

Punishment, Treatment and Recidivism

What Works?

Reasons for Incarceration

Punishment

Justice for Victim

Incapacitation

Impact on Potential Offenders

Reduction of Recidivism

Impact of More Severe Sanctions on Recidivism

Incarceration vs. Probation

Longer vs. Shorter Sentences

Intermediate Sanctions vs. Standard Supervision

(Smith, 2002)

Intermediate Sanctions

Electronic Monitoring

Fines

Restitution

Intensive Surveillance

Scared Straight

Drug Testing

Boot camp

(Smith, 2002)

Characteristics of Studies

117 Studies

N = 442,471

(Smith, 2002)

Impact of Incarceration on Recidivism

N = 268,806

68% American Studies

No Change in Recidivism
or Slight Increase in Recidivism

(Smith, 2002)

High Quality vs. Low Quality Studies

High Quality

Random Assignment

Comparison Group Designs

Age

Criminal History

Antisocial Values

(Smith, 2002)

Random Assignment Studies

2 Studies

Incarceration Vs Community

Slight increases in recidivism

(Smith, 2002)

Incarceration: More or Less

N = 107,165

90% American Studies

Mean Time for More: 31 Months

Mean Time for Less: 13 Months

Slight Increase in Recidivism

(Smith, 2002)

Impact of Length of Incarceration

Difference in Time Between More & Less Size)	Mean Effect Size (Weighted for Sample Size)
< 6 Months	-.01
7 to 12 Months	-.02
13 to 24 Months	.03
> 24 Months	.06

(Smith, 2002)

Intermediate Sanctions vs. Standard Supervision

N = 66,500

American Studies 80%

Slight Decrease in Recidivism

Or No Difference

Same Findings

Juveniles vs. Adults

Men or Women (maybe)

White or Minority Race (few studies)

Low and High Risk Offenders

(Smith, 2002)

Women

More Severe Punishment

May Increase Recidivism in Women More than Men

(Smith, 2002)

Exception

Intensive Supervision plus treatment

Slight decrease in recidivism (10%)

(Smith, 2002)

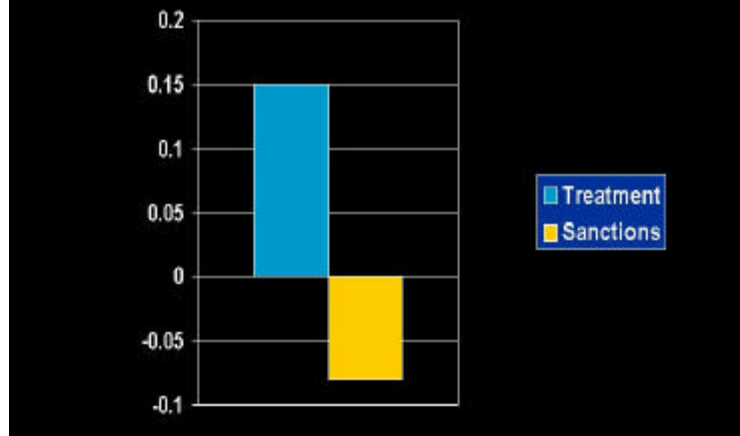
Boot Camps Vs. Restitution

Boot camps No Impact

Restitution 5% Decrease

(Latimer et al., 2001; MacKenzie et al., 2001)

Impact of Treatment Vs. Sanctions (Andrews, 1998)



"All meta-analyses on offender treatment have a positive mean effect size."

(Losel, 1995)

Appropriate Treatment

Risk: Higher Risk More Intensive

Criminogenic Need: E.g., Anti-social Attitudes

Responsivity: Treatment Style

(Andrews, 1998)

Programming That Doesn't Work

Psychodynamic

Non-directive/Client-centered

Disease Model

(Andrews, 1998)

Threats to Program Integrity

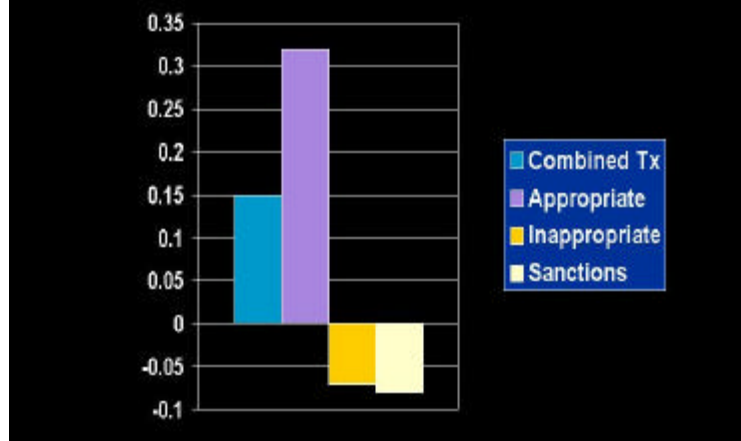
Program Drift

Program Reversal

Program Non-Compliance

(Hollin, 1995)

Impact of Appropriate Vs. Inappropriate Treatment (Andrews, 1998)



Impact of Cognitive Self-Change Program

Length Of Time (Mo.)	New Accusations After Years		
	1	2	3
No treatment	49%	71%	77%
1 – 6	54%	67%	80%
7 +	25%	42%	46%

