

Using Proximal Program Goals to Evaluate BIP Participant Success

Eric S. Mankowski, Ph.D.
Professor and Associate Chair
Department of Psychology
Portland State University
Portland, Oregon

Overview of Presentation

1. Process and Outcome Evaluation Research
2. Theories of Behavior Change
3. Processes of Change
4. BI Proximal Program Outcomes Survey (BIPPOS)
5. What the BIPPOS tells us about Program Effectiveness
6. Implications for Practice

Typical BIP Evaluation Study

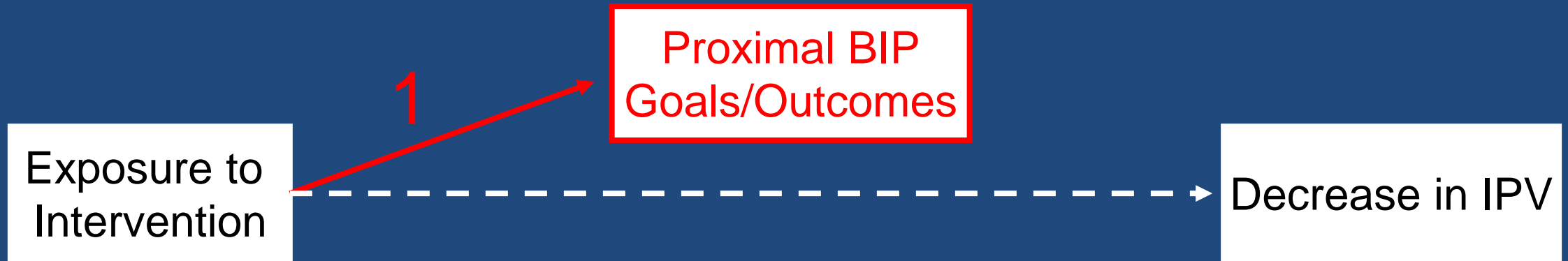


- Assesses outcome, often problematically
- Does not assess how change may occur or how the program is implemented

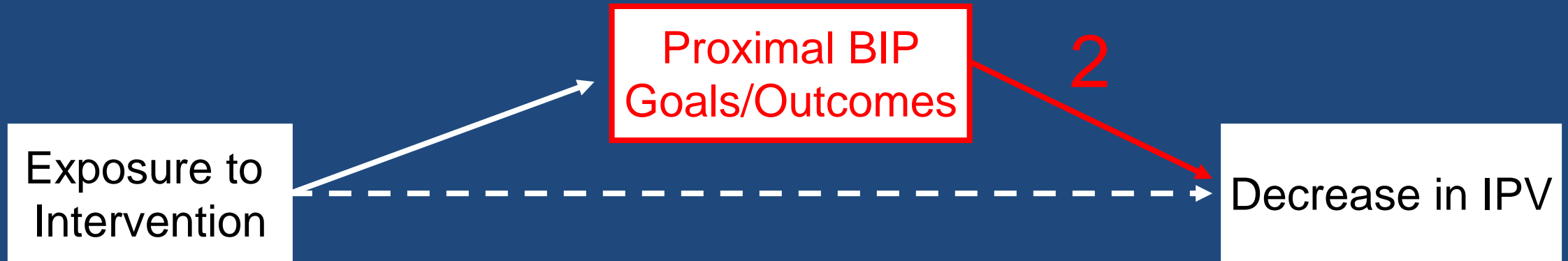
Typical BIP Evaluation Study

- Focus on distal outcomes
 - criminal recidivism and abuse
- Neglects process of how change may occur
- Theories of change not closely linked to outcome measures
 - predominant theory -- power & control motives -- largely untested
- Proximal processes can better tell us how programs work and how to improve them

Proximal Change Evaluation: Logic Model



Proximal Change Evaluation: Logic Model



Theories of Behavior Change

Application of **trans-theoretical model** to BIPP evaluation

- **Stages** of change
- **Processes** of change

Babcock et al., 2005; Begun et al., 2003; Eckhardt et al., 2004; Levesque et al., 2000; Pandya & Gingerich, 2002; Scott & Wolfe, 2000; Silvergleid & Mankowski, 2006; Stefanakis, 2000; Wangsgaard, 2001

Stage Theory of Change

Adapted from Trans-theoretical model of behavior change (Prochaska & DiClemente, 1985)

– 20-item **URICA-DV-R**

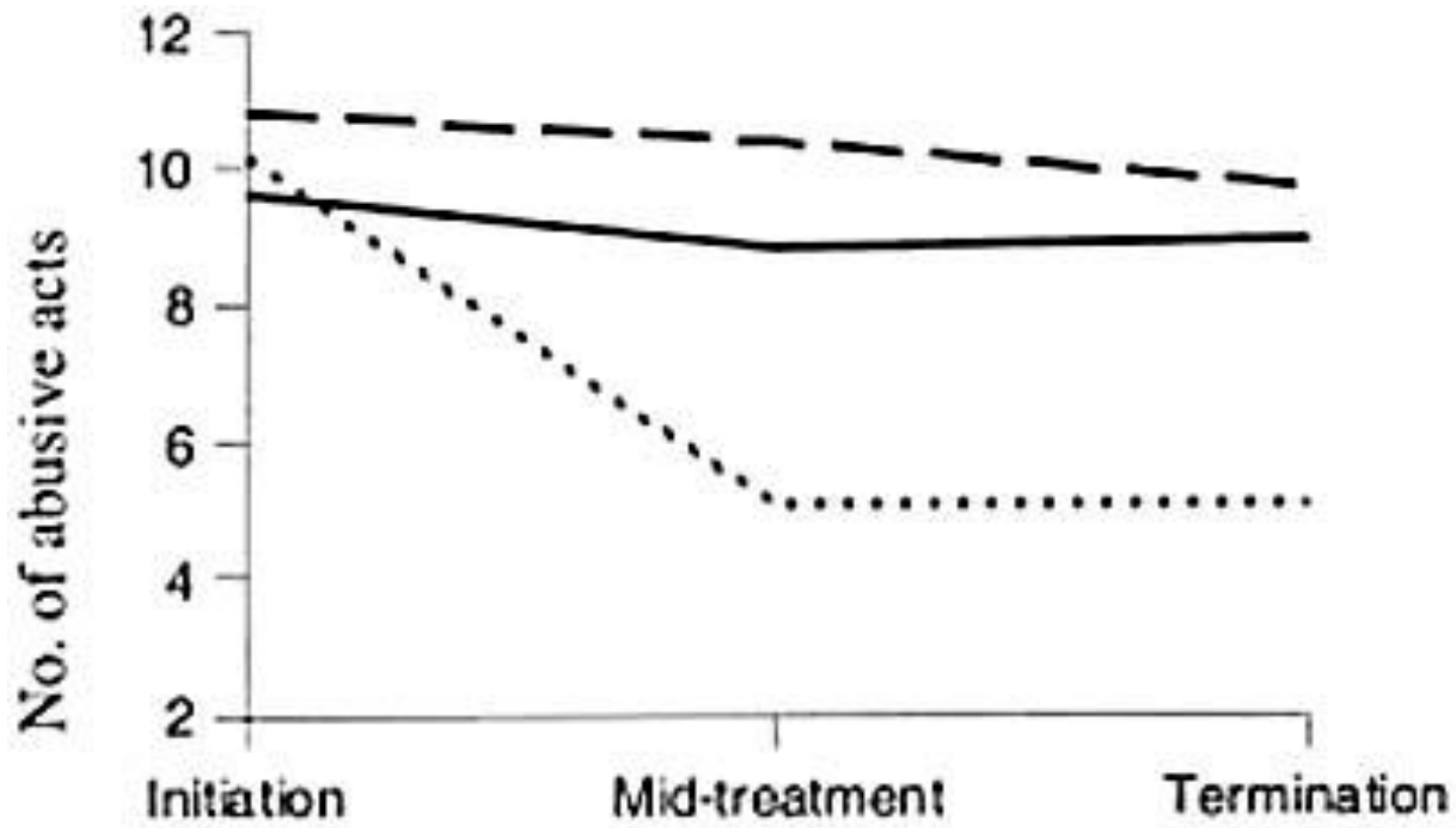
- **Precontemplation**: (e.g., “There’s nothing I can do to end the violence in my relationship”)
- **Contemplation** (e.g., “I’m beginning to see that the violence in my relationship is a problem”)
- **Action** (e.g., “I am making important changes and ending the violence in my life”)
- **Maintenance** (e.g., “Although I haven’t been violent in a while I know it’s possible for me to be violent again”)

