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A CT RESULTS FIRST PROJECT UPDATE: JUVENILE JUSTICE PERSPECTIVE



PRESENTATION OVERVIEW

- Overview of Results First Initiative
- History of CT Results First
 - Model components – cost estimates; programs; recidivism cohorts
- Juvenile Parole Recidivism Study Process
 - Populations; Data management; Definitions and Measures
 - Next Steps
- Juvenile Justice Reinvestment in CT?



OVERVIEW OF RESULTS FIRST INITIATIVE



IN THE BEGINNING....



State of Connecticut
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
STATE CAPITOL
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106-1591

March 10, 2011

Mr. Gary VanLandingham, Director, Results First
Pew Center on the States
The Pew Charitable Trusts
901 E. Street NW, 10th Fl.
Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mr. VanLandingham:

The State of Connecticut is pleased to become a beta testing site for the Results First Initiative. Our state is committed to research-based prevention practices that can help ensure safety and quality of life for our citizenry. We seek to reduce the number of offenders, both adult and youth, through proven and targeted intervention practices. We expect this to save both dollars and dignity.

Connecticut has a strong policy commitment to results based accountability. Our full manner of operations, at this point, entails data-driven decision making and financing.

We are in the process of setting up both a policy oversight committee and an implementation team. We will get back to you promptly on possible dates for your next visit and technical assistance.

We retain the right of approval on any public policy recommendations about changes to the Connecticut criminal justice system. We will work with you prior to any publication or release.

Thank you for extending this wonderful opportunity to the State of Connecticut

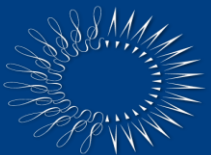
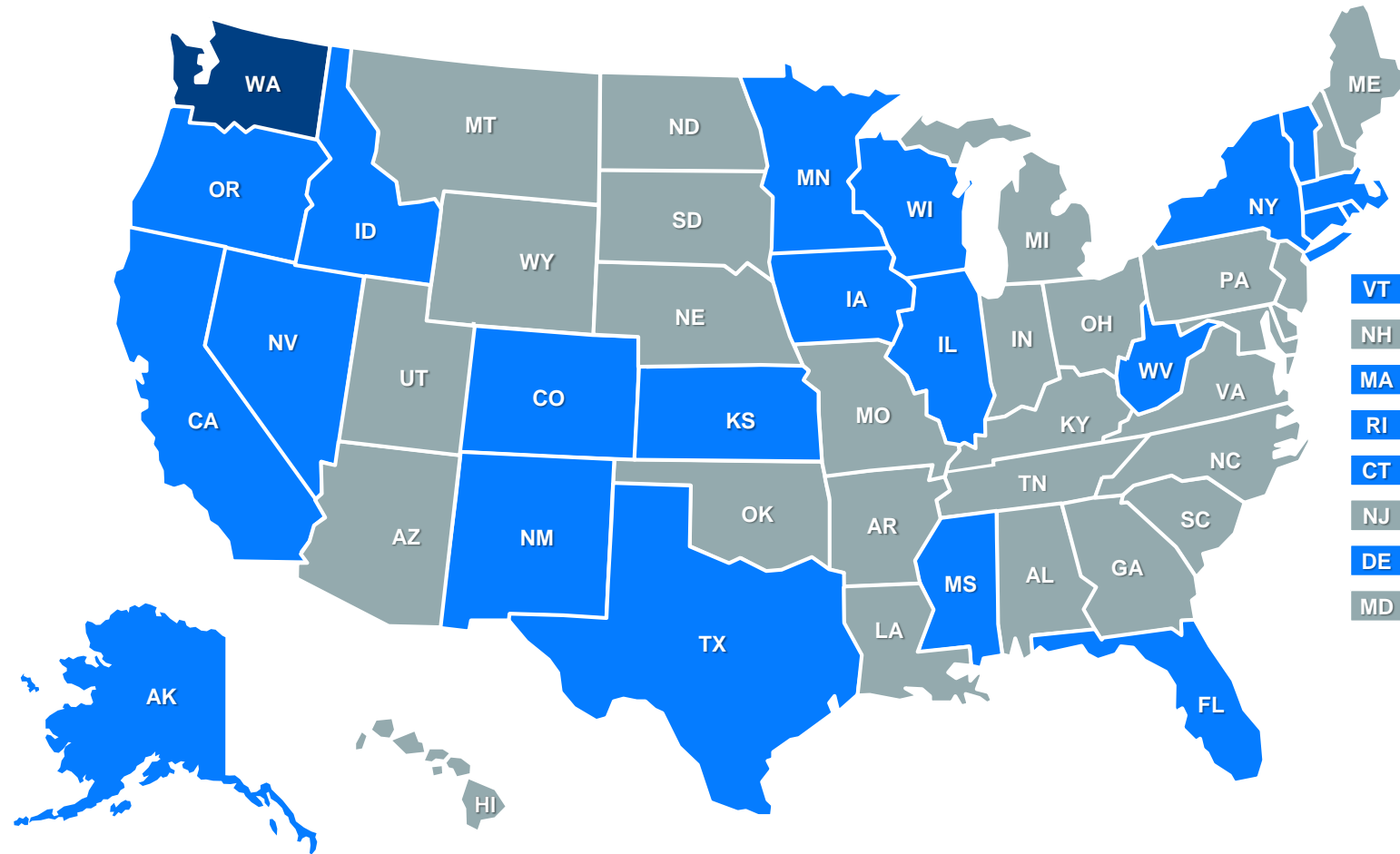
Sincerely,

