

# New Mexico's Domestic Violence Offender Treatment Intervention: FY 2021 Evaluation

Melissa Binder, PhD  
Mary Costello, MPP Candidate  
Gabby Rivera, MPP Candidate  
UNM Evaluation Lab

June 25, 2021

**SUMMARY:** This report summarizes data collected for the FY 2021 evaluation of New Mexico's Domestic Violence Offender Treatment Intervention (DVOTI) program.

DVOTI programs are psycho-educational interventions conducted in group sessions with the goal of reducing domestic violence recidivism. New Mexico statute requires that offenders convicted of Battery and Aggravated Battery Against a Household Member complete a 52-week DVOTI program. Other DVOTI clients are referred by pre-trial services, probation and parole officers, and Child Protective Services, and the programs are also available to the general public. Under state statute, the Child, Youth and Families Department (CYFD) certifies and monitors DVOTIs. CYFD also contracts with DVOTI providers to ensure that services are available throughout the state.

The state lockdown in response to the Covid-19 pandemic in March of 2020 upended life and work. DVOTI providers quickly moved to online formats, and some managed increased caseloads. Other programs experienced a pronounced decline in referrals and caseloads. The data available before and during the pandemic paints a picture of continuity despite the disruption. Courts adjudicated more DV cases in 2020 than in 2019, and a decline in conviction rates continued a years-long downward trend. The proportion of clients referred by the courts, probation and parole and Child Protective Services was about the same in both years. And, for the programs with data in both 2019 and 2020, the overall the number of DVOTI clients increased.

We also detected two possible Covid effects. First, time to a court decision was longer in 2020, compared with 2019. Second, it took longer for clients to complete their DVOTI program in 2020, compared with 2019.

(See OVERVIEW section below.)

The state approved 32 providers of 33 that applied for calendar year 2021 certification. Two new programs joined 30 continuing programs. Application data for the approved programs indicates that all but three use at least one third party curriculum. Half of the programs use the Family Peace Initiative curriculum. Half of the programs use solely one curriculum; the other half use two or three curricula. Because some programs use more than one curriculum, there are a total of 52 curriculum implementations. Programs report that they are highly satisfied with 39 of the implementations, that they follow the curriculum closely with minimum

adjustment for 29 of the implementations, and that facilitators receive training by developers of the curriculum for 36 of the implementations.

Twenty programs (62.5%) reported that they had a “Significant” relationship with local DV victim service providers, and 12 (37.5%) reported “Extensive” interagency cooperation related to a coordinated community response.

There are 73 staff members in DVOTI programs with an average of 2.3 per provider. Staff members have an average of 12.8 years of experience. 30% do not hold a 4-year college degree, but 45% have a Master’s or Ph.D. 38% hold professional licenses related to counselling.

(See Tables 1 - 17 in the PROGRAMS section below.)

Last year, and for the first time, we asked DVOTI programs to report names, birthdates, and demographic, referral and program information for individual clients served in the previous calendar. This effort yielded information for 1021 clients from 16 providers. This year, 29 of 30 certified providers submitted information for 1,616 clients. However, two providers declined to include client names.

82% of DVOTI clients in 2020 were men and 18% were women. 57% identified as Hispanic, 25% as white, non-Hispanic, 11% as Native American, 4.5% as African-American and 0.6% as Asian. Compared to the overall population in New Mexico, Hispanics, Native Americans and African-Americans are over-represented in the DVOTI programs. The discrepancy is especially egregious for African-Americans, who make up only 1.9% of New Mexico’s population. Over 1,000 DVOTI clients (62%) have children under 18.

Most clients—87%—were referred by the criminal justice system. For those who had court orders to attend the program, 85% were ordered to the statutory requirement of 52 weeks. Other orders ranged from as little as 1 week to 41 weeks. 9% were ordered to 24 or 26 weeks.

We received ODARA scores for 80% of clients. The ODARA data suggest that DVOTI clients have higher ODARA scores than the general offender population. This is not surprising, given that only the more serious DV charges require offenders to attend a DVOTI. At the same time, there is evidence in the research literature that the more violent offenders are less amenable to treatment. If NM DVOTI clients at each ODARA score level re-offend at the same rates as the ODARA study population, we would expect recidivism rates of 45%, compared with 32% for the study population.

Of those who were discharged in 2020, 39% completed 52 classes (or the number of ordered classes), 37% disappeared, 6% stopped attending because their court case was dismissed or their probation or parole period ended. The rest were discharged for other reasons, including incarceration and disruptive behavior.

(See tables 18 - 25 in the CLIENTS section below.)

We matched DVOTI clients to court records by name and birthdate. All clients referred from the court system should have a court case. Nevertheless, because data entry errors in both

the Court and DVOTI program data interfere with matching, our match rate for court-referred clients is only 76.5%. We match 87% of clients referred by Magistrate or Municipal Court, but only 69% for District Court. In the coming year, we will try to determine the source of this discrepancy.

Imperfect matching makes it likely that we will underestimate recidivism, since not finding someone in the court data may reflect a matching problem, rather than affirmation that the person did not re-offend. With that caveat in mind, we found 103 clients—6.5%—who were charged with a DV crime after they started the DVOTI program. We expect that number to rise as time passes. Recidivism studies typically follow offenders for a 3-5 year period, and next year we can begin to report on 2-year recidivism from 2019 client records. We also need to identify a credible comparison group. We can look at completers and non-completers in the DVOTI program, and we can also compare DVOTI attendees with those who were convicted on a DVOTI charge, but never attended a program. Alternatively, we can match those who were convicted with those whose cases had similar charges, but were dismissed. Each of these comparison groups has its limitations. Ultimately, though, the strength of the recidivism study depends on our ability to match DVOTI clients to court records, which, as mentioned earlier, will be a main focus of next year's work.

(See tables 26 - 29 in the RECIDIVISM STUDY section below.)

#### What is the UNM Evaluation Lab?

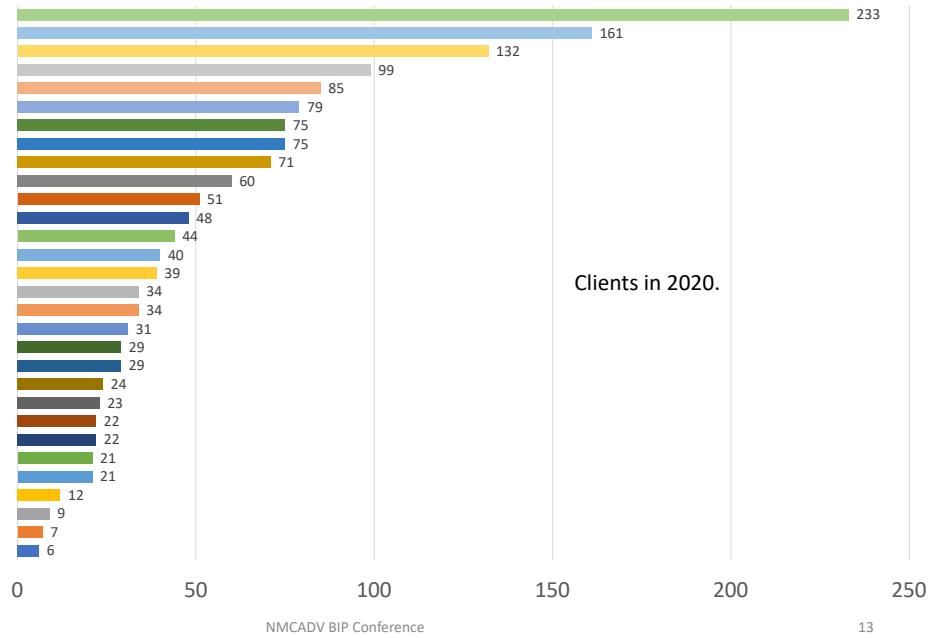
The mission of the Evaluation Lab is to build evaluation capacity among public and nonprofit organizations in New Mexico. We do this by training graduate students and community members, and by partnering with nonprofit and public organizations to conduct evaluations.

We also take on external evaluation projects where there is great potential for capacity building and collaboration among stakeholders, as well as training opportunities for graduate students in the MPP program.

