



Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

Domestic Violence Model Protocol Training for Law Enforcement

PRE-TRAINING ASSESSMENT

Date: __/__/____

Training Location: _____

The purpose of the assessment is to determine the effectiveness of the training session today. With this assessment, we are trying to determine what prior knowledge you may have had on the training topic. You will not receive an individual grade or score for this assessment.

INSTRUCTIONS: Please complete the following assessment **BEFORE** you begin your training.

Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly Agree
a. When it comes to domestic violence cases, law enforcement and prosecution work well together in my district.	1	2	3	4	5
b. Calls to handle domestic violence take up more than their fair share of police time.	1	2	3	4	5
c. I feel confident in my ability to handle domestic violence situations.	1	2	3	4	5
d. I think the evidence-based approach to prosecuting domestic violence cases is an effective approach.	1	2	3	4	5

The following questions ask about your knowledge of domestic violence as it relates to the work of law enforcement. Please read every choice before selecting an answer.

1. When faced with a situation in which both parties accuse the other of domestic violence, it is most effective to...

- a. Arrest all involved to be sure you get the real perpetrator.
- b. Determine who is attempting to use their power to control the other and arrest the aggressor.
- c. Tell the most aggressive person to take a walk to cool off.
- d. Arrest the most dangerous looking person to keep the family safe.

2. For what reason or reasons should police officers avoid dual arrests in DV cases?
 - a. Both parties have a 5th Amendment right to remain silent.
 - b. Most often the charges will be dismissed in court.
 - c. All of the reasons are correct.
 - d. Police officers may be found liable for a false arrest.

3. When is the most dangerous situation for an officer to arrive on the scene of a domestic disturbance call?
 - a. When the batterer is relaxed and the victim is agitated.
 - b. When the batterer is agitated and the victim is trying not to provoke the batterer.
 - c. When the batterer is relaxed and the victim is hypervigilant.
 - d. Immediately after the violent incident where the responding officers are unable to witness the event.

4. Based upon the 'Power and Control Wheel', what is **NOT** used by the perpetrator of domestic violence to control another person?
 - a. Reasoning ability
 - b. Male privilege
 - c. Isolation
 - d. Economic abuse

5. Which factor or factors are important for a useful risk assessment of a domestic violence situation?
 - a. Possession of weapons
 - b. All of the answers are correct.
 - c. Pregnant victim
 - d. Threats against or abuse of pets

6. Which is **NOT** a good tip for taking photographs after a domestic disturbance?
 - a. Using an object to show size perspective.
 - b. Photograph crime scene, offender and victim.
 - c. Both a. and b.
 - d. Focus only on taking close up pictures of injuries.

7. How might the arresting officer inadvertently give the batterer control over the situation?
- By encouraging the perpetrator to talk about why he/she is angry with the victim.
 - By talking to the suspected batterer in a separate room from the victim.
 - By allowing the perpetrator to kiss his family good-bye.
 - By acknowledging the suspects frustration with the victim.
8. Which form of victim assistance is required of police officers on the scene of a domestic violence case by the State of Illinois?
- Encourage the victim to contact the local domestic violence program.
 - Insist that the victim leaves the batterer.
 - Explain to the victim how his/her civil rights are being violated.
 - All of the above are required.
9. Which is one of the seven most common liability issues police officers face in a domestic violence case?
- Failure to take photographs at the scene.
 - Failure to remove all possible weapons from the premises.
 - None of the answers are correct.
 - Failure to protect a citizen.
10. If an officer must respond to a domestic disturbance alone, what is an important procedure to maximize safety on the scene?
- Focus on the most aggressive person on the scene.
 - Instruct everyone at the scene to remain quiet.
 - Keep other people at a distance, but within sight.
 - All of the answers are correct.
11. Investigating officers may have which of the following experience with the aggressor in a domestic call?
- He/she will try to bond with the officer
 - He/she will try to antagonize the officer
 - Both a. and b.
 - Neither a. nor b.
12. What is an important element of Stalking behavior?
- Repeated behavior that causes irritation
 - Repeated behavior that causes fear
 - Identity theft and financial abuse
 - Eavesdropping and violating privacy

