 4 is supported, indicating that program participants were able to identify types of abuse after program completion.

#### **Strengths**

This study was an exploratory study of the institution-based batterers' intervention program facilitated within six correctional institutions in the state of Ohio. One of the benefits this study offers is simply a baseline point of reference



as to what information is being retained by program participants upon their completion of the program, insofar as they are able to read and interpret the pre and post tests.

Prior to this study, pre and post testing for the P.R.O.V.E. batterer's intervention were qualitative in nature. Offenders were asked to read a question, i.e. "What is negative self-talk?" and then provided a space in which to write their answer. This method served as problematic in attempting to ascertain what the program participants were learning and retaining from the program. There are as many as 80 percent of the inmate population that do not hold a GED or a high school diploma and 50 percent of the offender population are suggested to have learning disabilities. Considering this information in addition to the 30 percent of male offenders that are considered functionally illiterate (Ohio Central School System, 2008), there exist a tremendous difficulty for offenders to express words or phrases that are easily coded.

Upon completion, many program participants would naturally incorporate the information into their own set of core beliefs and their own way of expressing or verbalizing information. One particular program participant stated that "low-ratin'" his partner was abusive behavior. This offender then verbalized that "low-ratin'" "was his expression for calling her names such as stupid, dumb, etc". Low-ratin' was one of this offender's post-test responses for identifying abusive behavior. An outside evaluator may have difficulty interpreting the intended meaning of this term, used most comfortably by this offender and understood by program peers and facilitators, to display his understanding of the concepts

presented in the program. Converting the pre and post tests into a multiple choice test that was congruent to the program curriculum allowed for easier coding. This researcher is hesitant to assert that the multiple choice pre and post testing increased the ability to ascertain the concepts learned by the offenders as compared to the prior pre and post testing method used. The anticipated limitations of the multiple choice testing method and the existing pre and post tests shortcomings will be discussed later in this chapter.

This current exploratory evaluation of the P.R.O.V.E. batterers' intervention will help improve the program through curriculum development. The Emerge batterer's intervention program is intended for those batterer intervention groups that are facilitated in the community and the effectiveness of the intended group process within the setting of a correctional institution is largely, if not wholly unknown. This study illuminated that many of the participants were able to identify their abusive behavior prior to program onset, supporting the philosophy that offenders know how to be respectful and nonviolent but choose to be abusive with their partners. This is evidenced by the consistent findings in Hypothesis 1, 2 and 4 that at least 60 percent of those offenders completing the P.R.O.V.E. program are able to identify abusive behaviors, thoughts that lead to abusive behavior, and the different types of abusive behavior prior to program delivery.

Possible curriculum revisions to be considered would be to reference the existing research literature as to what programmatic practices are most effective in the correctional setting and incorporating those practices into the P.R.O.V.E. program. Current research illustrates that cognitive-behavioral programming, which is based on

the assumption that cognitive deficits and distortions characteristic of offenders are learned rather than inherent, is the most effective programming treatment. These programs emphasize individual accountability and attempt to help offenders understand their thinking processes and choices (Lipsey, Landenberger, and Wilson, 2007. p. 4). The implementation of supplemental group activities, journaling assignments and role-playing that are congruent with the fundamental principles of the Emerge program could enhance the program effectiveness for those offenders participating in the program. Additionally, these above-mentioned additions to the curriculum could ensure more active engagement and program compliance among program participants.

### **Limitations of the study**

When determining if the inmates gained knowledge as a result of the P.R.O.V.E. program, a pre-post test was used for each inmate. If an inmate answered the question correctly on the pre-test, it was assumed he had prior knowledge. This conclusion did not consider the fact that the inmate may have simply guessed correctly. The pre and post test multiple choices were designed to appear as if there could be more than one correct answer or that a person who had not completed the P.R.O.V.E. program would not know the correct answer. This limitation is prevalent throughout the entire conclusions drawn.

Although approximately 20 percent of offenders were indicated to have gained knowledge about their abusive behavior, it is largely unknown as to whether their abusive behavior toward their partner will decrease or become

extinct upon their release from prison. Offenders incarcerated within an Ohio correctional institution are not permitted to have telephone or visitation contact with current or prior victims of their offenses. It is known that there are those offenders who are convicted of domestic violence who still have telephone contact with the intimate partners they abused and that it is possible they also write and receive letters from their partners; however, those offenders who have possibly learned non-abusive behaviors may fail to incorporate what they learned in their program into their intimate relationships.

