

***Crime Trends, Good News,  
What Works, and Analyzing Options***

***Policy Mixes that  
Reduce Crime and Save Money***

**Senate Human Services & Corrections Committee  
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**Recent Specific Directions to WSIPP from the WA Legislature**

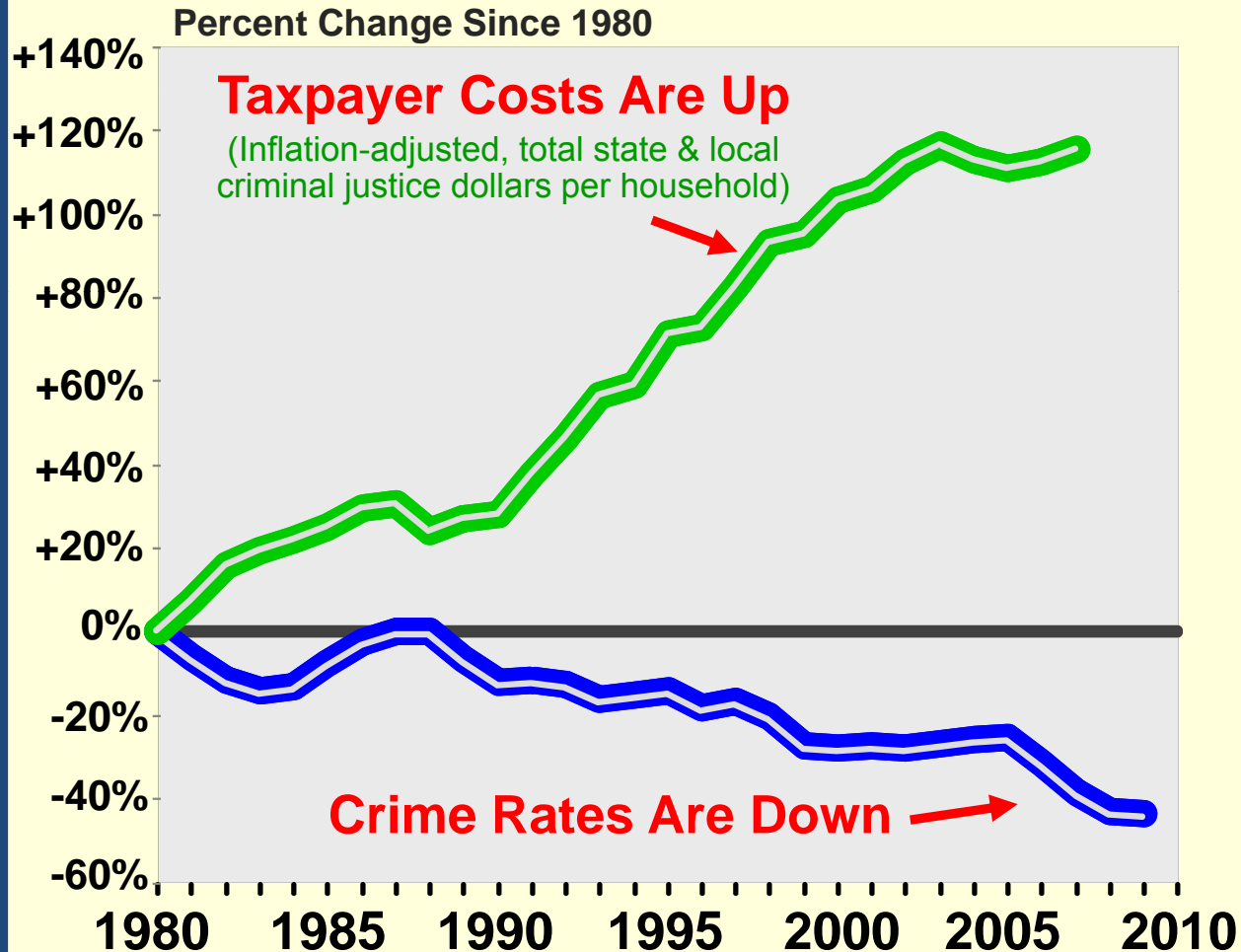
