



Annotated Bibliography



Evidence-Based Practices in the Criminal Justice System

Evidence-Based Practices in the Criminal Justice System

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Introduction

What Is the Evidence? Evidence-based policy and practice is focused on reducing offender risk, which in turn reduces new crime and improves public safety. Of the many available approaches to community supervision, a few core principles stand out as proven risk reduction strategies. Though not all of the principles are supported by the same weight of evidence, each has been proven to influence positive behavior change. To organize the research, these core principles have been compiled... into the 8 Principles of evidence-based practice in corrections (Clawson & Guevara, 2010).

This bibliography is not a complete list of “EBP” citations, but a mere selection based on questions we receive at the Information Center. Please feel free and even inclined to contact us with additions to this bibliography, as we plan to continuously update it: support@nicic.gov

In the Beginning...

Martinson, Robert. "What Works? Questions and Answers about Prison Reform." *The Public Interest* 35 (1974): 22-54. http://www.pbpp.pa.gov/research_statistics/Documents/Martinson-What%20Works%201974.pdf

The findings of a 3-year project, Effectiveness of Correctional Treatment, which reviewed the effectiveness of 231 offender rehabilitation programs that had been evaluated during the prior 30 years are presented. Based on his analysis of what was the most extensive offender treatment database that existed at that time, Martinson concluded that "With few and isolated exceptions, the rehabilitative efforts that have been reported so far have had no appreciable effect on recidivism. Studies that have been done since our survey was completed do not present any major grounds for altering that original conclusion".

Palmer, Ted. "Martinson Revisited." *Journal of Research in Crime & Delinquency* 12, no. 2 (1975): 133-152. <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/002242787501200206>

This paper presents the author's opinion on the article "What Works?--Questions and Answers about Prison Reform" by Robert Martinson. As part of his review, Martinson thus concurred with several findings regarding the beneficial effects of intensive supervision and individual psychotherapy for at least some types of offenders. In accounting for these positive results he suggested such possible variables as level of therapist skill and, to a lesser extent, nature of the treatment setting. In part, the answer is that Martinson was not especially concerned with the subject of individual variables in the first place and with the specific tendencies with which they were associated, for instance, within the area of individual counseling for male offenders in residence, Martinson reported three instances of positive or partially positive outcome and six instances of no experimental/control (E/C) difference; and within the area of group counseling for males and females in residence, he noted four instances of positive outcome and four of no E/C difference. These data suggest that as with methods of treatment themselves, most change agents are not likely to be either successful or unsuccessful on an across-the-board basis. It seems, instead, as if we are dealing with yet another interaction.

Martinson, Robert. "New Findings, New Views: A Note of Caution Regarding Sentencing Reform." *Hofstra Law Review* 7, no. 2 (1979): 243-258. <https://www.unc.edu/~fbaum/teaching/articles/Martinson1979.pdf>

The current system of sentencing in the United States must be reformed. Not only are individual offenders treated disparately, but classes of offenders are treated disparately as well. Yet any reform must be approached with caution. The reprocessing rate is low and while some programs are beneficial under certain conditions, others can be distinctly harmful. In fact, some recent reforms show evidence of increasing the reprocessing rate, rather than decreasing it. Thus great care must be taken when introducing alternatives to

our standard procedures--probation, imprisonment, and parole supervision. Those treatments that are helpful must be carefully discerned and increased; those that are harmful or impotent eliminated. [From Conclusion]

Palmer, Ted, Patricia Van Voorhis, Faye Taxman, and Doris Mackenzie. "Insights from Ted Palmer: Experimental Criminology in a Different Era." *Journal of Experimental Criminology* 8, no. 2 (2012): 103-115. <https://www.ncjrs.gov/App/Publications/abstract.aspx?ID=264453>

Ted Palmer discussed the favorable and productive research climate at the California Youth Authority and the California Department of Corrections during the 1960s and 1970s. Research departments in both agencies had strong backing from the Governor and the state legislature. The research divisions were staffed by renowned social scientists who were able to work independently and free from political influence mostly because the state was growing rapidly and needed evidence to support the increasing number of state investments. Robert Martinson's 1974 study asserting that "nothing worked" in correctional treatment effectively dismantled treatment programming in California. Ted Palmer's response to Martinson involved an independent review of the same studies. The Palmer review reached the conclusion that programs meeting certain characteristics did in fact reduce recidivism. Ted experienced a number of attacks from Martinson and explained that it was essential to just keep to the science of the work, avoiding personal attacks. Palmer later expanded this inquiry into a book. Ted Palmer gave special credit to recent researchers, Canadian scholars especially, for meta-analyses and other studies that effectively showed that some types of correctional rehabilitation programs effectively reduced recidivism. Palmer recounted that he believed the most valuable findings of the classic experimental study, the Community Treatment Project, concerned the guidance for differential approaches and relationship styles for youth. He noted the importance of treating three conditions: internal conflicts, deficits in social skills, and external pressures. Palmer observed that contemporary treatment approaches tend to ignore internal, psychological problems and conflicts. He offered several recommendations regarding future research priorities. The field needs larger studies with longer follow-up periods that allow for a more thorough examination of optimal program conditions.

Implementation

Aguilar-Amaya, Maria, Dr. "Aligning Leadership and Management Practices with EBP." Perspectives 39, no. 2 (Spring 2015): 78-85. <https://nicic.gov/library/032708>

When we think of EBP (evidence-based practices), we often think of how probation officers are applying evidence based principles into their daily supervision practices. Much of the literature out there on EBP focuses on program outcomes and supervision. There is sparse literature when it comes to EBP and leadership and management practices. The following focuses on aligning management practices with EBP.

Box Set: Evidence-Based Principles for Reducing Offender Risk. 2005-2009. Collection of resources developed by Crime and Justice Institute and the National Institute of Corrections, Aurora, CO. <https://nicic.gov/ebpboxset>

Since 2002, NIC and the Crime and Justice Institute have worked to develop processes and tools to assist state and local jurisdictions implement successful practices to reduce offender risk. Efforts at four project sites (Maine; Illinois; Orange County, CA; and Maricopa County, AZ) have resulted in an implementation framework that applies evidence-based principles for corrections, as well as other components and stakeholders of the justice system. Experiences at these project sites has made it clear that officials from all system components and stakeholders involved with offenders as they move through the system need practical information regarding the basic research principles of risk reduction.

"EBP Integrated Model/Implementing Effective Correctional Management of Offenders in the Community: An Integrated Model." Community Resources for Justice. 2017. <https://nicic.gov/library/029562>

This website provides resources which will help your agency "to build learning organizations that reduce recidivism through systemic integration of evidence-based principles in collaboration with community and justice partners ... The project's Integrated Model is based on the premise that successful implementation of evidence-based principles in community corrections can only be achieved when integrated with corresponding organizational development and collaboration. The project is designed to provide a series of needs assessment-based interventions focused on these three components; implementation of these components using an integrated model will assist jurisdictions to better reduce recidivism and increase public safety." Access is provided to: the integrated model; tools; stakeholder EBP Box Set papers; and presentations.

Implementing Evidence-Based Practices. Collaborative for Change. Delmar, NY: National Center for Mental Health and Juvenile Justice, 2013. 1-33. <https://nicic.gov/library/028249>

This website is an excellent resource for "information that is aimed at helping communities address the needs of their juvenile justice-involved youth who are experiencing behavioral health disorders. Guidance from the field is laid out in [four] phases and [ten] steps, allowing readers to access practical information, resources, and examples most appropriate to their stage of program development. Each step includes resources that are organized into three categories: key websites, examples from the field (best practices and model policies suitable for adaptation or replication), and critical resources (guides, reports on critical issues, and most recent research". The four phases and associated steps are: Phase I Laying the Groundwork—form a steering committee, conduct a needs assessment, establish a collaborative decision-making body, and set the vision; Phase II Choosing Evidence-Based Practices (EBPs)—review EBPs, assess readiness, and select an appropriate EBP; Phase III Implementing Evidence-Based Practices—implement the selected EMP, and institute a quality assurance (QA) process; and Phase IV Sustaining Evidence-Based Practices—construct infrastructure for ongoing effectiveness.

Kunkel, Tara L., MSW. *Preliminary Findings from the Evidence Based Practices Implementation and Organization Assessment Local*. Report. National Center for State Courts, 2014. 1-95.

<https://www.dcs.virginia.gov/sites/dcs.virginia.gov/files/publications/corrections/preliminary-findings-evidence-based-practices-implementation-and-organization-assessment.pdf>

In 2013, Virginia adopted performance measures for local probation agencies (see Appendix), which acknowledge the need to regularly measure organizational readiness for change and the adoption of evidence-based probation practices (EBPs) at the agency and system level. That same year, the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services contracted with the National Center for State Courts to conduct a comprehensive survey of the state's local probation agencies. The following preliminary report outlines the findings from the 2014 survey of Community Corrections agencies in Virginia and their local stakeholders. The surveys were designed to: 1) measure the extent to which EBPs are currently implemented in Community Corrections agencies throughout Virginia; 2) identify and examine the staff and organizational factors that impact an agency's readiness to implement EBPs within local probation; 3) assess the extent to which treatment services are available and accessible within a local probation agency's service area; 4) assess the perceptions of key stakeholders about the services provided by local probation and their existing professional relationship with local probation; and 5) gather information about perceived barriers to successful probation and the level of service coordination and collaboration at the local level. The findings from this survey represent baseline measures that Virginia's local probation agencies can compare themselves to in future surveys.

MACCAC Evidenced Based Practices Continuous Quality Improvement Plan Approved Phases One through Four. 2013. Provided by Minnesota Association Community Corrections Act Counties

<http://www.maccac.org/MACCAC%20CQI%20Phases%20One%20through%20Four%20Approved%204-25-13.pdf>

The evolution of Evidence-Based Practices (EBP) in the field of corrections has significantly changed the methods by which we provide services to clients. Agencies are well on their way developing competencies in core EBP skill areas and, subsequently, are better equipped to promote positive changes in their client populations. The application of the following five skill sets are supportive of the eight principles of EBP and essential for successful implementation: Motivational Interviewing, Effective Alliance, Risk Assessment, Case Planning, and Cognitive Behavior Programming and Coaching. However, simply launching these initiatives is not enough. Agencies must invest in sufficient staff training, reinforce methods of continuous improvement, and measure outcomes in order to assure quality services and programming. Research shows that when delivered with fidelity, Evidence-Based Practices will enhance public safety through sustained reductions in recidivism.

Orchowsky, Stan, Ph.D. *An Introduction to Evidence-Based Practices*. April 2014. Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice.

http://www.jrsa.org/pubs/reports/ebp_briefing_paper_april2014.pdf

The movement toward the use of evidence-based practices (EBPs) has been sweeping the criminal justice community in recent years. The purpose of this briefing paper is to provide policymakers with an introduction and overview of the key concepts and issues associated with the identification and use of EBPs in criminal justice. The briefing provides a brief history of the evidence-based movement, discusses what is meant by evidence and where evidence comes from, identifies sources for information on EBPs, discusses issues associated with implementing EBPs, and addresses the question of what to do when there is no evidence for a particular program or practice.

Rosica, Beth Ann, PH.D., and Francis Mendez, J.D., MSW. *Implementing Evidence-Based Services [Webinar]*. September 17, 2014. Webinar provided by the Coalition for Juvenile Justice.

<https://nicic.gov/library/028473>

If you are looking for an excellent introduction to how to implement evidence-based practices (EBPs) in your juvenile agency, then this webinar is for you. Topics discussed include: how to identify EBPs; best proven model programs; advantages of proven EBPs; getting customer buy-in for EBP implementation; facing agency challenges during EBP adoption; key drivers; embedding EBPs in a juvenile justice agency; referral and engagement-- data collection; data collection example; analyzing family engagement barriers; family engagement strategies; EBP implementation—Inter-operability Framework; funding and sustainability; and EBP implementation in 8 states.

Policy & Procedures

The Pew Charitable Trusts. *A Guide to Evidence-Based Budget Development How to use research to inform program funding decisions*. July 6, 2016. Pew-MacArthur Results First Initiative.

<http://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/issue-briefs/2016/07/a-guide-to-evidence-based-budget-development>

For many years, policymakers and citizens have expressed concerns about the effectiveness of public programs. While efforts such as performance-based and zero-based budgeting have been helpful, these initiatives have often had only a limited impact on the way funding decisions have been made. Nonetheless, the importance of using taxpayer resources wisely has never been greater, particularly given the ongoing budget stresses facing many state and local governments.

"Evidence-Based Decision Making in State and Local Criminal Justice Systems." National Institute of Corrections Micro-site. 2017. <https://info.nicic.gov/ebdm/>

The National Institute of Corrections (NIC), in partnership with the Center for Effective Public Policy, built the Evidence -Based Decision Making Initiative (EBDM) initiative to create game-changing criminal justice system reform.

EBDM is a strategic and deliberate method of applying empirical knowledge and research-supported principles to justice system decisions made at the case, agency, and system level and seeks to equip criminal justice local and state policymakers with the information, processes, and tools that will result in measurable reductions of pretrial misconduct, post-conviction reoffending, and other forms of community harm resulting from crime.

The Pew Charitable Trusts. *How Policymakers Prioritize Evidence-Based Programs Through Law Lessons from Washington, Tennessee, and Oregon*. April 3, 2017. Pew-MacArthur Results First Initiative. <http://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/issue-briefs/2017/04/how-policymakers-prioritize-evidence-based-programs-through-law>

Policymakers seeking the best return on taxpayer dollars are increasingly focusing on cost-effective programs that have been proven to achieve desired outcomes. Evidence-based policymaking, which relies on rigorous analysis of program results to inform budget, policy, and management decisions, is one strategy gaining support among public leaders who want to reduce wasteful spending, expand successful programs, and strengthen accountability.

The Pew Charitable Trusts. *How States Engage in Evidence-Based Policymaking a national assessment*. February 26, 2017. Pew-MacArthur Results First Initiative. <http://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/reports/2017/01/how-states-engage-in-evidence-based-policymaking>

Evidence-based policymaking is the systematic use of findings from program evaluations and outcome analyses (“evidence”) to guide government policy and funding decisions. By focusing limited resources on public services and programs that have been shown to produce positive results, governments can expand their investments in more cost-effective options, consider reducing funding for ineffective programs, and improve the outcomes of services funded by taxpayer dollars.

The Pew Charitable Trusts. *Implementation Oversight for Evidence Based Programs a policymaker's guide to effective program delivery*. May 3, 2016. Pew-MacArthur Results First Initiative.

<http://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/issue-briefs/2016/05/implementation-oversight-for-evidence-based-programs>

There is a growing consensus that rigorous evidence and data can and should be used, whenever possible, to inform critical public policy and budget decisions. In areas ranging from criminal justice to education, government leaders are increasingly interested in funding what works, while programs that lack evidence of their effectiveness are being carefully scrutinized when budgets are tightened. As the use of evidence-based interventions becomes more prevalent, there is an increasing recognition that it will be critical to ensure that these programs are effectively delivered. A large body of research now shows that well-designed programs poorly delivered are unlikely to achieve the outcomes policymakers and citizens expect.

Principles 1 & 3. Assess Risk and Needs and Target Interventions: Risk, Need, Responsivity (RNR), Dosage

Center for Effective Public Policy. *A Framework for Evidence-Based Decision Making in Local Criminal Justice Systems*. 3rd ed. Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections, 2010. <http://nicic.gov/Library/024372>

This report is essential reading for individuals wanting to achieve "measurable reductions of pretrial misconduct and post-conviction reoffending" (p.6). Eight sections follow an introduction (a new paradigm for the justice system): underlying premises; the key decision points, decision makers, and stakeholders in the criminal justice system; examining justice system decision making through the lens of harm reduction; the principles underlying the framework; applying evidence-based principles to practice; key challenges to implementing this framework; collaboration—a key ingredient of an evidence-based system; and building evidence-based agencies.

Ameen, Christine A., Jennifer Loeffler-Cobia, and Meghan Guevara. *Evidence-Based Practice Skills Assessment for Criminal Justice Organizations, Version 1.0*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections, 2010. <http://nicic.gov/Downloads/PDF/Library/024397.pdf>

The Evidence-Based Practice Skills Assessment (EBPSA) is a self-report measurement tool designed to gauge the extent to which correctional staff demonstrate the skills necessary to successfully implement Evidence-based Practices (EBP)" (p. 5). Sections of this document include: introduction; reliability; EBPSA administration and scoring; indented utilization and scoring; and future development. This can be used in conjunction with the "Supervisors Leadership Academy: Cultivating an Evidence-Based Organization" curriculum guide and lesson plans and participant workbook.

Andrews, Don A., James Bonta, and Stephen J. Wormith. "The Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) Model: Does Adding the Good Lives Model Contribute to Effective Crime Prevention?" *Criminal Justice and Behavior* 36, no. 7 (2011):735-755. <http://nicic.gov/Library/026244>

Recently, the good lives model (GLM) has been promoted as an alternative and enhancement to RNR [risk-need-responsivity]. GLM sets itself apart from RNR by its positive, strengths-based, and restorative model of rehabilitation. In addition, GLM hypothesizes that enhancing personal fulfillment will lead naturally to reductions in criminogenic needs, whereas RNR posits the reverse direction. In this article the authors respond to GLM's criticisms of RNR and conclude that little substance is added by GLM that is not already included in RNR, although proponents of RNR may learn from the popular appeal that GLM, with its positive, strength-based focus, has garnered from clinicians over the past decade" (p. 735). Sections of this article include: summarizing and contrasting the RNR and GLM models; the expanded RNR model; a summary of the major statements of GLM; pathways to reducing criminal behavior; what RNR really says; motivating offenders

by concentrating on modifying dynamic risk factors; RNR and the role of “narrative identity” and agency in the change process; RNR’s view of human nature; therapeutic alliance and the role of non-criminogenic needs; RNR as a psychometric model; respect of individual differences; RNR as an integrated theory; why the appeal of the Good Lives model; and summary and conclusions.

Andrews, Don A., Ian Zinger, Robert D. Hoge, James Bonta, Paul Gendreau, and Terry Cullen. “Does Correctional Treatment Work? A Clinically Relevant and Psychologically Informed Meta-Analysis.” *Criminology* 28, no. 3 (1990): 369-404.

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/App/publications/abstract.aspx?ID=125988>

Careful reading of the literature on the psychology of criminal conduct and of prior reviews of studies of treatment effects suggests that neither criminal sanctioning without provision of rehabilitative service nor servicing without reference to clinical principles of rehabilitation will succeed in reducing recidivism. What works, in our view, is the delivery of appropriate correctional service, and appropriate service reflects three psychological principles: (1) delivery of service to higher risk cases, (2) targeting of criminogenic needs, and (3) use of styles and modes of treatment (e.g., cognitive and behavioral) that are matched with client need and learning styles. These principles were applied to studies of juvenile and adult correctional treatment, which yielded 154 phi coefficients that summarized the magnitude and direction of the impact of treatment on recidivism. The effect of appropriate correctional service (mean phi = .30) was significantly ($p < .05$) greater than that of unspecified correctional service (.13), and both were more effective than inappropriate service (-.06) and non- service criminal sanctioning (-.07). Service was effective within juvenile and adult corrections, in studies published before and after 1980, in randomized and non-randomized designs, and in diversionary, community, and residential programs (albeit, attenuated in residential settings). Clinical sensitivity and a psychologically informed perspective on crime may assist in the renewed service, research, and conceptual efforts that are strongly indicated by our review. [Abstract from Author]

Andrews, Don A., and James Bonta. *The Psychology of Criminal Conduct* (5th ed.). Cincinnati, OH: Anderson Publishing Company. New Providence, NJ: Matthew Bender & Company, Inc., 2010.

The authors bring the "person" back into criminology by focusing on understanding individual differences in criminal conduct and recognizing the importance of personal, interpersonal, and community factors. What results is a truly interdisciplinary general personality and social psychology of criminal behavior that is open to a wide variety of factors that relate to individual differences - a perspective with both theoretical and practical significance in North America and Great Britain. The book is now organized into four parts: (1) The Theoretical Context and Knowledge Base to the Psychology of Criminal Conduct, (2) The Major Risk/Need Factors of Criminal Conduct, (3) Applications, and (4) Summary and Conclusions. Chapters include helpful Resource Notes that explain important concepts. A selection of technical notes, separated from the general text, allows the

advanced student to explore complex research without distracting readers from the main points. [Publication Abstract]

Andrews, Don A., James Bonta, and Steven Wormith. "The Recent Past and Near Future of Risk and/or Need Assessment." *Crime and Delinquency* 52, no. 1 (2006): 7-27.

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0011128705281756?journalCode=cadc>

The history of risk assessment in criminal justice has been written on several occasions. In this article, the authors assess progress since Andrews, Bonta, and Hoge's statement of the human service principles of risk-need-responsivity (RNR) and professional discretion. The review is conducted in the context of the advent of the fourth generation (4G) of offender assessment. To begin, the authors note that theoretical, empirical, and applied progress within the psychology of criminal conduct (PCC) has been nothing less than revolutionary. Second, this article takes a brief look at clinical judgment (1G) with a nod to structured clinical judgment, notes a new energy in 2G actuarial instruments, and a renewed appreciation of the assessment of change (3G). Third, the challenge faced by forensic mental health approaches from general correctional instruments, even within mental health samples, is reviewed. Fourth, the widely known principles of effective service for offenders are supplemented by additional principles derived from meta-analytic evidence. Finally, this article closes with a discussion of some negative evaluations of RNR and the challenges that feminist, critical criminological perspectives, and humanistic perspectives present to the future of risk and/or need assessment.

Aos, Steve, Marna Miller, and Elizabeth Drake. *Evidence-based Adult Corrections Programs: What Works and What Does Not*. Olympia: Washington State Institute for Public Policy, 2006.

<http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/rptfiles/06-01-1201.pdf>

A "systematic review of the evidence on what works (and what does not) to reduce crime" is presented (p.1) Sections comprising this report are: summary; Washington's Offender Accountability Act; the evidence-based review -- the basic question; research methods; findings; estimated percentage change in recidivism rates and the number of studies on which the estimate is based; and findings by type of program (e.g., drug-involved offenders, jail diversion for offenders with mental illness and co-occurring disorders, general offender population treatment, domestic-violence offenders, sex offenders, intermediate sanctions, work and education programs for general offenders, and programs requiring further study). The top three programs which resulted in the most reduction in recidivism rates are cognitive-behavioral treatment for sex offenders in the community (-31.2%), intensive supervision treatment-oriented intermediate sanctions (-21.9%), and cognitive-behavioral treatment for sex offenders in prison (-14.9%).

Aos, Steve, Marna Miller, and Elizabeth Drake. "Evidence-based Public Policy Options to Reduce Future Prison Construction, Criminal Justice Costs, and Crime Rates." Olympia: Washington State Institute for Public Policy, 2006. <http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/pub.asp?docid=06-10-1201>

Under current long-term forecasts, Washington State faces the need to construct several new prisons in the next two decades. Since new prisons are costly, the 2005 Washington Legislature directed the Washington State Institute for Public Policy to project whether there are “evidence-based” options that can (a) reduce the future need for prison beds, (b) save money for state and local taxpayers, and (c) contribute to lower crime rates. This report describes our findings and discusses how we conducted the analysis. We review evidence-based adult corrections, juvenile corrections, and prevention options and analyze the effects of alternative portfolios of these investments.

Aos, Steve, Stephanie Lee, Elizabeth Drake, Annie Pennucci, Tali Klima, Marna Miller, Laurie Anderson, Jim Mayfield, and Mason Burley. *Return on Investment: Evidence-Based Options to Improve Statewide Outcomes—July 2011 Update*. Olympia: Washington State Institute for Public Policy, 2011. <http://nicic.gov/Library/025475>

An overview is presented of findings regarding “a comprehensive list of programs and policies that improve ... outcomes for children and adults in Washington and result in more cost-efficient use of public resources” (p. 1). Sections comprising this report are: summary; background; the four-step research approach that assesses what works, calculates costs and benefits and ranks options, measures the risks associated with the analysis, and estimates the impact of various option combinations on statewide outcomes. Also included are two Technical Appendixes that provide in-depth results.