It is possible that the offenders who completed the program may have done so to receive an early release from the institution, such as a judicial release or transitional control release. Their program participation may have been minimal and this study did not include the individual weekly evaluations of the program participants. For this study, it is largely unknown as to whether program completers had an internal motivation to do so or whether they did not want to incur institutional sanctions for not adhering to institution rules. The information gained from incorporating the weekly evaluations of the program participants and also incorporating their completed homework assignments into the analysis could be indicative of their in-program participation and lead to assumptions of their motivation to change their abusive behaviors.

### **Suggestions for Future Research**

Indisputably, recidivism should be measured with those offenders that were included in this study at six months, one year and three years upon release.

The follow-up should include tracking the arrests not only for any new domestic violence related offenses, but should be inclusive of all arrests, of particular concern would be those arrests and convictions for a new violent offense.

Future research could include utilizing a larger sample size of offenders completing the P.R.O.V.E. batterer's intervention program. The research group was small which made conclusive interpretation of the data difficult.

Furthermore, a matching control group of offenders who have been convicted of domestic violence or domestic violence related offenses that are not incarcerated at those institutions that facilitate the P.R.O.V.E. program could be used as a control group. Comparison of recidivism rates between those offenders completing P.R.O.V.E. and those who do not could be contrasted.

It is recommended that the level of in-program participation of each offender be measured to determine if the amount of participation has an outcome effect on recidivism, level of physical violence against intimate partner and level of other forms of abuse, such as verbal, upon release from prison.

Lastly, a recommendation to compare recidivism of offenders according to what correctional institution they completed the program may be indicative of the facilitator's effectiveness of program delivery. Although each facilitator receives the same initial and on-going training, facilitators of the P.R.O.V.E. program incorporate their own delivery style into the facilitation of the program. Also, each correctional institution functions within the operating needs of that particular institution. Each P.R.O.V.E. program in each correctional institution is conducted on a different day of the week, a different time of day and the primary

responsibilities of each program facilitator varies throughout the state of Ohio. A closer look at facilitator effectiveness may pinpoint key training issues that need addressed to increase the quality of delivery of the P.R.O.V.E. batterer's intervention program.

### **Summary**

The results of this study indicate that the Hypotheses are supported and will aid in the justification for the continuation of the P.R.O.V.E. program within the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction. As a first analysis of the P.R.O.V.E. program, this research offers a starting point for continued research of the program and how the program should be incorporated into the criminal justice system as a whole. In its totality, P.R.O.V.E. has the potential to be judicially and correctionally implemented as a first-stage process of reentry for those offenders with domestic violence or abusive offense behavior.

As with any correctional program, it may work for some but not for everyone; therefore, it is impossible to completely assert that P.R.O.V.E. is an effective tool for the reduction of intimate partner violence for those offenders convicted of domestic violence or domestic violence related offenses.

I end by expressing my fervor for the continual implementation and growth of the Personal Responsibility of Violence Elimination batterer's intervention program and hope that this study assists in adding to the literature available not only for batterer's intervention programming, but for the entire offender reentry process.

## Bibliography

Adams, David, Cayouette, Susan, (2002). *Emerge: A Group Education Model for Abusers*. New York: Civic Research Institute.

Aldarondo, Etiony, Mederos, Fernando (2002). *Programs for Men Who Batter: Intervention and Prevention Strategies in a Diverse Society*. Kingston, NJ: Civic Research Institute.

Bennett, Larry W.; Tolman, Richard M.; Rogalski, Carol J.; Srinivasaraghavan, Jagannathan. (1994). *Domestic Abuse by Male Alcohol and Drug Addicts*. *Violence and Victims*, Vol. 9, Issue 4, 359-368.

Berry, Dawn Bradley, J.D. (2000). *The Domestic Violence Sourcebook*. Lincolnwood, Illinois: Lowell House.

Burrell, William, D. (2008). *Cognitive Behavioral Tactics: The Next Phase for Evidence-Based Practices*. *Community Corrections Report*, January/February 2008.

*A Report on DV Unit, Seattle Municipal Court Probation* (2005). City of Seattle Batterer Intervention. Retrieved September 8, 2007, from [www.cityofseattle.net/humanservices/dv/strategicplan/batterintervention\\_final.pdf](http://www.cityofseattle.net/humanservices/dv/strategicplan/batterintervention_final.pdf)

Cole, George, Gertz, Marc G. & Bunger, Amy (2004). *The Criminal Justice System*. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth/Thomson Learning.