**What works?**

**What are the costs & benefits of policies to improve these outcomes?**

- ✓ **Crime** (1994, 1999, 2003, 2005, 2009),
- ✓ **Education, Early Ed.** (2003, 2006, 2009),
- ✓ **Child Abuse & Neglect** (2003, 2007, 2009),
- ✓ **Substance Abuse** (2003, 2005, 2009),
- ✓ **Mental Health** (2005, 2009),
- ✓ **Developmental Disabilities** (2008),
- ✓ **Teen Births** (1994),
- ✓ **Employment** (2009),
- ✓ **Public Assistance** (2009),
- ✓ **Public Health** (2009), and
- ✓ **Housing** (2009)

## Crime: The Big Picture

### Keeping Track of Crime Rates & Taxpayer Costs in Washington: 1980 to 2009



In 1980, taxpayers spent \$575 per household on the criminal justice system in WA.

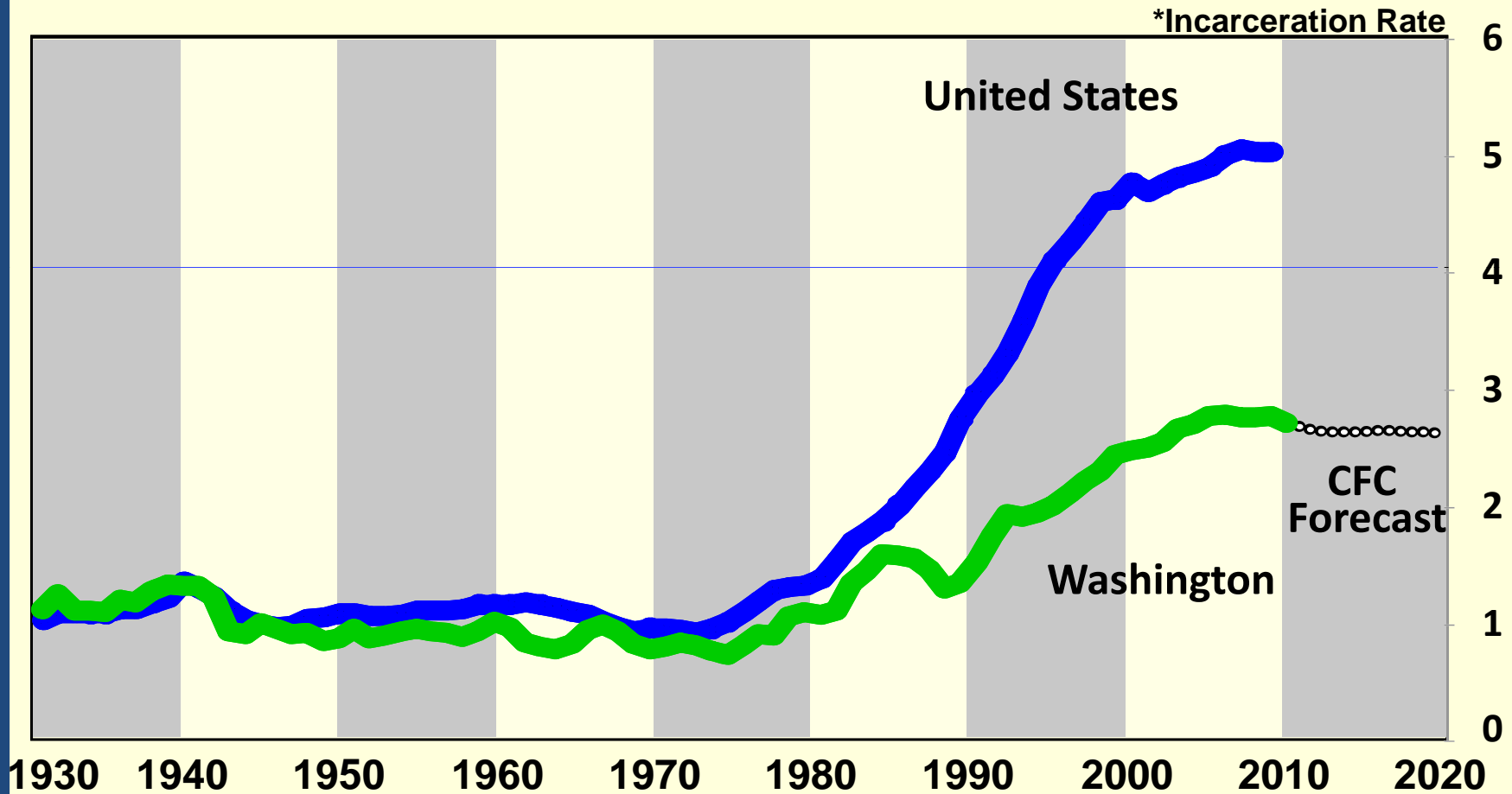
Today they spend \$1,250 per year.