Blandford, Alex M., and Fred C. Osher. *A Checklist for Implementing Evidence-Based Practices and Programs (EBPs) for Justice-Involved Adults with Behavioral Health Disorders*. Delmar, NY: SAMSHA’s GAINS Center for Behavioral Health and Justice Transformation, 2012. <http://csgjusticecenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/SAMHSA-GAINS.pdf>

The prevalence of serious mental illness (SMI) among persons in the criminal justice system is between three and six times the rate for individuals with SMI in the general U.S. population. A recent study of over 20,000 adults in five local jails found that 14.5 percent of male inmates and 31 percent of female inmates met criteria for a SMI. If these same estimates are applied to the almost 13 million jail admissions reported in 2010, the study findings suggest that more than two million bookings of a person with SMI occur annually. Studies suggest that the co-occurrence of mental health and substance use disorders (COD) is common. In jails, of the approximately 17 percent with SMI, an estimated 72 percent had a co-occurring substance use disorder.

Bogue, Bradford M., et al. *Implementing Evidence-Based Practice in Community Corrections: The Principles of Effective Intervention*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections, 2004. <http://nicic.gov/Library/019342>

Principles of effective evidence-based intervention are presented. Topics discussed include: evidence-based practice (EBP); term clarification; eight principles for effective

interventions -- assess actuarial risk/needs, enhance intrinsic motivation, target interventions, skill train with directed practice, increase positive reinforcement, engage ongoing support in natural communities, measure relevant processes/practices, and provide measurement feedback; components of correctional interventions; implementing EBP principles; applying the principles at the case, agency, and system levels; seven recommended strategies for implementing effective interventions; and levels of research evidence.

Bonta, James, Guy Bourgon, Tanya Rugge, Terri-Lynne Scott, Annie K. Yessine, Leticia Gutierrez, and Jobina Li. *The Strategic Training Initiative in Community Supervision: Risk-Need-Responsivity in the Real World*. Ottawa: Public Safety Canada, 2010. <http://nicic.gov/Library/025079>

The application of the risk-need-responsivity (RNR) model of offender rehabilitation to one-on-one supervision of offenders placed under probation is examined. This RNR-based training program is called the Strategic Training Initiative in Community Supervision (STICS). Sections of this report include: abstract; the RNR model of offender rehabilitation; the present study; method; results for the success of random assignment, length and content of session discussions, quality of probation officers' skills and intervention techniques, recidivism, and clinical support; and discussion. "The results showed that the trained probation officers evidenced more of the RNR-based skills and that their clients had a lower recidivism rate" (p. ii).

Bonta, James, and Tanya Rugge. *Case Management in Manitoba Probation*. Ottawa: Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada, 2004. <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/pblctns/cs-mngmnt-mntb/cs-mngmnt-mntb-eng.pdf>

The majority of offenders in Canada are supervised in the community by probation services. The research literature suggests that supervision is most effective when offender needs are appropriately identified and addressed. Although much has been written on the effectiveness of offender rehabilitation programs, there is relatively little research on how probation officers can influence change in their clients.

In this study, probation officers from the province of Manitoba agreed to audiotape supervision sessions with their probationers. In addition, data was collected from files, interviews, and research questionnaires. Analyses of the data focused on how intake offender assessments were related to case management plans and how these plans were implemented in community supervision.

The results showed that the development of intervention plans was based more on what the court mandated than what the offender assessment indicated. As a result, addressing the offender's needs in supervision was not as common as we expected. Probation officers did engage in behaviors that have been associated with positive behavioral change but more could be expected.

In general, the study provides a snapshot of present practices in community supervision and points to areas of improvement. With training and support, probation officers can become more effective agents of change.

Bonta, James, Tanya Rugge, Terri-Lynne Scott, Guy Bourgon, and Annie K. Yessine. "Exploring the Black Box of Community Supervision." *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation* 47, no. 3 (2008): 248-270. http://www.pbpp.pa.gov/research_statistics/Documents/27%20Exploring%20the%20Black%20Box%20of%20Community%20Supervision%20Bonta.pdf

The utilization of the principles of Risk, Need, and Responsivity (RNR) in community supervision is examined. Sections include probation in the U.S. and Canada; its effectiveness and what is known about reducing offender recidivism; method, findings regarding case management and the risk principle, formulating a case management plan, addressing criminogenic needs during supervision, and influencing offenders in interpersonal relationships; discussion; and conclusion. "For the most part, probation officers spent too much time on the enforcement aspect of supervision (i.e., complying with the conditions of probation) and not enough time on the service delivery role of supervision" (p. 248). Overall, community supervision does not seem to reduce recidivism.

Bourgon, Guy, James Bonta, Tanya Rugge, Scott Terri-Lynne, Annie K. Yessine. "The Role of Program Design, Implementation, and Evaluation in Evidence-Based "Real World" Community Supervision." *Federal Probation* 74, no. 1 (2010). <http://nicic.gov/Library/025686>

The use of Strategy in Training Initiative in Community Supervision (STICS), a comprehensive model for community supervision, is discussed. Those individuals involved with community corrections and its increased effectiveness should read this article. It will explain how to transfer evidence-based practice into "real world" community supervision. Topics covered include: the emergence of the Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) model; the Strategic Training Initiative in Community Supervision—program design, implementation, and evaluation issues; and steps to bringing "what works" to the real world.

Bourgon, Guy, Leticia Gutierrez, and Jennifer Ashton. *From Case Management to Change Agent: The Evolution of 'What Works' Community Supervision*. [This article was originally published in the *Irish Probation Journal*, October 8 (2011): 28-48.] Ottawa: Public Safety Canada, 2011. <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/pblctns/2012-01-cmc/index-en.aspx>

Traditionally, the role of a community supervision officer has in large-part been that of a case manager. However, knowledge in the area of "What Works" in offender rehabilitation has stimulated efforts to revolutionize what it means to supervise clients in the community; that is, moving from a case-management approach to what we call a "change-agent" approach. In this article, we define what cognitive-behaviorism looks like in a criminal justice context and how it can be used to maximize the impact of community supervision.

Through the amalgamation of cognitive-behavioral techniques and risk/need information, we propose the use of a theoretically and empirically-based framework (i.e., the STICS Action Plan) to assist community supervision officers in planning, prioritizing and effectively achieving change with their clients.

Burrell, D. William. *Community Corrections Management: Issues and Strategies*. Kingston, NJ: Civic Research Institute, Inc., 2012.

Partial Table of Contents. Part 4: “What Works” and Evidence-Based Practices includes eight chapters on EBP: Why What Works Isn’t Working in Community Corrections; Implementing Evidence-Based Practices in Community Corrections—Helpful Lessons; Implementation—the Achilles Heel of Evidence-Based Practices; “What Works” for the Line Probation/Parole Officer; Cognitive Behavioral Tactics—The Next Phase for Evidence-Based Practices; Lessons from Drug Courts; Risk and Community Corrections; Managing Caseloads: The Challenge of Low-Risk Offenders.

Can Risk Assessment Improve Juvenile Justice Practices? Chicago, IL: John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, 2011. <http://nicic.gov/library/026987>

This study examined the implementation of risk/needs assessment tools in six juvenile probation offices in two states, and what effects it had on the practices of the probation officers” (p. 1). Sections of this brief are: background; dynamic risk factors for delinquency; the implementation study; whether probation officers conduct risk/needs assessments reliably; whether the use of risk assessment changes juvenile probation officers’ practices and perceptions of risk; whether the use of risk assessment in juvenile probation lead to changes in the way youth are handled; use of assessments in decision-making by juvenile probation officers; change in post-adjudication, out-of-home placement rates; whether the use of risk assessment changes recidivism; why sound implementation of risk assessment is important; implications for policy and practice.

Carey Group. *Checklist: Building and Sustaining an EBP Organization*. White Bear Lake, MN: The Carey Group, 2011. <http://www.thecareygroup.com/documents/Checklist%20Building%20and%20Sustaining%20an%20EBP%20Organization.pdf>

A checklist for evaluating the ability of an organization to incorporate evidence-based practice (EBP) into its operations is provided. Sections of this document are: instructions; cultural alignment and readiness; assessments; effective staff-offender interactions; continuum of programming; quality assurance/performance data; organizational supports; and prioritizing action planning.

Clawson, Elyse, and Meghan Guevara. *Putting the Pieces Together: Practical Strategies for Implementing Evidence-Based Practices*. Boston, MA: Crime and Justice Institute; Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections, 2010. <http://nicic.gov/Library/024394>

Those new to the implementation of evidence-based practices (EBPs) will find this publication to be a great guide to the process. This manual is designed to be used “both as a checklist of key management concepts and as a reminder of important organizational issues that need to be addressed to achieve positive public safety outcomes in an evidence-based environment” (p. vii). There are six chapters contained in this publication: creating evidence-based community corrections systems; getting started; organizational assessment—to know where you are going, you need to know where you are; strategic planning—choosing your destination; mapping the route—developing a work plan; and ongoing quality improvement.

Center for Effective Public Policy. *Coaching Packet 2010*. Silver Spring, MD: Center for Effective Public Policy; Washington, DC: Urban Institute; White Bear Lake, MN: The Carey Group. <http://newcepp.reclaimhosting.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Center-for-Effective-Public-Policy-Coaching-Packets.pdf>

“Each of these Coaching Packets provides an overview of a key topic related to successful offender reentry, concrete strategies and key steps for enhancing practice in this area, and a self-assessment tool” that jurisdictions can use to evaluate their strengths and challenges in the particular topic area discussed. Coaching Packet Series 1: Creating a Blueprint for an Effective Offender Reentry System includes “A Framework for Offender Reentry,” “Establishing a Rational Planning Process,” and “Engaging in Collaborative Partnerships to Support Reentry.” Coaching Packet Series 2: Delivering Evidence-Based Services has “Implementing Evidence-Based Practices,” “Effective Case Management,” “Shaping Offender Behavior,” “Engaging Offenders’ Families in Reentry,” “Building Offenders’ Community Assets Through Mentoring,” and “Reentry Considerations for Women Offenders.” Coaching Packet Series 3: Ensuring Meaningful Outcomes contains “Measuring the Impact of Reentry Efforts” and Continuous Quality Improvement.”

Cobb, Kimberly A., Mary Ann Mowatt, and Tracy Mullins. *Risk-needs responsivity: Turning principles into practice for tribal probation personnel*. Report. August 2013. <https://www.appa-net.org/eweb/docs/APPA/pubs/RNRTPTTPP.pdf>

There are 566 federally recognized tribes in the United States today (Federal Register, 2012). Each of these tribes differs in their crime demographics and justice system response to crime; however, regardless of each tribe’s diversity, each must have some kind of systemic response in place to address crime on the reservation. One piece of the justice system puzzle that tribes are recently focusing more attention on is the use of formalized probation to supervise individuals placed on community supervision. Tribal probation officers serve a dual purpose; they are responsible for assuring adherence to the orders of

the court while also promoting behavior change in individuals placed under their supervision in order to increase the likelihood of compliance and reducing recidivism.

Cullen, Francis T., Paula Smith, Christopher T. Lowenkamp, and Edward J. Latessa. "Nothing Works Revisited: Deconstructing Farabee's Rethinking Rehabilitation." *Victims and Offenders* 4 (2009):101–123.

http://www.uc.edu/content/dam/uc/ccjr/docs/articles/nothing_works_revisited.pdf

In *Rethinking Rehabilitation*, Farabee claims that offender treatment is a failed enterprise and instead proposes a correctional approach that emphasizes deterrence through intensive supervision, electronic monitoring, and indeterminate parole sentences. We argue that this neo-Martinson attack on rehabilitation, which has the potential to shape public policy discourse, needs to be deconstructed. Although Farabee's critique has merits—especially about the limited effectiveness of many current prison programs—his analysis ignores research both favorable to offender treatment and unfavorable to his proposed policy agenda. In this context, his advice to choose a correctional future that is punitive and devoid of rehabilitation would be a mistake. [Publication Abstract]

Desmarais, Sarah L. and Jay P. Singh. "Risk Assessment Instruments Validated and Implemented in Correctional Settings in the United States: An Empirical Guide." Lexington, KY: Council of State Governments, 2013. <http://nicic.gov/library/028352>

"As a practical guide, the report outlines the components and parameters of risk assessment instruments validated and implemented in correctional settings in the United States, provides a review of and catalogues the available knowledge regarding the accuracy and predictive validity of risk assessment instruments for adult offenders, and presents steps that might be taken to improve public safety outcomes associated with the implementation of criminal justice risk assessment tools. Reentry strategies that incorporate case management plans based on valid assessments have the potential to reduce recidivism."

Domurad, Frank. *Getting Corrections Professionals to Take Their EBP Medicine*. White Bear Lake, MN: The Carey Group, 2010. <http://studylib.net/doc/5756316/getting-corrections-professionals-to-take-their-ebp-medicine>

The need to observe evidence-based practice (EBP) and ways to implement it into operations are explained. Topics discussed include: medical cost of not taking medicine; taking medicine and patient attitude; patient attitude and intervention; danger of attitudes; a model of cognitive performance; habits of thought; stress; the error of our ways 'the individual, the system, root causes, inside the black box, washing hands, and the jerk manager; and correcting the error of our ways; and a five-step plan—off the jerk manager, reinvent tasks, rebuild learning, exploit hypocrisy, and get the dumb stuff out of the way.

Center for Effective Public Policy. *Dosage Probation: Rethinking the Structure of Probation Sentences*. Silver Spring, MD: Center for Effective Public Policy, 2014. <http://nicic.gov/library/027940>

This monograph “provides a policy and practice framework upon which this new model of supervision can be constructed. It offers a review of evidence-based approaches to reducing recidivism in our communities, the most recent research on dosage, and its applicability to sentencing and community supervision practices. It describes the model’s promise for increasing community safety through recidivism reduction, as well as achieving fiscal savings by reducing periods of supervision. Finally, the monograph offers a summary of the work of Milwaukee County’s criminal justice stakeholders as they design and conduct the nation’s first dosage probation experiment.”

Dowden, Craig, and Don A. Andrews. “The Importance of Staff Practice in Delivering Effective Correctional Treatment: A Meta-Analytic Review of Core Correctional Practice.” *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* 48, no. 2 (2004): 203–214. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/8632176_The_Importance_of_Staff_Practice_in_Delivering_Effective_Correctional_Treatment_A_Meta-Analytic_Review_of_Core_Correctional_Practice

'The purpose of this investigation is to conduct a meta-analytic review of the correctional treatment literature to examine whether adherence to these CCPs [core correctional practices] is associated with enhanced [rehabilitation] program effectiveness as evidenced by reduced recidivism' (p. 206). Core correctional practices involve the effective use of authority, appropriate modeling and reinforcement, teaching concrete problem-solving, effective use of community resources, and quality of interpersonal relationships. Programs utilizing CCPs had significant levels of reduced recidivism versus programs that did not.

Carey, Mark. *EBP Step-By-Step Planning Guide: Six Phases toward Implementation of Evidence-Based Practices for Risk Reduction*. White Bear Lake, MN: The Carey Group, 2011. <http://www.thecareygroup.com/documents/EBP%20Step%20by%20Step%20Planning%20Guide.pdf>

The implementation of evidence-base practice (EBP) in community corrections is clearly explained. These six phases are: prepare for implementation; build a foundation for risk reduction; begin stakeholder collaboration; master the core correctional competencies; implement continuous quality improvement processes; and develop infrastructural supports for sustainability.

English, Kim, Diane Pasini-Hill, and David Bonaiuto. *Evidence-Based Practices Implementation for Capacity (EPIC)*. Denver: Colorado Department of Public Safety, Office of Research and Statistics, 2012. <http://nicic.gov/Library/026000>

This is a great article regarding the statewide implementation of evidence-based correctional practice. The Evidence-Based Practices Implementation for Capacity (EPIC) is a

collaborative effort of five agencies in Colorado that “seeks to change the way correctional agencies conduct daily business by changing the ways that correctional staff interact with offenders” (p. 2). Mental Health First Aid training is one EPIC intervention aimed at detecting and helping people with mental health problems. Motivational Interviewing (MI) is another EPIC intervention and is described quite well. This article covers MI and corrections in the 21st century, the MI training and coaching process, stages of change, and the identification and addressing of criminogenic needs. Sections of this resource include: implementation science; selected interventions; and EPIC accomplishments so far—1900 professionals trained for Mental Health First Aid and nearly 300 for MI, and an increase in offender “change talk” with declines in the use of multiple sequential questions (questions which lead to offender defensiveness).

Gendreau, Paul, Tracy Little, and Claire Goggin. “A Meta-Analysis of Adult Offender Recidivism: What Works!” *Criminology* 34, no. 4 (1996): 575–607.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1745-9125.1996.tb01220.x/abstract>

Criteria for including the studies included collection of offender data prior to the recording of the criterion measures, a minimum follow-up period of 6 months, the recording of the outcome measure when the offender was 18 years old or older, and other factors. The predictors were grouped into eight predictor domains. The studies generated 1,141 correlations with recidivism. The strongest predictor domains were criminogenic needs, criminal history/history of antisocial behavior, social achievement, age/gender/race, and family factors. Weaker predictors included intellectual functioning, personal distress factors, and socioeconomic status in the family of origin. Dynamic predictor domains such as antisocial personality and drug abuse performed at least as well as the static domains such as age and criminal history. The most useful actuarial measure was the Level of Service Inventory (LSI-R) from Andrews and Bonta in 1995. Findings clarified which predictor domains and actuarial measures of risk will be the most useful to practitioners and policymakers.

Guevara, Meghan, and Solomon Enver. *Implementing Evidence-Based Policy and Practice in Community Corrections* 2nd ed. Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections; Boston, MA: Crime Justice Institute. 2009. <http://nicic.gov/Library/024107>

A “guide for [community corrections] agencies to transform themselves into evidence-based organizations” is provided (p. xv). Six chapters follow an executive summary: what evidence-based practice is; the integrated model; the principles of effective intervention; implementing evidence-based principles; leading organizational change and development; and collaboration for systemic change. The appendixes include: research support gradient; the search conference; and key concepts in organizational development.

Lawrence, Alison, and Lyons Donna. *Principles of Effective State Sentencing and Corrections Policy*. National Conference of State Legislatures. Denver, CO: Sentencing and Corrections Work Group, 2011. <http://www.ncsl.org/documents/cj/pew/WGprinciplesreport.pdf>

Seven principles and related points regarding sentencing and corrections policymaking are presented. The intent of these principles “is to provide broad, balanced guidance to state lawmakers as they review and enact policies and make budgetary decisions that will affect community safety, management of criminal offenders, and allocation of corrections resources” (p. 1). The report also shows the principles at work in determining criminal sentences, managing offenders in the community, treating drug offenders, using data and evidences, and preventing crime and reducing recidivism.

Lerch, Jennifer, Jill Viglione, Ernest Eley, Susan James-Andrews, and Faye S. Taxman. “Organizational Readiness in Corrections.” *Federal Probation* 75, no. 1 (2011). http://www.uscourts.gov/sites/default/files/fed_probation_june_2011.pdf

“This article examines the impact of a continuous on-site training model to advance the implementation of evidence-based practices in correctional settings” (p. 5). Information from this article can be used in the development and implementation of your own agency’s efforts to utilize evidence-based practices. Sections include: organizational readiness for change; resistance to change in corrections; implementing change; the Prison-Based Work Release Center (PWRC) experience with adopting evidence-based practices; findings; and conclusions.

Looman, Jan, and Jeffrey Abracen. “The Risk Need Responsivity Model of Offender Rehabilitation: Is There Really a Need for a Paradigm Shift?” *International Journal of Behavioral Consultation and Therapy* 8 (2013): 30-36. <http://psycnet.apa.org/journals/bct/8/3-4/30.html>

The current paper critically reviews the Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) and Good Lives Model (GLM) approaches to correctional treatment. Research, or the lack thereof, is discussed in terms of whether there is a need for a new model of offender rehabilitation. We argue that although there is a wealth of research in support of RNR approaches, there is presently very little available research demonstrating the efficacy of the GLM in terms of the impact that programs based on this model of rehabilitation have on observed rates of recidivism among offender populations. Additionally, the emphasis of the GLM approach on the principles and techniques of positive psychology is untested in the area of forensic psychology. Evidence with reference to the assessment and treatment of sexual offenders is discussed as this is a particular focus of the GLM approach. We conclude, in agreement with the developers of the GLM approach, that the RNR model needs to be adapted in order to incorporate recent research related to the factors associated with recidivism among sexual offenders. However, we argue that the GLM is largely an empirically untested model, and further offers little in terms of adding to or replacing the RNR model. We recognize that a revised version of the RNR based approach is necessary, incorporating an integrated

approach to treatment, and we introduce and briefly describe the RNR-I (Integrated)), a model developed by the authors and supported by a variety of empirical research, including a number of outcome studies produced by our team and others.

Lowenkamp, Christopher T., Jennifer Pealer, Paula Smith, and Edward J. Latessa. "Adhering to the Risk and Need Principles: Does it Matter for Supervision-Based Programs?" *Federal Probation* 70, no. 3 (2006): 3-8.

https://www.uc.edu/content/dam/uc/ccjr/docs/articles/cca_article_federal_prob.pdf

The study found evidence of a link between program characteristics and its effectiveness in reducing recidivism. All of the programs were supervision-based and adhered to some degree to the principles of matching program features to the risk and need characteristics of the offender. These intensive supervision programs were more successful for the higher risk offenders. When at least 75 percent of the population supervised was classified as high risk, there was a 5-percent decrease in recidivism. This compared with a slight increase in recidivism for programs that served more low-risk offenders. Programs that required higher risk offenders to be in the programs for a longer period had a 4-percent reduction in recidivism. Those programs that had a "one-size-fits-all" approach had no effect on recidivism. Programs that had more referrals for higher risk offenders reduced recidivism by 7 percent. Programs that did not have more referrals for this population had a marginal reduction in recidivism. Programs in which 75 percent or more of the referrals were for treatment programming had an 11-percent reduction in returns to prison. Programs in which more than 25 percent of their referrals were non-treatment increased recidivism by 3 percent. Based on these findings, it is evident that programs tailored to prominent risks and needs of offenders achieved significant reductions in recidivism.

Motiuk, Laurence, L., and Ralph C. Serin (Eds.), *Compendium 2000 on Effective Correctional Programming*. Ottawa: Correctional Service Canada, 2007. <http://www.csc-scc.gc.ca/text/rsrch/compendium/2000/index-eng.shtml>

Compendium 2000 on Effective Correctional Programming provides a comprehensive and critical appraisal of the empirical literature in the field of corrections and behavior change. More importantly, it provides new knowledge on program effectiveness, an overview of existing programs in Canadian correctional jurisdictions, and guidelines for evaluating operations and policy in the area of correctional programs.

Myths & Facts - Why Incarceration Is Not the Best Way to Keep Communities Safe. Report. Community Corrections Collaborative Network. Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections, 2016. 1-16. <https://nicic.gov/library/032698>

This "Myths & Facts" package includes a one-page list of myths and facts along with a research-based supporting document to show the effectiveness of community corrections. This is not to suggest that prison does not play an important role in the continuum of

criminal justice, but that incarceration is not always the best way to keep communities safe, or to break the cycle of criminal behavior, reduce recidivism or to save tax payer dollars. Our network believes that each of the points in the continuum play a vital role in keeping our communities safe and that we must better understand through evidence-based research and science when to use incarceration and when community corrections might be more effective.

Nink, Carl, and Steve MacDonald. *Programs that Help Offenders Stay Out of Prison*. Centerville, UT: MTC Institute, 2009. <http://nicic.gov/Library/024304>

This report is required reading for any agency seeking to develop effective education and/or substance abuse programming. Sections of this publication include: introduction; current conditions—the prison population is growing despite decrease in crime; effective correctional programming; education provides opportunities; education impacts recidivism; effective educational program principles; substance abuse programs save tax dollars; effective substance abuse treatment program principles; evidence-based substance abuse treatment practices; cost to benefit; and conclusion.

Petersilia, Joan. “Community Corrections: Probation, Parole, and Prisoner Reentry.” In *Crime and Public Policy*, edited by James Q. Wilson and Joan Petersilia: 499-531. New York: Oxford University Press, 2011.

