Washington State Institute for Public Policy

Adult Criminal Justice Benefit-Cost Results

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.

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

Employment & job training assistance during incarceration

Adult Criminal Justice

Benefit-cost estimates updated December 2016. Literature review updated September 2015.

Program Description: Employment and job training programs teach job preparedness and skills that are necessary for the workplace, such as effective job searches, applications, and resumes. Some programs may specifically address barriers to employment for convicted offenders. For this group of studies, employment and job training assistance first began during incarceration and continued upon reentry into the community.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	$10,092	Benefit to cost ratio	$75.04
Participants	$0	Benefits minus costs	$34,396
Others	$19,944	Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs	99 %
Indirect	$4,823		
Total benefits	$34,860		
Net program cost	($465)		
Benefits minus cost	$34,396		

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	$10,092	$19,943	$5,056	$35,090
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$1	$1	($232)	($230)
Totals	$0	$10,092	$19,944	$4,823	$34,860

[1]In 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.

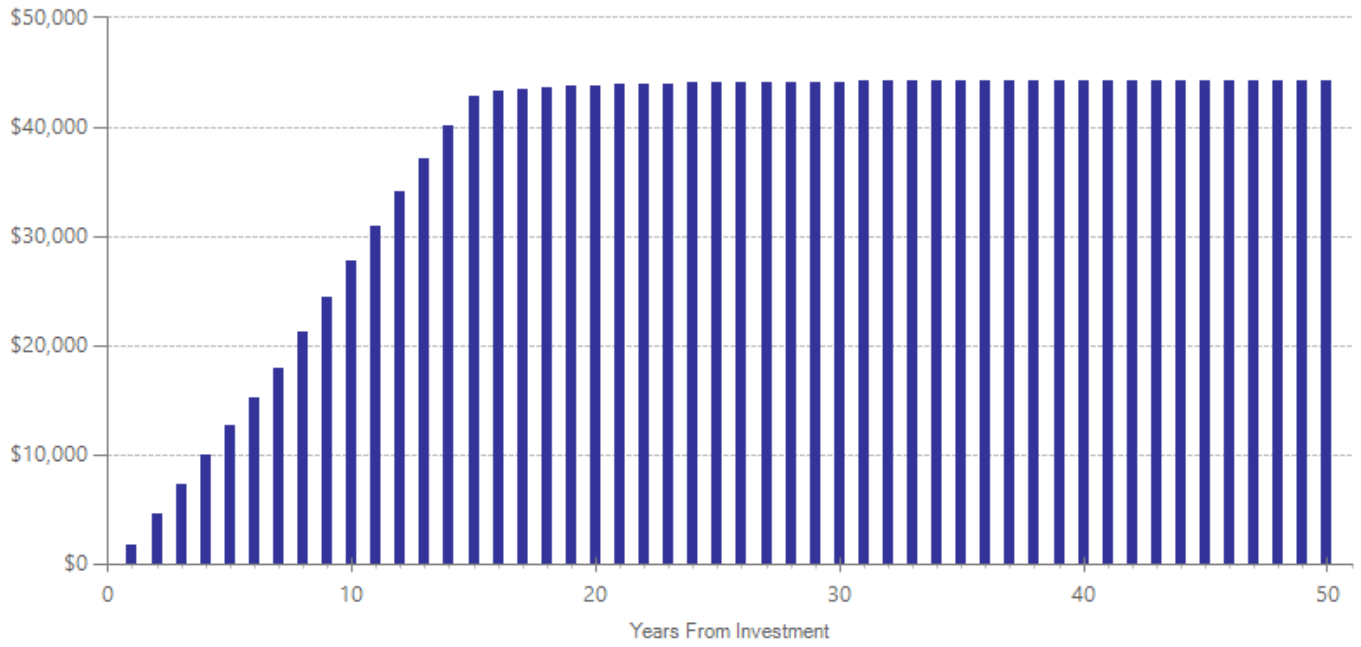
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	$463	2014	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	($465)
Comparison costs	$0	2014	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

Per-participant cost estimate provided by the Washington State Department of Corrections.

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	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	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Crime	2	338	-0.380	0.162	36	-0.380	0.162	46	-0.380	0.019
Earnings	2	338	0.246	0.076	36	0.246	0.076	46	0.246	0.019

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

Cook, P.J., Kang, S., Braga, A.A., Ludwig, J., & O'Brien, M.E. (2015). An experimental evaluation of a comprehensive employment-oriented prisoner re-entry program. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology, 31*(3), 355-382.

Duwe, G. (2015). The benefits of keeping idle hands busy: An outcome evaluation of a prisoner reentry employment program. *Crime & Delinquency, 61*(4), 559-586.

Electronic monitoring (probation)

Adult Criminal Justice

Benefit-cost estimates updated December 2016. Literature review updated December 2014.

Program Description: A computer-based tracking device electronically monitors the location of an offender. Electronic monitoring devices are either radio frequency or Global Positioning System (GPS) units. Offenders are generally required to remain at home except for approved activities such as work, school, or treatment. Electronic monitoring is used for probationers, parolees, or pre-trial defendants and can be used in lieu of, or in addition to, confinement. The use of electronic monitoring varies from lower to higher risk offenders. Parole and probation populations have been placed into two separate categories in order to reflect the statistically significant difference in effectiveness.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	$7,160	Benefit to cost ratio	n/a
Participants	$0	Benefits minus costs	$26,863
Others	$14,424	Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs	94 %
Indirect	$4,155		
Total benefits	$25,739		
Net program cost	$1,124		
Benefits minus cost	$26,863		

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	$7,160	$14,424	$3,589	$25,172
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$1	$566	$567
Totals	$0	$7,160	$14,424	$4,155	$25,739

[1]In 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.

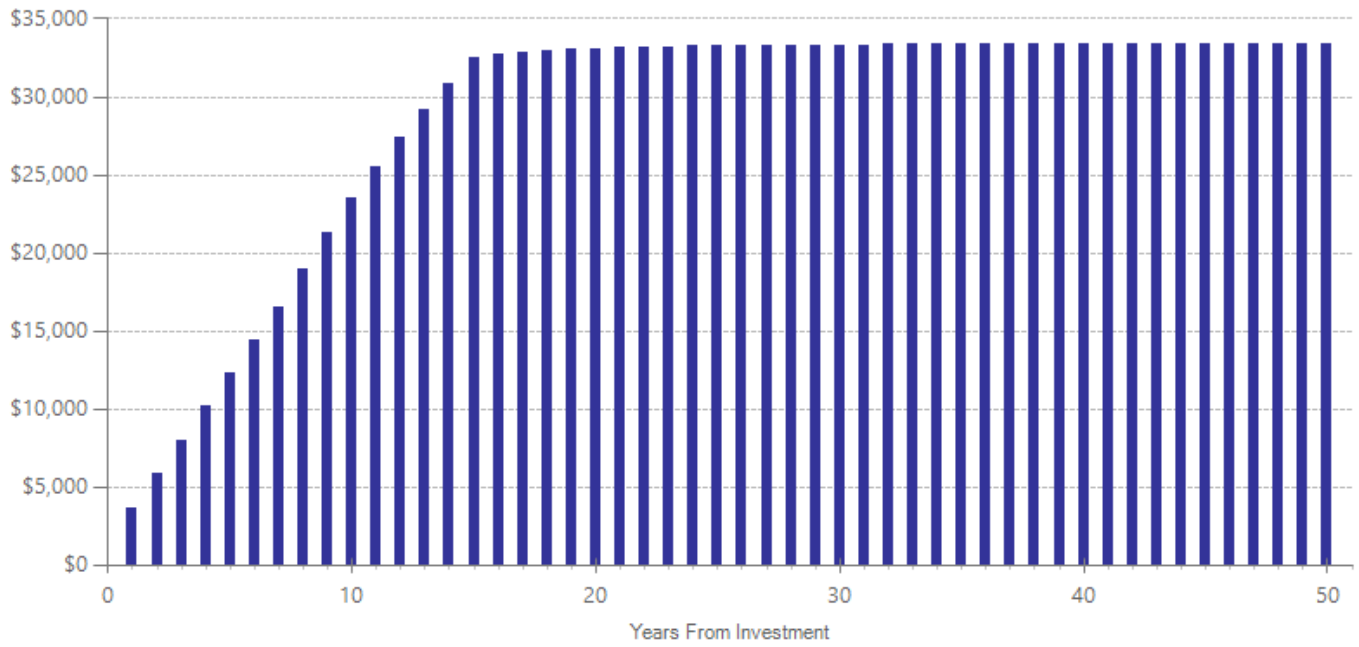
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	$377	2009	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	$1,124
Comparison costs	$1,405	2009	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

Electronic monitoring costs per day were provided by the Department of Corrections. The Washington State Institute for Public Policy calculated the total cost per participant assuming 30 days on electronic monitoring in lieu of 30 days in confinement (average daily cost for jail and prison).

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	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	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Crime	10	7036	-0.317	0.221	30	-0.317	0.221	40	-0.351	0.130

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

Baird, C., Wagner, D., Decomo, B., & Aleman, T. (1994). *Evaluation of the effectiveness of supervision and community rehabilitation programs in Oregon.* San Francisco: National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

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Petersilia, J., & Turner, S. (1990). *Intensive supervision for high-risk probationers: Findings from three California experiments.* Santa Monica, CA: RAND.

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Therapeutic communities for offenders with co-occuring disorders

Adult Criminal Justice

Benefit-cost estimates updated December 2016. Literature review updated November 2014.

Program Description: Therapeutic communities are the most intensive form of substance abuse treatment. This meta-analysis included only therapeutic communities for offenders with co-occurring substance use and mental disorders. These residential living units are highly structured using a hierarchical model among peers within the community. Offenders gain responsibility as they progress through the stages of treatment. Depending on the level of dependency and the program, therapeutic communities can range from 3 to 12 months.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	$7,975	Benefit to cost ratio	$6.91
Participants	$0	Benefits minus costs	$22,109
Others	$15,749	Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs	99 %
Indirect	$2,124		
Total benefits	$25,848		
Net program cost	($3,738)		
Benefits minus cost	$22,109		

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	$7,975	$15,748	$4,001	$27,724
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$1	($1,878)	($1,877)
Totals	$0	$7,975	$15,749	$2,124	$25,848

[1]In 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.

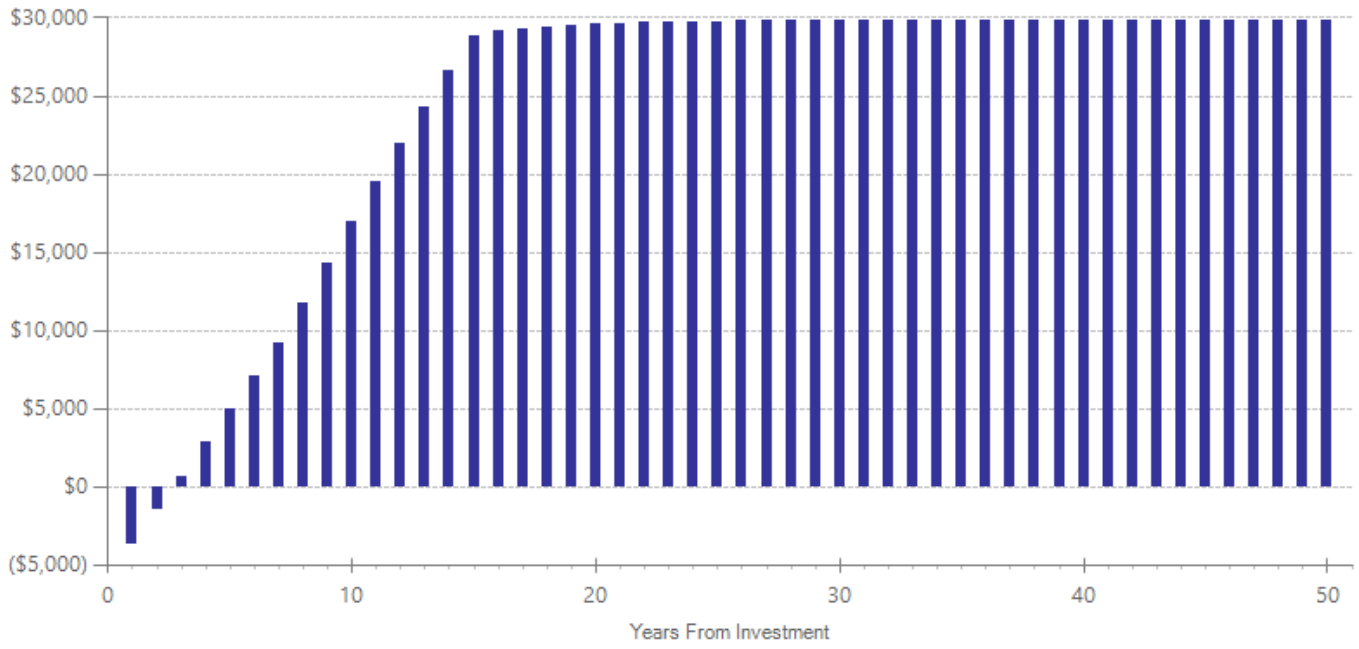
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	$3,626	2012	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	($3,738)
Comparison costs	$1	2012	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

Per-participant cost estimate provided by the Washington State Department of Corrections.

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	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	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Crime	4	323	-0.301	0.097	37	-0.301	0.097	47	-0.301	0.002

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.

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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

Sacks, S., Chaple, M., Sacks, J.Y., McKendrick, K., & Cleland, C.M. (2012). Randomized trial of a reentry modified therapeutic community for offenders with co-occurring disorders: Crime outcomes. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 42*(3), 247-259.

Sacks, S., McKendrick, K., Sacks, J.A.Y., Banks, S., & Harle, M. (2008). Enhanced outpatient treatment for co-occurring disorders: Main outcomes. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 34*(1), 48-60.

Sacks, S., Sacks, J.Y., McKendrick, K., Banks, S., & Stommel, J. (2004). Modified TC for MICA offenders: Crime outcomes. *Behavioral Sciences and the Law, 22*(4), 477-501.

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Correctional education (basic or post-secondary) in prison

Adult Criminal Justice

Benefit-cost estimates updated December 2016. Literature review updated October 2015.

Program Description: Programs in this broad category are delivered to persons in prison, and typically consist of classes for offenders in Adult Basic Education, General Educational Development preparation, and post-secondary education.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	$6,449	Benefit to cost ratio	$18.36
Participants	$0	Benefits minus costs	$20,601
Others	$12,712	Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs	100 %
Indirect	$2,627		
Total benefits	$21,788		
Net program cost	($1,187)		
Benefits minus cost	$20,601		

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	$6,449	$12,712	$3,219	$22,380
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$1	($592)	($591)
Totals	$0	$6,449	$12,712	$2,627	$21,788

[1]In 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.

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[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.