(Levesque *et al.*, 2000)

Evidence for Stages of Change in BIP

- Participants in contemplation and action stages increased partner empathy, communication skills, and decreased abuse
- Only during first 10 weeks
- Partner reports less convincing

Scott & Wolfe, 2003;
see also Scott & Wolfe, 2000; see also Eckhardt, Babcock & Homack, 2004; Levesque, Gelles, & Velicer, 2000



— Precontemplation
- - Contemplation
..... Action

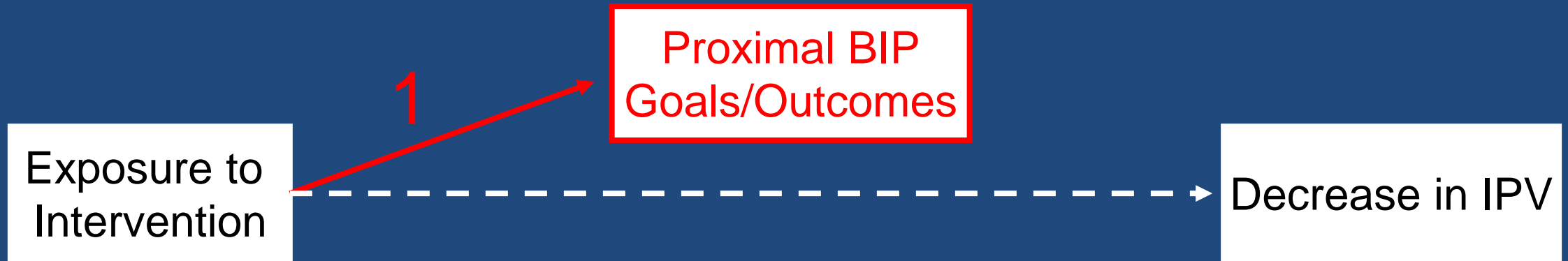
How to Identify Program Goals and Implicit Theory of Change

- Review program curriculum, literature, and tools
- Interview program facilitators
- Interview successful participants
- Observe groups

Proximal Program Goals Identified in Common Curriculum

1. Accept **personal responsibility** for abuse and overcoming denial
2. Reduce **power and control beliefs** and motives
3. Understand the **effects of abuse** on victims (and on the self)
4. Manage and control **anger** effectively
5. Reduce feelings of **dependency** on partner/spouse

Proximal Change Evaluation: Logic Model



Development of the Batterer Intervention Proximal Program Outcomes Survey (BIPPOS)

- Wrote sample items to assess identified program goals
- Research team revised, added, dropped, revised, items
- Administered 39 items to BIP participants in Oregon
- Evaluated psychometrics (reliability, validity) and revised
- Administered revised 42 item version to BIP participants in Oregon
- Administered to BIP participants in southern California
- Administered to BIP participants in NIJ funded BIPP evaluation study in California
- Administered to BIPP participants in Delaware BIP evaluation

BIPPOS Instrument

- 42 items
- Participants report extent of agreement - disagreement with statements on a 1 to 6 point scale
- Takes approximately 10 minutes to complete
- Produces scores on five distinct proximal program goals
- Available in English and Spanish language

Administration of BIPPOS

Instructions:

Please take a few moments to think about specific violent or abusive conflicts you have had with your partner. Now, based on these memories, please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each of the following statements.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Slightly Disagree	Slightly Agree	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5	6

1. _____ I have control over whether I am abusive.
2. _____ I am responsible for my abusive behavior.
3. _____ If I'm upset, I usually take it out on my partner.
4. _____ In a conflict with my partner, I usually get what I want.
5. _____ My abusive behavior has caused my family members to trust me less.

Example BIPPPOS Items

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 2. I am responsible for my abusive behavior.
- 7. My partner's behavior forces me to act abusively. (reverse score)
- 30. I have a choice about whether I am abusive or not

POWER AND CONTROL BELIEFS

- 4. In a conflict with my partner, I usually get what I want. (reverse score)
- 32. I use violence to help me get what I want from my partner. (reverse score)
- 34. I feel better about my relationship with my partner when I'm the one in control. (reverse score)

UNDERSTANDING THE EFFECTS OF ABUSE

- 5. My abusive behavior has caused my family members to trust me less.
- 14. I have lost relationships due to my abusive behavior.
- 17. My abusive behavior has had long lasting effects on my family members.

ANGER CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT

- 20. I can express my anger without becoming abusive.
- 21. Thinking positively about myself helps me avoid becoming abusive.
- 24. When I am becoming angry, I can feel it in my body.

