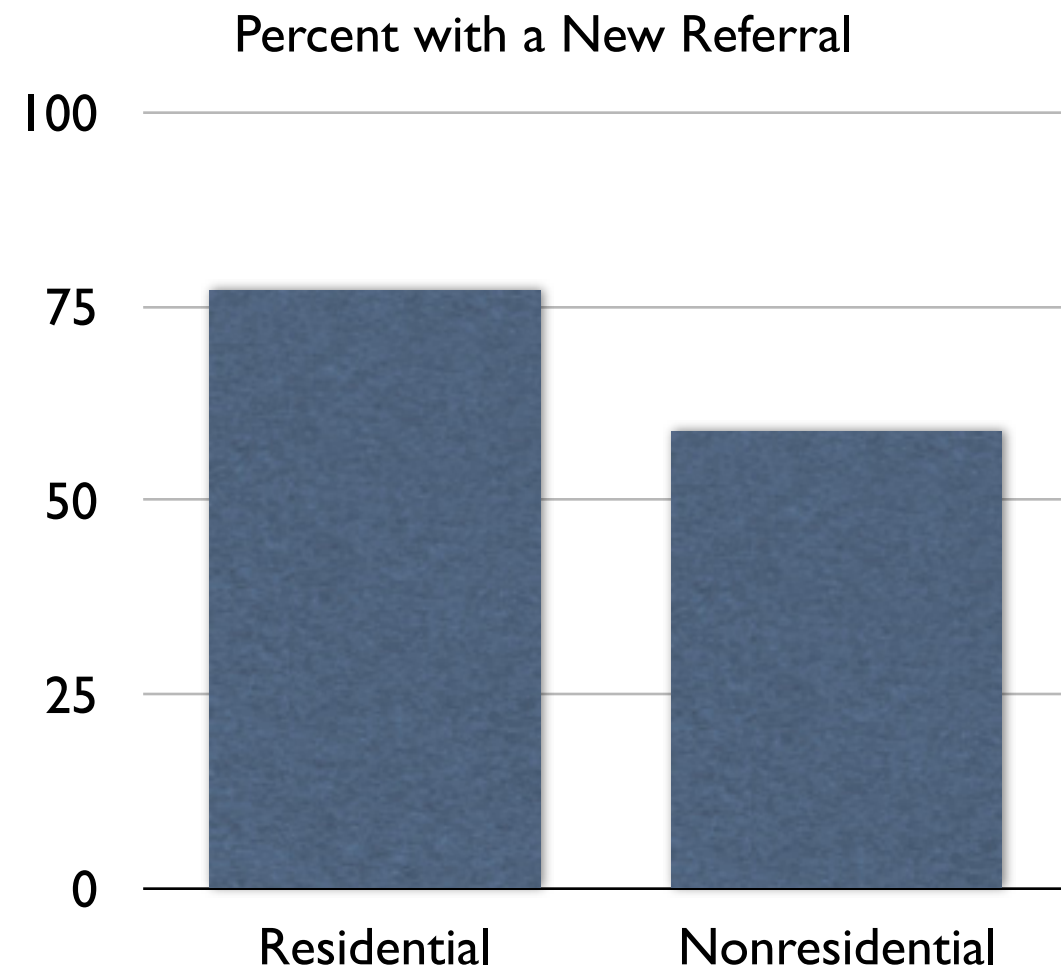


Lesson 15

Tuesday March 26, 2024

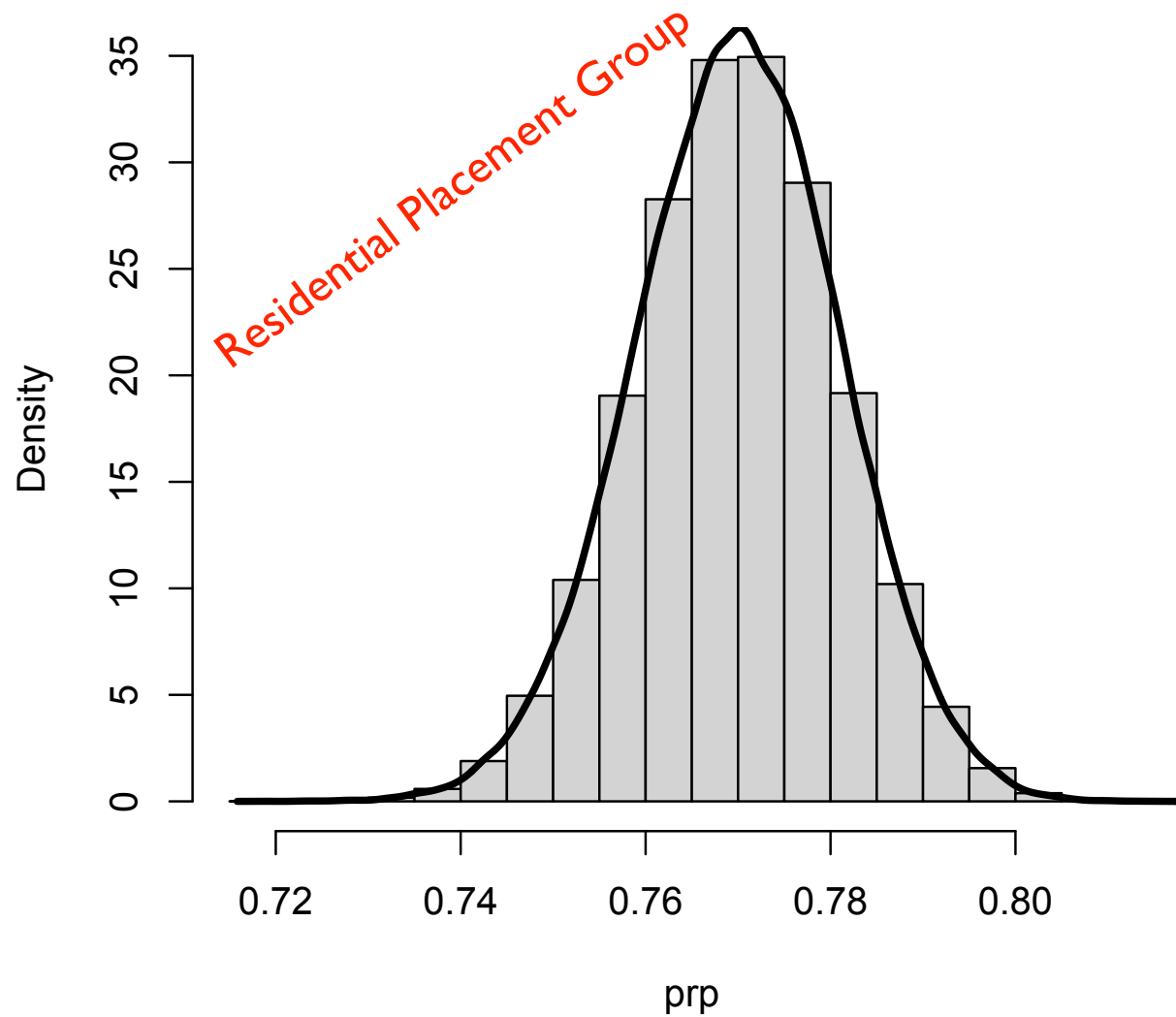
Estimate of Treatment Effect From Utah Data

- Among those who received residential treatment, 77% had a new referral within 24 months.
- Among those who received nonresidential treatment, 59% had a new referral within 24 months.
- Estimated Treatment Effect = $77\% - 59\% = 18\%$.
- Compared to RT, the Non-RT group was 23.3% less likely to recidivate ($18/77 \times 100 = 23.3\%$).