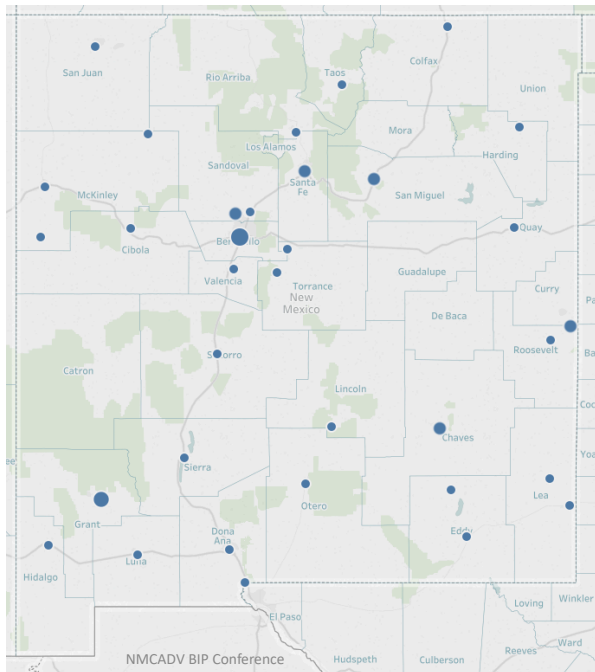


OVERVIEW<sup>1</sup>

Most NM programs serve fewer than 100 clients per year

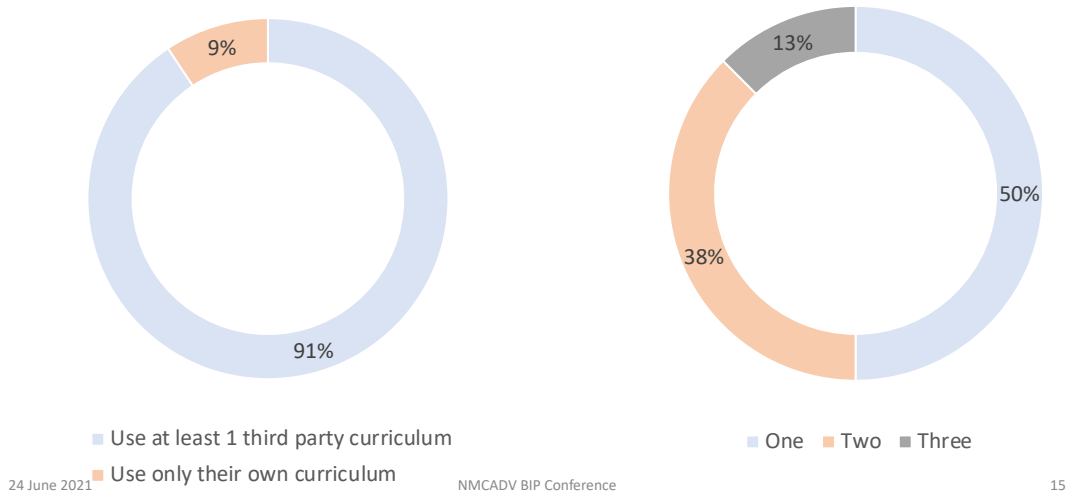


Program locations

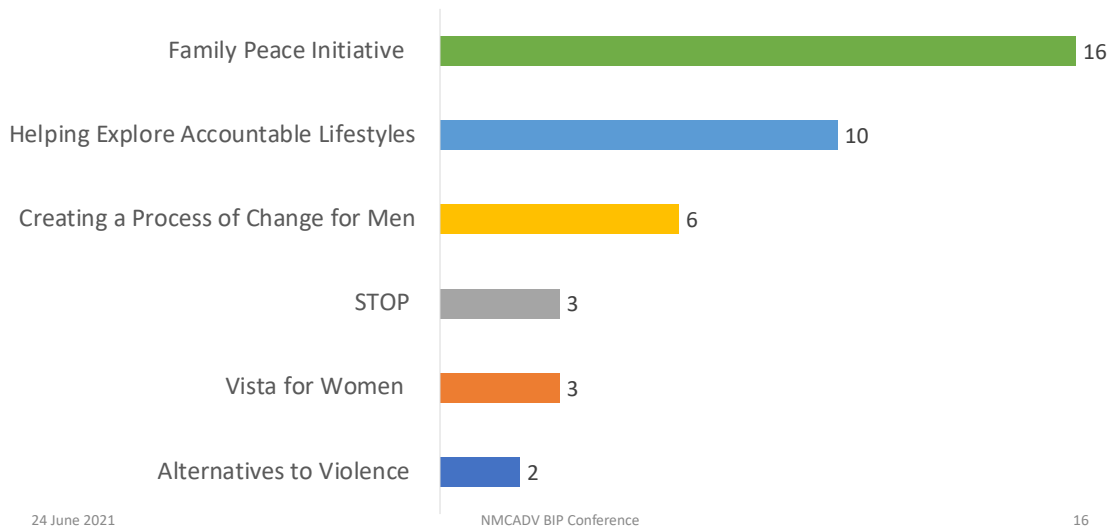


<sup>1</sup> The overview is an extract from a presentation to the NMCADV 2021 BIP Conference.

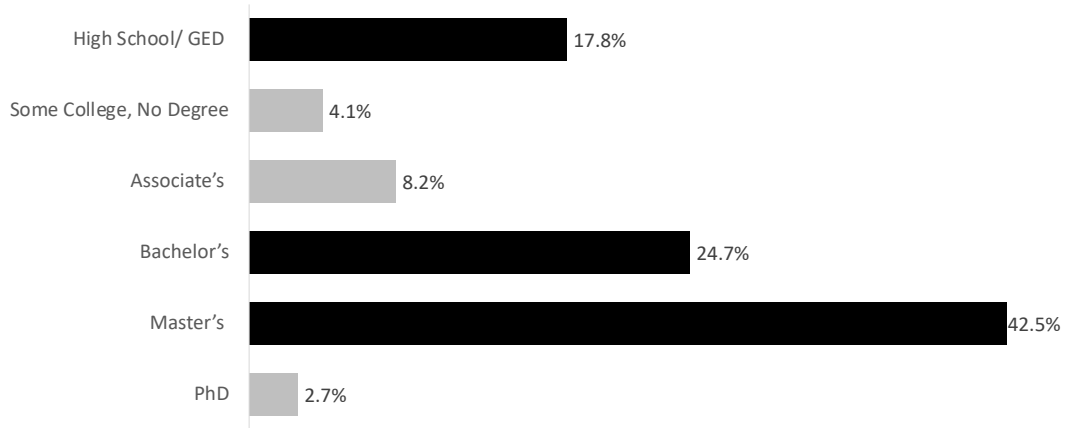
## Most programs use a 3<sup>rd</sup> party curriculum and half use only one curriculum



## Most commonly used curricula



## Most NM DVOTI staff have a Bachelor's or Master's degree; 18% have a high school degree



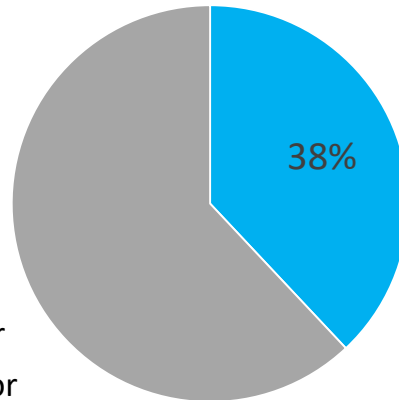
24 June 2021

NMCADV BIP Conference

17

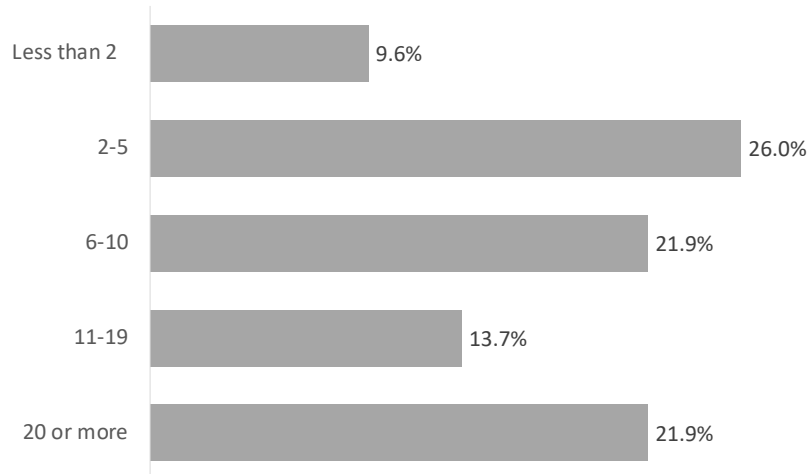
38% of NM DVOTI staff members have one (or more) of the following licenses:

- Licensed Substance Abuse Associate
- Licensed Clinical Social Worker
- Licensed Master Social Worker
- Licensed Professional Clinical Counselor
- Licensed Alcohol/ Drug Abuse Counselor
- Licensed Mental Health Counselor

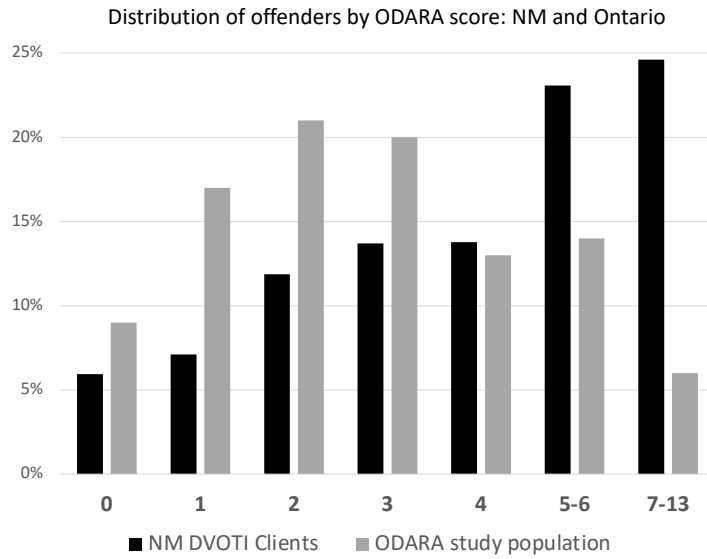


Most NM DVOTI staff members have 6 or more years of related experience; about one in five has 20 or more years of related experience

