



Budgeting for Results

IDOC GPS Monitoring Program Assessment



Introduction

The statute that created Budgeting for Results (BFR) states that in Illinois, budgets submitted and appropriations made must adhere to a method of budgeting where priorities are justified each year according to merit (Public Act 96-958). The BFR Commission, established by the same statute, has worked since 2011 to create and implement a structure for data-driven program assessment useful to decision makers.

The BFR framework utilizes the Results First benefit-cost model and the State Program Assessment Rating Tool to produce comprehensive assessments of state funded programs.

The Pew-MacArthur Results First Initiative developed a benefit-cost analysis model based on methods from the Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP). The Results First benefit-cost model can conduct analysis on programs within multiple policy domains including; adult crime, juvenile justice, substance use disorders, K-12 education, general prevention, health, higher education, mental health, and workforce development.

The State Program Assessment Rating Tool (SPART) combines both quantitative (benefit-cost results) and qualitative components in a comprehensive report. It is based on the federal Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) developed by the President's Office of Management and Budget and has been modified for state use. The SPART provides a universal rating classification to allow policy makers and the public to more easily compare programs and their performance across results areas.

Methods

BFR begins each assessment by modeling an Illinois program's design and assessing its implementation. Each program is then matched with an existing rigorously studied program or policy. BFR completes a comprehensive review of related program literature to inform the modeling and matching process.

Each rigorously studied program has an effect size determined from existing validated research that summarizes the extent to which a program impacts a desired outcome. The effect size is useful in understanding the impact of a program run with fidelity to best practices or core principles.

The Results First benefit-cost model uses the effect size combined with the state's unique population and resource characteristics to project the optimal return on investment that can be realized by taxpayers, victims of crime, and others in society when program goals are achieved.

The SPART contains summary program information, historical and current budgetary information, the statutory authority for the program, performance goals and performance measures. The SPART tool consists of weighted questions, which tally to give a program a numerical score of 1-100. Numerical scores are converted into qualitative assessments of program performance: effective, moderately effective, marginal and not effective.

Section 1

Results First Benefit-Cost Report

Benefit-Cost Summary – IDOC GPS Monitoring

This is the benefit-cost analysis in the Adult Crime Domain of the GPS Monitoring program run by the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) in conjunction with the Illinois Prisoner Review Board (PRB). The IDOC GPS Monitoring program is statutorily mandated for certain offenders to increase their level of supervision when on parole in the community. The increased supervision can help reduce the risk of recidivism for these offenders. Additionally, the program has the potential to save costs for IDOC in the short term if it is used as an alternative to incarceration.

In FY2017 an average of 580 parolees per month were on GPS monitoring. The program's FY2017 expenditures were approximately \$1.1 million. This benefit-cost analysis completed by BFR calculated that for every one dollar spent on GPS Monitoring programs by IDOC and PRB, \$5.95 of costs would be avoided by Illinois taxpayers and crime victims.

The major takeaways from this analysis can be found in *Table 1* below along with the program's comprehensive SPART score. The optimal benefits are projected for programs run with fidelity to best practices or core principles. The optimal benefits are determined using a standard metric called an effect size. The real costs of a program are the sum of its direct and indirect costs. The benefit/cost ratio is the optimal return on investment (OROI) Illinois can expect from implementing the program with fidelity. BFR performs a Monte Carlo risk estimate showing the percent of time that the benefits exceed the costs when simulated 10,000 times with random variation in costs and benefits.

Table 1:

Benefit-Cost Results Illinois GPS Monitoring per Participant	
Optimal Benefits	\$11,204
Real Cost (Net)	\$1,883
Benefits - Costs	\$9,321
Benefits / Costs (OROI)	\$5.95
Chance Benefits Will Exceed Costs	100%
SPART Score	45, Marginal

Benefit-Cost Detail – IDOC GPS Monitoring

Program Information

GPS Monitoring is a statutory mandate that provides for an increased level of supervision for parolees on mandatory supervised release who were convicted of certain sex offenses and violations of orders of protection. One of the primary outcomes this program was implemented to achieve is a reduction in recidivism. The program can also be used as an alternative to detention.

Using program information gathered with IDOC and PRB, BFR matched Illinois' GPS Monitoring program with the Corrections-Based Electronic Monitoring practice profile in the *CrimeSolutions.gov* clearinghouse. The information for the IDOC GPS Monitoring program was provided by IDOC and PRB and is described in *Table 2* below.

