

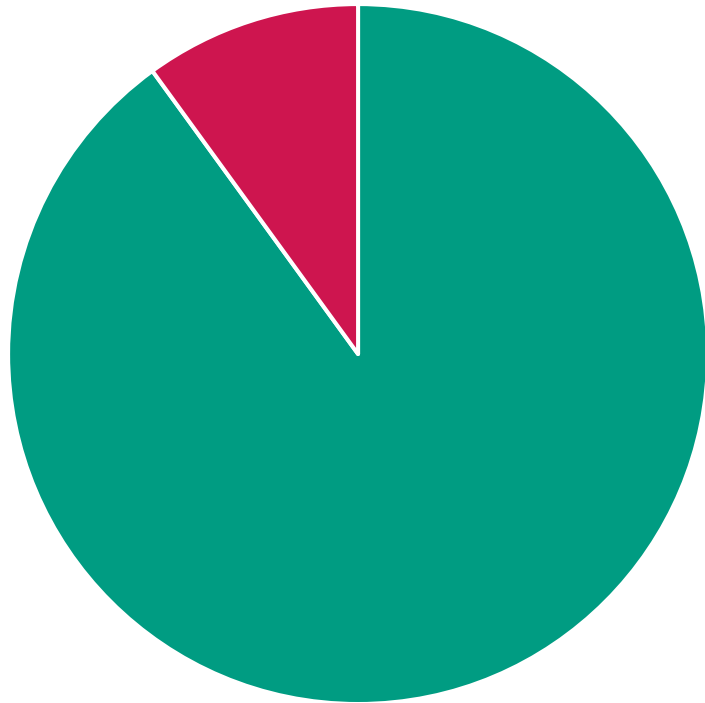
Societal value of the Dutch probation services

dr.ir. Attila Németh, Anouk Visser, MSc.

