

Women in Re-Entry

Integrating New
Research into Practice

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Agenda

- A Starting Point: Evidence-Based Practices
- Justice-Involved Women
- Integrating new research into practice

A STARTING POINT: EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES

“What Works” or EBP

- Evidence exists that the program or intervention is effective.
- This effectiveness is obtained through empirical research not anecdotes, stories, common sense, or beliefs about effectiveness.

Effective at what?

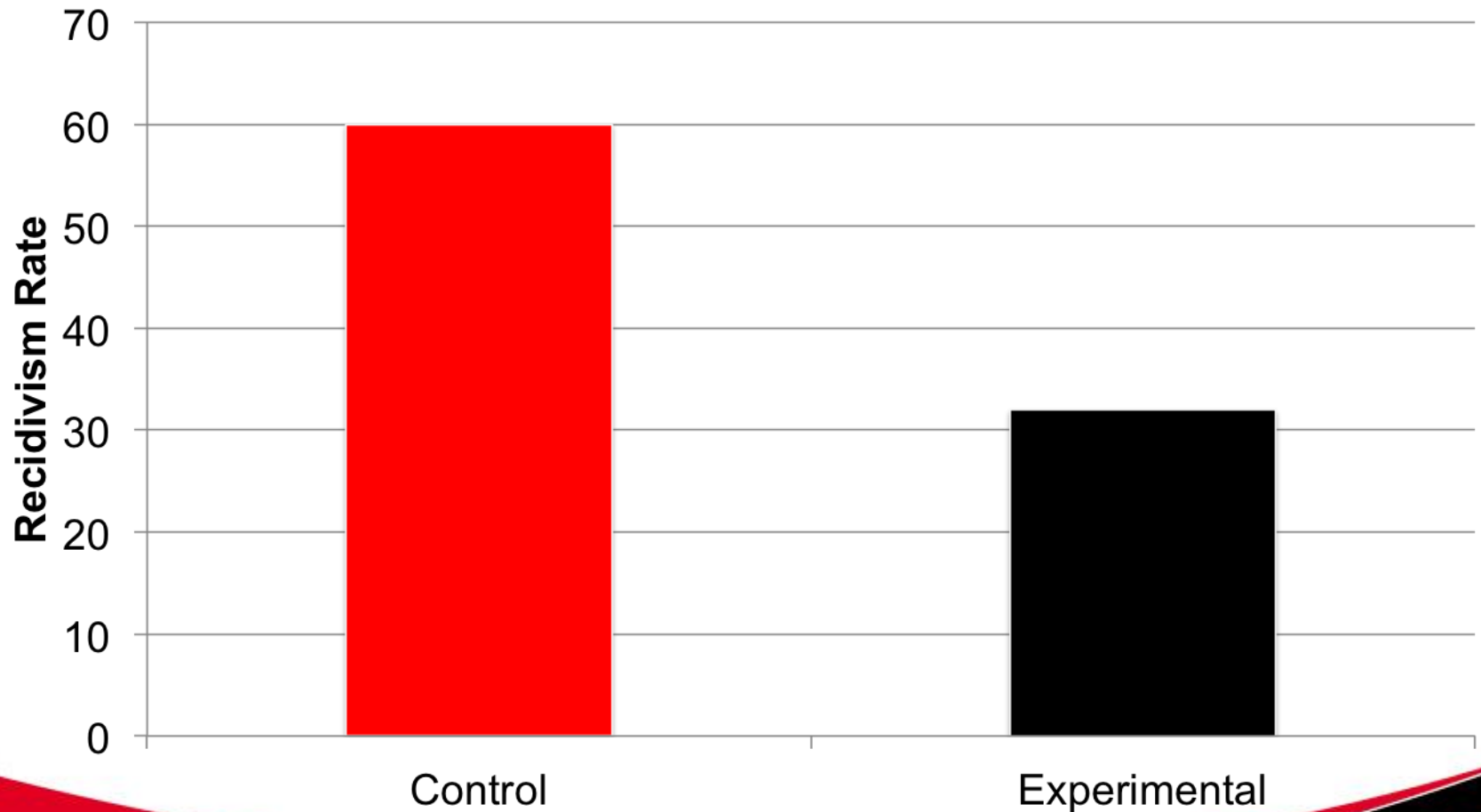
- Many measures of effectiveness:
 - Happiness
 - Stress reduction
 - Employment levels
 - Skill attainment
 - Attendance

 - **RECIDIVISM**

What is recidivism?

