

Colorado Results First Initiative



Overview of the Results First Initiative

- The Pew-MacArthur Results First Initiative started as a partnership between the Pew Charitable Trusts and the Catherine T. and John D. MacArthur Foundation.
- The Pew-MacArthur Results First Initiative provides states with a benefit-cost tool to compare programs delivered in the state.
- The Results First benefit-cost model was initially created by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP) and has been modified for states across the country to use.
- Colorado is one of 20 states to participate in this initiative.

Results First in Colorado (cont.)

- Colorado has reviewed programs offered in the following systems:
 - Adult Criminal Justice
 - Juvenile Justice
 - Child Welfare
- The Colorado Results First team is currently reviewing programs offered in Colorado's behavioral health systems. A report of our findings will be available in June, 2016.
- The Results First team is also currently reviewing prevention and early childhood education programs. Reports of finding will be available in summer 2016.

The Results First Approach

Program Inventories

- The first step in Colorado's Results First Initiative is to develop program inventories to identify programs and services delivered in Colorado.
- The Results First team collected information on program descriptions, program goals, and how programs were evaluated, along with other data.
- The Results First team then compared our state's programs to comprehensive national and international research to determine the level and types of research available on programs.

Research on Colorado's Programs

The Results First team compiled inventories of programs delivered in the Adult Criminal Justice, Juvenile Justice and Child Welfare systems and cataloged the level of research available on these programs.

41 Evidence-Based Practices

- Programs or practices that have a high level of research on effectiveness, determined as a result of multiple rigorous evaluations. These programs typically have specified procedures that allow for successful replication.

19 Promising Practices

- A “promising” program or practice has some research demonstrating effectiveness, but does not meet the full criteria for an evidence-based designation.

50+ Theory Based Practices/Need Additional Research

- This makes up approximately 47% of programs in these policy areas.

Adult Criminal Justice Program Inventories

21 Evidence-Based Practices

- This includes programs delivered in the Department of Corrections, the Department of Public Safety and the Office of Behavioral Health in the Department of Human Services.

6 Promising Practices

- These are primarily programs delivered in DOC facilities.

14 Theory Based Practices/Need Additional Research

- These are programs/services delivered in DOC facilities and on parole that have limited to no research available.

Juvenile Justice Program Inventories

6 Evidence-Based Practices

- These include Aggression Replacement Training, Functional Family Parole, Multi-Systemic Therapy (Problem Sexual Behaviors), Sex Offender Treatment for Juveniles, Victim Offender Mediation and Other Chemical Dependency Treatment.

8 Promising Practices

- These include Assertive Continuing Care, Dialectical Behavior Therapy, Eye Movement Desensitization Reprocessing, Moral Reconciliation Therapy, Motivational Interviewing, Positive Behavioral Interventions and Support, Success Journey Mentoring Program, and Wraparound Services.

35 Theory Based Practices/Need Additional Research

- Additional research into these significant investments is recommended.

Child Welfare Program Inventories

7 Evidence-Based Practices

- These include Title IV-E, SafeCare, Parent-Child Interaction Therapy, Nurse-Family Partnership, Differential Response and Other Chemical Dependency Treatment.

5 Promising Practices

- This category includes CORE services, which encompasses several programs/practices; as well as other program delivered by counties throughout the state.

6 Theory Based Practices/Need Additional Research

- This category is limited and includes programs reported by the counties.

The Results First Approach (cont.)

Benefit-Cost Model

- After completing the program inventory, the Colorado Results First team identified evidence-based programs delivered in the state to run analyses through the Results First model.
- The Pew-MacArthur Benefit-Cost Model uses the best international and national research on programs that demonstrate effectiveness on specific outcomes (e.g. child welfare programs that reduce abuse and neglect and out-of-home placements) and utilizes Colorado-specific cost data and trend data to project benefit-cost analyses for Colorado's programs.
- Programs that are included in the model must be evidence-based and rigorously evaluated. The model presumes that programs are being delivered as designed (with fidelity).
- The model shows, for every dollar invested in a program, what the projected return on investment will be.

Adult Criminal Justice Results

Evidence-Based

- 21 programs
- Prison, Parole, Community Corrections, other Community Treatment

(+) ROI

- 13 programs
- Prison and Parole programs are demonstrated to be most cost-effective