Research group Modelling Societal Impact

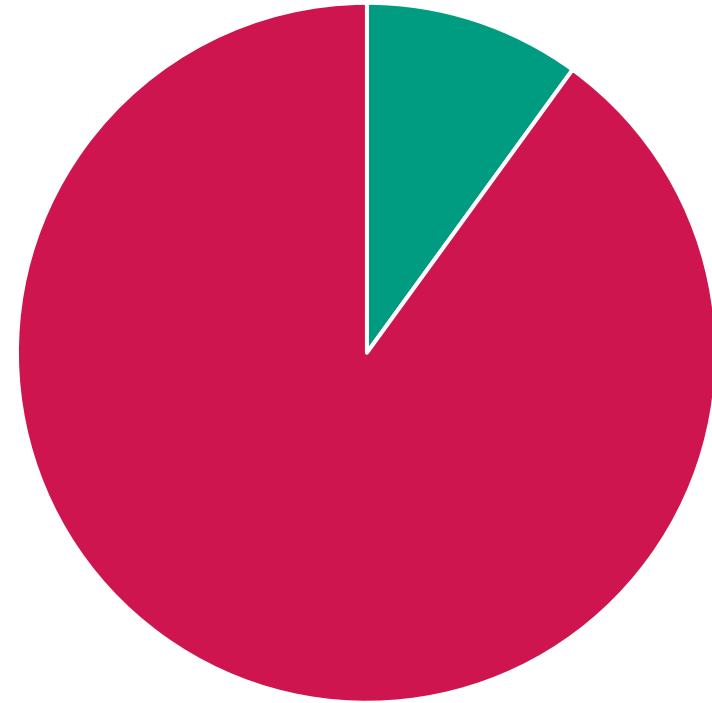
Introduction

Number of clients



■ Probation ■ Detention

Costs



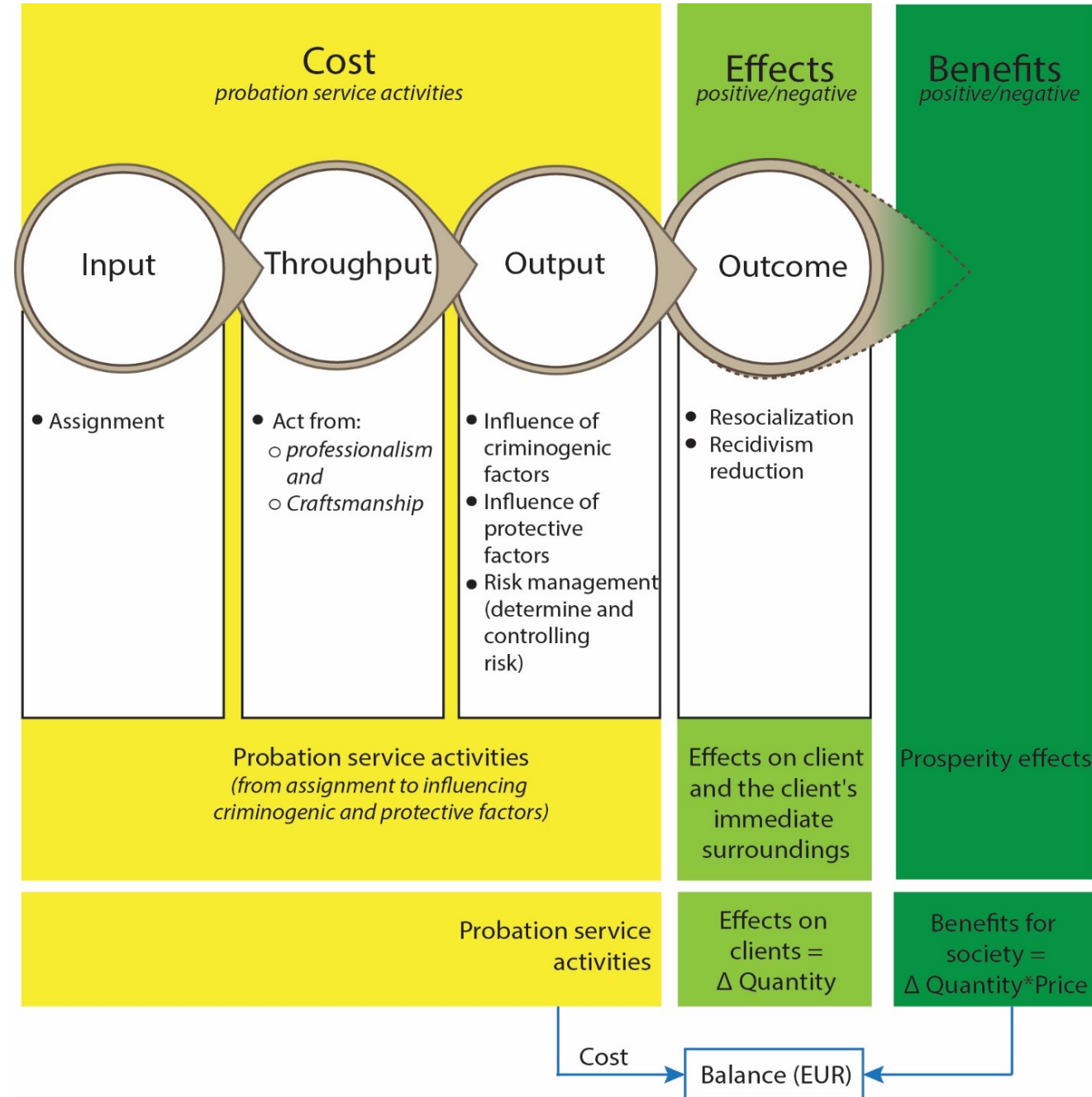
■ Probation ■ Other

Main research question

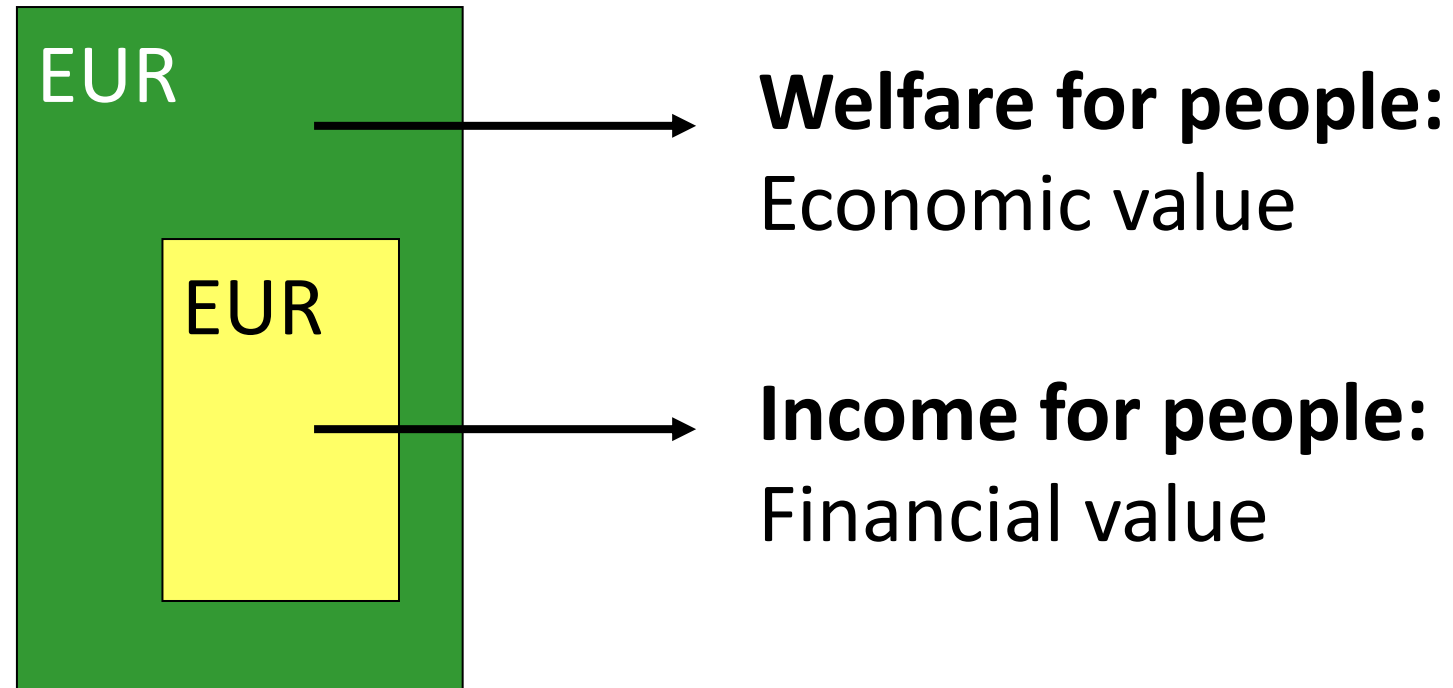
What is the societal value of the Dutch probation services and how can this value be increased?

Framework:

Social Cost-Benefit Analysis



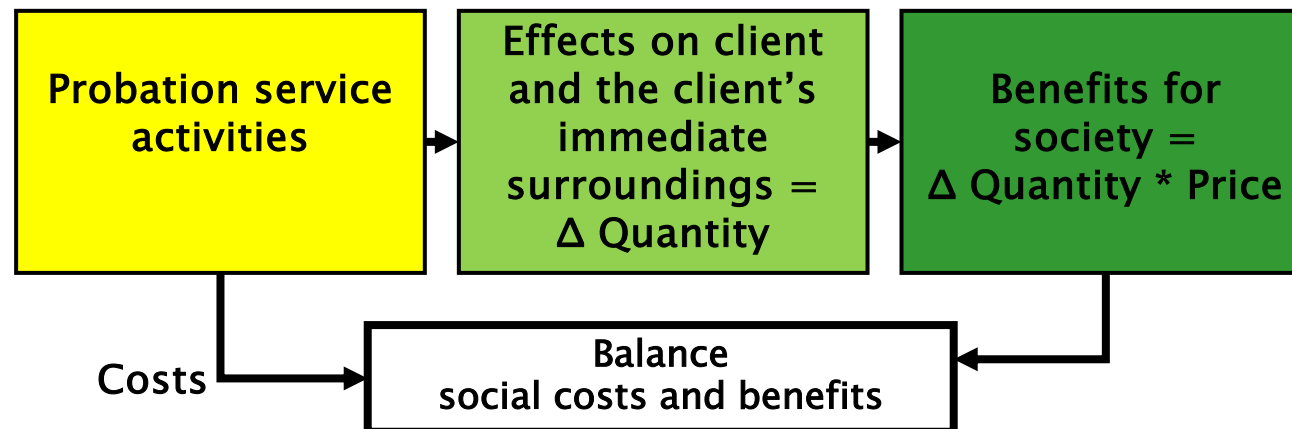
Social value

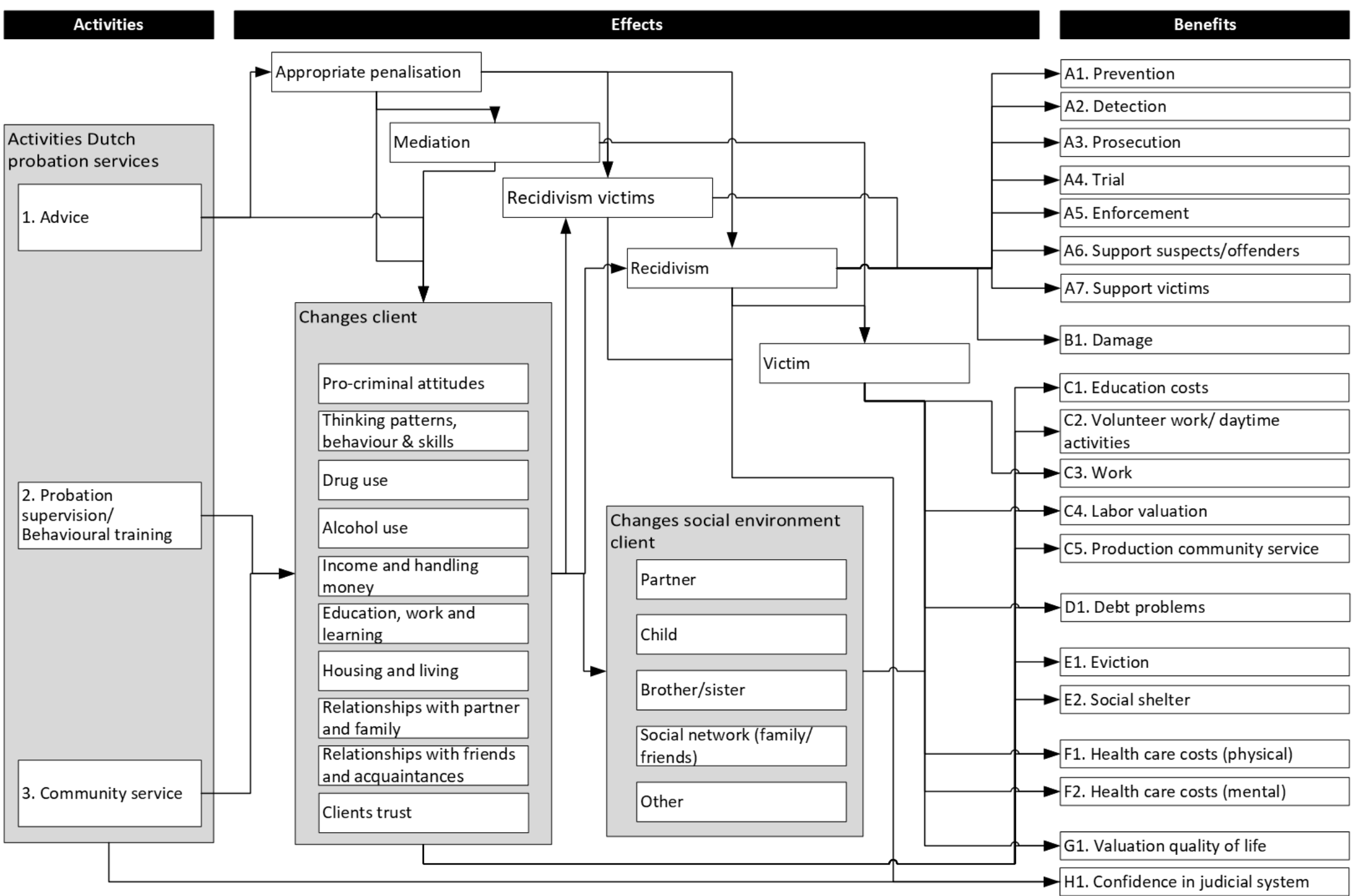


(Based on Ruijgrok *et al.*, 2006)

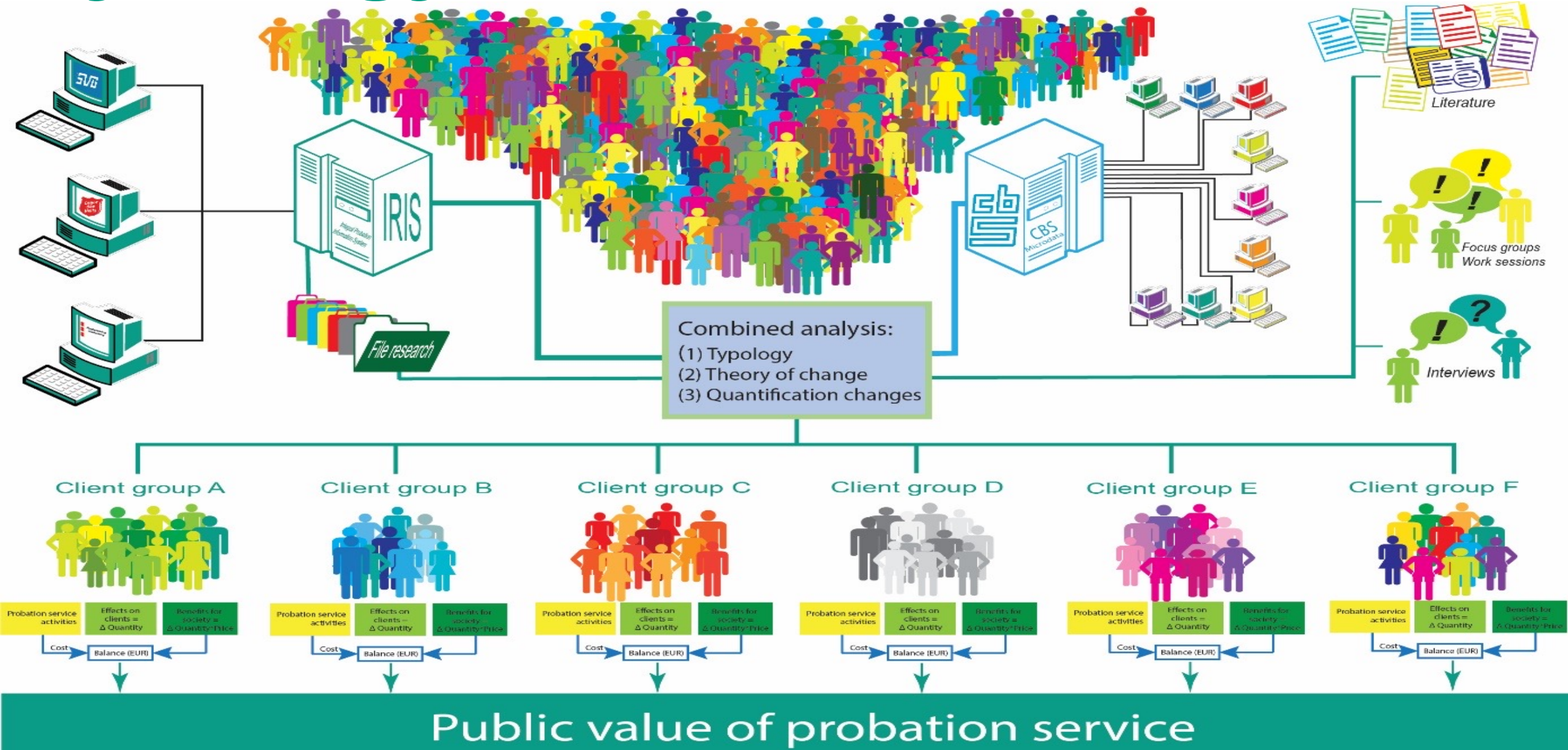
What is the use?

- Accountability: Are the total benefits larger than the costs?
- Which stakeholders benefit to what extent?
- How can societal impact be improved further?





Typology



Method

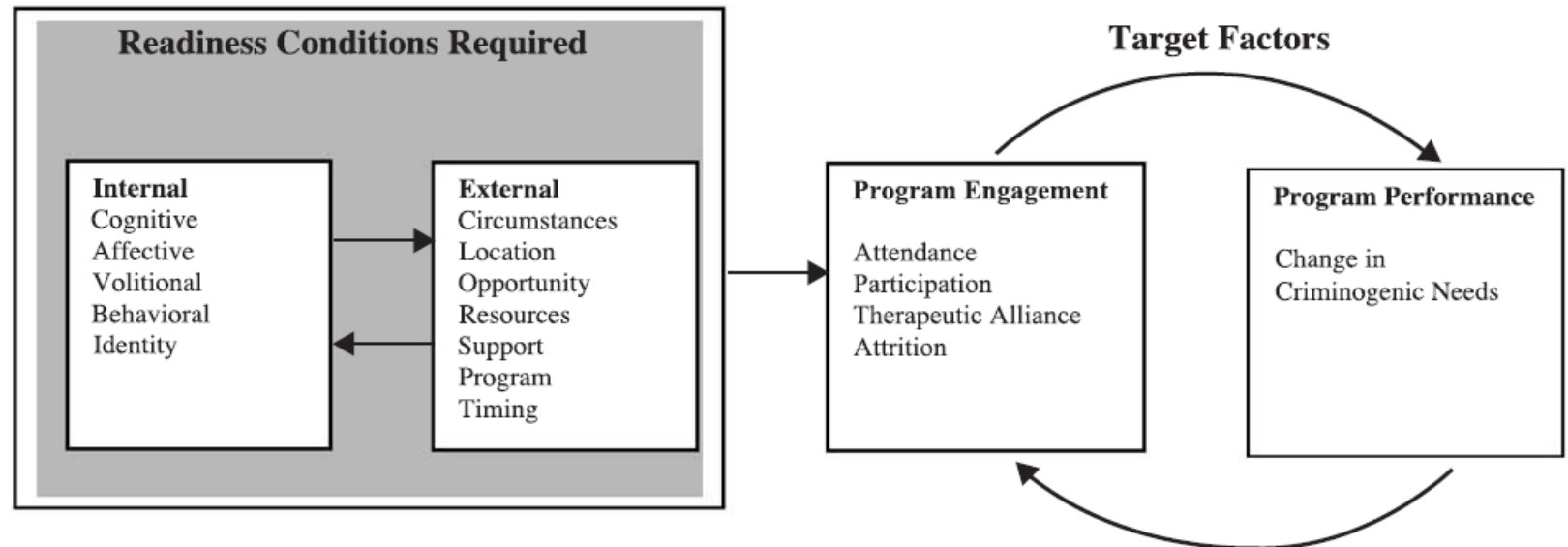
- **Qualitative operationalisation**
 - Group interviews with probation workers
 - Theoretical framework and literature study
 - Development of three distinctive factors
 - Operationalisation of these factors
- **Quantitative operationalisation**
 - Exploratory factor analysis (EFA)
 - Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA)
- **Clusteranalysis**
 - 15 distinctive types were found using cluster analysis