- Institutional misconducts
- Technical violations
- Probation/Parole revocations
- Arrests
- Convictions
- Incarcerations

Examining Research



Is one study enough?



Literature Review

- Authors will locate and read all the research studies related to a chosen area of intervention.
- They will attempt to synthesize the results into a single report and draw conclusions from the available research.

Meta-Analysis

- Meta-analysis is the most current and informative method of synthesizing correctional research.
- It involves the combined statistical analysis of many studies of a type of correctional intervention – a study of studies.

Why use EBP?



Principles of Effective Intervention

- Risk
- Need
- Responsivity
- Treatment
- Program Integrity

Risk Principle

- Effective interventions must assess risk.
- Risk assessments classify individuals into risk categories such as high, medium, or low risk (or maximum, medium, and minimum custody).

Measuring Risk

- Actuarial measures of risk are more accurate than clinical judgments.



WHO do we target?

- Effective interventions match intervention and supervision levels to risk levels.
- This tells us WHO to target for intervention.
- Interventions should focus on medium and high risk offenders.

Need Principle

- Individuals in the criminal justice system often have many needs. Some of these are related to offending behavior and some are not.
- Criminogenic needs are those related to offending while non-criminogenic needs are those unrelated to offending.
- Criminogenic = crime producing

WHAT do we target?

- Criminogenic needs are dynamic, meaning they can be changed.
- These needs drive an individual's risk level, so treating these needs can potentially reduce someone's risk level.
- This tells us WHAT to target for intervention.

Criminogenic Needs

- Antisocial attitudes, values, and beliefs
- Antisocial peers or lack of prosocial peers
- Antisocial personality characteristics
- Dysfunctional family and relationship circumstances
- Low education and employment levels
- Lack of prosocial leisure pursuits
- Substance abuse

Responsivity Principle

- Responsivity addresses barriers to interventions so that individuals may “respond” successfully to treatment.



Types of Responsivity

- There are two types of responsivity: general and specific.
 - General responsivity refers to responsivity issues that apply to all correctional clients.
 - Using evidence-based interventions
 - Treating the needs at the correct time
 - Utilizing learning techniques appropriate for correctional settings

HOW do we intervene?

- Specific responsivity refers to responsivity issues that apply to individual correctional clients.
 - Offender-based
 - Resource-based
 - Staff/system-based
- This tells us HOW to intervene with correctional clients.

Treatment Principle

- Cognitive-behavioral programs are the most effective at reducing recidivism.
 - Cognitive
 - Targets attitudes and thought processes through cognitive restructuring
 - Behavioral
 - Targets actions through skills practices like role-modeling and reinforcement

Defining Themes of Cognitive-Behavioral Interventions

- Scientific
- Active
- Focus on the present
- Focus on learning

Examples of Cognitive-Behavioral Interventions

- *Aggression Replacement Training (ART)*
 - Goldstein et al. (1998)
- *Problem Solving*
 - Taymans & Parese (1998)
- *Reasoning and Rehabilitation*
 - Ross et al. (1989)
- *Reasoning and Rehabilitation 2*
 - Ross & Hilborn (1996)
- *Thinking for a Change (T4C)*
 - Bush et al. (1998)
- *Relapse Prevention Therapy*
 - Parks & Marlatt (2000)
- *Criminal Conduct and Substance Abuse Treatment*
 - Wanberg & Milkman (2007)
- *Moral Reconation Therapy*
 - Little & Robinson (1998)
- *Options*
 - Bush & Bilodeau (1993)
- *CALM*
 - Van Dieten (1996)
- *Moving On*
 - Van Dieten (1998)

Program Integrity Principle

- Program integrity should be maintained throughout the delivery of services.
- Interventions must be implemented as designed.
 - Staff training
 - Adherence to principles and curricula
 - Pilot testing
 - Monitoring and supervision

Measuring Integrity

Correctional Program Checklist (CPC)

- Capacity
 - Program Leadership and Development
 - Staff Characteristics
 - Quality Assurance
- Content
 - Offender Assessment
 - Treatment Characteristics

Putting It All Together

- The Ohio Halfway House Study
 - Programs that had acceptable termination rates, had been in operation for 3 years or more, varied treatment and length of supervision by risk, targeted criminogenic needs, had a cognitive behavioral program, and used role playing in almost every session had a 39% reduction in recidivism.

