

# Text to join NCJTC email list

- 1 Text NCJTC to 22828
- 2 You will receive an email
- 3 You can update preferences



# Introduction to Evidence-Based Practices in Corrections: What Works in Changing Offender Behaviors and Protecting Victims

February 27, 2020

Rebecca Thomforde Hauser and Dr. Anjali Nandi

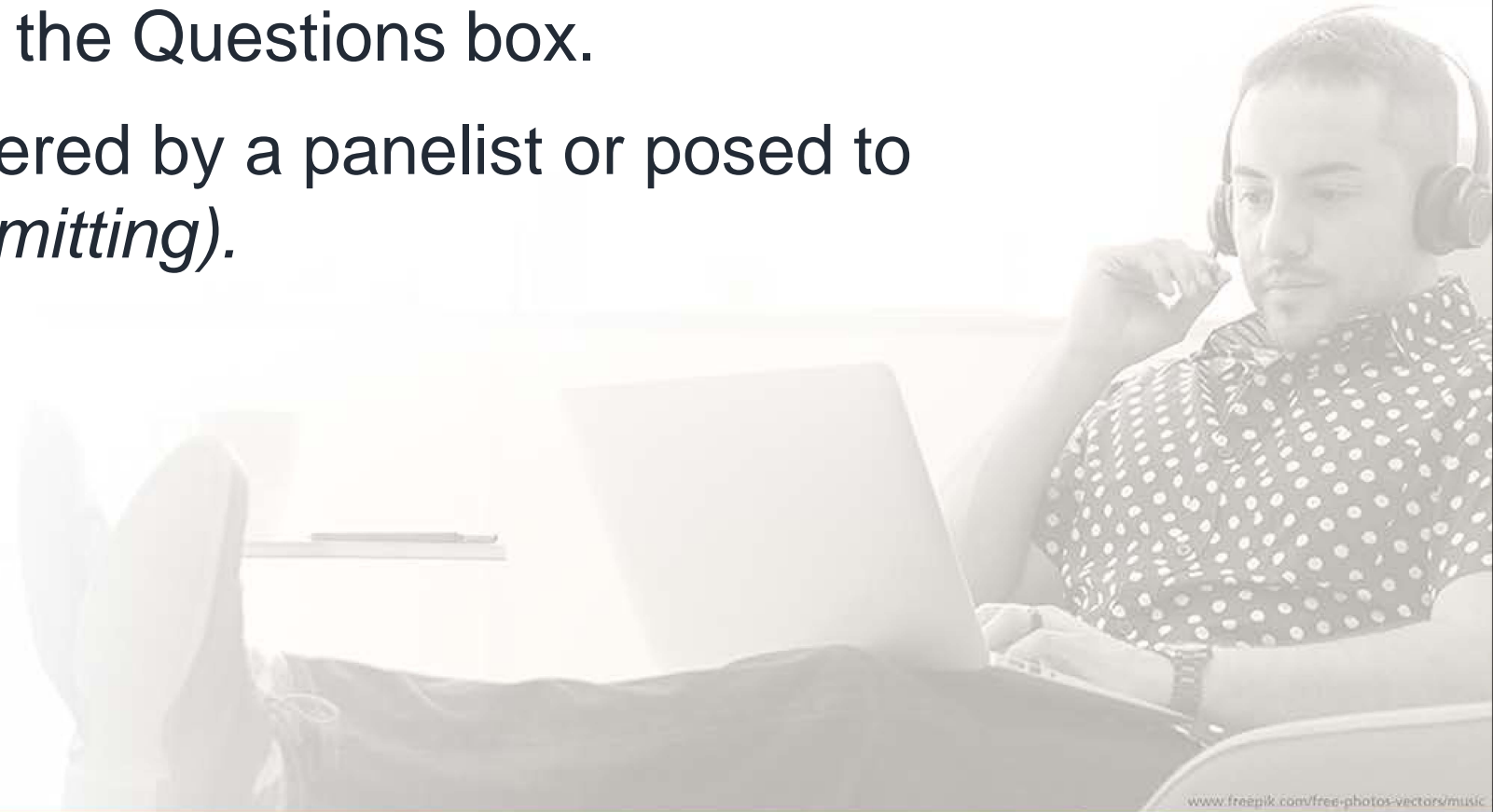


# Webinar Information

This project was supported by Grant No.2017-TA-AX-K068 awarded by the Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of Justice. The opinions, findings, conclusions, and recommendations expressed in this publication/program/exhibition are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women.