(-) ROI

- 8 programs
- Utilizing the opportunity to have a discussion around improvement

Adult Criminal Justice Cost Benefit Results

Adult Criminal Justice Results: Comparative Table <i>(Continued on Next Page)</i> Benefits, revenue, and program costs are rounded to the nearest dollar. Benefits to cost ratios are rounded to nearest tenth of a dollar.								
Program Name	Total Benefits	Taxpayer Benefits	Non-tax Payer Benefits	Correctional Industry Revenue/ Canteen Funds	Program Cost (FY 2014)	Benefits minus Costs (Net Present Value)	Taxpayer Benefits to Cost Ratio	Total Benefits to Cost Ratio
Department of Corrections: Facility Programs								
Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for Moderate- to High-Risk Offenders	\$5,983	\$1,537	\$4,410	\$36	\$599	\$5,384	\$2.60	\$10.00
Correctional Education (Basic or Post-Secondary) in Prison	\$8,496	\$2,099	\$6,379	\$18	\$1,152	\$7,344	\$1.80	\$7.40
Inpatient/Intensive Outpatient Drug Treatment in Prison	\$7,934	\$2,018	\$5,916	-	\$994	\$6,940	\$2.00	\$8.00
Outpatient/Non-Intensive Drug Treatment in Prison	\$7,508	\$1,928	\$5,580	-	\$570	\$6,938	\$3.40	\$13.20
Sex Offender Treatment in Prison	\$5,639	\$1,399	\$4,240	-	\$9,195	\$(3,556)	\$0.20	\$0.60
Therapeutic Communities for Chemically Dependent Offenders in Prison	\$5,337	\$1,367	\$3,970	-	\$3,028	\$2,309	\$0.50	\$1.80
Vocational Education in Prison	\$8,904	\$1,950	\$5,991	\$963	\$2,380	\$6,524	\$0.80	\$3.70
Department of Corrections: Parole Programs								
Case Management (Not Swift and Certain Sanctions for Substance Abusing Offenders)	\$3,284	\$849	\$2,435	-	\$682	\$2,602	\$1.20	\$4.80
Domestic Violence Perpetrator Treatment (Non-Duluth Model)	\$7,201	\$1,866	\$5,335	-	\$463	\$6,738	\$4.00	\$15.60
Electronic Monitoring	\$2,573	\$701	\$1,872	-	\$190	\$2,382	\$3.70	\$13.50
Intensive Supervision with Treatment	\$9,818	\$2,442	\$7,376	-	\$1,382	\$8,436	\$1.80	\$7.10
Sex Offender Treatment in the Community	\$7,352	\$1,958	\$5,394	-	\$1,708	\$5,644	\$1.20	\$4.30

Adult Criminal Justice Cost Benefit Results (Cont.)

Adult Criminal Justice Results: Comparative Table <i>(Continued from Previous Page)</i> <small>Benefits, revenue, and program costs are rounded to the nearest dollar. Benefits to cost ratios are rounded to nearest tenth of a dollar.</small>								
Program Name	Total Benefits	Taxpayer Benefits	Non-tax Payer Benefits	Correctional Industry Revenue/ Canteen Funds	Program Cost (FY 2014)	Benefits minus Costs (Net Present Value)	Taxpayer Benefits to Cost Ratio	Benefits to Cost Ratio
Department of Human Services: Office of Behavioral Health Programs								
Case Management (Not Swift and Certain Sanctions for Substance Abusing Offenders)	\$2,149	\$611	\$1,538	-	\$3,265	\$(1,116)	\$0.20	\$0.70
Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for Moderate- to High-Risk Offenders	\$3,662	\$1,040	\$2,622	-	\$899	\$2,763	\$1.20	\$4.10
Inpatient/Intensive Outpatient Drug Treatment in the Community	\$729	\$208	\$521	-	\$2,612	\$(1,883)	\$0.10	\$0.30
Department of Public Safety: Community Corrections Programs								
Case Management (Not Swift and Certain Sanctions for Substance Abusing Offenders)	\$1,412	\$699	\$713	-	\$4,244	\$(2,832)	\$0.20	\$0.30
Inpatient/Intensive Outpatient Drug Treatment in the Community	\$452	\$224	\$228	-	\$4,134	\$(3,682)	\$0.10	\$0.10
Intensive Supervision with Treatment	\$3,752	\$1,863	\$1,889	-	\$448	\$3,304	\$4.20	\$8.40
Sex Offender Treatment in the Community	\$3,718	\$1,851	\$1,867	-	\$5,254	\$(1,536)	\$0.40	\$0.70
Therapeutic Communities for Chemically Dependent Offenders in the Community	\$2,795	\$1,391	\$1,404	-	\$5,800	\$(3,005)	\$0.20	\$0.50
Therapeutic Communities for Offenders with Co-Occurring Disorders	\$5,357	\$2,664	\$2,693	-	\$7,548	\$(2,191)	\$0.40	\$0.70

Juvenile Justice Results

Evidence-
Based

- 8 programs analyzed
- NYC Facilities and Parole

(+) ROI

- 7 programs
- Several program costs had to be excluded because of issues with fidelity

(-) ROI

- 1 program
- Research demonstrates that chemical dependency treatment has a relatively weak effect on recidivism reduction

Juvenile Justice Cost Benefit Results

Juvenile Justice Results: Comparative Table

Benefits and program costs are rounded to the nearest dollar. Benefits to cost ratios are rounded to nearest tenth of a dollar.