A 117% increase.

In 2009, crime rates were 43% lower than they were in 1980.

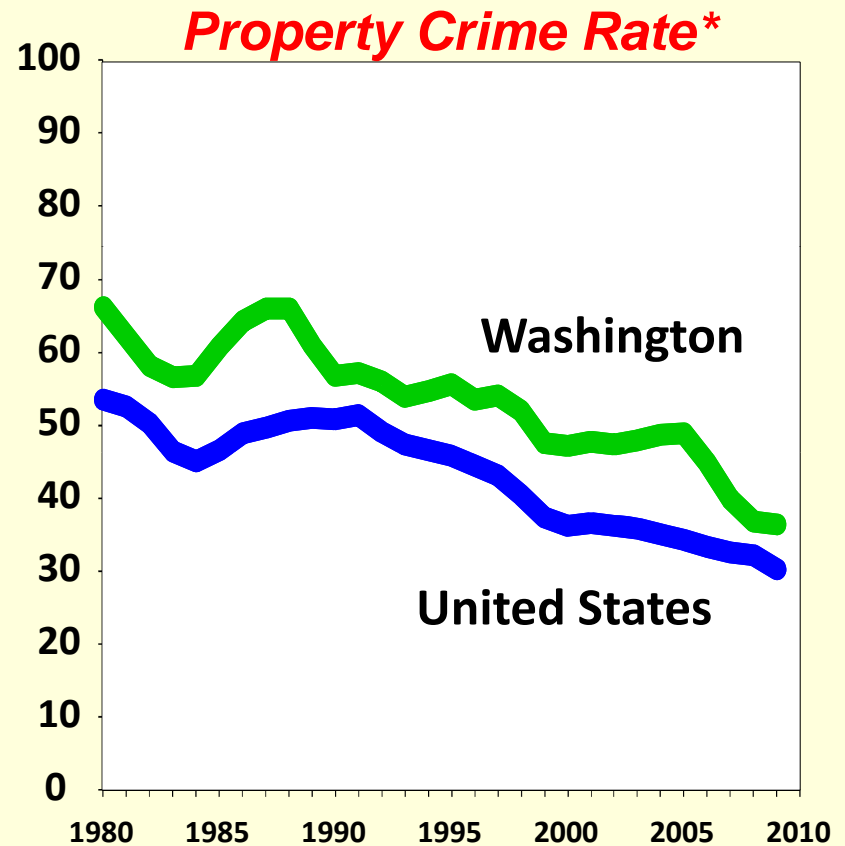
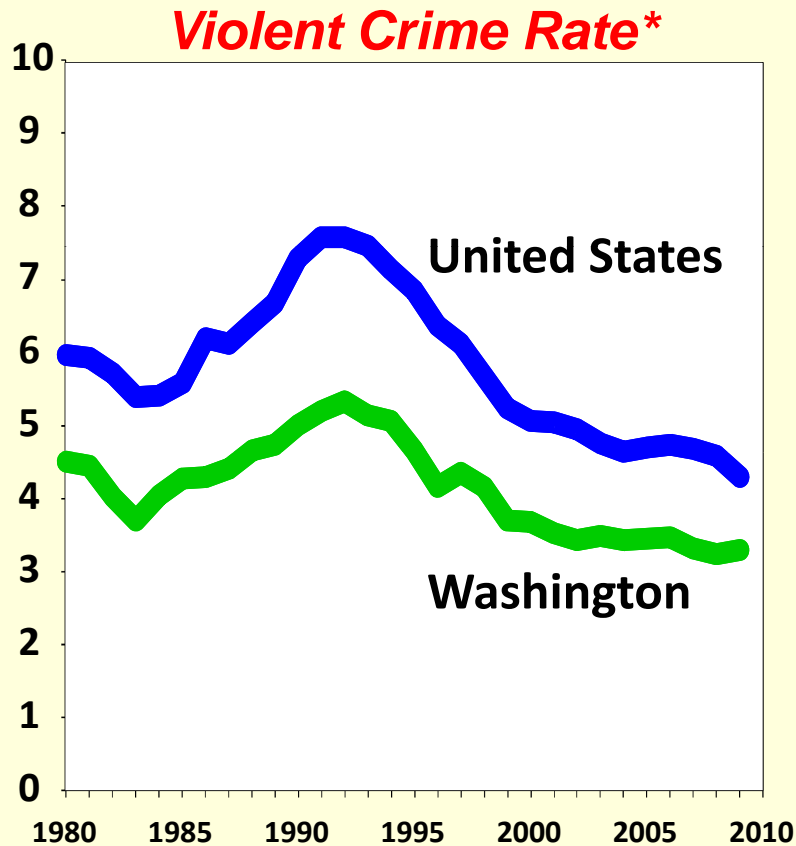
Source: Washington State Institute for Public Policy. Data are for Washington State. Monetary values in 2008 dollars. Crime rates cover major felony crimes as reported to police.

