

SENTENCING

 GRAVITY OF OFFENSE

 CHARACTER OF OFFENDER

 NEED TO PROTECT PUBLIC



FELONIES AFTER 2/1/03

- PROTECTION OF PUBLIC
- DEFENDANT'S REHABILITATIVE NEEDS
- AGGRAVATING AND MITIGATING FACTORS



PROBATION UNLESS

- CONFINEMENT NECESSARY TO PROTECT PUBLIC
- CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT AVAILABLE ONLY IF CONFINED
- UNDUE DEPRECIATION OF SERIOUSNESS OF CRIME



EDBM

 EVIDENCE BASED DECISION
MAKING

 PROCESS OF USING LATEST
RESEARCH TO MAKE SMARTER
DECISIONS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SYSTEM



EDBM FOR SENTENCING

- INTERVENTIONS THAT TARGET INDIVIDUAL'S CRIMINOGENIC NEEDS MORE LIKELY TO REDUCE RECIDIVISM
- TREATMENT AND SERVICES IN NATURAL ENVIRONMENT MORE EFFECTIVE AT REDUCING RECIDIVISM THAN IN INSTITUTIONAL SETTINGS



EDBM SENTENCING (2)

- PUNISHMENT WITHOUT TREATMENT DOES NOT REDUCE RECIDIVISM
- POORLY IMPLEMENTED TREATMENT CAN ACTUALLY INCREASE RECIDIVISM



NEEDS/RISK ASSESSMENTS

 LSI-R

 Northpointe COMPAS

 LS/CMI



EDBM FOR WOMEN

- USE CAUTION WHEN USING RISK ASSESSMENTS DEVELOPED FROM RESEARCH FROM MALE SAMPLES WHEN TREATING FEMALES
- TRAUMA IS BIGGER ISSUE WITH FEMALE POPULATION



FACTS

- Women are much less likely than men to be arrested and sentenced for violent crimes – their crimes are most apt to be property or drug-related
- Women's pathways to crime often differ from men's; trauma, mental health, substance abuse difficulties, poverty



FACTS (2)

- Histories of sexual victimization and other maltreatment are much more common among women entering the criminal justice system
- Medical and mental health needs tend to be greater for justice-involved women
- Women have risk factors, protective factors, and intervention needs that differ from men



FACTS (3)

- Greater proportions of women entering the system are parents of dependent children, and they are more likely than men to be the primary caretakers and sources of financial support for the children
- Incarcerated women are more at risk for self-harm than for violence toward others
- Compared to men in custody, women are disproportionately victimized sexually by other inmates and staff while incarcerated.



WOMEN'S PATHWAYS TO CRIME

 ABUSE AND TRAUMA

 POVERTY

 UNHEALTHY RELATIONSHIPS

 MENTAL ILLNESS

 SUBSTANCE ABUSE

 PARENTAL CONCERNS



PROBLEMS WITH USING MALE-BASED RESEARCH

- ASSIGNMENT TO HIGHER CUSTODY LEVELS THAN WERE WARRANTED
- NEEDS RELEVANT TO WOMEN NOT INCLUDED
- WOMEN LESS LIKELY TO BE TRIAGED TO GENDER-SPECIFIC SERVICES



GENDER-SPECIFIC SERVICES

- PROTECTION FROM ABUSIVE PARTNERS
- CHILDCARE SERVICES
- ACCESS TO RELIABLE TRANSPORTATION
- LOW SELF-EFFICACY
- TRAUMA AND ABUSE
- PARENTING PROGRAMS
- HEALTHY RELATIONSHIPS
- REALISTIC EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES



WOMEN'S RISK/NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

-  WRNA (Women's Risk/Needs Assessment) Trailer – Addendum to COMPAS
-  Stand-alone WRNA



STRONGEST PREDICTORS AMONG GENDER-RESPONSIVE RISK/NEEDS SCALES

 Economic Issues

 Anger

 Self-Efficacy

 Lesser Degree: Abuse risk/needs
and housing safety



ADDRESSING NEEDS

- DBT: Dialectical Behavior Therapy- Combines standard cognitive techniques for emotion regulation and reality-testing with concepts of distress tolerance, acceptance, and mindful awareness largely derived from Buddhist meditative practice.
- Trauma-Informed Care – Avoiding revictimization of women in treatment