JUSTICE-INVOLVED WOMEN

What About Gender?

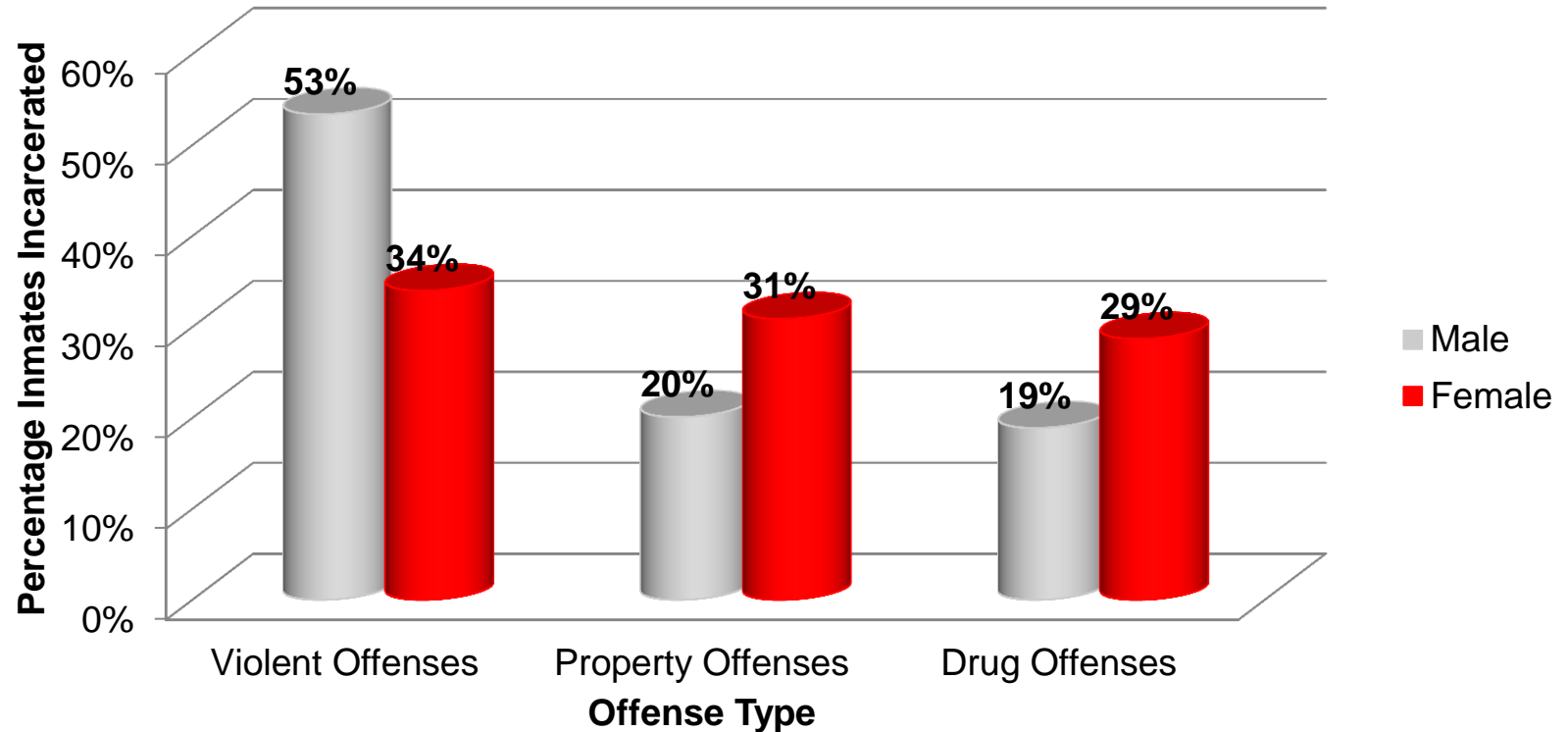


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Men and Women in State Prisons

Estimated percent of sentenced prisoners under State jurisdiction,
by offense and sex, yearend 2004



Bureau of Justice Statistics (2007). *Prisoners in 2006*.
Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice

The Female Offender

- Early 30s
- Drug-related crimes
- Under-educated/unskilled
- Poverty
- Unemployed
- Disproportionately women of color
- Mothers to minor children
- Victims of physical and/or sexual abuse
- Substance abuse problems
- Health problems
- Mental health issues

Bloom, B., Owen, B., & Covington, S. (2003).