## Adult Prison Incarceration Rates: 1930 to 2010



\*The incarceration rate is defined as the number of inmates in state prisons per 1,000 resident population in Washington or the United States.

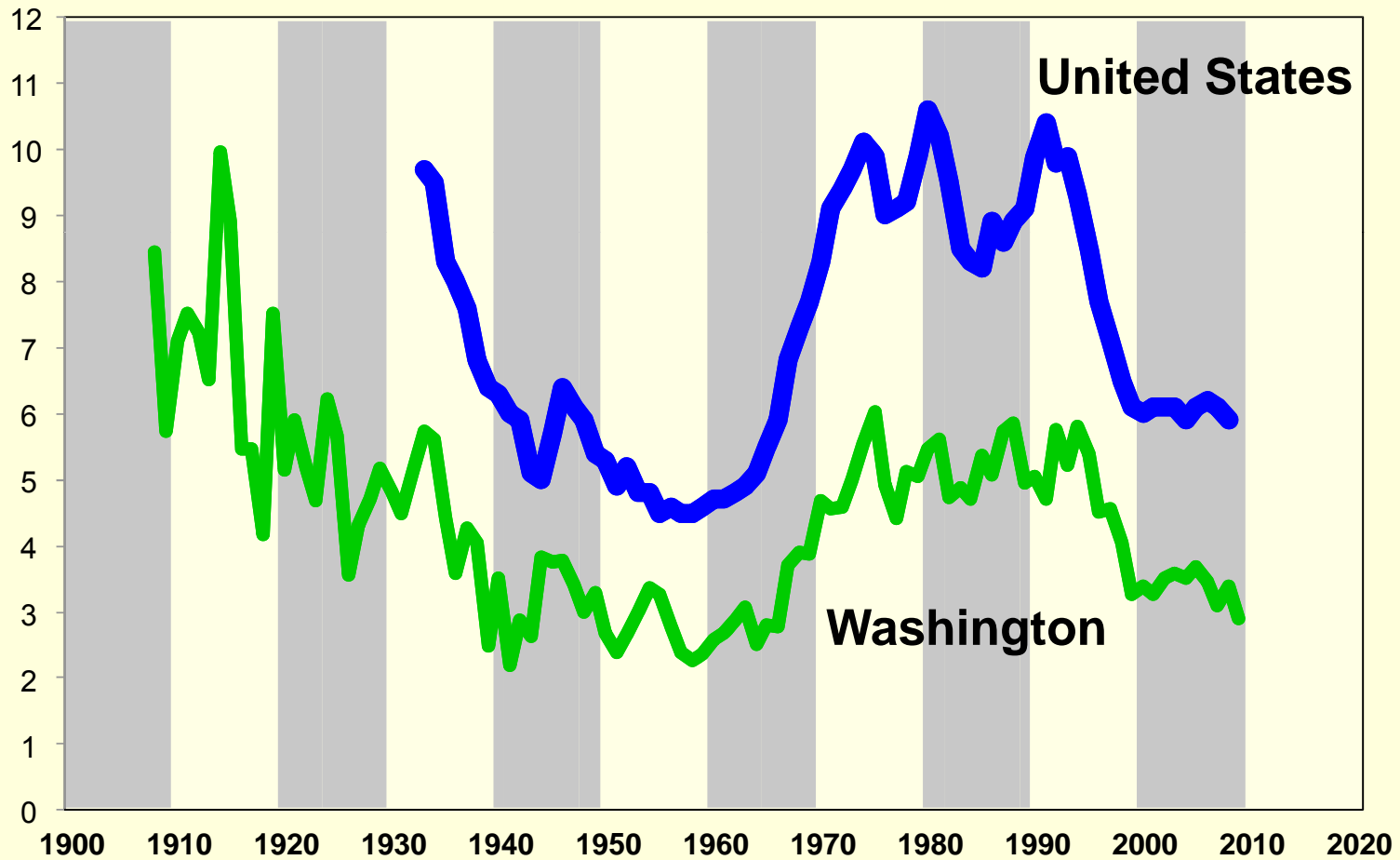
## **Crime Rates: Violent & Property** **Washington and United States: 1980 to 2009**



\* Crime rates are the number of reported crimes per 1,000 resident population. Source: WASPC and FBI.