Crime in the United States has fluctuated considerably over the past thirty years, as have the policy approaches to deal with it. During this time criminologists and other scholars have helped to shed light on the role of incarceration, prevention, drugs, guns, policing, and numerous other aspects to crime control. Yet the latest research is rarely heard in public discussions and is often missing from the desks of policymakers. This book accessibly summarizes the latest scientific information on the causes of crime and evidence about what does and does not work to control it.

Pettway, Coretta. *Best Practices Tool-Kit: Community Corrections and Evidence-Based Practices*. London, OH: Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, Institute on Correctional Best Practices; Institute for Excellence in Justice; Ohio State University, Criminal Justice Research Center, 2008. <http://anyflip.com/xpnf/bsng/basic>

The utilization of evidence-based practice (EBP) in community corrections is explained. This document is comprised of these sections: definition of EBP; background on community corrections; principles of effective intervention; implementing EBP; and promising programs. An annotated selection of suggested readings is also provided.

Picard-Fritsche, Sarah, Michael Rempel, Jennifer A. Tallon, Julian Adler, and Natalie Reyes. *Demystifying Risk Assessment: Key Principles and Controversies*. Report. 2017.

http://www.courtinnovation.org/sites/default/files/documents/Monograph_March2017_Demystifying%20Risk%20Assessment_1.pdf

A growing body of research suggests that high quality risk assessment yields more accurate estimates of risk for future crime, when compared with professional judgment alone. Yet despite showing strong promise for improving decision-making and mitigating the effect of cognitive biases, risk assessment tools are controversial. Specifically, debates have emerged regarding: (1) the lack of transparency of some proprietary tools; (2) the potential for risk assessment to reproduce existing racial or ethnic biases in the justice system; and (3) the inherent challenges of applying risk classifications to individual cases based on group behavior.

Przybylski, Roger. *What Works: Effective Recidivism Reduction and Risk-Focused Prevention Programs, A Compendium of Evidence-Based Options for Preventing New and Persistent Criminal Behavior*. Lakewood, CO: RKC Group, 2008. <http://nicic.gov/Library/022943>

This report, prepared for Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, identifies and describes interventions that are effective in reducing recidivism and preventing crime. The primary audience is the Colorado Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice, and the primary goal of this compendium is to assist the Commission in carrying out its mission and statutory duties. These duties include investigating evidence-based recidivism reduction initiatives and cost effective crime prevention programs.

Rengifo, Andres F., and Christine S. Scott-Hayward. *Assessing the Effectiveness of Intermediate Sanctions in Multnomah County, Oregon*. New York: Vera Institute of Justice, 2008. <https://www.vera.org/publications/assessing-the-effectiveness-of-intermediate-sanctions-in-multnomah-county-oregon>

In the 1990s the Department of Community Justice (DCJ) in Multnomah County, Oregon, initiated a series of evidence-based reforms intended to shift resources and change its supervision approach. This study by the Vera Institute of Justice is one of a number of studies the DCJ has solicited to look at particular questions about its system. It provides an overview of the patterns and practices of adult probation and post-prison supervision, based on Vera's quantitative and qualitative analysis of the use of intermediate sanctions in response to violations of probation conditions.

Risk-Needs-Responsivity (RNR) Simulation Tool. 2011. Center for Advancing Correctional Excellence (ACE!), Fairfax, VA. https://www.gmuace.org/research_rnr.html

The evidence-based practices (EBP) framework emphasizes that justice agencies should match offenders to services and programs based on their risk and need factors ("the RNR Principles"). The effective use of the RNR principles is challenging to implement because: 1) The available services for offenders in the community are often not consistent with risk and

needs of offenders; and 2) Competing issues exist that make it difficult for policy makers to consider how best to simultaneously manage the offender in the community, ensure public safety, contain or reduce costs, and reduce individual offender recidivism.

Rubin, Mark, William Ethridge, and Michael Rocque. *Implementing Evidence-Based Principles in Community Corrections: A Case Study of Successes and Challenges in Maine*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections; Portland, ME: University of Southern Maine. Muskie School of Public Service, 2011. <http://nicic.gov/Library/025242>

The integration of evidence-based principles, organizational development, and collaboration is investigated. Sections of this report are: introduction; background; literature review; methodology; document review; key informant interviews; interviews with probation officers (observations of current climate); quantitative analysis of intermediate measures; and findings. "The research on evidence-based principles in Maine ... suggests that this concurrent model may not be a realistic strategy given its insistence on an integrated focus on evidence-based principles, organizational development, and collaboration" (p. 30).

Serin, Ralph, Renee Gobeil, Laura J. Hanby, and Caleb D. Lloyd. "Evidence-Based Practice in Corrections: Entry Points for Improvement in Case-Based Decisions." *Corrections Today* 74 (2012), 81-83: 86.
http://www.aca.org/aca_prod_imis/Docs/Corrections%20Today/ResearchNotes/ResearchNotes_February2012.pdf

Since 2003, the Criminal Justice Decision-Making Laboratory at Carleton University has pursued a program of research intended to inform decisions regarding individual offenders. Existing evidence shows the DRAOR holds promise as a new dynamic risk scale that can inform case planning and improve case-based decisions. [...] this research highlights the importance of considering more proximal and protective factors in the management of risk of community supervised offenders. [Publication Abstract]

Smith, Paula, Paul Gendreau, and Kirstin Swartz. "Validating the Principles of Effective Intervention: A Systematic Review of the Contributions of Meta-Analysis in the Field of Corrections." *Victims and Offenders* 4, no. 2 (2009): 148-169.
<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/15564880802612581>

Responding to the "nothing works" movement in corrections, researchers in the field of corrections have employed meta-analytic techniques since the mid-1980s to cumulate knowledge on the effectiveness of offender rehabilitation programs. The purpose of this article is to summarize the contributions of these quantitative reviews in the field of corrections with special emphasis on the validation of the principles of effective intervention in particular. Meta-analysis has facilitated the identification of "what works"

within correctional treatment, including the specific criteria for optimizing effectiveness along clinically and psychologically relevant dimensions. [Publication Abstract]

Pew Charitable Trusts. *State of Recidivism: The Revolving Door of America's Prisons*. Washington, DC: Pew Center on the States, Public Safety Performance Project, 2011. <http://nicic.gov/Library/024981>

Anyone concerned with keeping ex-offenders out of prison or jail, be they correctional professionals or concerned community members, should read this publication. “This report seeks to elevate the public discussion about recidivism, prompting policy makers and the public to dig more deeply into the factors that impact rates of return to prison, and into effective strategies for reducing them” (p. 1). Sections following an executive summary are: introduction—recidivism as a performance measure, overview of the study, and what a recidivism rate is; a closer look at recidivism rates—new figures show steady national recidivism rate, states vary widely, and how recidivism rates have changed; unpacking the numbers—how sentencing impacts recidivism rate, how community corrections policy impacts recidivism rate, and examples of how three states dealt with recidivism; and improving public safety and cutting correctional costs—strategies for successfully reducing recidivism, resources for developing effective reentry and supervision strategies, and a promising start.

Taxman, Faye S., Eric S. Shepardson, and James M. Byrne. *Tools of the Trade: A Guide to Incorporating Science into Practice*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections, and Maryland Department of Public Safety, 2004. <http://www.gmuace.org/documents/tools/tools-of-the-trade.pdf>

The community supervision field is a key component to public safety in the United States, and worldwide, albeit it is typically undervalued and underfunded. Over the last decade, research has contributed to building knowledge about effective practice in supervision. The American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) is committed to advancing the field of supervision. We have been working within the association and with individual agencies to learn more about how to apply research-based findings into practices. The Tools of the Trade presents the research literature to the field in a way that translates research into practice. As a strategy, it is an on-site training tool. Each chapter is devoted to helping line staff understand core concepts with key exercises devoted to applying the core concepts. The manual is designed to allow supervisors, mid-level managers, and field staff be a key to the change process by providing the key information and a guided tool to thinking about operations. The manual assists supervision agencies to embrace new concepts by providing the framework to help staff and managers apply a series of guiding principles to create a formula for advancing supervision. It is an important addition to the field. [Note from APPA, Carl Wicklund, Executive Director]

Thompson, Cara. *Myths & Facts - Using Risk and Need Assessments to Enhance Outcomes and Reduce Disparities in the Criminal Justice System*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections, 2017. 1-16. <https://nicic.gov/library/032859>

This "Myths & Facts" package includes a one-page list of myths and facts along with a research-based supporting document to help dispel three specific myths regarding the use of risk and need assessments within the criminal justice system. A description and relevant research to dispel each myth is provided. Our network believes that risk and need assessments currently provide the most accurate, objective prediction of the risk to recidivate. While risk and need assessments do not predict with perfect accuracy, they guide practitioners in the field towards the most accurate and equitable decisions available for safely managing justice-involved individuals.

Trotter, Chris. "The Impact of Different Supervision Practices in Community Corrections." *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology* 29 (1996): 1-18. <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/000486589602900103>

Can community corrections programs or probation reduce the incidence of recidivism among offenders under supervision? This question continues to be controversial. Some of the more recent research indicates however, that recidivism is likely to be reduced by as much as fifty percent if certain supervision practices are adopted. This research has found, among other things, that supervision characterized by a pro-social approach, the use of problem solving and the use of empathy is related to lower recidivism. This study looks at these factors in community based corrections in Victoria. It finds that where supervisors make use of these supervision principles, client recidivism rates, as measured by breach rates and re-offending rates one year and four years after the start of supervision, are twenty five to fifty percent lower. The study also finds that the pro-social approach seems to have more impact than the use of problem solving or empathy.

Trotter, Chris. *Working with Involuntary Clients* 2nd ed. Crow's Nest, New South Wales: Allen & Unwin, 2006.

Many social workers are employed in positions where they deal with involuntary clients. These positions are demanding, and require a specific set of skills. The new edition of this successful book provides an accessible and practical guide for managing difficult and sensitive relationships and communicating with reluctant clients.

The author directly links theory to real-life by adopting a jargon-free and accessible guide to working in partnership with involuntary clients. Written in a lively and engaging style, the book is richly illustrated with case examples drawn from a variety of service-user groups, thus ensuring its relevance across the whole curriculum.

The author's integrated and systematic approach promotes prosocial values; emphasizes clarifying roles; and deals with issues of authority and goal-setting. Fully revised and updated throughout, the book also includes discussions of key themes such as evidence-based practice, risk assessment, legislation and multidisciplinary working. These changes bring the text up-to-date with current issues in social work education and practice.

Viglione, Jill Elizabeth. *Bridging the Research/Practice Gap: Street-level Decision Making and Historical Influences Related to Use of Evidence-based Practices in Adult Probation*. Manassas, VA: George Mason University, Dissertation, 2015.

<http://digilib.gmu.edu/xmlui/handle/1920/9644?show=full>

Growing empirical research finds that a correctional system devoted to punishment is ineffective and can actually produce criminogenic effects (Nagin, Cullen & Johnson, 2009). As a result, many justice organizations, including probation, are encouraging managers and staff to adopt evidence-based practices (EBPs)--practices supported by scientific evidence, such as validated risk and needs assessments, motivational interviewing, and cognitive-behavioral therapies. Current research finds that when used appropriately, evidenced-based, rehabilitative interventions are effective at reducing recidivism (Andrews & Bonta, 2010) and improving overall probation success (Taxman, 2008). Despite this push, justice organizations are often slow to adopt and implement effective practices. Implementation of EBPs falls heavily on street-level workers, like probation officers (POs) as they adopt/adapt and implement policy and practice changes by incorporating them into routines and decisions. Using a mixed method approach (ethnography and surveys), this study builds upon traditional street-level decision-making literature, but broadens the scope of inquiry by critically examining how POs understand, define and adapt new practices to their existing organizational routines. Further, this dissertation examines the conditions under which POs make adaptations to policy and the role that organizational culture and the history of the organization plays in shaping adaptation decisions, which ultimately play a critical role in the way in which POs carry out their job and policies designed to improve probation practice and outcomes.

Viglione, Jill, Danielle S. Rudes and Faye S. Taxman. "Misalignment in Supervision: Implementing Risk/Needs Assessment Instruments in Probation." *Criminal, Justice and Behavior* 41 (2014):263-285. <http://cjb.sagepub.com/content/42/3/263>

Risk and needs assessment (RNA) tools are well regarded as a critical component of a community corrections organization implementing evidence-based practices (EBPs), given the potential impact of using such tools on offender-level and system outcomes. The current study examines how probation officers (POs) use a validated RNA tool in two adult probation settings. Using interview and observational data, this study explores how POs use an assessment tool during all facets of their work from preplanning, routine administrative tasks, and face-to-face case management interactions with probation clients. Findings suggest POs overwhelmingly administer the RNA tool, but rarely link the RNA scores to key case management or supervision decisions. These findings highlight some of the challenges

and complexities associated with the application of RNA tools in everyday practice. Study implications emphasize the need to modify current probation practices to create a synergy between the RNA and related supervision practices. Findings from this study contribute to a better appreciation for how the new penology integrates risk management with client-centered case models to improve outcomes.

Williams, Kevin M., Ph.D., Stephen Wormith, Ph.D., and James Bonta, Ph.D. *Evaluating the Predictive Validity of Risk/Need Assessments: Recommendations for Correctional Agencies and Criminal Justice Researchers*. 2013. Slide Presentation given at the 2013 American Psychology-Law Society Convention, Portland, OR. <https://nicic.gov/library/027196>

These presentation slides should be read before anyone begins to investigate which risk/needs instrument to use in their agency or organization. Topics covered include: prevalence of structured risk/need instruments; evaluating risk/need instruments; issues in predictive validity meta-analyses; apples and oranges—fundamentally dissimilar instruments; how instrument characteristics impact predictive validity; 12 other critical distinctions among risk/need instruments; black-and-white versus shades of gray—overreliance on binary decision making; irrelevance of binary models in criminal justice settings; burden of proof—statistical support for differences among instruments; Singh et al. (2011) comparison of nine risk/need instruments--an example of margins of error, graphical representations of predictive validity, and re-analysis; and recommendations—how to compare, select, and evaluate risk/need instruments.

Principle 2. Enhance Motivation to Change

Bartholomes, Norma G., Donald F. Dansereau, and D. Dwayne Simpson. *Getting Motivated to Change: A Collection of Materials for Leading Motivation Groups with Substance Abuse Clients in Criminal Justice Settings*. Fort Worth: Texas Christian University, Institute of Behavioral Research, 2006. <http://ibr.tcu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/TMA06Sept-MotivCJ.pdf>

This manual includes a series of “topic-focused modular applications” designed particularly for counselors and group facilitators working in substance abuse treatment programs. The collection of applications contains focused, easily accessible, and brief adaptive strategies for engaging clients in discussions and activities on motivation.

Doran, Neal, Melinda Hohman, and Igor Koutsenok. “Linking Basic and Advanced Motivational Interviewing Training Outcomes for Juvenile Correctional Staff in California.” *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs* 43, no. S1 (2011): 19-26. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22185036>

Motivational interviewing (MI) is an evidence-based communication method that can be effective in engaging incarcerated juveniles in substance abuse programming and other treatment services. However, MI can be difficult to learn and often requires several training exposures for skill change. Few studies have examined MI training outcomes over time. This study reports outcomes for 222 juvenile corrections workers trained in MI in a three-day introductory and two-day advanced training. MI skills were measured via video-administered pre- and post-tests and with a written questionnaire. Combined results from a linear mixed model found that overall MI skills were positively associated with staff education level, and negatively associated with age and time between trainings. Those who attended their second training within nine months of the first training were more likely to score in the proficiency range. Motivation to use MI, belief in its efficacy with youth, job classification, and sex were not related to skill attainment.

Miller, William R. and Stephen Rollnick. *Motivational Interviewing, Third Edition: Helping People Change*. New York: The Guilford Press, 2013.

This bestselling work for professionals and students is the authoritative presentation of motivational interviewing (MI), the powerful approach to facilitating change. The book elucidates the four processes of MI--engaging, focusing, evoking, and planning--and vividly demonstrates what they look like in action. A wealth of vignettes and interview examples illustrate the “dos and don'ts” of successful implementation in diverse contexts. Highly accessible, the book is infused with respect and compassion for clients. The companion Web page provides additional helpful resources, including reflection questions, an extended bibliography, and annotated case material. New to This Edition:

- * Reflects major advances in understanding and teaching MI.
- * Fully restructured around the new four-process model.
- * Additional case examples and counseling situations.

* Reviews the growing evidence base and covers ways to assess MI fidelity. [From Amazon]

Motivational Interviewing with a Criminal Justice Focus: An Annotated Bibliography. Aurora, CO: National Institute of Corrections Information Center, 2013.

<https://s3.amazonaws.com/static.nicic.gov/Library/025355.pdf>

This annotated bibliography contains the written resources pertaining specifically to the criminal justice field. In addition, certain documents considered seminal to the training, implementation, evaluation, coaching, and quality assurance of MI skills are included.

Program Profile: Prize-Based Incentive Contingency Management for Substance

Abusers. CrimeSolutions.gov, 2012. <https://www.crimesolutions.gov/ProgramDetails.aspx?ID=103>

“Prize-based Incentives Contingency Management for Substance Abusers is a version of contingency management (CM) that provides adult substance abusers in community-based treatment with an opportunity to win prizes if they remain drug free ... CM interventions attempt to increase positive behavior in substance abusers by offering vouchers that are redeemable for retail goods and services but are contingent on behavior change. Prize-based CM reinforces positive abstinent behavior in substance-abusing clients in treatment by providing them an opportunity to win various prizes when they provide negative urine and breath samples or complete treatment-related activities” (p. 1). This profile reviews the evaluation outcomes from two studies regarding the efficacy of this program. Both studies showed that the time individuals abstained from drug use was greatly increased by participation in the CM program. The program is therefore deemed effective due to the evidence.

Principle 4. Skill Train with Directed Practice (CBT)

Bourgon, Guy, and Leticia Guitierrez. "The General Responsivity Principle in Community Supervision: The Importance of Probation Officers Using Cognitive Intervention Techniques and Its Influence on Recidivism." *Journal of Crime & Justice* 35, no. 2 (2012): 149-156.

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/0735648X.2012.674816>

The present study examines the General Responsivity Principle of the Risk–Need–Responsivity model of offender assessment and treatment which holds that employing cognitive social learning methods to influence the behavior of offenders is the most effective approach to reduce recidivism. In this study, the prevalence rates of probation officers discussing pro-criminal attitudes and their use of cognitive intervention strategies during one-on-one supervision sessions with their clients was assessed and the impact of these discussions and strategies on reoffending was examined. Audio-recorded supervision sessions from officers engaging in routine practice as well as from officers who were trained in the Strategic Training Initiative in Community Supervision (STICS) model were rated. Results indicated that without this training, officers infrequently (i.e., approximately 5% of the recorded sessions) discussed pro-criminal attitudes/cognitions and rarely used cognitive intervention techniques with their clients (i.e., approximately 1% of sessions). Officers who were STICS trained showed significant improvement in talking about attitudes and using cognitive intervention techniques (i.e., 39 and 42% of sessions, respectively). Cox regression survival analysis found the use of cognitive intervention techniques was significantly related to lower rates of reoffending. These findings support the General Responsivity Principle within the context of one-on-one community supervision.

Bush, Jack, Barry Glick, and Juliana Taymans. *Thinking for a Change: Integrated Cognitive Behavior Change Program*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections, 2011.

<http://nicic.gov/Library/025057>

Thinking for a Change (T4C) is the innovative, evidence-based cognitive behavioral curriculum from the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) that has broadly influenced the correctional field and the way correctional facilitators work with offenders and inmates. The program can be delivered to correctional clients by facilitators who have been trained to do so. Studies have shown that, when implemented with integrity, it can reduce recidivism among offenders. Lessons comprising this manual are: introduction; social skill—active listening; social skill—asking questions; social skill—giving feedback; social skill—knowing your feelings; cognitive self-change—thinking controls our behavior; cognitive self-change step 1—pay attention to our thinking; cognitive self-change step 2—recognizing risk; cognitive self-change step 3—use new thinking; thinking check-in; social skill—understanding the feelings of others; social skill—making a complaint; social skill—apologizing; social skill—responding to anger; social skill—negotiating; introduction to problem solving; problem solving skill 1—stop and think; problem solving skill 2—state the problem; problem solving skill 3—set a goal and gather information; problem solving

practice skills 1-3; problem solving skill 4—think of choices and consequences; problem solving skill 5—make a plan; problem solving skill 6—do and evaluate; problem solving application; next steps; cognitive self-change—aftercare skill practice; social skill— aftercare skill practice; and problem solving—aftercare skill practice. This set of two DVDs include: one data DVD containing the manual, PowerPoint presentations, “Thinking for a Change: Sustaining Program Integrity after Implementation” videoconference held April 28, 2004 (playing time of 159 minutes), “Thinking for a Change 3.0” satellite/internet broadcast held May 11, 2011 (playing time of 158 minutes), and video vignettes (playing time of 20 minutes).

Latessa, Edward, Francis T. Cullen, and Paul Gendreau. “Beyond Correctional Quackery: Professionalism and the Possibility of Effective Treatment.” *Federal Probation*, 66, no. 2 (2002): 43–49. <https://www.uc.edu/content/dam/uc/ccjr/docs/articles/EffectiveTreatment.pdf>

"Correctional quackery" is the use of treatment interventions that are based on neither existing knowledge of the causes of crime nor existing knowledge of what programs have been shown to change offender behavior. Advances in the corrections field depend on the conscious rejection of quackery in favor of an evidence-based corrections. This will involve overcoming four failures that are common in correctional treatment. These are the failure to use research in designing programs, the failure to follow appropriate assessment and classification practices, the failure to use effective treatment models, and the failure to evaluate what is being done. In combating correctional quackery, there are eight principles of effective correctional intervention. First, there must be an organizational culture based in well-defined goals, ethical principles, and a history of responding efficiently to issues that have an impact on treatment facilities. Second, programs must be based on empirically defined needs and be consistent with organizational values. Third, the program director and treatment staff must be professionally trained and have previous experience in working in offender treatment programs. Fourth, offender risk must be assessed by psychometric instruments of proven predictive validity. Fifth, programs must target for change a wide variety of criminogenic needs by using empirically valid behavioral/social learning/cognitive behavioral therapies that are directed to higher risk offenders. Sixth, program therapists should use anti-criminal modeling, effective reinforcement and disapproval, problem-solving techniques, structured learning procedures for skill-building, effective use of authority, cognitive self-change, relationship practices, and motivational interviewing. Finally, there must be interagency communication to serve the provision of high-quality services in the community and the routine performance of program audits, consumer satisfaction surveys, process evaluations, and follow-ups of recidivism rates.

Lipsey, Mark W. “The Primary Factors that Characterize Effective Interventions with Juvenile Offenders: A Meta-Analytic Overview.” *Victims and Offenders* 4, no. 2 (2009): 124-147. http://www.episcenter.psu.edu/sites/default/files/community/Lipsey_Effective%20interventions%20-%202009.pdf

Previous meta-analyses have identified many effective interventions for reducing the recidivism of juvenile offenders and various program factors that are associated with the best outcomes. Most of that work has been focused on only one intervention area and thus has limited scope. Notable exceptions are two relatively comprehensive meta-analyses that have identified a small number of factors or principles that appear to characterize the most effective programs. This paper presents a new analysis of data from one of those meta-analyses designed to test a broader range of intervention factors in a manner that allows identification of both the general principles and the distinct intervention types associated with the greatest reductions in recidivism. Only three factors emerged as major correlates of program effectiveness: a “therapeutic” intervention philosophy, serving high risk offenders, and quality of implementation. With other variables statistically controlled, relatively few differences were found in the effectiveness of different types of therapeutic interventions.