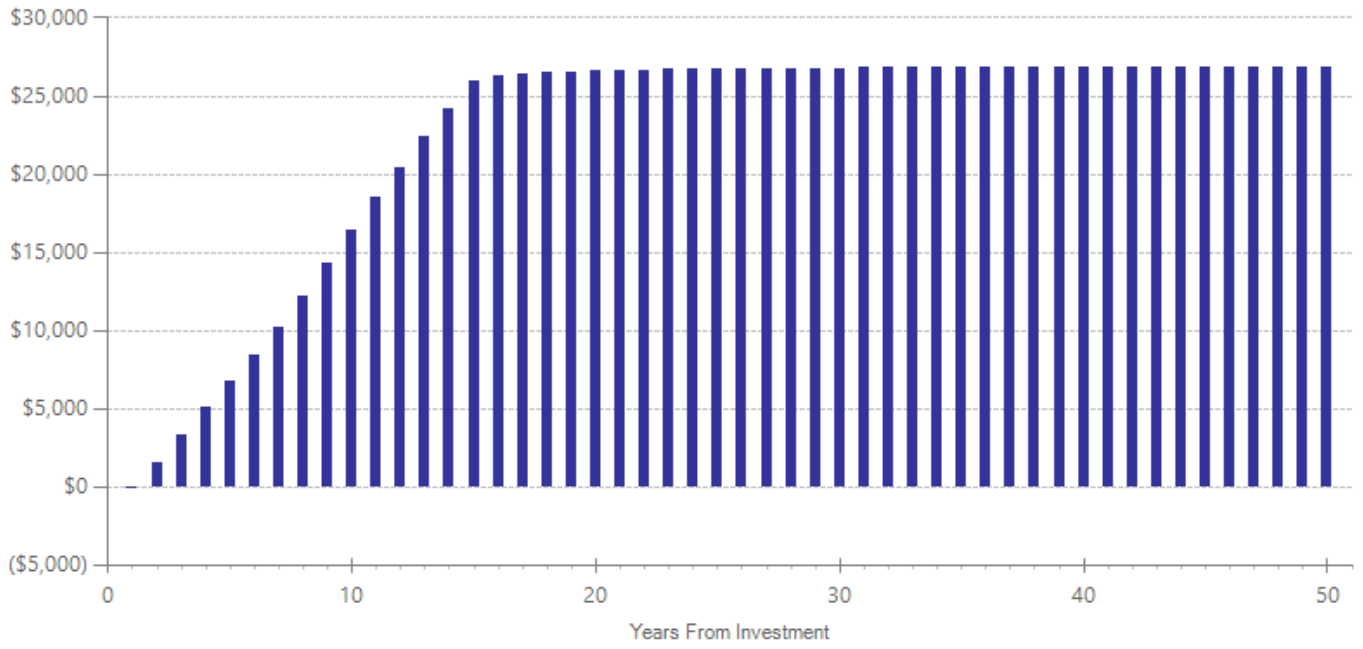
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	$1,102	2010	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	($1,187)
Comparison costs	$0	2010	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

Per-participant cost estimate provided by the Washington State Department of Corrections.

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



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Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	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	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Crime	11	9351	-0.242	0.063	32	-0.242	0.063	42	-0.242	0.001

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.

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Citations Used in the Meta-Analysis

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Offender Re-entry Community Safety Program (dangerously mentally ill offenders)

Adult Criminal Justice

Benefit-cost estimates updated December 2016. Literature review updated April 2012.

Program Description: The Offender Reentry Community Safety (ORCS) program in Washington State was designed to assist dangerously mentally ill offenders who are being released from prison into the community. Participants are diagnosed as seriously mentally ill or with a major mental disorder and pose a threat to public safety. An interdisciplinary team of mental health and correctional professionals provide coordinated case management and community treatment planning, such as expediting Medicaid eligibility, mental health and chemical dependency treatment, housing, and supervision. This program was previously called Dangerously Mentally Ill Offenders (DMIO).

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:			
Taxpayers	$22,404	Benefit to cost ratio	$1.53
Participants	$0	Benefits minus costs	$19,204
Others	$39,981	Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs	90 %
Indirect	($6,898)		
Total benefits	$55,488		
Net program cost	($36,283)		
Benefits minus cost	$19,204		

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	$22,404	$39,981	$11,147	$73,533
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$0	($18,045)	($18,045)
Totals	$0	$22,404	$39,981	($6,898)	$55,488

[1]In 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.

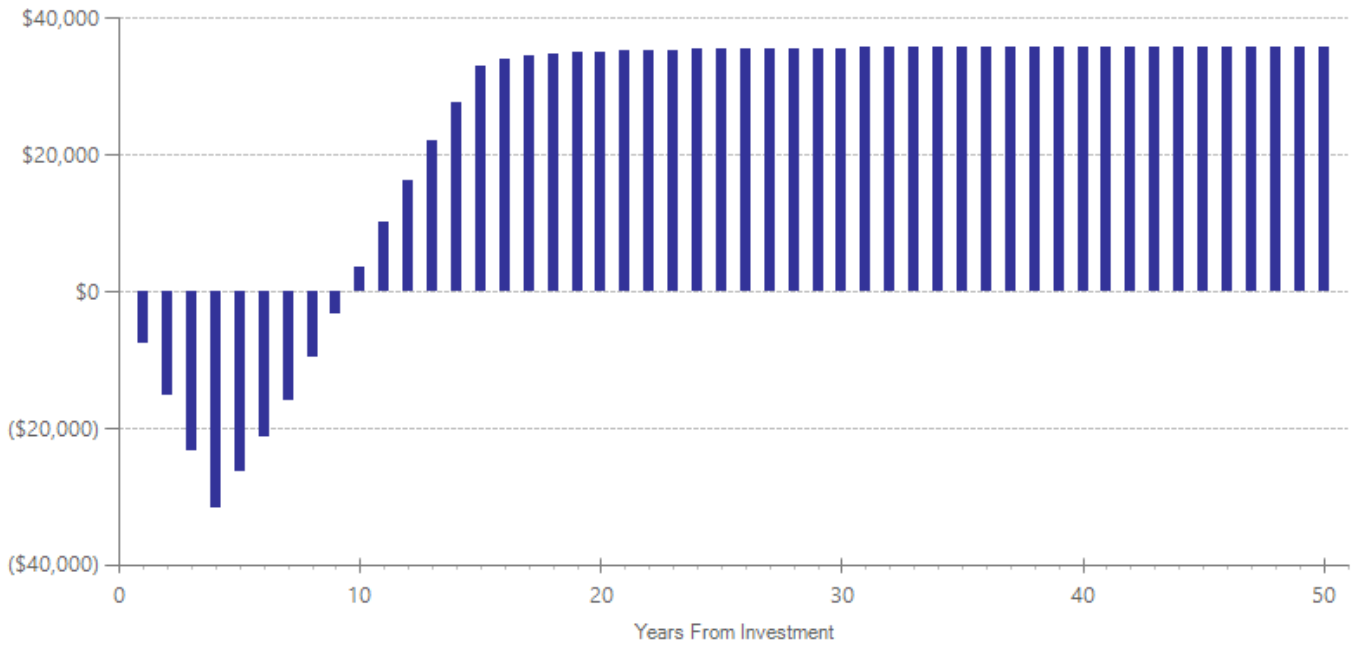
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	$8,467	2007	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	($36,283)
Comparison costs	$0	2010	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

The per-participant costs over a four-year period are from Mayfield, J. (2009). *The Dangerous Mentally Ill Offender program: Four-year felony recidivism and cost effectiveness* (Doc. No. 09-02-1901). Olympia: Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

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	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	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Crime	1	172	-0.756	0.146	37	-0.756	0.146	47	-0.756	0.001

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

Mayfield, J. (2009). *The dangerous mentally ill offender program: Four-year felony recidivism and cost effectiveness (Doc. No. 09-02-1901).* Olympia: Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

Day reporting centers

Adult Criminal Justice

Benefit-cost estimates updated December 2016. Literature review updated March 2015.

Program Description: Day Reporting Centers (DRC) are non-residential facilities that are used as a form of intermediate sanction for offenders. DRCs have three primary goals: (1) enhancing supervision and surveillance of offenders, (2) providing treatment directly or through collaboration with community treatment programs, and (3) reducing jail and prison crowding. Day reporting centers differ in their implementation but generally require offenders to attend the facility for multiple hours each week for supervision and other programming such as counseling, educational courses, employment training, and referrals for additional services. The day reporting programs included here typically lasted for three months and required clients to report to the center every weekday.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	$6,958	Benefit to cost ratio	$5.71
Participants	$0	Benefits minus costs	$18,549
Others	$14,011	Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs	92 %
Indirect	$1,520		
Total benefits	$22,489		
Net program cost	($3,940)		
Benefits minus cost	$18,549		

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	$6,958	$14,010	$3,494	$24,462
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$0	($1,974)	($1,973)
Totals	$0	$6,958	$14,011	$1,520	$22,489

[1]In 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.

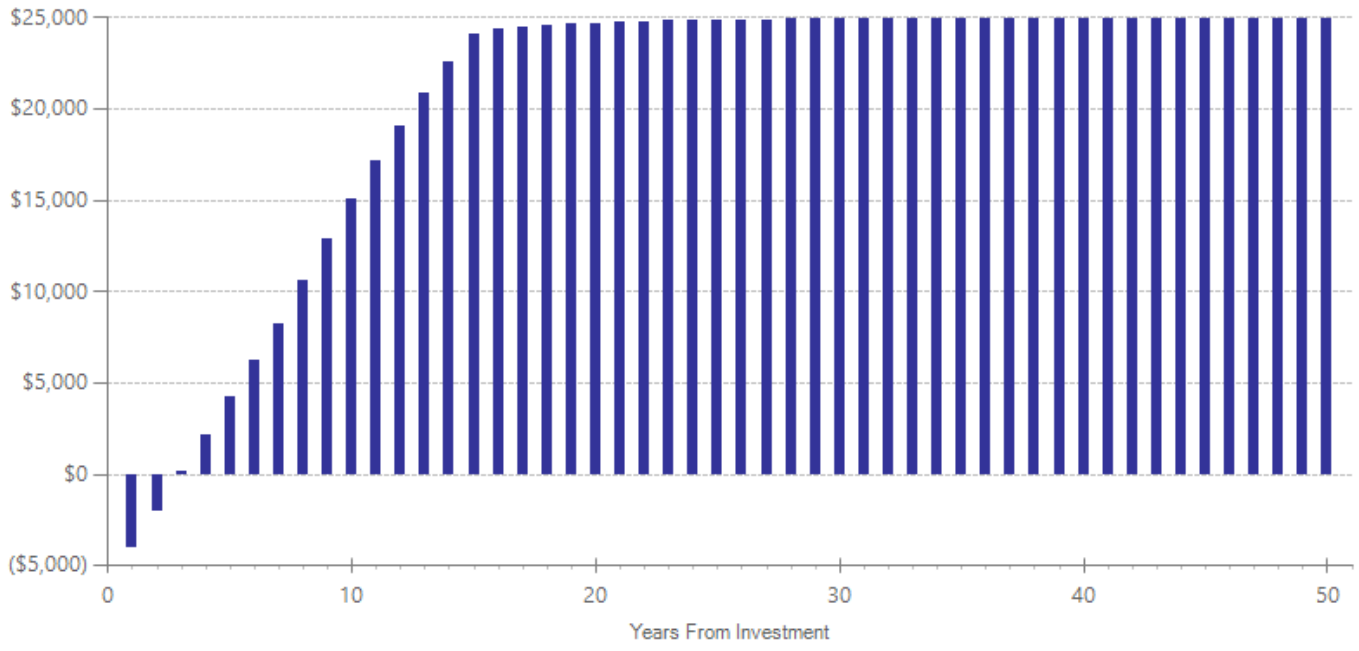
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	$4,275	2007	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	($3,940)
Comparison costs	$775	2007	Cost range (+ or -)	20 %

These programs typically last about three months. Costs come from Boyle, D.J., Ragusa-Salerno, L.M., Lanterman, J.L., & Marcus, A.F. (2013). An evaluation of Day Reporting Centers for parolees: Outcomes of a randomized trial. *Criminology & Public Policy, 12*(1), 119-143. Treatment group costs are the per-participant fixed costs of day reporting centers, and control group costs represent the midpoint of the range of costs for intensive supervision parole per participant.

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	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	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Crime	3	319	-0.306	0.171	34	-0.306	0.171	44	-0.306	0.072
Substance abuse	2	196	0.088	0.171	33	0.000	0.000	34	0.088	0.609
Employment	2	184	-0.298	0.128	33	0.000	0.000	34	-0.298	0.020

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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

Boyle, D.J., Ragusa, L., Lanterman, J., Marcus, A. (2011). *Outcomes of a Randomized Trial of an Intensive Community Corrections Program - Day Reporting Centers - For Parolees.* Department of Justice, United States.

Boyle, D.J., Ragusa-Salerno, L.M., Lanterman, J.L., & Marcus, A.F. (2013). An evaluation of day reporting centers for parolees: Outcomes of a randomized trial. *Criminology & Public Policy, 12*(1), 119-143.

Ostermann, M. (2009). An analysis of New Jersey's day reporting center and Halfway Back Programs: Embracing the rehabilitative ideal through evidence based practices. *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, 48*(2), 139-153.

Vocational education in prison

Adult Criminal Justice

Benefit-cost estimates updated December 2016. Literature review updated August 2015.

Program Description: Vocational education programs delivered in prison involve instruction for a specific trade, occupation, or vocation such as welding, auto repair, building maintenance, or graphic arts. The primary goal of vocational education is to help offenders develop marketable job skills upon release to the community. Certificates or college credit can be earned for some vocational programs.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	$6,017	Benefit to cost ratio	$12.13
Participants	$0	Benefits minus costs	$18,411
Others	$11,861	Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs	100 %
Indirect	$2,186		
Total benefits	$20,064		
Net program cost	($1,653)		
Benefits minus cost	$18,411		

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	$6,016	$11,860	$3,015	$20,890
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$1	$2	($828)	($826)
Totals	$0	$6,017	$11,861	$2,186	$20,064

[1]In 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	$1,536	2010	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	($1,653)
Comparison costs	$0	2010	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

Per-participant cost estimate provided by the Washington State Department of Corrections.

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.

Meta-Analysis of Program Effects										
Outcomes measured	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	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Crime	3	1950	-0.226	0.042	34	-0.226	0.042	44	-0.256	0.001

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

Lattimore, P.K., Witte, A.D., & Baker, J.R. (1990). Experimental assessment of the effect of vocational training on youthful property offenders. *Evaluation Review, 14*(2), 115-133.

Saylor, W.G., Gaes, G.G. (1996). *PREP: Training inmates through industrial work participation, and vocational and apprenticeship instruction*. Washington, DC: United States Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Callan, V., & Gardner, J. (2005). *Vocational education and training provision and recidivism in Queensland correctional institutions*. Queensland, Australia: National Center for Vocational Education Research.

Drug Offender Sentencing Alternative (for drug offenders)

Adult Criminal Justice

Benefit-cost estimates updated December 2016. Literature review updated April 2012.

Program Description: Washington State's Drug Offender Sentencing Alternative (DOSA) allows certain offenders to receive reduced prison terms in exchange for completing chemical dependency treatment while incarcerated. Findings indicate DOSA is effective and significantly lowers recidivism rates for drug offenders but has no statistically significant effect on recidivism rates of property offenders.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	$5,875	Benefit to cost ratio	$12.34
Participants	$0	Benefits minus costs	$18,257
Others	$11,847	Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs	98 %
Indirect	$2,146		
Total benefits	$19,867		
Net program cost	($1,610)		
Benefits minus cost	$18,257		

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	$5,874	$11,846	$2,953	$20,674
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$1	($807)	($806)
Totals	$0	$5,875	$11,847	$2,146	$19,867

[1]In 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.