Bennet, L., & Williams, O. (2002). *Controversies and Recent Studies of Batterer Intervention Program Effectiveness*. National Online Resource Center on Violence Against Women. Retrieved July 17, 2007, from [http://new.vawnet.org/category/Documents.php?docid=373&category\\_id=695](http://new.vawnet.org/category/Documents.php?docid=373&category_id=695).

Bobbitt, Mike; Campbell, Robin; Tate, Gloria (2006). *Safe Return: Working Toward Preventing domestic Violence When Men Return from Prison*. New York: Vera Institute of Justice.

DaMetz, Claudia (1995). *Women's History in America*. Presented by Women's International Center. Retrieved July 18, 2007 from: [www.wic.org/misc/history.htm](http://www.wic.org/misc/history.htm)

Daniels, Christine and Kennedy, Michael V. (1999). *Over the Threshold: Intimate Violence in Early America*. New York, NY: Routledge.

Diroll, David J. (2007). *Thoughts on Applying S.B. 2 to "Old Law" Inmates*. *Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission* (2007). Retrieved August 12, 2007 from [www.us.edu/criminaljustice/Project Reports/SB2\\_final\\_report\\_pdf](http://www.us.edu/criminaljustice/Project%20Reports/SB2_final_report_pdf).

Gondolf, Edward W. (1999). *An Extended Follow-up of Batterers and Their Female Partners*. Mid-Atlantic Addiction Training Institution, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control.

Gondolf, Edward W.; Heckert, D. Alex; Kimmel, Chad M. (2002). *Nonphysical Abuse Among Batterer Program Participants*. *Journal of Family Violence*, volume 17, Issue 4, 293-314.

Gondolf, Edward W. & White, Robert J. (2001). *Batterer Program Participants Who Repeatedly Reassault: Psychopathic Tendencies and Other Disorders*. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, Vol. 16 No. 4: Sage Publications, 361-380.

Gregory, Carol & Erez, Edna (2002). *The Effects of Batterer Intervention Programs: The Battered Women's Perspective*. *Violence Against Women*, Vol. 8, No. 2: Sage Publications, 206-232

Healey, Kerry Murphy & Smith, Christine (1998). *Batterer Programs: What Criminal Justice Agencies Need to Know*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, National Institute of Justice.



Heckert, D. Alex; Gondolf, Edward W. (2000). *The Effect of Perceptions of Sanctions on Batterer Program Outcomes*. Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency, Volum 37, Issue 4, 369-391.

Huitt, W. (2004). *Observational (Social) Learning: An overview*. Valdosta, GA: Valdosta State University. Retrieved April 4, 2008, from <http://chiron.valdosta.edu/whuitt/col/soccog/soclrn..html>.

John Howard Society (2001). *Batterers' Treatment Programs*. Retrieved on January, 23, 2005 from: <http://www.johnhoward.ab.ca/PUB/batter.htm>.

MacKenzie, Doris Layton (2006). *What Works In Corrections*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Mankowski, Eric S.; Haaken, Janice; Silvergleid, Courtenay (2000). *Collateral Damage: An Analysis of the Achievements and Unintended Consequences of Batterer Intervention Programs and Discourse*. Journal of Family Violence, Vol. 17, No. 2, June, 167-184.

Mintz, Steven & Kellogg, Susan (1988). *Domestic revolutions: A Social History of American Family Life*. New York: Free Press,

Moser, Peter (2007). *The History of Domestic Violence: Early Days of Domestic Violence, Police Intervention, Court Rulings*. Retrieved August 3, 2007, from [http://abuse.suite101.com/article/cfm/the\\_history](http://abuse.suite101.com/article/cfm/the_history) .

Lipsey, Mark W.; Landenberger, Nana A.; Wilson, Sandra J. (2007). *Effects of Cognitive-Behavioral Programs for Criminal Offenders*. Center for Evaluation Research and Methodology, Vanderbilt Institution for Public Policy Studies

Office of Criminal Justice Services (2006). *An Exploratory Study of Court-Referred Batterer Intervention Programs in Ohio*. (DG-BOV-7489 and DG-BOV-7239). State of Ohio, Office of Criminal Justice Services.

Office of Criminal Justice Services (2004). *State of Crime and Justice in Ohio*. (DG-B01-7239). State of Ohio, Office of Criminal Justice Services.

Office of Criminal Justice Services (2007) *State of Crime and Justice in Ohio*. (BJ-CX-K002). State of Ohio, Office of Criminal Justice Services.

Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (2008). 2007 Annual Report. State of Ohio. Retrieved March 12, 2008 from <http://www.drc.state.oh.us/web/Reports/Annual/Annual%20Report%202007.pdf>.

Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (2008). *Overview of the Ohio Central School System*. State of Ohio. Retrieved March 13, 2008 from [www.drc.state.oh.us/ocss/ocss\\_overview.htm](http://www.drc.state.oh.us/ocss/ocss_overview.htm).

Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction. (2002). *The Ohio Plan For Productive Offender Reentry and Recidivism Reduction*. State of Ohio, Office of Offender Reentry and Correctional Best Practices.

Rooney, Jennifer, Hanson, Karl, R. (2001). *Predicting Attrition From Treatment Programs for Abusive Men*. Journal of Family Violence, Vol. 16, No. 2, 131-149.

State of Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (2008). *Inmate Security Classification: Level 1 through 4*. Supersedes 53-CLS-01. Effective date April 13, 2008.

Strauss, Murray A., Gelles, Richard J., & Steinmetz, Suzanne K. (1980). *Behind Closed Doors: Violence in the American Family*. Garden City, NY: Anchor Books.

Wallace, Harvey (2002). *Family violence: legal, medical, and social perspectives*. 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.

White, Robert J.; Gondolf, Edward W; Robertson, Donald U.; Goodwin, Beverly J; Caraveo, L. Eduardo (2002). *Extent and Characteristics of Women Batterer's Among Federal Inmates*. International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, 46 (4): Sage Publications, 412-426.

Young, Cathy (2005). *Domestic Violence: An In-Depth Analysis*. Retrieved August 7, 2007, from <http://www.iwf.org/news/show/19011.html>.

**APPENDIX A**

**Personal Responsibility of Violence Elimination**

**Program Curriculum**

**PROVE  
CURRICULUM****Educational Activity 1. What counts as violence? (2 sessions to complete)****Identification of the various forms of physical abuse and intimidation.****Purpose of exercise:**

1. Broaden the abuser's understanding of violent behavior. Provide a consistent way of defining violent behavior.
2. Educate men about the different forms of physical abuse, physical intimidation, and sexual abuse.
3. Increase men's recognition of the ability to take responsibility for their own acts of violence.
4. Motivate men to think critically about how they minimize, rationalize, and justify their own violence.

**Educational Activity 2. Negative versus Positive Self-Talk****Identification of the cognitive cues to violence (example-anger-arousing thoughts that precede an incident of violence)****Purpose of exercise:**

1. Help men recognize thoughts that lead to abusive behavior.
2. Help men recognize that violence isn't a spontaneous act: it is preceded by negative self-talk, which paves the way for their violence.
3. Assist men in recognizing that they have control over how they act and think.
4. Build recognition of positive self-talk and men's responsibility to use it to avoid violence.

**Educational Activity 3. Effects of Violence on Women. (2 sessions to complete)****Identification of how violence affects the victim and the relationship.****Purpose of exercise:**

1. Acquaint men with the short and the long-term effects of their violence on their partners.
2. Dispel myths about women, which leads to victim blaming.
3. Help abusers develop understanding and empathy for their partner feelings and concerns.

**Educational Activity 4. Quick Fixed versus Long-term Solutions (2 sessions to complete)****Identification of what actions and attitudes are needed to repair the damage caused by battering,****Purpose of exercise:**

1. Help men who batter to recognize the differences between a quick fix and a slow fix ways of addressing the effects of their violence and to rebuilding trust with their partners.

**Educational Activity 5. Psychological, Sexual and Economic Abuse (2 sessions)****Identification of various forms of psychological, sexual, and economic abuse as tactics of control.****Purpose of exercise:**

1. Broaden men's understanding of the various forms of abusive behavior.
2. Recognize the connection between physical violence and other forms of abuse. Identify the damaging and undermining effects of these forms of abuse.

**Educational Activity 6. Abusive versus Respectful Communication: Part 1****Identification of the differences between abusive and noncoercive ways of communication with one's partner****Purpose of exercise:**

1. Assist men to identify and take responsibility for each type of verbal abuse. (for example: name-calling, criticism, accusations, and threats), in which they engage.
2. Sensitize men to more subtle form of controlling behavior (e.g. not listening, delayed minimal responses, interrupting, changing topics, etc.) and the undermining effects these have on one's partner.

