
CPAI 2000 Indiana

The Indiana Team has participated in 32 hours of training. Training has consisted of how to administer and score the CPAI 2000, how to write reports on the assessment protocol, and how to re-assess programs. In addition, the Indiana Team has been trained in Core Correctional Practices which covers: effective reinforcement response cost/effective disapproval, effective use of authority, anti-criminal modeling, structured learning for skill building, cognitive restructuring, problem solving techniques, relationship skills.

Participants from this training have been given the knowledge and skills to reliably and accurately administer and score the CPAI 2000.

Christopher T. Lowenkamp

CPAI 2000 Indiana Sites

Would you as a county or department like to see how you could improve in Evidence Based Practices? Would you like to receive help in this process of change? Would you like to establish relationships to help you improve and/or implement not just assess your programs? Team Indiana has a core group of dedicated individuals who are working to make Correctional Programs in Indiana better. The Team has representatives from Community Corrections, Probation, Indiana Judicial Center, Department of Correction, University and the private sector.

**CPAI-2000
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Correctional Program Assessment Inventory

CPAI-2000 Team Indiana



Distributed By:



History of The CPAI

The original CPAI emanated from the extensive body of literature on the principles of effective correctional treatment. The major objective of the creators of the CPAI, Dr. Paul Gendreau and Dr. Don Andrews, was to develop a method to document the strengths and weaknesses of “real world” programs with the goal of making correctional systems more accountable and effective.

The first and subsequent editions of the CPAI consisted of items that were based on the narrative and meta-analytic reviews of the offender treatment literature, the authors’ extensive managerial and clinical experience from working in a wide variety of correctional settings, and the knowledge gleaned from colleagues who developed successful interventions. The content of the instrument reflects the theoretically informed and evidence-based principles of risk, need, and responsivity (RNR).

The CPAI was first used in 1990 to assess 100 Correctional Service Canada substance abuse programs. Subsequently, the CPAI has been employed in other large-scale surveys of offender programs in Canada and a variety of programs in several states across the U.S., Australia, and New-Zealand.

The CPAI-2000

The present version of the CPAI, the CPAI-2000 (Gendreau & Andrews 2002), has incorporated a number of new items. The current version assesses eight dimensions of a correctional program: organizational culture, program implementation and maintenance, management and staff characteristics, client risk and need practices, program characteristics, core correctional practices, inter-agency communication, and evaluation. Most of these new items focus on the core correctional practices of treatment programs with particular emphasis on staff characteristics and treatment practices. Thus, the CPAI-2000 provides a more precise estimate of the basic elements of a program’s treatment protocol.

There are several advantages to evaluating a correctional program with the CPAI.

Latessa and Holsinger, 1998

The CPAI “...is an extremely valuable tool to incorporate into organizational consulting or technical assistance activities aimed at identifying areas for program refinement and improvement.”

Van Voorhis and Brown, 1996

Application of The CPAI-2000

After over a decade of working with the CPAI, a general consensus has emerged that the measure may be used to:

- ◆ Evaluate funding proposals
- ◆ Help programs articulate what they do
- ◆ Identify credible rationale for treatment
- ◆ Identify program deficits
- ◆ Identify and support effectiveness
- ◆ Provide education for staff
- ◆ Stimulate relevant research

In addition, many of the core items of the CPAI have found their way into the accreditation standards of the correctional services of the UK (i.e., prisons and probation) and the Correctional Service Canada. Similarly, many U.S. States, local governments, and private agencies use the CPAI to help allocate correctional budgets and develop sound correctional programs.

Given the widespread use and value of the CPAI-2000, many agencies express interest in training their own staff to administer the assessment.