Increasing Correctional Populations 1990-2000

	Women	Men
Correctional Supervision	81%	45%
Prison	108%	77%
Jail	89%	48%

Bureau of Justice Statistics (2001). *Prison and Jail Inmates at midyear 2000*. Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice; Bureau of Justice Statistics (2007). *Prisoners in 2006*. Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice; Bureau of Justice Statistics (2001). *National correctional population*. Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice

History and Projections

YEAR	TOTAL	COMMUNITY	INCARCERATED
2000	6,437,400	4,550,100	1,929,900
2005	7,045,100	4,947,400	2,189,100
2009	7,225,800	5,018,900	2,284,900
2015	?	?	?

The Next Phase in What Works

- What is “Gender-Responsive”
 - Acknowledges the realities of women’s lives and how they may differ from men, including the pathways to offending and how relationships shape their lives.
 - Practices address issues like violence, abuse, family relationships, and substance abuse.

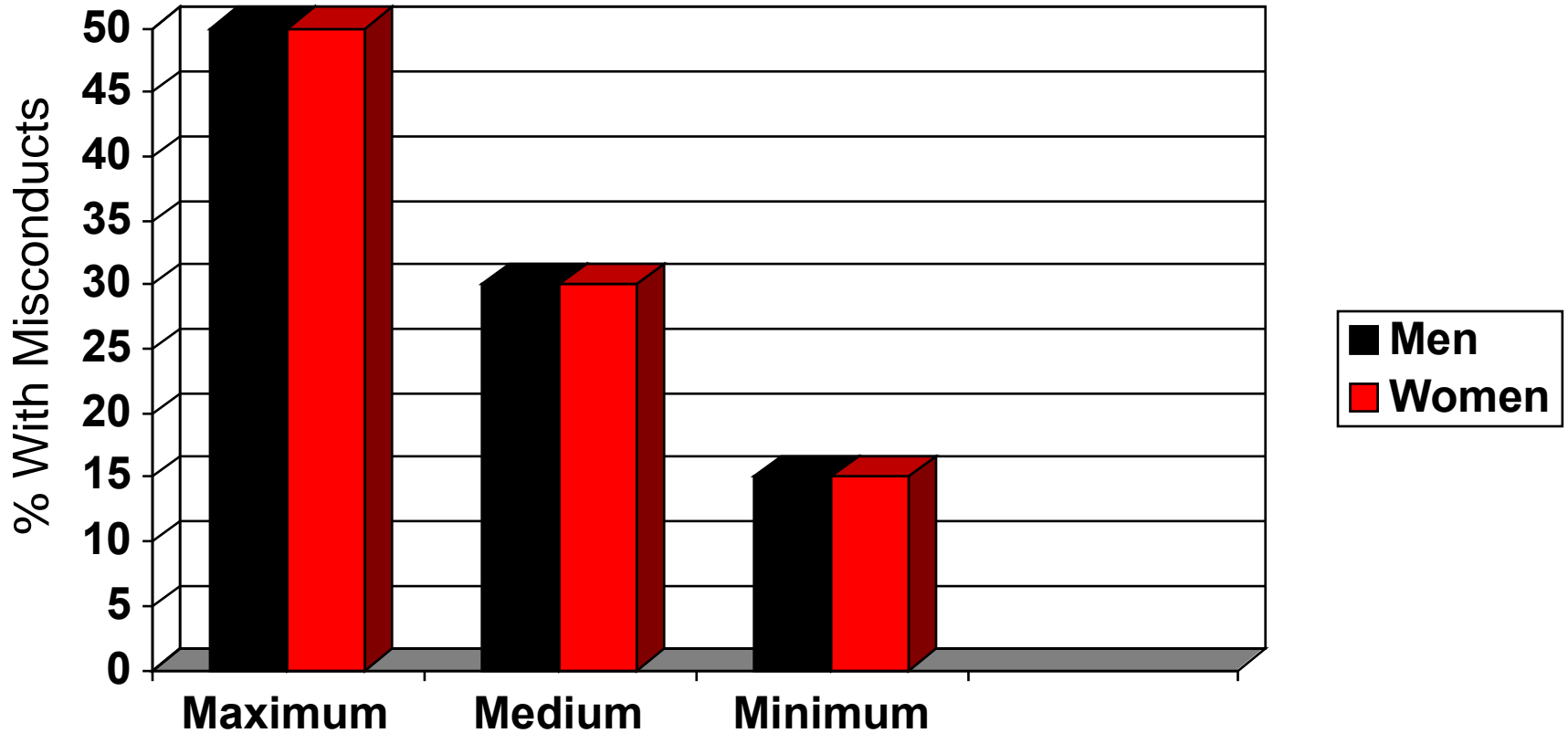
Bloom, B., Owen, B., & Covington, S. (2003).

