

Project Enough!

A Report on a Multi-Modal Intervention for Women on Probation and Parole

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Background

At many domestic violence shelters for women, concern for the safety of current residents can lead to a denial of shelter for a newly arrived victim of domestic violence if she is currently under the influence of alcohol or drugs or if it is known that she is active in a substance addiction. However, because women victims of domestic violence in Oregon are 3 times more likely to have histories of alcohol use problems and 9.5 times more likely of drug use problems than other women, denying shelter services to women with co-occurring substance abuse problems leaves a sizeable proportion of victims unserved and vulnerable (Glick, Johnson, & Pham, 2000).

Even if a shelter can provide assistance to women with substance abuse problems per se, other serious problems that may co-occur with substance abuse present challenges that many shelters simply are not equipped to handle. Prominent among these are antisocial behaviors, such as theft. A local survey of women on probation and parole illustrates the strong convergence between domestic violence, substance abuse, and the commission of antisocial (i.e., criminal) behaviors (Daugherty, Hurwich, Eddy, Paulic, & Bridges Whaley, 2003; Bridges Whaley, Moe, Eddy, & Daugherty, in press; see Appendix A). Of the 172 women who responded to the survey, nearly all were struggling with a substance addiction, and 85% had experienced domestic violence by an intimate partner at some point in their lives. Furthermore, at least some of their antisocial behavior was reported to be directly linked to the relationship with their partner. For example, 56% reported they committed at least one crime in an effort to please a partner; 45% reported they committed a crime to get drugs for a partner; 40% admitted to a crime actually committed by a partner; 29% of respondents reported they committed a crime because they were threatened by their partner; and 22% reported that they chose to go to jail to avoid their partner's violence.

Thus, for some victims, domestic violence, substance abuse, and other antisocial behaviors are strongly interconnected. For these women, leaving domestic violence behind requires addressing a wide variety of issues simultaneously, including mental health problems, such as Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and Major Depression. Project Enough!, named so by women on probation and parole and intended to emphasize hope for change in the present, is a multi-modal intervention that was designed for women with co-occurring domestic violence, substance abuse, antisocial behavior, and mental health problems. It builds on the prior independent and collaborative work of five non-profit service delivery organizations located in Eugene, Oregon. At the time that the work began that lead up to *Project Enough!*, there was no established, widely available domestic violence service available in the Eugene-Springfield area that specifically targeted the needs of women on probation and parole. In this report, we describe the participating organizations, the *Project Enough!* intervention, and report on the results of an evaluation of outcomes for participants in the intervention.

Participating Organizations

The five incorporated non-profit organizations that participated in the *Project Enough!* collaboration all have extensive, long term experience working with women and families in the Eugene-Springfield area. Each organization is briefly described below, and the primary role the organization played in *Project Enough!* is noted.

Womenspace. Over the past thirty years, Womenspace has grown from a confidentially-located shelter and 24- hour crisis line to a multi-faceted organization providing services at ten

sites throughout Lane County. Most of the services for Womenspace are provided by volunteers. At present, those services include a shelter; a youth program; a domestic violence education program; the Lane County Domestic Violence Council; the domestic violence Advocacy Center; Turning Point, a two-year case management and life-skills development program; the Queer Alliance; out-stationed domestic violence specialists at Legal Aid and with two state Department of Human Services programs (i.e., Self-Sufficiency and Child Welfare); and a co-located advocate at the Child Advocacy Center. For *Project Enough!*, Womenspace brought the five organizations together to conduct this project, served as the primary grantee for this project, provided project management, was involved in the delivery of support groups, and provided additional individualized services on an as needed basis for participants.

Sponsors. Sponsors was established during the 1970's to provide services to former inmates who were transitioning from prison back into the community. The Women's Transition Program opened in 1995 and provides transitional housing and case management services for women who are currently on parole and/or probation in Lane County. The average length of residential program participation is three months. Participants are required to be employed full time, to be attending college full time, or a combination of both, and to place at least 50% of all earnings in a savings account to be used for obtaining stable housing. Case management services include self-sufficiency and life skills training, recovery and substance abuse support, and parent/child relationship skills training. Successful program completion at Sponsors is defined by employment and/or school attendance on a full time basis, abstinence from alcohol and/or drug use as verified by twice weekly supervised urine analysis, and acquiring stable housing. Many women who successfully complete the Sponsors program also receive ongoing community case management after program completion. For *Project Enough!*, Sponsors served as the primary delivery site for support groups and individual counseling, and also served as the residence for many participants over the course of the project.

Looking Glass Youth and Family Services. For the past three decades, Looking Glass has conducted a broad-based counseling program for youth and families in Eugene and Springfield. The agency has extensive experience serving female survivors of domestic violence and children exposed to batterers. From 1998 to 2004, for example, Looking Glass contracted with the State of Oregon Department of Human Services/Child Welfare to serve families referred by child welfare caseworkers. Approximately 80% of women reported current or past domestic violence in their relationships, and their children had witnessed the violence, often trying to intervene and suffering injury as a result. Looking Glass provided groups for over 150 women and over 100 children, along with individual and family therapy, case management and consultation. For *Project Enough!*, Looking Glass staff members conducted support groups and individualized counseling for participants.

Willamette Family. Willamette Family (WF) has been providing substance abuse treatment services in Lane County for over four decades. The original program, Buckley House, was created by George Buckley and ran out of his home until the early 1960's when the program received official licensure as a detoxification/residential treatment program. Known now as Buckley Center, it remains the county sobering and detoxification facility. WF has been providing gender specific substance abuse treatment for adult women since 1985 when the agency opened Sunrise House for women in the corrections system. Between 1990 and 1991, WF added an array of treatment services for women, including a 20-bed residential program called "Families in Recovery" for pregnant women and/or women with children age 0 to 6, and, several female-specific outpatient programs including aftercare. During this same time, an on-

site Child Development Center serving the children of the mothers participating in any of our programs was opened. At present, WF is the only provider of residential treatment in Lane County, and one of seven in Oregon that provide services for women and their children. For *Project Enough!*, WF provided in-patient and out-patient substance abuse treatment services for participants.

OSLC Community Programs. OSLC Community Programs is an affiliate of the non-profit Oregon Social Learning Center (OSLC), an internationally-known research center which was established in 1977 by Dr. Gerald R. Patterson and Dr. John B. Reid and colleagues. Since the inception of the center, OSLC research scientists have focused their efforts on describing and understanding the development, maintenance, and desistance of aggressive and antisocial behavior in children, adolescents, and adults, and on creating, testing, and refining clinical and preventive interventions targeting such behaviors. In recent years, a variety of center affiliates have been created that are focused on the delivery, dissemination, and/or evaluation of evidence based interventions, of which OSLC Community Programs is the oldest. Staff members have experience partnering with a wide-variety of community-based non-profits on a variety of service-delivery and research evaluation projects throughout Oregon. For *Project Enough!*, OSLC Community Programs served as the research organization for the project, and conducted the evaluation of participant outcomes.

Intervention

The intervention was designed by the four participating service delivery organizations to provide support and recovery services for women on probation and parole who were dealing with the multiple challenges of domestic violence, substance abuse, and/or mental health problems. Key components of the intervention include priority access to the Sponsors program, which includes housing and case management; access to support groups, one-on-one mentoring, and/or counseling services from Looking Glass, Womenspace, and/or WF; access to inpatient and outpatient treatment services for substance abuse from WF; and wrap-around services from Womenspace. Most of these services occurred while women were on probation or parole.

Engagement for participants in the intervention most commonly began through Looking Glass and Womenspace staff, who partnered in reaching out, engaging, screening and assessing women at the Lane County Jail, the Lane County Community Corrections Center (a work release center), Sponsors, and throughout the community. Following the engagement process, depending on the client, treatment programs were provided by Womenspace, Sponsors, Looking Glass, and/or WF. Integrated into the group and individual interventions at each organization were aspects of the *Seeking Safety* program (Najavits, 2007), a program considered “evidence based” by practitioners.

In addition to the Sponsors program, specific services available through *Project Enough!* included: (1) a specialized education and support group held every other week at the Lane County Jail, Community Corrections Center, and weekly at Sponsors, with a curriculum focusing on domestic violence, substance abuse, mental health problems (most notably Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and depression) and criminal thinking; (2) a specialized drop-in education and support group held every week at the Womenspace Advocacy Center for shelter residents and community members, including anyone who has participated in groups at partner sites; (3) referrals to mental health counseling available on an as needed basis through Looking Glass and provided either at Looking Glass offices or Sponsors; (4) referrals to Willamette Family for in-patient or out-patient treatment for substance addictions and related issues; (5) access to wrap around services at Womenspace, including confidential shelter, support for children, domestic

violence education, help with basic needs, systems information and support, safety assessment & planning; crisis intervention; peer counseling; information and referral; emergency transportation; and access to a two-year long case management program, which includes setting & attaining goals, accessing permanent housing, career development, and in-depth education about domestic violence. Services were provided on an as needed basis. The combination of trauma-informed group and individual brief interventions, and on-going services to address other individual problems and needs was designed to help individuals in the targeted population to make important life changes, prevent relapse, promote health and healthy living, and maintain and sustain recovery.

Method

Design

Referral was made to the OSLC Community Programs evaluation team after a potential participant had attended at least two intervention sessions (most frequently, group sessions) at one of the four service organizations. Potential participants were invited to an informed consent meeting, during which the evaluation was explained; the risks and benefits of participating were discussed; the rights of participants were described, including the ability to withdraw from the evaluation at any time; and questions were answered. Potential participants who signed consent forms and thus agreed to participate were verbally administered a set of “Baseline” questionnaires. Most questions focused on current behaviors and feelings. However, if a participant was incarcerated at the time of the interview, questions about substance use and criminal behavior referred to such behaviors during the three months *prior* to the current incarceration. Participants were compensated \$25 for their participation in the Baseline interview. At the end of the interview, permission was sought to allow researchers to track participant use of services over time at the participating organizations. Multiple contact names of individuals perceived as safe by participants were requested to assist in contacting participants for a follow-up assessment. Approximately six months after Baseline, participants were contacted and invited to participate in a follow-up “End” interview. This interview employed the same questions asked at Baseline. Participants were compensated \$25 for participation in the End interview.

