

Evidence- Based Practice (EBP) and its Application in Dutchess County

Improving Public Safety and
Reintegration Outcomes through
Effective Criminal Justice Practice

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Our Business Case: The Local Application of EBP

What it is:

- ✓ A “Smart on Crime” decision-making model focused on efficiency, the effective use of existing resources, the thoughtful allocation of new resources, and demonstrated return on investment (ROI)
 - ✓ A whole-system approach designed to manage effectively ALL incarcerated people to achieve better reintegration outcomes and improve long-term public safety as it relates to those transitioning directly from our jail to our local communities

Our Business Case: The Local Application of EBP

What is isn't:

- Just another “program of the day” that does not consider and address essential risk/need factors
- A soft on crime initiative
- A quick fix that touts no or very low rates recidivism (i.e. less than 5% for higher risk offenders)
- An anecdotal approach that cannot be evaluated and proven effective to meet our goals and realize return on our investments

Important Lessons/Considerations

- Different groups and jurisdictions have different effects on our average length of stay and overall use of jail beds
- Inmates who were housed out experienced significantly longer jail stays
- Approximately 15% of our local offender population commits nearly 50% of our crime and consumes over 60% of our jail bed days
- Recidivism varies greatly among our incarcerated population regardless of “instant” crime.
- Within our county nearly 80% of recidivism occurs within the first year post release

ALL Inmates 12/15/11 – 06/27/14 (Total N = 7866)

BY ALOS	Inmates	% Inmates	ALOS	# Jail Days	% of all Jail Days
ALL	7866	100%	43.9	344955	100%
100 + Jail Days	1233	15.7%	181.1	223329	64.7%
All Others	6633	84.3%	18.3	121626	35.3%

Inmates 12/15/11 – 06/27/14
 100 + Jail Days (Total N = 1233)

Venue	# Inmates
CO Beacon	71
CO Poughkeepsie	371
Dutchess County Court	131
Dutchess Family Court	9
DC SCRT	3
Violation Parole	26
Other Agency	1
TO Amenia	13
TO Beekman	10
TO Clinton	4
TO Dover	37
TO East Fishkill	43
TO Fishkill	33
TO Hyde Park	60
TO Lagrange	37
TO Millbrook	2
TO Northeast	10
TO Pawling	10
TO Poughkeepsie	233
TO Pleasant Valley	35
TO Pine Plains	1
TO Rhinebeck	5
TO Red Hook	3
TO Stanfordville	7
TO Unionvale	7
TO Washington	4
TO Wappingers	39
VO Fishkill	6
VO Pawling	1
VO Rhinebeck	1
VO Tivoli	2
VO Wappingers	18

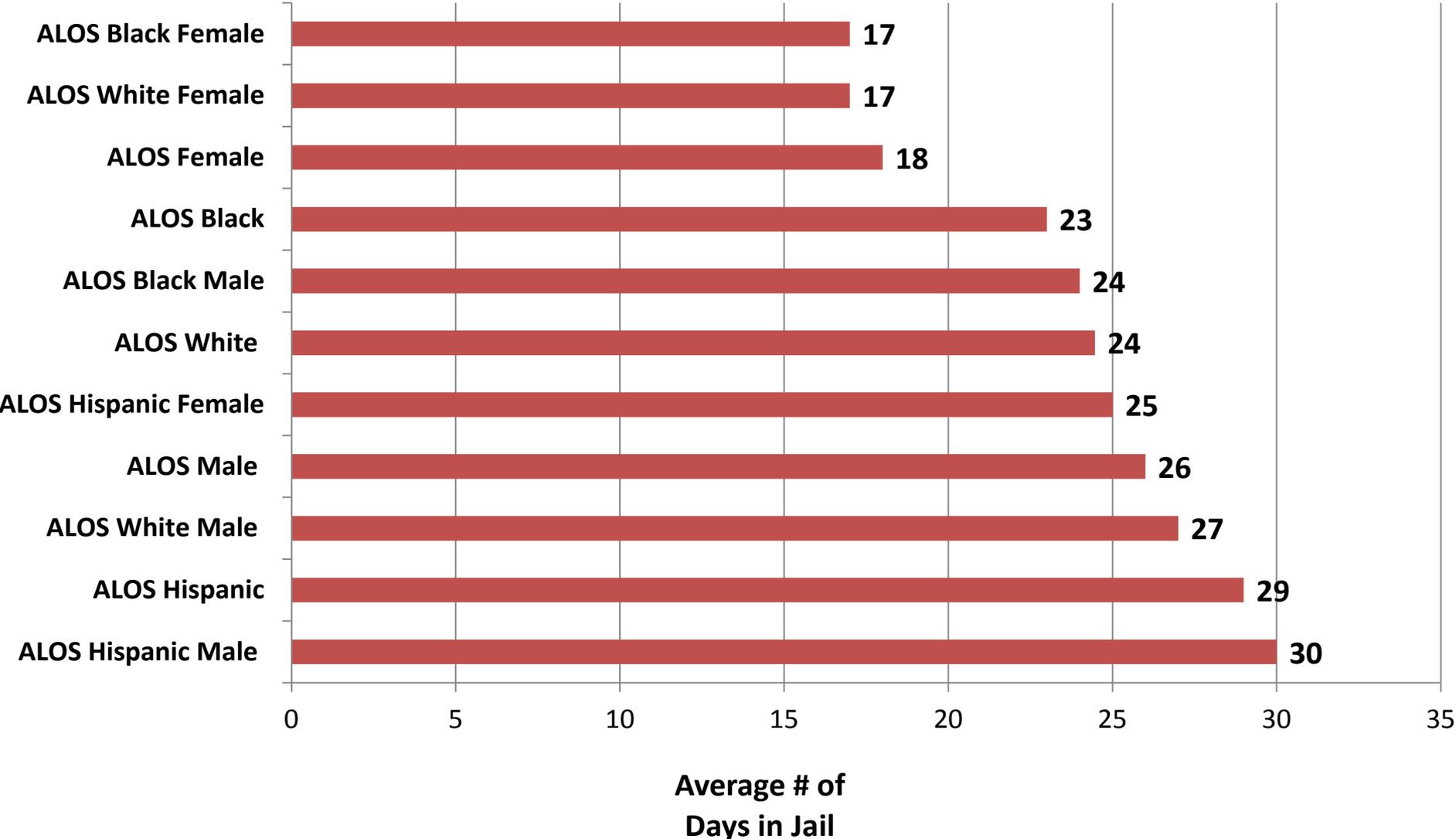
ALL Inmates 12/15/11 – 06/27/14 (Total N = 7866)