Lipsey Mark W., Nana A. Landenberger, and Sandra J. Wilson. *Effects of Cognitive-Behavioral Programs for Criminal Offenders*. Campbell Systematic Reviews 6, 2007.

https://www.campbellcollaboration.org/media/k2/attachments/1028_R.pdf

Background for the Review: Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) is among the more promising rehabilitative treatments for criminal offenders. Reviews of the comparative effectiveness of different treatment approaches have generally ranked it in the top tier with regard to effects on recidivism (e.g., Andrews et al., 1990; Lipsey & Wilson, 1998). It has a well-developed theoretical basis that explicitly targets “criminal thinking” as a contributing factor to deviant behavior (Beck, 1999; Walters, 1990; Yochelson & Samenow, 1976). And, it can be adapted to a range of juvenile and adult offenders, delivered in institutional or community settings by mental health specialists or paraprofessionals, and administered as part of a multifaceted program or as a stand-alone intervention. Meta-analysis has consistently indicated that CBT, on average, has significant positive effects on recidivism. However, there is also significant variation across studies in the size of those treatment effects. Identification of the moderator variables that describe the study characteristics associated with larger and smaller effects can further develop our understanding of the effectiveness of CBT with offenders. Of particular importance is the role such moderator analysis can play in ascertaining which variants of CBT are most effective. The objective of this systematic review is to examine the relationships of selected moderator variables to the effects of CBT on the recidivism of general offender populations.

Pearson, Frank S., Douglas S. Lipton, Charles M. Cleland, and Dorline S. Yee. “The Effects of Behavioral/Cognitive-Behavioral Programs on Recidivism.” *Crime & Delinquency* 48, no. 3 (2002): 476-796.

<http://www.d.umn.edu/~jmaahs/MA%20Theory%20Articles/meta%20analysis%20cog%20beh.pdf>

The Correctional Drug Abuse Treatment Effectiveness (CDATE) project coded studies of treatment/intervention programs in prison, jail, probation, or parole settings reported from 1968 through 1996. Meta-analyses were conducted on the 69 primary research studies on the effectiveness of behavioral and cognitive-behavioral treatment in reducing recidivism for offenders. Results on this heterogeneous collection of studies show that this treatment is associated with reduced recidivism rates. However, this effect is mainly due to cognitive-behavioral interventions rather than to standard behavior modification approaches. The specific types of programs shown to be effective include cognitive-behavioral social skills development programs and cognitive skills (Reasoning and Rehabilitation) programs.

Wilson, David B., Leana Aleen Bouffard, and Doris L. MacKenzie. "Quantitative Review of Structured, Group-Oriented, Cognitive-Behavioral Programs for Offenders." *Criminal Justice and Behavior* 32, no. 2 (2005): 172–204. <https://www.ncjrs.gov/App/publications/abstract.aspx?ID=209654>

Prior reviews and meta-analyses have supported the hypothesis that offender rehabilitation programs based on cognitive-behavioral principles reduce recidivism. This article quantitatively synthesizes the extant empirical evidence on the effectiveness of structured cognitive-behavioral programs delivered to groups of offenders. The evidence summarized supports the claim that these treatments are effective at reducing criminal behavior among convicted offenders. All higher quality studies reported positive effects favoring the cognitive-behavioral treatment program. Specifically, positive reductions in recidivism were observed for moral reconnection therapy, reasoning and rehabilitation, and various cognitive-restructuring programs. The evidence suggests the effectiveness of cognitive skills and cognitive restructuring approaches as well as programs that emphasize moral teachings and reasoning.

Principle 5. Increase Positive Reinforcement

(See Incentives and Sanctions/Contingency Management)

Principle 6. Engage Ongoing Community Support

Brazzell, Diana, et al. *From the Classroom to the Community: Exploring the Role of Education during Incarceration and Reentry*. New York: City University of New York, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, Prison Reentry Institute, 2009. <http://nicic.gov/Library/024041>

This monograph examines the “current state of education during education and reentry and identifies promising programmatic and policy directions” (p. 3). Parts contained in this publication include: introduction—education, reincarceration, and reentry; the current landscape of education during incarceration and reentry; research on the effectiveness of correctional education; education behind the walls—challenges and opportunities; from classroom to community—education and reentry.

Hairston, Creasie Finney, et al. *Coming Home from Prison: Family Matters*. London, OH: Institute for Excellence in Justice, 2008. <http://nicic.gov/Library/023182>

Access to keynote remarks, comments, Q and A, presentations, and handouts from a seminar on the impact of families on community reentry are available at this website. "Families as sources of support, conflict and domestic violence, parent-child relationships, and parole practices and expectations are among the topics covered" (p. 1).

Myers, Robert, Michael Villanueva, and Jane Ellen Smith. "The Community Reinforcement Approach: History and New Direction." *Journal of Cognitive Therapy* 19, no. 3 (2005): 247-260. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/233619296_The_Community_Reinforcement_Approach_History_and_New_Directions

This article provides an overview of 2 closely linked treatment approaches for the substance abusing client: The Community Reinforcement Approach (CRA) and Community Reinforcement and Family Training (CRAFT). In 1973, Hunt and Azrin created CRA in an attempt to restructure an individual's "community" so that a sober lifestyle was more rewarding than one dominated by alcohol. One salient CRA premise was that an individual's substance abuse recovery was heavily influenced by his or her social and occupational environment. Sisson and Azrin (1986) later built upon this premise in their work with a new type of client; the loved one of an alcoholic individual who refused to enter treatment. This program was an early version of CRAFT, which is an intervention that works through a non-using individual to affect the behavior of a substance abuser. This article provides an empirical review of the evolution of these 2 interventions, including their application to illicit drug using clients. It also outlines the clinical procedures that comprise CRA and CRAFT, and considers future research directions. [Publication Abstract]

Nellis, Ashley, Richard Hooks Wayman, and Sara Schirmer. *Back on Track: Supporting Youth Reentry from Out-of-Home Placement to the Community*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2009. <http://nicic.gov/Library/024165>

“Public safety is compromised when youth leaving out-of-home placements are not afforded necessary supportive services upon reentering their communities and are therefore at great risk to recidivate into criminal behavior” (p. 5). This report provides guidance and recommendations for achieving successful reentry services and programs. Sections following an executive summary are: introduction; characteristics of reentry youth; collateral consequences associated with out-of-home placement; essential components of youth reentry services; effective outcomes for youth reentry; federal support for reentry in the child welfare system; principles for effective youth reentry; and recommendations for federal leadership in youth reentry.

Ready4Reentry Prisoner Reentry Toolkit for Faith-Based and Community Organizations. Washington, DC: Center for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives, 2008.

<http://www.doleta.gov/PRI/PDF/Pritoolkit.pdf>

A promising practices guide for small to medium sized faith-based and community organizations interested in starting or bolstering reentry efforts. Nine sections are contained in this publication: launching a reentry organization; designing an effective program structure; forming successful partnerships; recruiting clients and volunteers; crafting intensive case management; removing barriers to employment through supportive services; implementing effectual employment preparation; succeeding at job placement; mentoring adult ex-prisoners; monitoring program success; and conclusion.

Shanahan, Ryan, and Sandra Villalobos Agudelo. *Close to Home: Building on Family Support for People Leaving Jail*. New York: Vera Institute of Justice, Family Justice Program, 2011.

<http://www.vera.org/content/close-home-building-family-support-people-leaving-jail>

Most research and programming about incarcerated people and their family support systems focus on prison settings. Because jail is substantially different from prison—most notably, time served there is usually shorter—it is not clear that policies and practices that work in prisons can be applied successfully in jails. This report describes the Family Justice Program’s Close to Home project, which implemented the Relational Inquiry Tool (RIT)—a series of questions originally designed for and tested in prisons to stimulate incarcerated people’s thinking about supportive family members as a resource—in three jails in Maryland and Wisconsin. The report also discusses the results from qualitative and quantitative research at the three facilities, aimed at gauging the attitudes of jail staff, incarcerated men and women, and family members toward the RIT.

Straight-Up: (Expanding) Mentoring of Current and Formerly Incarcerated Adults: Key Components of Successful Relationship-Building to Support Positive Change. Blaine, WA: National Coalition of Community-Based Correctional and Community Re-Entry Service Organizations, 2011.

<http://www.nc4rso.org/pdfs/Straight%20Up%20Mentoring%20of%20Current%20and%20Formerly%20Incarcerated%20Individuals.pdf>

“This paper contributes to identifying the determinants and characteristics of successful mentoring in the corrections and re-entry context. This analysis has application for formal mentors as well as for other front-line correctional staff and volunteers who seek effective interaction skills when engaging with current and formerly incarcerated individuals” (p. 3). Findings cover: mentoring as a support for positive post-prison outcomes; the context for mentoring relationships within corrections and reentry; the role of the mentorship-style of leadership; what mentoring is; the degree to which mentoring is effective; who is most likely to benefit from mentoring; identifying and selecting individuals for mentor guidance; demographics and mentoring; the relationships between a mentor and offender; and how to mentor.

Yoon, Jamie, and Jessica Nickel. *Reentry Partnerships: A Guide for States & Faith-Based and Community Organizations*. Washington, DC: U.S. Bureau of Justice Assistance, 2008.
<http://nicic.gov/Library/023485>

Recommendations are given on how states "can improve reentry, reduce recidivism, and build or improve collaborations with community-based service providers" (p. 3). Goals and recommendations explain how to: build and sustain comprehensive networks with faith-based and community organizations; simplify pathways to funding for reentry initiatives; tailor responses to the population that will be served by a reentry initiative; and how to ensure accountability for efficient use of funds and gather critical data.

Principles 7 & 8. Measure Relevant Processes & Practices and Measurement Feedback

Bell, Robert M., et al. *Methodology for Evaluating Court-Based Mental Health Interventions in Maryland*, Baltimore: Maryland Judiciary Research Consortium, March 2010.

http://www.igsr.umd.edu/applied_research/Pubs/Methodology%20for%20Evaluating%20Court-Based%20Mental%20Health%20Interventions.pdf

This report describes a methodology for process and outcome evaluations of court-based mental health interventions that reflects their complex, multi-organizational, and varied characteristics. The process evaluation methodology is designed to elicit how the intervention evolved, what organizations provide what services to whom, and how closely the participants and activities match what was intended. The outcome evaluation methodology is designed to establish the impact of the intervention on participants and on the mental health and criminal justice systems. This is the first of three reports addressing court-based mental health interventions produced by the Maryland Judiciary Research Consortium, a partnership between the Maryland Judiciary, Administrative Office of the Courts, and units of Maryland's public universities. The second report, *Process Evaluation of the Harford County Mental Health Diversion Program*, was also prepared by IGSR researchers. The third report, *Evaluation of the Baltimore City Mental Health Court*, was prepared by researchers at Morgan State University.

Callahan, Kathe, and Kloby Kathryn. *Moving Toward Outcome-Oriented Performance Measurement Systems*. Washington, DC: IBM Center for the Business of Government, 2009.

<http://nicic.gov/Library/023642>

The use of outcome-oriented performance measurement by community leaders is explained. Sections of this report include: introduction; three profiles in outcome-oriented performance measurement systems; the challenge of creating these systems; recommendations for creating these systems; conclusion; and an appendix comparing government-sponsored and community indicator approaches.

Geerken, Michael. *Performance Measurement for Justice Information System Projects*. San Marcos: Texas State University, Center for Society, Law and Justice; Washington, DC: U.S. Bureau of Justice Assistance, 2008. <http://nicic.gov/Library/026137>

The crafting of performance measures and those for criminal justice information sharing are discussed. "The guide helps managers, staff, and executives develop measures in two ways: by offering comments and advice on the process of developing measures, and by providing a catalog of workable examples for specific types of project" (p. 1). Nine chapters are contained in this publication: introduction—what performance measures are; which goals the project helps us achieve; how the project assists us in achieving our goals; what the best measures of the agency's goals are; how performance measures can best be

implemented; introduction to performance measures for criminal justice information sharing; summary of performance measures; project type examples from the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) to the Warrant Depository; and how to use this guide and final thoughts. An appendix explains the Chain of Results and Logic Model.

Howe, Megan, and Lore Joplin. *Implementing Evidence-Based Practice in Community Corrections: Quality Assurance Manual*. Crime and Justice Institute. Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections 2005. <https://s3.amazonaws.com/static.nicic.gov/Library/021258.pdf>

This manual provides a simple and straightforward approach to implementing evidence-based practice" (p. 3). This manual explains: quality assurance plan development; peer review; quality assurance indicators; customer satisfaction; program evaluation; and individual performance measurement. Samples of pertinent forms are also included.

Performance Based Measurement System: What Really Counts in Corrections! [Broadcast held September 14, 2011, 130 min]. Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections, 2011. <http://nicic.gov/Library/025292>

This program provides information about the nationwide automated Performance-Based Measures System (PBMS). PBMS is an accurate, consistent way to capture, record, report and share data between correctional agencies. It was created by the Association of State Correctional Administrators (ASCA). Participants will be able to describe the scope and development of PBMS regarding how specific needs gave rise to PBMS solutions; describe the key components of PBMS; examine the benefits of using the PBMS during an Evidenced Based Practice decision making process; and identify available resources that support implementation of PBM.

Poulin, Mary, Stan Orchowsky, and Jason Trask. *Is This a Good Quality Outcome Evaluation Report? A Guide for Practitioners*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Assistance; Center for Program Evaluation and Performance Measurement & Justice Research and Statistics Association, 2011. <http://nicic.gov/Library/025537>

"This guide is designed to introduce and explain the key concepts in outcome evaluation research in order to help practitioners distinguish between good and poor quality evaluation reports" (p. 3). Topics covered include: what evaluation is; the role of evaluation design; how well the evaluation is carried out; sample size appropriateness; definitions of evaluation terms; cost-benefit analysis; meta-analyses and systematic reviews; assessing the report's quality; and "Is This a Good Quality Evaluation Report?" checklist.

Blueprints Programs

DeVore, Donald W. "Functional Family Therapy and Multisystemic Therapy: Doing More with Less." *Corrections Today* 73, no. 1 (2011): 20-23.

<https://www.thefreelibrary.com/Functional+family+therapy+and+multisystemic+therapy%3A+doing+more+with...-a0253538757>

While both Functional Family Therapy and Multisystemic Therapy (MST) have components that focus on the youth and adult caregivers to promote positive behavior, MST therapists try to enable the parent or adult caregiver to take the lead role in effecting change. [...] issues that impair the caregiver's ability to effectively parent the youth are addressed immediately.

Henggeler, Scott W., Gary B. Melton, Michael J. Brondino, David G. Scherer, and Jerome H. Hanley. "Multisystemic Therapy with Violent and Chronic Juvenile Offenders and Their Families: The Role of Treatment Fidelity in Successful Dissemination." *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 65 (1997): 821-833. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/9337501>

The effects of multisystemic therapy (MST) in treating violent and chronic juvenile offenders and their families in the absence of ongoing treatment fidelity checks were examined. Across 2 public sector mental health sites, 155 youths and their families were randomly assigned to MST versus usual juvenile justice services. Although MST improved adolescent symptomology at post-treatment and decreased incarceration by 47% at a 1.7-year follow-up, findings for decreased criminal activity were not as favorable as observed on other recent trials of MST. Analyses of parent, adolescent, and therapist reports of MST treatment adherence, however, indicated that outcomes were substantially better in cases where treatment adherence ratings were high. These results highlight the importance of maintaining treatment fidelity when disseminating complex family-based services to community settings.

Mihalic, Sharon F., and Katherine Irwin. *Blueprints for Violence Prevention: From Research to Real World Wettings – Factors Influencing the Successful Replication of Model Programs*. Boulder, CO: Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence, 2003.

http://www.blueprintsprograms.com/publications/Mihalic&Irwin_Article.pdf

As science-based programs become more readily available to practitioners, the need for identifying and overcoming problems associated with the process of implementation becomes critical. A major goal of the Blueprints for Violence Prevention initiative has been to enhance the understanding of program implementation by studying the influence of human- and systems-level factors that challenge the successful implementation of programs. This article describes the results of a process evaluation focused on discovering common implementation obstacles faced by 42 sites implementing eight of the Blueprints programs. This evaluation revealed that most sites involved in the project faced many

challenges when implementing in real-world settings. Using regression analyses to identify the most important of these factors, findings revealed that the quality of technical assistance, ideal program characteristics, consistent staffing, and community support were important influences on one or more measures of implementation success.

Caseload Size

Armstrong, Gaylene, Doug Dretke, and Cassandra Atkin. *The Importance of a Low Span of Control in Effective Implementation of Evidence Based Probation and Parole Practices*. Huntsville, TX: Sam Houston State University/College of Criminal Justice, 2010.

<http://nicic.gov/Downloads/PDF/Library/024881.pdf>

This report explains why the current probation officer to supervisor ratio (7:1 span of control) should not be increased to a higher level due to significant impacts on the implementation and sustainability of evidence-based practices (EBPs) in the Community Based Correctional System in Iowa. Span of control is “the number of individuals, or resources, that a person can effectively supervise within a structured organizational, business or military setting” (p. i). Sections of this report following an executive summary are: the importance of a low span of control in effective implementation of EBPs for probation and parole; findings on the impact of this low span of control; probation officer competencies; application of theoretical span of control factors to an EBP probation and parole environment; and conclusions and considerations.

DeMichele, Matthew T., Brian K. Payne, and Adam K. Matz. *Community Supervision Workload Considerations for Public Safety*. Lexington, KY: American Probation and Parole Association; Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Assistance, 2011. <http://www.appa-net.org/eweb/docs/APPA/pubs/CSWCFPS.pdf>

Two tools are described that will help the community corrections field become more efficient—a time study template and a workload matrix. “These tools, hopefully, will move the field past the debate between caseload size and workload” (p. 2). This publication is divided into six parts: the misunderstood community corrections field; more than evidence-based practices; framing the debate of workload versus caseload issues; the benefits of a time study template and a workload matrix for agencies, the benefits of time studies, workload studies, and eight barriers to completing tasks; methods-description of the APPA process; workload vs. caseload debate and time for a time study template; results; findings from the time studies in minutes per offenders/month; time study matrix with 17 matrix elements; and discussion.

Jalbert, Sarah Kuck, et al. *A Multi-Site Evaluation of Reduced Probation Caseload Size in an Evidence-Based Practice Setting*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 2011.

<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/234596.pdf>

Probation agencies striving for lower recidivism rates should look at this report. The reduction of probationer recidivism due to the combination of reduced caseloads and the implementation of evidence-based practice (EBP) is examined. These chapters follow an abstract and executive summary: introduction; background and literature review; research questions and study design; Oklahoma City; Polk County, Iowa; Colorado; and conclusions

and policy implications. “The results showed that reducing probation officer caseloads can reduce criminal recidivism when delivered in a setting where probation officers apply EBP” (p. 1).

Wolff, Nancy, et al. “Mental Health Specialized Probation Caseloads: Are They Effective?”
International Journal of Law and Psychiatry 37 (2014):464-472.
<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0160252714000302>

With the large and growing number of persons with mental illnesses under probation supervision, a form of specialized probation called specialized mental health caseload (SMHC) has been implemented. This study explores the effectiveness of a prototypic SMHC implemented statewide. A quasi-experimental design was used to compare criminal justice, mental health, and community engagement outcomes among three caseloads: a newly established SMHC supervising no more than 30 clients per officer (N = 1367); an established SMHC supervising roughly 50 clients per officer (N = 495); and a traditional caseload of clients receiving mental health treatment and supervised by officers with average caseloads of over 130 clients (N = 5453). Using a mixed methods approach, we found that the SMHC was implemented with high adherence to fidelity, and comparisons based on different caseload samples generally support the effectiveness of the specialized mental health caseload, particularly on criminal justice outcomes. Future studies using random assignment are needed to examine the connection among mental health symptoms, compliance with treatment and probation supervision, and recidivism. Related:
<http://cjb.sagepub.com/content/41/5/536.short>

Evaluated Programs, including Core Correctional Practices (CCP)

Community Corrections Collaborative Network. *CCCN, HOPE Probation Webinar Sept-2016*. September 23, 2016. Webinar, HI, Honolulu. <https://nicic.gov/library/032784>

The "Beyond Prison" video embedded in this Webinar is courtesy of "CCPOA beyond Prison from McNally Temple Associates". Time: 1:35:50

Fry, Russ. *Why Evidence-Based Practices Matter (Or, Please Pass the Leeches)*. 2008. http://www.civresearchinstitute.com/online/article_abstract.php?pid=15&iid=646&aid=4566

A collection of articles written by Russ Fry concerning corrections with an occasional focus on community corrections is presented. Articles included in this compilation are: "Why Evidence-Based Practices Are Important (Or, Please Pass the Leeches)"; "Thirty Percent Chances of Storms"; "What Does It Mean to Have a Disorder?"; "The High-End Risk Principle"; "Denial: A Cognitive-Behavioral Perspective"; "Three Pathways to Criminal Behavior"; "Community Corrections' Core Mission"; "Dividing Treatment into Three Phases -- Treatment Readiness, Treatment, and Aftercare"; "Some Thoughts on Evidence-Based Therapeutic Programs"; "The Spirit of Motivational Interviewing"; "Radical Responsivity"; "Cognitive-Behavioral Therapies in Community Corrections: Getting to the Right Kind of Insight"; "EBP and Correctional Curriculums"; "What Does It Mean to Have a Problem?"; "The Accidental Criminal"; "Emotional Intelligence and Criminal Conduct"; "Universal Program Design for Criminogenic Problem Areas"; "A Cognitive-Behavioral Framework for Sanction Implementation"; and "Offender Empathy and Discovery/Experiential Based Facilitation."

Hoffman, Nancy, Christine A. Ameen, and Jennifer Loeffler-Cobia. *Supervisors Leadership Academy: Cultivating an Evidence-Based Organization Collection*, 2010. <https://s3.amazonaws.com/static.nicic.gov/Library/024396.pdf>

"The Supervisors Leadership Academy (SLA) is designed to prepare first line community corrections supervisors for their new role as change leaders" in an agency utilizing an evidence-based practice (EBP) approach (p. 1). Six sessions comprise this training program: the leadership journey--an overview of leadership; beginning the journey--preparing to change the organization's culture; engaging others--leadership skills; handling rough spots--potential obstacles; celebrating milestones--evaluations; and continuing the journey--ongoing growth and development. This zip file contains the curriculum guide and lesson plans and curriculum slides, and participant workbook.

Hoffman, Nancy, Elyse Clawson, Kristy Danford, and Meghan Guevara. *Supervisors Leadership Academy: Cultivating an Evidence-Based Organization: Curriculum Guide & Lesson Plans [Lesson Plan]*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections in partnership with Crime and Justice Institute, 2010. <http://nicic.gov/Downloads/PDF/Library/024395.zip>

The Supervisors Leadership Academy (SLA) is designed to prepare first line community corrections supervisors for their new role as change leaders” in an agency utilizing an evidence-based practice (EBP) approach (p. 1). Six sessions comprise this training program: the leadership journey--an overview of leadership; beginning the journey--preparing to change the organization's culture; engaging others--leadership skills; handling rough spots--potential obstacles; celebrating milestones--evaluations; and continuing the journey—ongoing growth and development.

Hoffman, Nancy, Elyse Clawson, Kristy Danford, and Meghan Guevara. *Supervisors Leadership Academy: Cultivating an Evidence-Based Organization: Participant Workbook*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections in partnership with Crime and Justice Institute, 2010.
<http://nicic.gov/Downloads/PDF/Library/024396.pdf>

The Supervisors Leadership Academy (SLA) is designed to prepare first line community corrections supervisors for their new role as change leaders” in an agency utilizing an evidence-based practice approach. Six sessions comprise this training program: the leadership journey--an overview of leadership; beginning the journey--preparing to change the organization's culture; engaging others--leadership skills; handling rough spots--potential obstacles; celebrating milestones--evaluations; and continuing the journey--ongoing growth and development.

Latessa, Edward J., Paula Smith, Myranda Schweitzer, and Ryan M. Labrecque. *Evaluation of the Effective Practices in Community Supervision Model (EPICS) in Ohio*. University of Cincinnati, 2013.
<https://www.uc.edu/content/dam/uc/ccjr/docs/reports/Final%20OCJS%20Report%202.22.13.pdf>

In an effort to determine the success of a recent initiative designed to teach probation and parole officers to apply the principles of effective intervention to community supervision practices in the state of Ohio, the Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services (OCJS) funded the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute (UCCI) to implement the Effective Practices in Community Supervision (EPICS) model in four jurisdictions throughout Ohio and to study the results of the implementation. A quasi-experimental study was undertaken with a twofold purpose. First, UCCI was interested in how successfully probation and parole officers were able to translate into daily practice the skills taught during the training and coaching process. Second, UCCI examined whether offenders supervised by EPICS-trained officers experienced reductions in recidivism compared with offenders supervised by untrained officers. The primary objective of this study is to examine the effectiveness of a newly integrated practice model that enhances the service delivery role of community supervision.