Figure 2:

Program Name	Program Description
GPS Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- GPS monitoring is a statutory mandate that provides for an increased level of supervision for parolees on mandatory supervised release who were convicted of certain sex offenses and violations of orders of protection.- This level of monitoring may also be utilized as a sanction for individuals who do not comply with the conditions of supervision.- The program provides active (near real-time monitoring) of parolee movement.- In FY2017 an average of 580 parolees per month were involved in the GPS Monitoring program.

The clearinghouse rated this type of program as “promising” based on a study in June 2009, of 2,392 Florida offenders:

23 States currently have some sort of GPS monitoring program for sex offenders. The active GPS system transmits information in near “real time” on the individual’s location to the monitoring center. This near real-time transmission allows the center to alert the probation officer immediately when a violation occurs.¹

¹ Crime Solutions (<https://www.crimesolutions.gov/ProgramDetails.aspx?ID=230>)

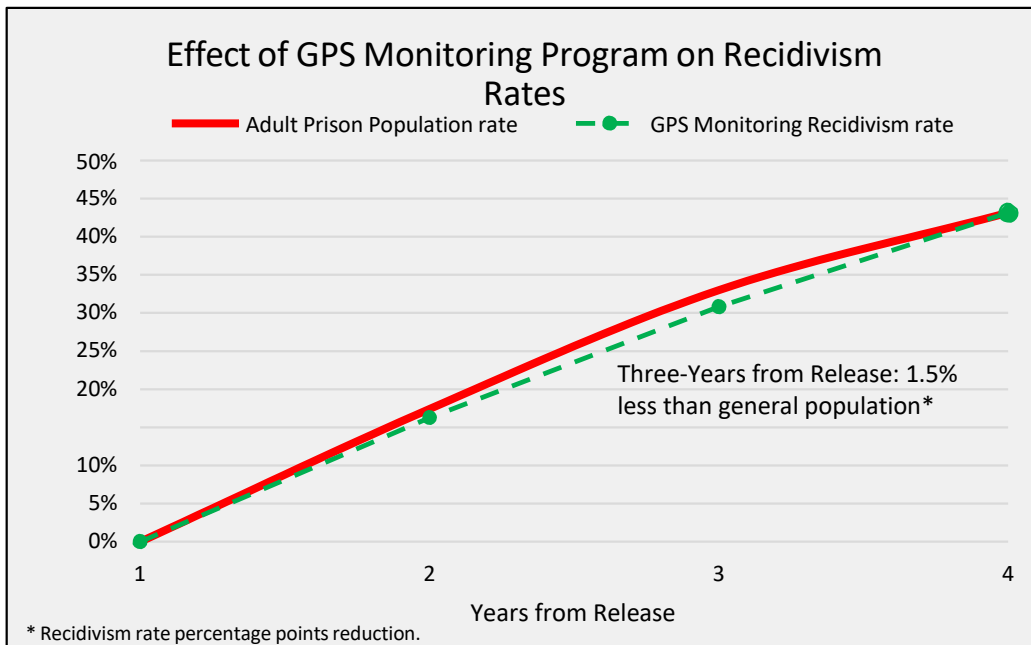
Analysis

A well-run GPS monitoring program saves taxpayers' money over time by avoiding future criminal justice expenses, and sometimes by avoiding present incarceration expenses. Taxpayers avoid paying for additional criminal justice system costs of arrests and processing; prosecutions, defense, and trials; and incarceration and supervision. Lower recidivism rates lead to fewer prisoners that need to be paid for by the State.

Just as importantly, decreasing recidivism saves money by avoiding private costs incurred as a result of fewer Illinois crime victims. The private victimization costs include lost property, medical bills, wage loss, and the pain and suffering experienced by crime victims.

The benefit-cost model predicts a 1.5% decrease in the recidivism rate² 2 years from release from IDOC custody for participants in the GPS Monitoring program, as shown in *Figure 1*. The model also predicts the 3-year reconviction rate for participants in the program to be 1.5% less than that of the general population. The recidivism rate does not include prison diversion, only reconviction after release from prison or sentence to probation.