Years of related experience



NM DVOTI Clients have higher ODARA scores than the general offender population

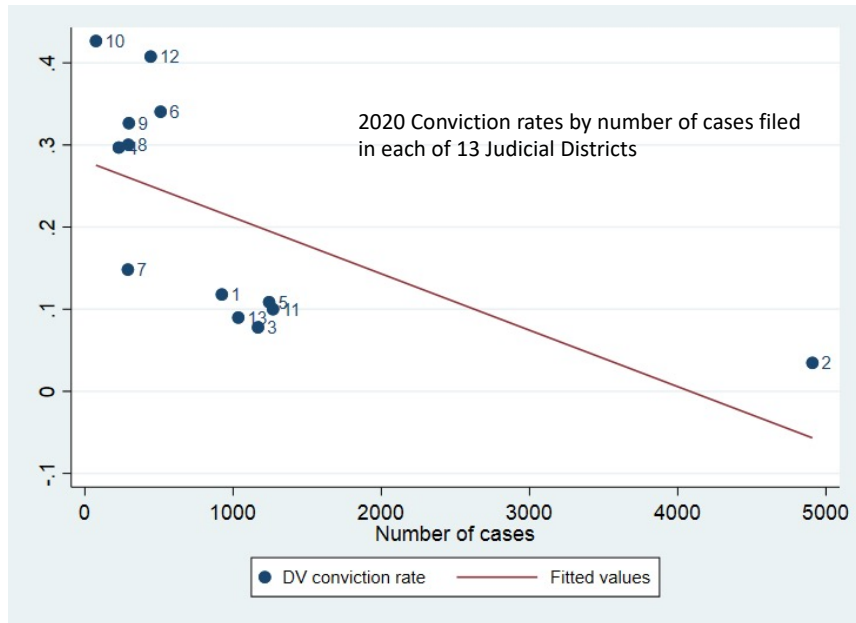


24 June 2021

NMCADV BIP Conference

20/32

Larger Judicial Districts have lower DV conviction rates



24 June 2021

NMCADV BIP Conference

20

Judicial District Key



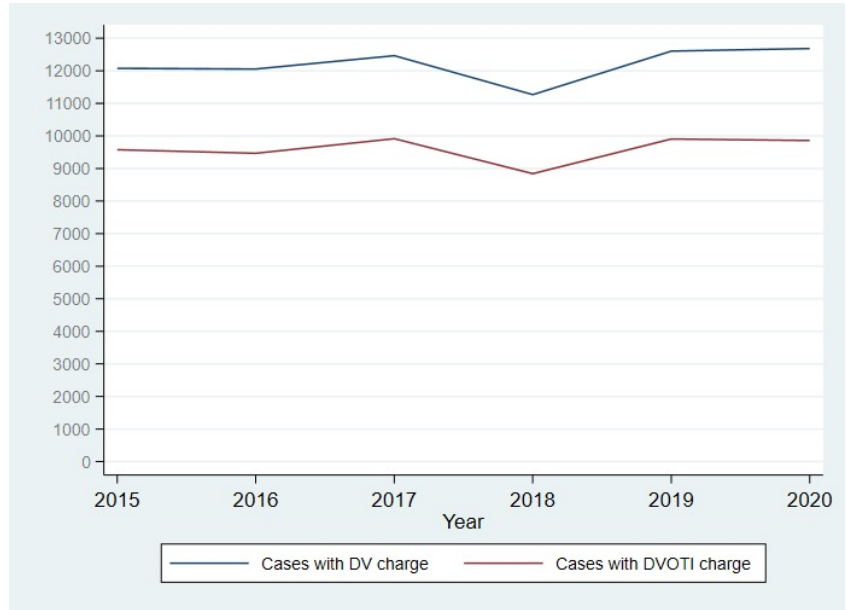
JD	Counties served	Cases	%
1	Santa Fe, Rio Arriba and Los Alamos Counties	924	7.28
2	Bernalillo County	4,908	38.69
3	Dona Ana County	1,168	9.21
4	Guadalupe, Mora and San Miguel Counties	229	1.81
5	Chaves, Eddy and Lea Counties	1,243	9.8
6	Luna, Grant and Hildago Counties	511	4.03
7	Sierra, Catron, Torrance and Socorro Counties	290	2.29
8	Colfax, Taos, and Union Counties	293	2.31
9	Curry and Roosevelt Counties	297	2.34
10	De Baca, Harding and Quay Counties	75	0.59
11	McKinley and San Juan Counties	1,269	10
12	Otero and Lincoln Counties	444	3.5
13	Cibola, Sandoval and Valencia Counties	1,035	8.16
	ALL	12,686	100

Larger Judicial Districts have lower DV conviction rates



The number of court cases with DV charges has risen slightly since 2015\*

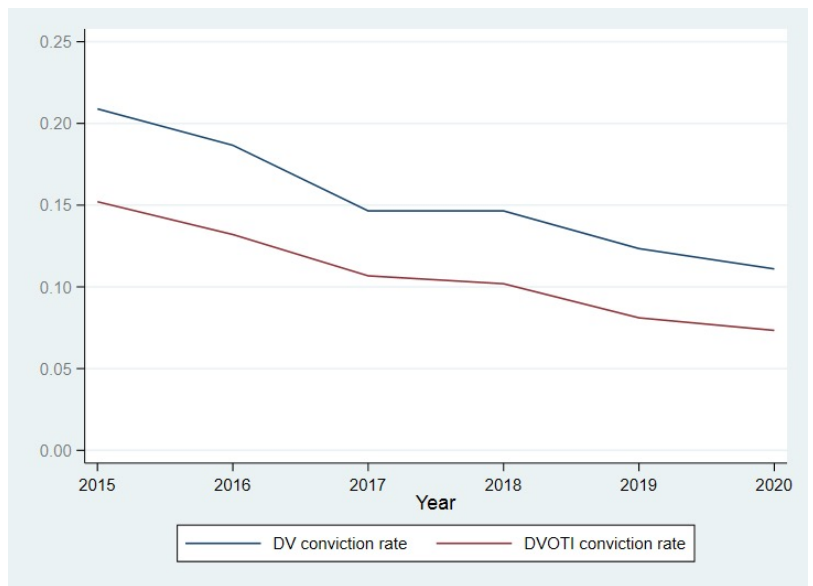
No Covid effect



\*5% for cases with DV charges and 3% for cases with charges that require a DVOTI

DV conviction rates have halved since 2015\*

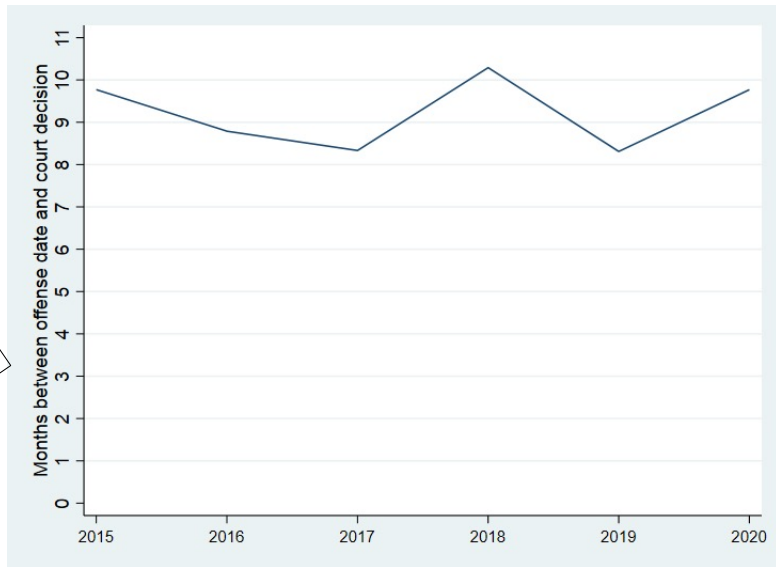
No Covid effect



\*Convictions on DV charges fell from 21% in 2015 to 11% in 2020; convictions on DVOTI charges fell from 15% in 2015 to 7% in 2020.

Cases took longer to resolve in 2020

Possible Covid effect

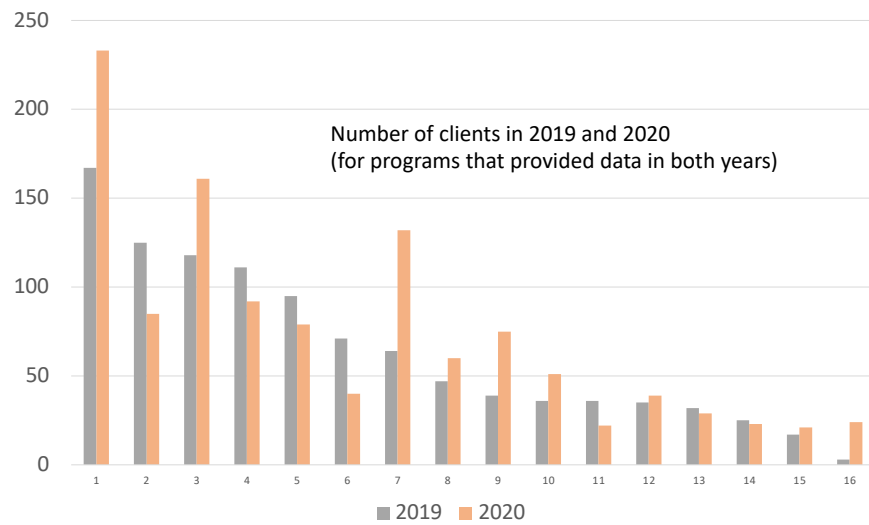


24 June 2021

NMCADV BIP Conference

26

Overall, the number of clients went up between 2019 and 2020, although some programs saw declines

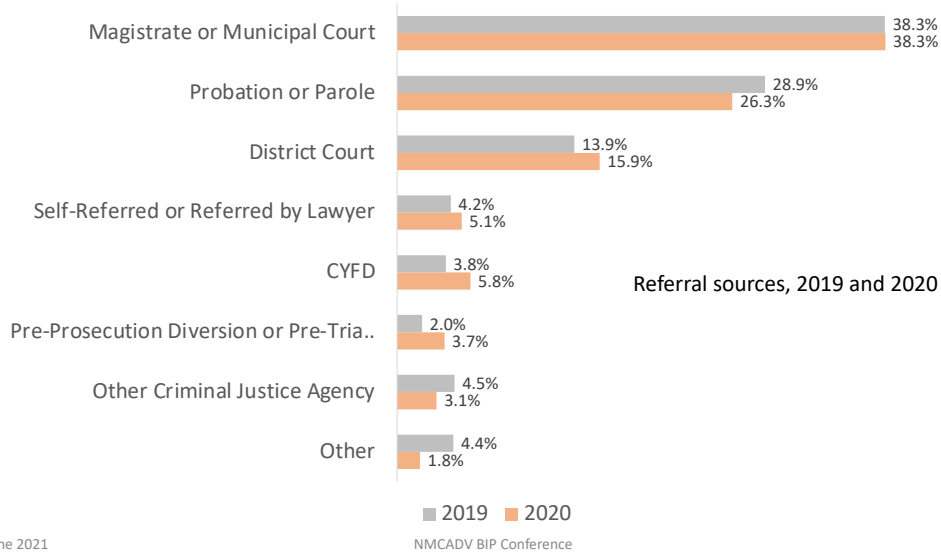


24 June 2021

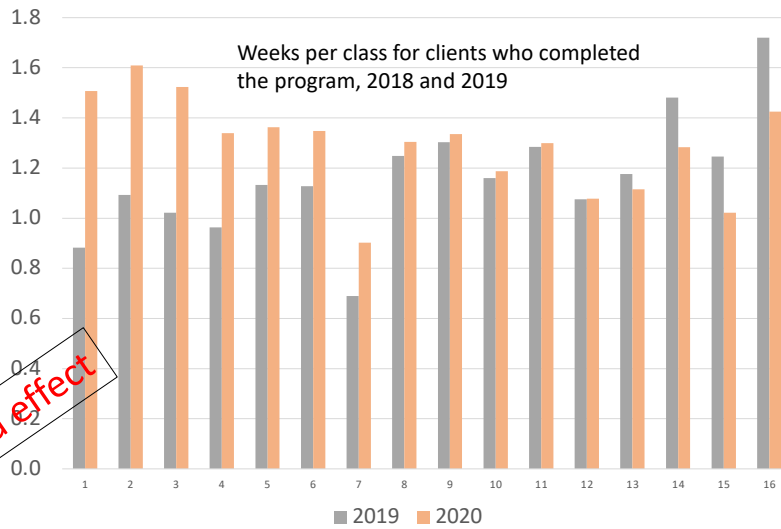
NMCADV BIP Conference

28

## Not much difference in referral sources



For most providers, it took clients longer to complete the program



Possible Covid effect

## PROGRAMS

Programs requested DVOTI certification for calendar year 2021 by completing an online application. Data presented in this section come from the applications. As noted in the summary above, CYFD approved 32 providers of 33 that applied for calendar year 2021 certification. Two new programs joined 30 continuing programs. 21 (65.6%) of the approved providers are non-profits. (See table 1.)

Table 1. DVOTI provider applicants for state approval

	Number of providers	Percent
Applicants	33	
Continuing	30	90.9
New	3	9.1
Approved applicants	32	
Continuing	30	93.8
New	2	6.3
Legal form of approved applicants		
Nonprofit Corporation	21	65.6
Limited Liability Company (LLC)	5	15.6
Unit of County of City Government	3	9.4
Partnership	1	3.1
Private Corporation	1	3.1
Unit of Tribal Government	1	3.1

Source: DVOTI Annual Application for 2021 listing.