**Educational Activity 7. Abusive versus Respectful Communication: Part 2****Continuation of Part 1.****Educational Activity 8. Effects of Partner abuse on children. (2 sessions)****Identification of how exposure to abuse affects children at various ages.****Purpose of exercise:**

1. Sensitize abusers to the damaging effects on children of being exposed to violence.

2. Educate men about the various effects of violence at different stages of childrens development.
3. Help men become more aware of how they may have been affected by being exposed to violence as children.

### **Educational Activity 9. Respectful Reentry (2 sessions)**

#### **Identification of and preparation for the issues surrounding release**

##### **Purpose of exercise:**

1. Identify areas of difficulty and explore non-abusive alternatives.
  2. Broaden men's understanding of their own expectations.
  3. Help men think critically about setting realistic expectations for successful release.
- .

**APPENDIX B****Personal Responsibility of Violence Elimination****Intake Sheet****Pre-Test****Post-Test****Termination Sheet**



## Prove Program Intake

### Personal Responsibility of Violence Elimination

Offender Name:		Number:	Date:
Institution:	Facilitator:		
Date of Birth:	Place:	Social Security #:	

How many intimate partners have you had in the past three (3) years?

- 1-2       3-5       6 or more

How many residences have you had in the past three (3) years?

- 1-2       3-5       6 or more

How many women are mothers of your children? \_\_\_\_\_

How many children under 18 years of age:

- a. Are your biological children: \_\_\_\_\_      b. Are your step-children: \_\_\_\_\_  
 c. Are children of your live-in partner: \_\_\_\_\_      d. Are adopted or foster children: \_\_\_\_\_

### Controlling Behavior Checklist

*Instructions: Place an X in the box for each example that you have done in your current or previous relationships with wife, girlfriend, intimate roommate, etc.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Using drugs/alcohol in ways that are destructive to yourself and the family<br><input type="checkbox"/> Spending bill money for drugs or alcohol<br><input type="checkbox"/> Losing your job, home or car because of usage   | <input type="checkbox"/> Being physically or emotionally abusive while under the influence<br><input type="checkbox"/> Driving danerously under the influence<br><input type="checkbox"/> Being abusive when you are confronted about your drinking or drugging  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Checking up on her by calling or following her around<br><input type="checkbox"/> Pumping children for information<br><input type="checkbox"/> Attacking her friends<br><input type="checkbox"/> Accusing her of having affairs<br><input type="checkbox"/> Questioning her when she returns home<br><input type="checkbox"/> Refusing to watch the children if she wants to go out<br><input type="checkbox"/> Keeping her tied down with the children<br><input type="checkbox"/> Breaking or destroying furniture, punching walls | <input type="checkbox"/> Not allowing her to have male friends or male coworkers.<br><input type="checkbox"/> Taking her keys<br><input type="checkbox"/> Showing up places unexpectedly<br><input type="checkbox"/> Checking the mileage on her car<br><input type="checkbox"/> Tampering with her car<br><input type="checkbox"/> Physically or verbally harassing other men in her life<br><input type="checkbox"/> Taping her phone calls<br><input type="checkbox"/> Checking her: calls ID, pager, cell phone or reading her email |

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Using religion to control her behaviors                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Telling stories about your violent past                                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Throwing objects   | <input type="checkbox"/> Threatening to hit, slap, or punch                                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Threatening to hurt her family or friends                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Threatening to hurt her children                                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Driving fast or danerously with others in car              | <input type="checkbox"/> Telling stories about your violent past                                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Throwing objects   | <input type="checkbox"/> Threatening to hit, slap, or punch                                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Threatening to hurt her family or friends                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Threatening to hurt her children                                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Driving fast or dangerously with others in car             | <input type="checkbox"/> Threatening to hurt yourself if she doesn't do what you want her to do |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Raising your fist  | <input type="checkbox"/> Threatening to report her to authorities                               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Threatening divorce  | <input type="checkbox"/> Threatening to commit suicide  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hurting or killing a pet                                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Making an atmosphere of fear in the home                               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ripping up pictures, letters or other personal possessions | <input type="checkbox"/> Threatening to take legal or illegal custody of the children           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping a weapon around that frightens her                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Slamming things down during the argument                               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pointing/threatening her with a weapon                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Threatening to betray her secrets                                      |
- 
- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Slap       | <input type="checkbox"/> Pull hair                             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Punch      | <input type="checkbox"/> Pinch                                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Choke      | <input type="checkbox"/> Bite                                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Push       | <input type="checkbox"/> Spit in her                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Restrain   | <input type="checkbox"/> Strike with weapon or any object      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Throw down | <input type="checkbox"/> Use gun/knife or other weapon to harm |
- 
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Refusing to use birth control                                | <input type="checkbox"/> Pressuring her to watch pornography                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stopping her from using birth control                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Using sexually degrading language                          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Withholding information about your STD's                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Threatening violence to obtain sex                         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pressuring her to have sex when she's ill                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Putting down her sexual performance                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Making a scene if she doesn't want sex                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Having an affair   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Threatening to "get sex somewhere else"                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Forcing her to prostitute herself                          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pressuring her for "make up" sex after your abuse            | <input type="checkbox"/> Forcing her to do painful or humiliating things during sex |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pressuring her to have sex because of your financial support | <input type="checkbox"/> Forcing her to watch you have sex with another person      |

