

Supervision Using Risk Need and Responsivity Principles (high and moderate risk adult offenders)

Program description:

For this broad grouping of programs, supervision of adult offenders utilizing "Risk Need Responsivity" (RNR) principles were included in this analysis. The *risk principle* pertains to interventions commensurate with an offender's risk for re-offense. The *need principle* targets offender's criminogenic needs such as anti-social attitudes or substance abuse. The *responsivity principle* refers to interventions geared toward the offender's individual abilities and motivation level. Supervision using RNR principles focuses on high to moderate risk offenders and interventions are either cognitive behavioral or social learning techniques. The officer uses motivational interviewing to engage the offender and supervision is based on a behavioral or contingency management style.

Typical age of primary program participant: 28

Typical age of secondary program participant: N/A

Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes Measured	Primary or Secondary Participant	No. of Effect Sizes	Unadjusted Effect Sizes (Random Effects Model)			Adjusted Effect Sizes and Standard Errors Used in the Benefit-Cost Analysis					
			ES	SE	p-value	First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated		
						ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age
Crime	P	6	-0.31	0.03	0.00	-0.30	0.03	30	-0.30	0.03	40

Benefit-Cost Summary

The estimates shown are present value, life cycle benefits and costs. All dollars are expressed in the base year chosen for this analysis (2011). The economic discount rates and other relevant parameters are described in Technical Appendix 2.	Program Benefits					Costs	Summary Statistics			
	Partici-pants	Tax-payers	Other	Other Indirect	Total Benefits		Benefit to Cost Ratio	Return on Invest-ment	Benefits Minus Costs	Probability of a positive net present value
		\$0	\$5,817	\$15,438	\$2,948	\$24,203	-\$3,543	\$6.83	142%	\$20,660

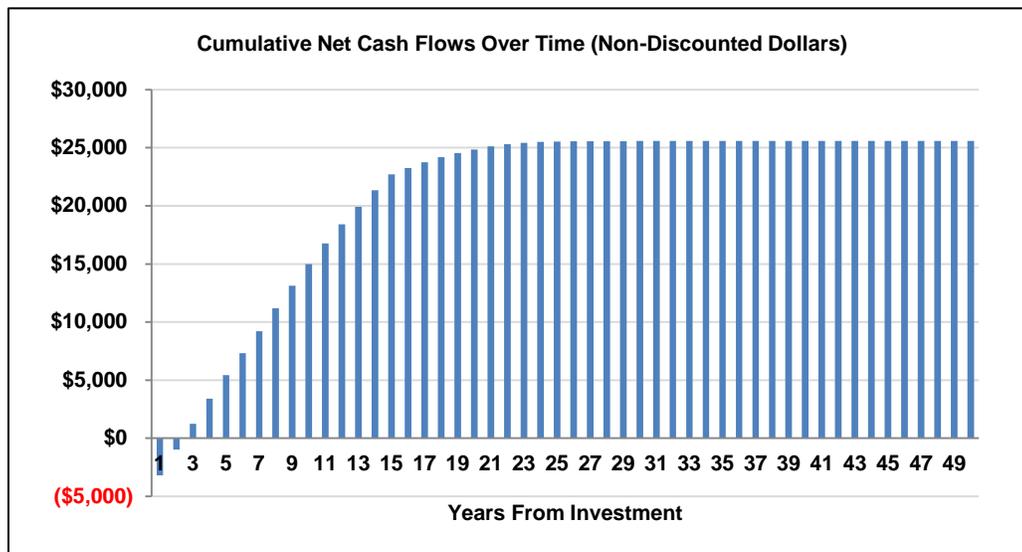
Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates

Source of Benefits	Benefits to:					Total Benefits
	Partici-pants	Tax-payers	Other	Other In-direct		
Crime	\$0	\$5,806	\$15,574	\$2,894		\$24,274

Detailed Cost Estimates

The figures shown are estimates of the costs to implement programs in Washington. The comparison group costs reflect either no treatment or treatment as usual, depending on how effect sizes were calculated in the meta-analysis. The uncertainty range is used in Monte Carlo risk analysis, described in Technical Appendix 2.	Program Costs			Comparison Costs			Summary Statistics	
	Annual Cost	Program Duration	Year Dollars	Annual Cost	Program Duration	Year Dollars	Present Value of Net Program Costs (in 2011 dollars)	Uncertainty (+ or - %)
		\$3,542	1	2011	\$0	1	2011	\$3,542

Source: Estimate provided by the Washington State Department of Corrections.



Multiplicative Adjustments Applied to the Meta-Analysis

Type of Adjustment	Multiplier
1- Less well-implemented comparison group or observational study, with some covariates.	1.00
2- Well-implemented comparison group design, often with many statistical controls.	1.00
3- Well-done observational study with many statistical controls (e.g., instrumental variables).	1.00
4- Random assignment, with some implementation issues.	1.00
5- Well-done random assignment study.	1.00
Program developer = researcher	0.36
Unusual (not "real-world") setting	0.50
Weak measurement used	0.80

The adjustment factors for these studies are based on our empirical knowledge of the research in a topic area. We performed a multivariate regression analysis of 96 effect sizes from evaluations of adult and juvenile justice programs. The analysis examined the relative magnitude of effect sizes for studies rated a 1, 2, 3, or 4 for research design quality, in comparison with a 5 (see Technical Appendix B for a description of these ratings). We weighted the model using the random effects inverse variance weights for each effect size. The results indicated that research designs 1, 2, and 3 should have an adjustment factor greater than 1 and research design 4 should have an adjustment factor of approximately 1. Using a conservative approach, we set all the multipliers to 1.

In this analysis, we also found that effect sizes were statistically significantly higher when the program developer was involved in the research evaluation. Similar findings, although not statistically significant, indicated that studies using weak outcome measures (such as technical violations) were higher.

Studies Used in the Meta-Analysis

Bonta, J., Bourgon, G., Ruge, T., Scott, T., Yessine, A., Gutierrez, L., & Li, J. (2011). An experimental demonstration of training probation officers in evidence-based community supervision. *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 38*(11).

Jalbert, S. K., Rhodes, W., Kane, M., Clawson, E., Bogue, B., Flygare, C., Kling, R., & Guevara, M. (2011). *A multi-site evaluation of reduced probation caseload sizes in an evidence-based practice setting* (NCJ No. NCJ 234596). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Robinson, C., VanBenschoten, S., Alexander, M., & Lowenkamp, C. (2011). A random (almost) study of staff training aimed at reducing re-arrest (STARR): Reducing recidivism through intentional design. *Federal Probation, 75* (2).

Taxman, F. S. (2008). No illusions: Offender and organizational change in Maryland's proactive community supervision efforts. *Criminology and Public Policy, 7*(2), 275-302.

Trotter, C. (1996). The impact of different supervision practices in community corrections: Cause for optimism. *The Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology, 29*(1), 1-19.