Release Reasons by % of Jail Days Used

Release Reason	ALOS	# Inmates	Jail Days	% of Jail Days used
Sentence EXP	97.8	1238	121096	35.1%
Transfer to DOCS	154.6	510	78825	22.9%
Court Order	26.3	2517	66191	19.2%
Probation (Transition House)	53.6	353	18930	5.5%
Parole (Return to DOCS)	53.3	313	16681	4.8%
Release to Feds	72.1	141	10168	2.9%
Bail	4.2	1942	8082	2.3%
Parole (Release from Detainer)	74.3	86	6391	1.9%
Probation (Electronic Monitoring)	18.8	328	6177	1.8%
Other	80.9	47	3801	1.1%
Transfer to State Hospital	88.8	38	3335	1.0%
Bond	7.3	248	1819	0.5%
Fugitive Return	25.5	71	1810	0.5%
Writ	61.1	22	1345	0.4%
Probation (Release on own Recognizance)	50.8	4	203	0.1%
Conditional Release	14.4	5	72	0.0%
Misc.	9.7	3	29	0.0%

Year	# of Releases	ALOS-All Releases	ALOS – Releases to Local Communities	ALOS – Releases to DOCS/FED or other agencies
2013	3287	51.2	39.7	123.3

ALOS by Race and Gender
Overall ALOS =24



Evidence-Based Practices

- Using scientific evidence to guide and inform efficient and effective (Criminal Justice System) services.

(National Institute of Corrections)

Risk-Needs-Responsivity Model

- ✓ **Risk** – Predicting propensity for re-offense and classifying accordingly.
- ✓ **Need** – Dynamic factors that influence an offender's likelihood for successful transition from jail to the community.
- ✓ **Responsivity** - Programs and intervention strategies matched to offender characteristics.

Risk Management/Reduction Strategies

- Incapacitation/ Incarceration
- Direct Contacts
- Supervision of Conditions
- Electronic Monitoring
- Drug Testing/ Screening
- Restraints

- Treatment & Programming
- Cooperation & Collaboration
- Challenging Choice
- Ownership & Responsibility
- Communicating/ Upholding Limits Clearly

RISK CONTROL

Sanction



**SHORT-TERM
CONTROL**

VERSUS

RISK REDUCTION

Intervention

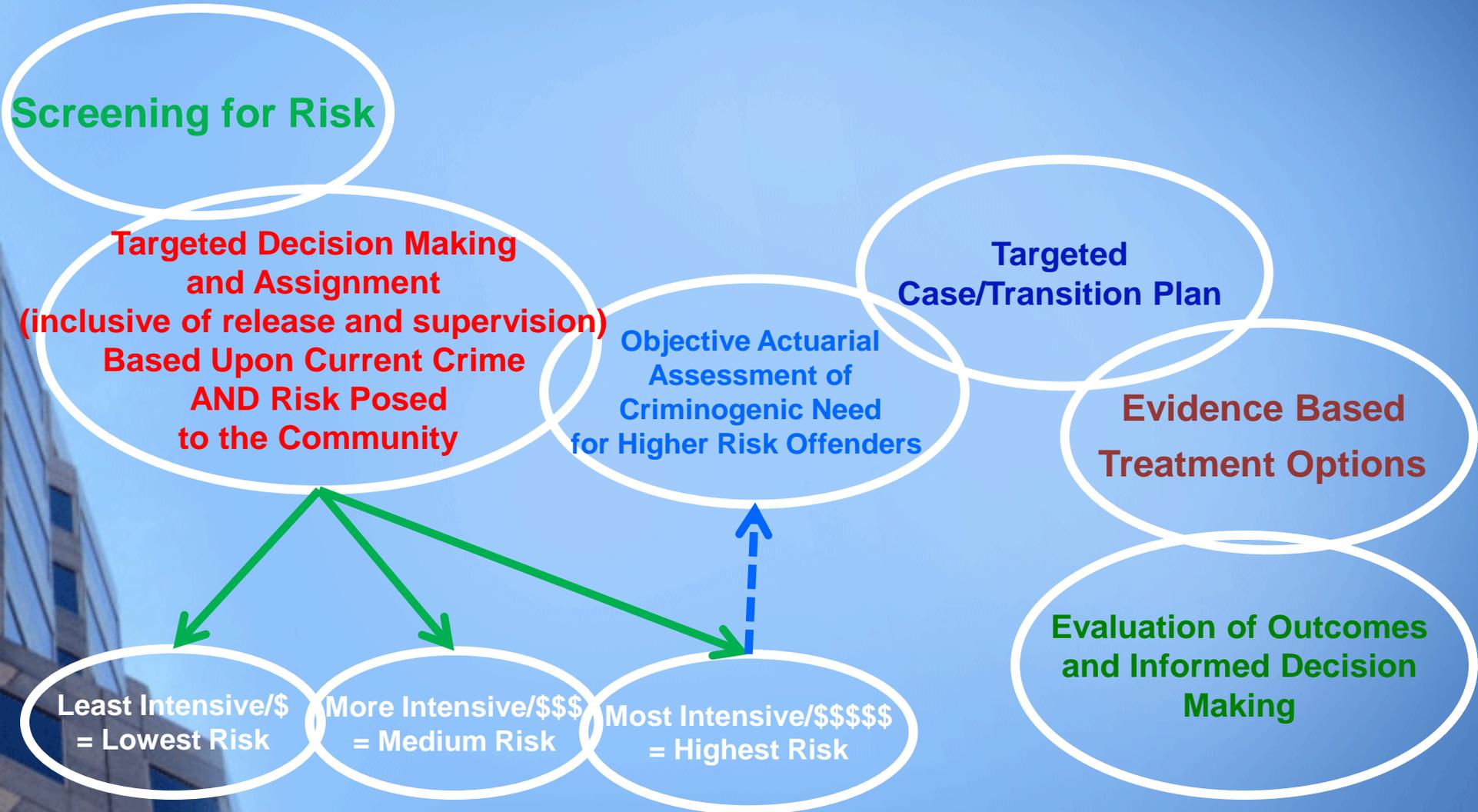


**LONG-TERM
CHANGE**

BALANCE = Long-Term Public Safety

Developing the Evidence Based Chain

The weakest link puts all others at risk



Business Outcomes and EBP:

What evidence do we have and how will it be used to evaluate the effectiveness of our sanctions, interventions, and actions?