INTEGRATING NEW RESEARCH INTO PRACTICE

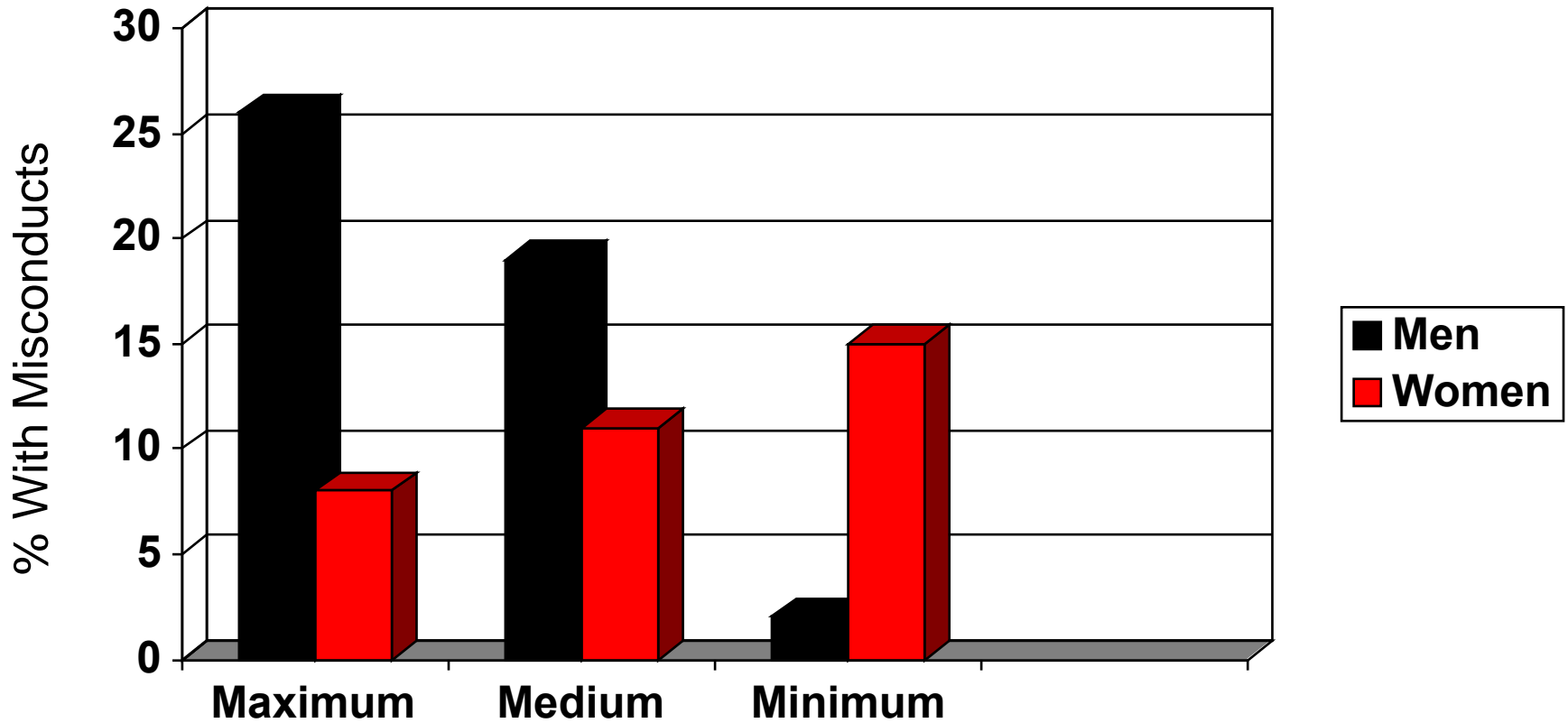
EBP for Women

- Application of the Risk Principle
 - Many risk/need assessments were originally created for men and then applied to women without being evaluated for their appropriateness or their validity.
 - As a result of this neglect, two major problems have emerged:
 - Many assessments *over-classify* women
 - Current assessments ignore needs specific to women
 - The female population as a whole reflects a group of low risk but high need women.

