PROMOTING ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY: ESSENTIAL PRACTICES IN ABUSE EDUCATION PROGRAMS

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What is the role of Abuser Education Programs?

Narrow: Help abusers to change

- Provide group education for those who abuse partners
- Report to courts and other referral sources on their attendance and participation
- Provide minimal level of outreach and information to partners
- Provide minimal level of risk assessment

What is the role of Abuser Education Programs?

- **Broad:** Provide a structure for abuser and community accountability and change
- Provide opportunities for abusers to change beyond cessation of violence
 E.g. changes in awareness and attitudes, increase awareness about children
- Provide meaningful reports on problems/noncompliance to courts/other referral sources
- Educate referral sources about accountability
- Provide meaningful communication with parners/victims about problems/noncompliance
- Collaborate with victim advocacy programs to create community buy-in about domestic violence

Punishment vs Rehabilitation

- Punishment is the imposition of a penalty for wrongdoing,
- -fine
- -probation
- -imprisonment

Punishment vs Rehabilitation

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- Punishment usually does not require rehabilitation or opportunities for wrong-doer to change or make amends
- Punishment often leads perpetrators to believe they have "paid their debt".
- Punishment often does not teach need for internal limits

Punishment vs Rehabilitation

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- Incarceration in MA costs \$51,000 per prison per year
- Recidivism rates
- 43% for all inmates
- 75+% for those sentenced for violence
- 75+% for those sentenced for drug use, and those with mental illness

Punishment vs Accountability

- Accountability means:
- 1) admitting abusive actions
- 2) recognizing one's responsibility for it
- 3) facing consequences
- 4) recognizing impact on victim(s)
- 5) changing behavior
- 6) when possible, making amends

Stage One: Admit Abusive Behavior

- Education that identifies and broadens the abuser's understanding of abusive behavior
 - **Examples:**
 - What is violence?
 - What are other types of abuse?
- Provide opportunities for abuser's to identify their own abusive behavior
- Provide documentation of self-reports and documentation of minimization

Stage Two: Admit One's Responsibility for Abusive Behavior

- Message that violence is always a choice
- Distinguish the differences between intentions and consequences
- Confront excuses

Both in general, and particular to each program participant

- Create group climate that sets limits on victim-blaming, and promotes holding people to a higher standard
- Provide documentation (to referral source and partner) about problems with responsibility-taking
- Examples: "Mr. X continues to blame his partner"

Stage Three: Taking responsibility for consequences

- Distinguish accountability from punishment
- Distinguish role of court/child welfare from partner abuse program

E.g. "We are not your punishment but an opportunity"

Point out the concept of "ironic justice"

E.g. "Were you unlucky to have been arrested or lucky to have gotten away with prior acts of abuse?"

Provide feedback about "quick fixes" and ways of blaming partners

Stage Three: Taking responsibility for consequences (continued)

- Acknowledge racial profiling and disparate treatment of people of color
- Provide education and feedback about the process of rebuilding trust with partners, ex-partners and children
- Provide information about long-term solutions

E.g. Re-building trust with ex-partner may take a long time. Identify steps that help to build trust with partners and children

Stage Four: Recognizing Impact on Victims

- Education that helps the abuser to recognize impact of abusive behavior on partner
- Education that helps the abuser to recognize impact of abusive behavior on children
- Education about Empathy and Respect
- Establish individualized goals that relate to empathy and respect
- Provide feedback about progress/or lack of progress toward goals
- Provide specific documentation about problems in recognizing impact, achieving goals

Stage Five: Changing Behavior

- Establish individualized goals
- Require regular self-reporting on achievement toward goals
- Education and feedback that helps the abuser to identify and practice respectful/emphathetic behavior and attitudes
- Provide regular outreach to victims to gain her/his perspective about group participant's progress and to give program's perspective

Stage Five: Changing Behavior (continued)

- Abuser intervention provide monthly specific reports to courts, including on:
- Attendance
- Level of participation and cooperation
- Ongoing problems and concerns

Ongoing problems, e.g.

- Is he still minimizing abuse?
- Is he still blaming partner or ex-partner?
- Is he respecting victim's wishes and limits on relationship?
- Is he making no/few attempts to find employment?
- Is he 'mooching' off partner?
- Is he maintaining consistent contact/relationship/appropriate behavior with children?
- Is he using substances in a problematic manner?
- Are there indicators of high risk for recidivism?

Risk Assessment and Management

- Does the program reply upon established, evidence-based protocols for assessing risk?
- Is risk assessment not just a one-time endeavor but a continuous process?
- Are there protocols for documenting risk and managing risk?

Community Collaborations

- Does the program have strong partnerships with victim advocacy programs and other community programs?
- Is the program transparent about its practices, and provide opportunities for partner programs to observe group sessions?

Parenting Awareness

- Does the program provide education about parenting awareness, such as Caring Dads, Fathering After Violence?
- Does the program flag problems about the abuser's parenting?