Theoretical framework

Readiness is the presence of characteristics, within the individual or context, that contribute to someone's commitment to treatment (thereby enlarging possible effectiveness)

Risk of recidivism vs. Readiness to change

- Risk – Need – Responsivity (Andrews, Bonta & Hoge, 1990)
- Good Lives Model (Ward et al., 2003)
- Stages of Change (Prochaska & DiClemente, 1982)
- Multifactor Offender Readiness Model (Ward, et al., 2004)



Important variables*

Individual readiness to change	Contextual readiness to change	Punishable behaviour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Problem insight• Coping mechanisms• Positive lifegoals• Criminal thinking• Appreciation of conventional lifestyles	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Employment or ways to spend a day• Quality of relationships with friends and family• Involvement with friends and people that have a criminal lifestyle• Living and housing situation• Financial situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Criminal diversity• Frequency of past aggressive behaviour• Behavioural problems during childhood• Number of convictions as a child• Positive or negative experiences as a child

From risk assessment to typology

The Dutch risk assessment uses a 3 point system for almost all items:

0 = no or minimal issues

1 = some issues

2 = multiple issues

Individual readiness to change (IF)	Contextual readiness to change (CF)	Punishable behaviour (PB)
Positive (green)	Positive (green)	Low (green)
Middle (yellow)	Middle (yellow)	Middle (yellow)
Negative (red)	Negative (red)	High (red)

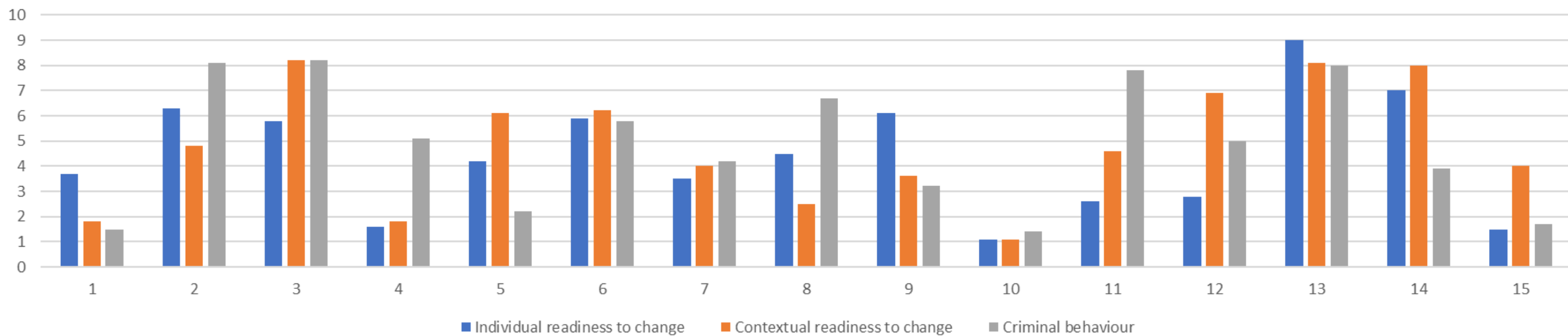
Clustercenters

Potential: 27 combinations
 Clusteranalysis: 15 types
 Total number of clusters: 17 groups

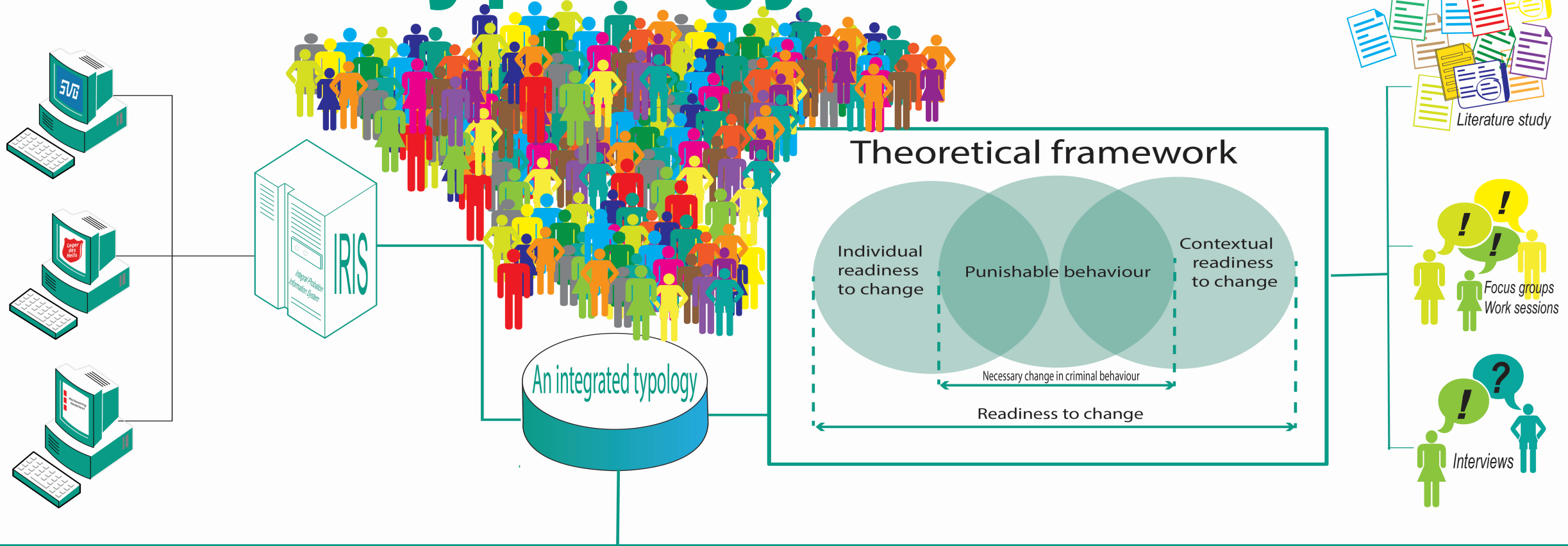


	N	Individual <i>readiness</i>	Contextual <i>readiness</i>	Criminal behavior
1	905	3.7	1.8	1.5
2	728	6.3	4.8	8.1
3	656	5.8	8.2	8.2
4	1,072	1.6	1.8	5.1
5	647	4.2	6.1	2.2
6	765	5.9	6.2	5.8
7	1,078	3.5	4	4.2
8	676	4.5	2.5	6.7
9	589	6.1	3.6	3.2
10	1,635	1.1	1.1	1.4
11	706	2.6	4.6	7.8
12	512	2.8	6.9	5
13	482	9	8.1	8
14	416	7	8	3.9
15	1,141	1.5	4	1.7
Total	12,017	3.8	4.1	4.4