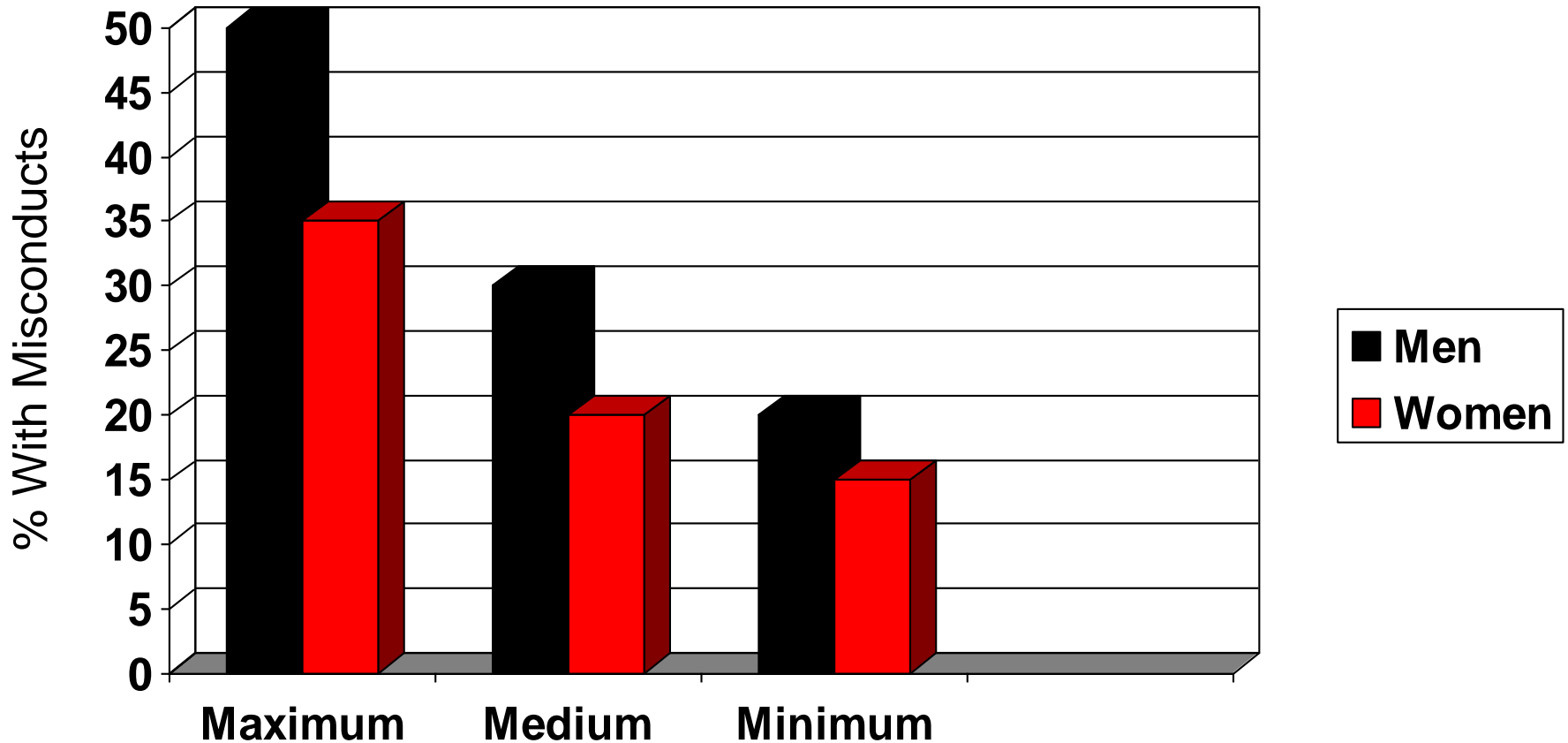
Is It Valid?



...Or not



Does it over-classify women?