From the list above, write down the two most common behaviors you have done.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

## PROVE Program - Pre Test

### Personal Responsibility of Violence Elimination

Inmate Name:	Number:
--------------	---------

Please choose the BEST answer for each of the following:

#### Define violent behavior?

- a) Screaming and yelling threats to your partner.      b) Any behavior that creates fear or intimidates your partner.  
 c) Any action to your partner.      d) Whenever someone can be arrested for what was done.

#### 1. What does minimization mean?

- a. To shrink.      b. To find the smallest.  
 c. To ignore unimportant things.      d. To intentionally underestimate or reduce.

#### 2. Have you minimized your violence?

- Yes     No

#### 3. What does rationalization mean?

- a. To cause something to be reasonable with untrue reasons for conduct.      b. To divide and separate.  
 c. To be honest when explaining your behavior      d. To separate; to extend the use of.

#### 4. Have you rationalized your violence?

- Yes     No

#### 5. What is negative self-talk?

- a. Being insulted and believing it.      b. Negative thinking that leads to depression.  
 c. Not believing what others tell you.      d. Thinking that leads to violence.

#### 6. What is psychological abuse?

- a. Not understanding why your partner is depressed.      b. Tactics used to confront your partner about problems.  
 c. Tactics used by your partner to talk about conflict in your relationship.      d. Tactics used to hurt, confuse, or otherwise harm the mental state of another.

#### 7. What is sexual abuse?

- a. Any pornographic movie that exploits women.      b. Any unwanted sexual act, sexually criticizing your partner, or forcing your partner to dress provocatively.  
 c. Any time one partner desires intercourse and the other partner refuses to engage in intercourse.      d. Masturbation.

#### 8. What is economic abuse?

- a. What is economic abuse?      b. When one partner will not share their money.  
 c. Preventing your partner from obtaining employment, or forcing responsibility for all financial obligations on one partner.      d. Preventing your partner from going to Las Vegas

## PROVE Program - Post Test

### Personal Responsibility of Violence Elimination

Inmate Name:	Number:
--------------	---------

Please choose the BEST answer for each of the following:

**Define violent behavior?**

- a) Screaming and yelling threats to your partner.      b) Any behavior that creates fear or intimidates your partner.  
 c) Any action to your partner.      d) Whenever someone can be arrested for what was done.

**1. What does minimization mean?**

- a. To shrink.      b. To find the smallest.  
 c. To ignore unimportant things.      d. To intentionally underestimate or reduce.

**2. Have you minimized your violence?**

- Yes     No

**3. What does rationalization mean?**

- a. To cause something to be reasonable with untrue reasons for conduct.      b. To divide and separate.  
 c. To be honest when explaining your behavior      d. To separate; to extend the use of.

**4. Have you rationalized your violence?**

- Yes     No

**5. What is negative self-talk?**

- a. Being insulted and believing it.      b. Negative thinking that leads to depression.  
 c. Not believing what others tell you.      d. Thinking that leads to violence.

**6. What is psychological abuse?**

- a. Not understanding why your partner is depressed.      b. Tactics used to confront your partner about problems.  
 c. Tactics used by your partner to talk about conflict in your relationship.      d. Tactics used to hurt, confuse, or otherwise harm the mental state of another.

**7. What is sexual abuse?**

- a. Any pornographic movie that exploits women.      b. Any unwanted sexual act, sexually criticizing your partner, or forcing your partner to dress provocatively.  
 c. Any time one partner desires intercourse and the other partner refuses to engage in intercourse.      d. Masturbation.