CYFD provides more than half of total funding for 19 programs (62% of the 30 programs that shared that information). Total program costs varied from \$5,000 to \$135,000 for the 20 programs that shared that information, with an average of \$62,140. (See table 2 and figure 1.)

DVOTI programs are located in 27 of New Mexico's 33 counties. Catron, De Baca, Guadalupe, Harding, Los Alamos and Mora counties have no program, although they are served by programs in neighboring counties. (See table 3.)

Most providers operate at only one physical location and employ one or two facilitators. (See table 4.)

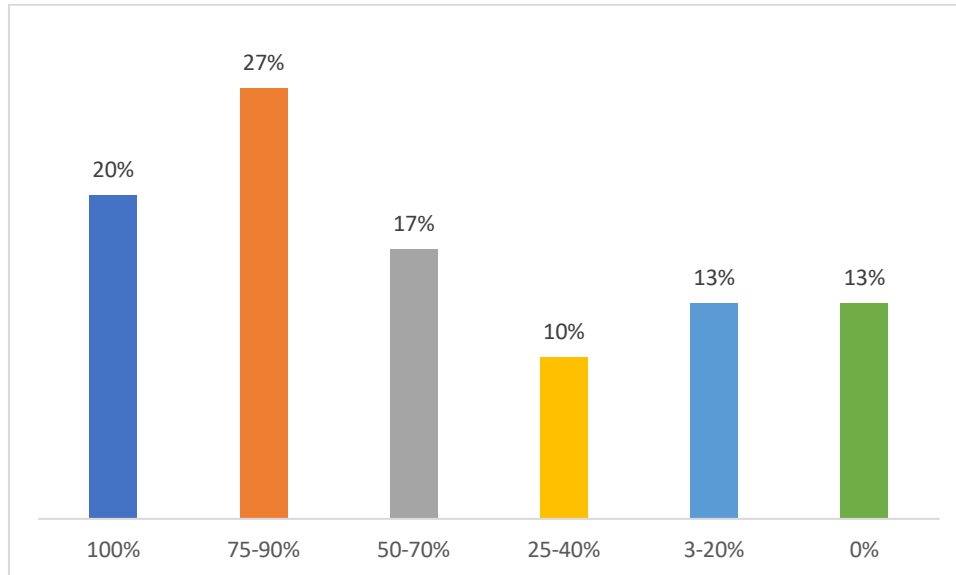
Table 2. Provider funding

	Average	Minimum	Maximum
Percent of funding from each source			
CYFD	50.6%	0%	100%
Medicaid Billing	18.5	0	94
Other Federal, State or Local Grants	11.9	0	95
Program Participant Fees	10.3	0	80
Internal Transfers or Losses (e.g. unsupported costs from organizational savings)	3.5	0	53
Private Insurance	2.2	0	30
Private Grants	1.1	0	30
Other Fundraising Efforts/ Events	1.1	0	31
Private Donations	0.8	0	10
<b>Total Program Cost*</b>	<b>\$62,140</b>	<b>\$5,000</b>	<b>\$135,000</b>

Source: DVOTI Annual Application for 2021 listing.

\*All programs provided percent funding by source; 20 programs provided total program cost.

Figure 1. Providers by share of funding covered by CYFD\*



Source: DVOTI Annual Application for 2021 listing.

\*30 programs provided percent funding covered by CYFD.

Table 3. Program locations

County	Number of providers	County	Number of providers
Bernalillo	6	McKinley	2
Catron	0	Mora	0
Chaves	2	Otero	1
Cibola	1	Quay	1
Colfax	1	Rio Arriba	1
Curry	2	Roosevelt	1
De Baca	0	Sandoval	4
Dona Ana	2	San Juan	1
Eddy	2	San Miguel	2
Grant	3	Santa Fe	2
Guadalupe	0	Sierra	1
Harding	0	Socorro	1
Hidalgo	1	Taos	1
Lea	2	Torrance	2
Lincoln	1	Union	1
Los Alamos	0	Valencia	1
Luna	1		

Source: DVOTI Annual Application for 2021 listing.

Table 4. Number of physical locations and facilitators reported by provider

Number of Providers		Percent	Number of Providers		Percent
Number of locations			Number of facilitators		
One	23	71.9	One	7	21.9
Two	7	21.9	Two	15	47.0
Three	1	3.1	Three	6	19.0
Four	1	3.1	Four	2	6.2
			Five	2	6.2

Source: DVOTI Annual Application for 2021 listing.

All of the certified providers serve men and 24 (75%) serve women. 17 (53%) and 13 (41%) serve LGBTQ and Spanish speakers, respectively. 5 provided serve incarcerated people. Only 3 providers serve adolescents, and only 2 serve Native American language speakers. (See table 5.)

For continuing providers, the number of weekly male participants ranged evenly among programs for 1-5, 6-10, 11-20 and 21-40 participants. Most programs reported weekly female participants in the 1-5 range. (See table 6.)

Table 5. Populations served

	Number of providers	Percent
Males	32	100.0
Female	24	75.0
LGBTQ	17	53.1
Spanish Speakers	13	40.6
Adolescents	3	9.4
Incarcerated Adults	5	15.6
Native American Language Speakers	2	6.3

Source: DVOTI Annual Application for 2021 listing.

Note: No individual Native American languages were identified.

Table 6. Providers by number of participants per week in 2020 and 2021

	2020		2021 (projected)	
	Number of providers	Percent of providers	Number of providers	Percent of providers
Weekly number of male participants				
1-5	6	18.8	2	6.3
6-10	7	21.9	8	25.0
11-20	9	28.1	6	18.8
21-40	6	18.8	11	34.4
41+	4	12.5	5	15.6
Weekly number of female participants				
1-5	22	68.8	15	46.9
6-10	3	9.4	10	31.3
11-20	4	12.5	6	18.8
21-40	-	-	1	3.1

Source: DVOTI Annual Application for 2021 listing.

All providers reported that they comply with all but one of the DVOTI rules established by CYFD. The exception was the rule that "Offenders under the age of 18 may be enrolled in intervention groups so long as they are separate from adult groups;" providers who did not comply with this rule noted that their program does not offer under 18 services. (See table 7.)



Table 7. Compliance with required DVOTI policies

	Number of providers	Percent
The goals of the DVOTI Program focus on the cessation of abuse or violence, whether physical or non-physical (NMAC 8.8.7.10(F))	32	100.0
Program is mindful of the safety of the victim, current partner and children (NMAC 8.8.7.10(F))	32	100.0
Duty to warn potential victims of threats of imminent harm and other mandatory reporting requirements designed to protect victim, potential victims and children (NMAC 8.8.7.10(H))	32	100.0
A policy and procedure for the ongoing assessing for danger during the time the Program Participant is enrolled in the program NMAC 8.8.7.10(G), including notification of people responsible for the supervision of the Program Participant.	32	100.0
Individual sessions to address crisis management or case management issues will not replace group sessions (NMAC 8.8.7.10(K))	32	100.0
Marriage counseling, family therapy and counseling for couples shall not be a component of an approved domestic violence offender treatment or intervention program (NMAC 8.8.7.10(M))	32	100.0
The DVOTI program must consist of at least 52 weeks of group sessions lasting no less than ninety (90) minutes each	32	100.0
DVOTI groups must maintain a staff to client ratio of 1:12 with the group size limited to no more than 20 NMAC 8.8.7.10(L)	32	100.0
A domestic violence offender not be under the influence of alcohol or drugs during a treatment session;	32	100.0
Offenders under the age of 18 may be enrolled in intervention groups so long as they are separate from adult groups NMAC 8.8.7.10(E);	23	71.9
Group sessions are limited to members of the same gender NMSA 34-15.2(D)(3);	32	100.0
Group sessions must be strictly limited to domestic violence offenders and cannot include other classes of offenders. ;NMAC 8.8.7.10(P)	32	100.0

Source: DVOTI Annual Application for 2021 listing.

Note: The primary reason listed for non-compliance was not offering certain services or any services to individuals under the age of 18.

Among services most likely to be available to DVOTI clients in addition to the group sessions are case management, offered by 72% of programs, parenting classes, offered by 63%, and individual counseling, offered by 56%. Despite skepticism about the effectiveness of anger management for DV offenders, 47% of providers offer this service. (See table 8.) And although a CYFD rule explicitly prohibits marriage counseling and family therapy as components of certified DVOTI programs—a provision for which all providers reported compliance—28% of providers offer these services to DVOTI clients. (See tables 7 and 8.)

Table 8. Other services offered by provider and available to offender

	Number of Providers	Percent
Case Management	23	71.9
Parenting Classes	20	62.5
Individual Counseling	18	56.3
Clinical Assessments	15	46.9
Anger Management	15	46.9
Substance Use Counseling	14	43.8
Behavioral Health Services	13	40.6
Counseling Services for Children	11	34.4
Couples Counseling	9	28.1
Family Therapy	9	28.1
Other Services	7	21.9
Supervised Visitation	6	18.8
DWI Classes	4	12.5

Source: DVOTI Annual Application for 2021 listing.

Note: Other services were: crisis support/intervention, financial crisis resources, eye movement desensitization and reprocessing, domestic violence education, domestic violence advocacy, psychological testing, neuropsychological testing, forensic assessment, probation supervision, and quarterly goal reviews with participants.

Providers rates themselves on implementation of program components. All reported full implementation of required group sessions. 29-31 reported full implementation of an intake process, a re-offense prevention plan, pre-intake assessment, including ODARA, and case management. 11 providers reported full implementation of a coordinated community response, a concept that is broadly interpreted. (See table 9.)

20 programs (62.5%) reported that they had a "Significant" relationship with local DV victim service providers, and 12 (37.5%) reported "Extensive" interagency cooperation related to a coordinated community response. (See table 10.)

There are 73 staff members in DVOTI programs with an average of 2.3 per provider. Staff members have an average of 12.8 years of experience. 30% do not hold a 4-year college degree, but 45% have a Master's or Ph.D. 38% hold professional licenses related to counselling.

Table 9. Incorporation of program components

	Fully Incorporated	Somewhat Incorporated	Not Incorporated	This is not part of our program
Required Group Sessions	32	-	-	-
Program Participant Intake	31	1	-	-
Re-Offense Prevention Plan	30	2	-	-
Pre-Intake Assessment, including ODARA	29	2	-	1
Case Management	29	3	-	-
Optional Individual Sessions	18	10	2	1
Community Services	14	12	2	2
Optional Supervision	14	6	4	4
Coordinated Community Response	11	12	3	3

Source: DVOTI Annual Application for 2021 listing.