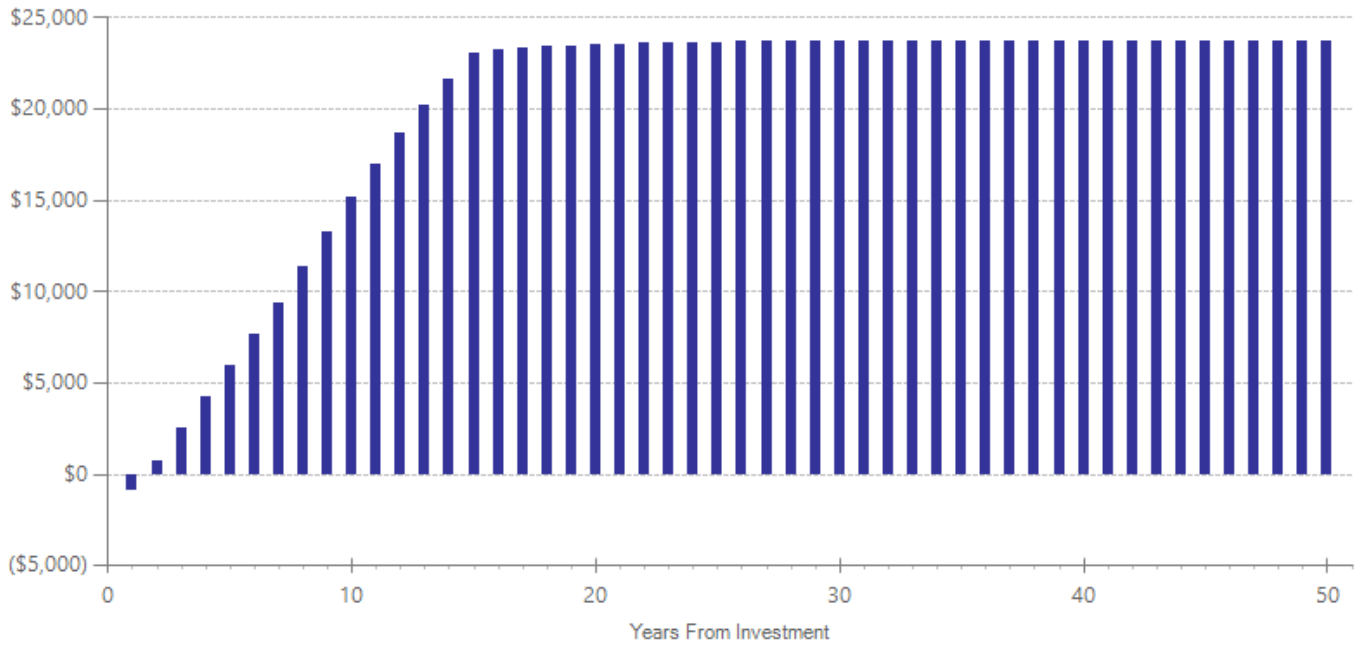
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	$1,319	2004	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	($1,610)
Comparison costs	$0	2004	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

Per-participant cost from Aos, S., Phipps, P., & Barnoski, R. (2004). *Washington's Drug Offender Sentencing Alternative: An evaluation of benefits and costs* (Doc. No. 05-01-1901). Olympia: Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

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	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	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Crime	1	264	-0.272	0.111	32	-0.272	0.111	42	-0.272	0.015

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.

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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

Drake, E. K. (2006). *Washington's drug offender sentencing alternative: An update on recidivism findings* (Document No. 06-12-1901). Olympia: Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

Mental health courts

Adult Criminal Justice

Benefit-cost estimates updated December 2016. Literature review updated May 2014.

Program Description: Mental health courts, modeled after other therapeutic courts (e.g., drug courts, DUI courts), divert offenders with mental health issues from incarceration to treatment in the community. These courts utilize mental health assessments, individualized treatment plans, intensive case management, and judicial monitoring to provide participants with the resources needed to avoid criminal behavior while improving public safety. In some courts, charges are dropped with successful completion of the program. Programs can vary in length sometimes up to 24 months.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	$5,941	Benefit to cost ratio	$6.22
Participants	$0	Benefits minus costs	$16,014
Others	$11,712	Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs	99 %
Indirect	$1,428		
Total benefits	$19,080		
Net program cost	($3,067)		
Benefits minus cost	$16,014		

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	$5,941	$11,712	$2,949	$20,603
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$0	($1,521)	($1,522)
Totals	$0	$5,941	$11,712	$1,428	$19,080

[1]In 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.

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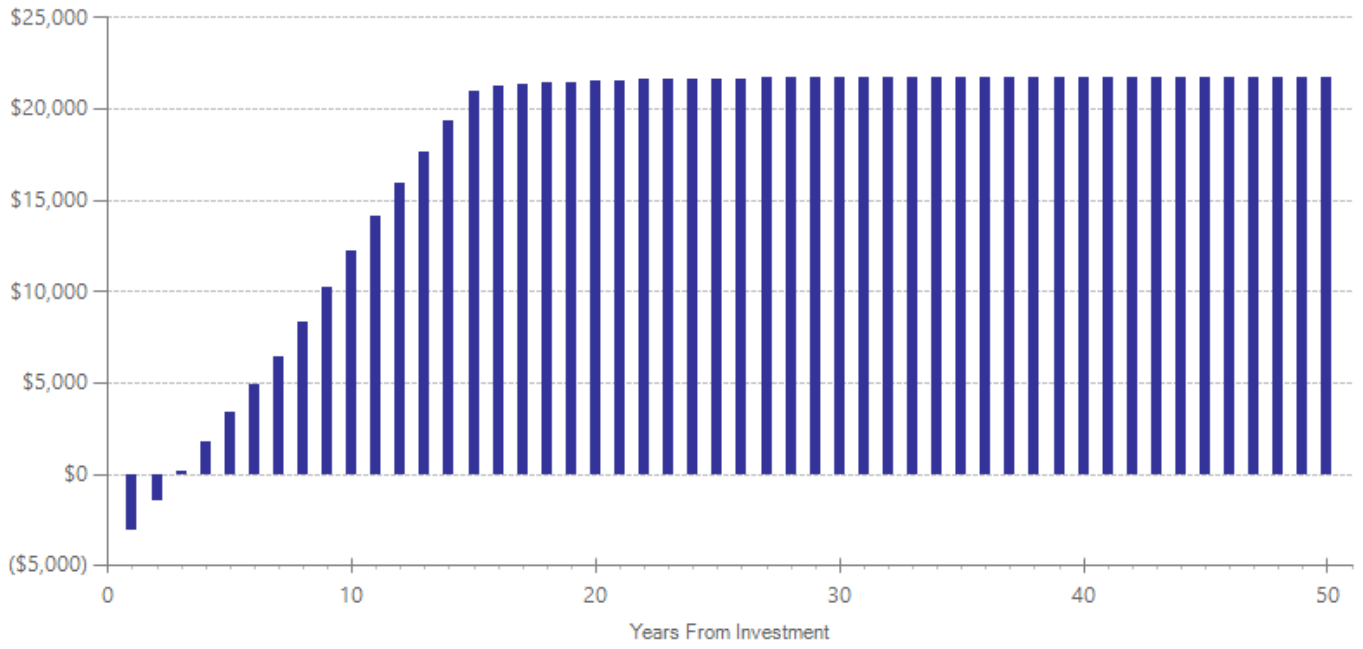
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	$2,656	2006	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	($3,067)
Comparison costs	$0	2006	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

Per-participant cost estimate from Ridgely, M.S., Engberg, J., Greenberg, M.D., Turner, S., DeMartini, C., & Dembosky, J.W. (2007). *Justice, treatment, and cost: An evaluation of the fiscal impact of Allegheny County Mental Health Court.* Santa Monica, CA: RAND.

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	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	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Crime	6	1424	-0.223	0.068	38	-0.223	0.068	48	-0.223	0.001
Psychiatric symptoms	2	212	-0.309	0.337	38	0.000	0.000	39	-0.309	0.359

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Citations Used in the Meta-Analysis

Boothroyd, R. A., Mercado, C. C., Poythress, N. G., Christy, A., & Petrila, J. (2005). Clinical outcomes of defendants in mental health court. *Psychiatric Services, 56*(7), 829-834.

Christy, A., Poythress, N. G., Boothroyd, R. A., Petrila, J., & Mehra, S. (2005), Evaluating the efficiency and community safety goals of the Broward County Mental Health Court. *Behavioral Sciences & the Law, 23*(2), 227-243.

Cosden, M., Ellens, J., Schnell, J. & Yamini-Diouf, J. (2004). *Evaluation of the Santa Barbara County Mental Health Treatment Court with intensive case management*. Santa Barbara: University of California, Santa Barbara; Gervitz Graduate School of Education.

Dirks-Linhorst, P. A., & Linhorst, D. M. (2010). Recidivism outcomes for suburban mental health court defendants. *American Journal of Criminal Justice.* Advance online publication. DOI 10.1007/s12103-010-9092-0

McNiel, D. E., & Binder, R. L. (2007). Effectiveness of a mental health court in reducing criminal recidivism and violence. *American Journal of Psychiatry, 164*(9), 1395-1403.

Moore, M. E., & Hiday, V. A. (2006). Mental health court outcomes: A comparison of re-arrest and re-arrest severity between mental health court and traditional court participants. *Law and Human Behavior, 30*(6), 659-674.

Steadman, H. J., Redlich, A., Callahan, L., Robbins, P. C., & Vesselinov, R. (2011). Effect of mental health courts on arrests and jail days: A multisite study. *Archives of General Psychiatry, 68*(2), 167-172.

Electronic monitoring (parole)

Adult Criminal Justice

Benefit-cost estimates updated December 2016. Literature review updated December 2014.

Program Description: A computer-based tracking device electronically monitors the location of an offender. Electronic monitoring devices are either radio frequency or Global Positioning System (GPS) units. Offenders are generally required to remain at home except for approved activities such as work, school, or treatment. Electronic monitoring is used for probationers, parolees, or pre-trial defendants and can be used in lieu of, or in addition to, confinement. The use of electronic monitoring varies from lower to higher risk offenders. Parole and probation populations have been placed into two separate categories in order to reflect the statistically significant difference in effectiveness.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	$3,963	Benefit to cost ratio	n/a
Participants	$0	Benefits minus costs	$15,467
Others	$7,808	Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs	100 %
Indirect	$2,570		
Total benefits	$14,342		
Net program cost	$1,125		
Benefits minus cost	$15,467		

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	$3,963	$7,808	$2,003	$13,774
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$1	$567	$568
Totals	$0	$3,963	$7,808	$2,570	$14,342

[1]In 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.

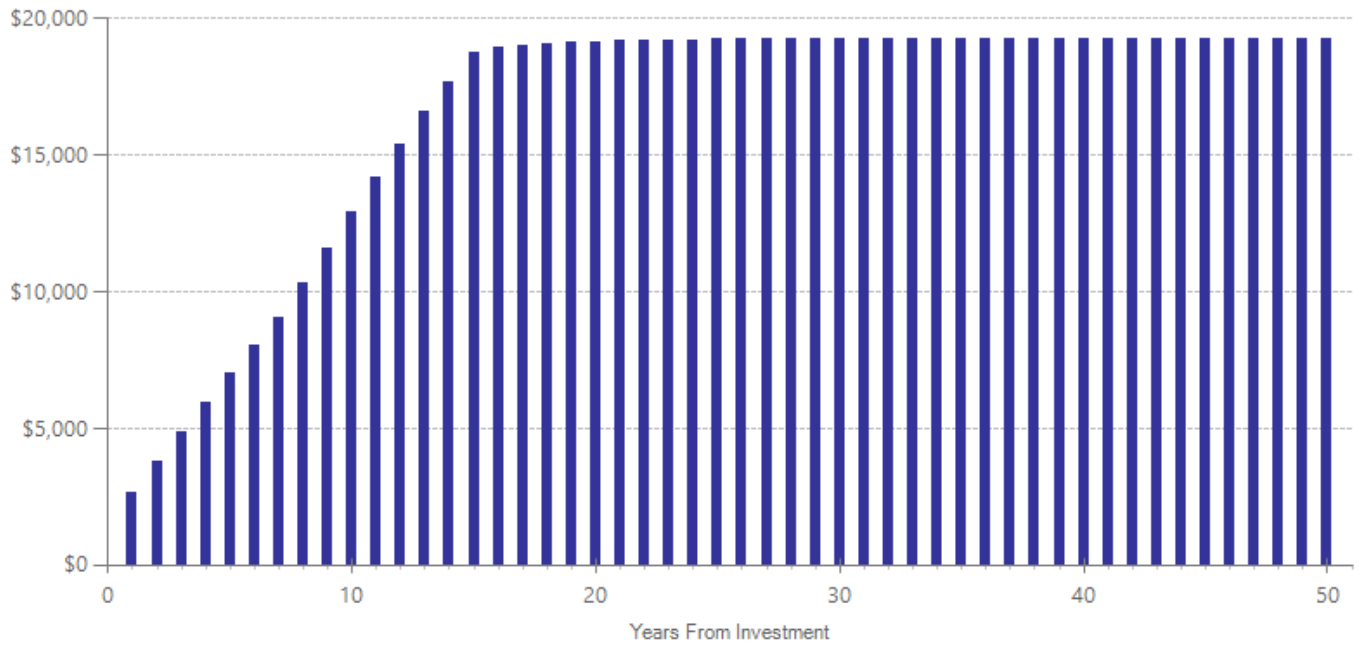
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	$377	2009	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	$1,125
Comparison costs	$1,405	2009	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

Electronic monitoring costs per day were provided by the Department of Corrections. The Washington State Institute for Public Policy calculated the total cost per participant assuming 30 days on electronic monitoring in lieu of 30 days in confinement (average daily cost for jail and prison).

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	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	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Crime	8	11777	-0.149	0.034	35	-0.149	0.034	45	-0.150	0.001

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

Bales, W., Mann, K., Blomberg, T., Gaes, G., Barrick, K., Dhungana, K., & McManus, B. (2010). *A quantitative and qualitative assessment of electronic monitoring.* Tallahassee: Florida State University, College of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Center for Criminology and Public Policy Research.

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Gies, S.V., Gainey, R., Cohen, M.I., Healy, E., Yeide, M., Bekelman, A., & Bobnis, A. (2013). *Monitoring High-Risk Gang Offenders with GPS Technology: An Evaluation of the California Supervision Program Final Report.* United States of America.

Marklund, F., & Holmberg, S. (2009). Effects of early release from prison using electronic tagging in Sweden. *Journal of Experimental Criminology, 5* (1), 41-61.

Turner, S., & Jannetta, J. (with Hess, J., Myers, R., Shah, R., Werth, R. & Whitby, A.). (2007). *Implementation and early outcomes for the San Diego High Risk Sex Offender (HRSO) GPS pilot program* (Working Paper). Irvine: University of California, Irvine; Center for Evidence-Based Corrections.

Outpatient/non-intensive drug treatment (incarceration)

Adult Criminal Justice

Benefit-cost estimates updated December 2016. Literature review updated November 2014.

Program Description: This broad category includes less intensive treatment modalities delivered during incarceration. These treatments were generally less intensive outpatient, group counseling, drug education, and relapse prevention.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	$4,475	Benefit to cost ratio	$16.10
Participants	$0	Benefits minus costs	$14,125
Others	$8,819	Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs	100 %
Indirect	$1,766		
Total benefits	$15,060		
Net program cost	($935)		
Benefits minus cost	$14,125		

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	$4,475	$8,819	$2,231	$15,526
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$0	($466)	($465)
Totals	$0	$4,475	$8,819	$1,766	$15,060

[1]In 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.

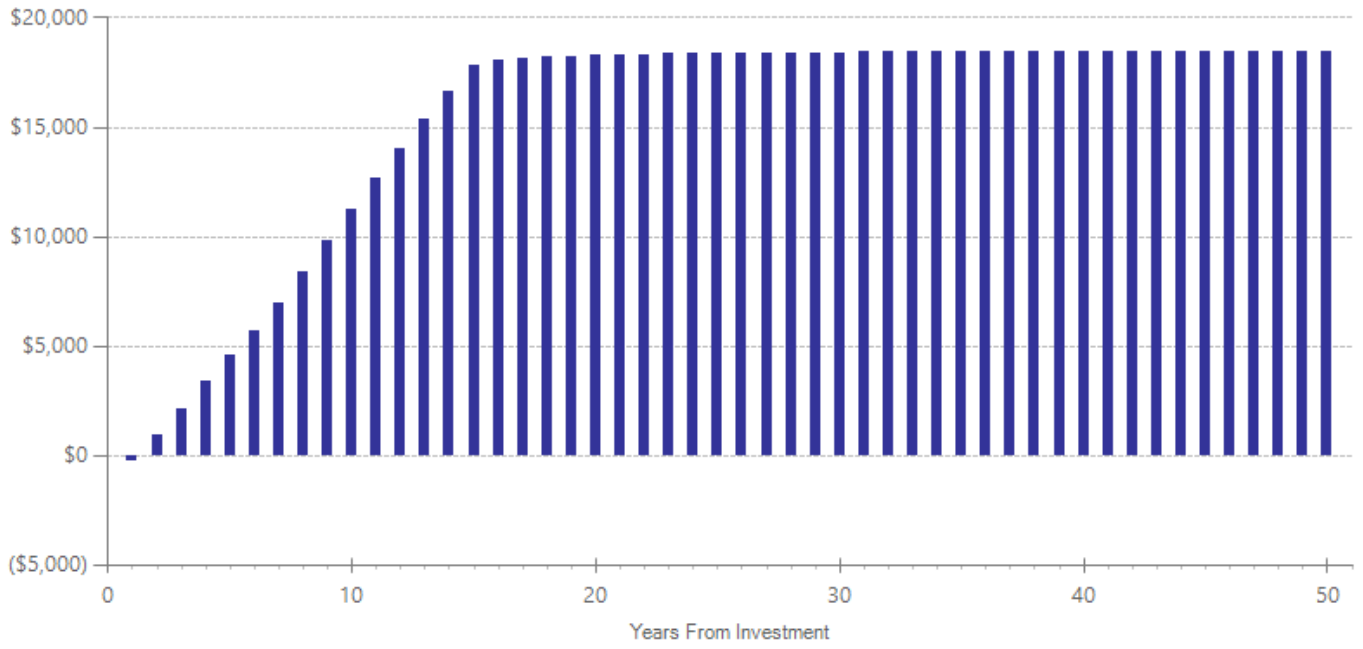
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	$933	2014	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	($935)
Comparison costs	$0	2014	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

Per-participant cost estimate provided by the Washington State Department of Corrections.