Program Name	Total Benefits	Taxpayer Benefits	Non-tax Payer Benefits	Program Cost (FY 2014)	Benefits minus Costs (Net Present Value)	Taxpayer Benefits to Cost Ratio	Benefits to Cost Ratio
Department of Human Services, Division of Youth Corrections: Facility Programs							
Aggression Replacement Training for Youth in State Institutions	\$13,599	\$3,202	\$10,397	\$1,948	\$11,651	\$1.60	\$7.00
Other Chemical Dependency Treatment for Juveniles (Non-Therapeutic Communities)	\$1,562	\$368	\$1,194	\$2,293	\$(731)	\$0.20	\$0.70
Sex Offender Treatment (Non-Multisystemic Therapy) for Juvenile Offenders	\$11,776	\$2,698	\$9,078	\$1,708	\$10,068	\$1.60	\$6.90
Department of Human Services, Division of Youth Corrections: Parole Programs							
Functional Family Parole with Quality Assurance	\$7,032	\$1,465	\$5,567	\$2,583	\$4,449	\$0.60	\$2.70
Multisystemic Therapy for Youth with Problem Sexual Behaviors	\$27,699	\$6,548	\$21,151	\$12,673	\$15,026	\$0.50	\$2.20
Other Chemical Dependency Treatment for Juveniles (Non-Therapeutic Communities)	\$1,433	\$319	\$1,114	\$1,176	\$257	\$0.30	\$1.20
Sex Offender Treatment (Non-Multisystemic Therapy) for Juvenile Offenders	\$9,799	\$2,031	\$7,768	\$2,582	\$7,217	\$0.80	\$3.80
Victim Offender Mediation	\$5,831	\$1,338	\$4,493	\$526	\$5,305	\$2.50	\$11.10

Child Welfare Results

Evidence-
Based

- 4 programs analyzed
- Several other programs identified, but in pilot stage

(+) ROI

- All 4 projected a positive return on investment

(-) ROI

- None
- Future analyses need to be done on pilot programs

Child Welfare Cost Benefit Analysis

Results

Child Welfare Results: Comparative Table							
Benefits and program costs are rounded to the nearest dollar. Benefits to cost ratios are rounded to nearest tenth of a dollar.							
Program Name	Total Benefits	Taxpayer Benefits	Non-tax Payer Benefits	Program Cost (FY 2014)	Benefits minus Costs (Net Present Value)	Taxpayer Benefits to Cost Ratio	Benefits to Cost Ratio
Department of Human Services: Office of Early Childhood Programs							
Parents as Teachers	\$3,905	\$1,105	\$2,800	\$2,540	\$1,365	\$0.40	\$1.50
Nurse Family Partnership	\$34,664	\$12,176	\$22,488	\$9,091	\$25,573	\$1.30	\$3.80
Other Home Visiting Programs for At-Risk Mothers and Children – Healthy Steps	\$5,688	\$3,013	\$2,675	\$2,198	\$3,490	\$1.40	\$2.60
Other Home Visiting Programs for At-Risk Mothers and Children – Home Instruction for Parents with Preschool Youngsters	\$8,279	\$3,837	\$4,442	\$1,367	\$6,912	\$2.80	\$6.10

What We Have Learned...

- *The program inventory process highlighted that limitations exist in identifying data on state-funded programs delivered in Colorado.*
 - The State does not always collect data on money that goes out for programs and services.
 - Counties responded at well over 60% to the program inventory request, but the State still has incomplete information on how funds are spent.
- *Numerous programs in the state have limited to no research available on effectiveness.*
 - When asked to self-report on how programs are evaluated, typically audits by the state auditor were mentioned. These audits typically address compliance measures or financials, with limited program outcomes/measures.

What We Have Learned...(cont.)

- *Although certain programs are evidence-based, issues with fidelity remain.*
 - Some Departments noted that although their programs are intended to be delivered as evidence-based practices, certain programs are not being delivered as designed (i.e. programs are not adhering to fidelity.)
- It is important to note that the Results First Initiative utilizes a benefit-cost tool. The Results First team did not evaluate programs. In order to build evaluation capacity in Colorado, the state will need to prioritize and invest in this.

HB 16-1209 Update

- HB 16-1209 did not pass the Legislature. The goal of the bill was to create a cross-governmental working group that was responsible for exploring ways to build program evaluation capacity in the state.
- The Executive Branch remains committed to building program evaluation capacity in the state and plans to explore options to advance this work in the summer of 2016.

Community Corrections Pilot Update

- A pilot program for the Department of Public Safety's Community Corrections' program passed the Legislature this session.
- This pilot will repurpose \$1.9m General Fund in FY 2016-17 and \$2.4m General Fund in FY 2017-18 to fund a Cognitive Behavioral Treatment pilot program for high-risk offenders.
- Additionally, this will fund 3.0 FTE for the development, validation and ongoing cyclical implementation of a program evaluation tool in Community Corrections.

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Reports of findings are now available at:

<https://sites.google.com/a/state.co.us/ospb-live/>