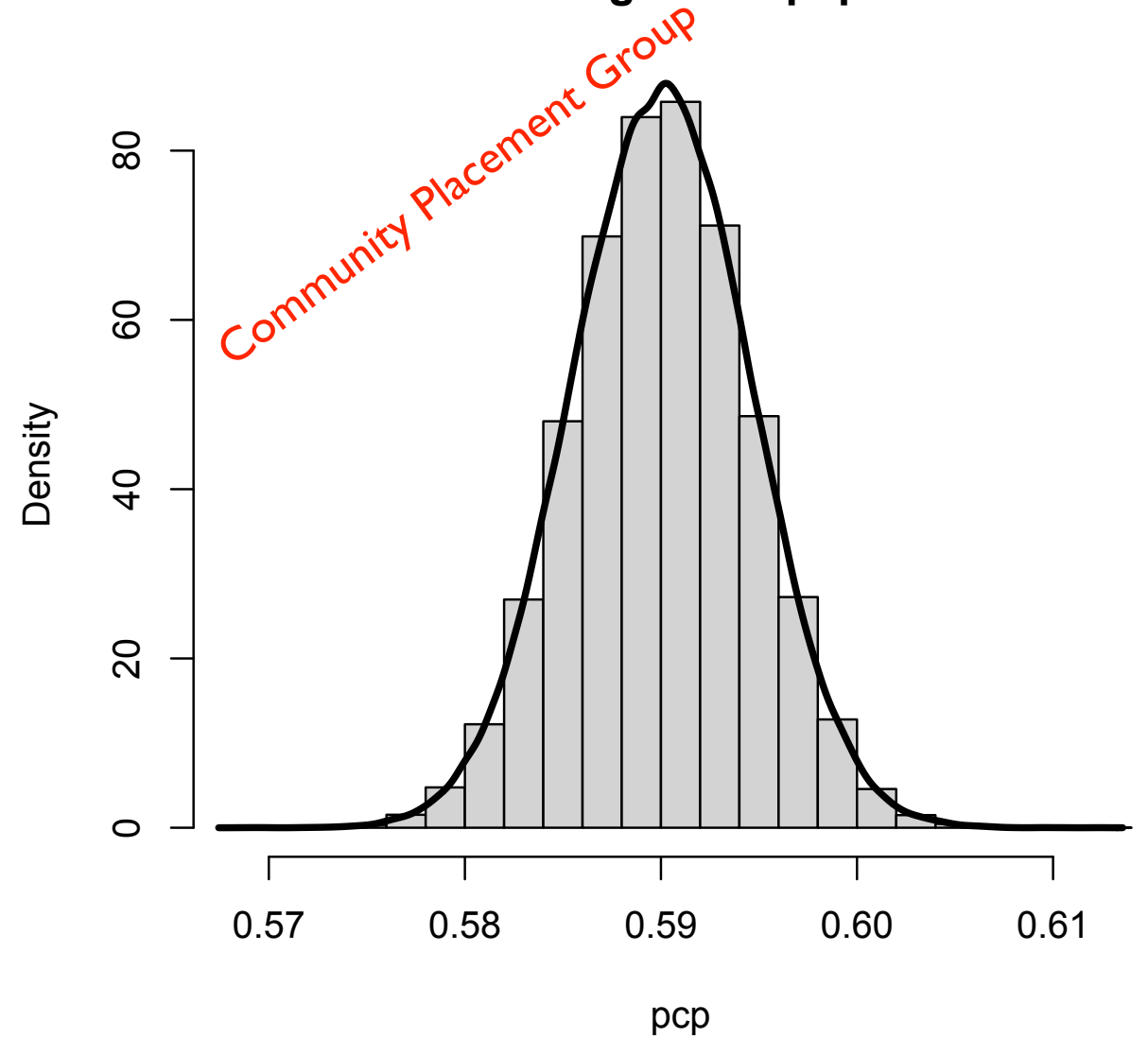


Inferential Results from Utah Study