Governor Dannel P. Malloy

Senate President Pro Tempore Donald E. Williams

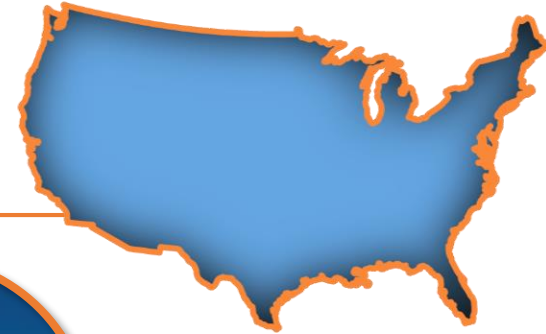
House Speaker Christopher G. Donovan

Current Results First states



Results First Approach

1 Use the best **national research** to identify what works



2 Predict **impact** in your state



3 Calculate long-term **costs** and **benefits**

COST
BENEFIT





RESULTS FIRST CT WWW.RESULTSFIRSTCT.ORG

Recidivism Among Adjudicated Youth

[Recidivism Among Adjudicated Youth On Parole In Connecticut \(July 2017\)](#)

Benefit-Cost Analyses

[Adult criminal and juvenile justice evidence-based programs \(November 2016\)](#)

[Adult criminal and juvenile justice evidence-based programs \(March 2016\)](#)

Annual Report

[Annual report \(October 2017\)](#)

[Annual report \(October 2016\)](#)

[Annual report \(October 2015\)](#)

[Annual report \(October 2014\)](#)

Case Study: Court Support Services Division

[Data collection, use, and benefit of evidence-based programs \(2016\)](#)

Program Inventory

[Program inventory \(October 2014\)](#)



Criminal Justice System Cost Estimates



TAXPAYER COSTS

Police

Courts

Adult jail (county)

Adult probation

Adult prison (security, health care, etc.)

Adult parole

Youth probation/detention

Youth secure facility commitment






Per Unit Costs

Focusing on the costs related to incremental change in average daily population


Marginal Cost is the change in the total cost as the number of individuals served increases by one; typically referred to as “*the cost to produce one more unit*”

Looking at *additional* cost of change in units served within existing system





Adult Jail & State Prison, \$20,447

- The Connecticut Dept. of Correction reports its average daily cost of incarceration per inmate, is approximately \$95.16 per inmate, which is \$34,733 annually (~2011)
 - The Office of Legislative Research reported the average annual cost of incarceration per inmate is \$44,165 in 2006
 - The Vera Institute reported the average annual cost per inmate to be \$50,262 in 2012
- 



Annual Criminal Justice System Costs

Police (per arrest)	\$ 815	Marginal	Federal Justice Statistics
Courts (per conviction)	\$ 7,553	Marginal	Judicial Court Operations
Adult Prison & Jail	\$ 20,447	Marginal	Department of Correction
Adult Probation	\$ 666	Marginal	Judicial Branch, CSSD
Adult Parole	\$ 926	Marginal	Department of Correction
Juvenile Probation	\$ 3,076	Average	Judicial Branch, CSSD
Juvenile Detention	\$ 231,981	Average	Judicial Branch, CSSD
Juvenile Training School	\$ 267,707	Marginal	Department of Children & Families



Connecticut Criminal Justice Programs

KEY FIRST STEP

Develop full list of all programs

Determine annual cost per participant for each program and total funding for program

Calculate percentage of funded programs that are evidence-based





INFORM POLICYMAKERS

What programs are funded?