Table 10. Community connectedness

	Number of Providers	Percent
Extent of relationship with local domestic violence victim service providers		
Significant	20	62.5
Adequate	8	25.0
Minimal	3	9.4
Non-Existent	1	3.1
Extent of interagency cooperation related to coordinated community response		
Extensive	12	37.5
Significant	5	15.6
Some	10	31.3
Minimal	3	9.4
Non-Existent	2	6.3

Source: DVOTI Annual Application for 2021 listing.

Note: Applicants responded to the question, "Does your community have a coordinated community response to domestic violence? (Defined as interagency, law enforcement, prosecution, and judicial cooperation and education.)"

All but three certified providers use at least one third party curriculum. Half of the programs use the Family Peace Initiative curriculum. Half of the programs use solely one curriculum; the other half use two or three curricula. Because some programs use more than one curriculum, there are a total of 52 curriculum implementations.

Programs report that they are highly satisfied with 39 of the implementations, that they follow the curriculum closely with minimum adjustment for 29 of the implementations, and that facilitators receive training by developers of the curriculum for 36 of the implementations. Finally, most providers rate their curricula as either “Very good” or “Excellent” for meeting CYFD’s program requirements. (See tables 11-15.) Responses to an open-ended question about why the provider chose each curriculum is provided in the appendix.

Table 11. DVOTI Curricula

	Number of Providers	Percent
Number of curricula used		
One	16	50.0
Two	12	37.5
Three	4	12.5
Providers that use at least 1 third party curriculum	29	90.6
Name of curriculum used		
1. Family Peace Initiative	16	50.0
2. Helping Explore Accountable Lifestyles	10	31.0
3. Creating a Process of Change for Men	6	19.0
4. Vista for Women	3	9.0
5. STOP	3	9.0
6. Alternatives to Violence	2	6.2
Additional named curricula (each is used by only one provider):		
7. <i>BIP - Theory of Change</i>	13. <i>Manalive</i>	
8. <i>Bridges</i>	14. <i>Meridians for Incarcerated Women</i>	
9. <i>Cycle of Violence</i>	15. <i>Moral Recognition Therapy (MRT) - Bringing Peace to Relationships</i>	
10. <i>Domestic Violence Perpetrators 52 Week Intervention Program</i>	16. <i>Women Who Abuse in Intimate Relationships</i>	
11. <i>Emerge</i>	17. <i>Working with Women Who Use Force</i>	
12. <i>Learning to Live, Learning to Love</i>		

Source: DVOTI Annual Application for 2021 listing.

Table 12. Satisfaction with curricula

	Number*	Percent
Highly satisfied	39	75.0
Somewhat satisfied	11	21.2
Did not rate	2	3.8

Source: DVOTI Annual Application for 2021 listing.

\*Providers rated each curriculum they use. Because some providers use 2 or 3 curricular, there are a total of 52 ratings.

Table 13. Fidelity to curriculum

	Number of Curricula	Percent
Followed closely with minimal adjustment	29	55.8
Mostly followed with some changes	11	21.2
Significant pieces of curriculum used	8	15.4
A few pieces of the curriculum used	2	3.8

Source: DVOTI Annual Application for 2021 listing.

Note: This question was left blank for two curricula. A list of adaptations made to published curricula can be found in the appendix.

Table 14. Facilitator training by curriculum and provider

	Number of Curricula	Percent
For each curriculum, facilitators receive:		
Training by developers of the curriculum	36	69.2
Regular refresher training by developers of the curriculum	25	48.1
Supervision provided by developers of the curriculum	13	25.0
Training in-house on use of curriculum	24	46.2
Supervision or mentorship in-house on use of curriculum	28	53.8
Supervision or mentorship by someone outside of our agency/ organization on use of curriculum	12	23.1
Other*	7	13.5
	Number of Providers	Percent
For each provider, facilitators receive:		
Training by developers of the curriculum	26	81.3
Regular refresher training by developers of the curriculum	20	62.5
Supervision provided by developers of the curriculum	8	25.0
Training in-house on use of curriculum	18	56.3
Supervision or mentorship in-house on use of curriculum	21	65.6
Supervision or mentorship by someone outside of our agency/ organization on use of curriculum	8	25.0

Source: DVOTI Annual Application for 2021 listing.

\*Includes only one facilitator, currently lacking clinical supervisor to perform supervisions, facilitators are required to obtain CEUs and training, and trained by a BIP administrator.

Table 15. Curricula rated “Very Good” or “Excellent” for meeting New Mexico Statute requirements

Statute Requirement	Number of curricula	Percent
Defines physical, emotional, sexual, economic and verbal abuse and techniques for stopping those forms of abuse	46	88.5
Examines gender roles, socialization, the nature of violence, the dynamics of power and control and the effects of domestic violence on children	46	88.5
Facilitates the offender acknowledging responsibility for abusive actions and consequences of actions	46	88.5
Identifies and offers alternatives to the offender's belief system that facilitate abusive behaviors	46	88.5
Increases the offender's empathic skills to enhance ability to empathize with the survivor/victim	45	86.5
Assures that the offender history of trauma never takes precedence over his/her responsibility to be accountable for violent behavior and potential offense, or be used as an excuse, rationalization, or distraction from being held accountable	45	86.5
Educates the offender on the potential for re-offending and signs of abuse escalation	46	88.5
Assists the offender in developing a written re-offense prevention plan	45	86.5
Increases the offender's understanding of the impact violence on adult intimate victims and children	46	88.5
Educates the offender on the legal ramifications of his/her violence*	42	80.8
Teaches the offender self-management techniques to avoid abusive behavior	46	88.5

Source: DVOTI Annual Application for 2021 listing.

Note: Choices were “Excellent,” “Very good,” “Good,” “Fair,” “Not at all.”

\*4% of providers reported that the curriculum did not address the legal ramifications of the abuse at all.

There are 73 staff members in DVOTI programs with an average of 2.3 per provider. Staff members have an average of 12.8 years of experience. 30% do not hold a 4-year college degree, but 45% have a Master’s or Ph.D. 38% hold professional licenses related to counselling. (See tables 16-17.)

Table 16. Staff training and certification

	Number of staff	Percent
CYFD background check		
Complete	63	87.5
Yet to be completed	4	6.9
N/A for this staff member	5	5.6
ODARA certificate		
Complete	56	76.7
Yet to be completed	13	17.8
N/A for this staff member	4	5.5
Initial 40-hour training		
Complete	64	87.7
Yet to be completed	6	8.2
N/A for this staff member	3	4.1
Annual 8-hour training		
Complete	62	84.9
Yet to be completed	11	15.1
Total	73	100.0

Source: DVOTI Annual Application for 2021 listing.

Table 17. DVOTI staff characteristics

	Number	Percent
Total DVOTI Staff in New Mexico	73	
Average number of staff members per provider	2.3	
Average years of related service*	12.8	
Education		
High School/ GED	13	17.8
Associate's	6	8.2
Bachelor's	18	24.7
Master's	31	42.5
PhD	2	2.7
Some College, No Degree	3	4.1
Licensure		
Licensed Substance Abuse Associate	4	5.5
Licensed Clinical Social Worker	5	6.8
Licensed Master Social Worker	6	8.2
Licensed Professional Clinical Counselor	7	9.6
Licensed Alcohol/ Drug Abuse Counselor	6	8.2
Licensed Mental Health Counselor	3	4.1
At least one of the above licenses	28	38.4
None of the above licenses	45	61.6
Years of Related Service*		
Less than 2	7	9.6
2-5	19	26.0
6-10	16	21.9
11-19	10	13.7
20 or more	16	21.9
Staff who perform clinical assessments	23	31.5
Staff who provide New Facilitator Supervision to others (as defined in the Standards)	32	43.8
Languages other than English		
Spanish	28	38.4
Navajo	2	2.7
Zuni	1	1.4
Chinese	1	1.4

Source: DVOTI Annual Application for 2021 listing.

\*Years of related service was not reported for 5 staff members.



## CLIENTS

82% of DVOTI clients in 2020 were men and 18% were women. 57% identified as Hispanic, 25% as white, non-Hispanic, 11% as Native American, 4.5% as African-American and 0.6% as Asian. Compared to the overall population in New Mexico, Hispanics, Native Americans and African-Americans are over-represented in the DVOTI programs. The discrepancy is especially egregious for African-Americans, who make up only 1.9% of New Mexico's population. (See tables 18 and 19.) Over 1,000 DVOTI clients (62%) have children under 18. (See table 20.)

Most clients—87%—were referred by the criminal justice system. For those who had court orders to attend the program, 85% were ordered to the statutory requirement of 52 weeks. Other orders ranged from as little as 1 week to 41 weeks. 9% were ordered to 24 or 26 weeks. (See tables 21 and 22.)

We received ODARA scores for 80% of clients. The ODARA data suggest that DVOTI clients have higher ODARA scores than the general offender population. This is not surprising, given that only the more serious DV charges require offenders to attend a DVOTI. At the same time, there is evidence in the research literature that the more violent offenders are less amenable to treatment. If NM DVOTI clients at each ODARA score level re-offend at the same rates as the ODARA study population, we would expect recidivism rates of 45%, compared with 32% for the study population. (See table 23 and figure 2.)

Of those who were discharged in 2020, 39% completed 52 classes (or the number of ordered classes), 37% disappeared, 6% stopped attending because their court case was dismissed or their probation or parole period ended. The rest were discharged for other reasons, including incarceration and disruptive behavior. (See table 25.)

Table 18. 2020 DVOTI clients, by provider and gender

	Male	Female	Total	% of all clients statewide
A New Awakening	161	72	233	13.7
Aliviar	20	4	24	1.4
Alternatives to Violence	67	8	75	4.4
Amistad y Resolana	17	5	22	1.3
Carlsbad	24	5	29	1.7
COPE	132	28	161	9.4
Community Against Violence	34	3	37	2.2
Domestic Abuse Intervention Center	22	9	31	1.8
El Puente	46	5	51	3.0
El Refugio	59	16	75	4.4
Esperanza Shelter	118	14	132	7.7
Family Crisis Center	81	18	99	5.8
Grammy's House	13	9	22	1.3
Hartley House (Clovis)	40	11	51	3.0
Hartley House (Tucumcari)	34	10	44	2.6
La Casa	78	7	85	5.0
La Familia	37	2	39	2.3
Luna County	20	1	21	1.2
Matt 25	34	0	34	2.0
Option, Inc	45	34	79	4.6
Perfectly Imperfect	33	1	34	2.0
Pueblo of Zuni	21	0	21	1.2
Re-cycled Man	64	13	77	4.5
Roberta's Place	33	6	40	2.3
Roswell Refuge	51	9	60	3.5
Sandoval County	19	4	23	1.3
Somos Familia	58	13	71	4.1
Take Action	11	1	12	0.7
Torrance County	3	4	7	0.4
Valencia Shelter Services	28	1	29	1.7
Total	1,403	313	1,716	100.0
Percent	81.8%	18.2%		

Source: 2020 CYFD client data reports from 29 certified providers.