Histogram of prp

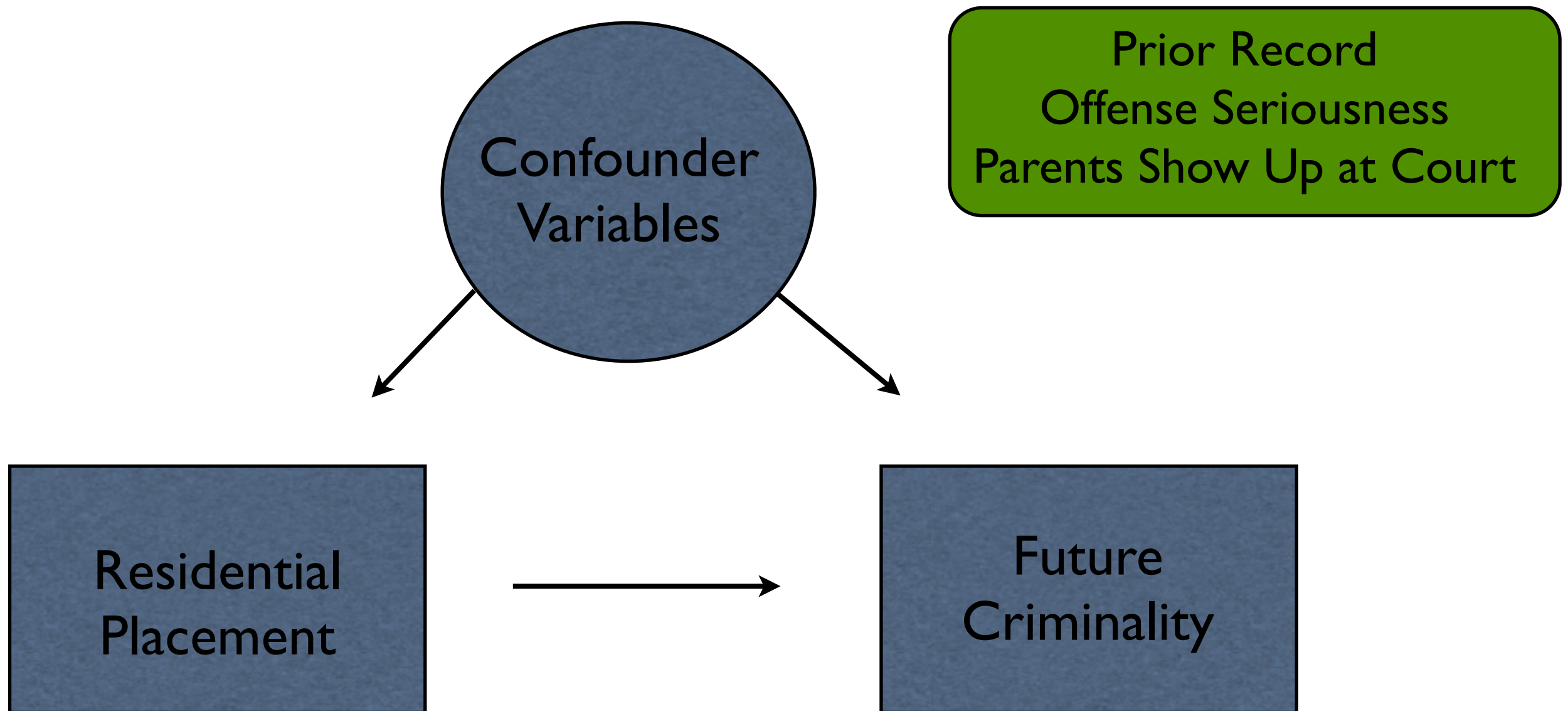


Histogram of pcp