Representation of the clusters from the K-means cluster solution



Results typology



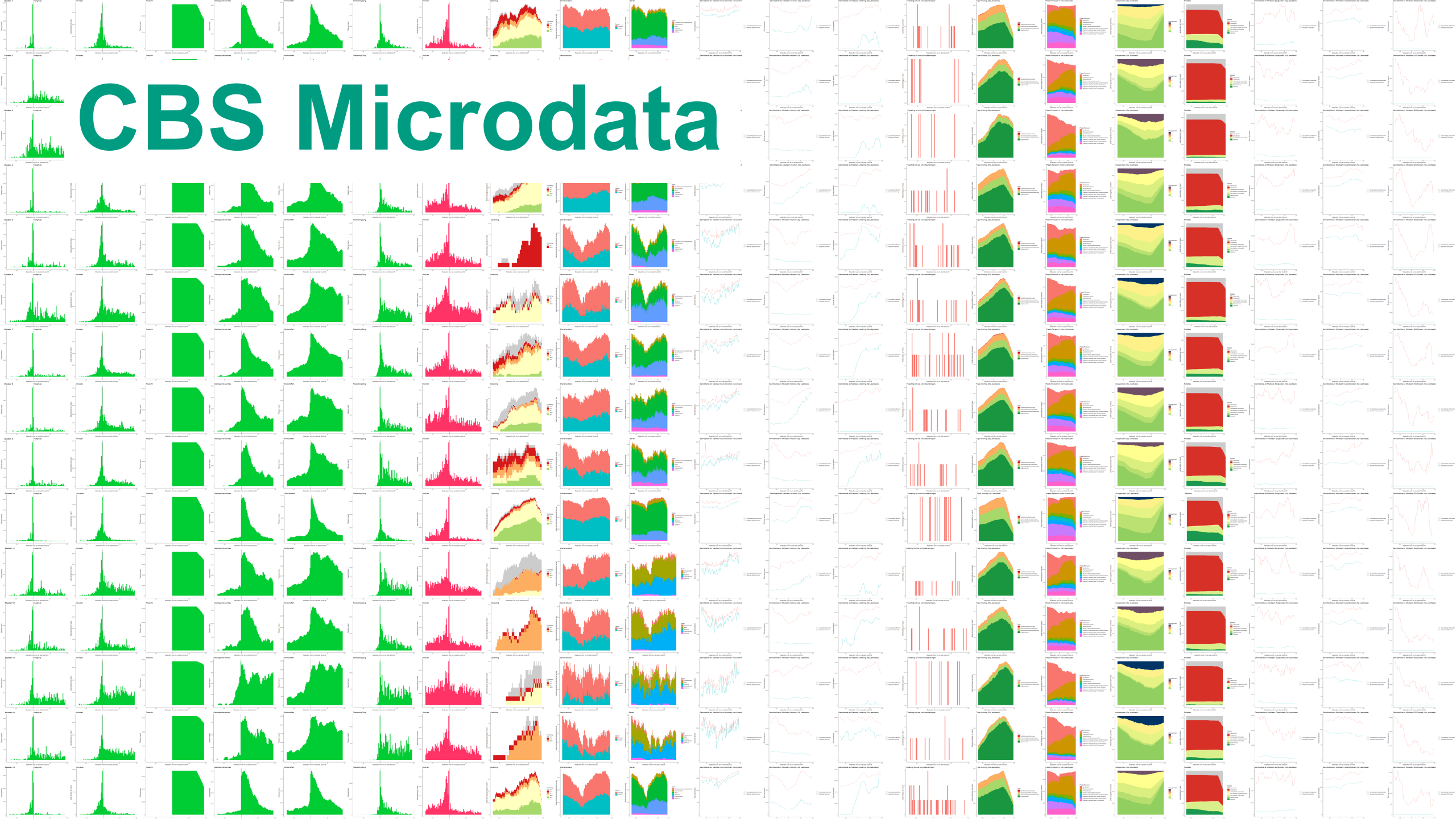
An integrated typology

- | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| <p>Client group 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual readiness to change Contextual readiness to change Punishable behaviour | <p>Client group 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual readiness to change Contextual readiness to change Punishable behaviour | <p>Client group 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual readiness to change Contextual readiness to change Punishable behaviour | <p>Client group 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual readiness to change Contextual readiness to change Punishable behaviour | <p>Client group 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual readiness to change Contextual readiness to change Punishable behaviour | <p>Client group 6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual readiness to change Contextual readiness to change Punishable behaviour | <p>Client group 7</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual readiness to change Contextual readiness to change Punishable behaviour | |
| <p>Client group 8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual readiness to change Contextual readiness to change Punishable behaviour | <p>Client group 9</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual readiness to change Contextual readiness to change Punishable behaviour | <p>Client group 10</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual readiness to change Contextual readiness to change Punishable behaviour | <p>Client group 11</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual readiness to change Contextual readiness to change Punishable behaviour | <p>Client group 12</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual readiness to change Contextual readiness to change Punishable behaviour | <p>Client group 13</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual readiness to change Contextual readiness to change Punishable behaviour | <p>Client group 14</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual readiness to change Contextual readiness to change Punishable behaviour | <p>Client group 15</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual readiness to change Contextual readiness to change Punishable behaviour |

Quantify and monetarisation

1. Using literature + basic data from probation services
2. Detailed individual data from probation services combined with Statistics Netherlands microdata

CBS Microdata



Value of probation services

(directly related to clients)

Based on:

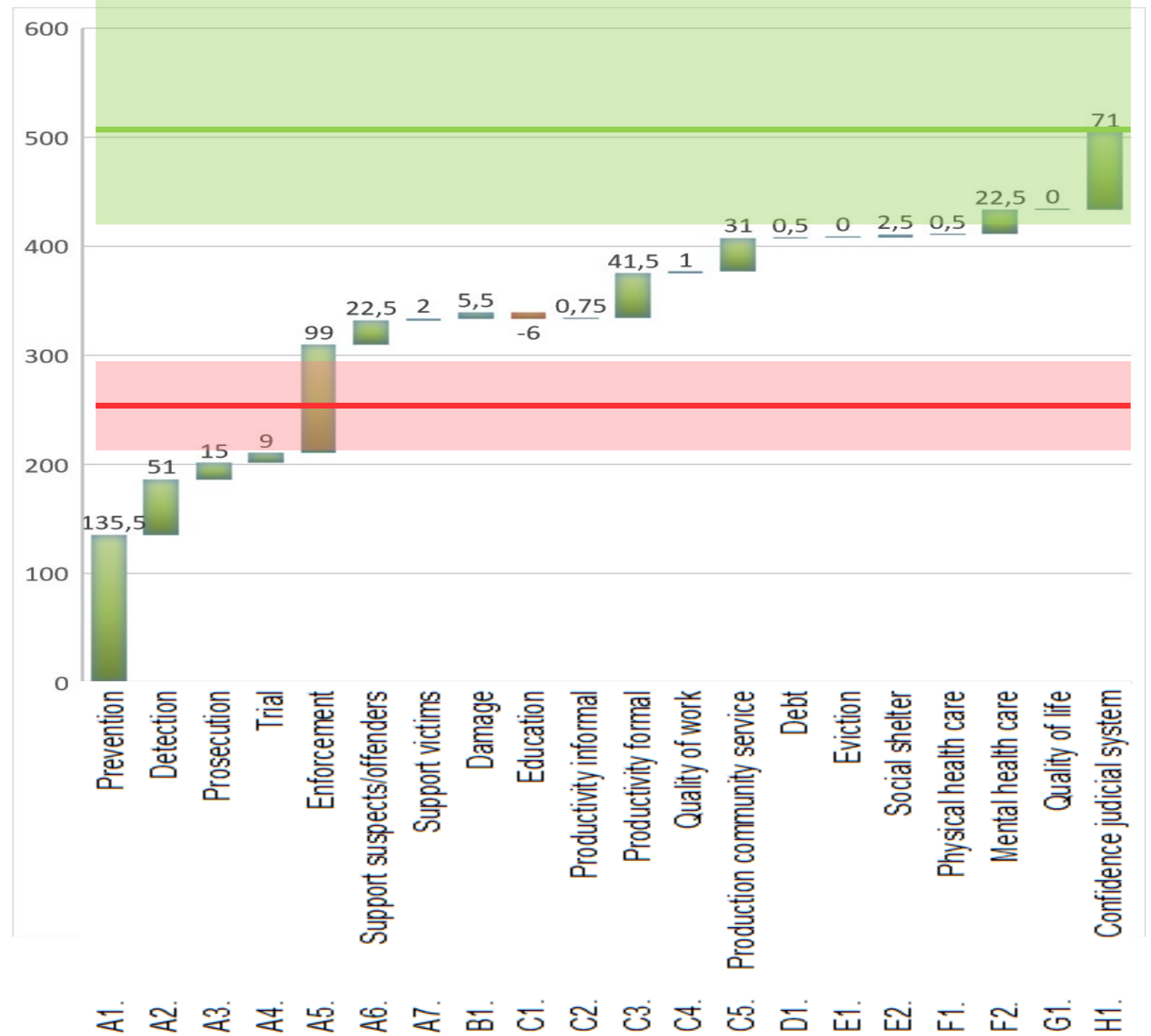
- Literature
- Probation data
- CBS-Microdata (Statistics Netherlands)