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	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	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Crime	7	2798	-0.168	0.056	32	-0.168	0.056	42	-0.183	0.003

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

Dugan J.R., & Everett, R.S. (1998). An experimental test of chemical dependency therapy for jail inmates. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, 42*(4), 360-368.

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Wexler, H.K., Falkin, G.P., & Lipton, D.S. (1990). Outcome evaluation of a prison therapeutic community for substance abuse treatment. *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 17*(1), 71-92.

Swift and Certain sanctions for offenders on community supervision

Adult Criminal Justice

Benefit-cost estimates updated December 2016. Literature review updated October 2015.

Program Description: Offenders who are supervised in the community are required to follow rules and conditions (e.g., reporting to community corrections officers). The Washington State Department of Corrections' Swift and Certain (SAC) policy gives community corrections officers a clear set of guidelines to follow when an offender violates the terms of supervision. Sanctions for low-level violations are less severe than sanctions for high-level violations, which can result in no more than three days in jail. The goal of SAC guidelines is to respond to all violations and to do so quickly; hence, swift and certain.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:			
Taxpayers	$3,699	Benefit to cost ratio	n/a
Participants	$0	Benefits minus costs	$14,052
Others	$7,446	Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs	100 %
Indirect	$2,212		
Total benefits	$13,356		
Net program cost	$696		
Benefits minus cost	$14,052		

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	$3,698	$7,445	$1,861	$13,005
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$1	$350	$352
Totals	$0	$3,699	$7,446	$2,212	$13,356

[1]In 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.

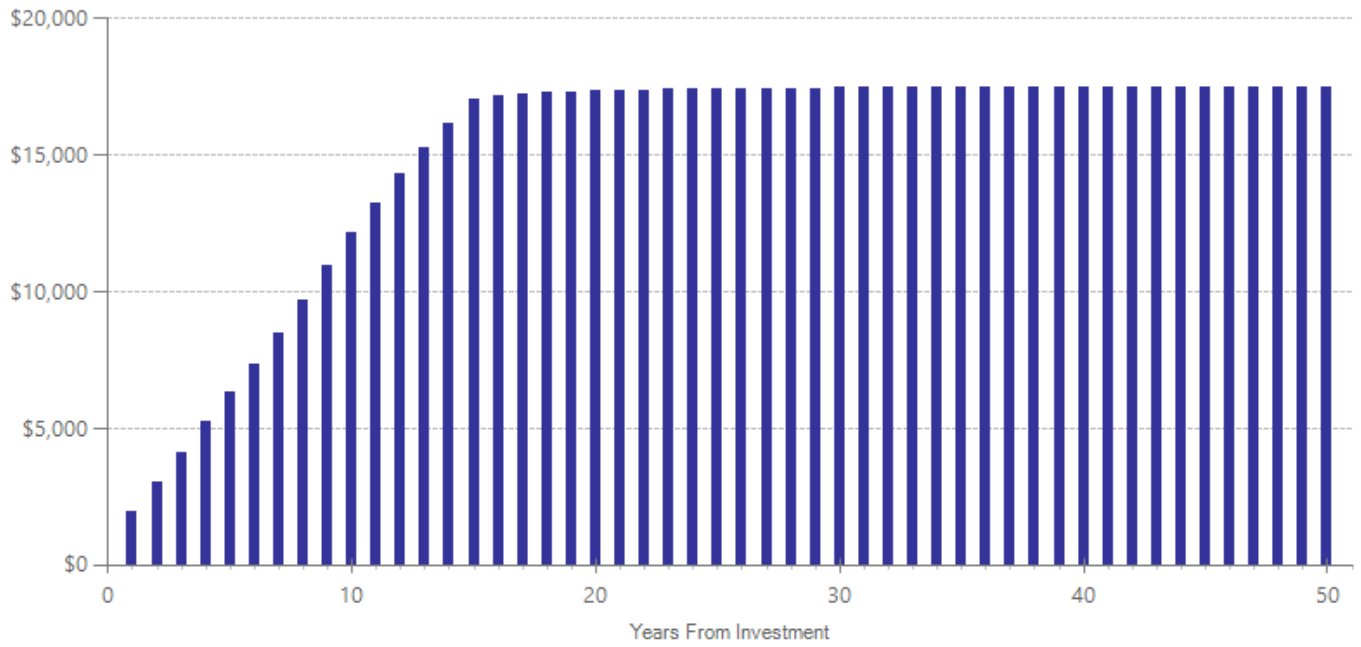
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	$2,470	2014	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	$696
Comparison costs	$3,164	2014	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

The per-participant cost, based on 12 months of supervision, is from Hamilton, Z., van Wormer, J., Kigerl, A., Campbell, C., & Posey. B. (2015). *Evaluation of Washington State Department of Corrections Swift and Certain policy process, outcome and cost-benefit evaluation.* Washington State University.

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	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	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Crime	1	4838	-0.171	0.027	32	-0.171	0.027	42	-0.171	0.001

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.

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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

Hamilton, Z., van Wormer, J., Kigerl, A., Campbell, C., & Posey. B. (2015). *Evaluation of Washington State Department of Corrections Swift and Certain policy process, outcome and cost-benefit evaluation.* Washington State University.

Inpatient/intensive outpatient drug treatment (incarceration)

Adult Criminal Justice

Benefit-cost estimates updated December 2016. Literature review updated November 2014.

Program Description: This grouping of programs includes inpatient or intensive outpatient treatment delivered during incarceration.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	$4,682	Benefit to cost ratio	$9.66
Participants	$0	Benefits minus costs	$13,846
Others	$9,235	Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs	100 %
Indirect	$1,528		
Total benefits	$15,445		
Net program cost	($1,599)		
Benefits minus cost	$13,846		

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	$4,682	$9,235	$2,318	$16,235
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$0	($790)	($790)
Totals	$0	$4,682	$9,235	$1,528	$15,445

[1]In 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.

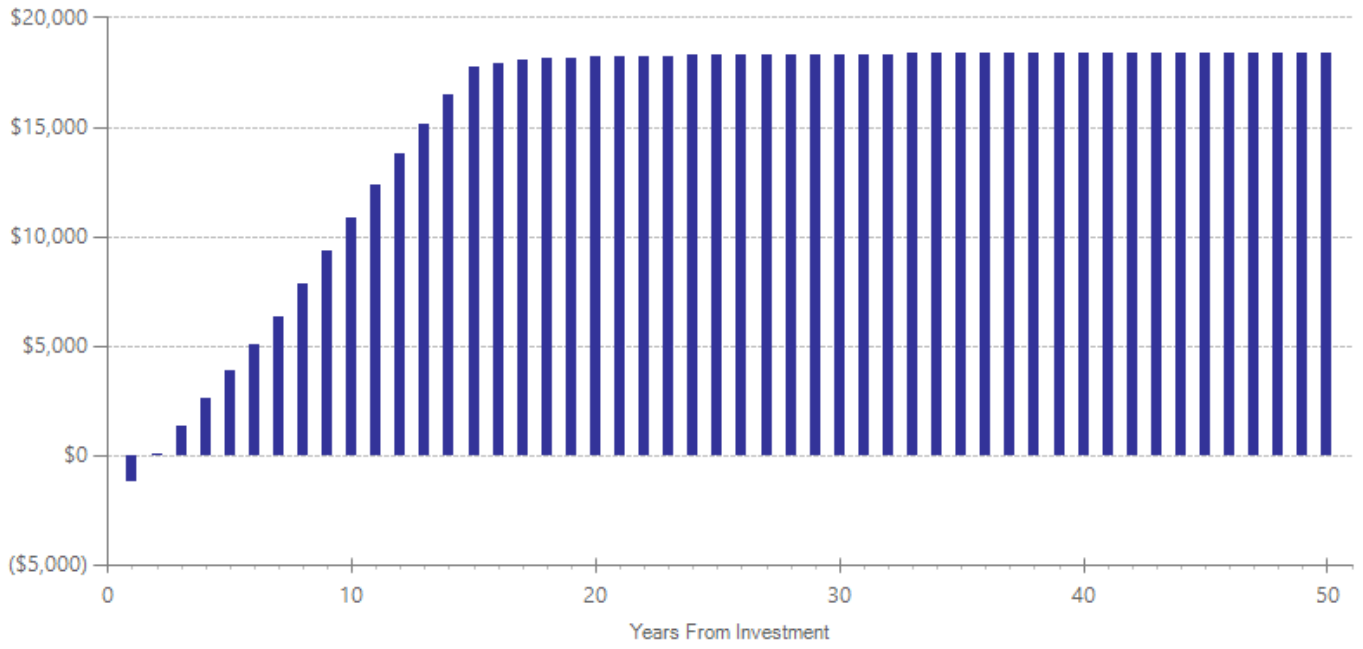
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	$1,594	2014	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	($1,599)
Comparison costs	$0	2014	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

Per-participant cost estimate provided by the Washington State Department of Corrections.

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	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	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Crime	7	1553	-0.176	0.046	35	-0.176	0.046	45	-0.176	0.001

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

Daley M., Love C.T., Shepard D.S., Petersen C.B., White K.L., & Hall F.B. (2004). Cost-effectiveness of Connecticut's in-prison substance abuse treatment. *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, 39*(3), 69-92.

Drake, E.K. (2006). *Washington's drug offender sentencing alternative: An update on recidivism findings* (Document No. 06-12-1901). Olympia: Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

Duwe, G. (2010). Prison-based chemical dependency treatment in Minnesota: An outcome evaluation. *Journal of Experimental Criminology, 6*(1), 57-81.

Peters, R.H., Kearns, W.D., Murrin, M.R., Dolente, A.S., & May, R.L. (1993). Examining the effectiveness of in-jail substance abuse treatment. *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation, 19*(3/4), 1-39.

Porter, R. (2002). *Breaking the cycle: Technical report.* New York: Vera Institute of Justice.

Sex offender treatment in the community

Adult Criminal Justice

Benefit-cost estimates updated December 2016. Literature review updated December 2013.

Program Description: The studies of sex offender treatment in the community include broad therapeutic components such as cognitive behavioral treatment, individual or group counseling, psychotherapy, behavioral therapy, and aversion therapy. Supervision is a key aspect of the treatment in these studies.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:			
Taxpayers	$3,478	Benefit to cost ratio	$8.69
Participants	$0	Benefits minus costs	$12,800
Others	$10,077	Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs	93 %
Indirect	$910		
Total benefits	$14,464		
Net program cost	($1,664)		
Benefits minus cost	$12,800		

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	$3,478	$10,076	$1,741	$15,294
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$1	($831)	($830)
Totals	$0	$3,478	$10,077	$910	$14,464

[1]In 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.

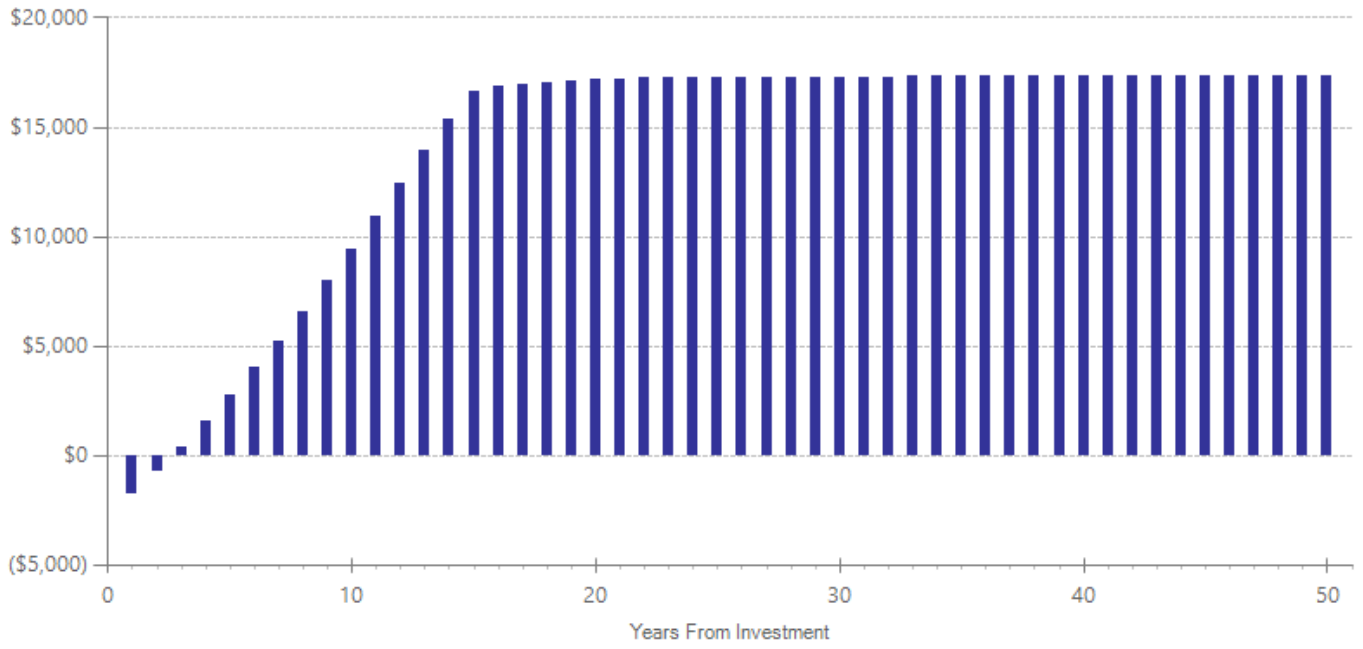
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	$1,613	2012	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	($1,664)
Comparison costs	$0	2012	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

Per-participant cost estimate provided by the Washington State Department of Corrections.

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



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Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	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	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Crime	7	786	-0.307	0.172	30	-0.307	0.211	40	-0.356	0.091

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

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Risk Need & Responsivity supervision (for high and moderate risk offenders)

Adult Criminal Justice

Benefit-cost estimates updated December 2016. Literature review updated December 2013.

Program Description: For this broad grouping of programs, supervision of adult offenders utilizing "Risk Need Responsivity" (RNR) principles were included in this analysis. The risk principle pertains to interventions commensurate with an offender's risk for re-offense. The need principle targets offender's criminogenic needs such as anti-social attitudes or substance abuse. The responsivity principle refers to interventions geared toward the offender's individual abilities and motivation level. Supervision using RNR principles focuses on high to moderate risk offenders and interventions are either cognitive behavioral or social learning techniques. The corrections officer uses motivational interviewing to engage the offender and supervision is based on a behavioral or contingency management style to motivate, engage, and change the offender's behavior.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:			
Taxpayers	$5,642	Benefit to cost ratio	$3.42
Participants	$0	Benefits minus costs	$12,121
Others	$11,163	Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs	100 %
Indirect	$320		
Total benefits	$17,125		
Net program cost	($5,005)		
Benefits minus cost	$12,121		

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	$5,642	$11,162	$2,828	$19,632
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$1	($2,508)	($2,507)
Totals	$0	$5,642	$11,163	$320	$17,125

[1]In 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.