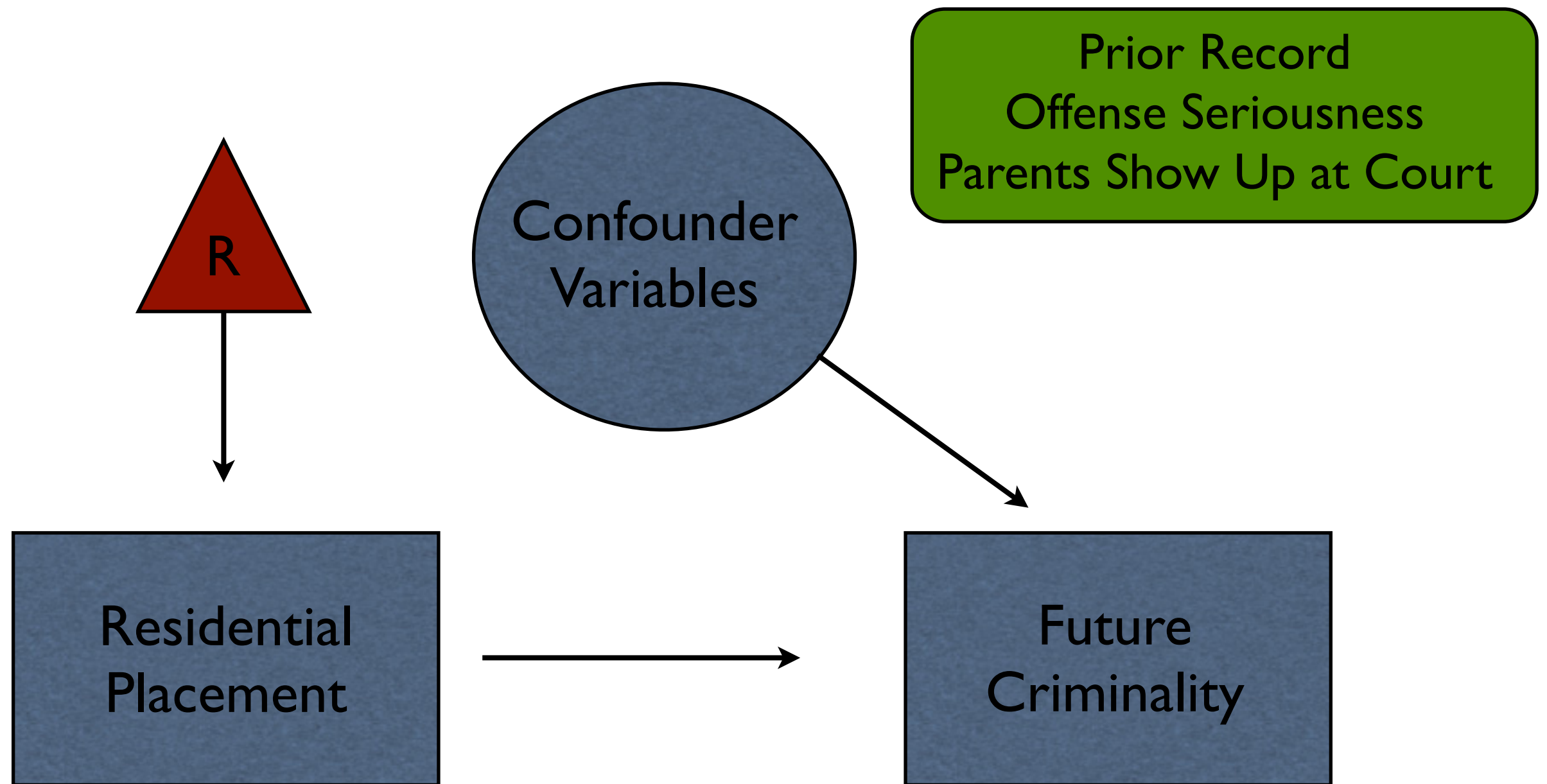


95% Confidence Intervals are Different