Participants

Baseline interviews were conducted with 50 women, the majority of whom were either in jail or on probation and parole at the time of the interview. All women (100%) who were referred consented to be and were interviewed. End interviews were conducted with 37 participants (74% of the total sample). Of these women, 3 (8%) were in jail at the time of the interview (specifically the county work release center), while the remainder were living in the community. Of the 13 women who were not interviewed a second time, 3 (23% of those not interviewed) had absconded (i.e., were “on the run” from authorities) and staff were unable to locate them; 5 (38%) had been involved in some treatment activities but staff were unable to locate them; 2 (15%) were not involved in any treatment and staff were unable to locate them; and 3 (23%) were not involved in any treatment, staff were able to locate them through their contacts, but despite repeated attempts, staff were unable to interview them. Two women from this last group were reported by family members to be heavily involved in drug use at follow-up.

Measures

Development. The measurement battery was created through a collaborative process between staff from the evaluation team and service delivery staff from the four participating service delivery organizations. At the beginning of the grant, the research team met multiple

times with staff from all organizations to discuss the evaluation. Meetings were held at the key participating sites. Successive versions of the assessment battery and research protocols were reviewed and discussed at these meetings. After a mutually agreed upon complete battery was created, measures and protocols were piloted with five women on probation and parole. Following this piloting, final edits were made, and measures and protocols were reviewed and approved by the Institutional Review Board (IRB), charged with ensuring the protection of human subjects in research conducted by OSLC Community Programs researchers (see Appendix B for copies of all measures).

Constructs. Once all data were collected; entered twice and error checked to ensure accuracy; and formatted for analysis; scores were computed for the most important constructs relevant to Project Enough!, namely domestic violence, substance abuse, antisocial behavior, and mental health problems. Each score was created by adding together items from the measures that were considered at least face valid indicators of the constructs (complete scoring routines are available from the first author upon request). For example, the antisocial behavior score was computed from multiple items from the Participant Behavior questionnaire. Items on this questionnaire were drawn from the field-standard Elliot Delinquency Questionnaire and the resulting score is the well known “General Delinquency” subscale.

Intervention participation. Subsequent service use, if any, by study participants was tracked for 6 months following Baseline. For each participant following each treatment session, the four participating service organizations were asked to complete a form detailing key aspects of the services received.

Intervention process. Direct observations were conducted at randomly selected times on the delivery of group intervention services. Participants in the observed groups were requested to fill out questionnaires anonymously about their intervention experiences. Qualitative interviews were conducted with staff at each of the sites about program implementation.

Collaborative process. Qualitative interviews were conducted with staff at each site about the collaborative process between the various organizations over the course of the project year. These interviews were followed by a final joint interview that included all participating staff from each of the participating organizations.

Results

Participants

Demographic characteristics at baseline. A typical participant was White, about 37 years of age, had at least a high school diploma or GED, was a parent, and had an equal chance of being employed or unemployed (see Table 1). Participants tended to have very low incomes, with almost 70% reporting an annual income of less than \$5,000, and a current average monthly income of \$410. Compared to the local general population, participants were more likely to be a racial or ethnicity minority (e.g., 78% of participants were White versus 88% in the local population), to have less education (e.g., 80% of participants graduated from high school versus 91.5% of the local population), and to earn lower incomes than average for the geographic area (i.e., the local median household income was \$35,850, which far exceeded the income of all but a handful of participants)(U.S. Census, 2000).

Insert Table 1 about here

A majority of participants had been victims of physical and/or sexual abuse as children. Almost all had suffered from drug and/or alcohol abuse problems as adults, and many had experienced mental health problems (see Table 2). During their most recent period outside of jail (which for some women was at the time of the Baseline interview, and for those in jail at the

time of the interview, was at some point in the recent past), many participants had used at least some type of substance (see Table 3). Most used tobacco daily. Alcohol, marijuana, and/or methamphetamine had been used by at least 40% of participants. Almost 20% of participants had used methamphetamine and/or marijuana on a daily basis. Many participants noted that substance use interfered with their home life and/or work life on a regular basis. About 40% reported being drunk or high one or more times per week. Most participants were currently experiencing at least one common post-trauma symptom (see Table 4). The most frequent such symptoms were difficulty sleeping and resulting tiredness, feelings such as guilt and sadness, flashbacks, anxiety attacks, and spacing out.

Insert Tables 2, 3, and 4 about here

Participants tended to have had heavy prior involvement with the adult criminal justice system (see Table 5). By both self-report and official Oregon records, the average participant had been arrested as an adult about 15 times prior to baseline. The most common charges were possession of a controlled substance and various types of theft. Almost all participants had served at least some time in jail, and almost 40% had served time in state and/or federal prison. Further, about 40% had been involved as youth with the juvenile justice system, and had been detained by police prior to age 18 years an average of eight times.

Insert Table 5 about here

Almost all participants had experienced multiple acts of domestic violence in the past (see Table 6). Depending on the type of violence, from 20 to 40% were experiencing domestic violence at the time of the Baseline assessment. In terms of the linkage between domestic violence and crime, participants closely resembled the respondents to the aforementioned Lane County survey (i.e., Daugherty, Hurwich, Eddy, Paulic, & Bridges Whaley, 2003). A majority had lied to conceal a crime committed by a partner, had committed a crime to please a partner, and had admitted to a crime that was actually committed by a partner (see Table 7). Almost half had committed a crime to get drugs for a partner, and had chosen to go to jail to avoid violence by a partner.

Insert Tables 6 and 7 about here

Most women had received some type of intervention service prior to baseline, and a significant number were involved in at least one intervention service at the time of baseline (see Table 8). The most common prior services addressed were substance addiction, mental health problems, domestic violence, and parenting. At Baseline, the most common services being received were for addiction and/or for domestic violence.

Insert Table 8 about here

Service use between Baseline and End. Services were available to participants between the Baseline and End assessments. The typical participant had an average of 10 contacts with service providers (see Table 9), with the majority of participants having 11 or more contacts. An average contact lasted about 30 minutes and occurred in person. Most contacts took place at specific organization sites (noted as “program visits” in Table 9), such as Sponsors. An extremely wide variety of topics were covered during the contacts, indicating the diverse set of needs in the targeted population. The most common topics addressed were employment (19%), housing (15%), life stress (13%) and PTSD symptoms (13%). *Seeking Safety* materials were directly employed in 18% of contacts. As planned, many women (44%) were involved with the Sponsors program and accessed a bed there. Of these women, 82% entered through priority housing slots. These women probably would not have received a bed if they had not been involved with Project Enough!. The many informal contacts that occurred with the women who

resided at Sponsors on a moment to moment, day to day basis are not reflected in the average contact information above.

Insert Table 9 about here

At the time of the End interview, 53% of participants were receiving some type of intervention for substance addictions, 41% for domestic violence, and 38% for trauma symptoms (see Table 9). All of these values were increases over the services that had been received at the time of Baseline. The largest increase in a specific type of service was in the area of trauma symptoms, from 12% to 38%. Of the women who had entered Sponsors, 77% had successfully completed the program. Of the five women who did not complete the Sponsors program, 2 had absconded, 1 was incarcerated, and 2 were involved with other social service programs. Of those who had completed, 5 women still resided at Sponsors in the Sponsors Honors Program, and 10 women were not living at Sponsors but were still receiving case management services.

Satisfaction with services. During the End interview, participants were asked how helpful the services they received were from the four organizations. All except one participant responded that the services were helpful. Typical responses to this question were “Awesome”, “Great! Lots of support”, and “Very helpful”. All participants (even the one who did not think services were helpful) said they would access services through the participating organizations again. Only one participant noted a difficulty or problem in accessing services, and the specific problem noted was a lack of bed space at the time that services were needed.

Changes from Baseline to End. A variety of positive life changes occurred for participants between the baseline and end assessments (see Table 11). For example, an additional 8% of the sample furthered their educational credentials. About 25% of the sample found a full time job, and the number of unemployed decreased from 36% to 19%. The average income of participants more than doubled to almost \$900 per month.

Insert Table 10 about here

In terms of change in the targeted areas of domestic violence, substance use, antisocial behavior and mental health problems, positive changes were seen across the board (see Table 11). Relationships that participants were engaged in the time of the End assessment were significantly less violent than those they had been engaged in at baseline. Participants reported significantly less hard drug use as well as being drunk or high a significantly fewer number of times. Participants also reported committing a significantly fewer number of antisocial behaviors. Only 6% of the sample had a new police arrest, and only 8% were in jail by the time of the End interview (see Table 10). Positive changes were also observed in mental health symptoms, including trauma and depression symptoms.

Insert Table 11 about here

Another index of change is related to participation in the End evaluation, since at Baseline, all women were equivalent in this regard, and all were living in situations that were stable enough that they were able to participate in the assessment. As noted in the Method section, 74% (or 37) of the women who participated in the Baseline assessment were located again by staff and participated in the End assessment. Three of these women were in jail at the time of the assessment. Another 12% of the women were either formally considered “on the run” by the criminal justice system or were engaged in other illegal activities. The remaining participants were not located by staff, and their outcomes were unknown.

Thus, of the women for whom information was available, 79% at least had things together enough in their lives that they (1) were not in jail, (2) were residing in the area (in

compliance with their probation or parole requirements), and (3) were able to participate in an interview. In contrast, 7% were in jail, and 14% were in trouble but were not yet back in jail.

Participating Organizations

Observations of group sessions. During the two group sessions that were randomly observed, the general format outlined for sessions in the *Seeking Safety* program was employed: introduction and check-in, sharing the results of the homework from the last session, sharing information through handouts, discussion, assignment for the next session, and check-out and good bye. The groups had an open and free flowing “support group” character, rather than that of a highly structured instructional class. The group facilitators were very welcoming and pleasant during each observed session. The atmosphere was positive, and food and drinks were always available. Clients in the group shared and actively discussed the topics at hand. When problems arose (and a quite serious problem with one client did arise during one of the observations), the facilitators were able to handle it well.

Participants attending observed groups were asked to complete anonymous questionnaires about the session that day. All responses to these questionnaires were positive. Participants noted that they liked the group, that they learned something about themselves, and that they planned on returning to the group. Examples of written comments include: “Have learned awesome new ‘awareness’ of self, “I feel like I learned something and it wasn’t a waste of my time”; “Because it is very compassionate, self awareness group, and I feel 100% safe in it”; “I feel this group is a support in my life”; “I enjoyed the group and will definitely come back. A lot of good ideas and suggestions were brought up. Very uplifting”; “I love this group!” Participants noted that the positive aspects of the groups that were observed were common to the other groups that they had attended. Given this similarity, and given that the groups were not highly structured and were not attempting to follow a highly scripted curriculum or method, additional group observations were deemed unnecessary.