Gender-Neutral Risk/Needs Assessments and Women

- National survey: 36 states had not validated their systems for women.
- They were designed for men and applied to women, with little concern for appropriateness.
- They are valid.
- Existing risk/needs assessments do not tap needs most pertinent to women.
- Existing risk/needs assessments don't help us to understand these women as best we could.

EBP for Women

- Application of the Need Principle
 - A growing body of research demonstrates that females have unique risk factors/criminogenic needs.
 - Housing safety
 - Anger/Hostility
 - History of mental illness
 - Current symptoms of depression/anxiety
 - Current symptoms of psychosis
 - Abuse/Trauma
 - Family conflict
 - Relationship dysfunction
 - Parental stress

EBP for Women

- Application of the Need Principle
 - Research has also shown that the following strengths act as resiliency or protective factors for females.
 - Educational assets
 - Parental involvement
 - Family support
 - Self-efficacy

Table 1: Comparative Predictive Validity of Assessment Models

Risk Factor	Probation Samples						Pre-release Samples			
	Missouri ^c (N=313)		Minnesota ^d (N=233)		Maui ^e (N=158)		Colorado ^f (N=134)		Missouri ^g (N=149)	
	r	AUC	r	AUC	r	AUC	r	AUC	r	AUC
1. Static Models	--		.23***	.66	.32***	.71	.15**	.58	.15*	.59
2. Gender-Neutral Risk/Needs	.24***	.67	.31***	.71	.36***	.72	.21***	.62	.23***	.66
3. Gender-Responsive (Total)	.32***	.74	.35***	.74	.37***	.73	.22***	.62	.36***	.71
4. Gender-Responsive, Alone	.30***		.34***		.31***		--		.27***	

***p<.01

**p<.05

^cOutcome measure is incarcerated within 24 months.

^dOutcome measure is new arrests within 12 months.

^eOutcome measure is new arrests within 24 months.

^fOutcome measure is technical violation, new arrest, or any failure (mean time at risk = 17 months).

^gOutcome measure is returns to prison within 24 months.

Gender-Responsive Assessments

- Divided into two portions:
 - Interview
 - Survey
- Assessment procedures depend on use of Women's Risk/Needs Assessment or Women's Supplemental Risk/Needs Assessment.

Gender-Responsive Assessments

- Women's Risk/Needs Assessment
 - Stand alone instrument
 - Assesses gender-neutral and gender-responsive risk factors
 - Probation, prison, and pre-release versions
 - Approximately 45 minutes to 1 hour to administer
 - Only available in English
 - Only validated on adult females

Gender-Responsive Assessments

- Women's Supplemental Risk/Needs Assessment
 - Trailer instrument (attaches to gender-neutral assessments such as the LSI-R or Northpointe Compas)
 - Assesses gender-responsive risk factors
 - Probation, prison, and pre-release versions
 - Approximately 30 minutes to administer
 - Only available in English
 - Only validated on adult females

Table 2: Comparative Predictive Validity of Assessment Models – Revalidation of Original Assessments

Risk Factor	Probation Samples											
	WRNA						WRNA-T					
	Missouri ^a (N=85)		Ohio ^a (N=102)		Combined ^a (N=187)		Minnesota ^b (N=51)		Iowa ^b (N=316)		Combined ^b (N=367)	
r	AUC	r	AUC	r	AUC	r	AUC	r	AUC	r	AUC	
1. Gender-Neutral Risk/Needs						.28***	.67	.22***	.69	.21***	.68	
2. Gender-Responsive (Total)	.27***	.67	.18**	.60	.24***	.63	.34***	.68	.23***	.70	.27***	.70
3. Gender-Responsive, Alone	.27***		.16*		.20***		.36***		.16***		.26***	

***p<.01

**p<.05

*p<.10

^aOutcome measure is any failure within 12 months.

^bOutcome measure is arrest within 12 months.

Table 3: Comparative Predictive Validity of Assessment Models – Revised Assessments

Risk Factor	Probation Samples											
	WRNA					WRNA-T						
	Missouri ^a (N=85)		Ohio ^a (N=102)		Combined ^a (N=187)		Minnesota ^b (N=51)		Iowa ^b (N=315)		Combined ^b (N=366)	
r	AUC	r	AUC	r	AUC	r	AUC	r	AUC	r	AUC	
1. Gender-Neutral Risk/Needs						.28***	.67	.22***	.70	.21***	.68	
2. Gender-Responsive (Total)	.28***	.67	.20**	.62	.31***	.67	.37***	.71	.23***	.70	.28***	.71
3. Gender-Responsive, Alone	.27***		.18*		.24***		.44***		.18***		.29***	

***p<.01

**p<.05

*p<.10

^aOutcome measure is any failure within 12 months.