DEPENDENCY ON PARTNER

- 12. I worry that my partner is going to leave me. (reverse score)
- 18. I don't know what I would do without my partner. (reverse score)
- 29. I feel jealous when my partner spends too much time with other people. (reverse score)

Example BIPPPOS Items

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 2. I am responsible for my abusive behavior.
- 7. My partner's behavior forces me to act abusively. (reverse score)
- 30. I have a choice about whether I am abusive or not

POWER AND CONTROL BELIEFS

- 4. In a conflict with my partner, I usually get what I want. (reverse score)
- 32. I use violence to help me get what I want from my partner. (reverse score)
- 34. I feel better about my relationship with my partner when I'm the one in control. (reverse score)

UNDERSTANDING THE EFFECTS OF ABUSE

- 5. My abusive behavior has caused my family members to trust me less.
- 14. I have lost relationships due to my abusive behavior.
- 17. My abusive behavior has had long lasting effects on my family members.

ANGER CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT

- 20. I can express my anger without becoming abusive.
- 21. Thinking positively about myself helps me avoid becoming abusive.
- 24. When I am becoming angry, I can feel it in my body.

DEPENDENCY ON PARTNER

- 12. I worry that my partner is going to leave me. (reverse score)
- 18. I don't know what I would do without my partner. (reverse score)
- 29. I feel jealous when my partner spends too much time with other people. (reverse score)

Example BIPPPOS Items

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 2. I am responsible for my abusive behavior.
- 7. My partner's behavior forces me to act abusively. (reverse score)
- 30. I have a choice about whether I am abusive or not

POWER AND CONTROL BELIEFS

- 4. In a conflict with my partner, I usually get what I want. (reverse score)
- 32. I use violence to help me get what I want from my partner. (reverse score)
- 34. I feel better about my relationship with my partner when I'm the one in control. (reverse score)

UNDERSTANDING THE EFFECTS OF ABUSE

- 5. My abusive behavior has caused my family members to trust me less.
- 14. I have lost relationships due to my abusive behavior.
- 17. My abusive behavior has had long lasting effects on my family members.

ANGER CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT

- 20. I can express my anger without becoming abusive.
- 21. Thinking positively about myself helps me avoid becoming abusive.
- 24. When I am becoming angry, I can feel it in my body.

DEPENDENCY ON PARTNER

- 12. I worry that my partner is going to leave me. (reverse score)
- 18. I don't know what I would do without my partner. (reverse score)
- 29. I feel jealous when my partner spends too much time with other people. (reverse score)

Example BIPPPOS Items

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 2. I am responsible for my abusive behavior.
- 7. My partner's behavior forces me to act abusively. (reverse score)
- 30. I have a choice about whether I am abusive or not

POWER AND CONTROL BELIEFS

- 4. In a conflict with my partner, I usually get what I want. (reverse score)
- 32. I use violence to help me get what I want from my partner. (reverse score)
- 34. I feel better about my relationship with my partner when I'm the one in control. (reverse score)

UNDERSTANDING THE EFFECTS OF ABUSE

- 5. My abusive behavior has caused my family members to trust me less.
- 14. I have lost relationships due to my abusive behavior.
- 17. My abusive behavior has had long lasting effects on my family members.

ANGER CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT

- 20. I can express my anger without becoming abusive.
- 21. Thinking positively about myself helps me avoid becoming abusive.
- 24. When I am becoming angry, I can feel it in my body.

DEPENDENCY ON PARTNER

- 12. I worry that my partner is going to leave me. (reverse score)
- 18. I don't know what I would do without my partner. (reverse score)
- 29. I feel jealous when my partner spends too much time with other people. (reverse score)

Example BIPPPOS Items

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY

- 2. I am responsible for my abusive behavior.
- 7. My partner's behavior forces me to act abusively. (reverse score)
- 30. I have a choice about whether I am abusive or not

POWER AND CONTROL BELIEFS

- 4. In a conflict with my partner, I usually get what I want. (reverse score)
- 32. I use violence to help me get what I want from my partner. (reverse score)
- 34. I feel better about my relationship with my partner when I'm the one in control. (reverse score)

UNDERSTANDING THE EFFECTS OF ABUSE

- 5. My abusive behavior has caused my family members to trust me less.
- 14. I have lost relationships due to my abusive behavior.
- 17. My abusive behavior has had long lasting effects on my family members.

ANGER CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT

- 20. I can express my anger without becoming abusive.
- 21. Thinking positively about myself helps me avoid becoming abusive.
- 24. When I am becoming angry, I can feel it in my body.

DEPENDENCY ON PARTNER

- 12. I worry that my partner is going to leave me. (reverse score)
- 18. I don't know what I would do without my partner. (reverse score)
- 29. I feel jealous when my partner spends too much time with other people. (reverse score)

Evidence for the Validity of the BIPPPOS

1. BIPPPOS predicts self-reported IPV among men in California BIPs (Romant, 2007)

BIPPOS Predicts Abusive Behavior Inventory ($N = 153$)

Variable	B	$SE B$	β
Step 1			
Length of treatment	0.008	0.026	0.021
Step 2			
Empathy	-0.062	0.044	-0.100
Group cohesiveness	0.011	0.038	0.019
Anger management	-0.118	0.050	-0.172*
Partner dependency	-0.058	0.036	-0.113
Power and control beliefs	-0.184	0.037	-0.363**
Accepting personal responsibility	-0.038	0.048	-0.056
Understanding effects of abuse	0.063	0.027	0.182*

Note: $R^2 = 0.01$ for Step 1; $\Delta R^2 = 0.41$ for Step 2 ($ps < 0.05$).

* $p < 0.05$

** $p < 0.01$

BIPPOS Predicts Physical Abuse (ABI) ($N = 153$)

Variable	B	$SE B$	β
Step 1	-0.019	0.031	0.05
Length of treatment			
Step 2			
Empathy	-0.061	0.046	-0.107
Group cohesiveness	0.011	0.040	0.021
Anger management	-0.077	0.052	-0.122
Partner dependency	0.003	0.038	0.007
Power and control beliefs	-0.170	0.039	-0.363**
Accepting personal responsibility	-0.049	0.050	-0.079
Understanding effects of abuse	0.031	0.028	0.097

Note: $R^2 = 0.003$ for Step 1; $\Delta R^2 = 0.25$ for Step 2 ($ps < 0.05$).