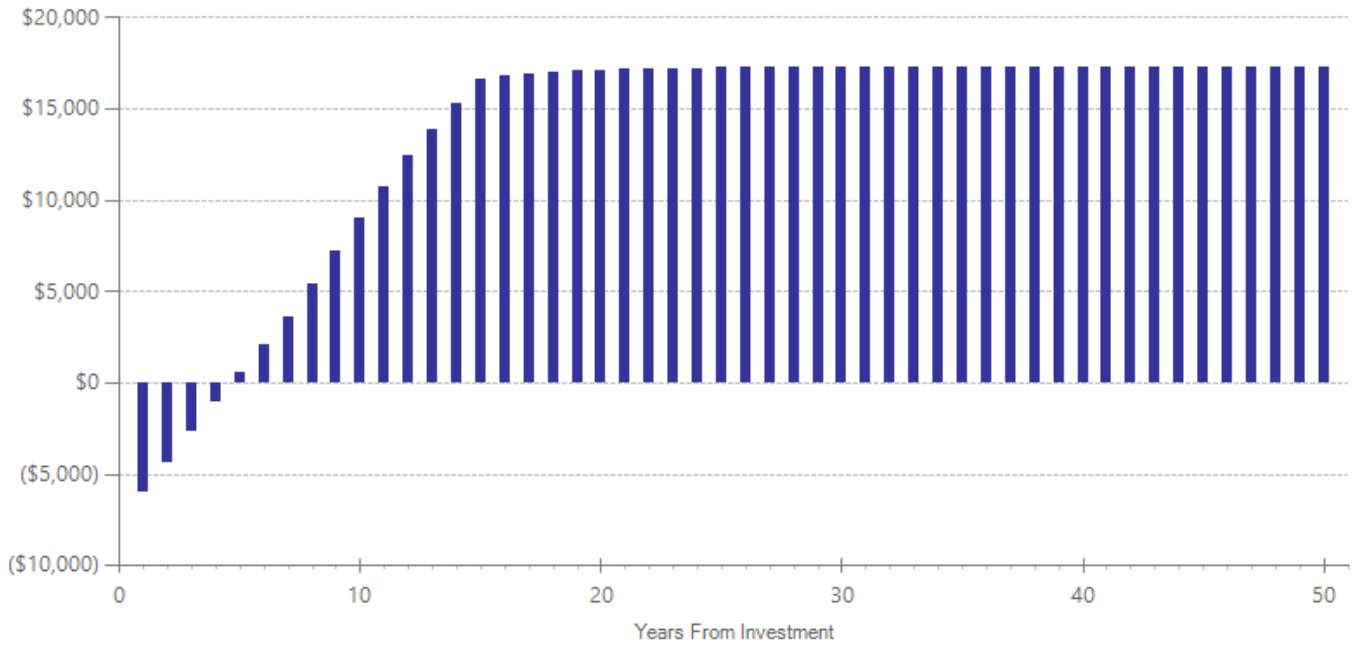
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	$4,853	2012	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	($5,005)
Comparison costs	$0	2012	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

Per-participant cost estimate provided by the Washington State Department of Corrections.

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	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	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Crime	7	3165	-0.243	0.043	33	-0.243	0.043	43	-0.267	0.001

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

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Jail diversion programs for offenders with mental illness (post-arrest programs)

Adult Criminal Justice

Benefit-cost estimates updated December 2016. Literature review updated March 2015.

Program Description: Jail diversion programs redirect mentally ill offenders from traditional criminal justice pathways to mental health treatment programs. The level of treatment afforded to mentally ill offenders can range from referrals to more substantial programs that integrate the criminal justice system and community-based providers in treating and monitoring offenders. This review focuses on post-arrest or post-booking diversion programs, which are jail- or court-based programs. Jail- and court-based diversion programs typically offer probation, deferred prosecution, or withdrawal of charges in lieu of incarceration for mentally ill offenders; these lesser punishments are often, although not always, dependent on treatment attendance. Note that this review does not include mental health courts or pre-arrest programs such as Crisis Intervention Teams, which were both reviewed separately.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	($3,760)	Benefit to cost ratio	n/a
Participants	($3,040)	Benefits minus costs	$10,661
Others	($3,026)	Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs	61 %
Indirect	$14,869		
Total benefits	$5,044		
Net program cost	$5,618		
Benefits minus cost	$10,661		

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	$178	$343	$90	$612
Labor market earnings associated with alcohol abuse or dependence	($4,869)	($2,211)	$0	($68)	($7,148)
Health care associated with alcohol abuse or dependence	($34)	($192)	($182)	($94)	($502)
Property loss associated with alcohol abuse or dependence	($8)	$0	($14)	$0	($22)
Labor market earnings associated with illicit drug abuse or dependence	$2,377	$1,079	$0	$13,441	$16,897
Health care associated with illicit drug abuse or dependence	$93	$537	$482	$270	$1,382
Health care associated with emergency department visits	($599)	($3,152)	($3,655)	($1,573)	($8,980)
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$1	$2,804	$2,805
Totals	($3,040)	($3,760)	($3,026)	$14,869	$5,044

[1]In 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	($5,603)	2014	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	$5,618
Comparison costs	$0	2014	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

Diversion costs are estimated from WSIPP's analysis of Washington State daily jail costs assuming diverted offenders spend 30 days in jail on average compared to about 77 days for the non-diverted comparison group. This estimate is based on Washington average jail sentence based on Sentencing Guidelines Commission data for misdemeanor crimes with our estimated reductions for behavior. We also estimated supervision costs for the diverted offenders during those 15 days using Washington's daily supervision rate based on data from the Department of Corrections. We estimated mental health treatment costs from Cowell et al. (2004). We examined alternative scenarios where diverted offenders spent only 15 days in jail and found no substantial difference in the results.

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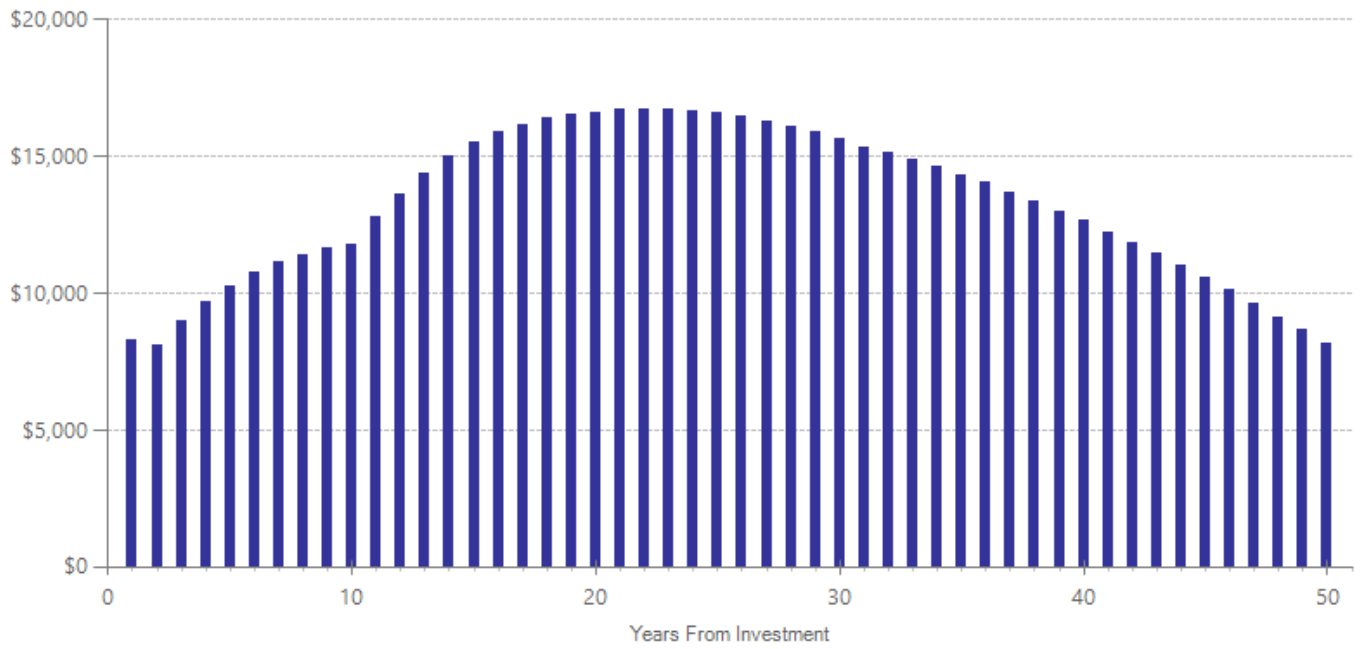
The figures shown are estimates of the costs to implement programs in Washington. The comparison group costs reflect either no treatment or treatment as usual, depending on how effect sizes were calculated in the meta-analysis. The cost range reported above reflects potential variation or uncertainty 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	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	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Crime	5	398	-0.019	0.072	36	-0.019	0.072	46	-0.019	0.791
Illicit drug abuse or dependence	5	386	-0.029	0.133	36	-0.163	0.210	37	-0.029	0.826
Homelessness	5	388	0.000	0.120	36	0.000	0.120	37	0.000	1.000
Emergency department visits	5	386	0.209	0.201	36	0.495	0.122	37	0.209	0.299
Alcohol abuse or dependence	5	386	0.159	0.242	36	0.159	0.242	37	0.159	0.509
Psychiatric symptoms	5	389	-0.004	0.073	36	-0.004	0.073	37	-0.004	0.961

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

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Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) (for high- and moderate-risk offenders)

Adult Criminal Justice

Benefit-cost estimates updated December 2016. Literature review updated August 2014.

Program Description: Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) emphasizes individual accountability and teaches offenders that cognitive deficits, distortions, and flawed thinking processes cause criminal behavior. For this broad grouping of studies, CBT was delivered to adults in either an institutional or community setting. We excluded studies from this analysis that evaluated CBT delivered specifically as sex offender treatment. CBT programs delivered included a variety of "brand name" programs (e.g. Enhanced Thinking Skills, Moral Reconation Therapy, Reasoning and Rehabilitation, and Thinking 4 a Change). We investigated additional policy questions about CBT using multivariate regression analysis for the 40 effect sizes and found some variation in effectiveness across this broad grouping of programs. We found no statistically significant difference between brand and non-brand programs ($p = 0.513$). We also found that CBT programs delivered in an institutional setting performed marginally better than those delivered in the community ($p = 0.058$).

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	$3,079	Benefit to cost ratio	$24.19
Participants	$0	Benefits minus costs	$10,050
Others	$6,083	Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs	100 %
Indirect	$1,322		
Total benefits	$10,483		
Net program cost	($433)		
Benefits minus cost	$10,050		

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	$3,078	$6,082	$1,539	$10,699
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$0	($217)	($216)
Totals	$0	$3,079	$6,083	$1,322	$10,483

[1]In 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.

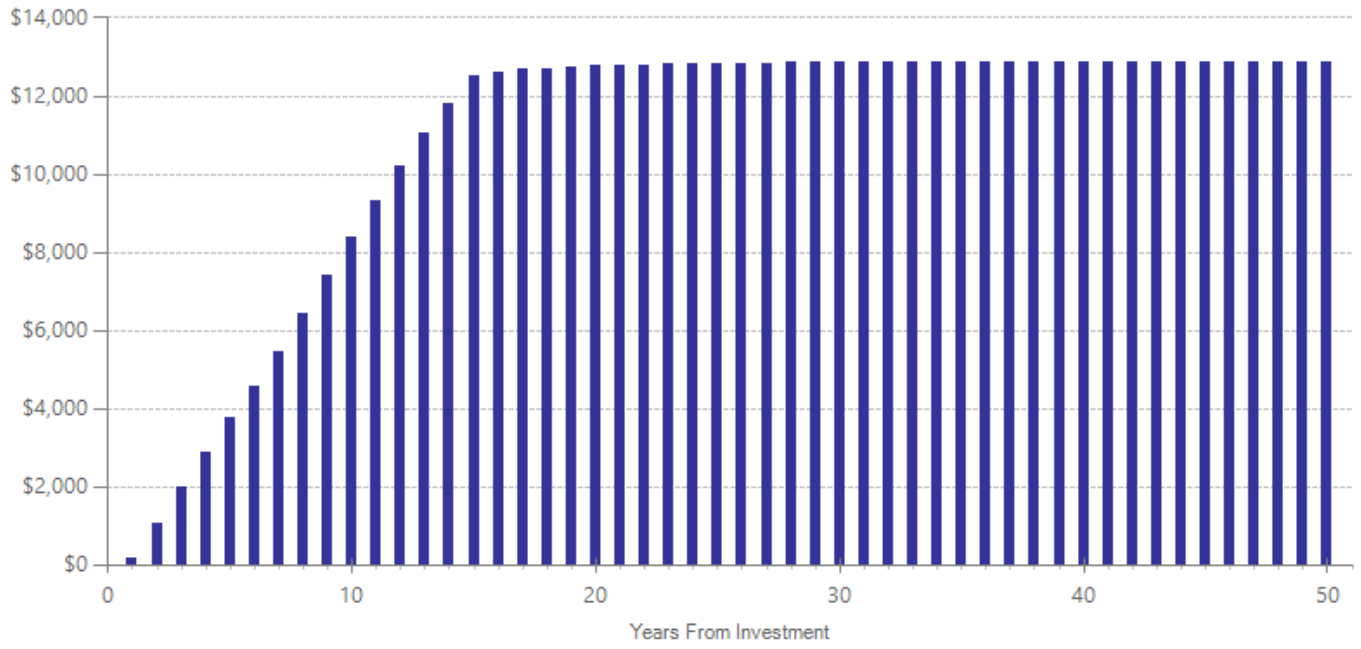
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	$412	2011	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	($433)
Comparison costs	$0	2011	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

Per-participant cost estimate provided by the Washington State Department of Corrections.

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



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Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	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	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Crime	40	32062	-0.136	0.038	30	-0.136	0.038	40	-0.151	0.001

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.

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Citations Used in the Meta-Analysis

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Therapeutic communities for chemically dependent offenders (community)

Adult Criminal Justice

Benefit-cost estimates updated December 2016. Literature review updated November 2014.

Program Description: Therapeutic communities are the most intensive form of substance abuse treatment. These residential living units are highly structured using a hierarchical model among peers within the community. Offenders gain responsibility as they progress through the stages of treatment. Depending on the level of dependency and the program, therapeutic communities can range from 6 to 18 months.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:			
Taxpayers	$3,499	Benefit to cost ratio	$7.37
Participants	$0	Benefits minus costs	$9,941
Others	$7,041	Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs	100 %
Indirect	$963		
Total benefits	$11,503		
Net program cost	($1,562)		
Benefits minus cost	$9,941		

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	$3,499	$7,040	$1,741	$12,280
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$1	($778)	($777)
Totals	$0	$3,499	$7,041	$963	$11,503

[1]In 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.