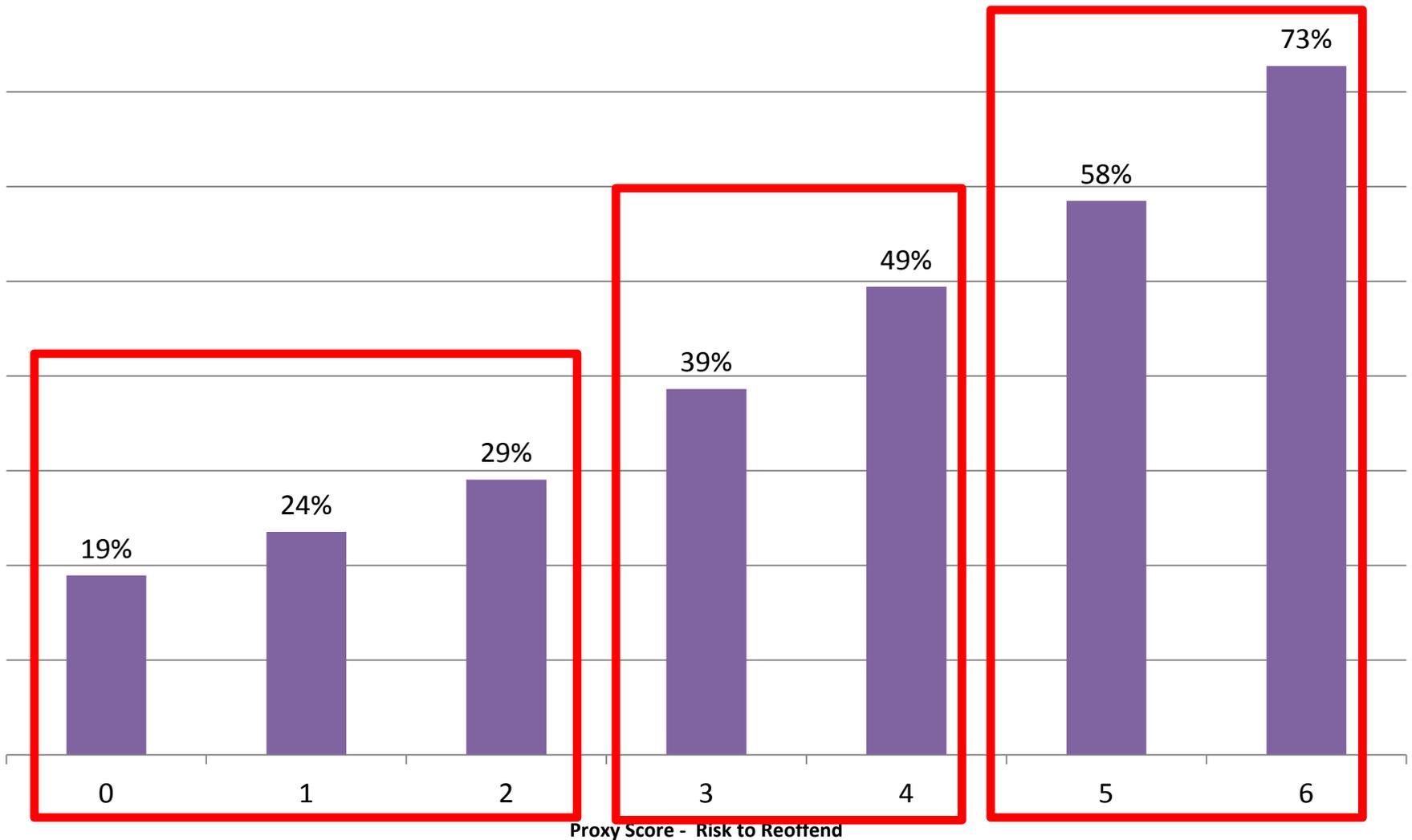
The Risk-Needs-Responsivity Model

Risk Triage?

Proxy

- An easily administered, validated assessment instrument used to pre-screen an individual's risk to reoffend.
 - Current age
 - Age at first arrest
 - Number of priors

% Recidivism - 12 Months Post-Release by Proxy Score - ALL Inmates



Lower risk of recidivism



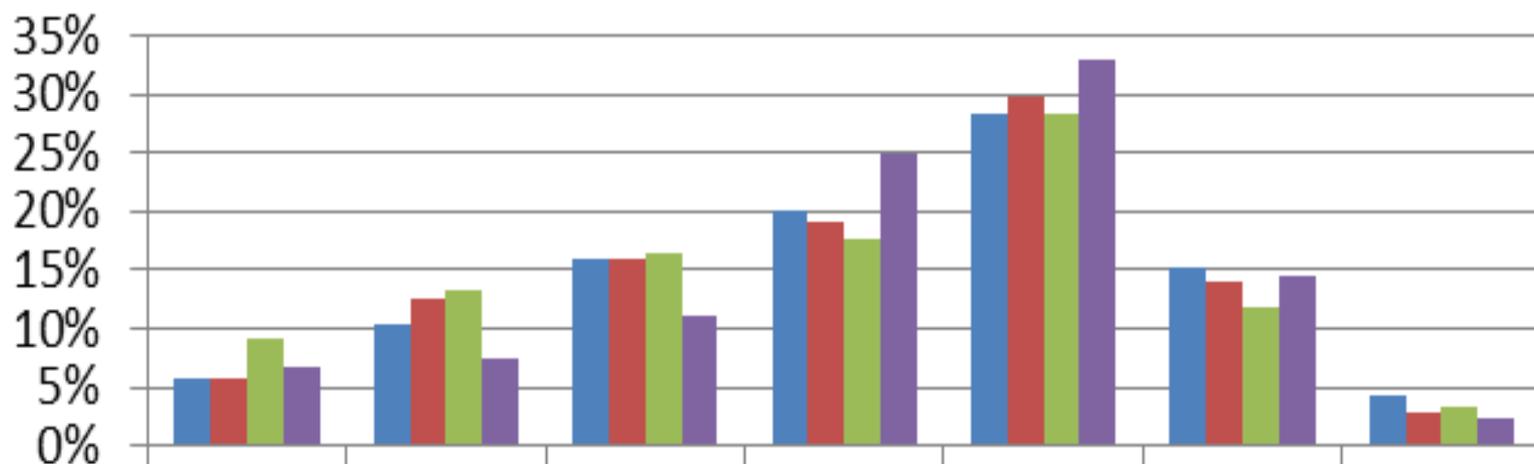
Higher risk of recidivism

All DCJ Releases to Local Communities (12/15/11 – 02/21/14)
 by Crime Type and Risk to Reoffend
 N=3945

Proxy Score	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	ALL
Violation or Lower	22	32	40	43	69	29	8	243
Misdemeanor	138	254	385	488	690	368	105	2428
Non Violent Felony	56	122	153	185	287	134	28	965
Violent Felony	21	23	34	77	102	45	7	309
Total	237	432	612	793	1148	576	148	3945
% of Jail Population	6%	11%	16%	20%	29%	15%	4%	100%