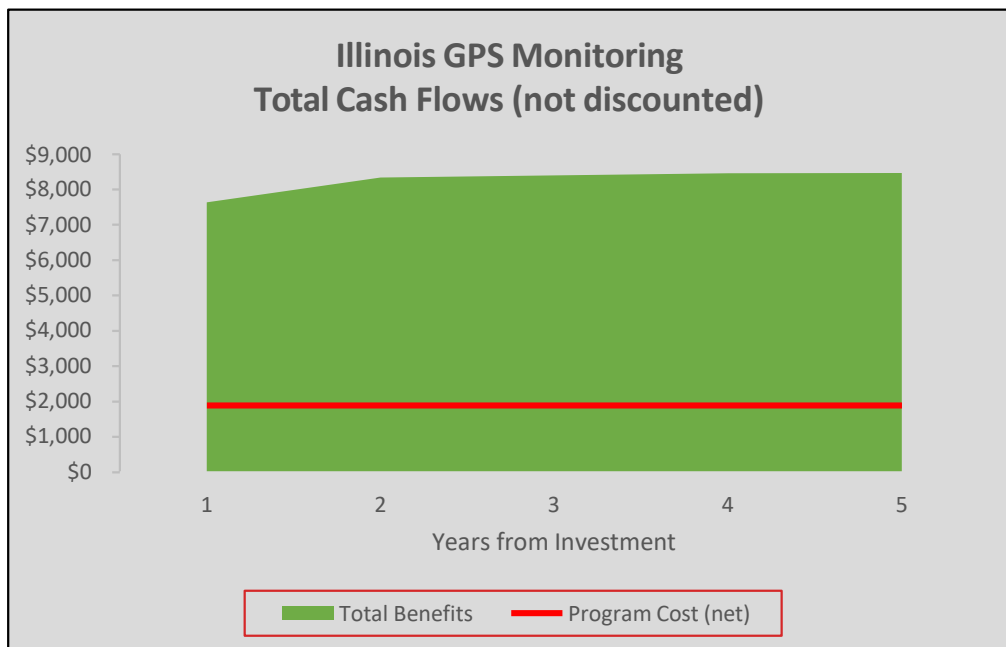
Figure 1:



² Recidivism is defined as reconviction after a release from prison or sentence to probation.

The average cost to the State of Illinois for placing an offender on GPS monitoring is \$1,833. All costs for the GPS Monitoring program are incurred in the first year, while the benefits grow over time. This is demonstrated in *Figure 2* below. The red line across the graph depicts net program costs, which do not increase because they are a one-time investment. The green area depicts cumulative program benefits. As illustrated, the program benefits immediately exceed the program costs, because GPS Monitoring can be used as an additional form of supervision or alternative to incarceration.

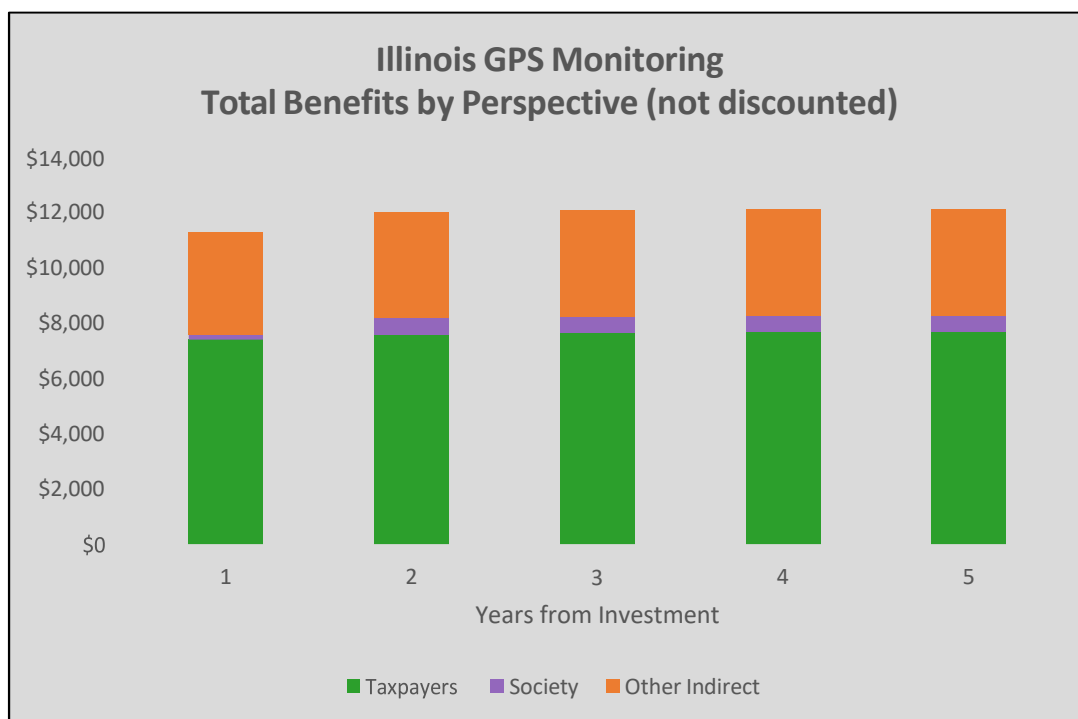
Figure 2:



Over five years, the GPS Monitoring program could yield over \$11,000 lifetime per participant in benefits to the State and society. Beyond the direct benefits to Illinois taxpayers and crime victims, additional indirect benefits accrue to society as well, including better use of the tax dollars that are currently raised, and future taxes that won't have to be raised to pay for avoidable costs due to recidivism. When tax revenue is spent on one program, it has an opportunity cost of revenue that cannot be spent on other beneficial programs and services like public safety or economic development. Money that is taxed is also not available for private consumption and investment. The indirect benefits of making effective, economically efficient investments to reduce criminal recidivism are quantified within the Results First model using the Deadweight Cost of Taxation.

Figure 3 below illustrates that a majority of the benefits come from future avoided taxpayer costs, some of the benefits come from future victimization costs avoided by society in general, and the remaining benefits come from other avoided indirect deadweight costs.

Figure 3:



This analysis was conducted by the BFR Unit using the Results First cost-benefit model. Please see Budget.Illinois.gov for additional benefit-cost reports and supporting information.

Section 2

State Program Assessment Rating Tool

State Program Assessment Rating Tool (SPART)
GPS Monitoring
426- Illinois Department of Corrections

This report was compiled by the Budgeting for Results Unit of the Governor’s Office of Management and Budget with the support of the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC). The SPART is an evaluation of the performance of state agency programs. Points are awarded for each element of the program including: program design and program management and implementation. This combined with cost-benefit analysis through Results First establishes an overall rating of the program’s effectiveness, which can be found on the final page of this report.

Section 1: General Information

Prior Year (PY), Current Year (CY), Fiscal Year (FY) Budget (in thousands) Appropriated ___ Expended X

PY 2013	PY 2014	PY 2015	PY 2016	CY 2017	FY 2018
N/A	N/A	1,073.4	\$1,009.4	\$1,092.4	N/A

Is this program mandated by law? Yes X No ___

Identify the Origin of the law. State X Federal ___ Other ___

Statutory Cite 730 ILCS 5/3-3-7(a) 730 ILCS 5/ 7.7

Program Continuum Classification Prevention, Indicated

Evaluability

Provide a brief narrative statement on factors that impact the evaluability of this program.

The Department of Corrections (IDOC) asserts that the parameters for entry into, and processing out, of this program are established in statute and by the Illinois Prisoner Review Board (IPRB). Consequently, the agency believes it is neither able nor responsible for setting annual performance targets and goals. PRB establishes goals per parolee on a case-by-case basis using a mix of statutory and professional judgement criteria. It is difficult for the reviewer to discern by the information provided by IDOC and PRB a universal set of goals for the program as a whole. This has made a complete evaluation of the implementation of this program challenging.

Key Performance Measure	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	Reported in IPRS Y/N
Number of offenders on GPS monitoring	460	507	530	Y

Section 2: Program Design and Benefit-Cost

Total Points Available: 30

Total Points Awarded: 25

Question	Points Available	Yes/Partial /No	Points Awarded	Explanation
2.1 Is the Program Evidence Based ?	10	YES	10	This program design was matched with evidence-based programs in the Results First clearinghouse. Please see the attached clearinghouse reports from the CrimeSolutions.gov clearinghouse.
2.2 Does the program design have fidelity to best practices?	10	Partial	5	This program design was matched with evidence-based programs in the Results First clearinghouse. However, best practices as established are not being consistently applied. Please see the attached reports from the CrimeSolutions.gov clearinghouse.
2.3 Is the projected return on investment for this program equal to or greater than \$1 for each \$1 spent?	10	YES	10	The Program did achieve a greater than one dollar return on investment. The benefit to cost ratio is \$5.95. For additional details, please see the Results First Program Report in Section 1 of this report.