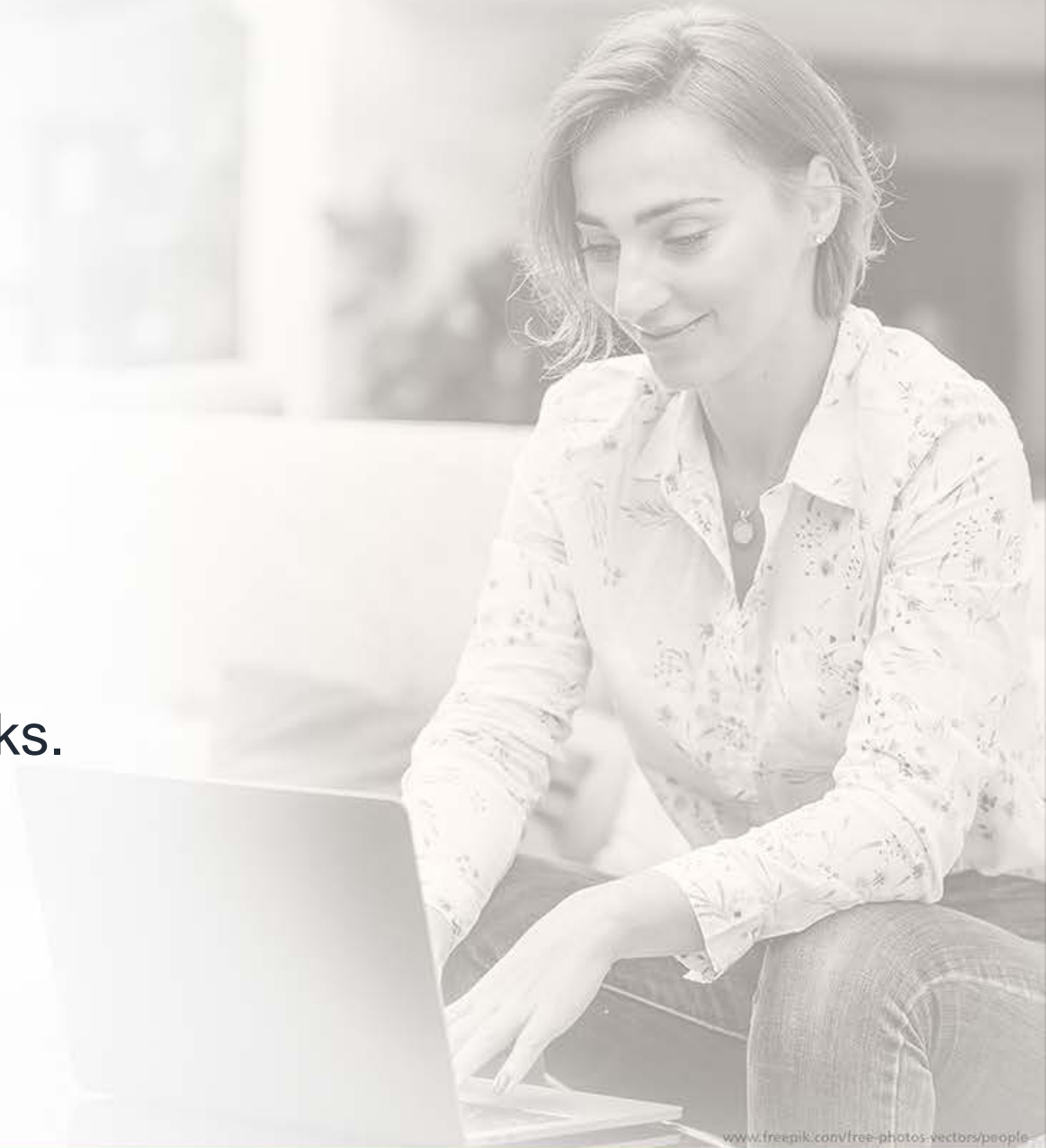
# During the Webinar

- All attendees will be **muted**.
- Have a **question**? Use the Questions box.
- Questions will be answered by a panelist or posed to the presenter (*time permitting*).



# Certificate of Attendance

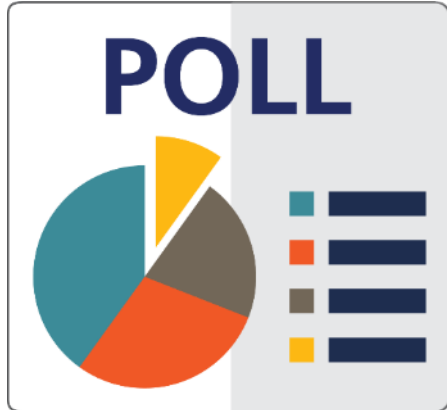
- **Live Webinar = YES**
- **Recorded Webinar = NO**
- What do I need to do?
  - **Attend the entire live webinar**
  - **Complete the evaluation**
- Certificate is emailed to you in two (2) weeks.
- Attending as a group?  
Email names to [ncjtc@fvtc.edu](mailto:ncjtc@fvtc.edu).