Lowenkamp, Christopher T., Alexander M. Holsinger, Charles R. Robinson, and Melissa Alexander. “Diminishing or Durable Treatment Effects of STARR? A Research Note on 24-month Re-Arrest

Rates." *Journal of Crime & Justice*, 2012.

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/0735648X.2012.753849>

In 2009 the Administrative Office of the US Courts developed and piloted a training program, Staff Training Aimed at Reducing Re-arrest (STARR) for probation and pretrial officers. The purpose of this program was to train officers in the use of core correctional practices in their one-on-one interactions with offenders. Two areas of interest were subsequently investigated by researchers. First, did the training impact officer behaviors and second did trained officers supervise offenders that had lower failure rates. The evaluation of this effort was published in 2012 and used a 12 month follow up for the measure of recidivism. The current study, a research note, extends the follow up period for recidivism to 24 months. While there is some decline in the overall treatment effects it appears that STARR training is associated with a reduction in recidivism for moderate risk offenders. Further, when coupled with training in MI, STARR seems to provide a promising reduction in recidivism with high-risk offenders.

National Institute on Drug Abuse. *Principles of Drug Abuse Treatment for Criminal Justice Populations - A Research-Based Guide*. Washington, DC: National Institutes of Health, 2007.

<https://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/principles-drug-abuse-treatment-criminal-justice-populations/principles>

This guide provides an overview of drug abuse treatment research, essential principles, frequently asked questions, and resources for the criminal justice and treatment professionals working with individuals involved in the criminal justice system.

National Research Council, Committee on Community Supervision and Desistance from Crime. *Parole, Desistance from Crime, and Community Integration*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press, 2007. <https://cdpsdocs.state.co.us/ccj/Resources/Ref/NCR2007.pdf>

Individuals should turn to this book if they want to know what is known “about various models of community supervision designed to reduce recidivism and promote desistance from crime” (p. ix). Sections following an executive summary include: dimensions of desistance; parole-current practices; services and practices for releases; criminal justice institutions and community resources; and conclusions, recommendations, and research agenda. It seems that recidivism is greatly reduced through the use of cognitive-treatment programs.

Robinson, Charles R., Christopher T. Lowenkamp, Alexander M. Holsinger, Scott VanBenschoten, Melissa Alexander, and J.C. Oleson. “A Random Study of Staff Training Aimed at Reducing Re-arrest (STARR): Using Core Correctional Practices in Probation Interactions.” *Journal of Crime and Justice* (2012): 1-22. <https://www.ncjrs.gov/App/Publications/Abstract.aspx?id=261960>

The recent application of the risk–need–responsivity (RNR) model, in conjunction with core correctional practices, has offered promising results. In the present study, supervision officers were trained in core correctional skills and the RNR model. Supervision officers were randomly assigned to training groups and provided audio recordings of interactions with clients to assess their use of learned skills. The current study utilizes taped interactions between officers and offenders, individual-level offender data, and outcome/recidivism data to investigate the impact of the training regimen, which is the core focus of this paper. Trained probation officers demonstrated greater use of the skills taught during training and their clients had lower failure rates. These findings suggest that providing Staff Training Aimed at Reducing Re-arrest (STARR) training to community supervision officers can impact the officers’ use of important correctional skills and improve client outcomes.

Scott, Wayne. *Effective Clinical Practices in Treating Clients in the Criminal Justice System*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections, 2008.
<http://nicic.gov/Downloads/PDF/Library/023362.pdf>

This monograph is “intended to strengthen and improve the dissemination of evidence-based rehabilitative technologies for offenders, within the multidisciplinary context of correctional treatment” (p. x). Sections of this document include: executive summary; effective clinical practices and the critical need for collaboration; what evidence-based practice (EBP) is; overarching principles of effective correctional treatment; common therapeutic factors—what works in treatment generally; specific evidence-based modalities for criminal justice clients; and conclusion—what have we lost. There are four appendixes: confidentiality in correctional treatment; the separate and complementary functions of corrections and treatment; coerced treatment; and quality assurance.

Shelton, Deborah, Susan Sampl, Karen L. Kesten, Wanli Zang, and Robert L. Trestman. “Treatment of Impulsive Aggression in Correctional Settings.” *Behavioral Sciences and the Law* 27 (2009):787-800.
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19784944>

This article reports the implementation of Dialectical Behavioral Therapy—Corrections Modified (DBT-CM) for difficult to manage, impulsive and/or aggressive correctional populations. Methods. Participants were English-speaking women (n¼18) and men (n¼45) of diverse cultural backgrounds between the ages of 16 and 59 years old retained in state-run prisons in Connecticut. Following consent, and a psychological assessment battery, twice-weekly DBT-CM groups were held over 16 weeks followed by random assignment to DBT coaching or case management condition, with sessions taking place individually for eight weeks. Data analysis. A mixed effects regression model was used to test the hypotheses: participants will show decreased aggression, impulsivity, and psychopathology, as well as improved coping, after completing the DBT-CM groups; and will show greater reduction in targeted behaviors than those receiving case management at the six month and 12 month follow-up assessment periods. Results. Both case management and DBT coaching

were significant at 12-month follow-up. A significant difference was found for adult men and women. Conclusions. The study supports the value of DBT-CM for management of aggressive behaviors in prison settings.

Taxman, Faye S., and Steven Belenko. *Implementing Evidence-Based Practices in Community Corrections and Addiction Treatment*. New York: Springer, 2012.

“This book addresses the connected issues of knowledge development and utilization in the context of adopting and implementing EBP, particularly addiction treatment programs, in community corrections agencies” (p. 3). Chapters include: identifying the evidence base for “What Works” in community corrections and addiction treatment; theories of organizational change and technology transfer; organizational change technology transfer process review of the literature; community corrections addiction treatment strategies to adopt, implement, and sustain effective practices; current state of EBP in the community corrections field; the idiosyncrasies of the corrections and treatment environments; making good choices, a multistage conceptual model for identifying and selecting evidence-based practices; evidence-based interagency implementation model; and evidence-based implementation agenda.

Taxman, Faye S. “No Illusions: Offender and Organizational Change in Maryland’s Proactive Community Supervision Efforts.” *Criminology & Public Policy* 7, no. 2 (2008): 275-302.
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/229695335_No_illusions_Offender_and_organizational_change_in_Maryland%27s_proactive_community_supervision_efforts

Evidence-based supervision is the newest in a long line of efforts to advance community corrections. This new model adopts a risk-need-responsivity model where the agency uses a risk and need tool to identify appropriate treatment and control services and then assigns offenders to such services. Underscoring this new approach is the creation of a social learning environment that makes supervision officers active in facilitating offender change. The goal is to empower the offender. Maryland's Proactive Community Supervision (PCS) model was one of the first to implement this approach. Controlling for length of time on supervision and prior history, logistic regression results found that offenders who were supervised in this new style were less likely to be rearrested (30% for the PCS and 42% of the non-PCS sample; $p < 0.01$) and less likely to have a warrant issued for technical violations (34.7% of the PCS group and 40% for the non-PCS group; $p < 0.10$).

Wanberg, Kenneth, and Harvey Milkman. *Criminal Conduct and Substance Abuse Treatment: Strategies for Self-Improvement and Change: Pathways to Responsible Living. The Provider's Guide*, 2nd ed. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, 2008.

The Strategies for Self-Improvement and Change (SSC) curriculum is designed to assist in the treatment of individuals with a combination of criminal activity and substance abuse. “Effective treatment of judicial clients must go beyond the more traditional therapeutic

approaches of self-caring and responsibility to self and make caring about and responsibility to the community and society of equal importance.

Weibrecht, Kimberly A. *Evidence-Based Practices and Criminal Defense: Opportunities, Challenges, and Practical Considerations*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections, 2008.

<https://s3.amazonaws.com/static.nicic.gov/Library/023356.pdf>

Guidance is provided to criminal defense attorneys concerning the use of evidence-based practices (EBP). Sections of this report include: executive summary; principles of EBP; the role of defense counsel as advocate in an EBP criminal justice system; and the role of defense counsel as policy-maker.

Wilson, David B., Doris L. Mac Kenzie, and Fawn Ngo Mitchell. *Effects of Correctional Boot Camps on Offending*. Campbell Systematic Reviews 2003:1.

<https://www.campbellcollaboration.org/library/effects-of-correctional-boot-camps-on-offending.html>

Background: Correctional boot camps were first opened in United States adult correctional systems in 1983. Since that time they have rapidly grown, first within adult systems and later in juvenile corrections, primarily within the United States. In the typical boot camp, participants are required to follow a rigorous daily schedule of activities including drill and ceremony and physical training, similar to that of a military boot-camp. Punishment for misbehavior is immediate and swift and usually involves some type of physical activity like push-ups. Boot-camps differ substantially in the amount of focus given to the physical training and hard labor aspects of the program versus therapeutic programming such as academic education, drug treatment or cognitive skills.

Objectives: To synthesize the extant empirical evidence on the effects of boot-camps and boot camp like programs on the criminal behavior (e.g., post release arrest, conviction, or re-institutionalization) of convicted adult and juvenile offenders.

Incentives and Sanctions / Contingency Management

Bartholemew, Norma G. *Contingency Management Strategies and Ideas*. Institute of Behavioral Research, Texas Christian University, 2005. <https://ibr.tcu.edu/manuals/contingency-management-strategies-and-ideas/>

This manual includes a series of “topic-focused modular applications” designed particularly for counselors and group facilitators working in substance abuse treatment programs. The collection of applications contains focused, easily accessible, and brief adaptive strategies for using rewards and star charts to reinforce goal setting, early engagement, and retention in treatment settings.

Brauer, Jonathan R. “Testing Social Learning Theory Using Reinforcement’s Residue: A Multilevel Analysis of Self-Reported Theft and Marijuana Use in the National Youth Survey.” *Criminology* 47, No. 3 (2009): 929-970. <https://nebraska.pure.elsevier.com/en/publications/testing-social-learning-theory-using-reinforcements-residue-a-mul>

Critics have expressed concerns regarding measurement strategies or analytic techniques often used in social learning research (Horan and Phillips, 2003; Krohn, 1999; Sampson, 1999; Tittle, 2004). In response to these concerns, this study tests the hypothesized causal relationships among reinforcement, general definitions, and self-reported crime (theft and marijuana use) using a multilevel modeling approach with longitudinal data from the first five waves of the National Youth Survey (NYS), as well as with indirect parent and friend reinforcement measures that incorporate both the assumed products of reinforcement (expected consequences of behavior) and the efficacy of reinforcement (expected influence of the reinforcement source). Within-subject analyses present a challenge to the theory as social learning variables do not exhibit covariation significantly over time with criminal offending rates. Between subject analyses offer support for the theory as across-person differences in average parent and friend reinforcement are significantly related to offending rates, and these reinforcement–crime relationships are mediated partially or fully by learned definitions. Implications of these findings are discussed.

Gendreau, Paul, Shelley J. Listwan, and Joseph B. Kuhns. *Managing Prisons Effectively: The Potential of Contingency Management Programs*. Ottawa: Public Safety Canada, 2011. <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/pblctns/2011-04-mp/index-en.aspx>

There has been increasing interest in the prison management policy area to promote a course of action that holds inmates more accountable for their actions. It has been proposed that inmates need more structure and discipline and engage in activities that will demonstrate they truly earn privileges leading to early release. This study draws attention to a long forgotten prison treatment literature known as contingency management (e.g., token economies) which has the potential to meet the goals of an “accountability” management perspective. The contingency management (CM) literature was reviewed to

assess its potency for improving inmates' performance (e.g., prison adjustment, educational/work skills) and to generate a list of principles nominated by experts in the area for managing CM programs effectively. First, it was found that CM programs produced large positive gains in the range of 60%-70% which surpassed the effectiveness of other types of interventions. Secondly, the list of principles tabulated for delivering CM program were categorized as to how to implement them and deliver the service (i.e., strategies for what to do, not to do and problematic issues). It was concluded that following the course of action recommended by experts for running CM programs with fidelity placed tremendous demands on all of the prison stakeholders. Unless a number of conditions were met, CM programs should be approached with a great deal of caution given the nature of prison settings.

Hawken, Angela, and Mark Kleiman. *Managing Drug Involved Probationers with Swift and Certain Sanctions: Evaluating Hawaii's HOPE*. A report to the National Institute of Justice, 2009.
<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/229023.pdf>

HOPE (Hawaii's Opportunity Probation with Enforcement), a community supervision strategy, is evaluated. Results of this investigation are organized into the following areas: primary outcomes--drug testing; missed scheduled probation appointments; revocations; incarceration; process evaluation; and summary of surveys—probation officer training, job satisfaction, stakeholder groups' workload, and general perceptions. HOPE probationers have lower positive drug tests and missed appointments.

Higgins, Stephen T., and Kenneth Silverman. *Motivating Behavior Change among Illicit-drug Abusers: Research on Contingency Management Interventions*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, 1999.
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/232451267_Motivating_behavior_change_among_illicit-drug_abusers_Research_on_contingency_management_interventions

Overcoming drug addiction requires great personal motivation on the part of the addict: The drug abuser must want to break the habit before change may occur. Contingency management interventions represent one of the most effective ways to enhance motivation among substance abusers. This book describes the use of contingency management with individuals addicted to cocaine, heroin, and other illicit-drugs. Contingency management is a scientifically based process of providing incentives for abstaining from drug abuse. Techniques involved in this treatment include positive reinforcement for drug abstinence and punishment for returning to drug use, with the emphasis on positive reinforcement.

Howell, James C., Ph.D., Mark W. Lipsey, Ph.D., John J. Wilson, Esq, and Megan Q. Howell, MCJ. "A Practical Approach to Evidence-Based Juvenile Justice Systems." *Journal of Applied Juvenile Justice Services*, 2014, 1-22. <https://nicic.gov/library/029831>

This article presents a practical approach that JJ [juvenile justice] systems can take in achieving evidence-based programming that reduces recidivism. Most JJ system programs produce relatively small reductions in recidivism, on average, thus there is much room for improvement. A research-based approach to making program improvements system-wide—and with that, increase the cost effectiveness of the system itself—is presented in this article. The success of this effort, however, depends on delivery of the right service to the right youth at the right time. The OJJDP Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders provides the scaffolding and structured decision-making tools that can be used across entire juvenile justice systems for promoting effective matches between evidence-based services and offender treatment needs on an ongoing basis" (p. 1). Sections of this document include: introduction—what an evidence-based program is, and taking a proactive approach to program improvements; a Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders—the OJJDP Comprehensive Strategy, the age-crime curve, a developmental pathways model, and risk and protective factors; key administrative tools for achieving evidence-based juvenile justice systems—the right service, to the right youth, at the right time, a system of graduated sanctions/responses, and state examples of Comprehensive Strategy benefits (North Carolina and Florida); and conclusion.

Lowenkamp, Christopher T., Edward J. Latessa, and Paula Smith. "Does Correctional Program Quality Really Matter? The Impact of Adhering To the Principles of Effective Interventions." *Criminology and Public Policy* 5, no. 3 (2006): 575-594.

http://www.uc.edu/content/dam/uc/ccjr/docs/articles/Correctional_Program_Quality.pdf

Research Summary: This study analyzed data on 3,237 offenders placed in 1 of 38 community-based residential programs as part of their parole or other post-release control. Offenders terminated from these programs were matched to, and compared with, a group of offenders (N = 3,237) under parole or other post-release control who were not placed in residential programming. Data on program characteristics and treatment integrity were obtained through staff surveys and interviews with program directors. This information on program characteristics was then related to the treatment effects associated with each program.

Policy Implications: Significant and substantial relationships between program characteristics and program effectiveness were noted. This research provides information that is relevant to the development of correctional programs, and it can be used by funding agencies when awarding contracts for services.

Marlowe, Douglas B., David S. Festinger, Karen L. Dogosh, Patricia L. Arabia, and Kimberly C. Kirby. "An Effectiveness Trial of Contingency Management in a Felony Preadjudication Drug Court." *Journal of Applied Behavioral Analysis* 41, no. 4 (2008): 565-577.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2606594/>

This study evaluated a contingency management (CM) program in a drug court. Gift certificates for compliance were delivered at 4- to 6-week intervals (total value = \$390.00). Participants in one condition earned gift certificates that escalated by \$5.00 increments. Participants in a second condition began earning higher magnitude gift certificates, and the density of reinforcement was gradually decreased. No main effects of CM were detected, which appears to be attributable to a ceiling effect from the intensive contingencies already delivered in the drug court and the low density of reinforcement. Preplanned interaction analyses suggested that participants with more serious criminal backgrounds might have performed better in the CM conditions. This suggests that CM programs may be best suited for more incorrigible drug offenders.

Marlowe, Douglas B. "Evidence-Based Policies and Practices for Drug-Involved Offenders." *The Prison Journal* 91, no. 3 (2011): 27S-47S.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1885209/>

Research on effective rehabilitation of drug-involved offenders has advanced considerably in recent years. Yet policies and practices remain rooted in sentiments from decades past when authorities did not know how to supervise drug offenders closely, apply effective behavioral consequences, or treat the disease of addiction. This article reviews evidence-based practices in sentencing, supervision, treatment, and reentry for drug-involved offenders, drawing on painful lessons from past failed policies. Recommendations are offered at each stage in the justice process for incorporating evidence-based principles into sentencing laws, correctional practices, and treatment interventions. [Author Abstract]

Petersilia, Joan. "Employ Behavioral Contracting for 'Earned Discharge' Parole." *Criminology and Public Policy* 6, no. 4 (2007): 807-814.

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/App/Publications/abstract.aspx?ID=242585>

Current parole contracts focus on specifying the requirements for parolees' behavior while on parole and the punitive sanctions that will be applied if these requirements are violated. In order to foster long-term behavioral change, a balance of rewards and sanctions is necessary for prosocial behavioral change. For most parolees, discharge from parole is a major goal. Linking the shortening of the parole period with positive behavior can reduce reoffending and the violation of other parole requirements, such as remaining in treatment. The author has conducted dozens of interviews with parolees over the past several years, which have included asking them what might motivate them to enroll in rehabilitation programs and continue to attend. One of the consistently strong motivators is the prospect of being released from parole supervision. Parole terms should not only prohibit reoffending but also require participation in prescribed prosocial activities. Offenders who complete such activities as drug treatment or educational programs should be rewarded with a reduction in the length of their parole. The parole contract should include precise statements about how much time will be reduced from the parole term by successful participation in specified activities as well as for remaining arrest-free for indicated lengths

of time. Every parolee should be on parole for at least 6 months, since recidivism studies consistently show that parolees at high risk of reoffending will do so quickly.

Pratt, Travis C., et al. "The Empirical Status of Social Learning Theory: A Meta-Analysis." *Justice Quarterly* 27, no. 6 (2010): 765-802.

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/07418820903379610>

Social learning theory has remained one of the core criminological paradigms over the last four decades. Although a large body of scholarship has emerged testing various propositions specified by the theory, the empirical status of the theory in its entirety is still unknown. Accordingly, in the present study, we subject this body of empirical literature to a meta-analysis to assess its empirical status. Results reveal considerable variation in the magnitude and stability of effect sizes for variables specified by social learning theory across different methodological specifications. In particular, relationships of crime/deviance to measures of differential association and definitions (or antisocial attitudes) are quite strong, yet those for differential reinforcement and modeling/imitation are modest at best. Furthermore, effect sizes for differential association, definitions, and differential reinforcement all differed significantly according to variations in model specification and research designs across studies. The implications for the continued vitality of social learning in criminology are discussed.

Rudes, Danielle S., et al. "Adding Positive Reinforcement in Justice Settings: Acceptability and Feasibility." *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 42, no. 3 (2012): 260-270.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3674847/>

Although contingency management (CM) approaches are among the most promising methods for initiating drug abstinence (S. T. Higgins, S. M. Alessi, & R. L. Dantona, 2002; S. T. Higgins, S. H. Heil, & J. P. Lussier, 2004), adoption and implementation of CM protocols into treatment programs are both challenging and infrequent. In criminal justice agencies, where roughly 70% of clients report substance abuse issues (F. S. Taxman, K. L. Cropsey, D. W. Young, & H. Wexler, 2007), CM interventions are virtually nonexistent. The Justice Steps (JSTEPS) study uses a longitudinal, mixed-method design to examine the implementation of a CM-based protocol in five justice settings. This article presents qualitative data collected during Phase 1 of the JSTEPS project regarding the acceptability and feasibility of CM in these justice settings. The study finds a level of acceptability (find CM tolerable) and feasibility (find CM suitable) within justice agencies, but with some challenges. These challenges are reflected in the following: (a) incorporating too many desired target behaviors into CM models; (b) facing intraorganizational challenges when designing CM systems; and (c) emphasizing sanctions over rewards despite the evidence-base for positive reinforcers. These findings have implications for advancing the dissemination, adoption, and implementation of evidence-based treatments (and CM in particular) in criminal justice settings. [Author Abstract]

Wodahl, Eric, J., Brett Garland, Scott E. Culhane, and William P. McCarty. "Utilizing Behavioral Interventions to Improve Supervision Outcomes in Community-Based Corrections." *Criminal Justice and Behavior* 38, no. 4 (2011) 386-405.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/254082847_Utilizing_Behavioral_Interventions_to_Improve_Supervision_Outcomes_in_Community-Based_Corrections

The number of offenders supervised in the community has grown significantly over the past few decades, whereas successful completions of probation and parole terms have been declining during the same time period. The current study examines the impact of rewards and sanctions on offenders in an Intensive Supervision Program (ISP). Data were collected on a random sample of 283 offenders who participated in an ISP between 2000 and 2003. Agency records, including supervision notes, violation reports, and other offender-related correspondence, were used to track offenders' sanction and reward histories during their participation in the program. Controlling for a number of variables, the study found that the use of both sanctions and rewards led to higher success rates. Administering rewards in proportionally higher numbers than sanctions produced the best results, especially when a ratio of four or more rewards for every sanction was achieved. Correctional administrators are encouraged to identify ideological obstacles that may impede the application of behavioral techniques and to carefully train and guide line staff in the use of sanctions and rewards. [Publication Abstract]

Juveniles

Barnoski, Robert. *Outcome Evaluation of Washington State's Research-based Programs for Juvenile Offenders*. Olympia: Publication Abstract State Institute for Public Policy, 2004.
<http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/rptfiles/04-01-1201.pdf>

In 1997, the Washington State Legislature passed the Community Juvenile Accountability Act (CJAA). The primary goal of the CJAA is to reduce juvenile crime, cost effectively, by establishing “research-based” programs in the state’s juvenile courts. The basic idea is straightforward: taxpayers are better off if their dollars fund programs that have been proven to be effective in achieving key policy outcomes, in this case reduced re-offending.

The CJAA funded the nation’s first statewide experiment concerning research-based programs for juvenile justice. Because selected treatment programs had already been researched elsewhere in the United States, usually as small scale pilot projects, the question here was whether they work when applied statewide in a “real world” setting. This report indicates that the answer is yes—when the programs are competently delivered.
[From Executive Summary]

Celeste, Gabriella, JD. *The Bridge to Somewhere: How Research made its Way into Legislative Juvenile Justice Reform in Ohio: A Case Study / Revised [edition]*. Report. The Schubert Center for Child Studies, Case Western Reserve University. National Juvenile Justice Network, 2013. 1-50.
<https://nicic.gov/library/027111>

The instrumental use of evidence-based research for influencing the passage of reform efforts affecting the juvenile justice system in Ohio is explained. “Many states across the country face the challenges posed by young people in the juvenile justice system. Ohio is among the few states that has created and implemented innovative funding strategies and relied on research and evaluation to improve its approach” (p. i). Sections following an executive summary are: introduction—case study as a learning tool and overview of partners and policy change with a focus on child well-being; leveraging the policy window—political climate, juvenile justice landscape in Ohio pre-reform and key stakeholders; juvenile justice as a compelling social problem—the role of policy research in making the case for reform; agenda-setting and framing solutions to “invest in what works”—using research to inform a policy reform plan; spheres of influence model—core team and collaborative strategy for juvenile justice policy reform; juvenile justice policies achieved within House Bill 86 reflect research-based, child development, and well-being perspective; and principles and implications for future policy reform efforts.