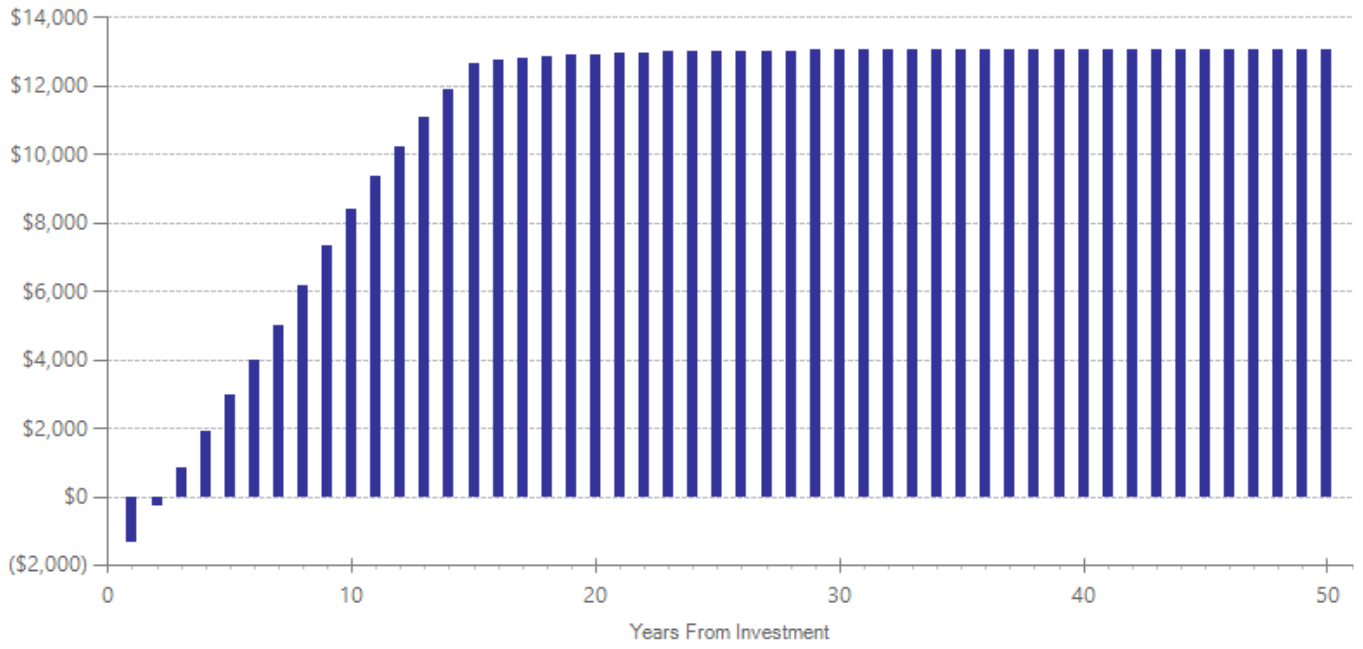
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	$1,557	2014	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	($1,562)
Comparison costs	$0	2014	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

Per-participant cost estimate provided by the Washington State Department of Corrections.

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	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	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Crime	9	5193	-0.152	0.042	33	-0.152	0.042	43	-0.152	0.001

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.

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Case management: swift & certain/graduated sanctions for substance abusing offenders

Adult Criminal Justice

Benefit-cost estimates updated December 2016. Literature review updated December 2012.

Program Description: "Swift and certain sanctions" is a strategy of supervision for substance-abusing offenders. Offenders who violate the terms of supervision are sanctioned. Most of the studies included in this category also describe the use of graduated sanctions—sanctions that increase in severity—with continued violation behavior.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	$4,762	Benefit to cost ratio	$2.85
Participants	$0	Benefits minus costs	$9,267
Others	$9,622	Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs	95 %
Indirect	($121)		
Total benefits	$14,263		
Net program cost	($4,996)		
Benefits minus cost	$9,267		

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	$4,761	$9,621	$2,354	$16,736
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$1	$1	($2,475)	($2,473)
Totals	$0	$4,762	$9,622	($121)	$14,263

[1]In 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.

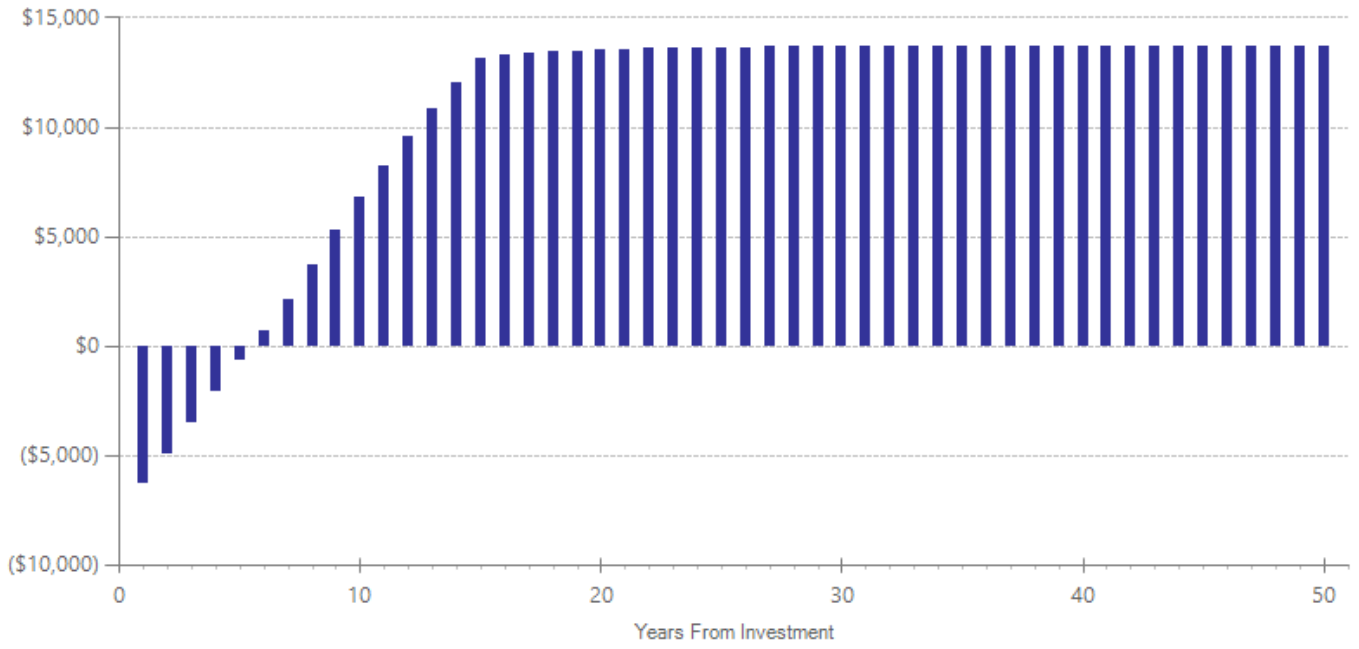
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	$4,756	2011	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	($4,996)
Comparison costs	$1	2012	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

Per-participant cost estimate provided by the Washington State Department of Corrections.

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	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	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Crime	7	4004	-0.232	0.078	30	-0.232	0.078	40	-0.232	0.003

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

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Drug Offender Sentencing Alternative (for property offenders)

Adult Criminal Justice

Benefit-cost estimates updated December 2016. Literature review updated December 2012.

Program Description: Washington State's Drug Offender Sentencing Alternative (DOSA) allows certain offenders to receive reduced prison terms in exchange for completing chemical dependency treatment while incarcerated. Findings indicate DOSA is effective and significantly lowers recidivism rates for drug offenders but has no statistically significant effect on recidivism rates of property offenders.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:			
Taxpayers	$3,249	Benefit to cost ratio	$6.60
Participants	$0	Benefits minus costs	$9,018
Others	$6,548	Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs	70 %
Indirect	$830		
Total benefits	$10,627		
Net program cost	($1,609)		
Benefits minus cost	$9,018		

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	$3,248	$6,547	$1,633	$11,429
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$1	$1	($803)	($802)
Totals	$0	$3,249	$6,548	$830	$10,627

[1]In 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.

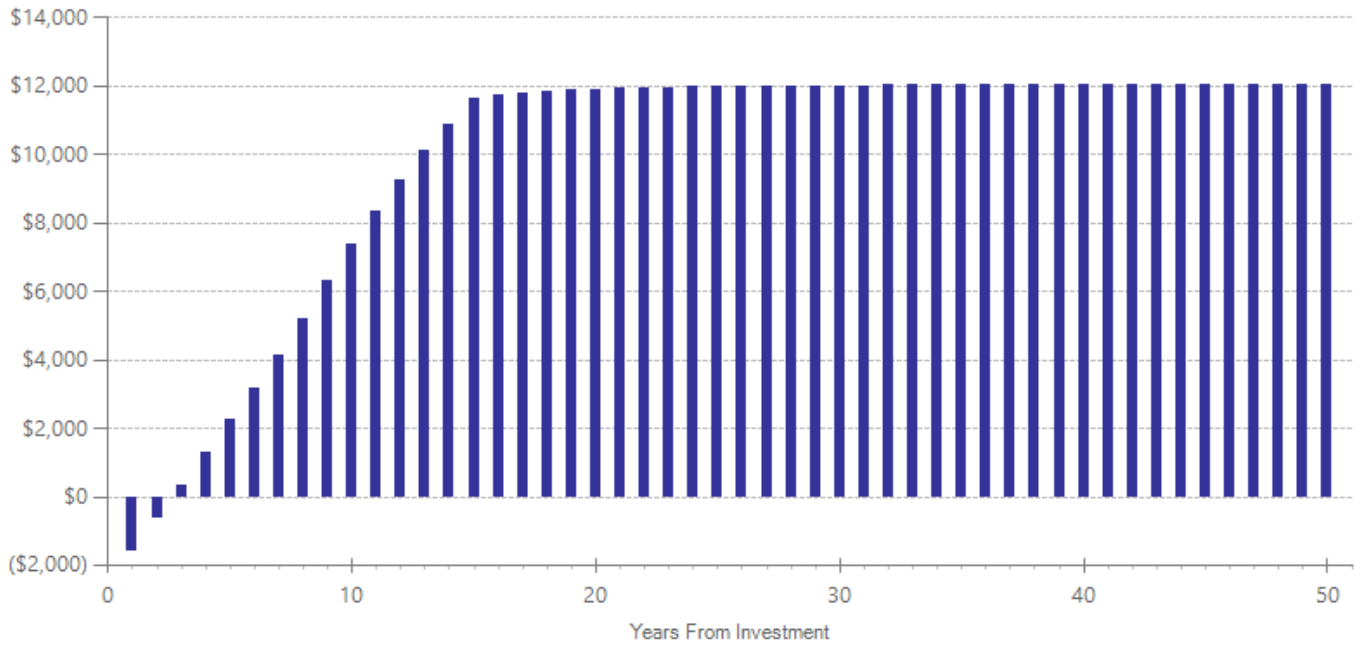
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	$1,319	2004	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	($1,609)
Comparison costs	$0	2004	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

Per-participant cost from Aos, S., Phipps, P., & Barnoski, R. (2004). *Washington's Drug Offender Sentencing Alternative: An evaluation of benefits and costs* (Doc. No. 05-01-1901). Olympia: Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

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	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	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Crime	1	59	-0.151	0.226	32	-0.151	0.226	42	-0.151	0.504

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.

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Citations Used in the Meta-Analysis

See WSIPP report: *Washington's Drug Offender Sentencing Alternative: An Update on Recidivism Findings.*

Drug courts

Adult Criminal Justice

Benefit-cost estimates updated December 2016. Literature review updated August 2014.

Program Description: While each drug court is unique, they each share the primary goals of reducing criminal recidivism and substance abuse among participants. Drug courts use comprehensive supervision, drug testing, treatment services, and immediate sanctions and incentives in an attempt to modify the behavior of certain drug-involved defendants. In our analysis we included the effect sizes of all drug court reports with reliable methodological rigor, regardless of drug court operations. Through a meta-regression analysis, we found that programs which excluded offenders convicted of dealing drugs were more successful in reducing recidivism (p = 0.018). We also analyzed follow up period, pre/post adjudication court condition, and length of treatment, but found no statistically significant differences in recidivism due to these variables.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	$4,098	Benefit to cost ratio	$2.61
Participants	$0	Benefits minus costs	$8,031
Others	$9,359	Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs	100 %
Indirect	($442)		
Total benefits	$13,015		
Net program cost	($4,984)		
Benefits minus cost	$8,031		

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	$4,098	$9,359	$2,048	$15,505
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$0	($2,490)	($2,490)
Totals	$0	$4,098	$9,359	($442)	$13,015

[1]In 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.

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[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.

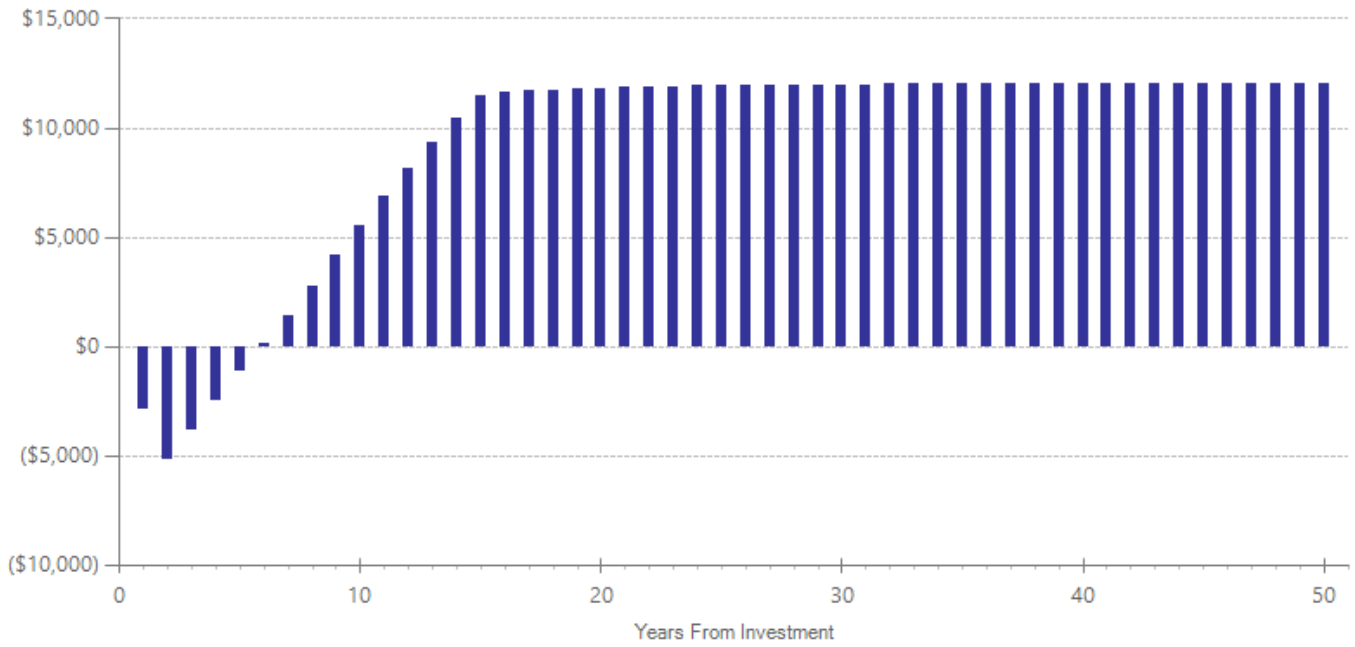
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	$9,488	2003	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	($4,984)
Comparison costs	$7,335	2003	Cost range (+ or -)	30 %

Per-participant cost estimate from Barnoski, R., & Aos, S. (2003). *Washington State's drug courts for adult defendants: Outcome evaluation and cost-benefit analysis* (Doc. No. 03-03-1201). Olympia: Washington State Institute for Public Policy

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	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	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Crime	70	28281	-0.251	0.025	34	-0.251	0.025	44	-0.277	0.001

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.

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Citations Used in the Meta-Analysis

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Employment & job training assistance in the community

Adult Criminal Justice

Benefit-cost estimates updated December 2016. Literature review updated May 2015.

Program Description: Employment and job training programs teach job preparedness and skills that are necessary for the workplace, such as effective job searches, applications, and resumes. Some programs may specifically address barriers to employment for convicted offenders. For this broad grouping of studies, employment and job training assistance was delivered in the community; however a few programs began just prior to an offender's release from incarceration.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	$2,469	Benefit to cost ratio	$18.17
Participants	$0	Benefits minus costs	$7,977
Others	$4,971	Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs	99 %
Indirect	$1,002		
Total benefits	$8,441		
Net program cost	($464)		
Benefits minus cost	$7,977		

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	$2,468	$4,969	$1,233	$8,670
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$1	$2	($232)	($229)
Totals	$0	$2,469	$4,971	$1,002	$8,441

[1]In 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.