Table 19. 2020 DVOTI Participants, by Hispanic origin and race

	DVOTI Participants		New Mexico Residents
	Number	Percent	Percent
Hispanic	979	57.0	49.3
Non-Hispanic	739	43.0	50.7
White	421	24.5	36.8
African American	77	4.5	1.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	182	10.6	8.7
Asian, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	10	0.6	1.6
Unknown or Missing	49	2.9	1.8*
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,718</b>		

Source: 2020 CYFD client data reports from 29 certified DVOTI providers and United States Census, 2019 American Community Survey (5-Year Sample).

Note: See appendix for breakdown by provider.

\*This figure combines "Other Race" and "Two or More Races."

Table 20. Children and CYFD cases

	Client has children under 18		Client has CYFD case	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
A New Awakening	187	80.3	50	21.5
Aliviar	8	33.3	6	25.0
Alternatives to Violence	48	64.0	18	24.0
Amistad y Resolana	2	9.1	0	0.0
Carlsbad	13	44.8	0	0.0
COPE	101	63.1	11	6.8
Community Against Violence	29	78.4	13	35.1
Domestic Abuse Intervention Center	19	61.3	0	0.0
El Puente	27	52.9	12	23.5
El Refugio	27	37.0	7	9.3
Esperanza	79	60.8	7	5.3
Family Crisis Center	53	54.1	9	9.1
Grammy's House	16	72.7	6	27.3
Hartley House (Clovis)	29	59.2	3	6.0
Hartley House (Tucumcari)	29	65.9	2	4.5
La Casa	69	81.2	11	12.9
La Familia	27	69.2	1	2.6
Luna County	15	71.4	4	19.0
Matt 25	17	50.0	1	2.9
Option, Inc	32	40.5	4	5.1
Perfectly Imperfect	15	44.1	2	5.9
Pueblo of Zuni	13	61.9	0	0.0
Re-cycled Man	45	60.8	7	9.5
Roberta's Place	26	65.0	7	17.5
Roswell Refuge	53	88.3	0	0.0
Sandoval County	14	60.9	2	8.7
Somos Familia	31	43.7	11	15.5
Take Action	6	50.0	3	25.0
Torrance County	4	57.1	0	0.0
Valencia Shelter Services	19	70.4	4	13.8
All	1,053	61.8	201	11.7

Source: 2020 CYFD client data reports from 29 certified providers.

Table 21. Referral Source

	Number	Percent
Criminal Justice System	1492	86.9
District Court	266	15.5
Magistrate or Municipal Court	623	36.3
Probation and Parole	480	28.0
Pre-Prosecution Diversion	71	4.1
Other Criminal Justice Agency	52	3.0
CYFD	106	6.2
Self-referred or referred by lawyer	89	5.2
Other	30	1.8
TOTAL	1,717	100.0

Source: 2020 CYFD client data reports from 29 certified providers.

Note: See appendix for breakdown by provider.

Table 22. Number of Court Ordered Classes

Classes ordered	Number of	
	participants	Percent
1-22	15	1.1
24	36	2.5
26	55	3.9
36-41	5	0.4
52	1,214	85.0
Unspecified	103	7.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,428</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: 2020 CYFD client data reports from 29 certified providers.

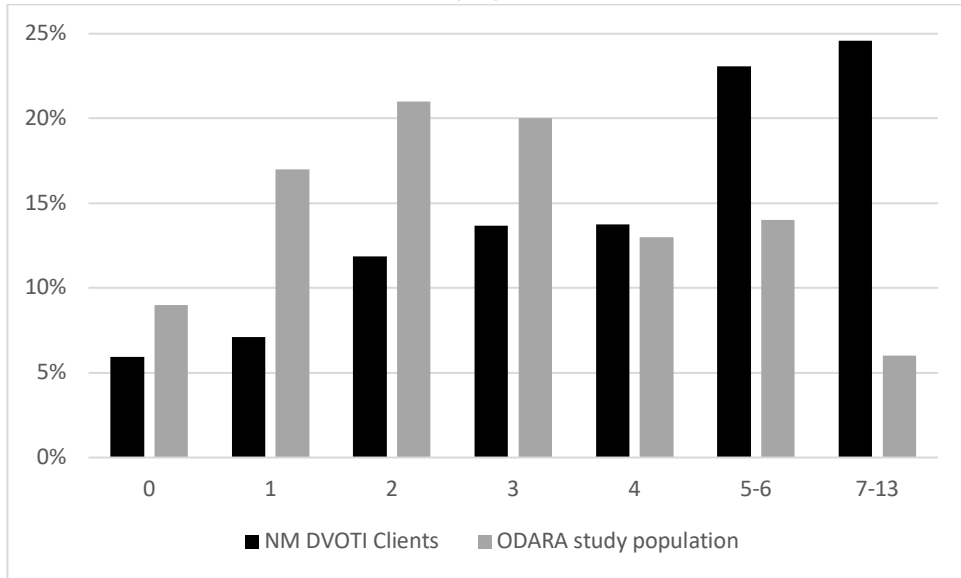
Table 23. Distribution of ODARA scores and expected recidivism for New Mexico DVOTI Clients and ODARA study population

Score	New Mexico DVOTI clients			ODARA base population	
	All		With score	Percent	Recidivism rate
	Number	Percent	Percent		
0	81	4.7	5.9	9	7
1	97	5.6	7.1	17	17
2	162	9.4	11.9	21	22
3	187	10.9	13.7	20	34
4	188	10.9	13.8	13	39
5-6	315	18.3	23.1	14	53
7-13	336	19.6	24.6	6	74
Too many missing items to score	36	2.1	-		
No ODARA	316	18.4	-		
5-year recidivism (expected for New Mexico; observed for ODARA population)			44.7	32	

Source: 2020 CYFD client data reports from 29 certified providers and ODARA instrument (for ODARA base population and recidivism).

Note: See appendix for breakdown by provider.

Figure 2. Distributions of ODARA scores for NM DVOTI clients and ODARA study population



Source: 2020 CYFD client data reports from 29 certified providers and ODARA instrument (for ODARA base population and recidivism).

Table 24. Progression through program (weeks in program per classes attended), by provider and discharge status

	All		Completed	
	Participants	Weeks per class	Participants	Weeks per class
A New Awakening	195	1.6	56	1.4
Aliviar	19	2.1	7	1.4
Alternatives to Violence	66	1.7	21	1.2
Amistad y Resolana	20	1.3	14	1.4
Carlsbad	28	1.5	12	1.4
Center of Protective Environment	129	2.9	29	1.6
Community Against Violence	31	1.7	5	1.4
Domestic Abuse Intervention Cen..	31	1.6	10	1.3
El Puente	36	3.0	11	1.5
El Refugio	70	2.4	6	1.7
Esperanza	101	2.0	28	1.5
Family Crisis Center	61	3.6	-	-
Grammy's House	21	1.6	3	1.2
Hartley House (Clovis)	45	1.3	15	1.3
Hartley House (Tucumcari)	42	1.8	14	1.4
La Casa	68	1.6	30	1.1
La Familia	39	1.5	6	1.0
Luna County	15	3.1	-	-
Matt 25	30	2.7	1	1.5
Option	67	1.4	21	1.3
Perfectly Imperfect	32	3.0	6	1.0
Pueblo of Zuni	19	1.3	-	-
Re-cycled Man	57	1.5	7	1.0
Roberta's Place	33	1.6	10	1.3
Roswell Refuge	56	2.0	15	1.1
Sandoval County	23	2.5	4	0.9
Somos Familia	56	1.6	16	1.3
Take Action	9	2.8	3	0.7
Torrance County	4	1.0	-	-
Valencia Shelter	24	1.3	5	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,427</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>1.3</b>

Source: 2020 CYFD client data reports from 29 certified providers.



Table 25. Discharge status for clients who enrolled or attended a class in 2020

	Number	Percent of total	Percent of discharged
No longer enrolled	961	56.6	
Completed classes	374	22.0	38.9
Discharged due to no-show	276	16.3	28.7
Disappeared after intake	81	4.8	8.4
Discharged because court case was dismissed	37	2.2	3.9
Discharged due to release of supervision	21	1.2	2.2
Discharged for other reason	90	5.3	9.4
Different discharge reason--see notes*	50	2.9	5.2
Discharged--reason unknown	32	1.9	3.3
Still enrolled	737	43.4	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,698</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Source: 2020 CYFD client data reports from 29 certified providers.

\*Notes

- 52-Sessions-client is incarcerated and may be going to prison.
- Attended Detention Center Group while incarcerated and believed to be released.
- (Option)
- Client cancelled services.
- Client is incarcerated
- Client transferred to out of state program.
- CLIENT WAS ARRESTED FOR AN UNRELATED CHARGE WAS INCARCERATED
- CYFD case closed
- CYFD case dismissed
- Deceased
- INCARCERATED FOR RE-OFFENDING
- Offender did not meet the criteria
- Offender is incarcerated
- passed away in October of 2020
- Pending new referral as he reoffended-case dismissed
- Referred for Mental Health services, client not entered in database-therefore was not issued ID
- Referred to Victim services
- TERMINATED DUE TO DISRUPTIVE BEHAVIOR, MUST START OVER IF HE RETURNS
- Terminated due to PV
- Transferred to victim services

RECIDIVISM STUDY

We matched DVOTI clients to court records by name and birthdate. All clients referred from the court system should have a court case. Nevertheless, because data entry errors in both the Court and DVOTI program data interfere with matching, our match rate for court-referred

clients is only 76.5%. We match 87% of clients referred by Magistrate or Municipal Court, but only 69% for District Court. In the coming year, we will try to determine the source of this discrepancy. (See table 27.)

Imperfect matching makes it likely that we will underestimate recidivism, since not finding someone in the court data may reflect a matching problem, rather than affirmation that the person did not re-offend. With that caveat in mind, we found 103 clients—6.5%—who were charged with a DV crime after they started the DVOTI program. (See table 29.) We expect that number to rise as time passes.

Recidivism studies typically follow offenders for a 3-5 year period, and next year we can begin to report on 2-year recidivism from 2019 client records. We also need to identify a credible comparison group. We can look at completers and non-completers in the DVOTI program, and we can also compare DVOTI attendees with those who were convicted on a DVOTI charge, but never attended a program. Alternatively, we can match those who were convicted with those whose cases had similar charges, but were dismissed. Each of these comparison groups has its limitations. Ultimately, though, the strength of the recidivism study depends on our ability to match DVOTI clients to court records, which, as mentioned earlier, will be a main focus of next year’s work.