Benefits	EUR
A1. Avoided prevention costs	135.500.000
A2. Avoided detection costs	51.000.000
A3. Avoided prosecution costs	15.000.000
A4. Avoided costs for trail	9.000.000
A5. Avoided costs for enforcement	99.000.000
A6. Avoided costs for support suspects/offenders	22.500.000
A7. Avoided costs for support victims	2.000.000
B1. Avoided damage	5.500.000
C1. Extra education costs	-6.000.000
C2. Increase volunteer work/daytime activities	2.000.000
C3. Increase Work	41.500.000
C4. Increase Labor valuation	1.000.000
C5. Production community service	31.000.000
D1. Debt problems	500.000
E1. Avoided evictions	0
E2. Avoided social shelters	2.500.000
F1. Avoided health care costs (physical)	500.000
F2. Avoided health care costs (mental)	22.500.000
G1. Increase quality of life	PM
H1. Increase confidence in judicial system	71.000.000
Total (EUR)	506.500.000

Value of probation services (directly related to clients)

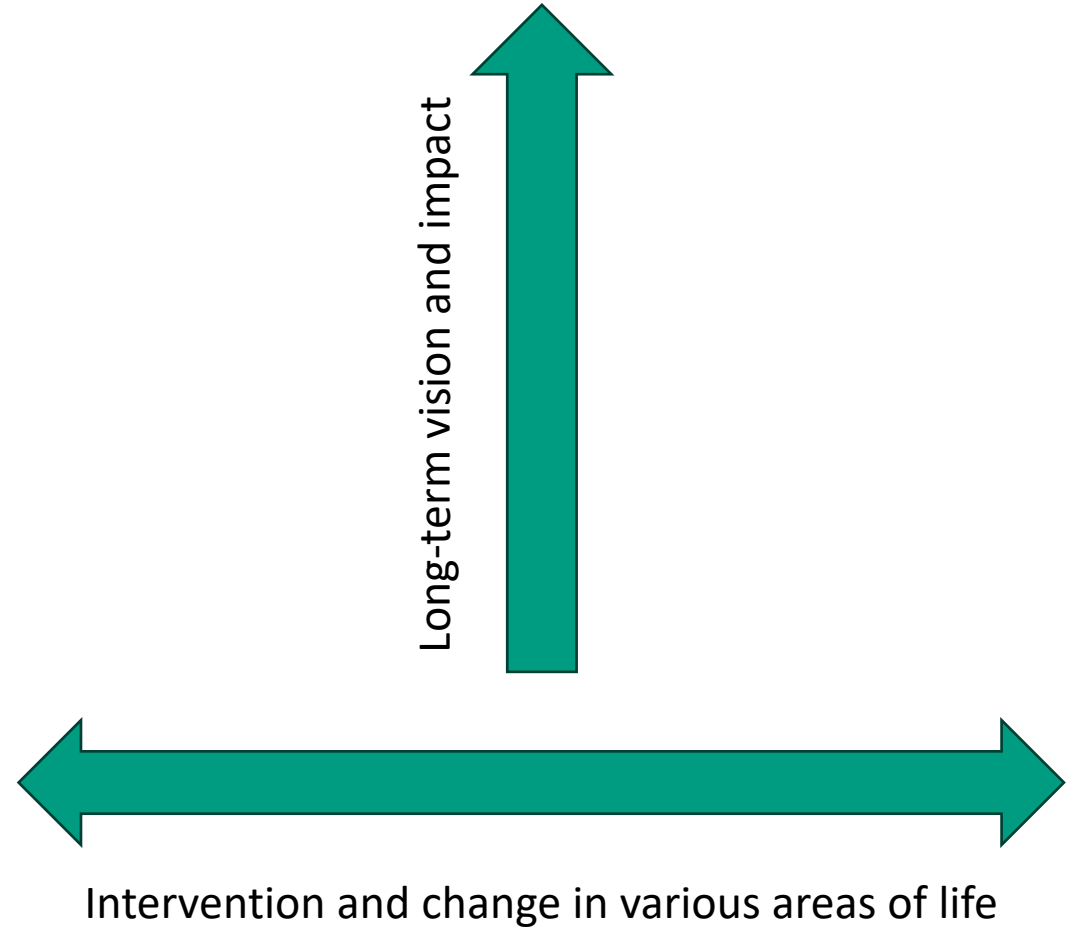
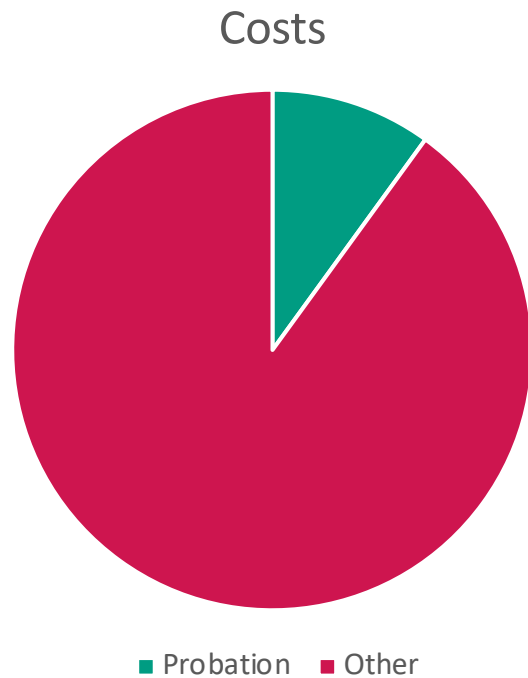
Based on:

- Literature
- Probation data
- CBS-Microdata (Statistics Netherlands)



Conclusion

Probation leads to broad set of added societal value



Questions?

