

Helping the Noncompliant Child

Benefit-cost estimates updated June 2016. Literature review updated June 2015.

Current estimates replace old estimates. Numbers will change over time as a result of model inputs and monetization methods.

The WSIPP benefit-cost analysis examines, on an apples-to-apples basis, the monetary value of programs or policies to determine whether the benefits from the program exceed its costs. WSIPP's research approach to identifying evidence-based programs and policies has three main steps. First, we determine "what works" (and what does not work) to improve outcomes using a statistical technique called meta-analysis. Second, we calculate whether the benefits of a program exceed its costs. Third, we estimate the risk of investing in a program by testing the sensitivity of our results. For more detail on our methods, see our [Technical Documentation](#).

Program Description: In this program, a therapist directly observes a parent and child through a one-way mirror, and provides direct coaching to the parent through a radio earphone. The program is delivered in two phases. The first phase focuses on "differential attention", when parents are taught to describe the child's appropriate behavior to the child rather than giving commands and to give rewards through positive physical attention and verbal praise. In the second phase, parents learn the importance of clear, simple instructions and to provide positive rewards for compliance and negative consequences for noncompliance.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	\$547	Benefit to cost ratio	\$2.26
Participants	\$614	Benefits minus costs	\$870
Others	\$518	Chance the program will produce	
Indirect	(\$121)	benefits greater than the costs	66 %
Total benefits	\$1,559		
Net program cost	(\$689)		
Benefits minus cost	\$870		

The estimates shown are present value, life cycle benefits and costs. All dollars are expressed in the base year chosen for this analysis (2015). The chance the benefits exceed the costs are derived from a Monte Carlo risk analysis. The details on this, as well as the economic discount rates and other relevant parameters are described in our [Technical Documentation](#).

Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates Per Participant

Benefits from changes to: ¹	Benefits to:				
	Participants	Taxpayers	Others ²	Indirect ³	Total
Crime	\$0	\$19	\$40	\$9	\$68
Labor market earnings associated with high school graduation	\$597	\$271	\$274	\$87	\$1,229
K-12 grade repetition	\$0	\$4	\$0	\$2	\$5
K-12 special education	\$0	\$105	\$0	\$53	\$158
Health care associated with disruptive behavior disorder	\$57	\$175	\$217	\$88	\$537
Costs of higher education	(\$41)	(\$27)	(\$13)	(\$14)	(\$94)
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$346)	(\$345)
Totals	\$614	\$547	\$518	(\$121)	\$1,559

¹In addition to the outcomes measured in the meta-analysis table, WSIPP measures benefits and costs estimated from other outcomes associated with those reported in the evaluation literature. For example, empirical research demonstrates that high school graduation leads to reduced crime. These associated measures provide a more complete picture of the detailed costs and benefits of the program.

²"Others" includes benefits to people other than taxpayers and participants. Depending on the program, it could include reductions in crime victimization, the economic benefits from a more educated workforce, and the benefits from employer-paid health insurance.

³"Indirect benefits" includes estimates of the net changes in the value of a statistical life and net changes in the deadweight costs of taxation.

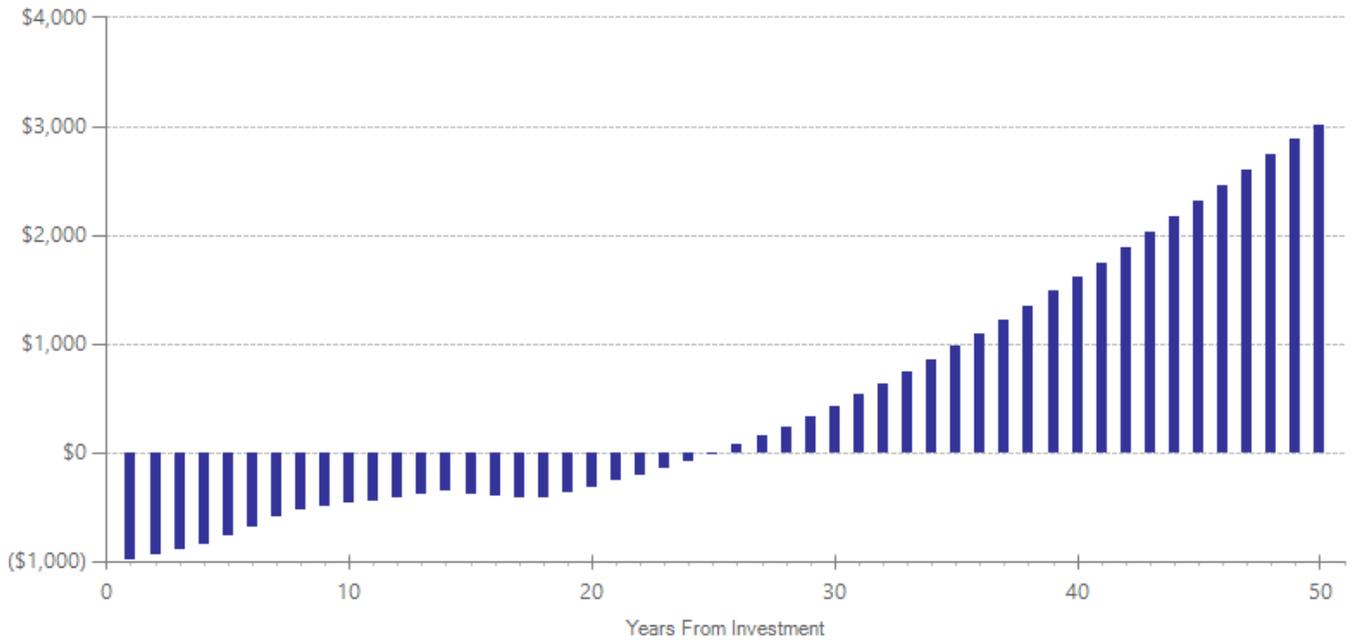
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	\$1,612	2007	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	(\$689)
Comparison costs	\$1,000	2007	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