Interviews with staff. Staff at each of the participating organizations were interviewed about the project, first individually or in small groups at each site, and then jointly with all staff from all organizations in one meeting. There was clear convergence across these five interviews in terms of opinions about the project. There was joint agreement that there is a tremendous need within the community for a program like *Project Enough!* There was also shared agreement that the project filled a significant gap in services within the local community.

Four components were identified by all as vital to the project. The residential program of Sponsors for women on probation and parole was viewed as the hub of *Project Enough!* Providing a safe and structured living situation that included rules, expectations, and supervision was seen as key for success upon release from jail. Next, the provision of free mental health counseling services on site, at Sponsors, was also viewed as vital (this service was provided by Looking Glass). Access to the Womenspace domestic violence shelter, not only for the safety and well being of women but also as a possible segway into the program at Sponsors, was seen as another key component. Finally, the availability of inpatient and outpatient drug and alcohol treatment programs at WF was seen as closing a significant gap in the service menus of the other programs. As noted by a participating staff member with extensive experience in working with women on probation and parole, “*Project Enough!* has opened up a net beneath the tightrope that has been magical”.

The major strengths of the project were commonly identified as the ability to offer a variety of different services to clients, and to customize a service package to best meet the needs of specific clients. The support that the participating organizations gave to each other was also

seen by many as an important strength. The project clearly generated positive feelings among the staff from the various organizations, and all staff members expressed a desire to continue the work together in the future. Further, the *Seeking Safety* program was seen as a general strength of the work, and was well liked by all. However, the program was seen as in need of adaptations to be more appropriate for women on probation and parole. Further, it was seen as in need of modification for different settings. For example, in the jail, the lessons are simply too long, and need to be reduced in time.

A wide variety of challenges were also identified. Communication across organizations was sometimes difficult, not because of animosity, but because of lack of time and/or disruptive events. Particularly difficult times in this regard occurred early on the project when funding had supposedly begun but had not actually been received. Staff members worked together closely under these circumstances for several months, but when funds still had not arrived, there was a clear and significant demoralization of the multi-organizational team, and cross organization meetings were put on hiatus. Once funding was received and work began again, a key staff member left the project for another job, and this again disrupted the communication process. By the last two quarters of the project, everyone felt things were “rolling” in a positive direction. However, the common perception was that just as this happened in full, funding ended. Because of this, most staff felt that a start-up “development” year should be a part of any future collaborative project like this one.

Better cross-organization communication was seen as vital so that the staff at each organization had an adequate working knowledge of what the staff at partner organizations could offer, as well as what other resources each organization had to bring to the table to help better serve clients. In some cases, needed services were available for clients, but clients were unable to access the services because they were required to follow certain requirements for their program at one organization and if doing so, they were not able to follow conflicting requirements at another organization. Compromise around program requirements, and when services are offered, was seen as vital to better addressing the needs of clients in the future.

Adequately staffing the project was seen as a major challenge. Because of the great needs that were clearly apparent in the population, the general perception was that more staff time and more staff members were needed to do the work. Some felt that a cross-organization manager was necessary who would track clients and the services they were receiving across all the organizations, and ensure that needs were being met as efficiently and effectively as possible. Several staff mentioned how the involvement of other partners could assist in better addressing client needs, such as bringing the county child welfare department into the collaboration as well as child abuse prevention agencies such as the Relief Nursery and Birth to Three. Bringing in personnel from the jail, the local probation and parole office, and local police departments as active partners in the collaboration was suggested. Finally, additional training for staff was viewed as important, particularly training around “best practices” for working with the targeted population.

Discussion

Project Enough! a multi-modal intervention for women on probation and parole, had important impacts. Clients utilized the services that were offered; clients liked those services; and clients reported statistically significant changes in the four targeted areas, domestic violence, substance abuse, antisocial behavior, and mental health problems, during the time they were involved in services. Staff from the five non-profit organizations involved in the collaboration

that delivered Project Enough! liked working together, felt positive about the work that was done with clients, and were optimistic about working together on similar ventures in the future.

Clearly, this was a very good beginning to a collaborative partnership. However, much work remains to be done. The results of this evaluation convincingly demonstrate the multiple challenges facing women on probation and parole. Overcoming any one of these challenges would be difficult for an individual who was living in a stable environment, had a good income, and did not have a criminal history. Dealing with all of these issues at once is difficult, and requires not only determination, commitment, and extremely hard work from clients, but also well placed and effective networks of social support. For some women, this support comes from family. For many, it does not, and must come through some other means, such as the private sector collaboration that delivered Project Enough!

Given this, and given the limited financial resources available to fund efforts like Project Enough!, a key problem that needs to be solved is what types of support are most effective for women on probation and parole and also most likely to be sustained? How can the biggest difference be made, over the long run, given the constraints? Unfortunately, the evaluation we conducted did not address either of these questions, and in fact, did not clearly reveal whether Project Enough! made a difference with the targeted population over and above what would have happened anyway. To determine this, a comparison group study would need to be conducted, along the lines described below. The results of the evaluation do, however, point to a host of positive impacts that occurred for participants and staff involved in Project Enough! and indicate that this type of multi-modal work with women on probation and parole is promising enough that further such work should be pursued.

In the future, studies are needed in which women who are willing to participate are randomly assigned either to a multi-modal intervention like Project Enough! or to a comparison or control group, and then participants in both groups are followed over time; such studies would allow for a more comprehensive evaluation of the efficacy of the program. For example, an initial study might contrast Project Enough! (i.e., residential and case management services from Sponsors, mental health counseling from Looking Glass, domestic violence services from Womenspace, substance abuse treatment from Willamette Family, probation or parole counselor from adult corrections), versus services-as-usual (i.e., probation or parole counselor from adult corrections, and any services that an individual happens to enroll in independently or be mandated to enroll in by adult corrections). Participants would be randomly assigned to a group, and then participants in both groups would be followed over time to see whether the intervention made a real, long term difference (e.g., 3 years). With randomized comparison group studies such as this, the true impact of collaborations like Project Enough! could be gauged, and adequate information would ultimately be available to guide policymakers and funders in their decision making about services for women on probation and parole.

For any such future efforts, it is clear from observing the developmental course of Project Enough! that adequate time must be given for the collaboration to establish itself, and this time needs to be planned for and budgeted for in the project timeline. This particular collaboration took about 6 months to work out various practical issues. By 9 months into the project, the collaboration was working well, and by 12 months, the various partners were finally aware enough of the resources available from each partner that they were working more efficiently together. Unfortunately, the project ended at that point. To assist in subsequent collaborative process, additional funding is needed to more adequately support staff orientation, training and supervision. This is particularly the case if new “best practice” interventions are planned as part

of the service package. Adequately delivering these types of interventions, almost all of which were developed under “ideal” conditions by academic researchers working with homogenous groups of individuals, is difficult within the context of a typical non-profit, which is typically operating in less than ideal conditions and is working with a diverse set of individual clients. If collaborative work marked by “best practices” is a desired outcome by funders, then more funds are needed over longer periods of time to support such work.

While the results of this evaluation demonstrated that the areas of domestic violence, substance abuse, antisocial behavior, and mental health problems are appropriate targets for change for women on probation and parole, a variety of other very important areas also should be considered for more systematic targeting. Given that 96% of participating women in the project were parents, most prominent among these are parenting, interpersonal communication, and intimate partnership decision making and problem solving. There are “best practice” interventions in each of these areas that not only address current problems but also assist clients in developing skills that have the potential to prevent future problems in both the current and the next generation. Project Enough! represents a promising approach for multi-modal interventions, which appear to have the potential to make a real difference in the lives of women on probation and parole. Hopefully, future efforts can fulfill this promise.

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For Further Information

Womenspace

www.enddomesticviolence.org

Sponsors

www.sponsorsinc.org

Looking Glass

www.lookingglass.us

Willamette Family

www.wfts.org

OSLC Community Programs

www.oslccp.org

Table 1. *Demographic Characteristics of the Full Sample (n = 50)*

Characteristic	Average and <i>SD</i> or Percent
Age (average, <i>SD</i>)	36.8 (8.8)
Ethnicity	
White	78%
Native American	12
Hispanic	4
African American	2
Other	2
Education	
Eight grade or less	8%
Some high school	12
High school graduate	8
GED	27
Some college	37
Two year college graduate	6
Postgraduate	2
Children	
At least one biological or step child	96%
Children under 18 years	55
One	22
Two	33
Three	25
Four or more	16
Age of all children (average, <i>SD</i>)	14.2 (7.6)
Employment	
Full time	29%
Part time	16
Unemployed, looking for work	35
Unemployed, not looking for work	12
Unemployed, student	4
Unemployed, disabled	4
Income	
Received wages, salary, and/or tips	49%
Income last 30 days (average, <i>SD</i>)	\$410 (\$545)
Less than \$5,000 past year	69%
\$5,000 to \$9,999	10
\$10,000 to \$19,999	16
\$20,000 to \$39,999	4

Note. *SD* = standard deviation.

Table 2. *History of Significant Life Challenges (n = 50)*

	Percent
Childhood physical abuse	55%
Childhood sexual abuse	54
Adult drug or alcohol abuse or addiction	96
Adult mental health problems	57

Table 3. *Substance Use and Related Behaviors: Last 3 Months** (n = 50)

Substance or Behavior	Never	1 to 3 times in past 3 months	1 to 5 times per week	Daily
Tobacco use	4%	0%	10%	86%
Substance use interferes with job, home life	28	12	12	47
Drunk, high	43	18	14	25
Methamphetamine use	59	18	4	18
Marijuana use	57	12	14	16
Use needle, syringe	74	12	4	10
Beer or wine use	57	18	20	4
Hard liquor use	65	20	10	4
Heroin use	88	4	4	4
Cocaine use	92	6	0	2
Downers use	94	2	2	2
Hallucinogens use	94	6	0	0

Note. *If currently incarcerated at Baseline, last 3 months prior to the current incarceration.