* $p < 0.05$

** $p < 0.01$

BIPPOS Predicts Psychological Abuse (ABI) ($N = 153$)

Variable	B	$SE B$	β
Step 1	-0.042	0.037	-0.093
Length of treatment			
Step 2			
Empathy	-0.062	0.049	-0.089
Group cohesiveness	0.011	0.042	0.017
Anger management	-0.137	0.056	-0.177*
Partner dependency	-0.088	0.040	-0.154*
Power and control beliefs	-0.190	0.042	-0.334**
Accepting personal responsibility	-0.032	0.053	-0.042
Understanding effects of abuse	0.079	0.030	0.203*

Note: $R^2 = 0.009$ for Step 1; $\Delta R^2 = 0.42$ for Step 2 ($ps < 0.05$).

* $p < 0.05$

** $p < 0.01$

Evidence for the Validity of the BIPPPOS

1. BIPPPOS predicts self-reported IPV among men in California BIPs (Romant, 2007)
2. BIPPPOS scores improve in men who completed California BIPs (MacLeod, Pi, Smith, & Rose-Goodwin, 2009)

Study 2

Participants

- Men (n=685) attending California BIPs

Procedure

- BIPPPOS completed ~4 weeks after intake (n=685) and at completion (n=233)

Analysis

- Do BIPPPOS scores increase during the program?

Participant Characteristics (n=685)

	Mean	Median	SD	Min	Max
Annual Income	\$18,049	\$13,000	\$19,376	0	\$120,000
Age at intake	34.5	33.4	10.3	18	70
Arrests prior to intake	6.55	4.00	6.37	0	48
Substance Dependence (CAGE)	1.26	1.00	1.40	0	4

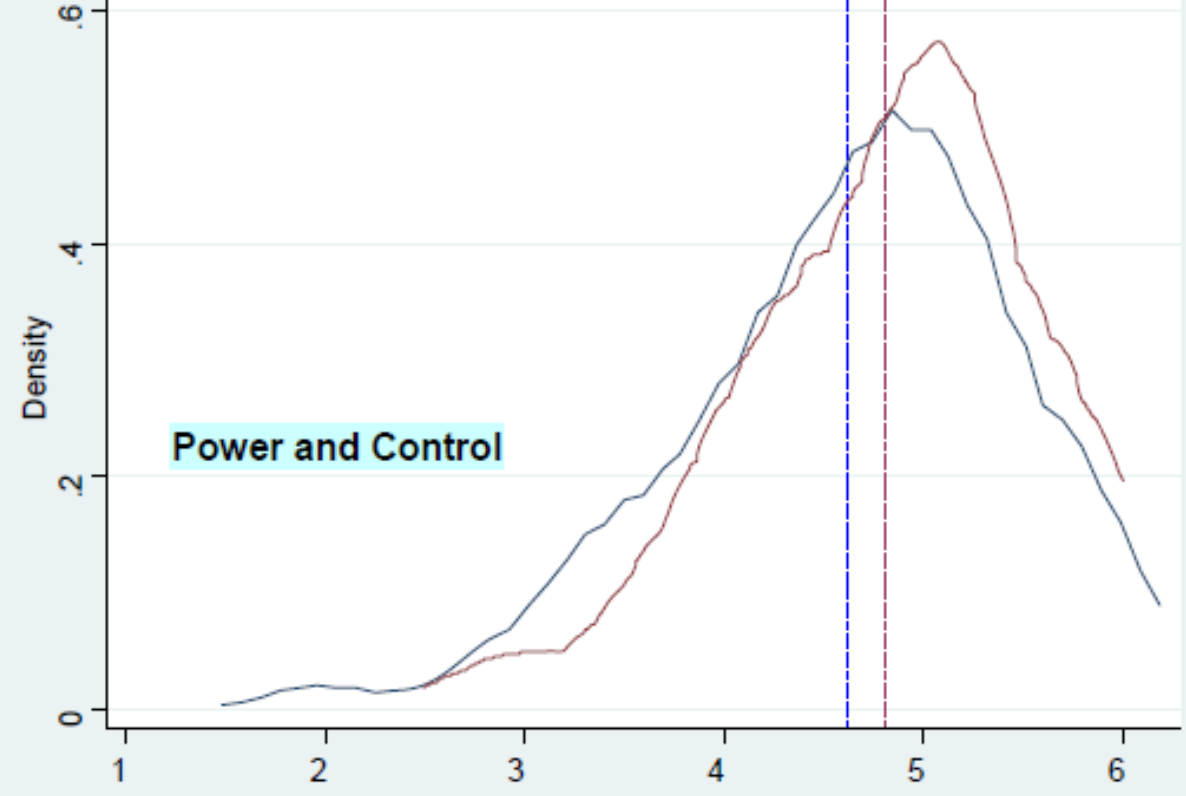
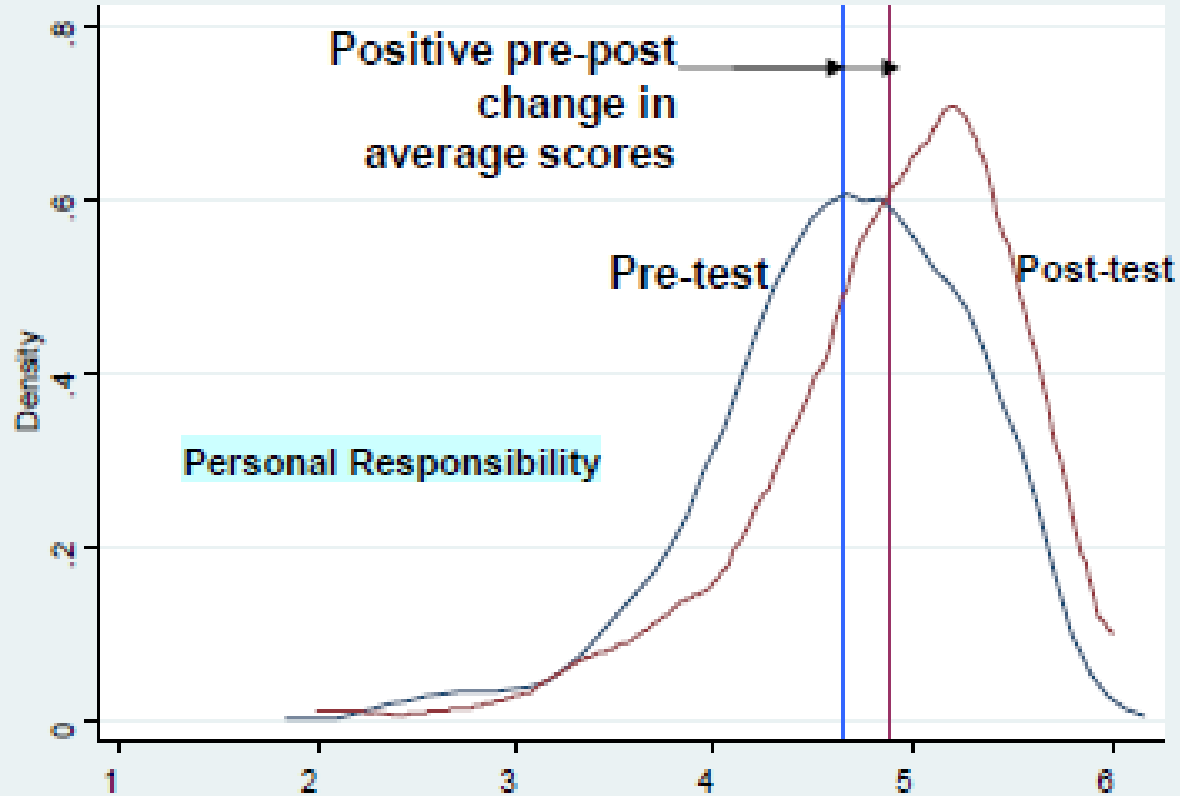
Participant Characteristics (n=685)