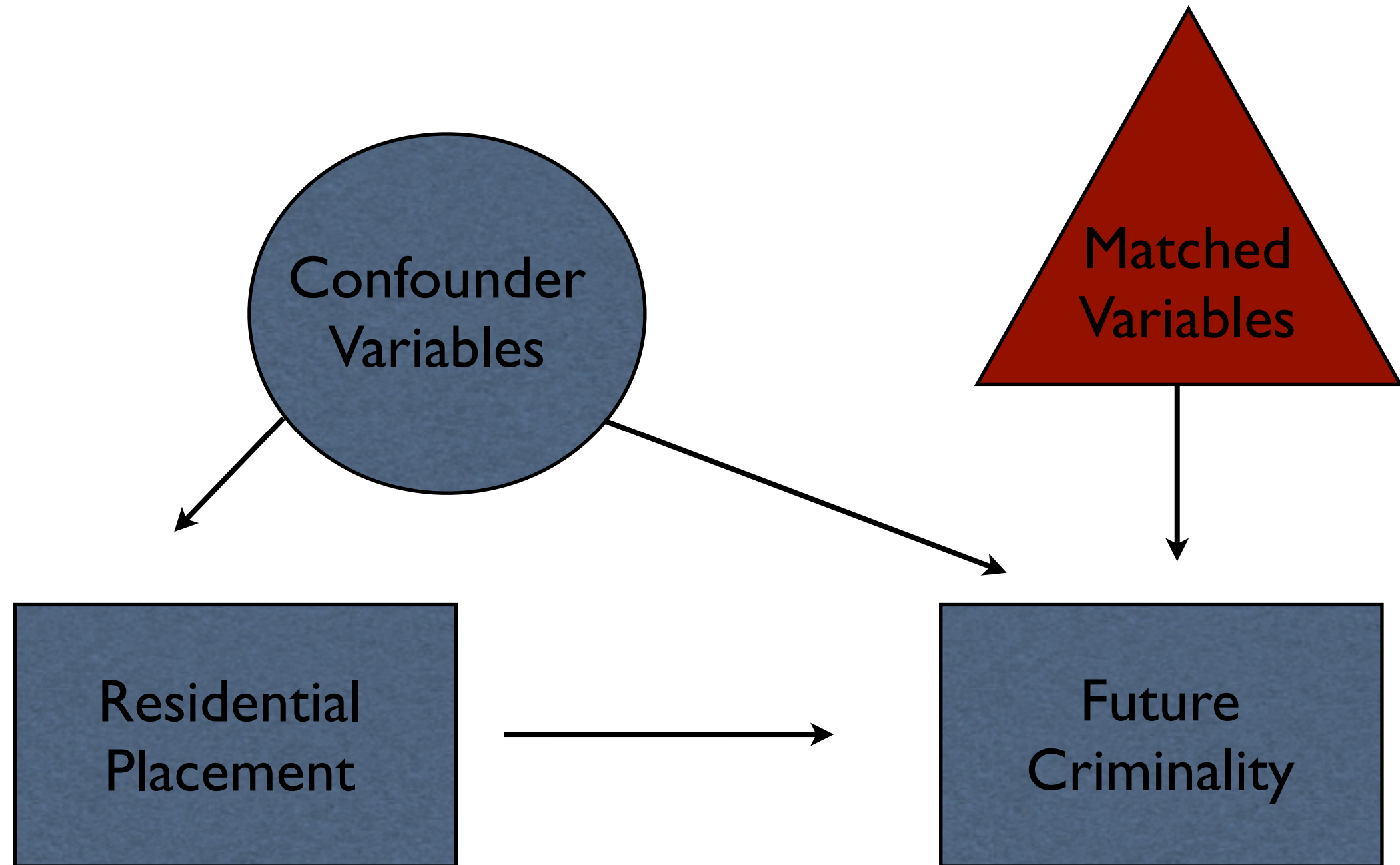
Does Placement Increase Recidivism?