Risk to Reoffend - ALL Releases

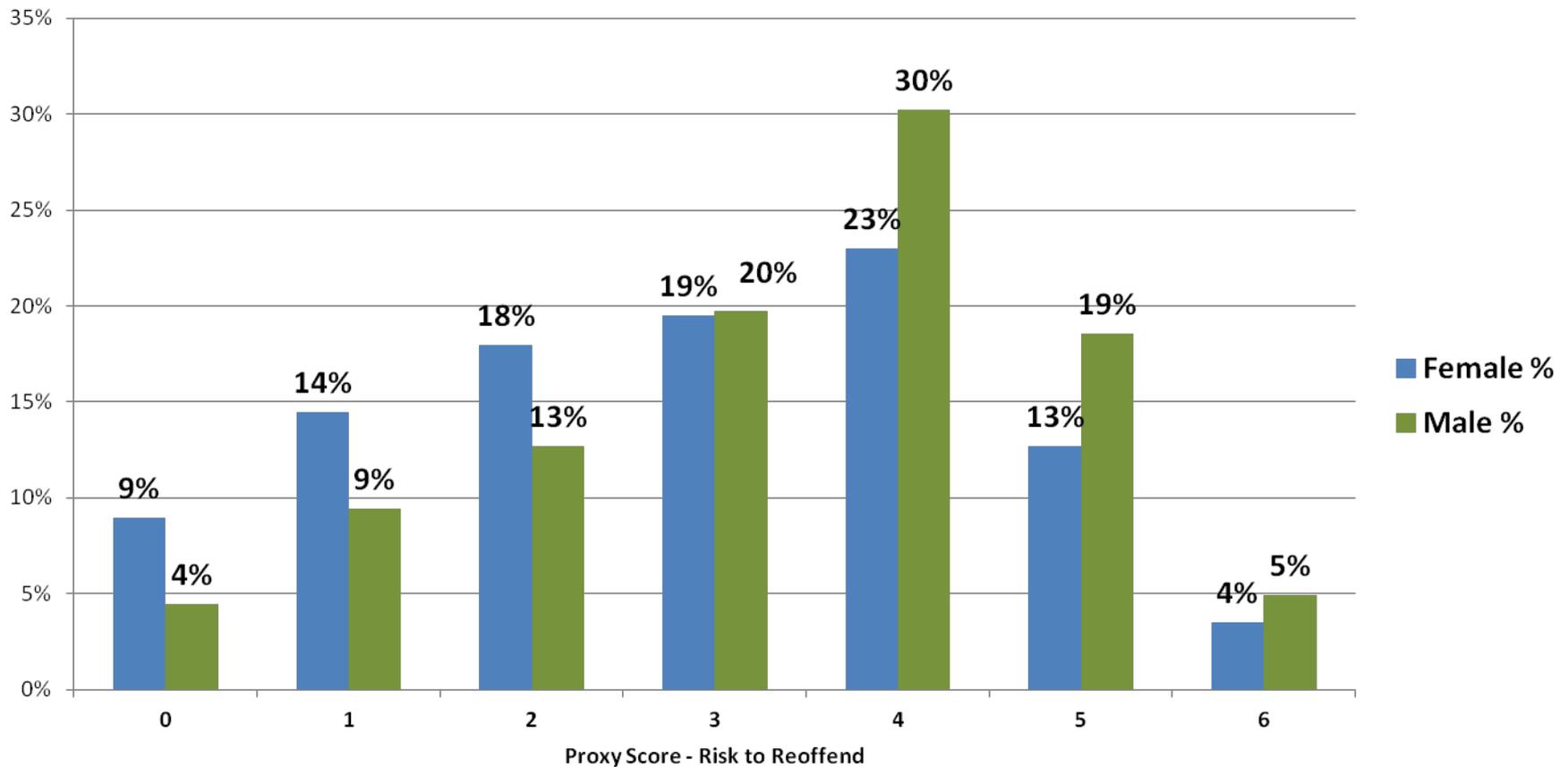
ALL Crime Types



	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
■ Misd.	6%	10%	16%	20%	28%	15%	4%
■ NV Felony	6%	13%	16%	19%	30%	14%	3%
■ Viol/Lower	9%	13%	16%	18%	28%	12%	3%
■ Viol. Fel.	7%	7%	11%	25%	33%	15%	2%

Female Inmates pose a Lower Risk of Reoffense to Local Communities than Male Inmates