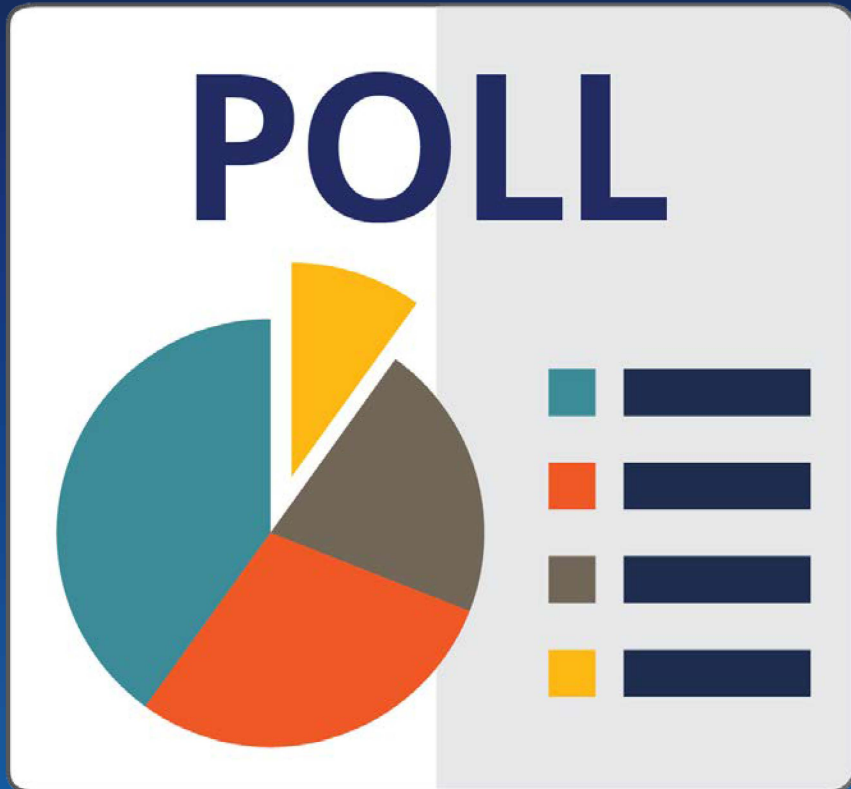
# Poll Questions

Poll questions may be asked during the webinar.

This is your time to weigh in with your thoughts.



Please respond promptly; polls are open for a short period of time.



## Which of the following best describes your role?

- Victim Services / Victim Advocate
- Probation / Community Corrections
- Law Enforcement
- CAC, Social Worker, Mental Health
- Other

# Learning Objectives

- 1 **Objective #1:** Explain the science behind evidence-based practices in corrections
- 2 **Objective #2:** List static and dynamic risk factors that drive criminal conduct
- 3 **Objective #3:** Identify successful strategies that professionals can employ in their interactions with offenders
- 4 **Objective #4:** Describe successful domestic violence intervention practices