Cusworth Walker, Sarah, Brian K. Bumbarger, and Stephen W. Phillippi, Jr. "Achieving successful evidence-based practice implementation in juvenile justice: The importance of diagnostic and evaluative capacity." *Evaluation and Program Planning* 52 (2015): 189-97.
<http://www.episcenter.psu.edu/sites/default/files/Articles/Achieving-successful-evidence-based->

[practice-implementation-in-juvenile-justice-The-importance-of-diagnostic-and-evaluative-capacity 2015 Evaluation-a.pdf](#)

Evidence-based programs (EBPs) are an increasingly visible aspect of the treatment landscape in juvenile justice. Research demonstrates that such programs yield positive returns on investment and are replacing more expensive, less effective options. However, programs are unlikely to produce expected benefits when they are not well-matched to community needs, not sustained and do not reach sufficient reach and scale. We argue that achieving these benchmarks for successful implementation will require states and county governments to invest in data-driven decision infrastructure in order to respond in a rigorous and flexible way to shifting political and funding climates. We conceptualize this infrastructure as diagnostic capacity and evaluative capacity: Diagnostic capacity is defined as the process of selecting appropriate programming and evaluative capacity is defined as the ability to monitor and evaluate progress. Policy analyses of Washington State, Pennsylvania and Louisiana's program implementation successes are used to illustrate the benefits of diagnostic and evaluative capacity as a critical element of EBP implementation.

Drake, Elizabeth, and Robert Barnoski. *Recidivism Findings for the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administrator's Dialectical Behavior Therapy Program: Final Report*. Olympia: Washington State Institute for Public Policy, 2006. <http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/rptfiles/06-07-1201.pdf>

Recidivism of juvenile offenders who participate in the Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT) program is investigated. "DBT is a cognitive-behavioral treatment for individuals with complex and difficult to treat mental disorders" (p. 1). Sections of this report are: summary of findings; background; constructing the study groups; recidivism findings; next steps; and technical appendix. While there are no statistically significant differences, the DBT group does have a lower recidivism rate.

Elliott, John D. *The State of Juvenile Justice, 2014*. Chapter 18. Washington, DC: American Bar Association, 2014. <https://nicic.gov/library/029572>

Individuals in need of an overview of recent legal cases concerning juvenile justice will find this chapter quite useful. Nine sections cover: introduction; new reform initiatives; American Bar Association (ABA) initiatives; resistance to reform; the ABA Proposed Standards on Dual Jurisdiction and Crossover Youth; U.S. justice and education policy discouraging zero tolerance; juvenile life without parole; defense of children in the courts; sexual offending by juveniles; federal activity; and conclusion.

Howell, James C., and Mark W. Lipsey. "Research-Based Guidelines for Juvenile Justice Programs." *Justice Research and Policy* 14, no. 1 (2012): 17-34. <https://my.vanderbilt.edu/spew/files/2013/05/Howell-Lipsey-2012.pdf>

Juvenile justice systems make use of many programs intended to reduce the recidivism of the juvenile offenders with whom they interact. Not all such programs are effective and one of the more progressive reforms of recent years has been the movement toward programs validated by research evidence. Three ways to define evidence-based programs are described, with a focus on a relatively unfamiliar approach—evidence from meta-analysis of evaluation research that supports the effectiveness of many generic types of programs. In contrast to the prevailing model program approach, this approach makes use of evidence that supports the effectiveness of many of the homegrown and local programs that juvenile justice systems use. The findings of a large meta-analysis of hundreds of studies reveal that many of these more generic programs are as effective as comparable model programs. These findings have been operationalized into a rating scheme based on the characteristics of effective interventions that can be used by service providers and juvenile justice systems to assess their programs. Two recidivism studies provide promising indications of the validity of this scheme for identifying effective programs and guiding improvement for ineffective ones. The results of this work show that the large body of research on interventions with juvenile offenders can be used to create guidelines that extend the concept of evidence-based programs to the kinds of generic programs most commonly used in juvenile justice systems.

Luong, Duyen, and Stephen J. Wormith. "Applying Risk/Need Assessment to Probation Practice and its Impact on the Recidivism of Young Offenders." *Criminal Justice and Behavior* 38, no. 12 (2011): 1177-1199. <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0093854811421596>

Evaluating the extent to which case management practices are guided by risk/need assessment is important because the impact of the assessment process will not be realized if the instrument is not applied as fully intended. This study investigated whether risk/need assessment is linked to the case management of young offenders and whether adherence to the principles of risk, need, and responsivity, as part of the case management plan, is related to recidivism. Data were collected on a sample of 192 young offenders. The Level of Service Inventory–Saskatchewan Youth Edition (LSI-SK) total score and seven of the eight subscale scores were positively correlated with recidivism. Generally, the LSI-SK was used to inform supervision intensity and interventions toward criminogenic needs. Moreover, adherence to the need principle was associated with reductions in recidivism. Implications for case management and direction for future research are discussed.

Marlowe, Douglas B. *Research Update on Juvenile Drug Treatment Courts*. Alexandria, VA: National Association of Drug Court Professionals, December 2010.
http://www.nadcp.org/sites/default/files/nadcp/Research%20Update%20on%20Juvenile%20Drug%20Treatment%20Courts%20-%20NADCP_1.pdf

Research on Juvenile Drug Treatment Courts (JDTCs) has lagged considerably behind that of its adult counterparts. Although evidence is mounting that JDTCs can be effective at

reducing delinquency and substance abuse, the field is just beginning to identify the factors that distinguish effective from ineffective programs.

Thomas, Douglas, Nina Hyland, Teri Deal, Andrew Wachter, and Samantha Zaleski. *Evidence-Based Policies, Programs, and Practices in Juvenile Justice: Three States Achieving High Standards through State Support Centers*. Report. Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 2016. 1-15.
<http://www.ncjj.org/pdf/EBP%20Report/EBPinJJ%20Final%20032016.pdf>

Juvenile justice professionals are increasingly expected to demonstrate that the policies, programs, and practices they use are based on reliable, research-based evidence. This expectation has a broad base of support. Taxpayers have a vested interest in knowing their tax dollars are being spent wisely, while funders are interested in making well informed treatment and rehabilitation investments. Furthermore, Juvenile justice professionals want to know if their programs are effective and achieving desired outcomes. Certainly juvenile court-involved youth, their families, and their communities have a right to know that court-imposed programs and interventions are effective.

Wiener, Richard L., Dr., Anne Hobbs, Dr., and Ryan Spohn, Dr. *Evidence Based Practice in Juvenile Justice: Nebraska White Paper*. Report. University of Nebraska. University of Nebraska, 2014. 1-10.
<https://www.unomaha.edu/college-of-public-affairs-and-community-service/juvenile-justice-institute/files/documents/ebp-white-paper.pdf>

This White Paper is the product of the collaborative effort of the University of Nebraska/Lincoln (UNL) Law and Psychology Program, the University of Nebraska/Omaha (UNO) Consortium for Crime and Justice Research and the UNO Juvenile Justice Institute. The purpose of this paper is to provide an overview for understanding, testing, and developing Evidence Based Practice (EBP) interventions that make rehabilitative services available to children in the juvenile justice system. The paper begins with a summary of a proposal for a classification system of EBP programs in the Juvenile Justice System in Nebraska and then goes on to explain the logic of the classification system.

Pretrial Services

Cohen, Thomas H., and Brian A. Reaves. *Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants in State Courts*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2008.

<https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/prfdsc.pdf>

Presents findings on the pretrial release phase of the criminal justice process using data collected from a representative sample of felony cases filed in the 75 largest U.S. counties in May during even-numbered years from 1990 to 2004. It includes trends on pretrial release rates and the types of release used. Pretrial release rates are compared by arrest offense, demographic characteristics, and criminal history. Characteristics of released and detained defendants are also presented. Rates of pretrial misconduct including failure to appear and re-arrest are presented by type of release, demographic characteristics, and criminal history.

Demuth, Stephen. "Racial and Ethnic Differences in Pretrial Release Decisions and Outcomes: A Comparison of Hispanic, Black, and White Felony Arrestees." *Criminology* 41, no. 3 (2003): 873–907. <https://www.ncjrs.gov/App/publications/Abstract.aspx?id=204620>

Regarding the effects of race and ethnicity on judicial decisions and defendant outcomes at earlier stages of the criminal case process prior to sentencing, knowledge is limited, limited to the treatment of different racial and ethnic groups in the criminal courts based on the impact of race at the sentencing stage. This study examined the effect of race and ethnicity on pretrial release among White, Black, and Hispanic defendant groups using individual-level data compiled, biennially by the State Court Processing Statistics (SCPS) program of the Bureau of Justice Statistics on the procession of a sample of formally charged felony defendants in the State courts of the Nation's 75 most populous counties in 1990, 1992, 1994, and 1996. The study conducted a multiple regression analysis examining the effects of race and ethnicity and other extralegal and legal factors on pretrial release decision making and outcomes and examined the pretrial release as a process comprising several intermediate, contingent dimensions or states. The study also attempted to determine whether racial/ethnic differences in pretrial detention existed among violent, property, and drug offenses. Study findings show a general pattern of Hispanic disadvantage across all stages of the pretrial release process. Hispanic defendants were more likely to be denied bail, more likely to have to pay bail to gain release, required to pay higher amounts of bail, and more likely to be held on bail. This was consistent with a growing body of research that show Hispanic disadvantage throughout the criminal case process. The study suggests that Hispanics are more likely to encounter criminal stereotypes and are less likely to have the resources to avoid the imposition of negative labels. These findings indicate the continued importance of racial and ethnic stratification in United States society.

Mamalian, Cynthia A. *State of the Science of Pretrial Risk Assessment*. Washington: U.S. Bureau of Justice Assistance and Pretrial Justice Institute, 2011. <http://nicic.gov/Library/024954>

“This publication is designed for a wide-ranging audience of criminal justice stakeholders who have questions about pretrial risk assessment and its value to the pretrial justice process.” (p.3) Sections of this report are: introduction; setting the stage; critical issues related to pretrial release, detention, and risk assessment; challenges to implementing evidence-based risk assessment and threats to reliable administration; methodological challenges associated with prediction of risk; where to go next—recommendations for research and practice; and conclusion.

Measuring What Matters: Outcome and Performance Measures for the Pretrial Services Field. National Institute of Corrections. Washington, DC: Pretrial Executives Network, 2011.

<http://nicic.gov/Library/025172>

“This monograph presents recommended outcome and performance measures and mission-critical data ... [that] will enable pretrial service agencies to gauge more accurately their programs’ effectiveness in meeting agency and justice system goals” (p. v). Sections of this publication include introduction, outcome measures, performance measures, mission-critical data, setting targets, and examples of pretrial release program measures.

Goldkamp, John S., and E. Rely Vilcica. “Judicial Discretion and the Unfinished Agenda of American Bail Reform: Lessons from Philadelphia’s Evidence-Based Judicial Strategy.” In Sarat, Austin, Ed. Special Issue: New Perspectives on Crime and Criminal Justice. *Studies in Law, Politics, and Society* 47 (2009):115-157.

Following in the footsteps of critics of the 1920s and 1930s, Caleb Foote’s 1954 study of the bail system in Philadelphia set the agenda for bail reform in the United States focusing on judicial discretion and the inequities of a predominantly financially based pretrial detention system. This article argues that the bail reform movement originating in the 1960s fell short of its objectives in its failure to engage judges in the business of reform. From Foote’s study on, Philadelphia has played a role historically in studies of bail, detention, and reform. The article considers the experience of Philadelphia’s judicial pretrial release guidelines innovation from the 1980s to the present and its implications as an important contemporary bail reform strategy in addressing the problems of bail, release, and detention practices. The implications of the judge-centered pretrial release guidelines strategy for addressing pretrial release problems in urban state court systems are discussed in light of the original aims and issues of early bail reform. [Abstract from Author]

Goldkamp, John S., and Michael D. White. “Restoring Accountability in Pretrial Release: The Philadelphia Pretrial Release Supervision Experiments.” *Journal of Experimental Criminology* 2, no. 2 (2006): 143–181. <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/189164.pdf>

The report examines the pretrial release process in the context of jail overcrowding in Philadelphia, PA, and considers the unique challenges associated with reinventing pretrial release practices in anticipation of the end of years of court-imposed “emergency” crowding

reduction measures. The supervision strategy behind the Philadelphia release guidelines was based on: (1) full use of the supervision option suggested under the guidelines; (2) notification of defendants of important court dates; (3) orientation of defendants to the criminal process and the requirements of conducted release by pretrial services staff; (4) case management of defendants on supervised release by pretrial services; and (5) enforcement of compliance among defendants under supervision. Investigation of the role of supervision in enhancing the effectiveness of pretrial release was conducted in five parts: two notification experiments, a supervision experiment, an enforcement experiment, and a predictive analysis of defendant non-compliance (no-shows at the first supervision stage). The report describes two principal conclusions from this research. The first relates to the weak impact of notification strategies in reducing defendant misconduct (Failure to Appear and re-arrest), while the second relates to the problems with achieving deterrence in conditions of supervision.

Lowenkamp, Christopher T., Richard Lemke, and Edward Latessa. "The Development and Validation of a Pretrial Screening Tool." *Federal Probation* 72, no. 3 (2008): 2-9.

https://www.uc.edu/content/dam/uc/ccjr/docs/articles/pretrial_screening_tool.pdf

The last two decades have witnessed a sharp increase in the use of offender assessment instruments across every stage of the criminal justice system. The reasons for this increase in use are generally centered on the problems of overcrowding and shrinking monetary resources (Jones, 1996). These conditions are ubiquitous across every level of the criminal justice system, forcing correctional institutions at all levels to accommodate themselves to these expanding populations with diminishing resources. Correctional institutions (Beck, Karberg, and Harrison, 2002; Sabol and Couture, 2008), community corrections agencies (Glaze and Bonczar, 2007), and jails (Sabol and Minton, 2008) have had significant increases in their respective populations over the last decade. While population growth has slowed for jail populations in the last eight years, it has not declined. Despite a continual growth in jail capacity over the last few years, estimates calculate that local jails operated at 96 percent capacity, which is significantly higher than years before (Sabol and Minton, 2008).

VanNostrand, Marie, and Gena Keebler. *Pretrial Risk Assessment in the Federal Court for the Purpose of Expanding the Use of Alternatives to Detention*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Federal Detention Trustee, 2009. <http://www.nicic.org/Library/023758>

The identification of "federal criminal defendants who are most suited for pretrial release without jeopardizing the integrity of the judicial process or the safety of the community, in particular release predicated on participation in an alternatives to detention program" is investigated. Sections following an executive summary include: introduction; population description; research objective one -- pretrial risk classification; research objective two -- risk levels, release and detention rates, and pretrial failure rates; research objective three -- alternatives to detention, risk levels, and pretrial failure; research objective four -- efficacy

of the alternatives to detention program; research objective five-- current risk assessment practices; and research objective six-- best practices for pretrial risk assessment and recommendations.

Prisons

Aos, Steve, Marna Miller, and Elizabeth Drake. "Evidence-based Public Policy Options to Reduce Future Prison Construction, Criminal Justice Costs, and Crime Rates." *Victims and Offenders*, 4 (2009):170–196. http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/952/Wsipp_Evidence-Based-Public-Policy-Options-to-Reduce-Future-Prison-Construction-Criminal-Justice-Costs-and-Crime-Rates_Full-Report.pdf

Current long-term forecasts indicate that Washington will need two new prisons by 2020 and possibly another prison by 2030. Since a typical new prison costs about \$250 million to build and \$45 million a year to operate, the Washington State Legislature expressed an interest in identifying alternative "evidence-based" options that can: (a) reduce the future need for prison beds, (b) save money for state and local taxpayers, and (c) contribute to lower crime rates.

Bourgon, Guy, and Barbara Armstrong. "Transferring the Principles of Effective Treatment into a 'Real World' Prison Setting." *Criminal Justice and Behavior* 32, no. 1 (2005): 3–25. <https://www.ncjrs.gov/App/publications/abstract.aspx?ID=208464>

The principles of risk, need, and responsivity have been empirically linked to the effectiveness of treatment to reduce reoffending, but the transference of these principles to the inside of prison walls is difficult. Results from a sample of 620 incarcerated male offenders—482 who received either a 5-week, 10-week, or 15-week prison-based treatment program and 138 untreated comparison offenders—found that treatment significantly reduced recidivism (odds ratio of .56; effect size r of .10) and that the amount of treatment (e.g., "dosage") played a significant role (odds ratios between .92 and .95 per week of treatment; adjusted effect size r of .01 and .02). These results indicate that prison-based treatment can be effective in reducing recidivism, that dosage plays a mediating role, and that there may be minimum levels of treatment required to reduce recidivism that is dependent on the level of an offender's risk and need.

Cullen, Francis T., Cheryl Lero Jonson, and Daniel S. Nagin. "Prisons Do Not Reduce Recidivism: The High Cost of Ignoring Science." *The Prison Journal* 91, no. 3 (2011): 48S-65S. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/258194311_Prisons_Do_Not_Reduce_Recidivism_The_High_Cost_of_Ignoring_Science

Using an evidence-based approach, we conclude that there is little evidence that prisons reduce recidivism and at least some evidence to suggest that they have a criminogenic effect. The policy implications of this finding are significant, for it means that beyond crime saved through incapacitation, the use of custodial sanctions may have the unanticipated consequence of making society less safe' (48S). Sections of this article following an abstract include: prisons as cost versus an experience; the failure of prisons; five illustrative studies; systematic review of evidence; and conclusion.

Drake, Elizabeth K., Robert Barnoski, and Steven Aos. *Increased Earned Release From Prison: Impacts of a 2003 Law on Recidivism and Crime Costs, Revised*. Olympia: Washington State Institute for Public Policy, 2009. http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1039/Wsipp_Increased-Earned-Release-From-Prison-Impacts-of-a-2003-Law-on-Recidivism-and-Crime-Costs-Revised_Full-Report.pdf

The effects of increasing earned release time (similar to "good time") from 33% to 50% of an inmate's total sentence are assessed. Sections after a summary include: background -- earned release time and eligibility criteria for 50% level; evaluation design; recidivism findings; incapacitation effects; and cost-benefit analysis. It appears the law increases property crimes, reduces felony recidivism, and results in cost savings.

Minnesota Department of Corrections. *The Effects of Prison Visitation on Offender Recidivism*. Rochester: Minnesota DOC, 2011. <http://nicic.gov/Library/026127>

The influence visitation has on the recidivism of visited prisoners is examined. Sections of this report include: research summary; introduction; prison visitation policies; reentry and social support; prison visitation research; methodology; results for descriptive statistics, impact of visitation on time to first felony reconviction, impact of visitation on time to first revocation, and impact of inmate-visitor relationship on time to first reconviction; conclusion; and implications for correctional policy and practice. Visitation has a significant effect on recidivism. "Any visit reduced the risk of recidivism by 13 percent for felony reconvictions and 25 percent for technical violation revocations, which reflects the fact that visitation generally had a greater impact on revocations. The findings further showed that more frequent and recent visits were associated with a decreased risk of recidivism" (p. 27).

French, Sheila, and Paul Gendreau. *Safe and Humane Corrections through Effective Treatment*. Ottawa: Correctional Service of Canada, 2003. http://www.csc-scc.gc.ca/research/092/r139_e.pdf

A meta-analysis was conducted examining the effects of prison-based treatment programs on inmates' misconduct rates. A total of 70 studies generated 103 effect sizes in this regard. Behavioral treatment programs produced considerably larger effect size estimates ($r = .26$) compared to non-behavioral programs ($r = .10$), educational/vocational programs ($r = .02$), and an unspecified group of treatments ($r = .02$). The same result applied when effect sizes were weighted ($z+$). Stronger research designs were associated with a larger reduction in misconducts in the case of r but not $z+$ values. Yet, treatment programs that targeted more criminogenic needs and were rated higher on therapeutic integrity, generated greater reduction in misconducts for both r and $z+$ estimates. Generalization effects were also found: the greater the misconduct treatment effect, the larger the reductions in recidivism ($r = .44$) reported for those prison programs that followed their offenders into the community. As a result, the reductions in prison misconduct carried over to the community. In conclusion, despite the fact that the studies in the database lacked a good deal of essential information, the results offer the strongest support for the policy recommendation that

offering more and better treatment programs in prison is the preferred choice for maintaining safe and humane prison environments.

Latessa, Edward J., Paula Smith, Myrinda Schweitzer, and Lori Lovins. *Evaluation of Selected Institutional Offender Treatment Programs for the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections*. University of Cincinnati, Center of Criminal Justice Research, 2009.
<http://nicic.gov/Library/025449>

The effectiveness of intervention programs ran by the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections is evaluated. Sections comprising this report include: principles of effective intervention, programming and services, Thinking for a Change (T4C), Batterer's Intervention, Violence Prevention, Sex Offender program—outpatient and therapeutic community, delivery of treatment services, description of PA DOC assessment process, methods, results for overall strengths and areas for improvement and staff surveys. Overall, T4C is effective while the remaining programs need improvement.

Nink, Carl, and Steve McDonald. "Programs that Help Offenders Stay Out of Prison." Centerville, UT: MTC Institute, 2009. <http://nicic.gov/Library/024304>

This report is required reading for any agency seeking to develop effective education and/or substance abuse programming. Sections of this publication include: introduction; current conditions—the prison population is growing despite decrease in crime; effective correctional programming; education provides opportunities; education impacts recidivism; effective educational program principles; substance abuse programs save tax dollars; effective substance abuse treatment program principles; evidence-based substance abuse treatment practices; cost to benefit; and conclusion.

Serin, Ralph C. *Evidence-Based Practice: Principles for Enhancing Correctional Results in Prisons*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections; Boston: Crime and Justice Institute, 2005. <http://nicic.gov/Library/023360>

"The purpose of this paper is to introduce prison administrators and staff to an accumulated body of knowledge regarding correctional practice to enhance their management of their prisons" (p.1). Sections comprising this discussion paper are: introduction -- transition from prison to the community, effective correctional practice, overview of prison research findings for prison classification, and summary; an overview of prison classification and risk assessment – correctional programming, guidelines, staff, and impact; and prison realities -- organizational culture and priorities, staff recruitment and training, role of staff, additional considerations (such as gangs, drugs, threats, and extortion), excellence in prison practice, implications for correctional practice, anticipated goals and outcomes, integration with community corrections, and corporate accountability. Provided as appendixes are "Eight Evidence-Based Principles for Effective Practice: Linking to Prison-Based Corrections" and "Measuring Inmate Competencies."

Sex Offenders

Hanson, Karl R., Guy Bourgon, Leslie Helmus, and Shannon Hodgson. *A Meta-Analysis of the Effectiveness of Treatment for Sexual Offenders: Risk, Need, and Responsivity*. Ottawa: Public Safety Canada, 2009. <http://nicic.gov/Library/023701>

This report examines "whether the principles associated with effective treatments for general offenders (Risk-Need-Responsivity: RNR) also apply to sexual offender treatment" (p. i). Sections following an abstract include: introduction; method; results according to the effects of treatment on recidivism, on adherence to RNR principles, and by year and adherence to RNR principles; and discussion about the implications for treatment providers and for researchers. The largest reductions in recidivism are experienced by programs utilizing RNR.