^bOutcome measure is arrest within 12 months.

Table 4: Comparative Predictive Validity of Assessment Models – Revalidation of Original Assessments

Risk Factor	Pre-Release Samples									
	WRNA						WRNA-T			
	Missouri ^a (N=187)		Ohio ^a (N=169)		Kentucky ^a (N=35)		Ohio ^b (N=134)		Rhode Island ^b (N=210)	
r	AUC	r	AUC	r	AUC	r	AUC	r	AUC	
1. Gender-Neutral Risk/Needs						.23***	.64	.18***	.60	
2. Gender-Responsive (Total)	.18***	.76	.20**	.63	.27***	.71	.25**	.65	.23***	.62
3. Gender-Responsive, Alone			.13**	.60	.28*	.70	.17**	.60	.29***	.67

*** $p < .01$

** $p < .05$

* $p < .10$

^aOutcome measure is conviction within 12 months.

^bOutcome measure is offense-related failure within 12 months.

Table 5: Comparative Predictive Validity of Assessment Models – Revised Assessments

Risk Factor	Pre-Release Samples									
	WRNA						WRNA-T			
	Missouri ^a (N=187)		Ohio ^a (N=169)		Kentucky ^a (N=35)		Ohio ^b (N=134)		Rhode Island ^b (N=210)	
	r	AUC	r	AUC	r	AUC	r	AUC	r	AUC
1. Gender-Neutral Risk/Needs							.23***	.65	.18***	.60
2. Gender-Responsive (Total)	.20***	.82	.24***	.67	.48*	.81	.26**	.64	.25***	.62
3. Gender-Responsive, Alone			.22***	.65	.42***	.80	.19**	.59	.27***	.63

*** $p < .01$

** $p < .05$

* $p < .10$

^aOutcome measure is conviction within 12 months.

^bOutcome measure is offense-related failure within 12 months.

EBP for Women

- Application of the Need Principle
 - This most recent round of research has identified a few additional needs and strengths for women.
 - Needs
 - PTSD Symptoms
 - Strengths
 - Relationship Satisfaction
 - Relationship Support

EBP for Women

- Application of the Responsivity Principle
 - Approaches to women’s supervision and services must utilize a gender-responsive approach.
 - Recognize that gender makes a difference.
 - Environments must be based on safety, respect, and dignity.
 - Relationships are central to women’s lives.
 - Services must be comprehensive, integrated, and culturally relevant.
 - Provide opportunities to improve women’s SES.
 - Collaborate with community resources.

EBP for Women

- Application of the Responsivity Principle
 - Females may experience barriers to success that are gender-specific.
 - Gender role expectations
 - Issues related to children/parenting responsibilities
 - Safety concerns
 - Relationship dynamics and family responsibilities
 - Financial difficulties

EBP for Women

- Application of the Responsivity Principle
 - Approaches to supervision and service must be informed by gender-based theories of offending.
 - Pathways, Relational, Trauma, and Addiction Theories
 - Development and use of women-only groups is essential.
 - A comprehensive, integrative, and collaborative system of care is key due to the prevalence of co-occurring needs.
 - A focus should be placed on the woman's strengths and competencies.

EBP for Women

- Application of the Treatment Principle
 - Gender-Responsive Programming
 - *Beyond Trauma*
 - Covington (2003)
 - *Dialectical Behavior Therapy*
 - Linehan (2011)
 - *Female Offender Treatment and Employment Programs*
 - See Grella and Greenwell (2005)
 - *Forever Free*
 - See Hall, Prendergast, Wellisch, Patten, & Cao (2004)
 - *Helping Women Recover*
 - Covington (1999)
 - *La Bodega de la Familia*
 - See Shapiro & Schwartz (2001)
 - *Moving On*
 - Van Dieten (1998)
 - *Seeking Safety*
 - Najavits (1996)
 - *Women Offender Case Management Model*
 - Orbis Partners (2006)

EBP for Women

- Application of the Program Integrity Principle
 - Gender-Informed Program Assessment (GIPA)
 - National Institute of Corrections
 - Community Corrections Inventory for Women (CCIW)
 - University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute

For additional information:

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