# Homicide Rates\*

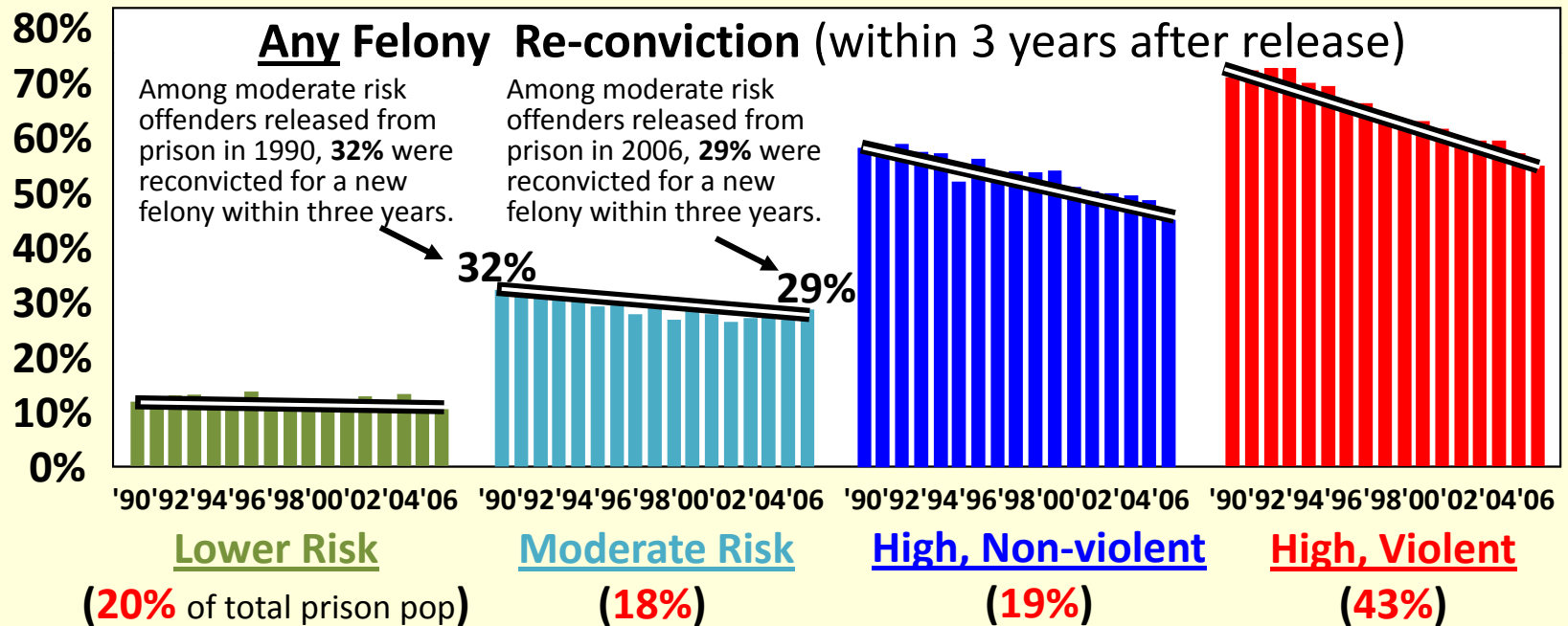
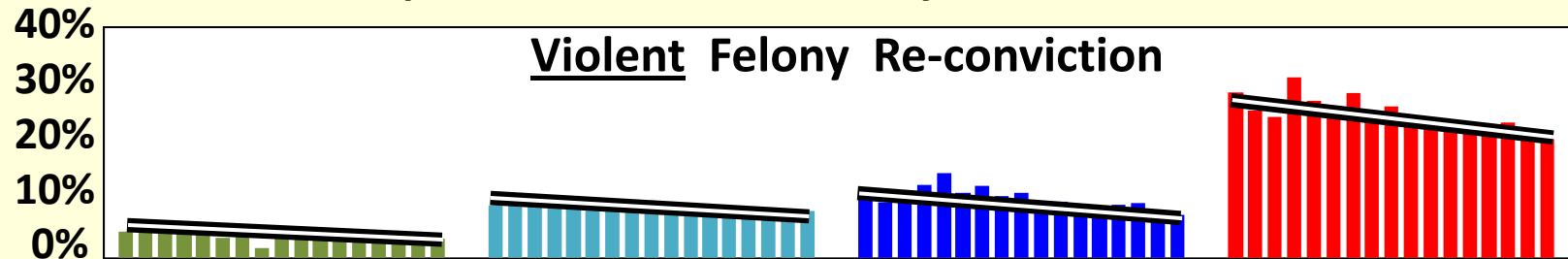
Washington: 1908 to 2009 & United States: 1933 to 2008



\*The homicide rate is defined as the number of deaths classified as homicides by coroners per 100,000 population in Washington or the US.