Table 26. Number and disposition of cases with at least one DV charge, 2015-2020

Year of decision	Cases with a DV Charge	Cases with a charge that requires a DVOTI		Convicted on any DV charge		Convicted on a charge that requires a DVOTI	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2015	12,077	9,578	79.3	2,523	20.9	1,837	15.2
2016	12,056	9,470	78.6	2,250	18.7	1,592	13.2
2017	12,466	9,917	79.6	1,826	14.6	1,331	10.7
2018	11,270	8,843	78.5	1,651	14.6	1,149	10.2
2019	12,606	9,908	78.6	1,556	12.3	1,022	8.1
2020	12,686	9,861	77.7	1,408	11.1	931	7.3

Source: New Mexico court cases adjudicated in 2015-2020 provided by the New Mexico Sentencing Commission.

Table 27. Match rates for clients served in 2020, by referral source

	Total number of clients	Number matched	Percent matched
Magistrate or Municipal Court	619	541	87.4
Pre-Prosecution Diversion or Pre-Trial Services	60	44	73.3
District Court	257	177	68.9
Probation or Parole	425	287	67.5
Other Criminal Justice Agency	50	31	62.0
CYFD	93	49	52.7
Self-Referred or Referred by Lawyer	82	25	30.5
Other	29	4	13.8
TOTAL		1,615	71.7

Source: New Mexico court cases adjudicated in 2015-2020 provided by the New Mexico Sentencing Commission, and 2020 CYFD client data reports from 30 certified DVOTI providers.

Table 28. Match rates for clients served in 2020, by provider

	Total number of clients*	Number matched	Percent matched
A New Awakening	233	126	54.1
Aliviar	24	10	41.7
Alternatives to Violence	75	61	81.3
Amistad y Resolana	22	13	59.1
Battered Families	9	7	77.8
Carlsbad	29	20	69.0
Center of Protective Environment	161	139	86.3
Community Against Violence	6	4	66.7
Domestic Abuse Intervention Center	31	23	74.2
El Puente	51	32	62.7
El Refugio	75	67	89.3
Esperanza	132	103	78.0
Family Crisis Center	99	71	71.7
Grammy's House	22	18	81.8
Hartley House (Clovis)	48	41	85.4
Hartley House (Tucumcari)	44	33	75.0
La Casa	85	65	76.5
La Familia	39	23	59.0
Luna County	21	21	100.0
Matt25	34	30	88.2
Option	79	42	53.2
Perfectly Imperfect	34	16	47.1
Pueblo of Zuni	21	0	0.0
Roberta's Place	40	31	77.5
Roswell Refuge	60	48	80.0
Sandoval County	23	19	82.6
Somos Familia	71	57	80.3
Take Action	12	7	58.3
Torrance County	7	4	57.1
Valencia Shelter	29	27	93.1
TOTAL	1,616	1,158	71.7

Source: New Mexico court cases adjudicated in 2015-2020 provided by the New Mexico Sentencing Commission, and 2020 CYFD client data reports from 30 certified DVOTI providers.

\*Two programs, with a combined total of 111 clients, did not provide names. Community Against Violence omitted first and last names and Re-Cycled Man omitted first names.

Table 29. DV court cases (and percent) for 2020 DVOTI clients with intake date before and after intake, by type and disposition

	Prior to intake date	After intake
Had a DV Case	1117 (70.1%)	136 (8.5%)
Had a DVOTI Case	1021 (64.1%)	103 (6.5%)
DV Conviction	821 (51.5%)	43 (2.7%)
DVOTI Conviction	730 (45.8%)	28 (1.8%)
<b>Total with intake date</b>	<b>1594</b>	

Source: New Mexico court cases adjudicated in 2015-2020 provided by the New Mexico Sentencing Commission, and 2020 CYFD client data reports from 30 certified DVOTI providers.

## **Appendix**

### Reasons for choosing curricula

9 years ago BIP administrator incorporated the Cycle of Violence model ensuring that participants would be educated on the 3 stages that directly impact intimate partner violence (Tension Build up, Explosion, Honeymoon Stage). This model is nationally recognized and has helped participants navigate their emotions, behaviors, and outcomes as we teach them non-violence lifestyles.
After attending a training hosted by Family Peace Initiative and speaking with other providers using this curriculum, we chose this curriculum because of the approach they take towards educating offenders.
After using a psycho-educational model of groups for many years, the program needed a curriculum which stressed responsibility and accountability VISTA seemed most appropriate on review. .
After using the DULUTH MODEL for years it was felt this model did not allow the Offender to take accountability and responsibility for their actions. FCC Clinical staff spent a 3 year period reviewing several other curriculums and settled on HEAL. Staff then participated in Training by the Author and working with her to adapt the curriculum for our community.
Although STOP also has a curriculum for Women our group facilitators have recently been trained on Vista and have enjoyed working with this curriculum as well.
As we know through offender services women are often victims of domestic violence first before becoming offenders. We find that this approach helps any female not use force in any relationship. It uses many techniques taught in HEAL and Meridian.
Based upon approach and training.
Best Practice Standards and Participant report
COPE has used this curriculum for many, many years. We do not always have enough women to have a women's group, so we use this material with women in our program, both individually and in group setting whenever we have enough clients for a group. Throughout the years this has proven to be an effective curriculum that any number of facilitators has been able to use.
Curriculum holds offenders accountable for their abusive actions and helps them to identify the dynamics of domestic violence
Curriculum was used by prior facilitators, so integration with other curricula is beneficial

CYFD Recommendation
Facilitators attended training provided by HEAL and liked the curriculum, and it was recommended by CYFD Program Manager.
Felt that this program was easy to understand and incorporate with our population.
Helpful in addressing a specific gender in violence
I went to a training put on by the Coalition and chose it when Jeffrey Cape taught it because accountability was strong and that goes with choice and I am strong cognitive behaviorally oriented.
In 2001-2004 Dr. Carrie Willey had retired from the Meadows in Arizona and became the Clinical Director at the Alamo. She approached El Puente and offered to start a BIP program here in Socorro. For 2 1/2 years, Executive Director Johnnie Trujillo, and Facilitators Kim Padilla and David Naranjo studied Batterers Intervention with Dr. Willey. Manalive incorporates much of the Deluth Model but has a stronger focus on offender accountability. El Puente was the first Agency in the State to obtain CYFD approval for its BIP program.
It was in place when I took over the program in 2009.
La Casa decided to incorporate Family Peace Initiative as the curriculum reflects the philosophy and teaching approach La Casa facilitators have used for the last 10 years. This curriculum has enhanced our approach by ensuring elements of safety, accountability, and cultural values are considered when teaching and educating our participants.
Meridian for Incarcerated Women is considered a best practices in working with female offenders. It provides women an opportunity to explore their domestic violence survivorship histories in a gender-informed and gender-responsive manner.
Once we attended the training, we could see it being a new and better approach to use with this curriculum.
Our curriculum has been developed over a period of the last twenty years. It has been compiled with inputs from academicians, health care professionals, and facilitators that have helped to shape and mold it. Our curriculum give us the flexibility to meet our specific clients needs, something we feel a published curriculum may impede us do.
Our facilitation trainings are through the Family Peace Initiative so we use their curriculum. The trainings are offered through out NMCADV membership.
Our program was developed through the utilization of decades of experience and several best practice program models in the industry.
The Coalition informed me via email about the Training opportunity years ago of HEAL and that it was approved and I liked that direct approach and so I chose this teaching method. I liked the strong focus on abuse being a choice but also a learned behavior with a safety plan and a plan for a new way to plan for alternative behaviors. Offenders have responded to the treatment and learn through repetition so the repetitive nature and structure that HEAL has built in is steady and consistent. Many clients have no constants in their lives and HEAL teaches that as well. It is effective without forcing vulnerable emotionality immediately on them.
The curriculum holds the offenders accountable for their abusive actions and promotes the elimination of domestic violence
The Family Peace Initiative curriculum is promoted by the NM Coalition Against Domestic Violence and is considered to be best practices when working with domestic violence offenders. The FPI provides strategies to hold offenders accountable for their violent behavior.
The Family Peace Initiative's River of Cruelty model aligns with our agency values of serving, supporting, and strengthening families.
This curriculum is evidence based and has ongoing research to show its effectiveness. Program has had good results with this curriculum and evaluator has determined its effectiveness.
This model has been used since the 1980s. It creates an ever evolving method of thinking and about how to work with DV violators. We chose it based on research and past experience.

Upon taking over the program the Duluth model was already incorporated since its conception by the administration of La Casa. This model is recognized internationally as the leading educational tool when working with offenders, victims and communities. It has worked very well in our community as it highlights 8 domains associated with offender behaviors (known as the Power & Control Wheel). One of the highlights of this model is that, it also provides an alternative positive way to cope with all the negative behaviors by utilizing the (Equality Wheel) that teaches participants non-violent coping mechanisms.
We chose the various curriculum through lots of research and by trying to hone in on our client's needs, through a trauma informed approach.
We chose this approach because it works to address underlying issues from a trauma-informed perspective as opposed to a punitive approach.
We combine Duluth, HEAL and Family Peace Initiative because they are all considered best practice models. For the parenting classes we use the evidence-based Circle of Security model.
We contacted CYFD, a few different curriculum owners including the Family Peace Initiative. We also contacted The NM Coalition Against DV for advice on which curriculum to consider due to having a very short time to complete our application (3 days from initially finding out about the program to the deadline for applications).
We contacted the NM Coalition against DV, as well as CYFD and Family Peace Initiative. Lastly, the creators of the HEAL program(which we decided not to use for our program at this time).
We had been using the HEAL program and saw an ad for FPI training and attended and liked this program more.
We have been using this for more than 5 years.
We have used this curriculum for more than 25 years. Over the years staff members have received direct training from trainers from the Domestic Abuse Intervention Program and our staff have found it to be an effective program. COPE staff have received training on most of the other curricula mentioned above, but they have continued primarily with the Duluth Model for its comprehensive approach.
We met with Mrs. Cape years ago when we were looking into other programs before then they were not satisfied with the Duluth model.
We seem to have positive feedback from the participants with this curriculum.
We used the program for domestic violence in Alaska and it was very successful.

Source: DVOTI Annual Application for 2021 listing.