## Today's Presenters



**Anjali Nandi, PhD, MAC, LAC**  
National Criminal Justice Training  
Center (NCJTC)

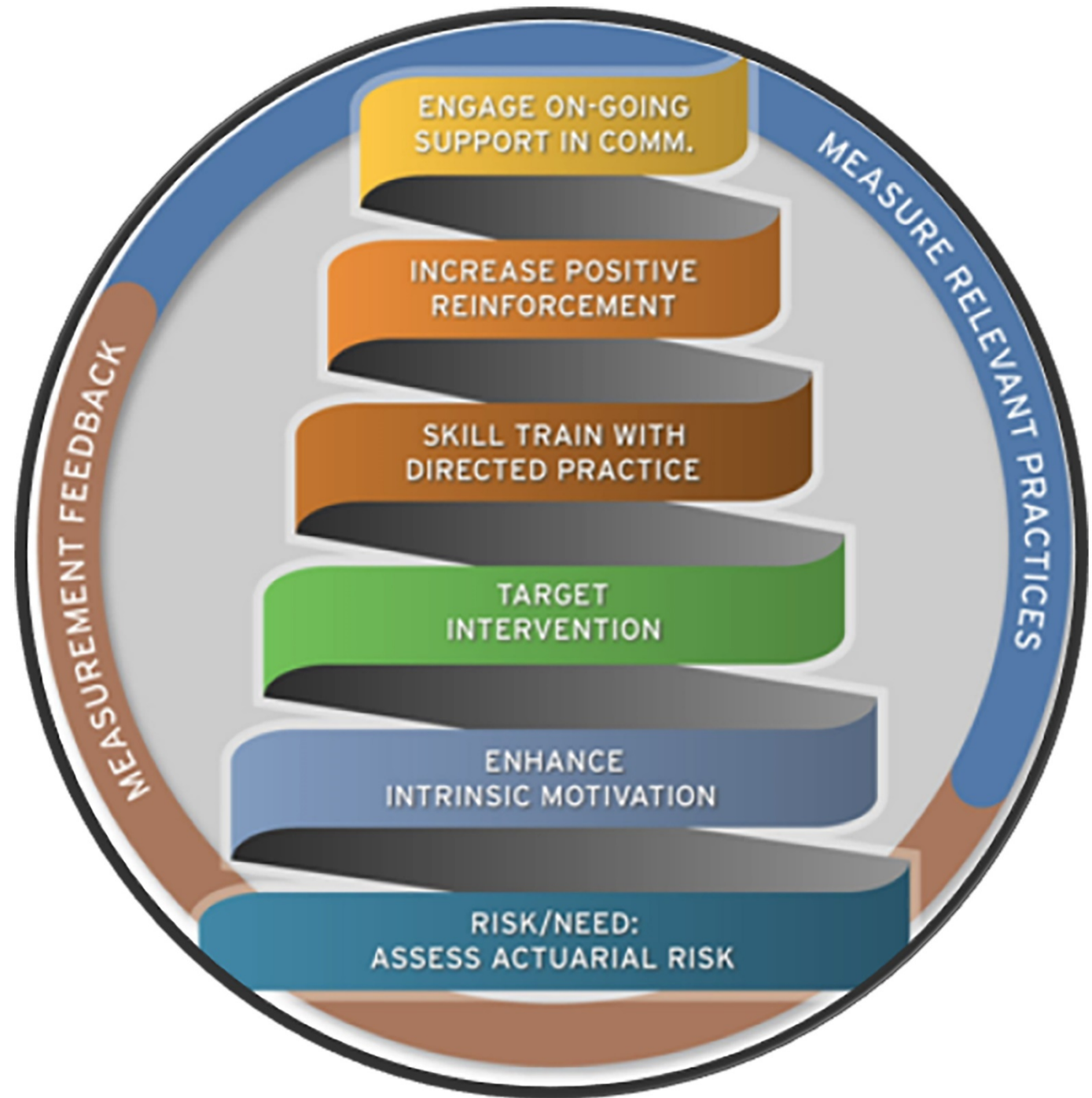


**Rebecca Thomforde Hauser**  
Center for Court Innovation

# Why Bother?

- Crime rates have reduced by 25% in the past 15 years
- Incarceration rates have increased steeply
- Often, these relationships are inverse (states with low incarceration rates have the highest crime reductions)
- Overreliance on imprisonment as a crime-control strategy that is not working
- Recidivism rates are sometimes as high as 60%
- Evidence-based practices can reduce recidivism by 10-20% based on conservative estimates

# EIGHT GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR RISK/RECIDIVISM REDUCTION



# GUIDEPOSTS FOR DECISION-MAKING

- Risk Principle
- Need Principle
- Responsivity Principle



# CENTRAL EIGHT NEEDS

- Antisocial Behavior
  - Antisocial Personality Pattern
  - Antisocial Cognition
  - Antisocial Peers
- 

TOP 4

- Substance Abuse
- Dysfunctional Family Relations
- Employment/Education
- Leisure/Recreation

NEXT 4



**Do you think it is easier to address:**

- Top 4 issues?
- Next 4 issues?