Female VS. Male Inmates - Risk to Reoffend Comparison



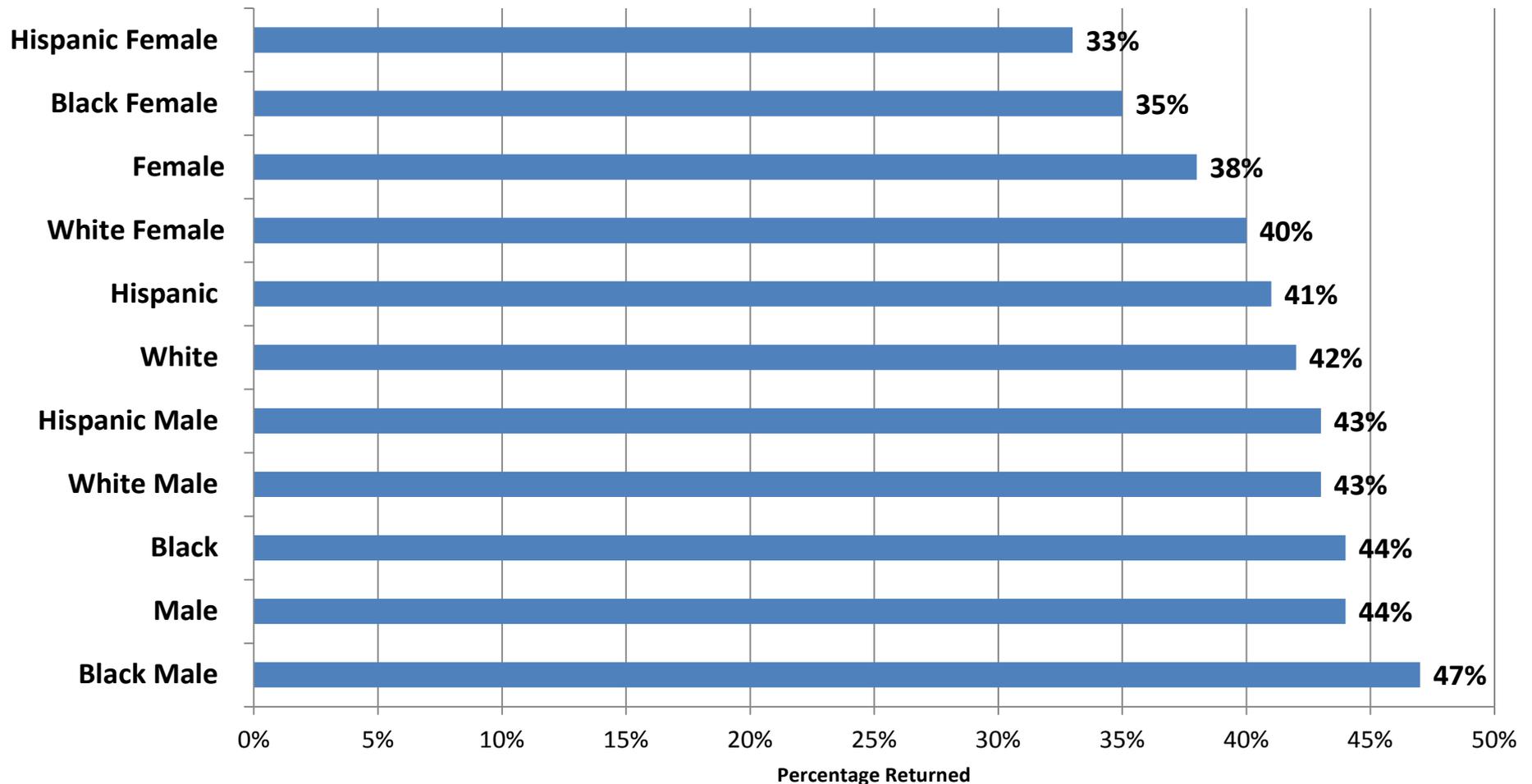
Lower risk of recidivism



Higher risk of recidivism

Different Groups of Inmates Pose Varying Levels of Risk to our Local Communities and have Distinct Levels of Criminogenic Need

Rate of Recidivism by Race and Gender (ALL = 43%)