## Trends in Recidivism in Washington: 1990-2006

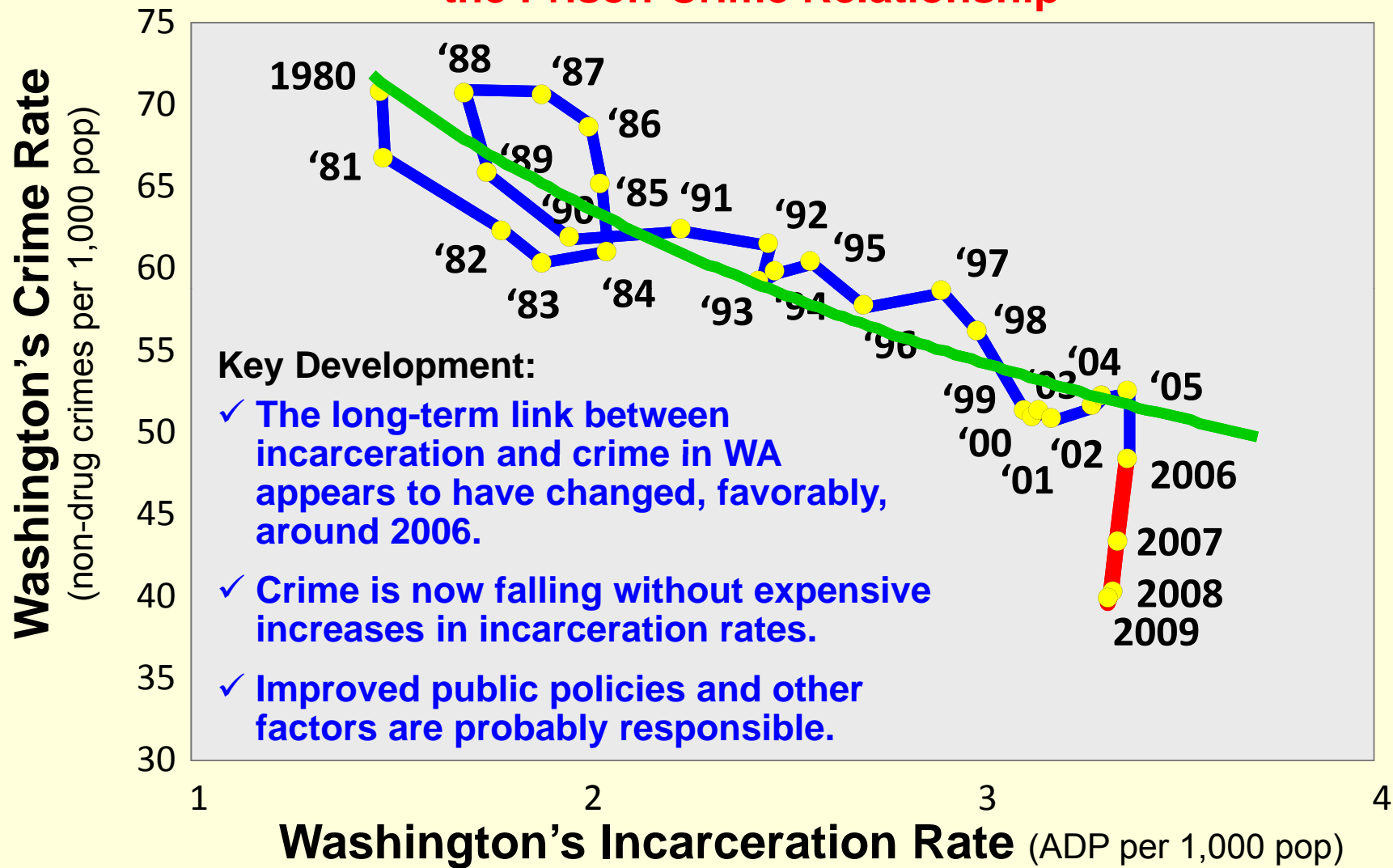
### Annual prison release cohorts by risk classification level



Lower Risk (20% of total prison pop)    
 Moderate Risk (18%)    
 High, Non-violent (19%)    
 High, Violent (43%)

**Risk Classification Level of Offenders In Prison  
by year of release from prison**

## Keeping Track of Results: the Prison-Crime Relationship





***A Cheat Sheet on:***  
**What Public Policies Work to Reduce Crime?**  
**—Five Evidence-Based Principles—**

**1. Risk**

Focus on higher risk, not lower risk, populations.

**2. Treatment (Delivered with Fidelity)**

Focus on research-proven prevention and intervention.

**3. Punishment**

Strong evidence (for crime deterrence) for certainty,  
but not for severity of punishment.