Antisocial Behavior  
Antisocial Personality Pattern  
Antisocial Cognition  
Antisocial Peers

---

Substance Abuse  
Dysfunctional Family Relations  
Employment/Education  
Leisure/Recreation

# Adherence to the Need Principle

Need Area	% Discussed When Need Present
Family/Marital	90%
Substance Abuse	78%
Employment/Academic	57%
Peer Problems	21%
Attitudes	9%

**Modest adherence for some, minimal for others, especially the “Big Four”**

Bonta et al., 2004, 2008

# The Big Four - Antisocial Behavior

- Young age of entry
- Versatility of crime
- Inability to manage high-risk situations without criminal behavior

## Targets of change

- Develop new behaviors for high-risk situations
- Develop self-efficacy for these behaviors
- Develop beliefs supporting these behaviors



# The Big Four – Antisocial Personality Pattern

- Low impulse control
- Aggressive / easily angered
- Poor problem-solving
- Callous disregard

## Targets of change

- Develop skills in these areas above
- Develop self-efficacy for these skills
- Develop beliefs supporting these skills

# The Big Four - Antisocial Cognition

## Presence of crime-favoring:

- Attitudes
- Values
- Beliefs
- Rationalizations
- Personal identity

## Targets of change

- Cognitive restructuring
- Building and practicing prosocial cognitions

# The Big Four - Antisocial Peers

- Association with criminal others
- Lack of association with prosocial others
- Social support for crime

## Targets of change

- Enhance association with prosocial others
- Increase exposure to prosocial supports
- Reduce association with criminal others

# Conceptualizing Case Plan Priorities

1. Highest Criminogenic Need
2. Most Intrinsic Criminogenic Need
3. Needs the Client is Motivated to Change
4. Stability Factors
5. Strengths/Protective Factors
6. Connected to Non-Criminogenic Needs
7. Impact of trauma on behavior



# Ongoing Effective Conversations

- Structuring Skills
- Relationship Building Skills
- Behavioral Techniques
- Cognitive Techniques

# RESPONSIVITY PRINCIPLE

## Responsivity addresses:

- cognitive ability and learning styles
- stage of change
- gender, ethnicity, language
- matching:
  - treatment modality to the client
  - provider to the client
  - style and method of communication with client's stage of change readiness

# SUCCESSFUL STRATEGIES

- Collaborative Problem Solving
- Prosocial Modeling and Reinforcement
- Attention to the Parole Officer/Client Relationship
- Frequent Role Clarification



# SUCCESSFUL INTERVENTIONS

- Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT)
- Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing
- Mindfulness Based Stress Reduction
- Seeking Safety
- Dialectical Behavioral Therapy
- Blueprint Programs
- Drug Courts





# IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS

- Motivational Interviewing
- Gender-specific Programming
- Trauma-informed Care
- Frequent Reassessment

# How is this Research applied to Domestic Violence Cases?

- Understanding Domestic Violence Risk and Needs
- Understanding Responsivity in the context of Abusive Partner Programming

# Finding the Risk with Domestic Violence (DV) Litigants

Dr. Campbell's research:  
Victims rarely over-estimate  
the level of risk they face but  
often under-estimate it.



# Information on Risk and Need

## General: “Central Eight” Criminogenic Factors:

1. History of criminal behavior (static)
2. Antisocial personality
3. Criminal thinking (anti-social beliefs and attitudes)
4. Antisocial peers
5. Family or marital problems
6. School or work problems
7. Lack of prosocial leisure/recreational activities
8. Substance abuse

## DV Specific Risk Factors:

- Recidivism
- Lethality

# DOMESTIC VIOLENCE Factors

Associated with Increased Risk of Lethality

- Drug/Alcohol Abuse
- Abuse During Pregnancy
- Child Abuse Threats
- Child that is not the biological child of the defendant/respondent
- Stalking
- Avoidance of Arrest
- Victim Belief that defendant/respondent is capable of killing him/her



# DOMESTIC VIOLENCE Factors

Associated with Increased Risk of Lethality

- Increase in physical violence over the past year
- Respondent/Defendant owns a gun
- Use or threatened use of lethal weapon
- Separation within the past year
- Unemployment
- Strangulation
- Jealousy
- Controlling behavior



# DV Specific Recidivism Factors

- Prior DV related incidents/violations of OPs
- Violence towards family members
- Suicidal/homicidal
- Access to firearms/use of weapons
- Obsession with victim
- Victim fear of re-assault
- Attitudes that condone DV
- Recent separation
- Failure to complete a mandated batterer program

**“The majority of victims or perpetrators (up to 83%)  
or  
both had contact with criminal justice, victim assistance,  
and/or  
health care agencies in the year prior to the homicide....**

**This indicates opportunities for prevention  
by identification of women at  
risk and appropriate intervention.”**

Campbell, Ph.D., R.N., F.A.A.N., Johns Hopkins University, Intimate Partner Homicide: Review and Implications of Research and Policy



# RNR Summary

1. **Risk Principle:** Who to treat? (*moderate-to-high risk*)
2. **Need Principle:** What to treat? (*criminogenic needs*)
3. **Responsivity Principle:** How to treat? (*cognitive-behavioral approaches tailored to offender attributes*)

## Role of Risk-Needs Assessment

- Gain information about risk of re-arrest and future DV
- Understand each offender's specific array of needs
- Match offenders to appropriate CBT-based programs

# Overview of Existing Assessments

## Lethality Assessment

- Danger Assessment
- Lethality Assessment Program (LAP)

## Recidivism Assessment

- Ontario Danger and Risk Assessment
- Domestic Violence Severity Instrument-Revised
- Spousal Assault Risk Assessment

# Responsivity and Programming for Abusive Partners

- Where do Abusive Partner Intervention Programs fit in?
- What is happening nationally to better incorporate RNR into programming?