Variable	Frequency	Percent
<u>Education</u>		
Less than high school	217	31.7
High school diploma/GED	263	38.4
Some college/tech school/AA degree	128	18.7
College graduate	23	3.4
Graduate or professional degree	11	1.6
<u>Ethnicity</u>		
Asian	39	5.7
African American	96	14.0
American Indian	6	.9
Hispanic	304	44.4
White	150	21.9
Other	19	2.8
<u>Employment</u>		
Full time	311	45.4
Part time	94	13.7
Unemployed	219	32.0
<u>Arresting Offense</u>		
Felony	362	52.8
Misdemeanor	58	8.5

BIPPOS Descriptive Statistics

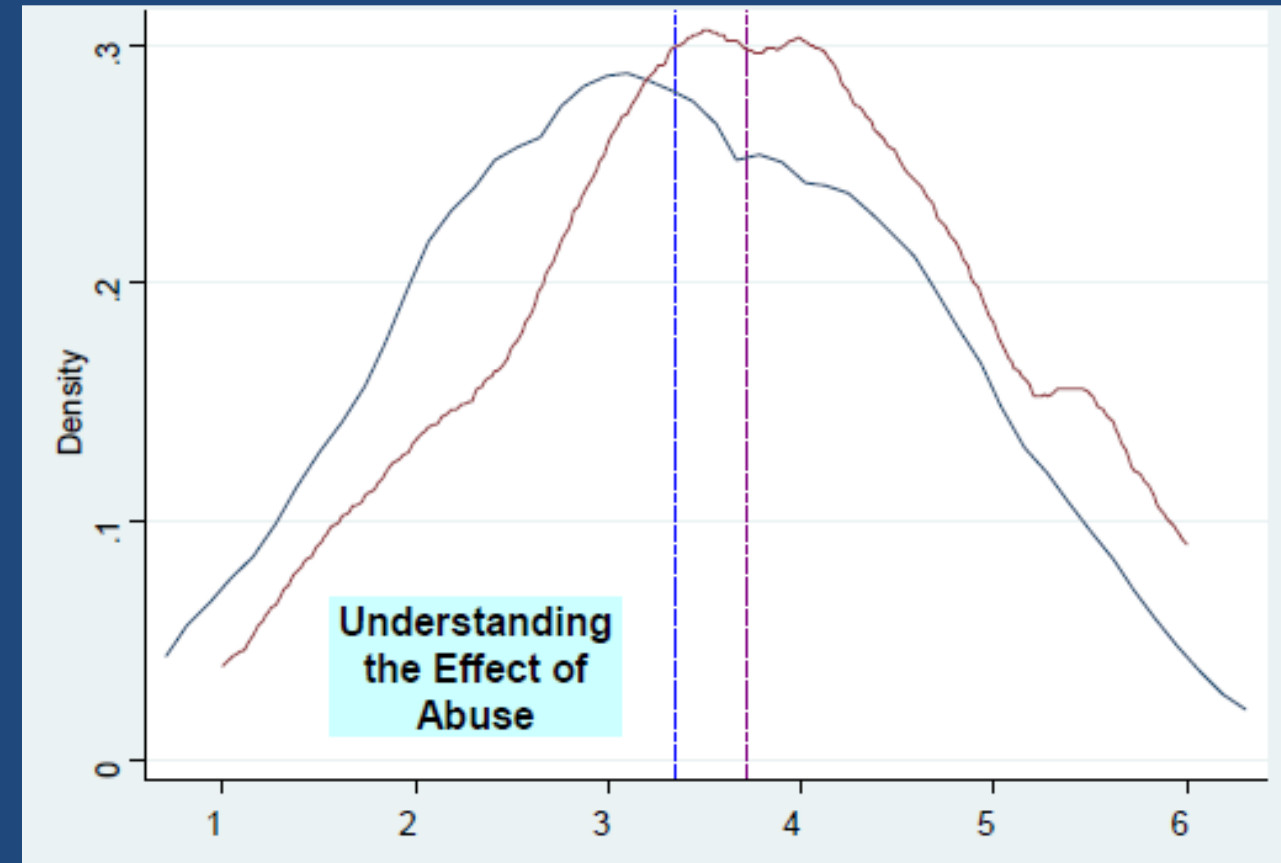
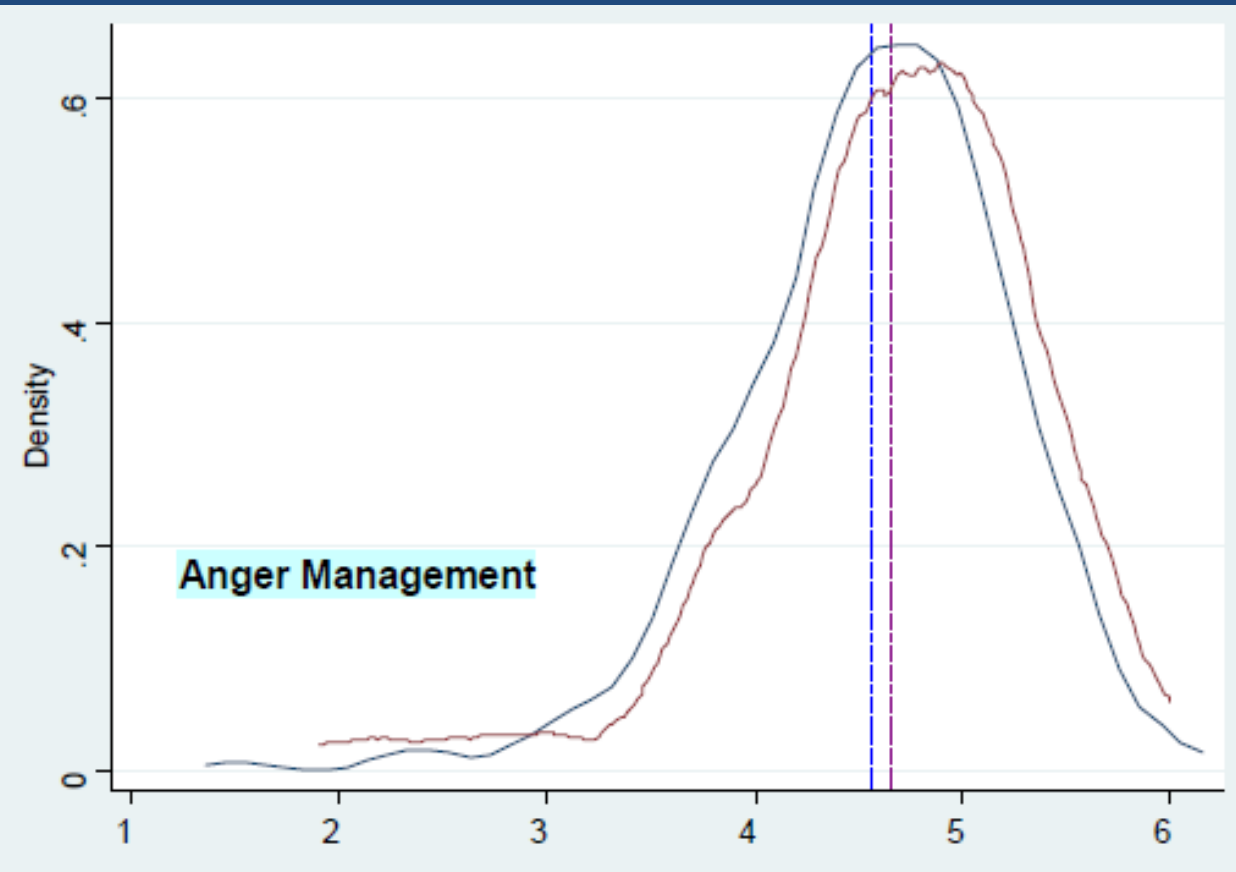
BIPPOS Scale	<u>N</u>	<u># of items</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>Max</u>	<u>Avg</u>	<u>Cronbach Alpha</u>
Personal Responsibility	685	9	1.88	6.00	4.55	.58
Power/Control Beliefs	684	5	1.80	6.00	4.73	.74
Understanding the Effects of Abuse	683	6	1.00	6.00	3.34	.83
Anger Control and Management	683	9	1.56	6.00	4.72	.68
Dependency on Partner	683	9	1.33	6.00	4.34	.78