13. If the officer ascertains that the victim has been strangled, what is the most important thing to do?
- a. Ask the victim if anything was used to strangle them.
 - b. Ask the victim what the batterer said while strangling them.
 - c. Take pictures even if there are no outward signs of strangulation.
 - d. Call EMS to assess and treat the victim
14. How is stalking behavior best defined?
- a. As an escalating series of actions and incidents.
 - b. As any behavior, criminal or not, that threatens the victim.
 - c. As a pattern of behavior that seeks to control the victim.
 - d. All of the answers are correct.
15. What is a critical question to answer to determine who is the predominant aggressor during a domestic disturbance?
- a. Who made the call to police?
 - b. Which person has the longest criminal history?
 - c. Who is truly afraid of future abuse?
 - d. Who wants to file an 'Order of Protection'?



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POST-TRAINING ASSESSMENT

Date: __/__/____

Training Location: _____

The purpose of the assessment is to determine the effectiveness of the training session today. You will not receive an individual grade or score for this assessment.

INSTRUCTIONS: Please complete the following assessment AFTER you have completed your training.

Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly Agree
a. My supervisor will support my use of the model protocols for domestic violence that I learned today.	1	2	3	4	5
b. I feel confident in my ability to handle domestic violence situations.	1	2	3	4	5
c. I think the evidence-based approach to prosecuting domestic violence cases is an effective approach.	1	2	3	4	5
d. The training was relevant to my role in law enforcement.	1	2	3	4	5
e. The trainer was knowledgeable of the subject matter.	1	2	3	4	5
f. The training materials were helpful.	1	2	3	4	5
g. The trainer acted in a professional manner.	1	2	3	4	5
h. The training was interesting and kept me engaged.	1	2	3	4	5
i. The training improved my knowledge of domestic violence.	1	2	3	4	5

The following questions ask about your knowledge of domestic violence as it relates to the work of law enforcement. Please read every choice before selecting an answer.

1. When faced with a situation in which both parties accuse the other of domestic violence, it is most effective to...
 - a. Arrest all involved to be sure you get the real perpetrator.
 - b. Tell the most aggressive person to take a walk to cool off.
 - c. Arrest the most dangerous looking person to keep the family safe.
 - d. Determine who is attempting to use their power to control the other and arrest the aggressor.

2. For what reason or reasons should police officers avoid dual arrests in DV cases?
 1. Both parties have a 5th Amendment right to remain silent.
 2. Most often the charges will be dismissed in court.
 3. Police officers may be found liable for a false arrest.
 4. All of the reasons are correct.

3. When is the most dangerous situation for an officer to arrive on the scene of a domestic disturbance call?
 - a. When the batterer is relaxed and the victim is agitated.
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 - c. When the batterer is relaxed and the victim is hypervigilant.
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4. Based upon the 'Power and Control Wheel', what is **NOT** used by the perpetrator of domestic violence to control another person?
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 - c. Economic abuse
 - d. Reasoning ability

5. Which factor or factors are important for a useful risk assessment of a domestic violence situation?
 - a. Possession of weapons
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6. Which is **NOT** a good tip for taking photographs after a domestic disturbance?
- a. Focus only on taking close up pictures of injuries.
 - b. Using an object to show size perspective.
 - c. Photograph crime scene, offender and victim.
 - d. Take photos in black and white, only.
7. How might the arresting officer inadvertently give the batterer control over the situation?
- a. By allowing the perpetrator to kiss his family good-bye.
 - b. By encouraging the perpetrator to talk about why he/she is angry with the victim.
 - c. By talking to the suspected batterer in a separate room from the victim.
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