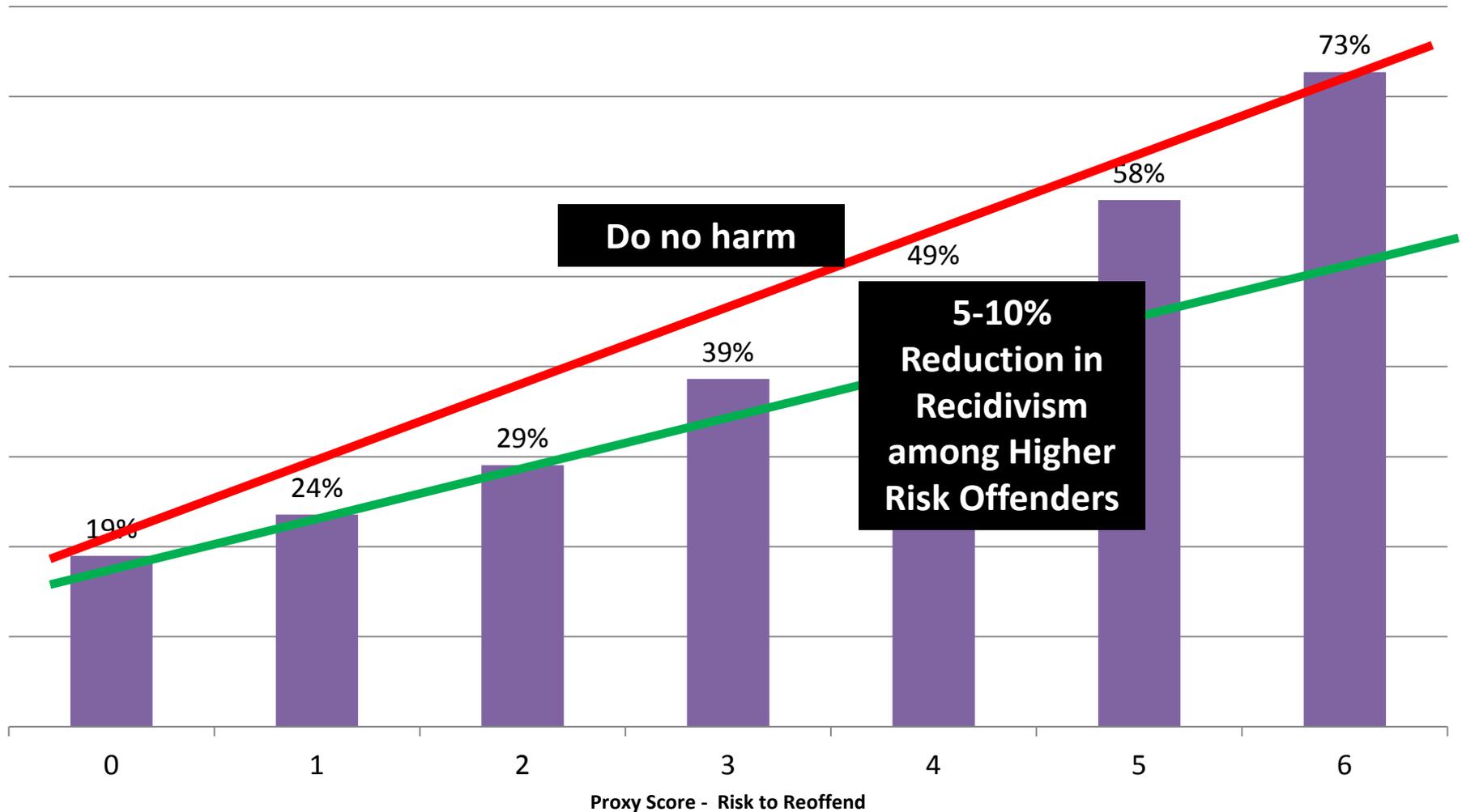


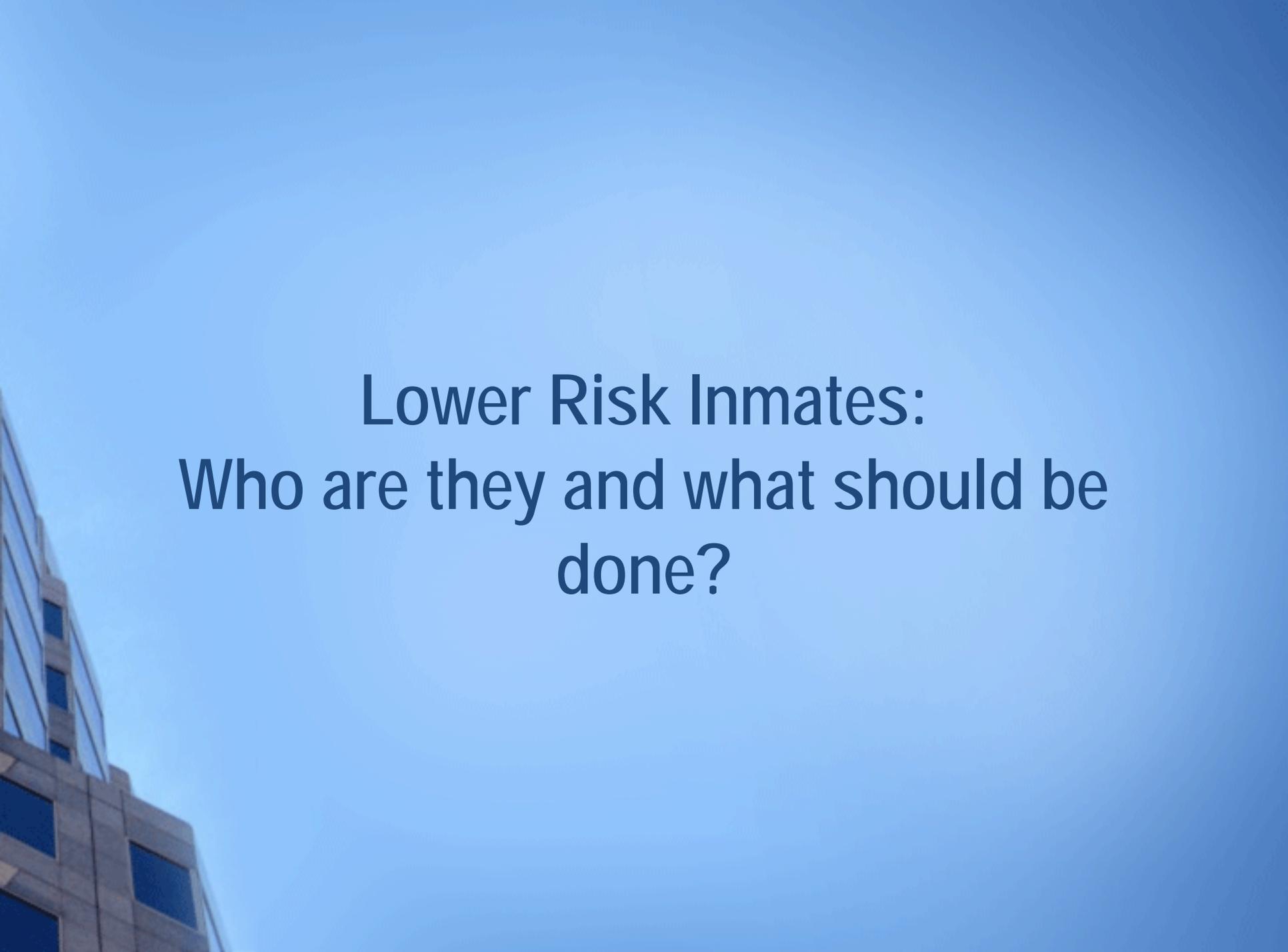
Expectations?

- ✓ What is reasonable to expect in terms of recidivism outcomes?
- ✓ What assurances should you give/expect?

Desired/Acceptable Treatment Outcomes in an Evidence-Based System (Cost/Benefit – Long Term Public Safety)?

% Recidivism - 12 Months Post-Release by Proxy Score - ALL Inmates





**Lower Risk Inmates:
Who are they and what should be
done?**

Reducing Harm for Lower Risk Populations

Efficient case processing, enhanced diversion and alternative practices, release to natural environments, etc.

=

Cost effectiveness, better long-term public safety outcomes, frees resource intensive beds/services targeted for higher risk offenders who pose the most threat to your local communities.

Reducing Harm for Lower Risk Populations

Current Case Processing Evaluation Efforts –

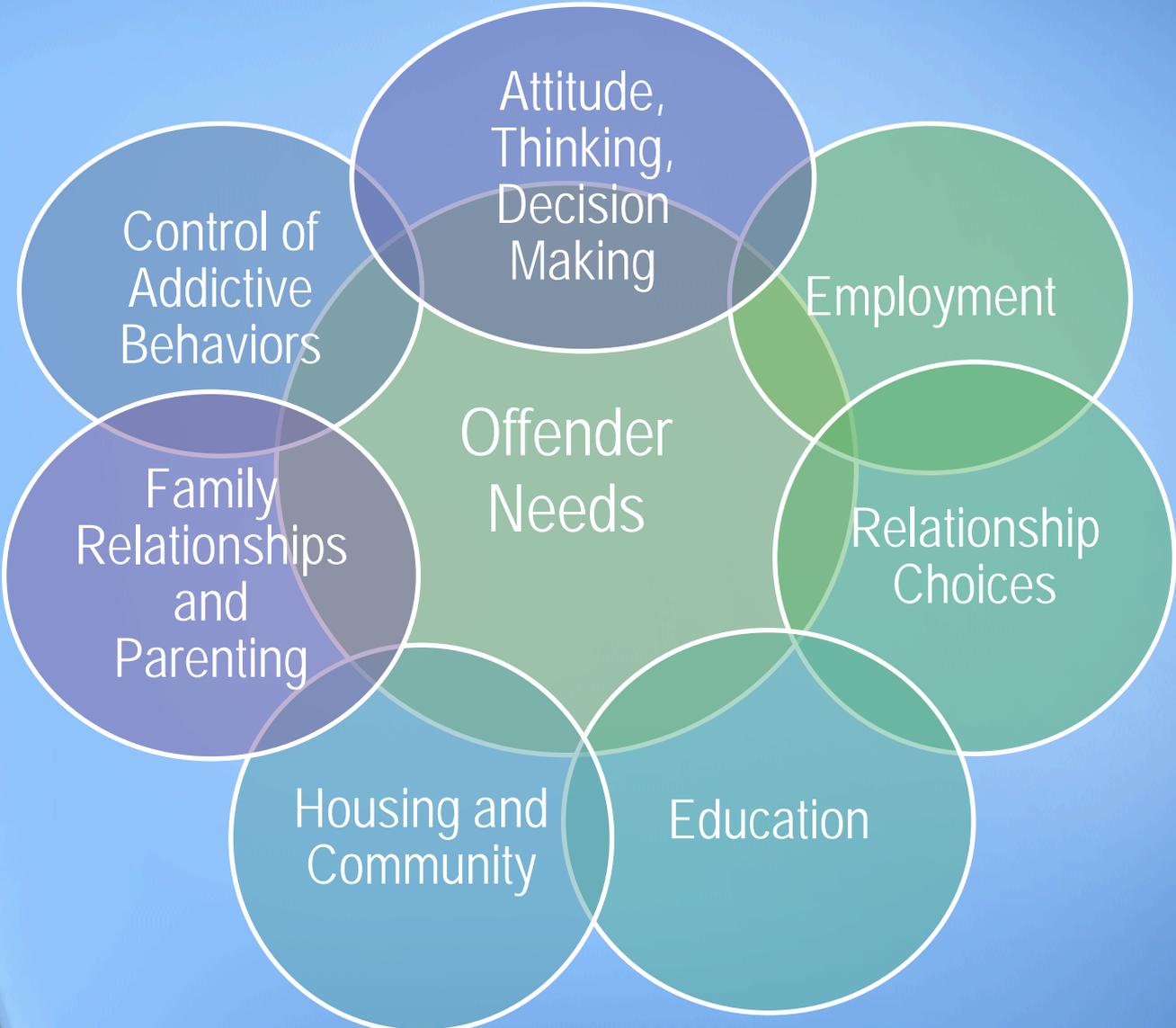
The Dutchess County District Attorney, The Dutchess County Public Defender, and the Director of Dutchess County Office of Probation and Community Corrections