Table 4. *Trauma Symptoms Experienced by Participants: Last 3 Months (n = 50)*

Symptom	Percent
Restless sleep	64%
Guilt	54
Sadness	50
Not feeling rested in the morning	46
Insomnia	46
Headaches	44
Waking up in the middle of the night	42
“Flashbacks” (sudden, vivid, distracting memories)	40
Loneliness	40
Waking up early in the morning and can’t get back to sleep	40
Anxiety attacks	38
“Spacing out” (going away in your mind)	36
Nightmares	34
Feeling isolated from others	30
Feeling tense all the time	30
Weight loss	12
Stomach problems	24
Memory problems	24
Low sex drive	20
Uncontrollable crying	18
Fear of men	18
Feeling that things are unreal	16
Feelings of inferiority	16
Trouble controlling temper	12
Dizziness	8
Sexual problems	8
Trouble getting along with others	6
Unnecessary or over frequent washing	6
Fear of women	4
Passing out	4
Feel not always in body	4
Bad thoughts or feelings during sex	2
Desire to physically hurt others	2
Desire to physically hurt self	2
Trouble breathing	2

Table 5. *Criminality and Consequences: Lifetime History (n = 50)*

	Average and <i>SD</i> or Percent
Detained as a juvenile	41%
Self report: Total juvenile detainments	8.25 (14.0)
Spent time in lock-up as a juvenile	29%
Arrested as an adult	98% ¹
Self report: Total adult arrests	13.4 (16.5)
Official records: Total adult arrests	15.4 (15.6)
Most common charges	
Possession of a controlled substance	16%
Theft 1 or 2	11
Identity theft	9
Forgery 1 or 2	9
Failure to appear	6
Convicted of a crime as an adult	96%
Served time in jail as an adult	96%
Served time in prison as an adult	37%
On probation or parole	77%

Note. *SD* = standard deviation. ¹One woman had been incarcerated as a juvenile but not released until several years later when she was an adult.

Table 6. *Domestic Violence Experiences within Past and Present Relationships (n = 50)*

	Never	In past relationships only	In present relationship only	In both past and present relationships
Called names, insulted	2%	61%	4%	33%
Shouting or yelling	2	65	4	29
Something belonging to that was broken or destroyed	4	69	4	22
Pushed, slapped, shoved, or grabbed	4	71	8	16
Punched, kicked, choked, or hit	4	74	6	16
Physical pain caused, still hurting the next day	4	76	8	12
Tried to stop going places, doing things	4	74	12	10
Stopped from seeing friends, family	10	77	8	4
Money or needed support withheld	35	57	4	4
Force used to make have sex	39	57	0	4

Table 7. *Participants Who Committed a Crime For or Because of Their Partners: Lifetime History (n = 50)*

Behavior	Never	1 or 2 times	3 or more times
Ever lied to conceal crime committed by partner	39%	41%	18%
Ever committed crime to please partner	45	18	37
Ever admitted to crime actually committed by partner	49	29	20
Ever committed crime to get drugs for partner	51	14	35
Ever chose to go to jail to avoid violence by partner	65	22	10
Ever committed crime because threatened by partner	71	12	16

Table 8. *Type of Intervention Services Utilized: Lifetime History (n = 37)*

	Prior and up to Baseline	Ongoing at Baseline	Ongoing at End
Alcohol or drug abuse/addiction	67%	41%	53%
Mental health	39	10	19
Domestic violence	20	33	41
Anger management	22	4	9
Cognitive skills	10	4	6
Depression	41	8	19
Anxiety	22	4	16
Trauma/PTSD	33	12	38
Parenting	20	8	13

Table 9. *Service Contacts during Observation Period (n = 50)*

	Average and <i>SD</i> or Percent
Kind of contact	
Clinic visit	9%
Phone call	4
Home visit	6
Jail visit	1
Program visit	64
Other location	17
Type of contact	
Individual meeting	64%
Group meeting	27
Other meeting	9
How often had contact with participant	
First time	4%
One and off	5
1 to 2 times per month	9
Once a week or more	27
More than once a week	50
Number of contacts in past 6 months (average, <i>SD</i>)	9.9 (14.9)
Number of contacts in past 6 months (frequency)	
1	5%
2 to 10	35
11 or more	54
Length of contact (minutes)	25.5 (36.2)
How did session go (scale 1 to 10; average, <i>SD</i>)	7.4 (1.8)
How well participant doing (scale 1 to 10; average, <i>SD</i>)	6.5 (1.7)

Note. *SD* = Standard deviation. Scales for 1 to 10 items, 1 = “below average” and 10 = “above average”.

Table 10. *Change in Demographic Characteristics during the Observation Period (n = 37)*

	Baseline	End
Education		
High School Diploma or GED	45%	53%
Household		
Single Parent	45%	56%
Employment		
Unemployed, looking for work	36%	19%
Unemployed, not looking for work	22	22
Employed part time	16	13
Employed full time	23	47
Income		
Past 30 days (average, <i>SD</i>)	\$399 (\$548)	\$886 (\$775)
Less than \$5,000 past year	71%	69%
Consequences of Criminality		
On probation or parole	77%	88%
Self report		
Arrest during last 6 months	55%	31%
Last arrest between 6 months and 6 years ago	39	60
Last arrest more than 6 years	7	9
Official records		
New arrest since baseline	--	6%
In jail at time of End interview	--	8

Note. *SD* = standard deviation.

Table 11. *Average and Standard Deviation for Scores on Key Constructs at Baseline and End and Difference t-Tests (n = 37)*

Score	Average		<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
	Baseline	End		
Domestic Violence				
Abuse in current relationship	2.11 (3.18)	.64 (1.83)	2.76	.009
Substance Use and Abuse				
Drunk or high*	3.29 (2.37)	1.60 (1.54)	3.23	.003
Hard drug use*	1.49 (.74)	1.08 (.26)	2.96	.006
Antisocial Behavior				
Commission of crimes*	59.74 (128.45)	10.06 (42.21)	2.18	.036
Mental Health				
Depression symptoms	2.88 (.84)	2.28 (.64)	4.28	.000
Trauma symptoms (Checklist #1)	1.23 (.51)	.99 (.41)	3.39	.002
Trauma symptoms (Checklist #2)	1.67 (1.29)	1.19 (.92)	2.76	.009

Notes. *If participant was incarcerated at Baseline, score indicates the frequency of behavior during the last three months *prior* to the current incarceration.

For items on trauma symptom checklists, see Appendix B.

Standard deviation listed in parentheses below average score.

p-values less than .050 are considered statistically significant.

If *t*-values are positive, and *p*-values are statistically significant, significant decreases in average scores were observed from baseline to end.

Appendix A
Lane County Report

Experiences of Domestic Violence
Among Women on Probation or Parole in Lane County, Oregon

Jean Daugherty and Barbara Hurwich
Sponsor's, Inc.

J. Mark Eddy, Courtenay Paulic, and Rachel Bridges Whaley
Oregon Social Learning Center

For more information contact Jean Daugherty, LCSW, Director of Women's Services, Sponsors Inc. at 767 W. 8th Avenue, Eugene, OR 97402 (541-485-6738) or J. Mark Eddy, Research Scientist and Associate Director, Oregon Social Learning Center, 160 E 4th Avenue, Eugene, OR 97401 (541-485-2711). Support for this project was provided by grant no. RO1 MH 59127 from NIMH, US. Public Health Services.

Study Overview

Purpose

The primary goal of the study was to investigate the prevalence of experiences of domestic violence among women on probation or parole in Lane County, Oregon.

General Procedures

In September 2000, Jean Daugherty, Director of Women's Services, Sponsor's Incorporated, approached J. Mark Eddy, Courtenay Paulic, and Rachel Whaley of OSLC to collaborate on a research project to investigate the prevalence of domestic violence among women on probation or parole in Lane County, Oregon.

Anonymous, self-administered questionnaires were made available to women on probation or parole at the Main Office and satellite offices. Respondents returned completed questionnaires to a locked box at the main office or via the mail. Steps were taken to ensure that each respondent completed only one questionnaire.

A cover letter attached to the questionnaire solicited women for an in-depth interview. Thirty-five interested women called Jean Daugherty and completed a screening interview. Fifty seven percent (N=20) met screening criteria and were invited to participate in the in-depth interview; each responded affirmatively to at least one question regarding domestic violence or admitted to committing a crime for or because of a partner. Thus, the 14 women who completed the in-depth interview are a very select group and are not representative of the population of women on probation and parole. The approximately 2 hour-long interviews were conducted by Jean Daugherty or Barbara Hurwich and were audio-taped and transcribed. Respondents were paid \$10 for the telephone screening interview and \$25 for the in-depth interview.

Sample

Of the 486 women on probation or parole in Lane County during the fall of 2000, 389 received the one page questionnaire and 172 completed it (a 44% completion rate). The average respondent in the study, like the average woman on probation and parole, was 34 years old and Caucasian. Respondents were most likely to have never been married or to be divorced or separated and to have two children. Respondents had most commonly been convicted for property or drug related crimes. The majority of respondents meet with their probation officer on a monthly basis.

Executive Summary

Results

- The vast majority of respondents have experienced domestic violence by a romantic partner at some point in their lives: 85% reported experiencing at least one type of physical domestic violence including pushing, shoving, punching, kicking, choking, hitting, and forced sex. 73% reported experiencing at least one violent incident that caused them to feel physical pain the next day.
- Respondents linked at least some of their criminal behavior to their relationship with their partners: 56% reported that they committed at least one crime in an effort to please a partner, 45% reported that they committed a crime to get drugs for a partner, 40% said they admitted to a crime actually committed by a partner.
- Twenty-nine percent of respondents reported that they committed a crime because they were threatened by a partner. The results of in-depth interviews with 14 women suggested that most frequently these threats were implicit or based on the women's fear of future incidents of violence rather than on explicit commands from a partner to commit a crime.
- Twenty-two percent of respondents reported that they chose to go to jail to avoid violence by a partner. Again, the results of in-depth interviews suggested that some women may admit to crimes or may commit crimes in order to go to jail. Reasons for this choice include: jail is a place where women feel they are protected from their violent partners, and jail is a place where women can "get clean" and think about their options.

Comments

- These results are similar to results from several other samples, including studies of women in prison and studies of girls involved in the juvenile justice system.
- Domestic violence appears to be a common aspect of the lives of women involved in the criminal justice system.
- Services that address domestic violence and related issues in high risk populations are needed.
- This study was not intended to uncover the causes of criminal offending. Experiences of partner violence may play a role in offending but future research is needed to explore the exact nature of the relationship between domestic violence and women's offending.

Table 1. *Percent of respondents with various experiences of domestic violence in current or past intimate relationships*

Did any partner ever...	Questionnaire Sample (N=172)	Interview Sample (N=14)
▪ Shout or yell at you	88%	100%
▪ call you names, insult you	89	100
▪ break or destroy things belonging to you	83	100
▪ push, slap, shove, or grab you	85	100
▪ punch, kick, choke, or hit you	79	na
▪ use force to make you have unwanted sex	46	71
▪ cause you to feel physical pain the day after a fight	73	100

Fully 92% of the women in the questionnaire sample reported experiencing at least one of these negative behaviors. Eighty-five percent reported experiencing at least one type of physical domestic violence.