BIPPOS Scores Improve Pre-Post Program



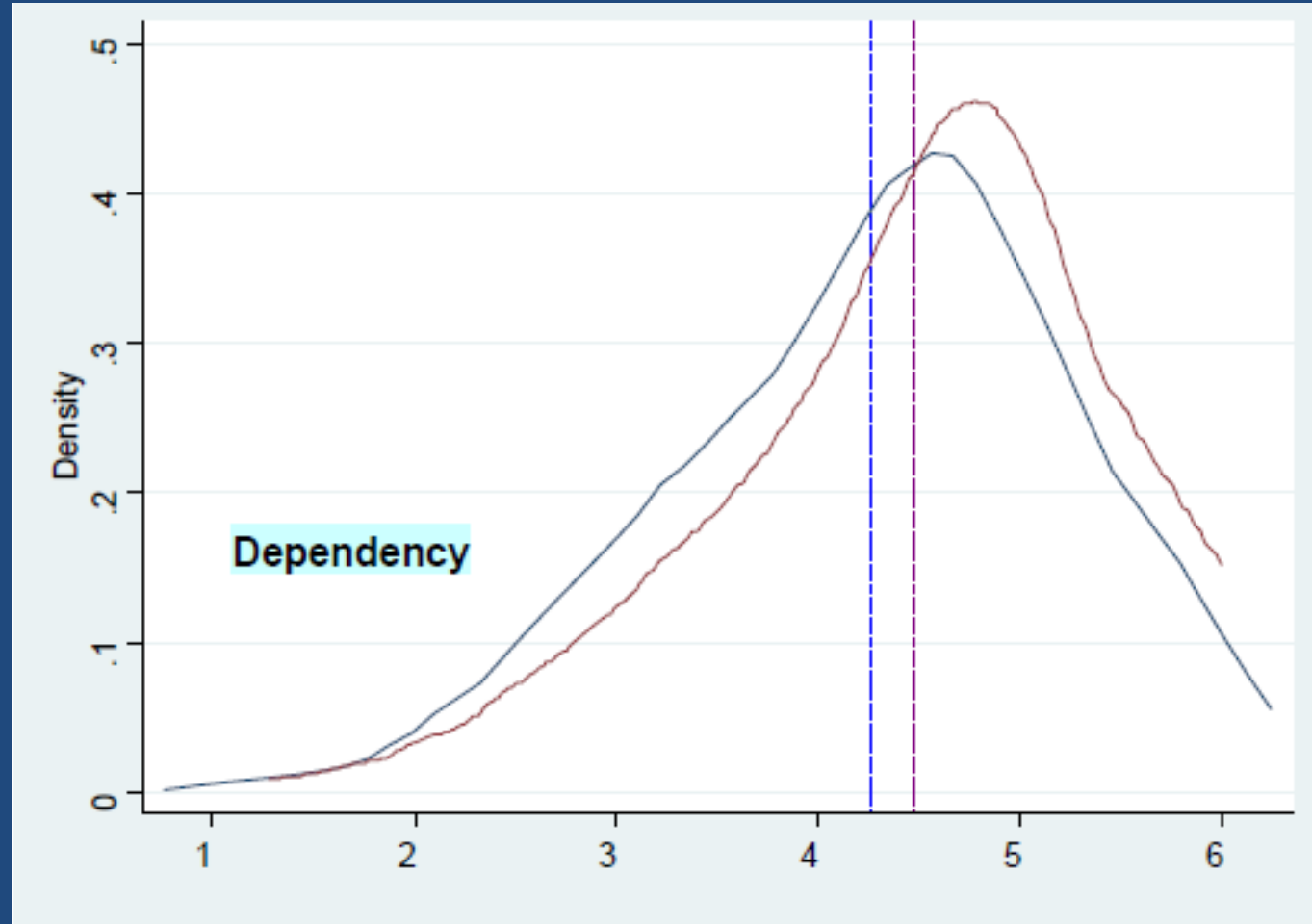
MacLeod, Pi, Smith, & Rose-Goodwin, 2009