Hanson, Karl R., Guy Bourgon, Leslie Helmus, and Shannon Hodgson. "The Principles of Effective Correctional Treatment also Apply to Sexual Offenders: A Meta-Analysis." *Criminal Justice and Behavior* 36, no. 9 (2009): 865-891.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/233421798_The_Principles_of_Effective_Correctional_Treatment_Also_Apply_To_Sexual_Offenders_A_Meta-Analysis

The effectiveness of treatment for sexual offenders remains controversial, even though it is widely agreed that certain forms of human service interventions reduce the recidivism rates of general offenders. The current review examined whether the principles associated with effective treatments for general offenders (risk-need-responsivity; RNR) also apply to sexual offender treatment. Based on a meta-analysis of 23 recidivism outcome studies meeting basic criteria for study quality, the unweighted sexual and general recidivism rates for the treated sexual offenders were lower than the rates observed for the comparison groups (10.9%, $n = 3,121$ vs. 19.2%, $n = 3,625$ for sexual recidivism; 31.8%, $n = 1,979$ vs. 48.3%, $n = 2,822$ for any recidivism). Programs that adhered to the RNR principles showed the largest reductions in sexual and general recidivism. Given the consistency of the current findings with the general offender rehabilitation literature, the authors believe that the RNR principles should be a major consideration in the design and implementation of treatment programs for sexual offenders.

McGrath, Robert J., Georgia F. Cumming, Michael P. Lasher. *SOTIPS: Sex Offender Treatment Intervention and Progress Scale*. Brandon, VT: Safer Society Foundation, 2012.

<http://nicic.gov/Library/024981>

"The Sex Offender Treatment Intervention and Progress Scale (SOTIPS) is a statistically-derived dynamic measure designed to aid clinicians, correctional caseworkers, and probation and parole officers in assessing risk, treatment and supervision needs, and progress among adult males who have been convicted of one or more qualifying sexual offenses and committed at least one of these sexual offenses after their 18th birthday ...

SOTIPS item scores are intended to reflect an individual's relative treatment and supervision needs on each risk factor. The SOTIPS total score is intended to provide an estimation of an individual's overall level of dynamic risk and need for supervision and treatment” (p. 1). Sections of this manual include: overview and administration; item descriptions and scoring criteria; and the SOTIPS scoring sheet.

Zgoba, Kristen M. Michael Miner, Raymond Knight, Elizabeth Letourneau, Jill Levenson, and David Thornton. *A Multi-State Recidivism Study Using Static-99 and Static 2002 Risk Scores and Tier Guidelines from the Adam Walsh Act*. Research Report Submitted to the National Institute of Justice, 2012. <http://nicic.gov/Library/026786>

The effectiveness of various sex offender classification instruments is investigated. This research is important in determining the best practices driving the success of sex offender management classification systems allowing you to utilize the best tool in your jurisdiction. Sections of this report include: abstract; executive summary; introduction; research design and methods; results regarding the respective abilities of nationally recommended Adam Walsh Act (AWA) classification tiers and actuarial risk assessment instruments to identify high-risk sex offenders, the risk assessment efficacy of existing state classification schemes compared to the AWA tiers and risk assessment instruments, the distribution of risk assessment scores within and across AWA tier categories, and the role of adult offender age in risk and recidivism; and discussion regarding implications for policy and practice. “The findings indicate that the current AWA classification scheme is likely to result in a system that is less effective in protecting the public than the classification systems currently implemented in the states studied. Policy makers should strongly consider substantial revisions of the AWA classification system to better incorporate evidence-based models of sex offender risk assessment and management” (p. 1).

Specialized Assessment

Bechtel Kristin, and Bill Woodward. *Overview of Domestic Violence (DV) Risk Assessment Instruments Frequently Asked Questions*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections, 2008.

<https://s3.amazonaws.com/static.nicic.gov/Library/023364.pdf>

Frequently asked questions about domestic violence (DV) risk assessment instruments are answered. Topics covered are: why risk assessment instruments are needed for DV offenders; instruments that can be used to assess DV offenders; what can be done if caseloads are too high to provide a full general/violent assessment of all DV offenders; why one should use a general third generation risk assessment tool before using a specific DV assessment instrument; how to know there are 'low' risk DV offenders; why assessment matters even if all DV offenders are placed under the same treatment; how an assessment instrument is selected; the specific instruments that are available and commonly used in the U.S.; and which tools are available but have less current research in the DV literature.

Offenders: A Meta-Analytical Comparison of Instruments and Methods of Assessment." *Criminal Justice and Behavior* 36, no. 6 (2009): 567-590.

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0093854809333610>

Using 88 studies from 1980 to 2006, a meta-analysis compares risk instruments and other psychological measures on their ability to predict general (primarily nonsexual) violence in adults. Little variation was found amongst the mean effect sizes of common actuarial or structured risk instruments (i.e., Historical, Clinical, and Risk Management Violence Risk Assessment Scheme; Level of Supervision Inventory–Revised; Violence Risk Assessment Guide; Statistical Information on Recidivism scale; and Psychopathy Checklist–Revised). Third-generation instruments, dynamic risk factors, and file review plus interview methods had the advantage in predicting violent recidivism. Second-generation instruments, static risk factors, and use of file review were the strongest predictors of institutional violence. Measures derived from criminological-related theories or research produced larger effect sizes than did those of less content relevance. Additional research on existing risk instruments is required to provide more precise point estimates, especially regarding the outcome of institutional violence.

DeMichele, Matthew, and Brian Payne. *Predicting Repeat DWI: Chronic Offending, Risk Assessment, and Community Supervision*. Lexington, KY: American Probation and Parole Association, 2010.

<http://www.appa-net.org/eweb/docs/APPA/pubs/PRDWI-DRAFT.pdf>

The risk-assessment tool includes items modified from previous scales as well as items found to be significant in this project's own research. It contains seven separate domains. The mental-health domain contains eight items that determine the nature of the relationship between mental health disorders and chronic offending. The socio-personal-responsibility domain intends to reveal the level of personal and social responsibility of an

individual. This measures one's general attachment to society and an internal locus of control. The risky substance abuse domain measures features related to a person's level of risky drug and alcohol use that may be related to chronic DWIs. The criminal-histories domain measures the offender's past involvement with the criminal justice system. The desire-for-change domain includes four questions related to an individual's desire to change his/her drinking patterns. The connection-between-internalized-locus-of-responsibility-and-DWI domain includes several items that measure how offenders assign responsibility in their decision making process. The risky-driving domain measures specific characteristics related to driving in general to test general risky driver theories. The aforementioned domains provide a foundation from which increased understanding about habitual drunk driving will evolve. The research team plans to pilot test this draft risk-assessment tool in up to three locations, using convicted DWI offenders on community supervision. Currently, the team has received agreements from two agencies interested in participating in the pilot test. 8 tables, 3 figures, 64 references, and appended items drawn from other scales, and the draft risk-assessment tool.

Dvoskin, Joel A., Jennifer L. Skeem, Raymond W. Novaco, and Kevin S. Douglas (Eds). *Using Social Science to Reduce Violent Offending*. Oxford University Press, 2011.
<http://reducingviolence.com/storage/briefingpaper.pdf>

These essays describe methods for changing the behavior of offender groups who present particular challenges for justice system officials, including individuals with mental illnesses, sex offenders, and juveniles. They describe how to apply specific correctional interventions designed to equip offenders with the skills they will need to succeed in avoiding crime upon release. Authors also highlight methods for overcoming system inertia to implement these recommendations.

Fazel, Seena, Jay P. Singh, Helen Doll, and Martin Grann. "Use of Risk Assessment Instruments to Predict Violence and Antisocial Behavior in 73 Samples Involving 24,827 People: Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis." *British Medical Journal* 345:e4692 (2012): 1-12.
https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2473084

Objective: To investigate the predictive validity of tools commonly used to assess the risk of violence, sexual, and criminal behavior, using systematic review and tabular meta-analysis of replication studies following PRISMA guidelines. Risk assessments were conducted on 73 samples comprising 24,847 participants from 13 countries, of whom 5879 (23.7%) offended over an average of 49.6 months. When used to predict violent offending, risk assessment tools produced low to moderate positive predictive values (median 41%, interquartile range 27-60%) and higher negative predictive values (91%, 81-95%), and a corresponding median number needed to detain of 2 (2-4) and number safely discharged of 10 (4-18). Instruments designed to predict violent offending performed better than those aimed at predicting sexual or general crime.

Conclusions: Although risk assessment tools are widely used in clinical and criminal justice settings, their predictive accuracy varies depending on how they are used. They seem to identify low risk individuals with high levels of accuracy, but their use as sole determinants of detention, sentencing, and release is not supported by the current evidence.

Klima, Tali and Lieb, Roxanne. *Risk Assessment Instruments to Predict Recidivism of Sex Offenders: Practices in Washington State*. Olympia: Washington State Institute for Public Policy, Document No. 08-06-1101, 2008. <http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/rptfiles/08-06-1101.pdf>

This paper reviews policies and practices regarding assessment of sex offenders for risk of re-offense among public agencies and private treatment providers in Washington State. Specifically, we reviewed the use of risk assessment instruments, which gauge the likelihood that individual sex offenders will reoffend. We found that a diverse set of instruments are employed by public and private entities in making decisions about sex offenders. These decisions include sentencing, facility assignment, treatment, release, public notification, and community supervision. As expected, there was greater variability in risk assessment practices among private treatment providers than public agencies. Three policies related to risk assessment were identified as topics of concern. One is the lack of appropriate instruments for juvenile sex offenders. The second is the validity of the primary instrument used to determine risk levels for registration purposes, the Washington State Sex Offender Risk Level Classification Tool (soon to be replaced). Third, some informants discussed the static nature of risk level assignment and suggested provisions to reassess offenders' levels during extended registration periods.

KrÖner, Carolin, Cornelis Stadtland, Matthias Eidt, and Norbert Nedopil. "The Validity of the Violence Risk Appraisal Guide (VRAG) in Predicting Criminal Recidivism." *Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health* 17, no. 2 (2007): 89–100. <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/cbm.644/full>

The Violence Risk Appraisal Guide (VRAG) is an actuarial risk assessment instrument, developed in Canada as an aid to estimating the probability of reoffending by mentally ill offenders.

Aim. To test the predictive validity of the VRAG with a German sample.

Method. The predictive validity of the VRAG was tested on a sample of 136 people charged with a criminal offence and under evaluation for criminal responsibility in the forensic psychiatry department at the University of Munich in 1994–95. The predicted outcome was tested by means of ROC analysis for correlation with the observed rate of recidivism between discharge after the 1994–95 assessment and the census date of 31 March 2003. Recidivism rate was calculated from the official records of the National Conviction Registry. The validity of the VRAG was replicated with a German sample. The VRAG yielded good predictive accuracy, despite differences in sample and outcome variables compared with its original sample.

McGrath, Robert J., Michael P. Lasher, and Georgia F. Cumming. *A Model of Static and Dynamic Sex Offender Risk Assessment*. Washington, DC: Department of Justice, 2011.
<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/236217.pdf>

The purpose of the present study was to test models of combining static and dynamic risk measures that might predict sexual recidivism among adult male sex offenders better than any one type of measure alone. Study participants were 759 adult male sex offenders under correctional supervision in Vermont who were enrolled in community sex offender treatment between 2001 and 2007. These offenders were assessed once using static measures (Static-99R, Static-2002R and VASOR) based on participants' history at the date of placement in the community. A 22-item dynamic risk measure Sex Offender Needs and Progress Scale (SOTNPS) was used multiple times to assess participants, shortly after their entry into community treatment and approximately every six months thereafter. Analyses of SOTNPS scores resulted in the development of a new 16-item dynamic risk measure, the Sex Offender Treatment Intervention and Progress Scale (SOTIPS). At fixed one- and three-year follow-up periods from participants' initial, second, and third dynamic risk assessments, the SOTIPS and Static-99R, the static risk measure selected for further analysis in the present study, each independently showed moderate ability to rank order risk for sexual, violent, and any criminal recidivism and return to prison. A logistic regression model that combined SOTIPS and Static-99R consistently predicted recidivism and outperformed either instrument alone when both instruments had similar predictive power. Participants who demonstrated treatment progress, as reflected by reductions in SOTIPS scores, showed lower rates of recidivism than those who did not.

Monahan, John, and Jennifer L. Skeem. "Risk Assessment in Criminal Sentencing." University of Virginia School of Law, *Public Law and Legal Theory Research Paper Series* 2015-53.
<http://ssrn.com/abstract=2662082>

The past several years have seen a surge of interest in using risk assessment in criminal sentencing, both to reduce recidivism by incapacitating or treating high-risk offenders and to reduce prison populations by diverting low-risk offenders from prison. We begin by sketching jurisprudential theories of sentencing, distinguishing those that rely on risk assessment from those that preclude it. We then characterize and illustrate the varying roles that risk assessment may play in the sentencing process. We clarify questions regarding the various meanings of "risk" in sentencing and the appropriate time to assess the risk of convicted offenders. We conclude by addressing four principal problems confronting risk assessment in sentencing: conflating risk and blame, barring individual inferences based on group data, failing adequately to distinguish risk assessment from risk reduction, and ignoring whether, and if so, how, the use of risk assessment in sentencing affects racial and economic disparities in imprisonment.

Pullmann, Michael D. "Predictors of Criminal Charges for Youth in Public Mental Health during the Transition to Adulthood." *Journal of Child & Family Studies* 19, no. 4 (2010): 483-491.
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2950104/>

Dual involvement with the mental health system and justice system is relatively frequent for young adults with mental health problems, yet the research on factors predictive of dual involvement is incomplete. This study extends past research on predictors of criminal charges for people in the public mental health system in four ways. First, this study expands the longitudinal study period to include the time of transition to adulthood, from 16 to 25 years of age. Second, this study separately predicts specific types of criminal charges, including violent, property, drug, and nuisance charges. Third, this study examines whether residential treatment or inpatient hospitalization are predictive of criminal charges. Fourth, this study stratifies prediction by gender. Findings indicated high levels of dual involvement during this time period. In general, males and people diagnosed with substance use disorder or conduct disorder were more likely to have a criminal charge. Other predictors of specific criminal charges varied by gender. Residential treatment, inpatient hospitalization, and anxiety disorder were generally not related to criminal charges. Implications for cross-system collaboration and early intervention are discussed. [Abstract from Author]

Skeem, Jennifer L., and John Monahan. "Current Directions in Violence Risk Assessment." *Current Directions in Psychological Science* 20 (2011): 38-42.
https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1793193

Over recent years, a variety of instruments that improve clinicians' ability to forecast the likelihood that an individual will behave violently have been published. Increasingly, these instruments are being applied in response to laws that require specialized risk assessments. In this article, we present a framework that goes beyond the "clinical" and "actuarial" dichotomy to describe a continuum of structured approaches to risk assessment. Despite differences among validated instruments, there is little evidence that one predicts violence better than another. We believe that these group-based instruments are useful for assessing an individual's risk and that an instrument should be chosen based on an evaluation's purpose (i.e., risk assessment vs. risk reduction). The time is ripe to shift attention from predicting violence to understanding its causes and preventing its (re)occurrence. [Publication Abstract]

Van Nostrand, Marie. *Assessing Risk among Pretrial Defendants in Virginia: The Virginia Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument*. Richmond: Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services, 2009.
<https://www.pretrial.org/download/risk-assessment/VA%20Risk%20Report%202009.pdf>

The development of this instrument is explained along with application instruction. Nine risk factors are utilized to classify a defendant according to five risk levels. This report is comprised of the following sections: executive summary; introduction; pretrial risk

assessment; research methods; instrument development; instrument application; and future plans.

Wong, Timothy. *Validation of the State of Hawaii LSI-R Proxy*. Honolulu: Hawaii State Department of Health, Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions, 2008. http://icis.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/copy2_of_copy_of_SARA-DVSI-Exploratory-Study-Oct-2008.pdf

The Proxy, developed by private consultants from [Justice] System Assessment and Training (J-SAT), is administered to all sentenced and a small number of pre-trial offenders. This includes offenders who are adjudicated through Hawaii's court system and placed under the supervision of the Department of Public Safety's Intake Service Center (PSD-ISC); Hawaii Paroling Authority (HPA); and Probation Services (Judiciary). The purpose of the Proxy is to identify offenders who are at minimal recidivism risk. By ICIS policy, offenders who score four or less on the Proxy are classified at the Administrative risk level (lowest level of risk). Offenders who score five or greater are at elevated risk, and consequently are administered an LSI-R, the primary risk assessment instrument used to identify criminogenic risks and needs.

Problem-Solving Courts

Arming the Courts with Research: 10 Evidence-Based Sentencing Initiatives to Control Crime and Reduce Costs. Washington, DC: Pew Center on the States, Public Safety Performance Project, 2009.
<http://nicic.gov/Library/023777>

The use of cost-effective evidence-based practices to reduce offender recidivism, crime rates, and costs is explained. Strategies covered are: establish recidivism reductions as an explicit sentencing goal; provide sufficient flexibility to consider recidivism reduction options; base sentencing decisions on risk/needs assessment; require community corrections programs to be evidence-based; integrate services and sanctions; ensure courts know about available sentencing options; encourage swift and certain responses to probation violations; use court hearings and incentives to motivate offender behavior change; and promote effective collaboration among criminal justice agencies.

Casey, Pamela M., Roger K. Warren, and Jennifer K. Elek. *Using Offender Risk and Needs Assessment Information at Sentencing Guidance for Courts from a National Working Group.* Washington, DC: National Center for State Courts, 2011.
<http://www.ncsc.org/~media/Files/PDF/Services%20and%20Experts/Areas%20of%20expertise/Sentencing%20Probation/RNA%20Guide%20Final.ashx>

During the last two decades, substantial research has demonstrated that the use of certain practices in criminal justice decision making can have a profound effect on reducing offender recidivism. One of these practices is the use of validated risk and needs assessment (RNA) instruments to inform the decision making process. Once used almost exclusively by probation and parole departments to help determine the best supervision and treatment strategies for offenders, the use of RNA information is expanding to help inform decisions at other points in the criminal justice system as well. The use of RNA information at sentencing is somewhat more complex than for other criminal justice decisions because the sentencing decision has multiple purposes—punishment, incapacitation, rehabilitation, specific deterrence, general deterrence, and restitution—only some of which are related to recidivism reduction. [From Introduction]

Huddleston, West, and Douglas B. Marlowe. *Painting the Current Picture: A National Report on Drug Courts and Other Problem-Solving Courts.* Programs in the United States. Washington, DC: National Drug Court Institute, 2011.
<http://www.ndci.org/sites/default/files/nadcp/PCP%20Report%20FINAL.PDF>

Specific to this volume and in addition to reporting on the aggregate number and types of operational Drug Courts and other Problem-Solving Court programs throughout the United States, a major section of this report is dedicated to recent research findings related to the most prevalent Drug Court models. Additionally, sections are dedicated to analyses of national survey data on Drug Court capacity; drug-of-choice trends among Drug Court

participants in rural, suburban and urban areas; average graduation rates; participation costs; state Drug Court authorization legislation and funding appropriations; and international Drug Court activity. Finally, this year's report provides first-ever national demographic data on racial and ethnic minority representation among Drug Court participants.

Ojmarrh, Mitchell, David B. Wilson, Amy Eggers, and Doris L. MacKenzie. *Drug Courts' Effects on Criminal Offending for Juveniles and Adults*. Oslo, Norway: Campbell Collaboration, 2012.

http://www.ndcrc.org/sites/default/files/mitchell_drugcourts_review.pdf

<http://nicic.gov/Library/026520>

"The objective of this review is to systematically review quasi-experimental and experimental randomized-control trial (RCT) evaluations of the effectiveness of drug courts in reducing recidivism, including drug courts for juvenile and DWI offenders. This systematic review critically assesses drug courts' effects on recidivism in the short- and long-term, the methodological soundness of the existing evidence, and the relationship between drug court features and effectiveness" (p. 6). Results are provided for: a description of eligible studies; overall mean effects by type of drug court; robustness of findings to methodological weaknesses; drug courts' long-term effects; features of the drug court; and additional sensitivity analysis. Overall, research shows that adult drug courts are effective in reducing recidivism, DWI drug courts moderately successful, and juvenile drug courts having small impact.

Marlowe, Douglas B. "Evidence-Based Sentencing for Drug Offenders: An Analysis of Prognostic Risks and Criminogenic Needs." *Chapman Journal of Criminal Justice* 1, no. 1 (2009): 167-201.

<http://www.nadcp.org/sites/default/files/nadcp/Evidence%20Based%20Sentencing%20for%20Drug%20Offender.pdf>

A model of evidence-based sentencing is presented that attempts to match drug offenders to dispositions that optimally balance impacts on cost, public safety, and the welfare of the offender (p. 169). This model may give your agency some ideas on what sentencing options work best for your offender population. Sections of this article are: introduction; dispositions for drug offenders' pre-trial diversion of administrative probation, probation without verdict, drug courts, intermediate punishment, and incarceration; evidence-based sentencing; assessment of risks and needs, risk of dangerousness, prognostic risks, and criminogenic needs; matching dispositions by risks and needs, high risk/high need, high risk/low need, low risk/high need, and low risk/low need; and conclusion.

Marlowe, Douglas B., David S. Festinger, Patrick L. Arabia, Karen L. Dugosh, Kathleen M. Benasutti, Jason R. Croft, and James M. McKay. "Adaptive Interventions in Drug Court: A Pilot Experiment." *Criminal Justice Review* 33 (2008): 343-360.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2735275/>

This pilot study (N = 30) experimentally examined the effects of an adaptive intervention in an adult misdemeanor drug court. The adaptive algorithm adjusted the frequency of judicial status hearings and clinical case-management sessions according to pre-specified criteria in response to participants' ongoing performance in the program. Results revealed the adaptive algorithm was acceptable to both clients and staff, feasible to implement with greater than 85% fidelity, and showed promise for eliciting clinically meaningful improvements in drug abstinence and graduation rates. Estimated effect sizes ranged from 0.40 to 0.60 across various dependent measures. Compared to drug court as-usual, participants in the adaptive condition were more likely to receive responses from the drug court team for inadequate performance in the program and received those responses after a substantially shorter period of time. This suggests the adaptive algorithm may have more readily focused the drug court team's attention on poorly-performing individuals, thus allowing the team to "nip problems in the bud" before they developed too fully. These preliminary data justify additional research evaluating the effects of the adaptive algorithm in a fully powered experimental trial.

Marlowe, Douglass B., David S. Festinger, Patricia A. Lee, Karen L. Dugosh, and Kathleen M. Benasutti. "Matching Judicial Supervision to Clients' Risk Status in Drug Court." *Crime and Delinquency* 52, no. 1 (2006): 52–76. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2174271/>

This article reports outcomes from a program of experimental research evaluating the risk principle in drug courts. Prior studies revealed that participants who were high risk and had (a) antisocial personality disorder or (b) a prior history of drug abuse treatment performed better in drug court when scheduled to attend biweekly judicial status hearings in court. In contrast, participants who were low risk performed equivalently regardless of the court hearings schedule. This study prospectively matches drug court clients to the optimal schedule of court hearings based on an assessment of their risk status and compares outcomes to clients randomly assigned to the standard hearings schedule. Results confirmed that participants who were high risk and matched to biweekly hearings had better during-treatment outcomes than participants assigned to status hearings as usual. These findings provide confirmation of the risk principle in drug courts and yield practical information for enhancing the efficacy and cost-efficiency of drug courts.

Warren, Roger. *Evidence-Based Practice to Reduce Recidivism: Implications for State Judiciaries*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections, 2007. <http://nicic.gov/Downloads/PDF/Library/023358.pdf>

The reduction of recidivism by state judiciaries utilizing six principles of evidence-based practice (EBP) is explained. Seven sections follow an executive summary: introduction; current state sentencing policies and their consequences; drug courts -- the state judiciary's successful experiment with EBP; the principles of EBP; local sentencing and corrections policy reforms; state sentencing and corrections policy reforms; and conclusion. "Carefully

targeted rehabilitation and treatment programs can reduce offender recidivism by conservative estimates of 10-20%" (p. 72). Crime and Justice Institute.

Supervision by Risk Level

Barnes, Jeffrey C., Lindsay Ahlman, Charlotte Gill, Lawrence W. Sherman, Ellen Kurtz, and Robert Malvestuto. "Low-intensity Community Supervision for Low-Risk Offenders: A Randomized, Controlled Trial." *Journal of Experiential Criminology* 6, no. 2 (2010): 159-189.