Table 2. *Crime and Violent Partners: Percent of respondents who committed crime for or because of their partners*

	Questionnaire Sample (N=172)		Interview Sample (N=14)	
	never	1 or more times	never	1 or more times
Have you ever...				
▪ committed crime because threatened by partner	72	28	29	71
▪ committed crime to please partner	44	56	21	79
▪ committed crime to get drugs for partner	55	45	7	93
▪ admitted to crime committed by partner	60	40	21	79
▪ lied to authorities to hide partner's crime	49	51	7	93
▪ chosen to go to jail to avoid violence by partner	78	22	50	50

Seventy-three percent of the questionnaire respondents committed at least one crime or lied about a crime for or because of a partner at least one time.

Notable Quotes from Qualitative Interviews
(Pseudonyms are used.)

Experiences of Partner Abuse

Regarding the relationship between early child abuse and later partner abuse... “My mother had me raped when I was 10 and she had the neighbor man do it and so after that it didn’t matter to me. So 11 was the first encounter that I had with, of my own, and that was boy that was the same age by one day. But I don’t remember that it was anything that I wanted, you know. And I remember having boyfriends, you know, but never anything that was very long and I always had guys that were abusive and I didn’t think I deserved anything better...abuse is all I knew. I didn’t think they loved me unless they did abuse me.” (Mary)

Regarding the relationship between early child abuse and later partner abuse... “Um, I remember probably the first real abusive relationship I was in and I think I was almost 18 and he, on a daily basis was knocking me across the room and doing some, if I looked at him the wrong way he would hit me and that was very much what my mother was like and so it felt like home. I was with him for about 8 months. He got arrested finally, not because of me, but I left him. He was in a place and wanted me to drive the car and I drove off and left him. So I just..., and he ended up going to prison for a long time. He wrote me a lot of hate letters for a while but, he was one that would when he wanted sex he would take it, he didn’t care if I wanted it or not and I wasn’t allowed to want it or initiate it in any way...he was 10 years older than me.” (Mary)

Regarding second partner... “The violence started when I was about 2 months pregnant... He tried to run me over with the car...Yeah, he knew I was pregnant. He tried to run me in between the car and the house, I stepped up doorway. So I mean because he had been drinking and he went up and made the car go forward and got me in between the house and car. Hit my legs with it. But he backed off and I wasn’t hurt but that’s when in all started and that’s with [man], it’s more mental. He used to put me in a chair, like in the middle of the living room or whatever, and yell at me and say, this isn’t how God would have you be a wife, you know. God would have you be a better wife than this and um, you know. Look what God is seeing you as right now, you know, you’re being a bitch and would God have you been like this? I mean, just constant. The only he ever tried to do, me and him talked about this yesterday, he was always trying to teach me to be a good wife and a good mother. And so that made me feel like as though I wasn’t being a good wife and good mother. [Later she continued...] He was more, like I said, he was more mental than anything. He was, he would like, one time he pushed me into the corner of the bed and just yelled at me, it seemed like hours and hours, hours and hours. And then he would bring the kids in there and say see

this is your mother, this is what she looks like. Where he really hadn't laid a hand on me. Really, it just tore me apart. And then he'd bring [*daughter*] in to look at me to say see this is how your mother is. This is what I'm trying to teach her to be a good wife and a good mother if she wasn't like this she could be better to you, she could get up in the mornings with you, she could be there for you, she could be your mom. But this is how she is. And that's what he did to me mainly. Um, one time he did get his gun and he did say he was going to kill himself and kill me and he loaded it and put it to my head in the hallway, we had a hallway, kid's room was right here and their bunk beds was right there. And the kids both were looking at him holding this gun to my head. And it's the only thing I could do was beg for him to stop. For the kids sake if nothing else." (*Eliza*)

Regarding abusive incidents with first husband... "the one time I remember, ah our daughter was probably just barely walking a year or so maybe, we had gone to see his aunt in [*another state*] and we were staying at her place, I don't know how long we were visiting for, um, and he was drinking and it's like his aunt had it in for me, I don't know, that's how I kind of felt about it at the time because he accused me of not taking care of our daughter or not watching her or something and took me in the back bedroom and ah slapped me around a little bit and I was just like, totally shocked because I didn't know where all this was coming from cause there was no way I wasn't keeping an eye on her or watching her or taking care of her or anything. It was what surprised me that it came like it did and at his aunt's house and in her house, she didn't do anything about, say anything about it, like it was all okay. An then the other time I remember we were back here living in Eugene, seems like maybe this, I can't remember how old, such a short period of time we were together anyway, he ah, he was teaching me how to load and unload a gun. And he had me in the living room and it was one of those bolt action? And as fast as I could, load however many bullets in it and eject them out, must have been there an hour and a half or something, just going over and over that. And I just wasn't getting it right or doing it fast enough and I don't know why I remember that, because it was such a, such an abusive thing you know, to be forcing me to do this. Then the last time was when he broke my nose. I know there was much more in between but I just don't remember anymore." (*Jenny*)

Regarding the final incident that helped her leave her second husband after 20 years of serious physical abuse ..."I think my oldest daughter helped. (Crying) Um, she just, I think she just had so much to do with it, just talking with me that he doesn't need to treat you that way, that you don't need to be living here like this, um. You know just those kinds of conversations. And of course, she cared about her younger brother and sister being in the same situation that she grew up in and ah, I don't know, I guess I was afraid to, I'd always worked, so it wasn't really [*me being*] afraid of being on my own and not being able to do it, as much as maybe the loneliness, being by myself. (Crying) I don't know,

I guess there is, I just had enough one day (laugh). Actually the last time that kind of, this was um shortly after the plate thing [*he threw a plate at her, she was seriously bleeding and had to drive herself to the hospital because he refused to do so*] um, I remember hiding in the garage calling 911 and hearing him running around the house hollering and yelling for me that he was going to find me and stuff and ah, before the cops got there he took this 22 gun and he's got a little belly on him, he goes in the bedroom, pulls his belly out, shoots the 22 through his belly, goes right through goes to the waterbed, a hole in the waterbed, now the waterbed is leaking and he is half passed out on the floor and I'm hearing the shots and I'm going into the back bedroom to find out what's going on and he shot himself, stupid thing.... That was like the end of it." (*Jenny*)

Coercion into crime

"I had boyfriends that pulled burglaries and stuff and made me help them or um or they threatened me with death. And it wasn't even that I cared to live, it was just that I didn't want to go by their hands." (*Mary*)

Regarding partner number 3... "So well then I meet [*man*], well that's his nickname, [*man*] is his real name but nobody calls him that, so then I meet him and I am pretty hard into my use at this point and then it just escalated after I met him. Criminal activity increased I mean, just constant, bad checks, stolen credit cards you know, whatever I could do to get more dope for him and I and it was like get me dope or I'm going to kill you. You know?" (*Sue*)

Regarding the first time she was busted by the police... "I got busted for a meth lab. And that was behind the man...I was done, I didn't want to use and I wasn't using and he was bound and determined it was going to happen, it was going to be in the house, and he was using and he cooking stuff on the stove and things, but he got everything together for the meth lab and he couldn't cook and I knew how. I didn't want to cook but I knew how. So it just got to a point where I was forced to do it and luckily we got arrested before there was ever anything done. There was test and stuff but not anything finished and so. And when I went to court I took the blame for all that too. I went to jail and he went out and ran bag and saw other women and I don't know why but I went to treatment and he got arrested and he goes to prison and I started sending him money feeling like I had to and um, just before he got out I, with the help of my counselor and stuff, I realized I didn't want to be with him." (*Mary*)

Regarding an incident of theft initiated by her abusive boyfriend... "So he took this cane, this big stick, and threatened the boy off his bike, saying get off the bike, you know and then the kid threw the bike down and said no no and he's like you [*Ruth*] get on the bike now, ride off on it. I'll meet you up there now, you do it now, you know. So I got on the bike and I rode off on it and then he

took the bike and sold it for some drugs and then later on that evening the cops spotted him and I together over by Whitaker area and ah they picked us up and I'm stuck with these petty theft charges, I mean getting caught in stores from stealing things being (?) and now the robbery thing comes up." (*Ruth*)

"He was nine years older. And he was real abusive from the beginning. Okay. At first he was really nice, right, and at first I didn't even know he had the big drug problem that he had. He did heroine, speed, and I think the speed is what really made him violent cause he was really violent on any of it. He drank a lot; he wrecked his cars; I did all of his work for him, um, he shot me up one time to get me up out of bed to get to work, I was sound asleep and I had a big old miss. My sister had to take me to the hospital. Um, yeah, so he was real abusive. But um, it seemed that I never really wanted to leave him. And that is when I got into a lot of my trouble. I ended up in prison; we got busted three times for drugs for growing marijuana; I wrote bad checks; he beat me up, told me to go write back checks at Fred Meyers um, I went in there three different times, I told him I couldn't go back in there cause they were going to know; they were hot checks. So he was throwing me around in the parking lot; somebody called the cops. Um, he was real abusive." (*Beth*)

Other criminal justice system experiences

Regarding escaping an abusive situation..."I chose to go to jail here. To clean up my past, to avoid from getting beat up by him [husband] anymore and to get custody back on my daughter. Always in my head my ultimate thing was to leave him. And the only way I could do that was to go to jail. And I was safe in jail. I was safe in jail. I didn't have to worry about getting beat up, you know and when he would come to visit me, he couldn't beat me up because we were supervised." (*Alex*)

Regarding escaping a forced prostitution situation and abuse..."but when I was in Hawaii I um was trying to get arrested pretty much cause I didn't want to do that [prostitution] anymore and I figured that was the only way that, I don't know, I thought maybe somehow I'd get to come home or something [back to CA or OR]. Something would happen where or maybe I would do so much time that he would leave and I would be there by myself at least so that I could come home my myself without him threatening me." (*Samantha*)

To protect a partner from considerable prison time..."To save him, to keep him from, well it because he would have, we don't have 3 strikes you're out but he has been arrested so many times that it was better for me to take the rap than it was for him and then he was going to pay me back for the monetary part and all this stuff and of course that never happened." (*Linda*).