BIPPOS Scores Improve Pre-Post Program



MacLeod, Pi, Smith, & Rose-Goodwin, 2009

BIPPOS Scores Improve Pre-Post Program



MacLeod, Pi, Smith, & Rose-Goodwin, 2009

Change in BIPPOS Scores Differs Across Four BI Systems

Intensity of Court Oversight	High	Los Angeles Riverside	Santa Clara
	Low		San Joaquin Solano
		Low	High
		Intensity of Probation Oversight	

Change in BIPPPOS Scores Differs Across Four BI Systems

	Sample Size	Personal Responsibility			Power and Control			Understanding the Effect of Abuse on Others			Dependency			Anger Management		
		Pre	Post	Change	Pre	Post	Change	Pre	Post	Change	Pre	Post	Change	Pre	Post	Change
Los Angeles	74	4.59	4.72	0.13	4.67	4.78	0.12	3.12	3.34	0.23	4.39	4.55	0.16	4.43	4.60	0.16 *
Riverside	30	4.28	4.59	0.31 *	4.66	4.82	0.16	3.28	3.40	0.12	3.99	4.24	0.26	4.46	4.54	0.09
Santa Clara	90	4.89	5.19	0.30 **	4.49	4.84	0.35 **	3.78	4.42	0.64 **	4.27	4.53	0.25 **	4.68	4.79	0.12 *
San Joaquin	32	4.56	4.87	0.31 **	4.62	4.76	0.14	3.28	3.59	0.31 *	4.32	4.52	0.20 *	4.45	4.68	0.23 *
Total	226	4.68	4.91	0.24 **	4.59	4.80	0.20 **	3.41	3.79	0.38 **	4.29	4.50	0.21 **	4.55	4.68	0.14 **

Note: BIP Process Survey not administered in Solano County due to small overall sample size.

* Statistically significant at 5% level, ** statistically significant at 1 % level, based on one-tailed t-test.

MacLeod, Pi, Smith, & Rose-Goodwin, 2009

Change in BIPPPOS Scores Differs Across Four BI Systems

	Sample Size	Personal Responsibility			Power and Control			Understanding the Effect of Abuse on Others			Dependency			Anger Management		
		<i>Pre</i>	<i>Post</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>Pre</i>	<i>Post</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>Pre</i>	<i>Post</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>Pre</i>	<i>Post</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>Pre</i>	<i>Post</i>	<i>Change</i>
Los Angeles	74	4.59	4.72	0.13	4.67	4.78	0.12	3.12	3.34	0.23	4.39	4.55	0.16	4.43	4.60	0.16 *
Riverside	30	4.28	4.59	0.31 *	4.66	4.82	0.16	3.28	3.40	0.12	3.99	4.24	0.26	4.46	4.54	0.09
Santa Clara	90	4.89	5.19	0.30 **	4.49	4.84	0.35 **	3.78	4.42	0.64 **	4.27	4.53	0.25 **	4.68	4.79	0.12 *
San Joaquin	32	4.56	4.87	0.31 **	4.62	4.76	0.14	3.28	3.59	0.31 *	4.32	4.52	0.20 *	4.45	4.68	0.23 *
Total	226	4.68	4.91	0.24 **	4.59	4.80	0.20 **	3.41	3.79	0.38 **	4.29	4.50	0.21 **	4.55	4.68	0.14 **

Note: BIP Process Survey not administered in Solano County due to small overall sample size.

* Statistically significant at 5% level, ** statistically significant at 1 % level, based on one-tailed t-test.

MacLeod, Pi, Smith, & Rose-Goodwin, 2009

Change in BIPPPOS Scores Differs Across Four BI Systems

	Sample Size	Personal Responsibility			Power and Control			Understanding the Effect of Abuse on Others			Dependency			Anger Management		
		<i>Pre</i>	<i>Post</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>Pre</i>	<i>Post</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>Pre</i>	<i>Post</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>Pre</i>	<i>Post</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>Pre</i>	<i>Post</i>	<i>Change</i>
Los Angeles	74	4.59	4.72	0.13	4.67	4.78	0.12	3.12	3.34	0.23	4.39	4.55	0.16	4.43	4.60	0.16 *
Riverside	30	4.28	4.59	0.31 *	4.66	4.82	0.16	3.28	3.40	0.12	3.99	4.24	0.26	4.46	4.54	0.09
Santa Clara	90	4.89	5.19	0.30 **	4.49	4.84	0.35 **	3.78	4.42	0.64 **	4.27	4.53	0.25 **	4.68	4.79	0.12 *
San Joaquin	32	4.56	4.87	0.31 **	4.62	4.76	0.14	3.28	3.59	0.31 *	4.32	4.52	0.20 *	4.45	4.68	0.23 *
Total	226	4.68	4.91	0.24 **	4.59	4.80	0.20 **	3.41	3.79	0.38 **	4.29	4.50	0.21 **	4.55	4.68	0.14 **

Note: BIP Process Survey not administered in Solano County due to small overall sample size.

* Statistically significant at 5% level, ** statistically significant at 1 % level, based on one-tailed t-test.

MacLeod, Pi, Smith, & Rose-Goodwin, 2009

Change in BIPPPOS Scores Differs Across Four BI Systems

	Sample Size	Personal Responsibility			Power and Control			Understanding the Effect of Abuse on Others			Dependency			Anger Management		
		Pre	Post	Change	Pre	Post	Change	Pre	Post	Change	Pre	Post	Change	Pre	Post	Change
Los Angeles	74	4.59	4.72	0.13	4.67	4.78	0.12	3.12	3.34	0.23	4.39	4.55	0.16	4.43	4.60	0.16 *
Riverside	30	4.28	4.59	0.31 *	4.66	4.82	0.16	3.28	3.40	0.12	3.99	4.24	0.26	4.46	4.54	0.09
Santa Clara	90	4.89	5.19	0.30 **	4.49	4.84	0.35 **	3.78	4.42	0.64 **	4.27	4.53	0.25 **	4.68	4.79	0.12 *
San Joaquin	32	4.56	4.87	0.31 **	4.62	4.76	0.14	3.28	3.59	0.31 *	4.32	4.52	0.20 *	4.45	4.68	0.23 *
Total	226	4.68	4.91	0.24 **	4.59	4.80	0.20 **	3.41	3.79	0.38 **	4.29	4.50	0.21 *	4.55	4.68	0.14 **

Note: BIP Process Survey not administered in Solano County due to small overall sample size.

* Statistically significant at 5% level, ** statistically significant at 1 % level, based on one-tailed t-test.