How much has been appropriated?

Do they work?

Are they evidence based?

Do they meet the need?

Are they cost effective?



IDENTIFY “EVIDENCE-BASED” PROGRAMS

- Program description
- Primary participant population
 - Cohorts for recidivism baseline
- Duration
 - Months or years
- Average age of participant
 - Crucial for juvenile programs
- Cost per participant
 - Marginal or average

Program Name	Intended Outcomes	Average Duration	Number of Participants Served	Eligible but Not Served	Annual Capacity	Program Budget	Annual Cost per Participant/ Average
Judicial Department – Court Support Services Division (Dollar Year 2015) (SID #12043-Alternative Incarceration Program) – Juvenile							
Adolescent-Community Reinforcement Approach & Assertive Continuing Care - Outpatient	Reduce substance use, improve social and family functioning, reduce recidivism	6 months	69	Not available	216	\$289,356	\$4,194
Adolescent-Community Reinforcement Approach & Assertive Continuing Care – Residential	Reduce substance use, improve social and family functioning, reduce recidivism	Residential: 60 days; aftercare in community: 4 months	DCF: undetermined	DCF: undetermined	12 beds (11 CSSD, 1 DCF)	\$673,000 (CSSD portion/MOA with DCF)	DCF: undetermined
Intermediate Residential	Reduction in substance use and improved family relationship. Reduce recidivism.	4 months	49	Clients tracked at admission	42 (14 beds)	\$2,723,947 State: \$2,696,094 PI: \$27,853	\$55,591
Juvenile Sex Offender Services	Reduce recidivism	Up to 1 year	72	65	36 slot capacity	\$392,401	\$5,375 \$234/Marginal
Multidimensional Family Therapy (Contracted)	Reduce recidivism, improve family relationships	60 days	109	Clients tracked at admission	96	\$1,287,171 State: \$1,107,218 PI: \$179,953	\$11,809
Multidimensional Family Therapy (With DCF)	Reduce recidivism, improve family relationships	5 months	DCF: undetermined	DCF: undetermined	DCF: undetermined	\$629,186	DCF: undetermined
Multidimensional Treatment Foster Care	Reduce recidivism, family reunification	6-9 months	DCF: undetermined	DCF: undetermined	DCF: undetermined	\$378,679	DCF: undetermined
Multisystemic Therapy	Reduce recidivism, improve family relationships, prevent out-of-home placement	5 months	478	Clients tracked at admission	449	\$4,843,940 State: \$4,344,821 PI: \$499,119	\$10,134
Youth Mentoring	Pro-social connection	1 year	179 admitted 132 matched	26	225	\$539,389	\$4,086



Connecticut Recidivism Cohorts and Resource Use



COHORT ANALYSIS

20 Offender Populations derived from 2004 criminal and juvenile justice records

Prison: 13,649

Parole/Community Supervision: 3,982

Adult Probation: 28,505

Juvenile Probation: 3,135

Juvenile Confinement: 273

Populations disaggregated by Risk and Offense Type, where available





COHORT ANALYSIS

Offenders tracked for seven years (2004-2011)