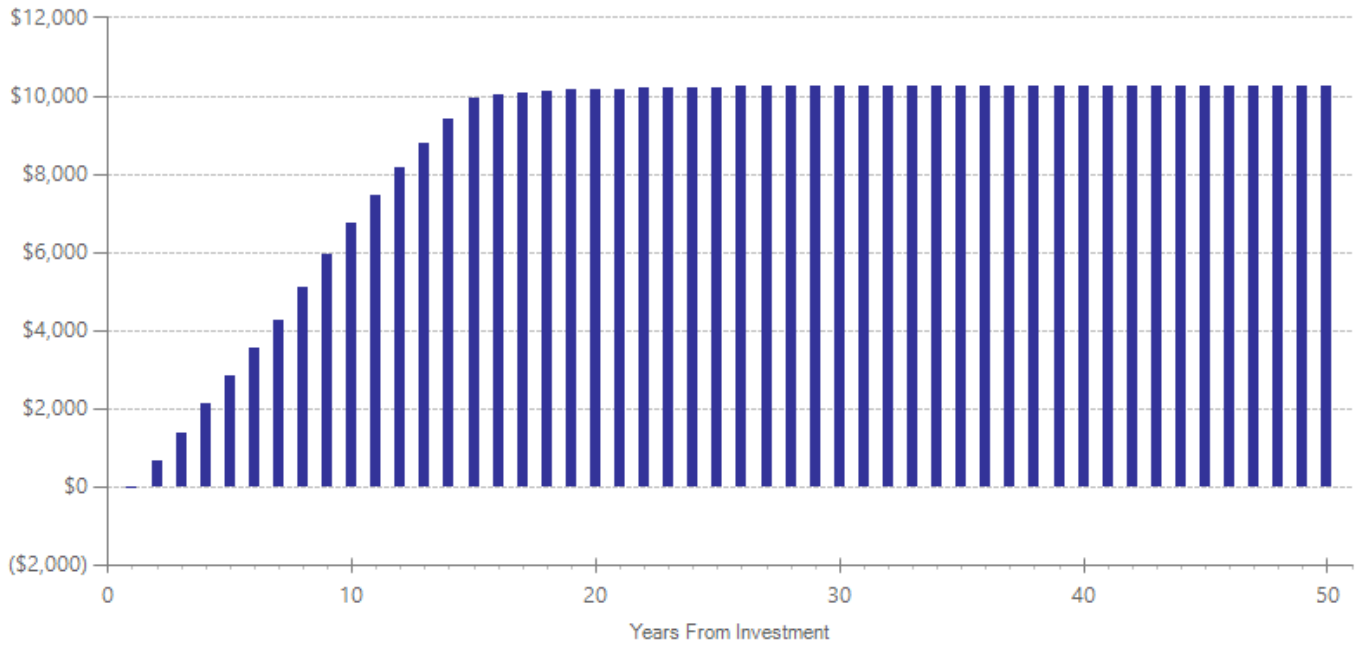
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	$463	2014	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	($464)
Comparison costs	$0	2014	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

Estimate provided by the Washington State Department of Corrections, April 2015.

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	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	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Crime	15	6882	-0.114	0.040	32	-0.114	0.040	42	-0.116	0.004
Employment	2	320	-0.260	0.407	32	-0.260	0.407	42	0.122	0.522
Earnings	2	338	0.246	0.076	31	0.000	0.017	32	0.246	0.001

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.

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Work release

Adult Criminal Justice

Benefit-cost estimates updated December 2016. Literature review updated August 2015.

Program Description: Work release programs are a form of partial confinement enabling certain offenders to serve all or a portion of their prison/jail sentence in a residential facility while employed in the community.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:			
Taxpayers	$1,959	Benefit to cost ratio	$9.30
Participants	$0	Benefits minus costs	$5,757
Others	$3,859	Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs	99 %
Indirect	$632		
Total benefits	$6,450		
Net program cost	($693)		
Benefits minus cost	$5,757		

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	$1,958	$3,858	$979	$6,795
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$1	$1	($346)	($345)
Totals	$0	$1,959	$3,859	$632	$6,450

[1]In 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.

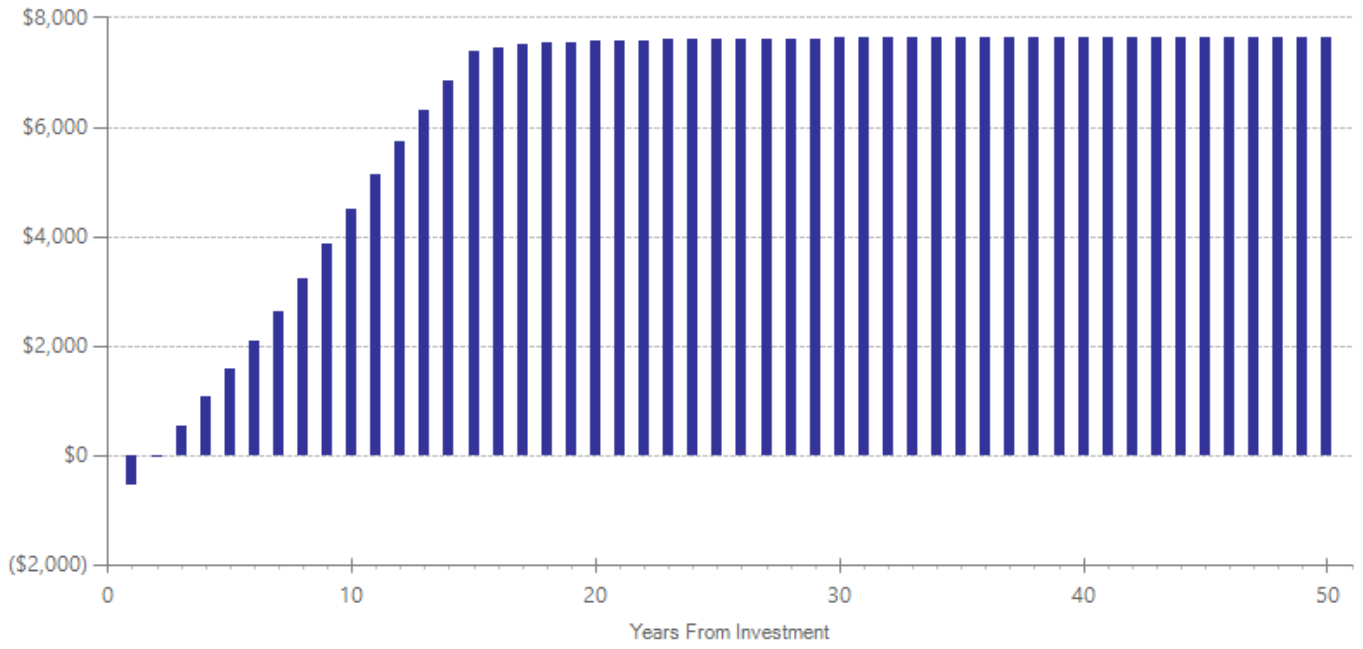
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	$43,071	2007	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	($693)
Comparison costs	$42,456	2007	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

Per-participant cost from Drake, E. (2007). *Does participation in Washington's work release facilities reduce recidivism?* (Doc. No. 07-11-1201). Olympia: Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

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	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	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Crime	7	18191	-0.074	0.029	33	-0.074	0.029	43	-0.081	0.011

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

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Correctional industries in prison

Adult Criminal Justice

Benefit-cost estimates updated December 2016. Literature review updated August 2015.

Program Description: Correctional industries are prison jobs where offenders earn a wage for their work. In this broad grouping of programs, industries can include private sector, nonprofit, or institutional support jobs.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	$2,071	Benefit to cost ratio	$4.31
Participants	$0	Benefits minus costs	$4,945
Others	$4,079	Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs	100 %
Indirect	$288		
Total benefits	$6,437		
Net program cost	($1,493)		
Benefits minus cost	$4,945		

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	$2,071	$4,077	$1,032	$7,180
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$1	$1	($745)	($743)
Totals	$0	$2,071	$4,079	$288	$6,437

[1]In 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.

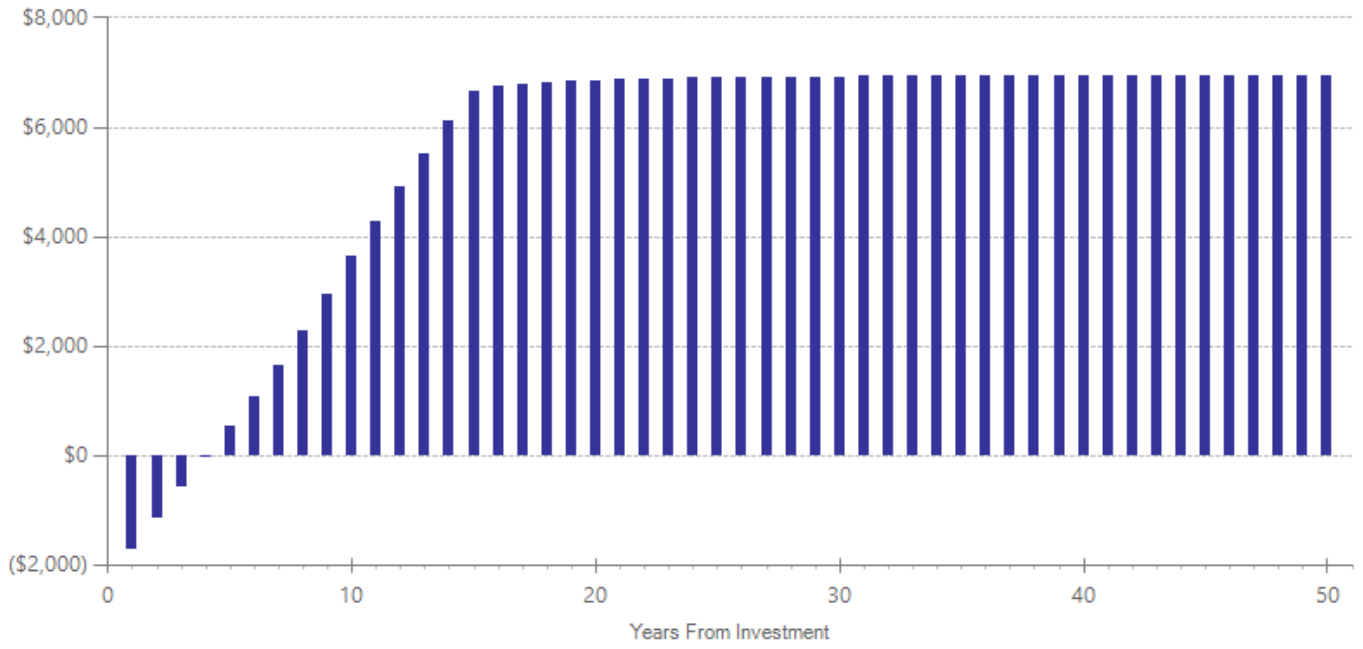
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	$1,387	2010	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	($1,493)
Comparison costs	$0	2010	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

Per-participant cost estimate provided by the Washington State Department of Corrections.

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	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	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Crime	11	11124	-0.078	0.020	38	-0.078	0.020	48	-0.082	0.001

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.

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Therapeutic communities for chemically dependent offenders (incarceration)

Adult Criminal Justice

Benefit-cost estimates updated December 2016. Literature review updated November 2014.

Program Description: Therapeutic communities are the most intensive form of substance abuse treatment. These residential living units are highly structured using a hierarchical model among peers within the community. Offenders gain responsibility as they progress through the stages of treatment. Depending on the level of dependency and the program, therapeutic communities can range from 6 to 18 months.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	$3,590	Benefit to cost ratio	$1.98
Participants	$0	Benefits minus costs	$4,888
Others	$7,008	Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs	94 %
Indirect	($706)		
Total benefits	$9,892		
Net program cost	($5,004)		
Benefits minus cost	$4,888		

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	$3,589	$7,008	$1,788	$12,385
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$1	($2,494)	($2,493)
Totals	$0	$3,590	$7,008	($706)	$9,892

[1]In 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.

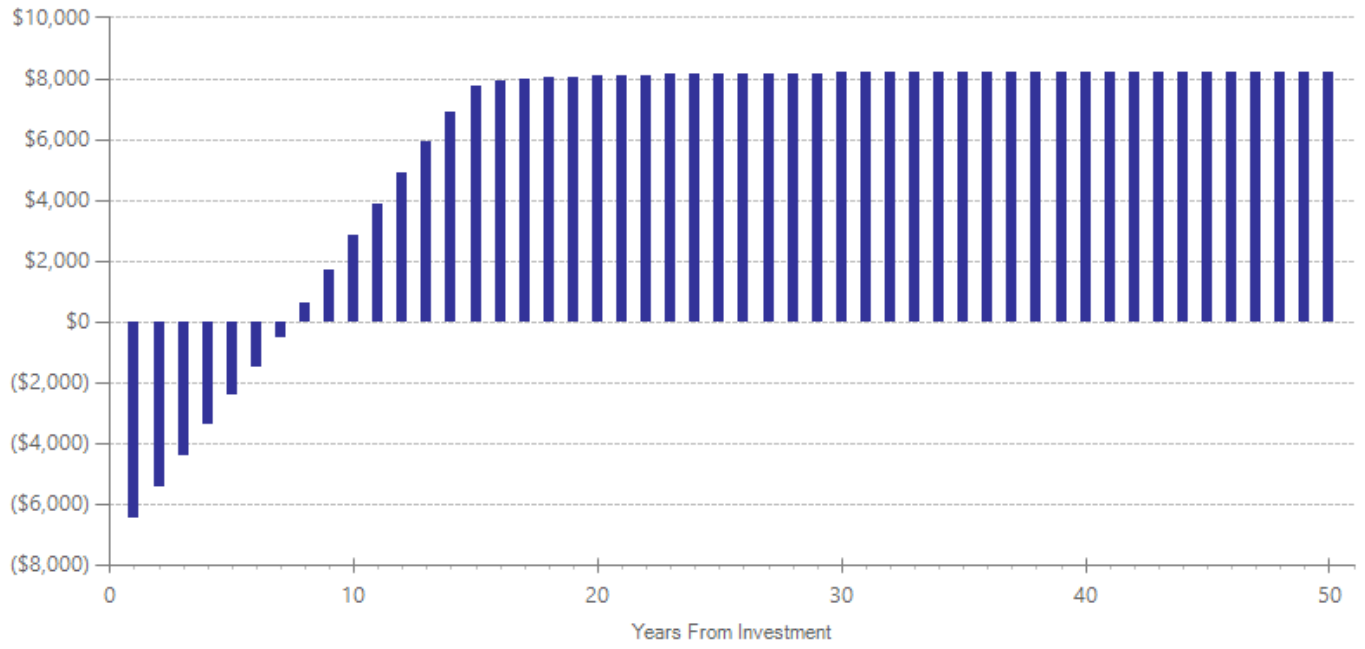
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	$4,990	2014	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	($5,004)
Comparison costs	$0	2014	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

Per-participant cost estimate provided by the Washington State Department of Corrections.

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	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	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Crime	18	7596	-0.119	0.029	32	-0.119	0.029	42	-0.119	0.001

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.

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Outpatient/non-intensive drug treatment (community)

Adult Criminal Justice

Benefit-cost estimates updated December 2016. Literature review updated November 2014.

Program Description: This broad category includes less intensive treatment modalities delivered in the community. These treatments were generally less intensive outpatient, group counseling, drug education, and relapse prevention.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	$1,461	Benefit to cost ratio	$5.52
Participants	$0	Benefits minus costs	$3,858
Others	$2,947	Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs	91 %
Indirect	$304		
Total benefits	$4,712		
Net program cost	($854)		
Benefits minus cost	$3,858		

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	$1,459	$2,943	$730	$5,132
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$2	$4	($426)	($420)
Totals	$0	$1,461	$2,947	$304	$4,712

[1]In 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.