Section 3: Program Management and Implementation

Total Points Available: 30

Total Points Awarded: 10

Question	Points Available	Yes/Partial /No	Points Awarded	Explanation
3.1 Does the program have a limited number of specific annual performance measures that can demonstrate progress toward achieving the program’s long-term goals?	10	Partial	5	The program does have performance measures reported in the IPRS. Please see the attached report. However, the measures reported do not, by themselves, completely demonstrate progress toward long-term goals.
3.2 Do the annual performance measures focus on outcomes?	10	Partial	5	Performance measures reported in IPRS focus primarily on output rather than outcomes. See attached IPRS report.
3.3 Are independent and thorough evaluations Of the program conducted on a regular basis or as needed to support program improvements and evaluate effectiveness?	10	No	0	No independent evaluations are currently available for this program.

Section 3: Program Management and Implementation

Total Points Available: 20

Total Points Awarded: 10

Question	Points Available	Yes/Partial /No	Points Awarded	Explanation
3.4 Does the Agency regularly collect timely and credible performance information?	10	Yes	10	The agency does collect timely and credible performance information. Please see attached IPRS report.
3.5 Does the Agency use performance information (including that collected from program partners) to adjust program priorities, allocate resources, or take other appropriate management actions?	10	No	0	There has been no evidence provided by the agency to indicate that any of the performance data gathered in the course of implementing this program has been used to adjust program priorities or allocate resources.

Section 3: Program Management and Implementation

Total Points Available: 20

Total Points Awarded: 0

Question	Points Available	Yes/Partial /No	Points Awarded	Explanation
3.6 Does the program (including program partners) commit to and achieve annual performance targets?	10	No	0	Although program performance targets have been set in statute (see attached 730 ILCS 5/3-3-7(a) 730 ILCS 5/ 7.7), and by the adjudications of the Illinois Prisoner Review Board, program managers have stated that they cannot commit to establishing and achieving performance targets or goals for this program. This is because there is dispute over which department is responsible for establishing overall targets and goals.
3.7 Is the program (including program partners) on track to meet all performance goals, including targets and timeframes?	10	No	0	IDOC asserts that the parameters for entry into, and processing out of, this program are established in statute and by the IPRB, the agency believes it is neither able nor responsible for setting annual performance targets and goals. IPRB establishes goals per parolee on a case-by-case basis using a mix of statutory and professional judgement criteria. It is difficult for the reviewer to discern by the information provided by IDOC and IPRB a universal set of goals for the program as a whole.

Concluding Comments

GPS monitoring is a statutory mandate for persons on mandatory supervised release who were convicted of certain sex offenses and violations of orders of protection. This level of monitoring may also be utilized as a sanction for individuals who do not comply with the conditions of supervision. GPS monitoring provides for an increased level of supervision for parolees that meet these criteria. The program provides active (near real-time) monitoring of parolee movement. The program was found to be deficient in having independent program evaluations available. However, this is an issue common to programs across state agencies. Although, the agency does report a program performance measure via the IPRS, the measure was primarily output oriented and did not meaningfully measure the program's goal of geographically monitoring sexually dangerous persons and persons convicted of violations of orders of protection issued by the courts. It is recommended that program administrators identify additional program performance data available to institute additional performance measures that indicate progress toward achieving the program's goals. In addition, it is recommended that more robust annual target setting and performance tracking relative to the target be undertaken. It is further recommended that IDOC and IPRB work together to establish necessary targets and goals.

Final Program Score and Rating

Final Score	Program Rating
45	Marginal

SPART Ratings

Programs that are **PERFORMING** have ratings of Effective, Moderately Effective, or Adequate.

- **Effective.** This is the highest rating a program can achieve. Programs rated Effective set ambitious goals, achieve results, are well-managed and improve efficiency. Score 75-100
- **Moderately Effective.** In general, a program rated Moderately Effective has set ambitious goals and is well-managed. Moderately Effective programs likely need to improve their efficiency or address other problems in the programs' design or management in order to achieve better results. Score 50-74
- **Marginal.** This rating describes a program that needs to set more ambitious goals, achieve better results, improve accountability or strengthen its management practices. Score 25-49

Programs categorized as **NOT PERFORMING** have ratings of Ineffective or Results Not Demonstrated.

- **Ineffective.** Programs receiving this rating are not using your tax dollars effectively. Ineffective programs have been unable to achieve results due to a lack of clarity regarding the program's purpose or goals, poor management, or some other significant weakness. Score 0-24

- Results Not Demonstrated. A rating of Results Not Demonstrated (RND) indicates that a program has not been able to develop acceptable performance goals or collect data to determine whether it is performing.