All convictions over the seven year period were analyzed

First study of CT offender populations to track recidivism for seven years

Datasets may provide the foundation for future studies





CONTRIBUTING AGENCIES

Department of Correction

Department of Emergency Management and Public Protection

Department of Children and Families

Judicial Branch



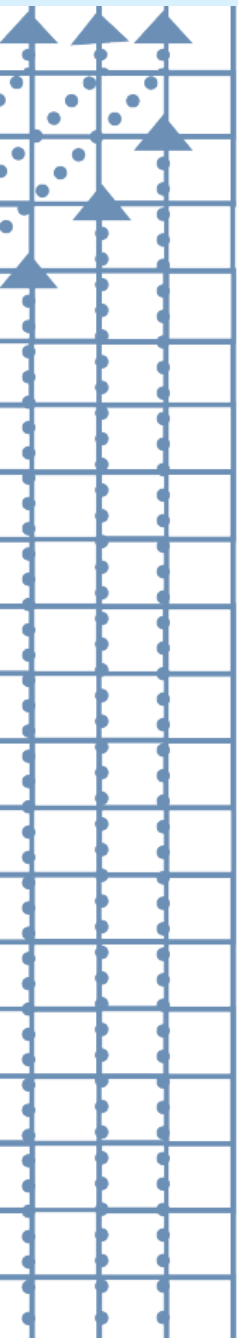


Final Result: Cost-Benefit Analysis for Connecticut CJ and JJ Programs

Connecticut Results First: Benefit-Cost Comparisons

Benefit-Cost Analyses for Selected Programs for Preventing Crime Recidivism Using Marginal Costs (2015 Dollars)

Agency Name/Program Name/Appropriated Program Name and SID #	Total Benefits	Benefits to Participants	Taxpayer Benefits	Non-Taxpayer Benefits	Other Indirect Benefits	Costs	Benefits minus Costs (net present value)	Benefits to Cost Ratio	Odds of a positive net present value
Adult Crime									
Judicial Branch – Court Support Services Division (JB-CSSD)									
Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (Moderate and High Risk)									
Sex Offender Treatment in the Community									
Adult Sex Offender Treatment Services - 12043	\$31,203	-	\$5,958	\$22,330	\$2,953	\$(77)	\$31,126	\$405.23	90%
Juvenile Justice									
Judicial Branch – Court Support Services Division (JB-CSSD)									
Juvenile Crime (Aggression Replacement Training)									
Children, Youth and Family Support Service Centers – 12105, 12128, & 12375	\$15,081	\$1,572	\$5,811	\$5,313	\$2,540	\$(313)	\$14,768	\$48.18	98%



IMRP STUDY PROCESS



DCF-COMMITTED JUVENILE COHORT GROUPS

Pre-Raise the Age	Post-Raise the Age
Adjudicated youth under 16 2000 through 2009	Adjudicated youth under 16 2010 through 2014
16-year-old youth convicted as adults 2000 through 2009	16-year-old youth adjudicated as juveniles 2010 through 2014
17-year-old youth convicted as adults 2000 through June 2012	17-year-old youth adjudicated as juveniles July 2012 through 2014



SOURCES OF DATA

Data Type	Data Source	Data Definition	Time Series
Committed Juvenile Data	DCF	Population with at least one DCF commitment	2000-2014
Juvenile & Adult Court Data	JB-CSSD	All 16- and 17-year-olds with at least one arrest Criminal history for juveniles and adults	2000-2014
Adult Incarceration Data	DOC	Discharges and early releases from prison	2007-2014



IMRP DATA MANAGEMENT

- Exhaustive process to collect, merge and “clean” data
 - Time consuming, but necessary
- Extensive recoding of data for research purposes
 - Data collected for case management purposes, not research
 - Recoding necessary to create new variables and to make existing variables useful for research
- Collaborate with agencies to interpret data and resolve data issues
 - Develop “dictionaries” for data
 - Identify improvements for data collection and management



MEASURES OF RECIDIVISM

- Recidivism in CT is measured by
 - Rearrest
 - Re-adjudication (reconviction)
 - Re-commitment and re-incarceration
- For the purposes of Results First, recidivism is primarily measured as reconviction
 - Primary purpose of Results First is to measure cost vs. benefit
 - Reconviction requires a significant use of tangible and intangible state resources



IMRP STUDY RECIDIVISM DEFINITION

- Rate at which adjudicated juvenile offenders re-engaged in criminal behavior after commitment to DCF
- Phase I analysis focused on tracking re-arrest baseline rate at 24 months
- Phase II analysis for Results First model
 - Track baseline rate of reconviction
 - Inventory of DCF parole programs
 - Analyze impact on recidivism