**8. What is economic abuse?**

- a. What is economic abuse?      b. When one partner will not share their money.  
 c. Preventing your partner from obtaining employment, or forcing responsibility for all financial obligations on one partner.      d. Preventing your partner from going to Las Vegas

## Termination Sheet

### PROVE

Personal Responsibility of Violence Elimination

Institution/APA:	Start Date:	Stop Date:
Offender Name:	Number:	
Facilitators:		

This offender has successfully completed the P.R.O.V.E. Program which includes mandatory attendance, completion of homework assignments and class participation.

Will this offender be released on Post Release Control:       Yes       No

Other Reason for Termination:

Released       Transferred       Went to Segregation       Other: \_\_\_\_\_

What type of release: (if applicable)

Paroled       EDS/EST       Tran. Control       PRC       Judicial Release

Was this offender placed on Post Release Control:       Yes       No

If terminated for reason other than completion, or release, please explain (i.e. positive drug screen, fighting, etc.)

---



---

Co-Facilitator:	Date:
Co-Facilitator:	Date:

**APPENDIX C**

**Long Term Solutions**

**Participant Responses**

### Participant Post-test responses to Long-Term Solutions to Abusive Behavior

Offender #1	Listening	Sharing	Asking
Offender #2	Church	Prayer	Walk-Away
Offender #3	Drugs	Unhappy w/ self	Just Stupid
Offender #4	My thinking	Leave	Avoid
Offender #5	Get Counseling	Anger Management	Slow down drinking
Offender #6	Pray	Be Alone	Counseling
Offender #7	Walk Away	Do something I like	Stay away from problems
Offender #8	None	None	None
Offender #9	None	None	None
Offender #10	Use Positive self-talk	Better Comm.	Understanding others
Offender #11	Communication	Counseling	Correct all abusive behavior
Offender #12	Mentally	Physically	Emotionally
Offender #13	Loud talking	Hitting	Forcing
Offender #14	Accept your problem	Don't control people	Use empathy
Offender #15	Stay focused	Don't argue	Leave when things Get heated
Offender #16	Abstinence from drugs	assertive comm.	counseling
Offender #17	Don't do it	None	None
Offender #18	Don't Drink	Stay single	Go for a walk
Offender #19	Think before you act	No name calling	Discuss Problems Nonviolently
Offender #20	Communication	Take Care of Self	watch drug use
Offender #21	Not to be violent	Be kind	Be affectionate
Offender #22	None	None	None
Offender #23	Talking bad about her in	Telling her she no	Don't talk to her at all

	Her face	good	
Offender #24	Positive Self-talk	Respect my wife	Talk about conflicts
Offender #25	Self-control	Listening to partner	Allowing partner to Make own choices
Offender #26	Continue receiving help	Be more respectful	communicate
Offender #27	Staying sober	be an active listener	Seek more counseling
Offender #28	I am not abusive	None	None
Offender #29	Apply God's commandments	Continued Support	None
Offender #30	None	None	None
Offender #31	None	None	None
Offender #32	Not let it happen again	Learn from this	None
Offender #33	Respect significant other	Open communication	Understand abuse is 100% wrong
Offender #34	Don't argue	No drinking	None
Offender #35	Economic Abuse	Alcohol	Hiding Money
Offender #36	None	None	None
Offender #37	Death	Death	Death
Offender #38	Positive Self Talk	Drug & alcohol free	stay on bipolar meds
Offender #39	Stay sober	be focus	be more responsible
Offender #40	Think before acting	Be patient	Learn to listen and Communicate
Offender #41	Positive Self Talk	Counseling	Positive communicate
Offender #42	Counseling	Separation	Mediation
Offender #43	Talk More	No arguments	Long Walks together
Offender #44	Counseling	Separation	Break off relationship
Offender #45	Talk	Compliment	Does things positive
Offender #46	Communicate	Patience	Empathy
Offender #47	Not Listening	No Communication	Getting Angry
Offender #48	Counseling	Not Yelling	Communication



Offender #49	Stop Drinking	Perspective Awareness	Avoidance
Offender #50	Positive Self-Talk	Sharing/Asking	Listening