Experimental Design

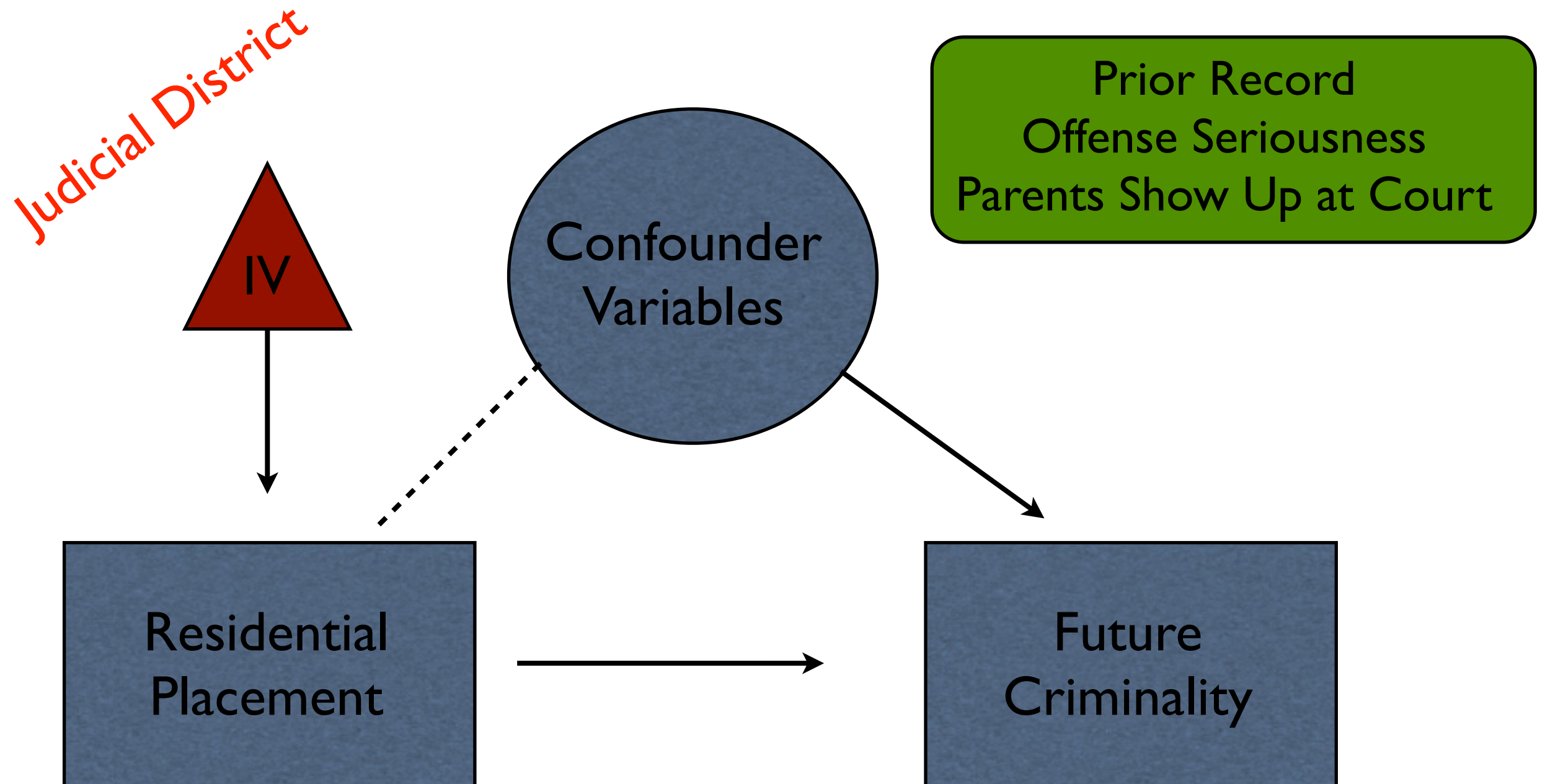


Matching Design



Matching is one type of observational study. Matched variables can be ruled out as confounders. Unmatched variables can still be confounders.

Natural Experiment



Limitation: measures the effect of residential placement among those people who were treated differently depending upon the judicial district in which the case was heard.

Different Sentencing Models

- Outcome optimization model: match people with the services that will be most likely to reduce recidivism.
- Skimming model: push the highest risk people toward placement and confinement.
- Note: these are models of judicial decisionmaking.

Different Sentencing Models

- Outcome optimization model: match people with the services that will be most likely to reduce recidivism.
- Skimming model: push the highest risk people toward placement and confinement.
- Note: these are models of judicial decisionmaking.

Research Findings

- If outcome optimization model is correct, the results suggest that placement increases recidivism.
- If the skimming model is correct, then placement seems to reduce recidivism.
- Only way to make progress is to better understand why judges assign some people to placement and others to probation.