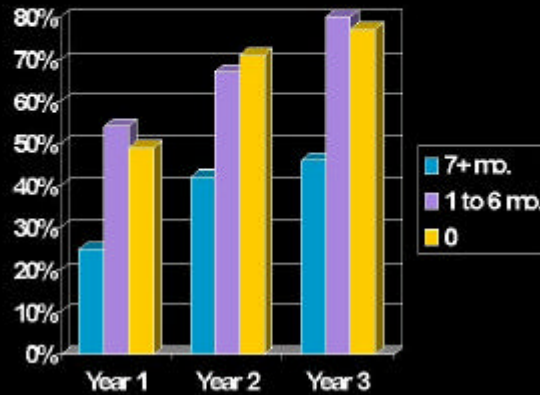
(Bush, 1995)

Convictions for New Violent Crimes After Release

	% of New Crimes Which were Violent
No Treatment Group	18%
Treatment Group	0

(Bush, 1995)

Impact of Cognitive Self-Change Program (Bush, 1995)



Drop-Outs

Administrative Transfer 70%

Terminated 17%

Quit 9%

(Bush, 1995)

ATSA Collaborative Study

N = 43 studies

All treated between 1965 – 1999

80% treated after 1980

9,316 subjects

23 Institutional programs

16 Community programs

3 both

ATSA Collaborative Study Recidivism Data

	Treated N = 5018	Untreated N = 4298	Odds Ratio
All programs			
Sexual	12.3%	17.7%	.81
General	28.7%	41.7%	.56

ATSA Collaborative Study

Recidivism Data

Current vs Noncurrent

Current means 1) Treatment still offered in 1999

2) All Cognitive Behavioral since 1980

Noncurrent had no impact on sexual or general recidivism

ATSA Collaborative Study Recidivism Data

	Treated	Untreated	Odds Ratio
Only current programs			
Sexual	9.9%	17.3%	.60
General	32.3%	51.3%	.57

Collaborative Study

Recidivism Data

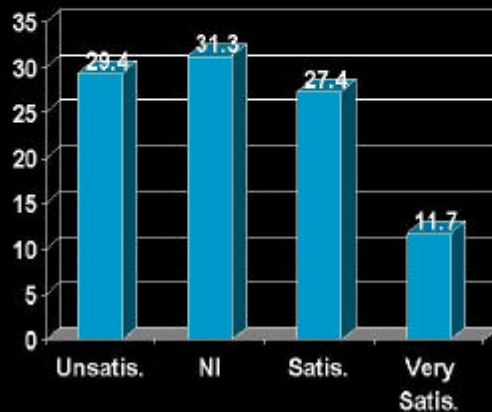
How Many Programs Are Appropriate?

Correctional Program Assessment Inventory Scores (CPAI)

50 correctional programs

(Latessa & Holsinger, 1998)

How Many Programs Are Appropriate? (Latessa & Holsinger, 1998)



Cost of Recidivism

To Taxpayers

To Victims

Computing Cost of Recidivism

Police Investigation

Adjudication

Corrections

Medical Care of Victims

Mental Health Care of Victims

Property Damage

Reduced Future Earnings

(Aos, 1999)

Computing Victim Cost of Recidivism

Medical Care

Mental Health Care

Property Damage

Reduced Future Earnings

Pain and Suffering

Loss of Life

(Aos, 1999)

Cost Effectiveness of Correctional Programming

Every \$1 Spent on Correctional Programming

Taxpayers Save \$5

Victims Save \$7

(Aos, 1999)

Cost Effectiveness of Vocational and Basic Education Programs

For Every \$1 Spent

Taxpayers save between \$1.71 & \$3.23

(Aos et al., 1999)

Cost Effectiveness of Cognitive-Behavioral Treatment Programs

For Every \$1 Spent

Taxpayers Save Between \$2.54 and \$11.48

(Aos et al., 1999)

"We found the largest and most consistent returns are for programs designed for juvenile offenders."

(Aos et al., 1999, p. 6)

Cost Effectiveness of Programming for Juveniles

For Every \$1 Spent on Juvenile Programs

Tax Payers and Victims Save Between \$7.62 & \$31.4

(Aos, 1999)

Cost/Benefit of Adolescent Non Offender Programs

Program	Taxpayers Alone	Taxpayers & Victims
Quantum	\$.09	\$.13
Big Brothers	\$1.30	\$2.12

(Aos, 1999)

Cost/Benefit of Adolescent Non Offender Programs

Program	Cost/Participant	Effect Size
Quantum	\$18,292	-.42
Big Brothers	\$1,009	-.05

(Aos, 1999)

Cost/Benefit of Adolescent Supervision Programs

Program	Taxpayers Alone	Taxpayers & Victims
Diversion	\$7.62	\$13.61
Intensive Probation	.90	1.49
Boot Camp	.42	.26

(Aos, 1999)

Cost/Benefit of Adolescent Treatment Programs

Program &	Taxpayers	
	Alone	Taxpayers & Victims
ARP \$31.40	\$19.57	
Multi-Systemic 13.45	Family Treatment	8.38
Functional Family Therapy 10.99		6.85
Multi Treatment Foster 22.58	14.07	

Cost/Benefit of Adolescent Treatment Programs

Program	Cost/Participant	Effect Size
Aggression Replacement Training	\$404	-.26
Multi-Systemic Family Treatment	\$4,540	-.68

(Aos, 1999)

What Does It Take to Break Even

Depends on the Cost

	Percent Reduction to Break Even
Aggression Replacement Training	1.4%
Multi-Systemic Family Therapy	10.2%