Contact details:

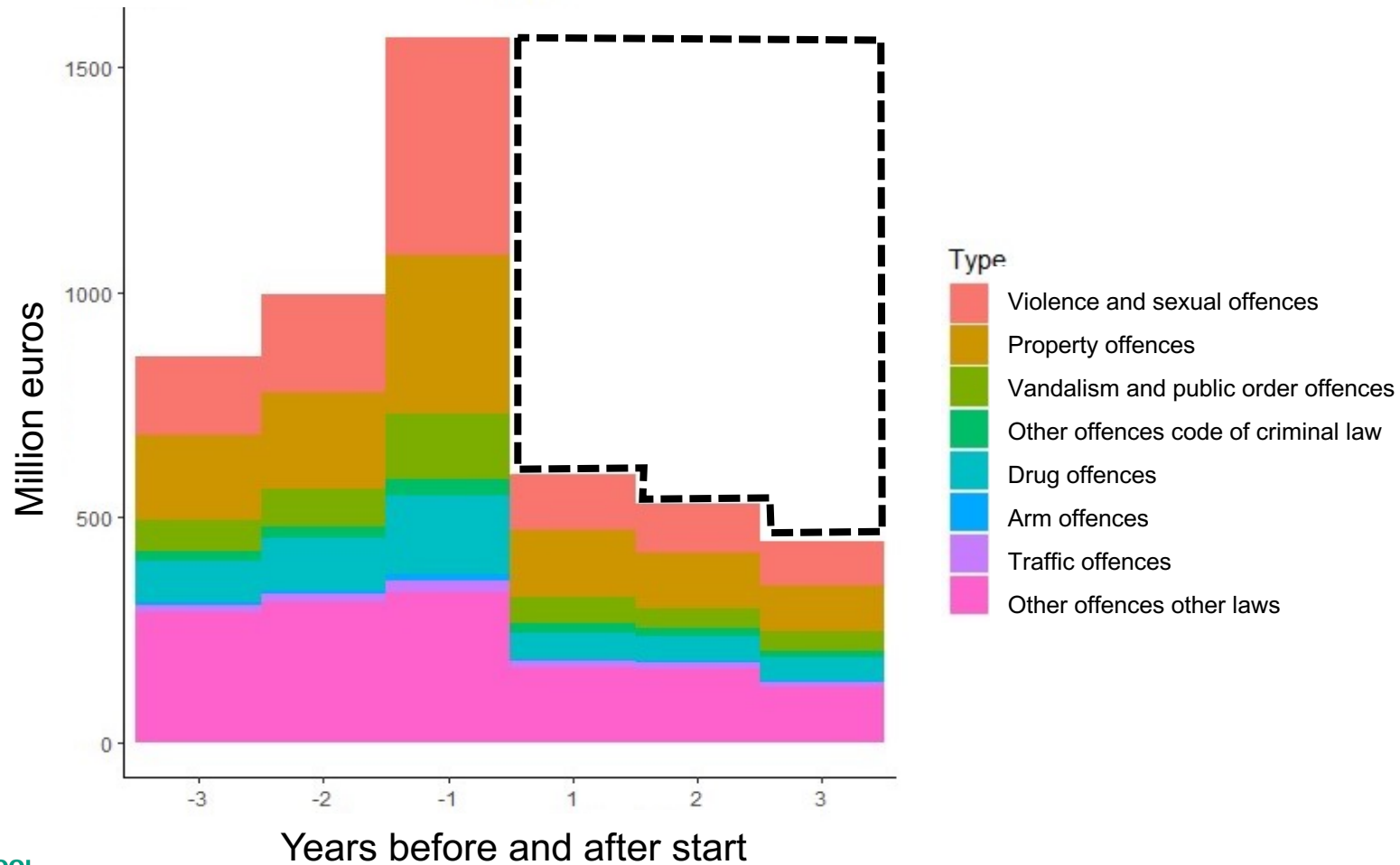
a.a.nemeth@saxion.nl

a.visser@saxion.nl

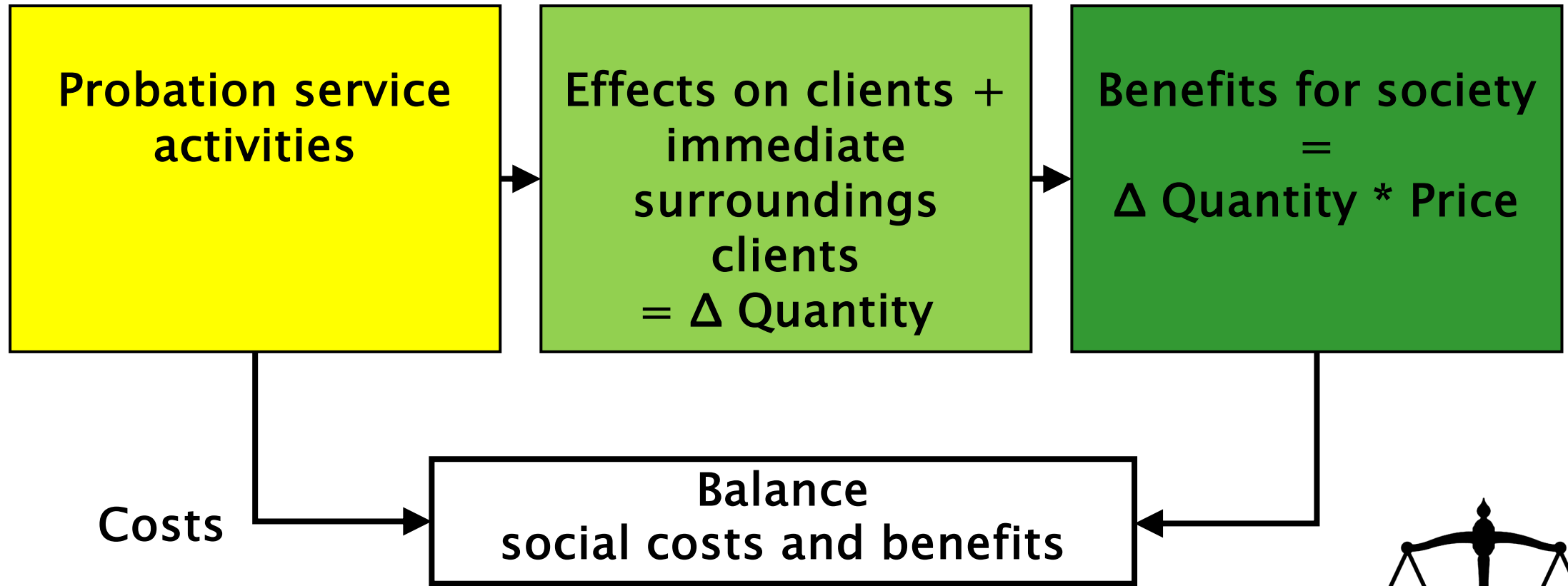
Appendix

Security costs due to criminal behaviour

Frequency + offence type



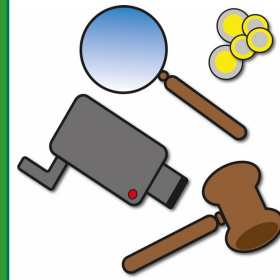
Approach



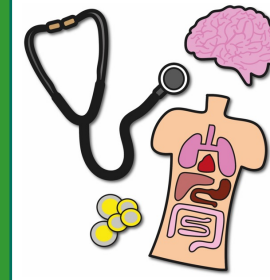
Probation
service
activities

Effects on
clients
+ immediate
surrounding
scilents

Social Benefits



Security costs
312.000.000



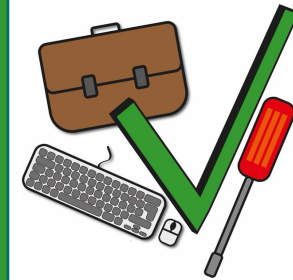
Health
59.000.000



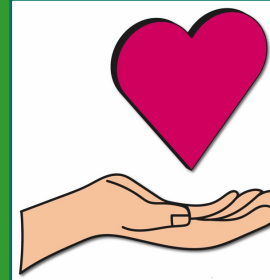
Damage
12.000.000



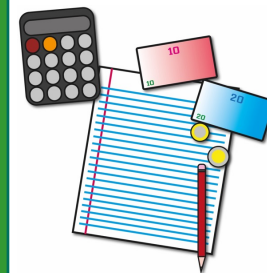
Living
-6.000.000



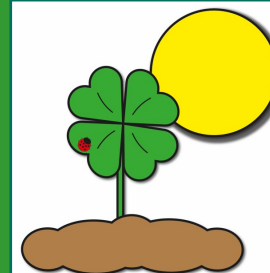
Participation
87.500.000



Trust
81.000.000



Debts
4.500.000



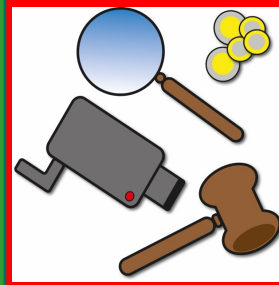
Quality of life
PM

Balance
social costs and benefits

Probation
service
activities

Effects on
clients
+ immediate
surrounding
clients

Social Benefits



Security costs
312.000.000



Health
59.000.000



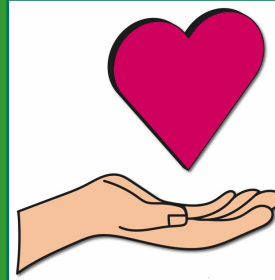
Damage
12.000.000



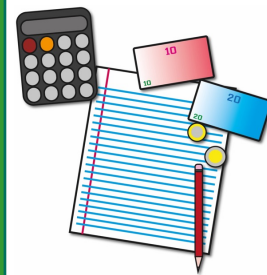
Living
-6.000.000



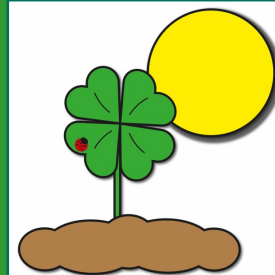
Participation