# The Rise of Batterer Programs

## •Origins:

- Late 1970s response to lack of sentencing options in DV cases  
*Pence and McMahon 1997*
- One prong in a coordinated community response  
*Pence and McDonnell 1999*

## •Proliferation:

- More than 2,200 programs nationwide in 2007  
*Labriola et al. 2007*
- Required by many states (CA, FL, RI, and OR) for certain DV offenders  
*Austin and Dankwort 1999; Labriola et al. 2007*
- About 80% of participants court-ordered  
*Bennett & Williams 2004*

# Simultaneous Developments

- Increased funding for victim services
- Rise of pro-arrest policies
- More aggressive prosecution strategies
- Greater use of protection orders
- Intensive probation
- Pre- and post-disposition judicial monitoring
- Specialized domestic violence courts



# Key Goals of Batterer Programs

- **Recidivism Reduction:** Reduce violence:
  - **Rehabilitation:** Change internalized thoughts, attitudes, and decision-making strategies
  - **Deterrence:** Increase the costs of noncompliance
- **Accountability:** Serve as relevant sanction when jail is not an option (e.g., vs. fine or nothing). **Implies:**
  - High program completion rate; and/or
  - Use of jail or other sanctions for noncompliance
- **Social Change:** Directly or indirectly influence norms related to domestic violence

# Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy Reminder

## Key Elements:

- **The Present:** current people, places, and behaviors
- **Thinking Errors:** legal cynicism, external locus of control, sense of hopelessness, sense of victimization
- **Cognitive Restructuring:** effort to disrupt the automatic thoughts & feelings that lead to (e.g.) violence
  - **Address Lack of Empathy:** effort to show connection between actions and hurtful effects on others
  - **Focus on Decision-Making:** train to avoid impulsive reactions; use nonviolent communication
- **Multiple Needs:** Adaptable to many needs

# Abusive Partner Intervention and Engagement: What is Happening Nationally?

- National movement towards Risk-Needs-Responsivity
- Research on impact of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and hope
- Centering voices from the margins
- Intersectionality



# Risk Needs Responsivity in Programming

- Comprehensive assessment with validated risk tool
- Programming that addresses multiple needs
- Separation by risk level
- Fidelity to model and training
- CBT programming with structured delivery



# Responsivity: Adverse Childhood Experiences

<b>Personal &amp; Household Adversities (Conventional ACEs)</b>	<b>Community Adversities (Expanded ACEs)</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Physical abuse</li><li>• Substance using household member</li><li>• Emotional abuse</li><li>• Mentally ill household member</li><li>• Witnessed domestic violence</li><li>• Sexual abuse</li><li>• Incarcerated household member</li><li>• Emotional neglect</li><li>• Physical neglect</li><li>• Parents divorced or separated</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Witnessed violence</li><li>• Felt discrimination</li><li>• Unsafe neighborhood</li><li>• Experienced bullying</li><li>• Lived in foster care</li></ul>

# Responsivity: Trauma-Informed Strategies

- Comprehensive assessment including adversity assessment or trauma screen
- Trauma-informed interviewing techniques (e.g., motivational interviewing)
- Person-centered, strengths-based treatments based on needs (i.e., not one-size-fits-all approach)
- Incorporate mindfulness (e.g., breathing exercises) and coping strategies to manage emotional and behavioral responses to triggers
- Facilitators must understand, recognize, and respond to the effects of trauma; create a safe environment, build trust, and demonstrate authentic partnership (Voith et al., 2019)

# Responsivity: Incorporating Culture

Accountable  
Choices (MI) – past  
participants help  
create curriculum

Caminar Latino (GA)  
– curriculum for  
Latino men designed  
by Latino  
psychologist;  
facilitators selected  
based on relatability  
to participants

Men Stopping  
Violence (GA) –  
exercises on  
intersectionality;  
African American  
culturally specific  
group

Wica Agli (MN) –  
Incorporates  
traditional Native  
teachings into  
curriculum; hosts  
cultural camps for  
team building