To protect abusive partner... “He had me sell marijuana because he said that he knew I knew a lot of friends. Um, so I sold marijuana for him; we got busted for growing marijuana. We got busted one time for a bunch of dope in the truck. I told them it was mine cause I was so in love with him that I didn’t want him to go to jail. So I ended up going to prison. Um, and he just acted like he was innocent all through this time.” (*Beth*)

Appendix B
Measures

ID: EP: ____ ____ ____
Resp: ____ ____
Wave: ____ ____
Cohort: ____ ____
Date: ____/____/____ ____ ____
Staff: ____ ____
In Person-1 Phone-2 Mail-3
Jail -1 Transitional Housing -2 Other -3 _____

DEMOGRAPHIC QUESTIONNAIRE -- BASELINE

1. DOB: ____/____/____ ____ ____
2. Gender: 1 – Female 2 – Male
3. Ethnic background (**Circle all that apply**):
 - a. European American/Caucasian/White
 - b. Caribbean/Island origin/Black
 - c. African American/Black
 - d. Hispanic/Latino/Puerto Rican
 - e. Hispanic/Mexican
 - f. Latino/Other: _____
 - g. Asian/Pacific Islander
 - h. Native American
 - i. Aleutian Islander/Eskimo
 - j. Other: _____
4. Current **marital status**:
 - a. Married / remarried
 - b. Married, but separated
 - c. Single, never married
 - d. Single, widowed
 - e. Divorced
 - f. Unmarried living together
5. Current family status:
 - a. Single parent
 - b. Two parent
 - c. Multi-generational family
 - d. Three parent family
 - e. Other: _____

6. Do you have children? 1-Yes 2-No
If yes, please complete this chart:

First Name:	DOB:	Gender:	Relation to you: 1-Bio 3-Adopted 2- Step 4-Foster 5-Other
1. _____	___/___/_____	1 – Female 2 – Male	_____
2. _____	___/___/_____	1 – Female 2 – Male	_____
3. _____	___/___/_____	1 – Female 2 – Male	_____
4. _____	___/___/_____	1 – Female 2 – Male	_____

7. Did you graduate from High School? 1-Yes 2-No

8. What is the highest grade in school you completed?
- a. 8th grade or less
 - b. Some high school
 - c. High school graduate
 - d. GED
 - e. Some college
 - f. 2-year college graduate (AA, etc.)
 - g. 4-year college graduate (BA, BS, etc.)
 - h. Postgraduate

9. What is your current employment status?
- a. Employed full time (40 hours/week)
 - b. Employed part time (up to 20 hours/week)
 - c. Unemployed, looking for work
 - d. Unemployed, not looking for work
 - e. Unemployed, student
 - f. Unemployed, disabled
 - g. Unemployed, retired

10. Where do you live?
- a. Transitional Housing
 - b. Shelter, emergency housing, mission, car, camping
 - c. An apartment/house/mobile home you rent
 - d. A house you own
 - e. A friend's apartment or house
 - f. A relative's apartment or house
 - g. Other: _____

11. How many people currently live in your household, including yourself (people who eat and sleep there most of the time)?

Number of adults (18 and older): _____ Number of children: _____

12. What are the sources of your family's income (mark all that apply)?

- a. Wages, salary, and tips
- b. Student financial aid
- c. Child support / Alimony
- d. Housing assistance
- e. Child care subsidy
- f. Other government assistance (e.g., Oregon Trail, TANF, Self Sufficiency Program, etc.)
- g. Other: _____

13. What was your family income in the last 30 days?: \$ _____, _____

14. What was your total family income, from all sources, in the last year (past 12 months)?

- a. < \$5,000
- b. \$5,000 – 9,999
- c. \$10,000 – 19,999
- d. \$20,000 – 39,999
- e. \$40,000 – 59,000
- f. \$60,000 +

15. How many people were being supported by this family income, including yourself?

Number of adults (18 and older): _____ Number of children: _____

16. Has there been a major increase or decrease in your household income? 1-Yes 2-No

IF Yes, explain: _____

17. Were you ever arrested as a juvenile? 1-Yes 2- No

IF YES: Age at first arrest as a juvenile: _____ years old

IF YES: Total number of arrests as a juvenile _____

18. Have you ever been arrested as an adult? 1-Yes 2- No

IF YES: Age at first arrest as an adult: _____ years old

IF YES: Total number of arrests as an adult _____

19. Do you have any juvenile or adult convictions? 1-Yes 2-No

IF YES, please tell us briefly about all convictions (**Circle all that apply**):

- a. Sex offense
- b. Assault
- c. Domestic Violence
- d. Other family related
- e. Drug/Alcohol related
- f. Theft
- g. Other misdemeanor
- h. Other felony

20. As a juvenile, did you spend any time in detention/lock-up? 1-Yes 2-No

IF YES: Age at first detention/lock-up as a juvenile: _____ years old

21. As an adult, have you spent any time in jail? 1-Yes 2-No

IF YES: Age at first time in jail as an adult: _____ years old

22. As an adult, have you spent any time in prison? 1-Yes 2-No

IF YES: Age at first time in prison as an adult: _____ years old

23. Total number of prior jail/prison sentences:

- a. 1
- b. 2 – 4
- c. 5 – 10
- d. 11 +

24. Most recent arrest date:

- a. Last 6 months
- b. 6 months – 1 year
- c. 1 – 5 years
- d. 6 + years

25. Most recent sentence start date:

- a. Last 6 months
- b. 6 months – 1 year
- c. 1 – 5 years
- d. 6 + years

26. Are you currently on probation or parole? 1-Yes 2-No

Have you ever experienced?

27. Drug or alcohol abuse or addiction? 1-Yes 2-No

28. Mental health problems? 1-Yes 2-No

29. Childhood physical abuse? 1-Yes 2-No

30. Childhood sexual abuse? 1-Yes 2-No

35a. (_ _) _____ b. _____ c. (_ _)

36a. (_ _) _____ b. _____ c. (_ _)

37a. (_ _) _____ b. _____ c. (_ _)

38. Are you currently suppose to be taking any medications to help with any physical or mental health issues but are not taking it? 1-Yes 2-No

If yes, please explain: _____

39. What is the biggest challenge in your life right now?

40. What is your greatest strength?

ID: EP: _____
Resp: _____
Wave: _____
Cohort: _____
Date: _____/_____/_____
Staff: _____
In Person-1 Phone-2 Mail-3
Jail -1 Transitional Housing -2 Other -3 _____

DEMOGRAPHIC QUESTIONNAIRE -- END

1. DOB: _____/_____/_____

2. Gender: 1 – Female 2 – Male

3. Ethnic background (**Circle all that apply**):
 - a. European American/Caucasian/White
 - b. Caribbean/Island origin/Black
 - c. African American/Black
 - d. Hispanic/Latino/Puerto Rican
 - e. Hispanic/Mexican
 - f. Latino/Other: _____
 - g. Asian/Pacific Islander
 - h. Native American
 - i. Aleutian Islander/Eskimo
 - j. Other: _____

4. Current **marital status**:
 - a. Married / remarried
 - b. Married, but separated
 - c. Single, never married
 - d. Single, widowed
 - e. Divorced
 - f. Unmarried living together

5. Current family status:
 - a. Single parent
 - b. Two parent
 - c. Multi-generational family
 - d. Three parent family
 - e. Other: _____

6. Do you have children? 1-Yes 2-No

If yes, please complete this chart: (see Demographic -- Baseline chart)

7. Did you graduate from High School? 1-Yes 2-No
8. What is the highest grade in school you completed?
- 8th grade or less
 - Some high school
 - High school graduate
 - GED
 - Some college
 - 2-year college graduate (AA, etc.)
 - 4-year college graduate (BA, BS, etc.)
 - Postgraduate
9. What is your current employment status?
- Employed full time (40 hours/week)
 - Employed part time (up to 20 hours/week)
 - Unemployed, looking for work
 - Unemployed, not looking for work
 - Unemployed, student
 - Unemployed, disabled
 - Unemployed, retired
10. Where do you live?
- Transitional Housing
 - Shelter, emergency housing, mission, car, camping
 - An apartment/house/mobile home you rent
 - A house you own
 - A friend's apartment or house
 - A relative's apartment or house
 - Other: _____
11. How many people currently live in your household, including yourself (people who eat and sleep there most of the time)?
- Number of adults (18 and older): _____ Number of children: _____
12. What are the sources of your family's income (mark all that apply)?
- Wages, salary, and tips
 - Student financial aid
 - Child support / Alimony
 - Housing assistance
 - Child care subsidy
 - Other government assistance (e.g., Oregon Trail, TANF, Self Sufficiency Program, etc.)
 - Other: _____
13. What was your family income in the last 30 days?: \$ _____, _____

14. What was your total family income, from all sources, in the last year (past 12 months)?
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| a. < \$5,000 | d. \$20,000 – 39,999 |
| d. \$5,000 – 9,999 | e. \$40,000 – 59,000 |
| e. \$10,000 – 19,999 | f. \$60,000 + |

15. How many people were being supported by this family income, including yourself?

Number of adults (18 and older): _____ Number of children: _____

16. Has there been a major increase or decrease in your household income? 1-Yes 2-No

IF Yes, explain: _____

17. Were you ever arrested as a juvenile? 1-Yes 2- No

IF YES: Age at first arrest as a juvenile: _____ years old

IF YES: Total number of arrests as a juvenile _____

18. Have you ever been arrested as an adult? 1-Yes 2- No

IF YES: Age at first arrest as an adult: _____ years old

IF YES: Total number of arrests as an adult _____

19. Do you have any juvenile or adult convictions? 1-Yes 2-No

IF YES, please tell us briefly about all convictions (**Circle all that apply**):

- | | |
|----|----------------------|
| a. | Sex offense |
| b. | Assault |
| c. | Domestic Violence |
| d. | Other family related |
| e. | Drug/Alcohol related |
| f. | Theft |
| g. | Other misdemeanor |
| h. | Other felony |

20. As a juvenile, did you spend any time in detention/lock-up? 1-Yes 2-No

IF YES: Age at first detention/lock-up as a juvenile: _____ years old

21. As an adult, have you spent any time in jail? 1-Yes 2-No

IF YES: Age at first time in jail as an adult: _____ years old

22. As an adult, have you spent any time in prison? 1-Yes 2-No

IF YES: Age at first time in prison as an adult: _____ years old

23. Total number of prior jail/prison sentences:
 a. 1 c. 5 – 10
 b. 2 – 4 d. 11 +

24. Most recent arrest date:
 a. Last 6 months c. 1 – 5 years
 b. 6 months – 1 year d. 6 + years

25. Most recent sentence start date:
 a. Last 6 months c. 1 – 5 years
 b. 6 months – 1 year d. 6 + years

26a. Are you currently on probation or parole? 1-Yes 2-No

26b. Have you spent any time in jail/prison since we first talked to you several months ago?

1 – Yes 2 – No

26c. If yes to 26b, how many times and for how many total days?