MacLeod, Pi, Smith, & Rose-Goodwin, 2009

Change in BIPPPOS Scores Differs Across Four BI Systems

	Sample Size	Personal Responsibility			Power and Control			Understanding the Effect of Abuse on Others			Dependency			Anger Management		
		<i>Pre</i>	<i>Post</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>Pre</i>	<i>Post</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>Pre</i>	<i>Post</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>Pre</i>	<i>Post</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>Pre</i>	<i>Post</i>	<i>Change</i>
Los Angeles	74	4.59	4.72	0.13	4.67	4.78	0.12	3.12	3.34	0.23	4.39	4.55	0.16	4.43	4.60	0.16 *
Riverside	30	4.28	4.59	0.31 *	4.66	4.82	0.16	3.28	3.40	0.12	3.99	4.24	0.26	4.46	4.54	0.09
Santa Clara	90	4.89	5.19	0.30 **	4.49	4.84	0.35 **	3.78	4.42	0.64 **	4.27	4.53	0.25 **	4.68	4.79	0.12 *
San Joaquin	32	4.56	4.87	0.31 **	4.62	4.76	0.14	3.28	3.59	0.31 *	4.32	4.52	0.20 *	4.45	4.68	0.23 *
Total	226	4.68	4.91	0.24 **	4.59	4.80	0.20 **	3.41	3.79	0.38 **	4.29	4.50	0.21 **	4.55	4.68	0.14 **

Note: BIP Process Survey not administered in Solano County due to small overall sample size.

* Statistically significant at 5% level, ** statistically significant at 1 % level, based on one-tailed t-test.

MacLeod, Pi, Smith, & Rose-Goodwin, 2009

Evidence for the Validity and Reliability of the BIPPPOS

1. BIPPPOS predicts self-reported IPV among men in California BIPs (Romant, 2007)
2. BIPPPOS scores improve in men who completed California BIPs (MacLeod, Pi, Smith, & Rose-Goodwin, 2009)
3. BIPPPOS predicts IPV across several additional studies in Oregon BIPs (Mankowski et al., 2012)

Study 2

Participants

- Men (n=59) in Oregon BIPs

Procedure

- BIPPPOS and other survey measures administered during BIP group

Analysis

- Are BIPPPOS scores reliable? Higher among participants who completed more of a program?

BIPPOS Descriptive Statistics

Subscale	<u># of items</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Cronbach Alpha</u>
Personal Responsibility	10	3.40	5.90	4.53	.55
Power/Control Beliefs	6	2.67	6.00	4.51	.55
Understanding the Effects of Abuse	6	1.00	6.00	3.44	.80
Anger Control and Management	10	2.90	6.00	4.62	.63
Dependency on Partner	10	2.50	6.00	4.44	.77

Note: N = 52-57

BIPPOS Descriptive Statistics

Subscale	<u># of items</u>	<u>Cronbach Alpha</u>
Personal Responsibility	9	.56
Power/Control Beliefs	5	.58
Understanding the Effects of Abuse	6	.80
Anger Control and Management	9	.70
Dependency on Partner	9	.79

Note: N = 52-57

Study 3

Participants

- Men (n=221) in Oregon BIPs
- Attended 1-117 sessions at time of survey

Procedure

- BIPPPOS and other survey measures administered during group

Analysis

- Does BIPPPOS predict IPV? Increase with program completion?

BIPPPOS predicts Self-reported IPV

	ABI items (Psych. Abuse)	PMWI items (Psych. Abuse)	CTS Psych. Agg.	CTS Assault	CTS Sexual Coercion	CTS Injury
Personal Responsibility	.01	.01	-.08	-.11	.05	-.13
Anger Control and Management	-.17*	-.13	-.28**	-.28**	-.03	-.18**
Power/Control Beliefs	.31**	.23**	.19**	.17*	-.04	.15*
Effects of Abuse on Others	.24**	.20**	.19**	.09	-.02	.09
Effects of Abuse on Self	-.09	-.09	-.07	-.06	-.02	.09
Dependency on Partner	.16*	.18**	.23**	.16*	.04	.06

Note: N = 218;; ABI = Abusive Behavior Inventory; PMWI = Psychological Maltreatment of Women Inventory; CTS = Conflict Tactics Scale 2; * p < .05; ** p < .01

BIPPOS Improves Among Participants with More Program Completion

	Minimum Exposure (1-9 sessions)	Moderate Exposure (10-20 sessions)	High Exposure (20+ sessions)
Predictor variable	M	M	M
Understanding Effects of Abuse on Others	3.79	4.50	4.57
Dependency on Partner	2.97	3.10	2.96
Anger Management	4.68	4.93	4.85
Power and Control Beliefs	2.66	2.64	2.69

Note: MANOVA $F(8,412) = 3.15, p < .01$; partial $\eta^2 = .06$ between combined predictor variables and sessions; Discriminant function accounts for 32% of variance in session weeks.

Quality of Evidence for BIPPPOS

1. Predictive validity

- Good: Correlates with self-reported IPV across several studies
 - Limitation: Need also partner reports and re-arrest data

2. Sensitivity to BIP participation

- Good: Scores improve during program completion and higher among those who completed more sessions

3. Scale reliability and structure

- Mixed: Most items within scales converge but some scales not cohering

Conclusions and Recommendations

- Evaluations of BIPs should link definition of success to theories of change
 - explanations of IPV (e.g., power and control beliefs and motives)
 - proximal goals (e.g., acceptance of responsibility for abuse)
 - program components (e.g., abuse logs; narrate abuse in group)
- Increase components and processes identified as critical to change when it occurs

Conclusions and Recommendations

- BIPPOS is feasible and useful to administer
- BIPPOS informs assessment of how change may occur in BIPs
 - Knowledge of how BIPs work
 - Enables effective program innovation, modification, and tailoring

Acknowledgements

- Dag MacLeod, California Office of Court Research
- Courtney Ahrens, CSU-Long Beach
- Alyce LaViolette, Alternatives to Violence
- Participants and staff in Oregon, California BIPs

Selected References

MacLeod, D., Pi, R., Smith, D., & Rose-Goodwin, L. (2009). *Batterer intervention systems in California: An evaluation*. Administrative Office of the Courts, Office of Court Research.

Mankowski, E.S. & Viola, W. (July, 2012). *Assessing proximal outcomes in batterer intervention programs*. Paper presented at the International Family Violence and Child Victimization Research Conference, Portsmouth, NH

Romant, S. (2007). *Batterer intervention program evaluation: Beyond recidivism rates*. Unpublished Master's Thesis, California State University, Long Beach.