OTHER OUTCOMES INCLUDED IN THE STUDY

- Type and duration of any sanctions imposed for reconvictions
- Identify any predictors of recidivism
- Strength of risk assessment in predicting recidivism
- Impact of Raise the Age law on juvenile offenders



RISK ASSESSMENT

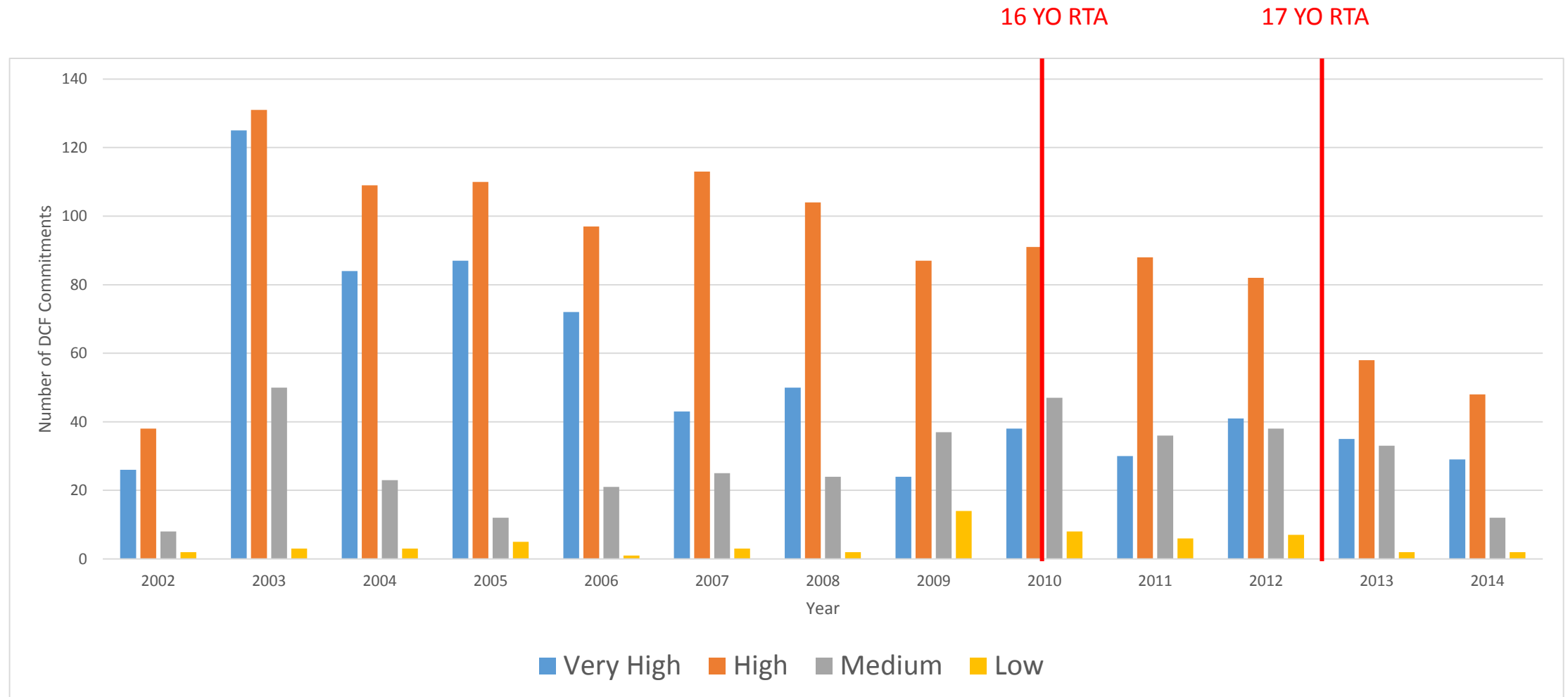
- JB-CSSD utilizes Juvenile Assessment Generic (JAG)
 - Validated for CT juvenile offender population
 - Utilized consistently during study period
 - JAG scores available for 70 percent of youth in DCF sample
 - JAG scores used as proxy measure for study
- DCF utilizes several different assessment tools
 - Not validated for CT juvenile offender population
 - Assessment tools changed during study period
 - Assessment score data not available for many youth in DCF sample