Glossary

Best Practices: Policies or activities that have been identified through evidence-based policymaking to be most effective in achieving positive outcomes.

Evidence-Based: Systematic use of multiple, rigorous studies and evaluations which demonstrate the efficacy of the program's theory of change and theory of action.

Illinois Performance Reporting System (IPRS): The state's web-based database for collecting program performance data. The IPRS database allows agencies to report programmatic level data to the Governor's Office of Management and Budget on a regular basis.

Optimal Return on Investment (OROI): A dollar amount that expresses the present value of program benefits net of program costs that can be expected if a program is implemented with fidelity to core principles or best practices.

Outcome Measures: Outcomes describe the intended result of carrying out a program or activity. They define an event or condition that is external to the program or activity and that is of direct importance to the intended beneficiaries and/or the general public. For example, one outcome measure of a program aimed to prevent the acquisition and transmission of HIV infection is the number (reduction) of new HIV infections in the state.

Output Measures: Outputs describe the level of activity that will be provided over a period of time, including a description of the characteristics (e.g., timeliness) established as standards for the activity. Outputs refer to the internal activities of a program (i.e., the products and services delivered). For example, an output could be the percentage of warnings that occur more than 20 minutes before a tornado forms.

Results First Clearinghouse Database: One-stop online resource providing policymakers with an easy way to find information on the effectiveness of various interventions as rated by eight nation research clearinghouses which conduct systematic research reviews to identify which policies and interventions work.

Target: A quantifiable metric established by program managers or the funding entity established as a minimum threshold of performance (outcome or output) the program should attain within a specified timeframe. Program results are evaluated against the program target.

Theory Informed: A program where a lesser amount of evidence and/or rigor exists to validate the efficacy of the program's theory of change and theory of action than an evidence-based program.

Theory of Change: The central processes or drives by which a change comes about for individuals, groups and communities

Theory of Action: How programs or other interventions are constructed to activate theories of change.

Section 3

Supporting Documentation

Agency	Department Of Corrections
Program Name	GPS Monitoring
Program Description	GPS monitoring is a statutory mandate for persons on parole that were convicted of certain sex offense crimes. GPS monitoring provides for an increased level of supervision for parolees that meet this mandated criteria.
Target Population	High-risk parolees and statutorily mandated offenders required to be tracked by GPS (convicted sex predators to be on parole since 1/1/2007; those offenders who have a violation of an order of protection after 1/1/2009).
Activities	Active monitoring (near real-time) or parolee movement.
Goals	Protection of victims (victim notification) and compliance with the law.
Outcome	Create Safer Communities

PROGRAM FUNDING

Appropriations (\$ thousands)		
FY16 Actual	FY17 Enacted	FY18 Recommended
1,264.6	1,208.8	1,357.9

MEASURES

Number of offenders on GPS monitoring
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Reported : Monthly **Key Indicator :** Yes **Desired Direction :** Increase

Benchmark : Determined by state law **Source :** The number of parolees subject to GPS monitoring is substantially dependent upon state law.

Baseline : 480 - Number is dependent upon mandated number of offenders. **Baseline Date :** 7/1/2013

Methodology : We use GPS monitoring as required my mandate.


FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018 Est.	FY 2019 Proj.
530	560	590	

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Program Profile: Electronic Monitoring (Florida)

Evidence Rating: Promising - One study 

Date: This profile was posted on *April 24, 2012*

Program Summary

Uses systems based on radio frequency or global positioning system (GPS) technology to monitor offenders' locations and movements in community-based settings. The program is rated Promising. Compared with the control group on other forms of community supervision, the technology reduced the risk of failure to comply.

Program Description

Program Goals/Target Population

The Florida Department of Corrections (DOC) approved the use of Electronic Monitoring (EM) in 1987 to track offenders, to increase compliance with the terms of offenders' release into the community, and to thereby reduce recidivism. Increasingly, the use of EM targets sex offenders and violent offenders. As of June 2009, 2,392 of Florida's 143,191 offenders under community supervision were being monitored through EM.

Program Description

EM has emerged as an important tool around the Nation in the handling of offenders, particularly sex offenders. According to the most recent Interstate Commission on Adult Offender Supervision (ICAOS 2006) GPS Government Survey, 23 States currently have some sort of GPS monitoring program for sex offenders. Florida was an early adopter of the technology, with its legislature approving the use of EM in 1987. In 2005, the Jessica Lunsford Act (JLA) was signed into law in Florida, introducing new provisions and increased penalties, including that certain sex offenders be subject to EM for life. The JLA also included appropriations to increase the number of EM units available. As a result, the number of offenders monitored by EM roughly tripled, to reach 2,392 as of June 2009.