The Philadelphia Low-Intensity Community Supervision Experiment provides evidence on the effects of lowering the intensity of community supervision with low-risk offenders in an urban, US county community corrections agency. Using a random forests forecasting model for serious crime based on Berk et al. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series A*, 172(Part 1), 191–211, 2009, 1,559 low-risk offenders were identified and randomly assigned to either standard or reduced frequency of mandatory office visits. Treatment as assigned was substantially delivered at 4.5 probation visits per year versus 2.4, for as long as offenders remained on active probation or parole. In a one-year follow-up for all cases, outcomes examined were the prevalence, frequency, seriousness and time-to-failure of arrests for new crimes committed after random assignment was implemented. No significant differences ($p=.05$) in outcomes were found between standard and low-intensity groups. Non-significant differences for offense seriousness favored the low-intensity group. We conclude that lower-intensity supervision at the tested level of dosage can allow fewer officers to supervise low risk offenders in the community without evidence of increased volume or seriousness of crime. [Publication Abstract]

Bonta, James, Suzanne Wallace-Capretta, and Jennifer Rooney. "A Quasi-experimental Evaluation of an Intensive Rehabilitation Supervision Program." *Criminal Justice & Behavior* 27(2000): 213-329. <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0093854800027003003>

Over the past 20 years, an increased understanding has been developed of what interventions do and do not work with offenders. Treatment programs that attend to offender risk, needs, and responsivity factors have been associated with reduced recidivism. There is also a recognition that sanctions without a rehabilitative component are ineffective in reducing offender recidivism. This study evaluates a cognitive-behavioral treatment program delivered within the context of intensive community supervision via electronic monitoring (EM). Offenders receiving treatment while in an EM program were statistically matched on risk and needs factors to inmates who did not receive treatment services. The results showed that treatment was effective in reducing recidivism for higher risk offenders, confirming the risk principle of offender treatment. The importance of matching treatment intensity to offender risk level and ensuring that there is a treatment component in intensive supervision programs is reaffirmed.

Lowenkamp, Christopher T., Anthony W. Flores, Alexander M. Holsinger, Matthew D. Makarios, and Edward J. Latessa. "Intensive Supervision Programs: Does Program Philosophy and the Principles of Effective Intervention Matter?" *Journal of Criminal Justice* 38, no. 4 (2010): 368-375. <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0047235210000590>

Although traditional intensive supervision programs that have aimed at increasing control and surveillance in the community have not been shown to reduce recidivism, prior research indicates that intensive supervision programs that are based on a human service philosophy and provide treatment to offenders offer more promise. The current research examined the effectiveness of fifty-eight intensive supervision programs and sought to determine whether program philosophy and treatment integrity are associated with reductions in recidivism. The results indicated that both program philosophy and treatment integrity vary independently of one another and are related to the ability of programs to produce meaningful effects on recidivism. [Publication Abstract]

Lowenkamp, Christopher T., and Edward J. Latessa. "Understanding the Risk Principle: How and Why Correctional Interventions Can Harm Low-Risk Offenders." *Topics in Community Corrections, Annual Issue 2004: Assessment Issues for Managers*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections, 2004. <http://www.correctiveservices.justice.nsw.gov.au/Documents/Risk-principal-accessible-442577.pdf>

"[W]hat the risk principle is, what it means for corrections, and why we see intensive treatment and supervision leading to no effect or increased recidivism for low-risk offenders" are discussed (p. 3). This article covers: risk as the probability of reoffending; meta-analyses involving the risk principle; differing treatment effects for high- and low-risk offenders; and why interventions are more successful with high-risk offenders.

Paparozzi, Mario, and Paul Gendreau. "An Intensive Supervision Program that Worked: Service Delivery, Professional Orientation, and Organizational Supportiveness." *The Prison Journal* 85, no 4 (2005): 445-466. https://nnscommunities.org/uploads/isp_that_worked.pdf

This study examined the effect of treatment services, organizational supportiveness, and parole officer orientation on parolee recidivism. The sample consisted of 240 parolees enrolled in an intensive surveillance supervision program and 240 parolees undergoing traditional parole supervision. The participants were high-risk/high need parolees. Three measures of parolee recidivism were used: (a) technical parole violation, (b) new conviction, and (c) revocation. These measures were examined by level of treatment services, organizational supportiveness, and the law enforcement/ treatment orientation of intensive surveillance supervision program parole officers of which there were three classifications: (a) law enforcement, (b) balanced, and (c) social casework. The data support the view that intensive supervision programs that (a) provide more treatment to higher risk offenders, (b) employ parole officers with balanced law enforcement/social casework orientations, and (c) are implemented in supportive organizational environments may reduce recidivism from 10% to 30% depending on the comparisons being made.

Women Offenders

Andrews, Don A., and Craig Dowden. "A Meta-Analytic Investigation into Effective Correctional Intervention for Female Offenders." *Forum on Corrections Research* 11 (1999): 18-21.

http://www.csc-scc.gc.ca/text/pblct/forum/e113/113e_e.pdf

Evidence from past meta-analytic reviews has suggested that the principles of human service, risk, need, and general responsivity are associated with reductions in recidivism for general offender populations. However, a recent study stated "the question of whether or not these findings (i.e., principles of effective correctional treatment) can be generalized to the female offender population still is very much in need of an answer" (p. 517).² The purpose of the present meta-analytic investigation³ was to explore whether adherence to the principles of human service, risk, need, general responsivity, program integrity, and core correctional practice were important program considerations for female offenders. The results demonstrated that adherence to these principles significantly enhanced program effectiveness through higher mean reductions in recidivism. This paper concludes with a summary of effective correctional practices for female offenders and directions for future research.

Calhoun, Stacy, Nena Messina, Jerome Cartier, and Stephanie Torres. "Implementing Gender-Responsive Treatment for Women in a Prison Setting: Client and Staff Perspectives." *Federal Probation* 74, no. 3 (2010). <http://www.centerforgenderandjustice.org/assets/files/hwr-and-bt-implementing-gender-responsive-treatment-for-women-in-prison-client-and-staff-perspectives-2010.pdf>

Over the past two decades, the overall number of female prisoners in the United States has grown substantially. While the number of women in prison remains lower than the number of men, women are entering prisons at a faster rate than men. From 1995 to 2005, the total number of female prisoners increased 57 percent compared with a 34 percent increase in male prisoners (Harrison & Beck, 2006). The increase of the number of women in the nation's prison population has largely been due to incarceration for drug-related offenses. Zero tolerance policies related to addiction have created a greater demand for substance abuse treatment for men and women within a prison setting.

Cobbina, Jennifer E. *From Prison to Home: Women's Pathways In and Out of Crime*. Washington, DC: Department of Justice, 2008. <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/226812.pdf>

Questions related to the reentry experiences of female prisoners are investigated. This dissertation includes an abstract and the following chapters: introduction; the study; women's pathways into crime; legal barriers and practical challenges to reentry; factors impacting reintegration success and failure; succumbing to the lure of criminal pursuit; the straight and narrow -- pathways out of crime; and conclusions and recommendations.

Gehring, Krista S., Patricia Van Voorhis, and Valerie R. Bell. *What Works for Female Probationers? An Evaluation of the Moving On Program*. University of Cincinnati, Division of Criminal Justice, 2009. <https://www.uc.edu/content/dam/uc/womenoffenders/docs/MOVING%20ON.pdf>

The effectiveness of the Moving On program is evaluated. Moving On is a gender-responsive, cognitive behavioral program for women probationers. Sections of this report include: program description; data and study design; sample; outcome measures; results for rearrests, convictions, incarcerations, and technical violations; effects of program completion on rearrests, convictions, incarcerations, and technical violations; and implications of the findings. "The findings from this study indicate the Moving On program would be a good fit for agencies looking for an evidence-based gender-responsive program.

Hardyman, Patricia, and Patricia Van Voorhis. *Developing Gender-specific Classification Systems for Women Offenders*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections, 2004. <http://nicic.gov/Library/018931>

A report which highlights the results of two cooperative agreements from the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) addressing the critical need for gender-specific objective classification systems is presented. Following an executive summary are six chapters: introduction; classification issues for women offenders--the literature; NIC Prisons Division—women's classification initiatives (e.g., National Assessment of Current Practices for Classifying Women Offenders and Working With Correctional Agencies to Improve Classification for Women Offenders); building blocks to effective classification of women offenders; addressing classification issues that require systemic change; and future steps. This report also has two appendixes: descriptions of seven states women's classification initiatives (Colorado, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Nebraska, West Virginia, and Wisconsin); and sample initial and reclassification instruments developed by Colorado and Idaho.

Lynch, Shannon M., Nicole M. Heath, Kathleen C. Mathews, and Galatia J. Cepeda. "Seeking Safety: An Intervention for Trauma-Exposed Incarcerated Women?" *Journal of Trauma Dissociation* 13, no. 1 (2012): 88-101. <https://seekings.ipower.com/7-11-03%20arts/2012%20lynch.pdf>

Recent guidelines for incarcerated women's programming have called for interventions that address offenders' traumatic experiences, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and substance use in an integrated manner. Seeking Safety (SS) is an empirically supported cognitive behavioral manualized treatment for individuals with PTSD and substance use disorders. This study examined the effectiveness of SS with 59 incarcerated women who completed the intervention and 55 who were waitlisted. Participants in SS demonstrated greater symptom improvement in PTSD and depression as well as improved interpersonal functioning and coping as compared to waitlisted offenders. These findings provide preliminary support for the use of this intervention with incarcerated women.

Messina, Nena, Stacy Calhoun, and Umme Warda. "Gender-Responsive Drug Court Treatment: A Randomized Controlled Trial." *Criminal Justice and Behavior* 39, no. 12 (2012): 1539-155.
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4020288/>

This pilot study compared outcomes for 94 women offenders in San Diego County, California, who participated in four drug court programs. Women were randomized to gender-responsive (GR) programs using Helping Women Recover and Beyond Trauma or standard mixed-gender treatment. Data were collected at program entry, during treatment, and approximately 22 months after treatment entry. Bivariate and multivariate analyses were conducted. Results showed that GR participants had better in-treatment performance, more positive perceptions related to their treatment experience, and trends indicating reductions in posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptomology. Both groups improved in their self-reported psychological well-being and reported reductions in drug use ($p < .06$) and arrest (a diagnosis of PTSD was the primary predictor of reductions in re-arrest, $p < .04$). Findings show some beneficial effects of adding treatment components oriented toward women's needs.

Messina, Nena, Christine E. Grella, Jerry Cartier, and Stephanie Torres. "A Randomized Experimental Study of Gender-Responsive Substance Abuse Treatment for Women in Prison". *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 38, no. 2 (2010): 97-107.
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2815183/>

This experimental pilot study compared post-release outcomes for 115 women who participated in prison-based substance abuse treatment. Women were randomized to a gender-responsive treatment (GRT) program using manualized curricula (Helping Women Recover and Beyond Trauma) or a standard prison-based therapeutic community. Data were collected from the participants at prison program entry and 6 and 12 months after release. Bivariate and multivariate analyses were conducted. Results indicate that both groups improved in psychological well-being; however, GRT participants had greater reductions in drug use, were more likely to remain in residential aftercare longer (2.6 vs. 1.8 months, $p < .05$), and were less likely to have been reincarcerated within 12 months after parole (31% vs. 45%, respectively; a 67% reduction in odds for the experimental group, $p < .05$). Findings show the beneficial effects of treatment components oriented toward women's needs and support the integration of GRT in prison programs for women.

Smith, Paula, Francis T. Cullen, and Edward J. Latessa. "Can 14,737 Women Be Wrong? A Meta-Analysis of the LSI-R and Recidivism for Female Offenders." *Criminology & Public Policy* 8, no. 1 (2009): 183-208. <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1745-9133.2009.00551.x/abstract>

Over the past two decades, researchers have been increasingly interested in measuring the risk of offender recidivism as a means of advancing public safety and of directing treatment interventions. In this context, one instrument widely used in assessing offenders is the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R). Recently, however, the LSI-R has been criticized for

being a male-specific assessment instrument that is a weak predictor of criminal behavior in females. Through the use of meta-analytic techniques, we assessed this assertion. A total of 27 effect sizes yielded an average r value of .35 ([confidence interval] CI = .34 to .36) for the relationship of the LSI-R with recidivism for female offenders ($N = 14,737$). When available, we also made within-sample comparisons based on gender. These comparisons produced effect sizes for males and females that were statistically similar. These results are consistent with those generated in previous research on the LSI-R. They call into question prevailing critiques that the LSI-R has predictive validity for male but not for female offenders. At this stage, it seems that corrections officials should be advised that the LSI-R remains an important instrument for assessing all offenders as a prelude to the delivery of treatment services, especially those based on the principles of effective intervention. Critics should be encouraged, however, to construct and validate through research additional gender-specific instruments that revise, if not rival, the LSI-R. [Abstract from Author]

Van Voorhis, Patricia, Emily Salisbury, Emily Wright, and Ashley Bauman. *Achieving Accurate Pictures of Risk and Identifying Gender-Responsive Needs: Two New Assessments for Women Offenders*. Washington DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Corrections, 2008.
<http://nicic.gov/Library/022844>

The development of new risk/needs assessments specifically designed for female offenders is discussed. This report is comprised of the case for women's needs, development of new assessments, construction validation research, full instruments, implementation considerations, and obtaining the gender-responsive assessments.

Ziatic, Joseph M., Donna C. Wilkerson, and Shannon M. McAllister. "Pretrial Diversion: The Overlooked Pretrial Services Evidence-Based Practice." *Federal Probation* 74, no. 1 (2010).
http://www.uscourts.gov/sites/default/files/federal_probation_journal_june_2010.pdf

Although Pretrial Diversion (PTD) was conceived in the late 1940s as a program for dealing with juvenile offenders, it was not implemented in the federal judiciary under its current form until the passage of the Pretrial Services Act of 1982. Originally, PTD was meant to be an alternative to prosecution for low-level criminal offenders who had identifiable rehabilitative needs (Ulrich 2002). Moreover, an expectation of this program was that participants lack a significant criminal history. Through identifying potential participants in this program and developing an individualized supervision plan aimed at addressing root causes of the individual's criminal activity, stakeholders attempted to prevent future involvement in criminal behavior.

Training Materials / Presentations

Addiction, the Brain, and Evidence Based Treatment. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. [PowerPoint slides and transcript], 2012. <http://nicic.gov/Library/026291>

Topics discussed include: drugs of abuse and crime are linked; smoking in criminal justice; mental health disorders among incarcerated populations; key participants in the criminal justice system and intervention opportunities; what addiction is—a disease of the brain; reward circuits; dopamine; memory circuits; cocaine craving; treatments for relapse prevention—medications and behavioral; evidence-based principles of drug abuse treatment for criminal justice populations; what recovery looks like on average; assessing risks, needs, and progress; criminal justice CEST (Client Evaluation of Self and Treatment); and tailoring supervision to fit the needs of the individual is important.

Bartruff, Jerry, Nathan Lowe, and Shawn Rogers. *Webinar: Evidence-Based Practices of Community Supervision: Part 2, What Works in Parole and the Prisoner Reentry Process*. New York: National Reentry Resource Center; Lexington, KY: American Probation and Parole Association, 2011. <http://mha.ohio.gov/Portals/0/assets/Treatment/Criminal%20Justice/Steppingup/Evidence-Based Practices of Community Supervision Part%20I.pdf>

'The goal of this webinar is to educate community corrections professionals on evidence-based practices (EBPs) of parole supervision, particularly with respect to the reentry of parolees leaving prison.' Participants will be able to: understand the core elements of EBPs and parole supervision; discuss the pros and cons of EBPs implementation; recognize leadership qualities that are conducive to using a successful evidence-based approach; and identify at least two practices that they could implement to enhance parole supervision and reentry outcomes.

Corso, Deena, Nathan Lowe, and Geraldine Nagy. *Evidence-Based Practices of Community Supervision: Part 1, A Focus on Current Issues and Trends in Probation*, 2011. <http://mha.ohio.gov/Portals/0/assets/Treatment/Criminal%20Justice/Steppingup/Evidence-Based Practices of Community Supervision Part%20I.pdf>

This training session was developed by the American Probation and Parole Association, in partnership with the National Reentry Resource Center, and is made possible through funding by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, U.S. Department of Justice.

Latessa, Edward J. *Improving the Effectiveness of Correctional Programs through Research*. 2008. <http://www.flintridge.org/newsresources/documents/CrimePreventionCBTPresentation.pdf>

Stitzer, Maxine. *Contingency Management in Drug Courts: Research and Resources*. 2011. <http://www.gmuace.org/documents/presentations/2011/NADCP%202011%20Stitzer.pdf>

Websites

Blueprints for Violence Prevention, <http://www.colorado.edu/cspv/blueprints/>

How do we know what works? Blueprints for Violence Prevention, a project of the Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence at the University of Colorado, provide answers to that question.

Bureau of Justice Statistics, <https://www.bjs.gov/>

BJS mission: To collect, analyze, publish, and disseminate information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government. These data are critical to federal, state, and local policymakers in combating crime and ensuring that justice is both efficient and evenhanded.

The Campbell Collaboration. What Helps? What Harms? Based on What Evidence?

<http://www.campbellcollaboration.org/>

The Campbell Collaboration (C2) helps people make well-informed decisions by preparing, maintaining and disseminating systematic reviews in education, crime and justice, and social welfare.

Center for Criminal Justice Research, Division of Criminal Justice, University of Cincinnati,

www.uc.edu/criminaljustice

<http://www.uc.edu/ccjr/publications.html>

The nationally-ranked School of Criminal Justice holds a number one ranking for research productivity, and recognition in U.S. News & World Report as one of the top three doctoral programs in the nation. With a mission dedicated to research, teaching and service, the School supports these and related activities through the Center for Criminal Justice Research, which includes the Corrections Institute and the Policing Institute.

Crimesolutions.gov, <https://www.crimesolutions.gov/default.aspx>

The Office of Justice Programs' CrimeSolutions.gov uses rigorous research to determine what works in criminal justice, juvenile justice, and crime victim services.

Court Statistics Project, <http://www.courtstatistics.org/>

The Court Statistics Project collects and analyzes data relating to the work of our nation's courts.

Institute of Behavioral Research, <https://ibr.tcu.edu/>

IBR's mission is to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of programs for reducing drug abuse and related problems. Programs are based in communities or correctional facilities. This website provides access to information about IBR, staff, projects, newsletters, publications, web posters, manuals, sample forms, and other links. Fort Worth, TX: Texas Christian University.

Institute for Governmental Service and Research, University of Maryland, <http://www.igsr.umd.edu/>

With expertise in quantitative and qualitative assessment, as well as business process re-engineering, the Institute for Governmental Service and Research (IGSR) provides applied research, outreach, and technology innovations to meet the needs of state and local governments.

http://www.igsr.umd.edu/applied_research/reports_and_publications.php?search=topic

Juvenile Justice Information Exchange: Evidence-Based Practices,

<http://jjie.org/hub/evidence-based-practices/>

The Juvenile Justice Information Exchange (JJIE) is the only publication covering juvenile justice and related issues nationally on a consistent, daily basis.

National Criminal Justice Reference Service, <https://www.ncjrs.gov/index.html>

NCJRS services and resources are available to anyone interested in crime, victim assistance, and public safety including policymakers, practitioners, researchers, educators, community leaders, and the general public.

National Implementation Research Network (NIRN), <http://nirn.fpg.unc.edu/>

The mission of the National Implementation Research Network (NIRN) is to contribute to the best practices and science of implementation, organization change, and system reinvention to improve outcomes across the spectrum of human services.

National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs, <http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov>

The National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices (NREPP) is a searchable online registry of mental health and substance abuse interventions that have been reviewed and rated by independent reviewers.

The Pew Charitable Trusts, <http://www.pewtrusts.org/en>

The Pew Charitable Trusts is driven by the power of knowledge to solve today's most challenging problems. Pew applies a rigorous, analytical approach to improve public policy, inform the public and invigorate civic life.

Public Behavioral Health and Justice Policy Evidence Based Practices,

<https://depts.washington.edu/pbhjp/>

This list of EBPs is a "living document" - it is not comprehensive of all programs or providers and will be continually updated as information is available. University of Washington School of Medicine.

Risk Reduction Research, <http://socialwelfare.berkeley.edu/risk-resilience-research>

"Our research team focuses on understanding why some people with mental disorder become involved in self-harm, violence, and/or criminal behavior. To develop more effective prevention and treatment strategies for this group, we must first understand how individual and environmental factors interact to increase their risk of such harmful

behavior. This understanding can also be used inform legal decision-making about this high risk, high need group.”

Urban Institute's Justice Policy Center, <http://www.urban.org/>

Researchers in the Urban Institute's Justice Policy Center produce such research, evaluating programs, and analyzing data in an effort to guide federal, state, and local stakeholders in making sound decisions that will increase the safety of communities nationwide.

Vera Institute of Justice, www.vera.org

The Vera Institute of Justice combines expertise in research, demonstration projects, and technical assistance to help leaders in government and civil society improve the systems people rely on for justice and safety. Family Justice was picked up by Vera and focuses on strength-based, family-focused approaches to reentry.

What Works in Reentry Clearinghouse, <https://whatworks.csgjusticecenter.org/>

Welcome to the What Works in Reentry Clearinghouse, a “one-stop shop” for research on the effectiveness of a wide variety of reentry programs and practices.

Agency Reports

Vermont Center for Justice Research. *Evidence-Based Initiatives to Reduce Recidivism: A Study Commissioned by Act No. 41*. 2011.

<http://www.leg.state.vt.us/reports/2011externalreports/273788.pdf>

This report was commissioned by the Vermont Legislature pursuant to Act 41 during the 2011-2012 Legislative Session. The study involved two parts: (1) a literature review of “innovative programs and initiatives, including local programs and prison-based initiatives, best practices, and contemporary research regarding assessments of programmatic alternatives and pilot projects relating to reducing recidivism in the criminal justice system;” (Act 41, Section 10); and (2) a survey of Vermont criminal justice service providers to identify innovative programs and assess the level of evidenced-based programming in the state. Although this report is not an exhaustive analysis of evidence-based initiatives which reduce recidivism, it does suggest an effective strategy for the future collection and dissemination of information regarding evidence-based programs and practices at both the national and state level.

Racine County Pretrial Risk Assessment. Milwaukee, WI: Zimmerman Consulting; Justice 2000, 2011. <http://racinecounty.com/government/sheriff-s-office/jail-division/alternatives-and-diversion-programs>

Information regarding the Racine Pretrial Risk Assessment process is provided. Documents contained in this collection include 'Racine County Pretrial Risk Assessment Report: January 1, 2009 ' December 31, 2009'; 'Racine County Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument'; and 'Racine County Pretrial Services Risk Assessment Project: Status Report ' Questions and Answers.'

State of Colorado, Judicial Branch/Probation Services. *Research in Briefs: 2006-2013*. http://www.courts.state.co.us/Administration/Custom.cfm?Unit=eval&Page_ID=180

The demands on probation and the courts are immense and the need for information on effective programming is critical. Districts often do not have the time to sift through research and consider how they might utilize the information and adjust practices to become more effective. In an effort to make this information more widely available and useful, “Research in Briefs” are being developed. These documents are intended to summarize potentially helpful information related to effective practices and suggest possible and practical application of the information.

Skilling, Nancy, and Debra Nonemaker. *DOCCR Validation of Two Domestic Violence Risk Instruments: Domestic Violence Screening Instrument (DVSII) & Spousal Abuse Risk Assessment (SARA)*. Minneapolis, MN: Hennepin County Department of Community Corrections and Rehabilitation Office of Planning, Policy and Evaluation, 2010. <http://www.hennepinattorney.org/->

</media/hennepinus/your-government/research-data/doccr-reports/validation-study-of-two-domestic-violence-risk-instruments.pdf?la=en>

The predictive validity of the Domestic Violence Screening Instrument (DVSII) and the Spousal Abuse Risk Assessment (SARA) Guide being used to assess misdemeanor domestic violence offenders is determined. “The results of this study provide strong evidence of validity of the SARA and the DVSII in predicting risk to reoffend in general and risk for domestic violence related offenses specifically. This is true for subpopulations of first time domestic offenders, repeat domestic offenders, males and females” (p. 10).