**4. Economics**

Benefits and costs need to be computed: not all things  
that “work” also have sound economics.

**5. “Good Cop, Bad Cop”**

The combination often seems to be more effective.

**What Works to Reduce Crime?****Adult Offenders** (Draft 2010 Results)

	<b>Change In Crime</b> (# of EB Studies)	<b>Benefits Minus Costs,</b> per-person, life cycle (Probability: you lose \$)
<b>Cog-Behavioral Treatment</b>	-7% (27)	<b>\$6,500 (&lt;1%)</b>
<b>Adult Drug Courts</b>	-9% (67)	<b>\$1,500 (&lt;12%)</b>
<b>Education Prgs., Prison</b>	-8% (17)	<b>\$7,200 (&lt;1%)</b>
<b>Drug Tx in Prison</b> (TC or out-patient)	-6% (21)	<b>\$4,600 (&lt;1%)</b>
<b>ISP: surveillance</b>	-2% (23)	<b>-\$2,900 (≈53%)</b>
<b>ISP: treatment</b>	-18% (11)	<b>\$6,200 (≈13%)</b>

**Juvenile Offenders**

<b>Functional Family Thpy</b> (wf)	-18% (7)	<b>\$27,000 (&lt;1%)</b>
<b>Multisystemic Therapy</b> (wf)	-13% (10)	<b>\$9,100 (&lt;7%)</b>
<b>Aggression Repl. Trng</b> (wf)	-9% (4)	<b>\$11,200 (&lt;1%)</b>
<b>Family Int. Transitions</b> (wf)	-10% (1)	<b>\$6,900 (≈22%)</b>
<b>MDT Foster Care</b> (wf)	-18% (3)	<b>\$25,200 (&lt;1%)</b>

**Prevention\***

		<b>Crime Benefits Shown*</b>
<b>Pre-School*</b> (low income)	-17% (8)	<b>\$+++* (n/a)</b>
<b>Nurse Family Partnership*</b>	-16% (2)	<b>\$+++* (n/a)</b>

\* Programs have a number of other non-crime benefits; only crime-reduction reported here.

*During the Interim, We Built an Analytical Tool to Help Policy-Makers Study this Question:*

**Are There Policy Combinations of**

✓ **Selective Changes to Prison ADP**

(who goes to prison and for how long?), and

✓ **Selective Evidence-Based Treatment...**

...That Can Produce the Win-Win Result of

**Less Crime & Less Taxpayer Spending?**

## An Example Use of the WSIPP Tool

Examples are illustrative only and not WSIPP recommendations; numbers not vetted through fiscal note process.

Sentencing Policy Change →

90 Day Sentence Length Reduction

Option Does **Not** Apply to →

Sex, Serious Violent, High Violent, and  
High Non-violent Risk Offenders

Annual Prison ADP Effect →

-135

### 2011-13 Biennial GF Change

Direct state GF change (\$Mil)	-\$3.4	-\$3.4	-\$3.4
<b>Evidence-based treatment %</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>40%</b>
<u>Net</u> Direct state GF change (\$Mil)	-\$3.4	-\$2.7	-\$2.1

### Longer-Term Outcomes

<b>Probability crime in WA is reduced</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>96%</b>
Net State GF taxpayer change (\$Mil)	-\$3.2	-\$4.5	-\$5.7
Net Local taxpayer change (\$Mil)	+\$0.2	-\$2.5	-\$5.2
<b>TOTAL taxpayer change (\$Mil) →</b>	<b>-\$3.0</b>	<b>-\$7.0</b>	<b>-\$10.9</b>

*Note: state and local government costs include police, courts, prosecutors, local juvenile and adult corrections, state juvenile and adult corrections.*

*The 2011-2013 biennial GF numbers reported here exclude capital costs. The longer-term fiscal outcomes include capital cost savings in addition to operating cost savings.*

*The longer term fiscal estimates are present value sums. ADP effect is Fiscal Year 2013 (from SGC) and we apply it to both years of the biennium for this example.*

**Thank You**