**APPENDIX D**

**Personal Responsibility of Violence Elimination**

**Eligible Offenses**

**P.R.O.V.E. Eligible Offenses - Crimes and Codes**

Abduction	2905.02
Assault-Aggravated	2903.12
Assault-Assault	2903.13
Assault-Felonious	2903.11
Assault-Negligent	2903.14
Attempt	2923.02
Breaking and Entering	2911.13
Burglary-Aggravated	2911.11
Burglary-Burglary	2911.12
Care of Functionally Impaired	2903.16
Coercion	2905.12
Complicity	2923.03
Conspiracy	2923.01
Contaminating Substance For Human Consumption	2927.24(B)
Criminal Mischief	2909.07
Domestic Violence	2919.23
Interference with custody	2919.23
Corrupting another With Drugs	2925.02
Extortion (force prostitution)	2905.11
Falsification-making or Causing a false report of child Abuse or child neglect	2921.14

Homicide-Negligent	2903.05
Intimidation-Intimidation	2921.03
Interference with Custody	2919.23
Intimidation- of crime victim	2921.04
Intimidation- Retaliation	2921.05
Kidnapping	2905.01
Manslaughter-Involuntary	2903.04
Manslaughter-Voluntary	2903.03
Menacing-Aggravated	2903.21
Menacing- by Stalking	2903.211
Murder-Aggravated	2903.01
Murder-Murder	2903.02
Violating Protection Order	2919.27
Rape	2907.02
Resisting Arrest	2921.33
Robbery-Aggravated	2911.01
Robbery-Robbery	2911.02
Sex Offense-GSI	2907.12
Sex Offense-Battery	2907.03
Sex Offense-Imposition	2907.06
Trespass-Aggravated	2911.211
Trespass-Criminal	2911.21
Vehicular Assault- Agg	2903.08
Vehicular Homicide-Agg	2903.06

- \* P.R.O.V.E. Eligible Offenses may also include those offenses in which the offense behavior demonstrated violence against an intimate partner.
- \*\* P.R.O.V.E. Facilitators shall screen each potential program participant to  
Determine appropriate eligibility for the pr

**APPENDIX E**

**Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction**

**Human Subject Review Approval**



## Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

1050 Freeway Drive North  
Columbus, OH 43229

Ted Strickland, Governor

[www.drc.state.oh.us](http://www.drc.state.oh.us)

Terry Collins, Director

August 21, 2007

Roxanne Swogger  
147 Main Street  
Butler, OH 44822

Dear Ms. Swogger,

The Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction's Human Subjects Research Review Committee has reviewed your proposal, "P.R.O.V.E. – Ohio Institution-Based Batterer's Intervention." The committee reviewed your proposal for protection of human subjects and confidentiality, for methodology, and for efficiency with regard to the use of departmental resources. The committee has approved your proposal. Deputy Director Rhine (Office of Policy and Offender Reentry), and Karin Ho (Office of Victim Services) have also approved the proposal.

Best wishes to you in your research efforts. *Please remember to provide us with a copy of your study, once it is completed.* We look forward to seeing the results. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact me by phone at (614) 752-1267 or by e-mail at [Gayle.Bickle@odrc.state.oh.us](mailto:Gayle.Bickle@odrc.state.oh.us).

Sincerely,

Gayle Bickle, Chair  
Human Subjects Research Review Committee

GB/se

**Research Proposal Approval**

**I. Proposal Information**

Title:

Submitted by: Roxanne Swogger  
147 Main Street Butler OH 44822  
419-961-1850 -c 614-752-1141 -w roxanne.swogger@adrc.state.oh.us  
Date Submitted: 7-20-07

**II. Research Agreement**

The individual submitting this research proposal has read and agrees to the following conditions:

- Confidentiality of subjects' identity will be maintained
- Obtain the signature of subjects on Informed Consent Form, if needed.
- A copy of the results will be provided to the Human Subjects Research Review Committee.
- The signature of the research advisor will be obtained if research is part of an educational requirement.
- The research design is in accordance with accepted standards regarding human subjects' rights.
- No compensation of any kind will be given to inmates for their participation in the research.

Researcher: Roxanne Swogger Program Coordinator; Student  
(Signature) (Title)

Youngstown State University  
(Academic Institution or Other Agency Affiliation)

Advisor: Jammy D King Chairperson CRTUS  
(If Applicable) (Signature) (Title)  
Youngstown State University (Prisoner Justice)  
(Academic Institution or Other Agency Affiliation)

**III. Approval Signatures**

<u>Hugh Biele</u> Research Review - Central Office	<u>7/23/07</u> Date
<u>Edward Khine</u> Deputy Director, Office of Policy	<u>7.23.07</u> Date
<u>Kan...</u> Managing Officer/Field Supervisor	<u>8/17/07</u> Date