Times _____
 Days _____

Have you ever experienced:

27. Drug or alcohol abuse or addiction? 1-Yes 2-No

28. Mental health problems? 1-Yes 2-No

29. Childhood physical abuse? 1-Yes 2-No

30. Childhood sexual abuse? 1-Yes 2-No

31. Are you currently involved with any individual or group-based treatment programs for any problems you are having now?

1-Yes 2-No

IF YES, please circle all that apply:

- a. Alcohol/Drug
- b. Mental Health
- c. Domestic Violence
- d. Anger Management
- e. Cognitive Skills
- f. Depression
- g. Anxiety
- h. Trauma/PTSD
- i. Gambling
- j. Parenting
- k. Other: _____

32. Do you have any past individual or group-based treatment program involvement for any problems you had?

1-Yes 2-No

IF YES, please mark all that apply:

- a. Alcohol/Drug
- b. Mental Health
- c. Domestic Violence
- d. Anger Management
- e. Cognitive Skills
- f. Depression
- g. Anxiety
- h. Trauma/PTSD
- i. Gambling
- j. Parenting
- k. Other: _____

33. Are you currently taking any medications to help with any physical or mental health issues?

1-Yes 2-No

Complete questions 42 through 44 only if contact at one of the four agencies listed in question 41.

42a. Did you encounter difficulties or problems when accessing or trying to access services at the above agency or agencies? **1-YES** **2-NO**

44b. **IF yes**, list problems:

43. How helpful were the services you received? (explain):

44a. Would you access services at these agencies if needed in the future? 1-Yes 2-No

44b. **IF no**, why not:

Final question for all participants:

45. What are your goals and or plans for the future?

ID: EP ____ ____ ____
 Resp: ____ ____ ____
 Wave: ____ ____
 Cohort: ____ ____
 Date: ____ ____ / ____ ____ / ____ ____ ____ ____
 Staff: ____ ____
 In Person-1 Phone-2 Mail-3

PARTICIPANT BEHAVIOR

(aka Elliot Delinquency Questionnaire)

The following questions deal with behavior that could get you into trouble with the police. Remember that all your answers are confidential and will not be repeated to anyone, or used to get you in trouble.

Please answer these questions honestly. We would rather have you not answer than give a false answer. If you don't feel comfortable answering the question, we can skip the question.

I'm going to read a series of behaviors to you. Please give me your best estimate of the exact number of times within the last three months that you did each behavior. (Re-Incarcerated-during the time you were released from prison.)

Incarcerated: During the three months before your incarceration, how often did you . . .

Not incarcerated: During the last three months, how often did you . . .

(Record a single number not a range, and 00 if respondent never engaged in a behavior):

1. purposely damage or destroy property belonging to your parents or other family members?

2. (IF WORKING) purposely damage or destroy property belonging to your employer?

3. purposely damage or destroy other property that did not belong to you, not counting family, school, or work/military property? ____
4. steal or try to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?

5. steal or try to steal something worth more than \$50?

6. knowingly buy, sell, or hold stolen goods or try to do any of these things?

7. purposely set fire to a building, a car, or other property or try to do so?

8. carry a hidden weapon other than a plain pocket knife?
— —
9. get paid money or drugs for having sexual relations with someone?
— —
10. get involved in gang fights?
— —
11. sell marijuana or hashish?
— —
12. steal money or other things from your parents or other members of your family?
— —

How many times in the last three months did you:

13. (IF WORKING) steal money, goods, or property from the place where you work?
— —
14. have or try to have sexual relations with someone against their will?
— —
15. hit or threaten to hit one of your parents?
— —
16. (IF WORKING) hit or threatened to hit your supervisor, superior or other employee?
— —
17. sell hard drugs such as meth, heroin, cocaine, LSD, or any other hard drugs?
— —
18. buy or provide liquor for a minor?
— —
19. use force or strong-arm methods to get money or things from people?
— —
20. be drunk in a public place? (including bars)
— —
21. beg for money or things from strangers?
— —
22. use or tried to use credit cards without the owner's permission?
— —

- 23. snatch someone's purse or wallet or pick someone's pocket?
— —
- 24. embezzle money, that is, used money or funds entrusted to your care for some purpose other than that intended?
— —
- 25. use force or threat of force to rob a person, store, bank, or other business establishment?
— —
- 26. burglarize a residence, building, house, business, or warehouse?
— —

In the last three months:

- 27. Have you been arrested? 1- Yes 2- No
IF YES: How many times, in the last three months, have you been arrested? _____
IF YES: What were you arrested for?
 Arrest #1: _____
 Arrest #2: _____
 Arrest #3: _____

- 28. Are you affiliated with a gang? 1-Yes 2-No

(If not incarcerated END INTERVIEW ; If Incarcerated CONTINUE)

If Yes to 29: Ask 29a-29d:

29a. How many people do you spend time with on a regular basis who are members of this gang?

<u>All of them</u>	<u>Most of them</u>	<u>Some of them</u>	<u>Very few of them</u>	<u>None of them</u>
5	4	3	2	1

- 29b. Are any of your family members also members of this gang?
1-Yes 2- No
- 29c. While you were in prison, did you remain in contact with gang members?
1- Yes 2- No
- 29d. Did you affiliate with this gang before prison?
1- Yes 2- No

DISCIPLINE REPORTS

30. Have you received any discipline reports in the last three months?

- 1-Yes
- 2-No
- 3-Refuse

IF NO- Skip rest of interview

IF YES:

31a. How many DR's? _____

31b. How many different incidents? _____

31c. **Incident #1:** What happened when you got the DR?

31d. What were the charges? (Select all that apply by marking an "x".)

- Unauthorized Area
- Assault
- Disrespect
- Contraband
- Disobedience
- Disturbance
- Other (_____)

31e. What discipline or punishment did they give you?

- Fine: loss of wages
- LOP (loss of privileges);lock-down in cell, visits r
restricted
- Time in the Hole
- Moved institutions; moved security levels
- Other (_____)

31f. **Incident #2:** What happened when you got the DR?

31g. What were the charges? (Select all that apply by marking an "x".)

- Unauthorized Area
- Assault
- Disrespect
- Contraband
- Disobedience
- Disturbance
- Other (_____)

31h. What discipline or punishment did they give you?

- Fine: loss of wages
- LOP (loss of privileges);lock-down in cell, visits restricted
- Time in the Hole
- Moved institutions; moved security levels
- Other (_____)

31i. **Incident #3:** What happened when you got the DR?

31j. What were the charges? (Select all that apply by marking an "x".)

- Unauthorized Area
- Assault
- Disrespect
- Contraband
- Disobedience
- Disturbance
- Other (_____)

31k. What discipline or punishment did they give you?

- Fine: loss of wages
- LOP (loss of privileges);lock-down in cell, visits restricted
- Time in the Hole
- Moved institutions; moved security levels
- Other (_____)

ID: EP ____
Resp: ____
Wave: ____
Cohort: ____
Date: ____/____/____
Staff: ____
In Person-1 Phone-2 Mail-3

DRUG AND ALCOHOL USE

If incarcerated: During the three months before you were incarcerated, how often did you do the following?

If not incarcerated: During the last three months, how often did you do the following?

1. How often did you use tobacco?

- 1 - Never
- 2 - Once
- 3 - 2-3 times
- 4 - Once a week
- 5 - Two to three times a week
- 6 - Four to five times a week
- 7 - Daily
- 9 - Refused

2. Smoke pot or hash?

- 1 - Never
- 2 - Once
- 3 - 2-3 times
- 4 - Once a week
- 5 - Two to three times a week
- 6 - Four to five times a week
- 7 - Daily
- 9 - Refused

3. Drink beer or wine?

- 1 - Never
- 2 - Once
- 3 - 2-3 times
- 4 - Once a week
- 5 - Two to three times a week
- 6 - Four to five times a week
- 7 - Daily
- 9 - Refused

4. Drink hard liquor of any type?
 - 1 - Never
 - 2 - Once
 - 3 - 2-3 times
 - 4 - Once a week
 - 5 - Two to three times a week
 - 6 - Four to five times a week
 - 7 - Daily
 - 9 - Refused

5. Use cocaine or crack?
 - 1 - Never
 - 2 - Once
 - 3 - 2-3 times
 - 4 - Once a week
 - 5 - Two to three times a week
 - 6 - Four to five times a week
 - 7 - Daily
 - 9 - Refused

6. Use hallucinogens (i.e. LSD, mushrooms)?
 - 1 - Never
 - 2 - Once
 - 3 - 2-3 times
 - 4 - Once a week
 - 5 - Two to three times a week
 - 6 - Four to five times a week
 - 7 - Daily
 - 9 - Refused

7. Use uppers (meth, crank, crystal, ecstasy)?
 - 1 - Never
 - 2 - Once
 - 3 - 2-3 times
 - 4 - Once a week
 - 5 - Two to three times a week
 - 6 - Four to five times a week
 - 7 - Daily
 - 9 - Refused

8. Use opiates like heroin, opium, or morphine?

- 1 - Never
- 2 - Once
- 3 - 2-3 times
- 4 - Once a week
- 5 - Two to three times a week
- 6 - Four to five times a week
- 7 - Daily
- 9 - Refused

9. Use downers (ludes, valium, seconal)?

- 1 - Never
- 2 - Once
- 3 - 2-3 times
- 4 - Once a week
- 5 - Two to three times a week
- 6 - Four to five times a week
- 7 - Daily
- 9 - Refused

10. How often did you use any other drugs?

- 1 - Never
- 2 - Once
- 3 - 2-3 times
- 4 - Once a week
- 5 - Two to three times a week
- 6 - Four to five times a week
- 7 - Daily
- 9 - Refused

11. Use a needle or syringe?

- 1 - Never
- 2 - Once
- 3 - 2-3 times
- 4 - Once a week
- 5 - Two to three times a week
- 6 - Four to five times a week
- 7 - Daily
- 9 - Refused

12. Altogether, in the last three months, about how many times did you get drunk or high?

- 1 - Never
- 2 - Once
- 3 - 2-3 times
- 4 - Once a week
- 5 - Two to three times a week
- 6 - Four to five times a week
- 7 - Daily
- 9 - Refused

If ANY drug or alcohol use (besides tobacco) noted above, continue:

These next set of questions refer to the drugs and alcohol use we just talked about. They do not refer to tobacco, only alcohol or other drugs.

13. In the past three months, how often did your use of drugs or alcohol interfere with your work on a job, at school, or in your home life?