87.500.000



Trust
81.000.000



Debts
4.500.000



Quality of life
PM

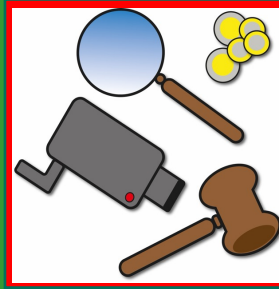
Costs 250.000.000

Balance
social costs and benefits

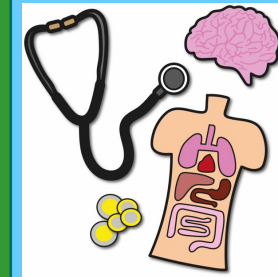
Probation
service
activities

Effects on
clients
+ immediate
surrounding
sclients

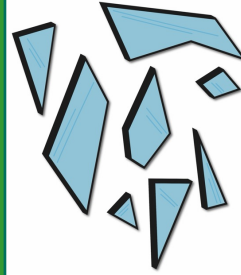
Social Benefits



Security costs
312.000.000



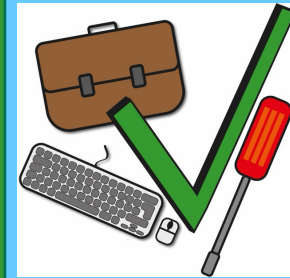
Health
59.000.000



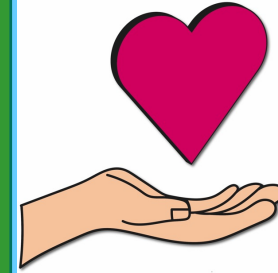
Damage
12.000.000



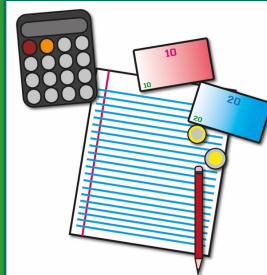
Living
-6.000.000



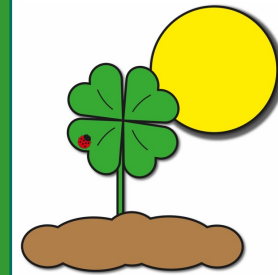
Participation
87.500.000



Trust
81.000.000



Debts
4.500.000



Quality of life
PM

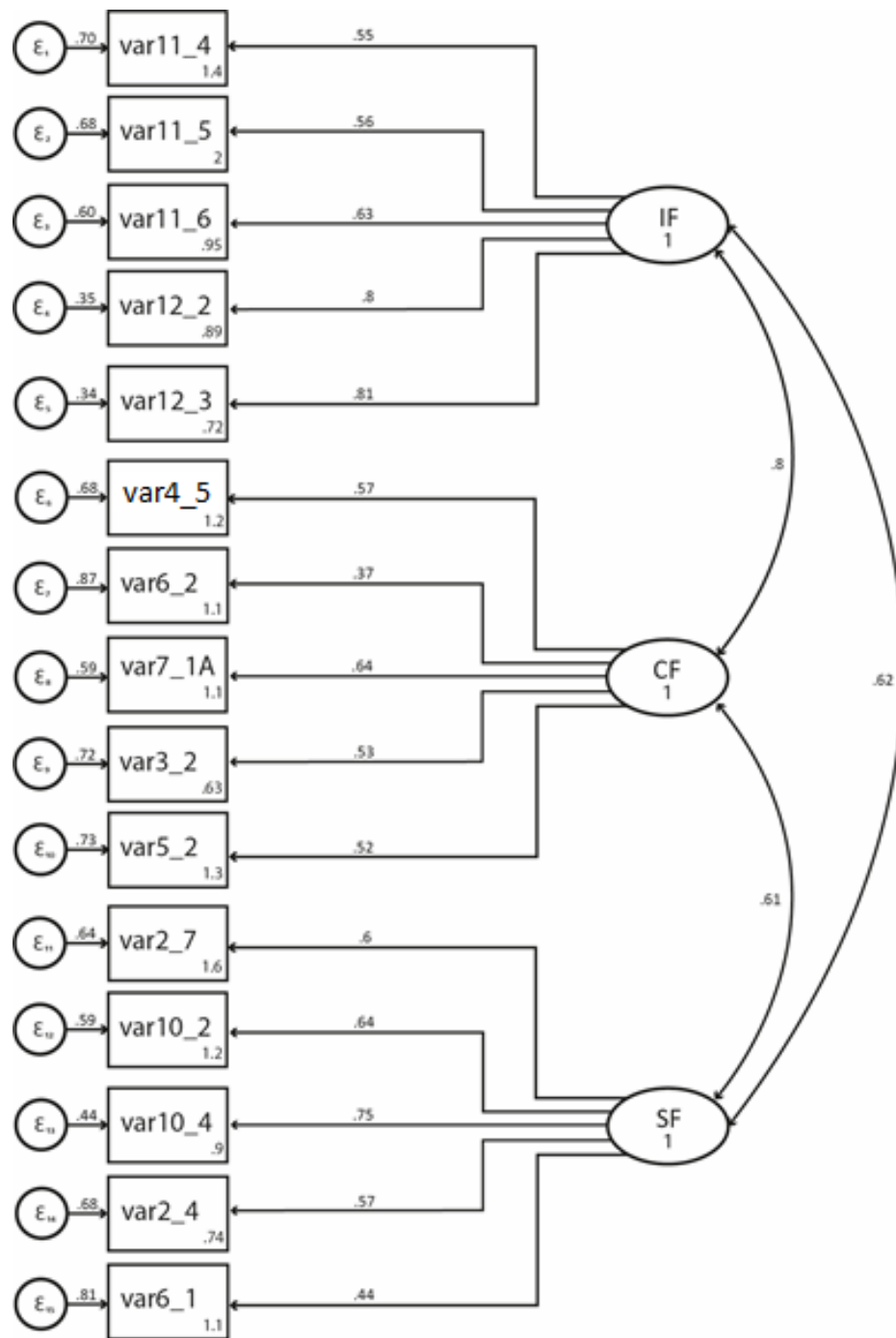
Costs 250.000.000

Balance
social costs and benefits

General use of a typology

- Different groups in society require a different approach;
- Effects of different interventions will be diverse across groups;
- To enhance policy effectiveness and add social value, making a distinction between groups is crucial.

Factoranalysis



Added value probation services: Share of total changes compared to situation of no help