#### Adaptations to published curricula

Culture, Stereotypical Gender roles, and ACE scores
Depending on violent level of offenses, integration takes place
Extend topics, use other handouts (e.g., gender roles).
For the last 7 years La Casa's DVOTI has adhered to teaching curriculums we report we use. Yet we incorporate art, music and Mindfulness activities and some movies (3) that highlight and impacts participants. These extra curricula activities incorporated to our 3 reported curriculums make classes interesting, engaging and we get excellent feedback from participants.
Include Hispanic Cultural Traditions (music, art, food)
It is not published, although it is a combination of published works which have been credited on the 2nd page , we did meet with Mrs. Cape when we designed this book.
Program is a living document, therefore change and additions are an integral part of the program.
Spellings and grammar
We add some curriculum as needed, such as Ramifications of Violence.

We expand on topics relevant to discussions.
We have continued as mentioned before, for the last 7 years La Casa's DVOTI has adhered to teaching curriculums we report we use. Yet we incorporate art, music, and Mindfulness activities and some movies (3) that highlight and impacts participants. These extra curricula activites incorporated to our 3 reported curriculums makes classes interesting, engaging and we get excellent feedback from participants.
We integrate throughout the program the use of CBT, cognitive triangle so we can talk about why they do what they do. We include discussions on situational cues & emotional cues, Socratic questioning and positive self talk. We incorporate activities to practice skills. We assist clients in normalizing and validating emotions and develop coping skills.
We use some handouts from EMERGE and HEAL.
We use some of the exercises from Alternatives to Domestic Violence and Family Peace Initiative.
We use the River of Cruelty exercise. All of our facilitators have attended the three part facilitation trainings.
We will change it slightly to fit the correct demographic of the clients. IE. women, men, underaged girls, underaged boys.

Source: DVOTI Annual Application for 2021 listing.

<b>Dissatisfaction with the current curriculum or treatment approach.</b>
Current curriculum does not hold offenders accountable for their behavior, actions and abusive tendencies. The curriculum focuses more on past behaviors and how they affect current behavior, and focuses less on accountability.
I wish the writer of this book would update items as some things are misspelled and hard to follow.
None-Whereas, curriculums used in our DVOTI have worked great. It's important to highlight and emphasize that we strongly feel our success comes from our facilitators approach. Both of our facilitators are well rounded in the field of DV.
There is not any dissatisfaction but important to highlight that NMCADV has now started providing supervision from the developers of this curriculum and we know it can only enhance and teach our facilitators effective ways to improve the delivery of services to our participants/community.
We are often thinking of adding more material to this book to enhance more learning for our female clients.

Source: DVOTI Annual Application for 2021 listing.



Table 19a. Hispanic origin and race for 2020 DVOTI clients, by provider

	Hispanic		White	African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	Unknown
	No	Yes					
A New Awakening	54.1	45.9	76.0	11.1	11.6	0.9	-
Alivar	54.2	45.8	54.2	4.2	12.5	-	25.0
Alternatives to Violence	32.0	68.0	97.3	1.3	-	1.3	-
Amistad y Resolana	4.5	95.5	100	-	-	-	-
Carlsbad	51.7	48.3	51.7	-	-	-	20.6
COPE	62.1	37.9	78.8	3.1	16.8	-	1.2
Community Against Violence	24.3	75.7	13.5	-	13.5	-	73.0
Domestic Abuse Intervention Center	48.6	41.9	41.9	6.4	3.2	3.2	-
El Puente	37.3	62.7	92.2	-	7.8	-	-
El Refugio	31.5	68.5	30.1	-	2.7	-	1.4
Esperanza	22.7	77.3	64.4	-	0.8	1.5	31.8
Family Crisis Center	84.8	15.2	12.1	5.1	55.6	-	12.1
Grammy's House	45.5	54.5	27.3	9.1	9.1	-	-
Hartley House (Clovis)	23.5	76.5	60.8	3.9	-	-	-
Hartley House (Tucumcari)	35.7	64.3	35.7	2.4	-	-	2.4
La Casa	23.5	76.5	95.3	3.5	-	-	1.2
La Familia	33.3	66.7	-	5.1	-	-	2.6
Luna County	19.0	80.9	95.2	4.8	-	-	-
Matt 25	35.3	64.7	17.6	17.6	-	-	-
Option	43.0	57.0	36.7	7.6	1.3	-	57.0
Perfectly Imperfect	44.1	55.9	29.4	14.7	5.9	-	50.0
Pueblo of Zuni	100	-	-	-	100	-	-
Re-cycled Man	36.8	63.2	36.8	9.2	9.2	-	23.7
Roberta's Place	72.5	27.5	35.0	2.5	62.5	-	-
Roswell Refuge	45.0	55.0	38.3	8.3	-	-	53.3
Sandoval County	47.8	52.2	-	-	13.0	-	-
Somos Familia	12.7	87.3	94.4	-	-	-	5.6
Take Action	33.3	66.7	100	-	-	-	-
Torrance County	28.6	71.4	100	-	-	-	-
Valencia Shelter	14.8	85.2	85.2	3.7	3.7	-	14.8

Source: 2020 CYFD client data reports from 29 certified DVOTI providers and United States Census.

Table 21a. Referral Source by Provider

	Criminal Justice System					Other		
	District Court	Magistrate or Municipal Court	Probation and Parole	Pre-Prosecution Diversion	Other Criminal Justice Agency	CYFD	Self-Referred	Other
A New Awakening	6.9	18.0	44.6	8.9	10.3	7.7	3.0	0.9
Alivar	8.3	-	50.0	-	8.3	20.8	8.3	4.2
Alternatives to Violence	6.7	68.0	6.7	2.7	2.7	8.0	5.3	-
Amistad y Resolana	81.8	4.5	4.5	-	4.5	-	4.5	-
Carlsbad	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
COPE	3.1	64.0	19.9	8.7	0.6	2.5	1.2	-
Community Against Violence	5.4	24.3	21.6	24.3	-	16.2	8.1	-
Domestic Abuse Intervention Center	16.1	67.7	12.9	-	-	-	3.2	-
El Puente	37.3	33.3	7.8	2.0	-	-	19.6	-
El Refugio	-	72.0	16.0	-	5.3	5.3	1.3	-
Esperanza	46.6	39.7	0.8	-	3.1	3.8	4.6	1.5
Family Crisis Center	10.1	9.1	58.6	-	1.0	12.1	8.1	1.0
Grammy's House	-	72.7	-	-	-	27.3	-	-
Hartley House (Clovis)	2.0	51.0	39.2	3.9	2.0	-	2.0	-
Hartley House (Tucumcari)	38.6	36.4	20.5	4.5	-	-	-	-
La Casa	52.9	30.6	-	-	-	9.4	1.2	5.9
La Familia	7.7	59.0	33.3	-	-	-	-	-
Luna County	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Matt 25	-	50.0	38.2	5.9	-	2.9	2.9	-
Option	15.2	40.5	6.3	-	2.5	1.3	34.2	-
Perfectly Imperfect	41.2	-	50.0	-	2.9	5.9	-	-
Pueblo of Zuni	-	-	4.8	4.8	-	-	9.5	81.0
Re-cycled Man	11.7	3.9	58.4	3.9	2.6	10.4	6.5	2.6
Roberta's Place	-	-	47.5	30.0	7.5	10.0	5.0	-
Roswell Refuge	10.0	-	86.7	-	-	1.7	1.7	-
Sandoval County	-	87.0	4.3	-	-	-	8.7	-
Somos Familia	7.0	69.0	1.4	-	5.6	15.5	1.4	-
Take Action	8.3	16.7	75.0	-	-	-	-	-
Torrance County	57.1	-	14.3	14.3	-	-	14.3	-
Valencia Shelter								
Total	15.5	36.3	28.0	4.1	3.0	6.2	5.2	1.8
Total by group		86.9				6.2	6.9	

Source: 2020 CYFD participant data reports from 16 of 33 certified providers.

Table 23a. Distribution of ODARA Scores (%), by provider

	0	1	2	3	4	5-6	7-13	Not Reported
A New Awakening	0	3.0	9.0	22.7	17.2	29.6	16.7	1.7
Alivar	0	0	0	0	12.5	70.8	0	16.7
Alternatives to Violence	2.7	4.0	5.3	1.3	8.0	28.0	45.3	5.3
Amistad y Resolana	18.2	9.0	18.2	9.1	18.2	22.7	4.5	0
Carlsbad	69.0	24.1	6.9	0	0	0	0	0
COPE	7.0	12.7	12.7	10.8	10.8	13.3	21.5	11.4
Community Against Violence	0	0	5.4	8.1	16.2	16.2	54.1	0
Domestic Abuse Intervention Center	6.5	19.4	16.1	9.7	16.1	16.1	12.9	3.2
El Puente	0	0	5.9	13.7	9.8	19.6	51.0	0
El Refugio	2.7	2.7	13.3	6.7	13.3	24.0	36.0	1.3
Esperanza	13.0	13.7	25.2	9.2	3.1	16.8	1.5	17.6
Family Crisis Center	4.1	6.1	10.2	13.3	14.3	17.3	5.1	29.6
Grammy's House	0	4.5	22.7	4.5	0	13.6	0	54.5
Hartley House (Clovis)	0	15.7	17.6	7.8	19.6	19.6	7.8	11.8
Hartley House (Tucumcari)	0	0	9.3	11.6	16.3	30.2	32.6	0
La Casa	0	5.0	2.5	8.8	22.5	37.5	23.8	0
La Familia	7.7	17.9	28.2	28.2	17.9	0	0	0
Luna County	19.0	9.5	0	19.0	9.5	9.5	19.0	14.3
Matt 25	8.8	2.9	0	14.7	8.8	17.6	2.9	44.1
Option	0	1.3	13.9	10.1	8.9	15.2	16.5	34.2
Perfectly Imperfect	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0
Pueblo of Zuni	0	4.8	4.8	19.0	14.3	23.8	23.8	9.5
Re-cycled Man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Roberta's Place	0	0	0	22.5	15.0	12.5	50.0	0
Roswell Refuge	0	0	0	10.0	8.3	16.7	65.0	0
Sandoval County	13.0	4.3	13.0	13.0	4.3	13.0	39.1	0
Somos Familia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Take Action	0	0	8.3	0.0	8.3	8.3	25.0	50.0
Torrance County	57.1	0	0	14.3	0	14.3	0	14.3
Valencia Shelter	7.7	0	3.8	11.5	15.4	11.5	50.0	0
All (%)	5.2	6.1	10.4	12.0	12.1	25.1	21.6	13.9
ODARA base population (%)	9	17	21	20	13	14	6	
ODARA recidivism (%)	7	17	22	34	39	53	74	

Source for ODARA scores: 2019 CYFD participant data reports from 16 of 33 certified providers. Please note that this sample does not represent all DVOTI participants.

Source for ODARA base population and recidivism: ODARA instrument.