- 1 - Never
- 2 - Once
- 3 - 2-3 times
- 4 - Once a week
- 5 - Two to three times a week
- 6 - Four to five times a week
- 7 - Daily
- 9 - Refused

14. On a scale of 1 to 10, how much did your use of drugs or alcohol cause problems for you?

1 = "caused no problems", and 10 = "caused many problems"? __ __

15. At this point in your life, do you have a serious problem with drugs or alcohol?

1- Yes 2 – No __ __

ID: EP ____ ____ ____
 Resp: ____ ____
 Wave: ____ ____
 Cohort: ____ ____
 Date: ____ / ____ / ____ ____ ____
 Staff: ____ ____
 In Person-1 Phone-2 Mail-3

RELATIONSHIP QUESTIONNAIRE
(aka Domestic Violence Questionnaire)

Have you ever been or are you now in a sexual relationship with someone who...

	Past	Present	Both	Never
1. Shouted or yelled at you?	1	2	3	4
2. Called you names or insulted you?	1	2	3	4
3. Broke or destroyed something that belonged to you?	1	2	3	4
4. Pushed, slapped, shoved or grabbed you?	1	2	3	4
5. Punched, kicked, choked or hit you?	1	2	3	4
6. Used force (like hitting, holding down or using a weapon) to make you have sex when you didn't want to?	1	2	3	4
7. Caused physical pain that still hurt the next day because of a fight?	1	2	3	4
8. Withheld access to money, credit cards, bank accounts or needed support?	1	2	3	4
9. Stopped you or tried to stop you from seeing your friends or family?	1	2	3	4
10. Tried to stop you from going places or doing things that you wanted to do?	1	2	3	4

Have you ever ...

	Never	1 – 2 times	3+ times
11. Committed a crime because you were threatened by a partner/spouse?	1	2	3
12. Committed a crime in an effort to please a partner/spouse?	1	2	3
13. Committed a crime to get drugs for a partner/spouse?	1	2	3

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14. Admitted to a crime that was actually committed by a partner/spouse? | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 15. Lied to authorities to conceal a crime committed by a partner/spouse? | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 16. Chosen to go to jail to avoid violence towards you by a partner/spouse? | 1 | 2 | 3 |

ID: EP ____
 Resp: ____
 Wave: ____
 Cohort: ____
 Date: ____/____/____
 Staff: ____
 In Person-1 Phone-2 Mail-3

TRAUMA SYMPTOM CHECKLIST #1

How often have you experienced each of the following in the last three months?

	0 = Never	1 = Rarely	2 = Sometimes	3 = Often
1. Headaches				0 1 2 3
2. Insomnia (trouble getting to sleep)				0 1 2 3
3. Weight loss (without dieting)				0 1 2 3
4. Stomach Problems				0 1 2 3
5. Sexual problems				0 1 2 3
6. Feeling isolated from others				0 1 2 3
7. "Flashbacks" (sudden, vivid, distracting memories)				0 1 2 3
8. Restless sleep				0 1 2 3
9. Low sex drive				0 1 2 3
10. Anxiety attacks				0 1 2 3
11. Loneliness				0 1 2 3
12. Nightmares				0 1 2 3
13. "Spacing out" (going away in your mind)				0 1 2 3
14. Sadness				0 1 2 3
15. Dizziness				0 1 2 3
	0 = Never	1 = Rarely	2 = Sometimes	3 = Often

16. Trouble controlling your temper	0	1	2	3
17. Waking up early in the morning and can't get back to sleep	0	1	2	3
18. Uncontrollable crying	0	1	2	3
19. Fear of men	0	1	2	3
20. Not feeling rested in the morning	0	1	2	3
21. Trouble getting along with others	0	1	2	3
22. Memory problems	0	1	2	3
23. Desire to physically hurt yourself	0	1	2	3
24. Fear of women	0	1	2	3
25. Waking up in the middle of the night	0	1	2	3
26. Bad thoughts or feelings during sex	0	1	2	3
27. Passing out	0	1	2	3
28. Feeling that things are "unreal"	0	1	2	3
29. Unnecessary or over-frequent washing	0	1	2	3
30. Feelings of inferiority	0	1	2	3
31. Feeling tense all the time	0	1	2	3
32. Desire to physically hurt others	0	1	2	3
33. Feelings of guilt	0	1	2	3
34. Feelings that you are not always in your body	0	1	2	3
35. Having trouble breathing	0	1	2	3

ID: EP ____ ____ ____
 Resp: ____ ____
 Wave: ____ ____
 Cohort: ____ ____
 Date: ____ / ____ / ____
 Staff: ____ ____
 In Person-1 Phone-2 Mail-3

STRESSFUL EVENTS
(aka Trauma Symptoms Checklist #2)

Now we will ask you about how you have been feeling lately. The first set of questions is about how you have been feeling in the last three MONTHS.

Use the following scale for questions 1-8:

	Almost <u>Never</u>	Fairly <u>Never</u>	Fairly <u>Sometimes</u>	Fairly <u>Often</u>	Often <u>Often</u>
In the <u>last 3 months</u> , how often have you.					
1. been easily annoyed or irritated.	1	2	3	4	5
2. been distressed by temper outbursts that you could not control.	1	2	3	4	5
3. felt hopeless about the future.	1	2	3	4	5
4. Have your emotions been kind of numb.	1	2	3	4	5
5. Quit caring about people or lost interest in things that you used to enjoy.	1	2	3	4	5
6. Been jumpy or easily startled.	1	2	3	4	5
7. Been unusually forgetful or had trouble concentrating.	1	2	3	4	5
8. Had trouble sleeping.	1	2	3	4	5

The next part of the interview is about highly stressful things that may have happened to you.

9. Did anyone take something from you by force or threat of force, such as in a robbery, mugging or hold-up?
 1- Yes
 2- No

In the LAST YEAR . . .

- 10. Did anyone beat you up or attack you?
1- Yes
2- No

- 11. Were you in a motor vehicle accident serious enough to cause injury to one or more passengers?
1- Yes
2- No

- 12. Did a loved one or a friend die because of an accident, illness, homicide, or suicide?
1- Yes
2- No

- 13. Did you suffer injury or property damage because of fire or severe weather or either a natural or manmade disaster?
1- Yes
2- No

- 14. Were you forced to evacuate from your home or did you otherwise learn of an imminent hazard in your environment?
1- Yes
2- No

- 15. Did you have some other terrifying or shocking experience?
1- Yes
2- No

If YES-What please explain?

- a. (_ _) _____
- b. (_ _) _____
- c. (_ _) _____
- d. (_ _) _____
- e. (_ _) _____

Project Enough! Treatment Provider Contact Tracking Form

Client Name : _____

First time completion only: Client Age: ____

Client's self-reported race/ethnicity: _____

Date: ____/____/____

Staff Member: _____

Staff Member Agency (circle one):

1- Womenspace

3- Willamette Family Treatment

2- Looking Glass

4- Sponsors

Note to Staff Member Completing this Form: Womenspace, Looking Glass, and Sponsors treatment providers, please complete this form after **each** contact with Project Enough! clients. Willamette Family Treatment providers, please complete this form **once at the end of each week**, and rate the following items in terms of the past week. **Please complete this form within 24 hours after each contact, and preferably immediately after the contact.**

1. What kind of contact was this?

- 1 – Visit at a treatment provider office
- 2 – Phone Call
- 3 – Home Visit (where?) _____
- 4 – Visit at County Jail or Work Camp
- 5 – Visit at inpatient unit
- 6 – Visit at other location (where?) _____

2. What type of contact was this?

- 1 – Individual meeting
- 2 – Group
- 3 – Other (describe) _____

3. How long was the contact? ____ minutes

4. What topics were covered? (circle all that apply)

- 1 – Domestic violence issue
- 2 – Alcohol, drug or substance use issue
- 3 – Post Traumatic Stress symptom issue
- 4 – Other mental health issue
- 5 – Court, jail, probation or legal issues
- 6 – Relationship issues
- 7 – Parenting issues
- 8 – Other child, family or related issue (describe): _____
- 9 – Life stress issue
- 10 – Job issue
- 11 – Housing issue
- 12 – Clothing or food issue
- 13 – Other (describe): _____

5a. Did you use program specific material during this session for this client?

1- Yes 2- No

5b. If program specific material was utilized during this session, please indicate what was used:

1 – *Seeking Safety*

2 – Safety planning

3 – Relapse prevention

4- _____ (please specify)

5- _____ (please specify)

6. In general, on a 1 to 10 scale, how well would you say this client is doing?

1-below average 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10-above average

7. In general, on a 1 to 10 scale, how did this session go?

1 – below average 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 –above average

8. In general, how often do you have any contact with this client?

1 – Never

2 – First time

3 – Sporadically on and off

4 – 1-2 times a month

5 – Once a week or so

6 – More than once a week

7 – Daily

8 – Multiple times per day

9. Approximately how many different visits (with each visit being on a different day, so if you had multiple visits on a given day, for this question, that would be considered “1 visit”) have you seen this client in the last 6 months?

1- First visit 2- 2-3 visits 3- 3 -4 visits 4- 5-10 visits 5-11-20 visits 6-21 or more visits

For Willamette Family Treatment clients only:

10a. Total number of contacts with this client this week: ___ ___

10b. Total number of hours for contacts with this client this week: ___ ___

**Project Enough!
Individual Participating Non-Profit On Site Interview -- Post**

Site: _____
Date: _____
Interviewee: _____
Interviewer: _____

1. How did your site participate in the Project Enough! program? Was this level of participation what you expected?
2. What is your impression of the need for the Project Enough! program?
3. What is your impression of the Project Enough! program? How useful is it for the population targeted in Project Enough?
4. What is your impression of the Seeking Safety program in particular? How useful is it for the population targeted in Project Enough?
5. What is your impression on the implementation of the Project Enough! program?
6. What do you view as the strengths of the collaboration behind the Project Enough!?
7. What do you view as the weaknesses of the collaboration behind the Project Enough!?
8. What could be done better in the future to help the population targeted in Project Enough!?

Project Enough!
All Participating Non-Profit Service Delivery Organization Joint Interview -- Post

Sites: _____
Date: _____
Interviewees: _____
Interviewer: _____

1. What is your impression of the need for the Project Enough! program?

2. How would you describe the Project Enough! program? What are the strengths of the program? What are the challenges?

3. What is your impression of the success of the Project Enough! program? How useful is it to the population targeted?

4. What is your impression of the Seeking Safety program in particular? How useful is it for the population targeted in Project Enough? What are the strengths of this program? What are the challenges?

5. What do you view as the strengths of the collaboration behind the Project Enough!?

6. What do you view as the challenges of the collaboration behind the Project Enough!?

7. What could be done better in the future to help the population targeted in Project Enough!?