The first type of EM adopted—introduced into the Florida Department of Corrections (FDOC) in 1988 for offenders sentenced to house arrest—was a radio frequency (RF) system. This type of unit can be used to indicate whether an offender on house arrest is at home. The equipment consists of a tamper-resistant small transmitter worn by the offender. The transmitter communicates with a small receiving unit tied into the phone landline. The receiving unit notifies a monitoring station if the signal is lost; if so, the probation officer is notified. RF systems can be programmed to take work or religious schedules into account allowing offenders to be off-site at predetermined times. Officers can also use a "drive by" monitoring device to verify the location of the offender, whether at home, at work, or in treatment as scheduled. An RF unit costs about \$1.97 per day (Bales et al. 2010). A decreasing number of offenders in Florida are tracked through RF systems, dropping to 99 in FY 2008–09 (Bales et al. 2010).

The second system, active GPS monitoring, was introduced into use in 1997. This technology depends on a network of satellites to triangulate the offender's physical location. The equipment consists of a tamper-resistant bracelet worn by the offender and a tracking device carried by the offender. The tracking device uses transmissions received from the satellites to calculate the offender's position and transmits the data to a monitoring center through a cell phone system. This information is transmitted in a slightly different fashion by passive and active GPS systems. The passive GPS system stores and transmits data at appointed times to the monitoring center. In contrast, the active GPS system transmits information in near "real time" on the individual's location to the monitoring center. This near real-time transmission allows the center to alert the probation officer immediately when a violation occurs. Both GPS systems can be modified so that certain zones are excluded (such as schools or other places where children congregate) or included (such as a work zone). They also provide information on where an individual has been throughout the course of the day and when the offender was at the different locations. The passive GPS system costs about \$4.00 per day (Florida Senate Committee on Criminal Justice 2004); the active system costs about \$8.94 per day (Bales et al. 2010). While the active GPS equipment is the more expensive of the two, the total cost of operating the passive GPS equipment is almost double that of the active GPS system when staff costs are included. Florida stopped using the passive GPS in 2006 because of cost considerations (NIJ 2011). All of Florida DOC offenders are monitored with active GPS units.

Offenders placed on EM can be required to reimburse FDOC for the costs of the EM equipment. Offenders can be charged with violation of probation conditions for nonpayment of fees as imposed by the court. The department also has the right to charge offenders for damaged equipment.

Additional Information

To understand perceptions of people involved with EM, Bales and colleagues (2010) conducted interviews with probation officers and administrators involved in overseeing EM programs and offenders on EM, as well as offenders being monitored with EM. Administrators reported viewing EM as a tool for probation officers to do their job, not as a substitute for personal contact. Offenders and officers differed in their perceptions of how EM affected the likelihood of absconding. Eight-five percent of offenders reported that EM did not affect the likelihood of absconding, while 58 percent of officers thought that EM reduced the risk of absconding.

https://www.crimesolutions.gov/ProgramDetails.aspx?ID=230

Program Snapshot

Age: 14+

Gender: Both

Race/Ethnicity: Black, Hispanic, White

1/2/2018

Geography: Rural, Suburban, Urban

Setting (Delivery): Home, Workplace, Other Community Setting

Program Type: Alternatives to Detention, Alternatives to Incarceration, Home Confinement with or without Electronic Monitoring, Probation/Parole Services, Electronic Monitoring, Specific deterrence

Targeted Population: Serious/Violent Offender, Sex Offenders, High Risk Offenders

Current Program Status: Active

Listed by Other Directories: Model Programs Guide

Program Director:
Shawn Satterfield
Chief, Bureau of Community Programs/Victim Services
Florida Department of Corrections, Bureau of Community Programs
501 South Calhoun Street
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Most of those interviewed reported that EM affected offenders' lives in negative ways. Forty-three percent of offenders and 89 percent of officers reported that EM had a negative impact on the offenders' families. Also, offenders reported feeling a sense of shame and unfair stigmatization because, in large part, of the association of EM with sex offenders. Almost all offenders and officers reported their belief that EM makes it difficult for offenders to find and keep a job. EM, however, did not affect the ability of offenders to find housing. And despite the negative drawbacks associated with EM, most offenders (88.4 percent) reported preferring EM to incarceration.