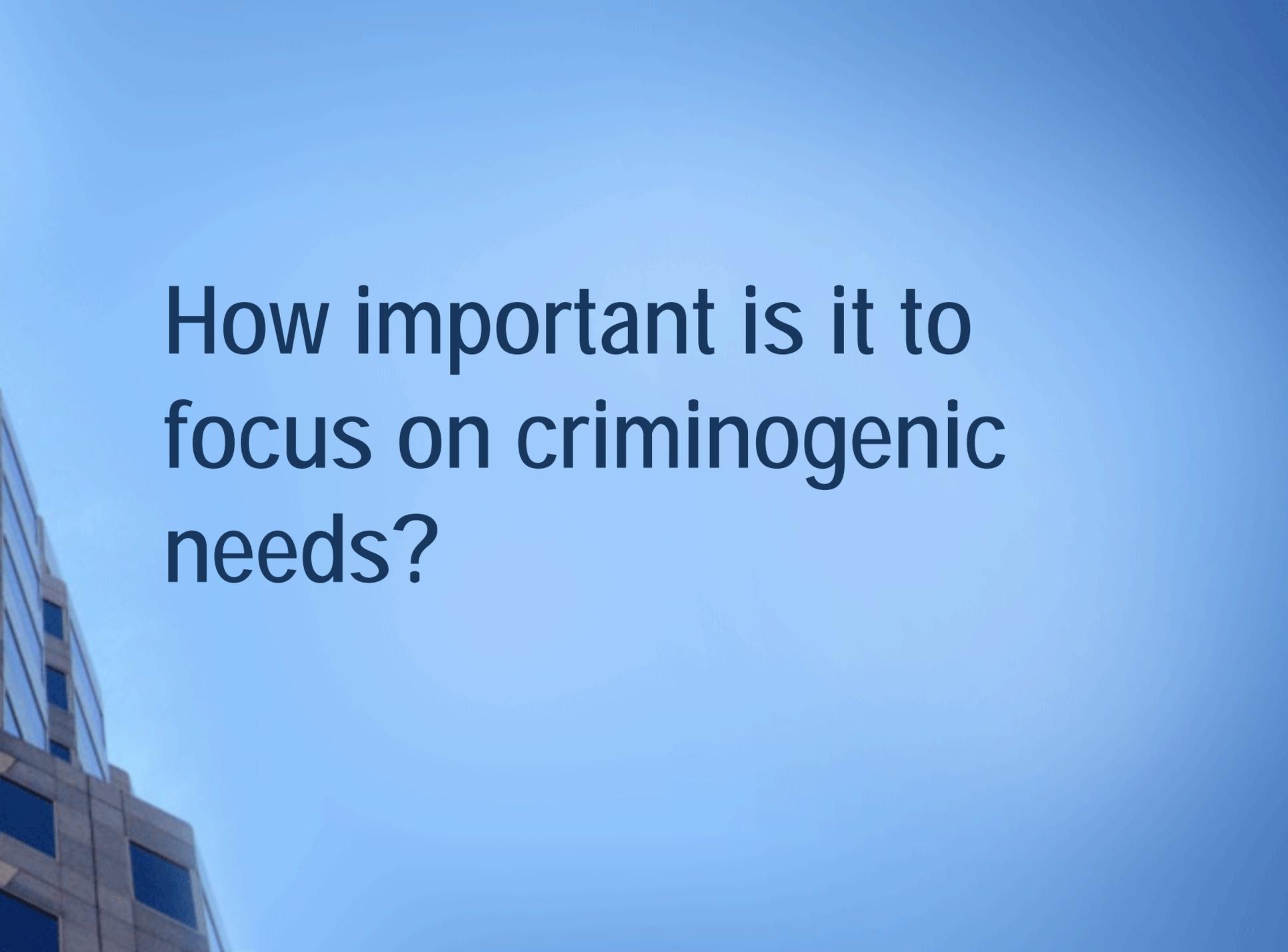
The Risk-Needs-Responsivity Model

✓ Need?