# Responsivity: Assessing for Hope

- Recent research on men in an abusive partner intervention program in Baltimore found that “No hope for the future” was the greatest contributor to intimate partner violence (IPV) perpetration.  
*(Holliday et al., 2018)*
- More than 2,000 studies have been published on the psychology of hope, and they all show that hope is the single best predictor of well-being.  
*(Hope Rising, 2019)*

# Principles in Practice: National Trends and Strategies

- Collaboration with court, program, advocates and community stakeholders
- Addressing system, community and personal accountability
- Program and victim advocate collaboration regarding survivor contact
- Creating multiple pathways for accountability: criminal and civil system as well as community-based
- Strategic planning: Identifying Strengths, Challenges and Opportunities, System Mapping, and training



# RNR Applications to Abusive Partner Intervention Programming:

- Comprehensive Assessment
- CBT programming
- Fidelity to model and training
- Programming that addresses multiple needs and responsivity factors
- Separation by risk level

# Abusive Partner Accountability and Engagement Training & TA

- Funded by OVW
- Holistic, trauma-informed civil and criminal responses
- System-wide responses that are correlated to evidence-based best practices of risk, need, and responsivity of offenders
- Addressing sustainability, support, and training for programs and community partners to enhance a holistic, coordinated response
- Holistic responses to female defendants, LGBTQG defendants, youthful offenders, fathering after violence programs, and culturally specific programming



# Our Partners

- Futures Without Violence
- Expert Consultants:
  - Alma Center
  - Hon. Berryl Anderson – Dekalb Magistrate Court
  - Caminar Latino
  - Cheryl Davis – Consultant
  - James Henderson – Alliance for Hope
  - Men Stopping Violence
  - Sojourner Family Peace Center
  - Wica Agli



# Abusive Partner Accountability and Engagement Training & TA

- Webinars
- National clearinghouse
- Training institutes
- On-site training and technical assistance

## What Courts Should Know

Trends in Intervention Programming for Abusive Partners

Sample Document:  
Domestic Violence Offender  
Program Observation Form

CENTER  
FOR  
COURT  
INNOVATION

### ABOUT THIS SAMPLE DOCUMENT

This sample form was adapted by the Center for Court Innovation from a similar document created by the Vermont Council on Domestic Violence. The purpose of this form is to enable domestic violence court resource coordinators to gather and record information about the content, structure, and policies of mandated programs for domestic violence offenders.

[Domestic Violence Offender Program Observation Form](#)

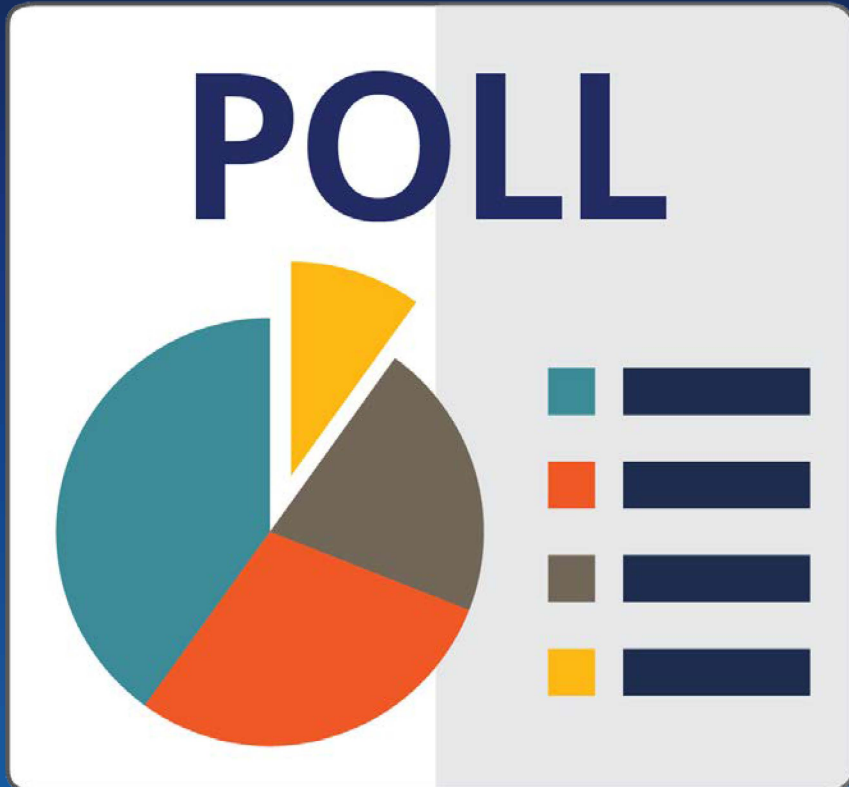
## 10 Things Courts Should Know About Their Local Intervention Programs for Abusive Partners

Civil and criminal courts often include programming for abusive partners in case dispositions. Probation and child protective services also routinely recommend such programs as part of domestic violence case management mandates. While most states have statutes regulating curriculum, facilitator training, and class length and size, programs vary widely across different jurisdictions and agencies.