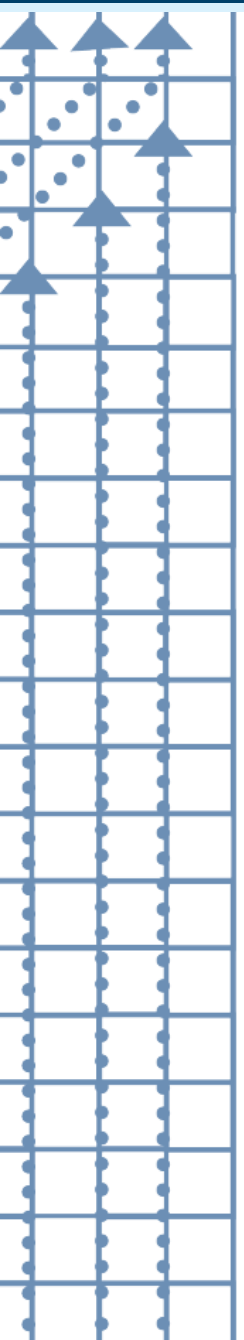


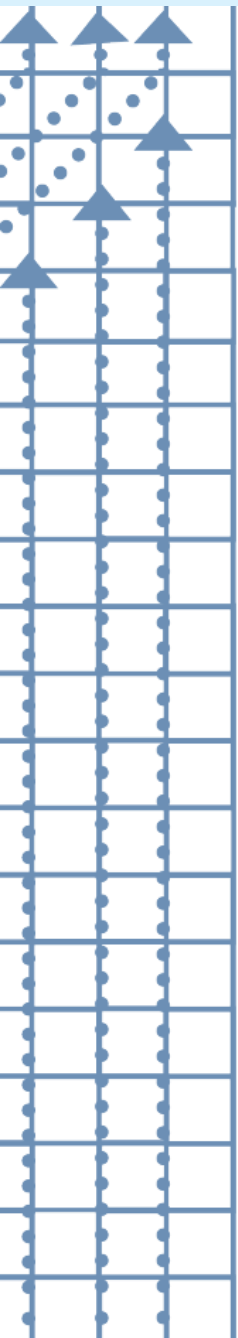
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JAG RISK ASSESSMENT SCORE LEVEL FOR DCF-COMMITTED YOUTH







NEXT STEPS



PHASE II: OUTCOMES

- Cost-effectiveness of DCF juvenile parole programs
- Better understanding of high-risk and high-need juvenile offender population
 - US Census data project
- Identify predictive factors for reoffending
- Assist JJPOC to develop recidivism reduction strategies



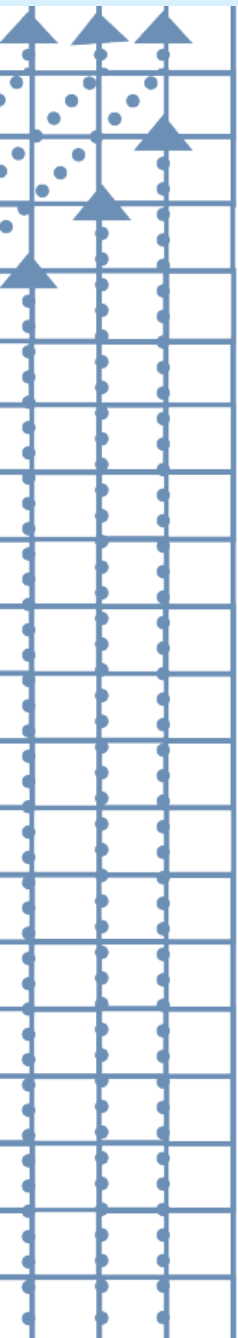
CONTINUE ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT OF RTA LAW

- Complete impact analysis on 16- and 17-year-olds
 - 2015 through 2017 data necessary to have sufficient time to track recidivism rate
- Use education and labor data to better understand impact of RTA legislation on older adolescents
 - Lessons learned may be applied to current proposal to raise the age to 21



CT JUVENILE JUSTICE REINVESTMENT???

- CT was first state to do Adult JRI in 2003
- Only a few states have used the framework for the JJ System
- CT well situated to apply JRI to its JJ system – JJPOC, Results First, etc.
- Beneficial to aligning goals with metrics, including outcomes



QUESTIONS?