Treatment Targets

Criminogenic needs reduction for higher risk offender populations



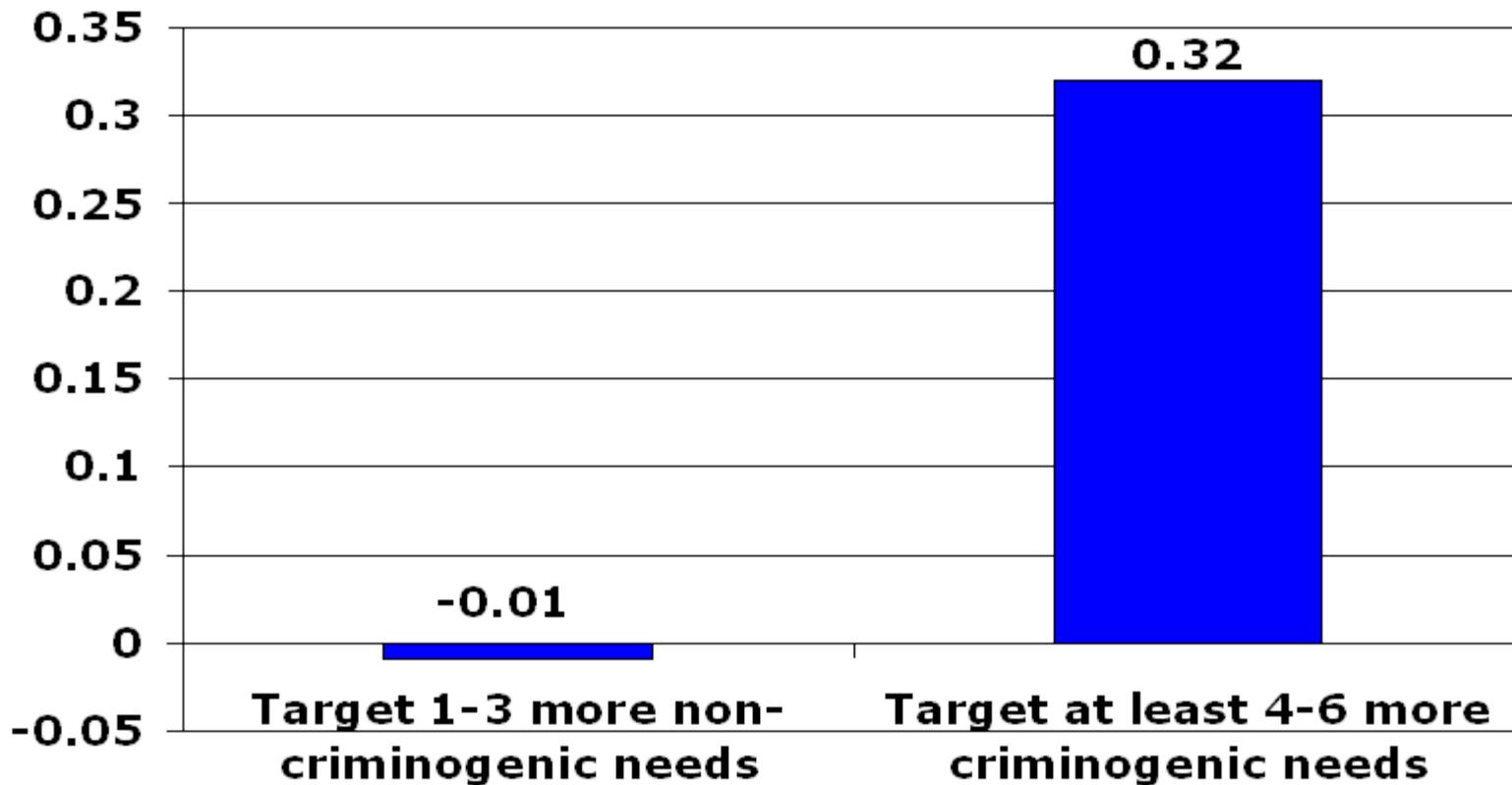


How important is it to
focus on criminogenic
needs?

Targeting Criminogenic Need: Results from Meta-Analyses

Reduction
in
Recidivism

Increase in
Recidivism



Gendreau P., French S.A., and A. Taylor (2002). What Works (What Doesn't Work)

Evidence-Based Case Management

Do our programs work, do we have the right programs and do the right people have access?

ADULT Targeted Treatment: Developing a System/Service Matrix Matching High Risk / Need with EB Tx

Need Domains

- Anti-social personality
- Anti-social attitudes and values
- Anti-social associates
- Family dysfunction
- Poor self-control, poor problem-solving skills
- Substance/Alcohol abuse
- Lack of employment/lack of employment skill

✓ **Academic/Vocational Skills**

✓ **Employment**

✓ **Financial**

Management

✓ **Marital/ Family Relationships**

✓ **Companions**

✓ **Emotional Stability**

✓ **Alcohol Usage**

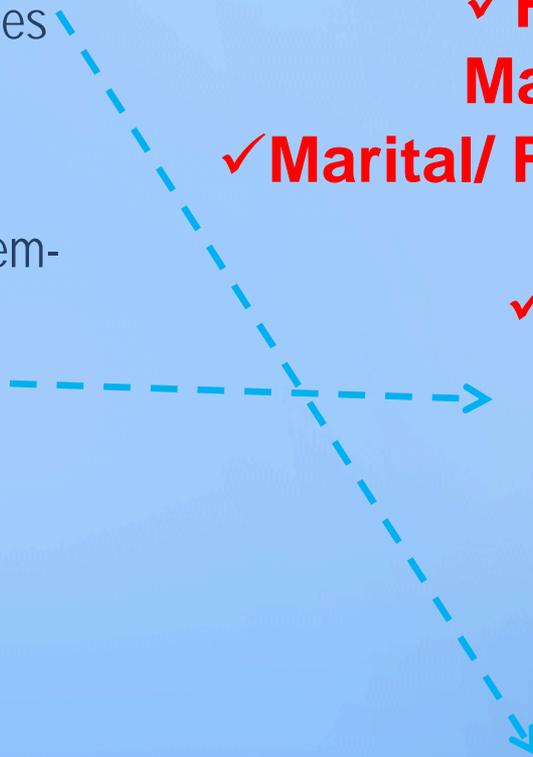
✓ **Other Drug**

Involvement

✓ **Mental Ability**

✓ **Health**

✓ **Criminal Thinking**



The Risk-Needs-Responsivity Model

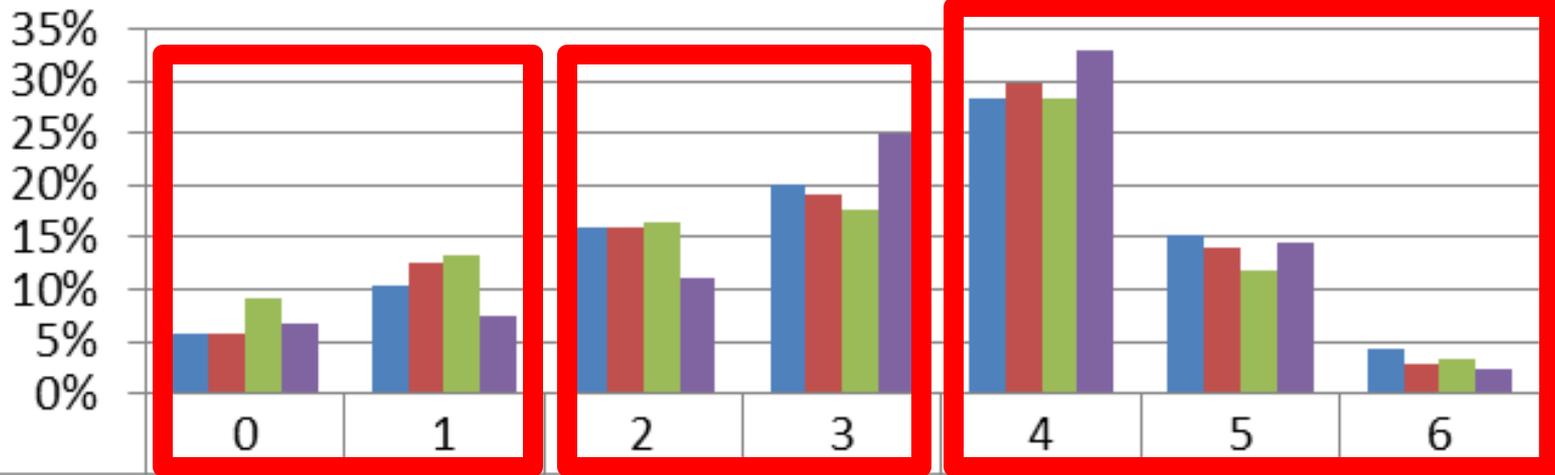
✓ Responsivity?

Matching the right people with the right programs with the right staff

Our Business Plan

What specific actions will we undertake to manage different groups of offenders fitting into the various categories of **risk**?

Risk to Reoffend - ALL Releases ALL Crime Types



■ Misd.	6%	10%	16%	20%	28%	15%	4%
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Questions?
Comments