This can make it difficult for courts to ascertain important information about the programs. The Center for Court Innovation and the Battered Women's Justice Project encourage courts to meet with their local intervention programs for abusive partners to establish a better understanding of the expectations that the court and the programs have of each other, and to enhance offender accountability and

victim safety. Below is a list of some of the most important questions courts should ask, along with some general information based on national best practices. This tool can be a starting-point for further conversations and collaboration among courts, programs, and other criminal justice stakeholders seeking to enhance their collaborative responses to domestic violence cases.

## What areas do you feel you could use more training in:



- a) Risk assessment
- b) Addressing Big 4 criminogenic needs
- c) Enhancing motivation
- d) Skill building
- e) Applications for Domestic Violence Responses
- f) All of it!





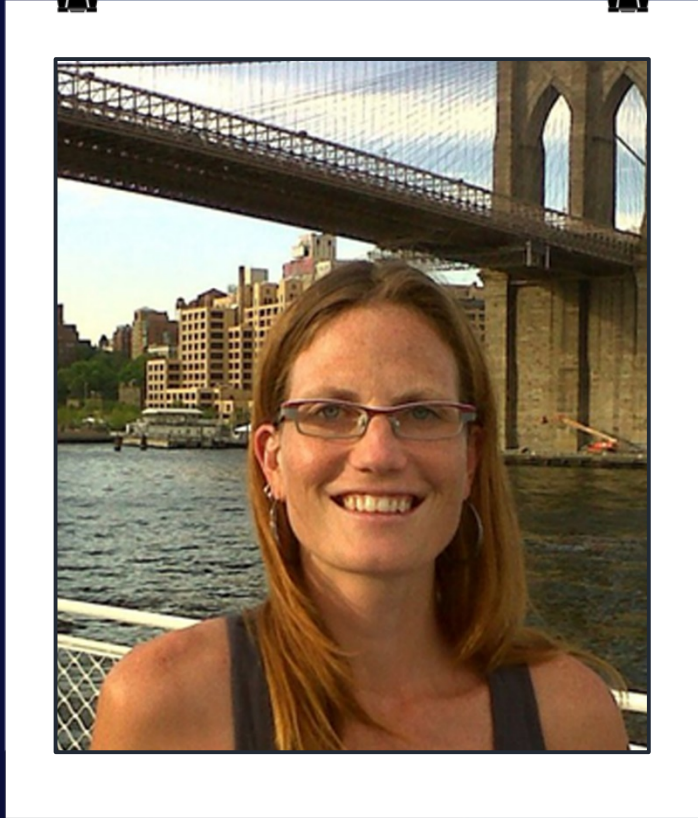
# Contact Information

**Anjali Nandi, PhD, MAC, LAC**  
National Criminal Justice Training Center  
Associate

[anjalinandi@hotmail.com](mailto:anjalinandi@hotmail.com)

**General Inquiries –**

[info@ncjtc.org](mailto:info@ncjtc.org) | [www.ncjtc.org](http://www.ncjtc.org) | (855) 866-2582



# Contact Information

**Rebecca Thomforde Hauser**  
Center for Court Innovation

[thomforr@courtinnovation.org](mailto:thomforr@courtinnovation.org)

**General Inquiries –**

[info@ncjtc.org](mailto:info@ncjtc.org) | [www.ncjtc.org](http://www.ncjtc.org) | (855) 866-2582

# REMINDER

To receive a certificate you must:

- 1. Attend the entire live webinar**
- 2. Complete the evaluation**

A **Certificate of Attendance** will be emailed to you in two (2) weeks.

You must complete the evaluation to receive a certificate.



This presentation was produced with grant funding awarded under the OVW Training and Technical Assistance Program provided by the Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of Justice.

Neither the U.S. Department of Justice nor any of its components operate, control, are responsible for, or necessarily endorse this presentation (including, without limitation, its content, technical infrastructure, policies, and any services or tools provided).

Additionally, points of view or opinions expressed are those of the presenter(s) and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Criminal Justice Training Center of Fox Valley Technical College.