Evaluation Outcomes

Study 1

Risk of Failure

Bales and colleagues (2010) found that, compared with the control group on other forms of community supervision, Electronic Monitoring (EM) reduced the risk of failure by 31 percent. GPS was slightly more effective in reducing rates of failure to comply than radio frequency (RF) systems; more specifically, for GPS monitoring there was a 6 percent improvement in the hazard rate for reducing supervision failure compared with RF monitoring.

EM had a greater impact on sex, property, drug, and other types of offenders than on violent offenders, though the effect remained significant for EM supervision of violent offenders compared with other forms (non-EM) of community supervision. There were no significant differences in the effects of EM across different age groups or for the effect of EM for different types of supervision.

Evaluation Methodology

Study 1

Bales and colleagues (2010) used a mixed methods approach to examine the impact of Electronic Monitoring (EM). The treatment sample consisted of more than 5,000 medium- and high-risk offenders who were placed on EM at some point in their community supervision (low-risk offenders were excluded from the sample); a control group comprised more than 266,000 medium- and high-risk offenders not placed on EM over a 6-year period. The majority of the sample of offenders was male and white, with ages ranging from 14 to over 38 years. Current offenses of offenders included sex offenses, robbery, burglary, and other violent offenses.

Data was collected for the period of June 1, 2001, through June 30, 2007 from the Florida Department of Corrections Offender-Based Information System. To address the impossibility of random assignment to treatment or control conditions, propensity score matching was used to develop equivalency in the EM and non-EM groups to avoid selection bias. Cox proportional hazards routines were used to analyze data, and the propensity score was used as an inverse weight.

For the qualitative component, researchers conducted interviews with a convenience sample of 36 probation officers, 20 administrators, and 105 offenders who were invited to participate in the project during their regularly scheduled office visits. Interviews lasted 30 to 45 minutes. The data was collected to make a qualitative assessment of policies, practices, and processes in implementing EM.

Cost

Bales and colleagues (2010) reported that the annual cost to Florida of the radio frequency (RF) system was \$719 and the cost of the active GPS equipment and services was \$3,263. Per day costs for RF electronic monitoring systems declined by 15.8 percent between 2005 and 2008. Per day costs for GPS systems remained stable from 2005 to 2008, but the 2008 costs included monitoring center services that were unavailable before 2007.

Evidence-Base (Studies Reviewed)

These sources were used in the development of the program profile:

Study 1

Bales, William D., Karen Mann, Thomas G. Blomberg, Gerald G. Gaes, Kelle Barrick, Karla Dhungana, and Brian McManus. 2010. "A Quantitative and Qualitative Assessment of Electronic Monitoring." Tallahassee, Fla.: Florida State University, College of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Center for Criminology and Public Policy Research.
<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/230530.pdf>

Additional References

These sources were used in the development of the program profile:

Florida Senate Committee on Criminal Justice. 2004. "Global Positioning System (GPS) Technology Use in Monitoring the Activities of Probationers." In *The Florida Senate Interim Project Report 2005–126*. Tallahassee, Fla.
http://archive.flsenate.gov/data/Publications/2005/Senate/reports/interim_reports/pdf/2005-126cj.pdf

(ICAOS) Interstate Commission on Adult Offender Supervision. 2006. *2006 GPS Supervision Update*.
<http://www.interstatecompact.org/Tools/SurveyResults.aspx>

(NIJ) National Institute of Justice. 2011. "Electronic Monitoring Reduces Recidivism." NIJ In Short: Toward Criminal Justice Solutions. NCJ 234460.
<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/234460.pdf>

Related Practices

Following are CrimeSolutions.gov-rated practices that are related to this program:

Adult Sex Offender Treatment




A variety of psychological interventions, cognitive–behavioral treatments, and behavioral therapies targeting adult sex

<https://www.crimesolutions.gov/ProgramDetails.aspx?ID=230>

1/2/2018

offenders with the overall aim of reducing the risk and potential harm associated with releasing this population back into the community. The practice is rated Promising for reducing rates of general recidivism and sexual recidivism, but rated No Effects on violent recidivism rates.

Evidence Ratings for Outcomes:

-  Crime & Delinquency - Multiple crime/offense types
 -  Crime & Delinquency - Sex-related offenses
 -  Crime & Delinquency - Violent offenses
-

<https://www.crimesolutions.gov/ProgramDetails.aspx?ID=230>

1/2/2018