This program is very similar to Parent-Child Interaction Therapy (PCIT), requiring similar equipment and therapist qualifications. In 2007, the standard PCIT expenditures provided by Children's Administration (average reimbursement rate for families receiving PCIT in Washington) was \$2,240. Helping the Noncompliant Child requires ten sessions, compared to an average of 13.9 sessions in the studies we reviewed for PCIT, so we estimate the cost for HNC to be 10/13.9 multiplied by \$2,240.

The figures shown are estimates of the costs to implement programs in Washington. The comparison group costs reflect either no treatment or treatment as usual, depending on how effect sizes were calculated in the meta-analysis. The cost range reported above reflects potential variation or uncertainty in the cost estimate; more detail can be found in our [Technical Documentation](#).

Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant



The graph above illustrates the estimated cumulative net benefits per-participant for the first fifty years beyond the initial investment in the program. We present these cash flows in non-discounted dollars to simplify the “break-even” point from a budgeting perspective. If the dollars are negative (bars below \$0 line), the cumulative benefits do not outweigh the cost of the program up to that point in time. The program breaks even when the dollars reach \$0. At this point, the total benefits to participants, taxpayers, and others, are equal to the cost of the program. If the dollars are above \$0, the benefits of the program exceed the initial investment.

Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Treatment N	Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis						Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)	
				First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated			ES	p-value
				ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age		
Disruptive behavior disorder symptoms	Primary	3	79	-0.529	0.377	4	-0.122	0.129	7	-0.811	0.030
Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder symptoms	Primary	1	63	-0.590	0.271	4	0.000	0.001	5	-1.039	0.001
Parental stress	Secondary	1	63	-0.375	0.269	26	-0.179	0.158	28	-0.669	0.014

Meta-analysis is a statistical method to combine the results from separate studies on a program, policy, or topic in order to estimate its effect on an outcome. WSIPP systematically evaluates all credible evaluations we can locate on each topic. The outcomes measured are the types of program impacts that were measured in the research literature (for example, crime or educational attainment). Treatment N represents the total number of individuals or units in the treatment group across the included studies.

An effect size (ES) is a standard metric that summarizes the degree to which a program or policy affects a measured outcome. If the effect size is positive, the outcome increases. If the effect size is negative, the outcome decreases.

Adjusted effect sizes are used to calculate the benefits from our benefit cost model. WSIPP may adjust effect sizes based on methodological characteristics of the study. For example, we may adjust effect sizes when a study has a weak research design or when the program developer is involved in the research. The magnitude of these adjustments varies depending on the topic area.

WSIPP may also adjust the second ES measurement. Research shows the magnitude of some effect sizes decrease over time. For those effect sizes, we estimate outcome-based adjustments which we apply between the first time ES is estimated and the second time ES is estimated. We also report the unadjusted effect size to show the effect sizes before any adjustments have been made. More details about these adjustments can be found in our [Technical Documentation](#).

Citations Used in the Meta-Analysis

- Abikoff, H.B., Thompson, M., Laver-Bradbury, C., Long, N., Forehand, R.L., Miller, B.L., Klein, R.G., ... Sonuga-Barke, E. (2015). Parent training for preschool ADHD: a randomized controlled trial of specialized and generic programs. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, 56(6), 618-631.
- Peed, S., Roberts, M., & Forehand, R. (1977). Evaluation of the effectiveness of a standardized parent training program in altering the interaction of mothers and their noncompliant children. *Behavior Modification*, 1(3), 323-350.
- Wells, K.C., & Egan, J. (1988). Social learning and systems family therapy for childhood oppositional disorder: Comparative treatment outcome. *Comprehensive Psychiatry*, 29(2), 138-146.

For further information, contact:
(360) 664-9800, institute@wsipp.wa.gov

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