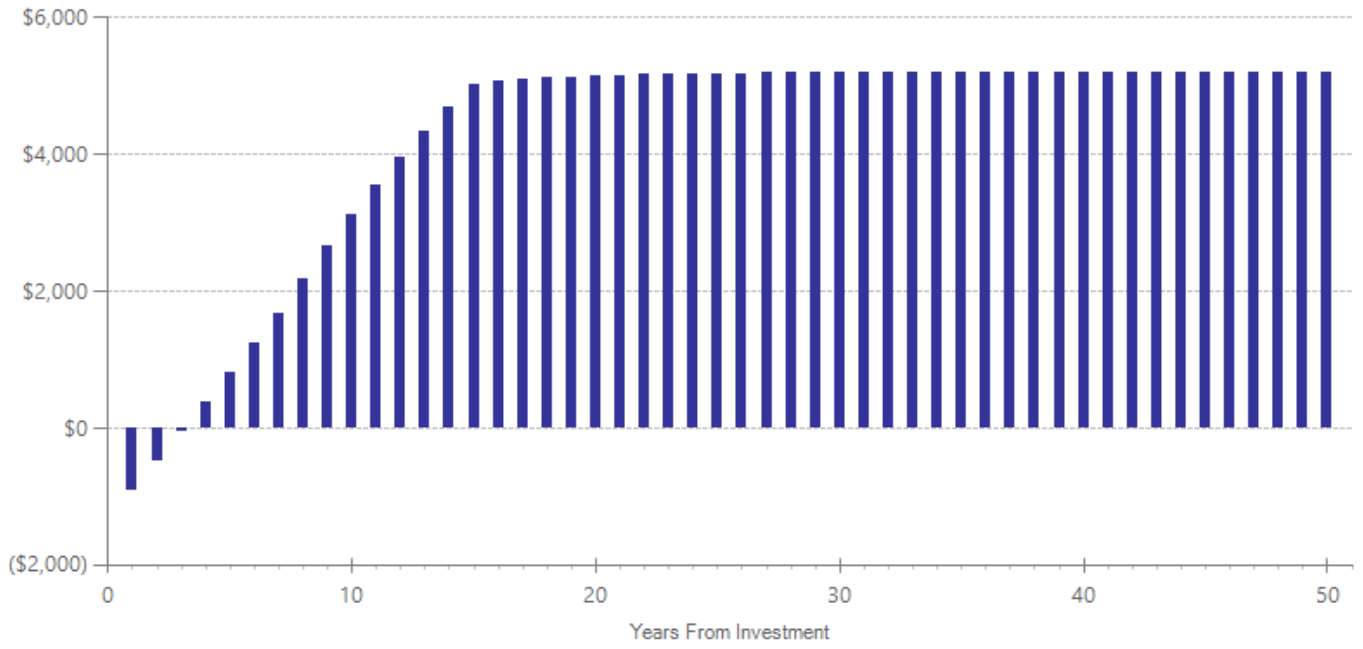
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	$848	2014	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	($854)
Comparison costs	$0	2014	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

Per-participant cost estimate provided by the Washington State Department of Corrections.

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	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	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Crime	7	100688	-0.071	0.041	30	-0.071	0.041	40	-0.076	0.072

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

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Sex offender treatment during incarceration

Adult Criminal Justice

Benefit-cost estimates updated December 2016. Literature review updated December 2013.

Program Description: Sex offender treatment for offenders in confinement is typically delivered in a separate therapeutic environment. Therapeutic components for this broad group of studies included cognitive behavioral treatment, individual and group counseling, psychotherapy, behavioral therapy, and aversion therapy.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	$2,602	Benefit to cost ratio	$1.69
Participants	$0	Benefits minus costs	$3,591
Others	$7,514	Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs	75 %
Indirect	($1,303)		
Total benefits	$8,813		
Net program cost	($5,222)		
Benefits minus cost	$3,591		

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	$2,602	$7,514	$1,289	$11,405
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$0	($2,592)	($2,592)
Totals	$0	$2,602	$7,514	($1,303)	$8,813

[1]In 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.

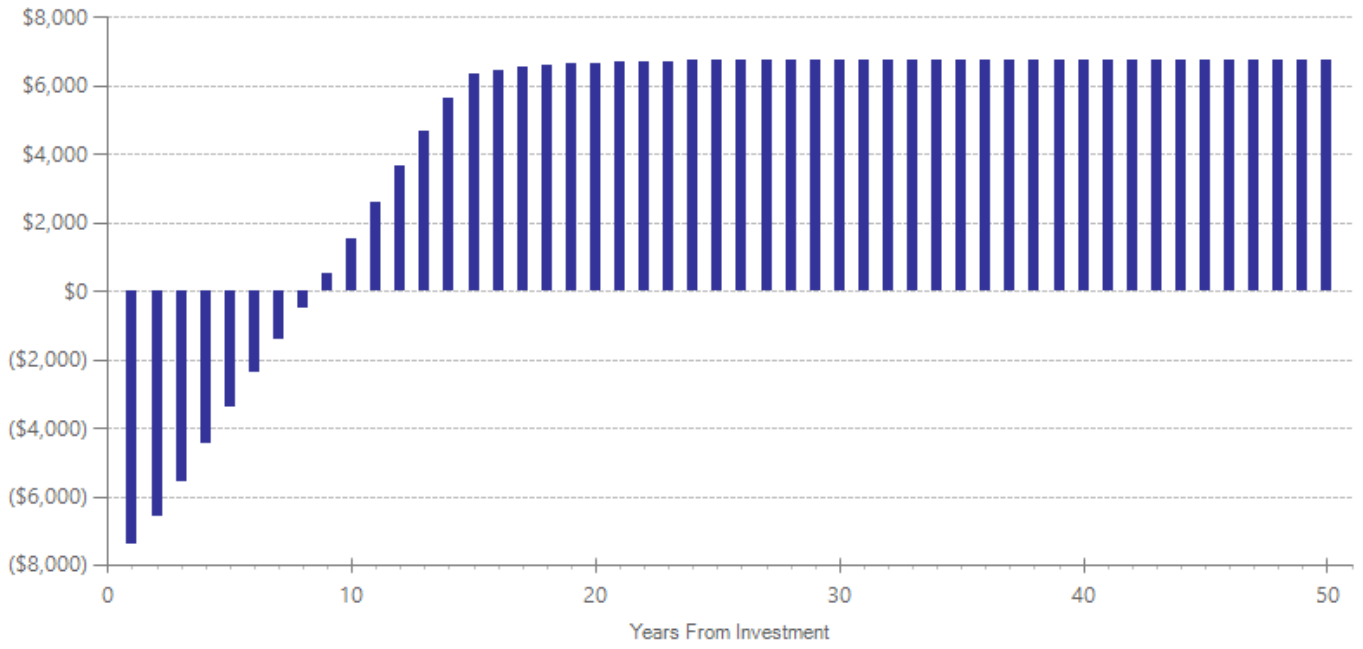
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	$5,064	2012	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	($5,222)
Comparison costs	$0	2012	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

Per-participant cost estimate provided by the Washington State Department of Corrections.

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	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	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Crime	8	2508	-0.157	0.073	37	-0.157	0.073	47	-0.157	0.033

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.

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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

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Intensive supervision (surveillance & treatment)

Adult Criminal Justice

Benefit-cost estimates updated December 2016. Literature review updated April 2012.

Program Description: In this broad grouping of programs, intensive supervision probation/parole (ISP) emphasizes a higher degree of surveillance than traditional supervision in the community. In this meta-analysis, we only included studies that delivered intensive supervision in concert with treatment such as cognitive behavioral therapy, chemical dependency treatment, or education and life skills training. The average number of face-to-face monthly contacts for studies included in our meta-analysis was 12. ISP could be delivered in lieu of incarceration, as a conditional release from incarceration in the form of parole, or as a probation sentence. Conditions of supervision vary across the studies, but some characteristics include urinalysis testing, increased face-to-face or collateral contacts, or required participation in treatment. Supervision occurred over an 8- to 18-month period.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	$4,440	Benefit to cost ratio	$1.40
Participants	$0	Benefits minus costs	$3,278
Others	$8,951	Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs	73 %
Indirect	($1,882)		
Total benefits	$11,508		
Net program cost	($8,231)		
Benefits minus cost	$3,278		

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	$4,440	$8,951	$2,204	$15,594
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$0	($4,086)	($4,086)
Totals	$0	$4,440	$8,951	($1,882)	$11,508

[1]In 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.

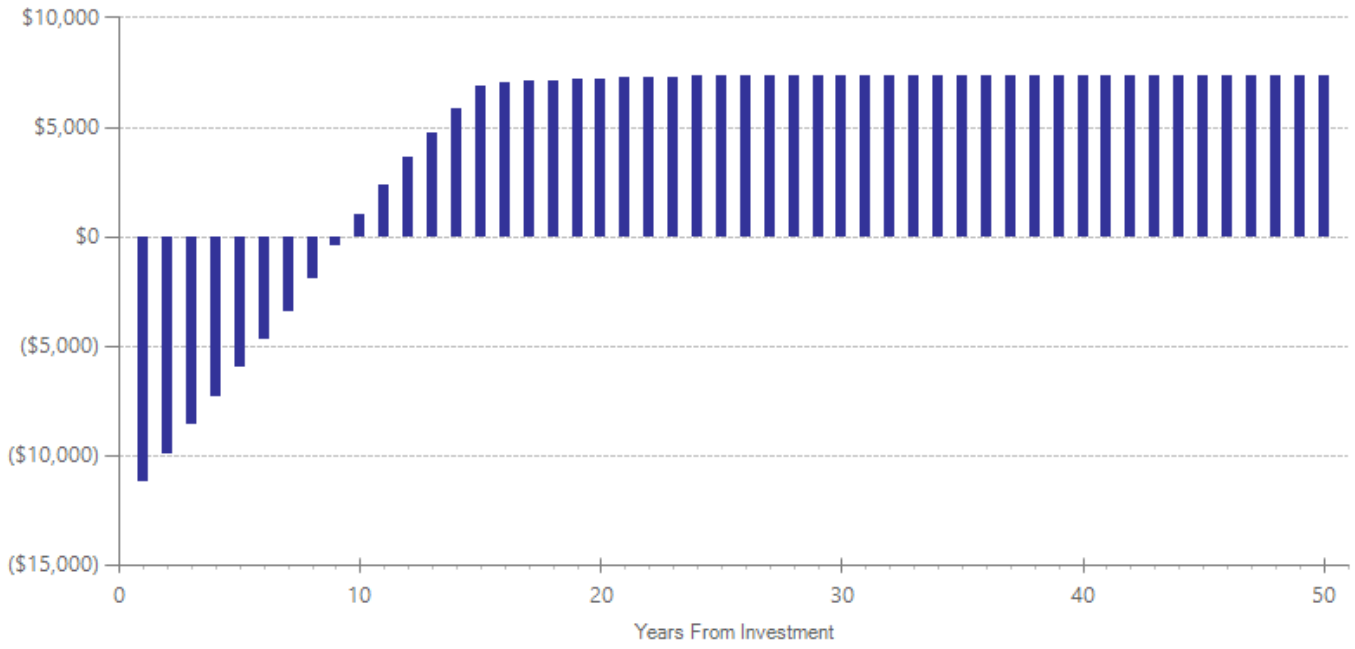
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	$7,124	2006	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	($8,231)
Comparison costs	$0	2009	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

Per-participant cost estimate provided by the Washington State Department of Corrections.

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



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Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	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	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Crime	17	3078	-0.205	0.071	30	-0.205	0.071	40	-0.205	0.004

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.

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Restorative justice conferencing

Adult Criminal Justice

Benefit-cost estimates updated December 2016. Literature review updated October 2015.

Program Description: Restorative Justice Conferences are face-to-face meetings typically with the victim and the offender and a professionally trained mediator. Conferences may also include other supporting persons or community members to resolve the harm done by the offender. Conferences can take place during incarceration, before sentencing but after a guilty plea, as a diversion program, or during re-entry.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	$1,224	Benefit to cost ratio	$3.49
Participants	$413	Benefits minus costs	$2,686
Others	$2,057	Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs	70 %
Indirect	$72		
Total benefits	$3,767		
Net program cost	($1,081)		
Benefits minus cost	$2,686		

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	$988	$1,909	$497	$3,394
Labor market earnings associated with high school graduation	$462	$210	$213	$104	$990
Health care associated with educational attainment	($14)	$50	($55)	$25	$7
Costs of higher education	($36)	($24)	($11)	($12)	($83)
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$1	($542)	($540)
Totals	$413	$1,224	$2,057	$72	$3,767

[1]In 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.

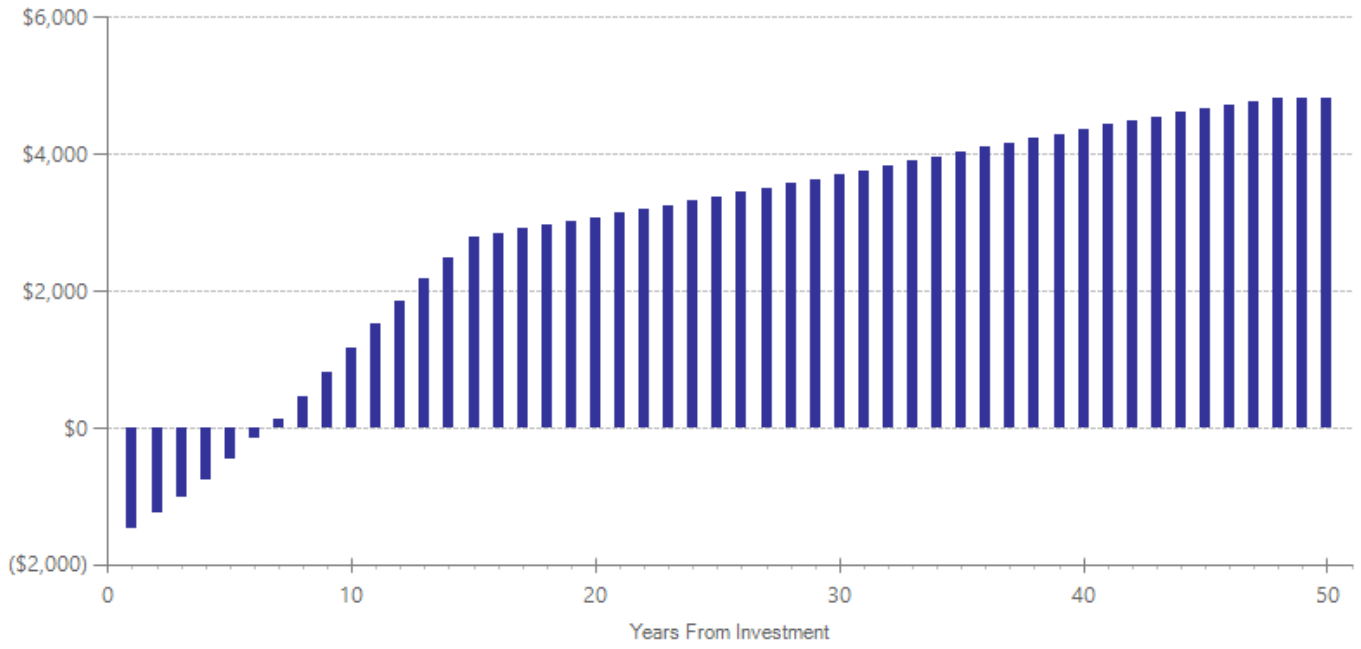
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	$1,078	2014	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	($1,081)
Comparison costs	$0	2014	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

Per-participant cost from the Dispute Resolution Center of Thurston County: 2013 Annual Report. Olympia, WA.

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	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	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Crime	7	324	-0.107	0.128	19	-0.107	0.128	29	-0.107	0.402

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.

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Inpatient/intensive outpatient drug treatment (community)

Adult Criminal Justice

Benefit-cost estimates updated December 2016. Literature review updated November 2014.

Program Description: This grouping of programs includes inpatient or intensive outpatient treatment delivered to offenders who are supervised in the community.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	$501	Benefit to cost ratio	$1.18
Participants	$0	Benefits minus costs	$188
Others	$1,007	Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs	51 %
Indirect	($275)		
Total benefits	$1,233		
Net program cost	($1,045)		
Benefits minus cost	$188		

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	$502	$1,010	$246	$1,758
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	($2)	($522)	($524)
Totals	$0	$501	$1,007	($275)	$1,233

[1]In 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.

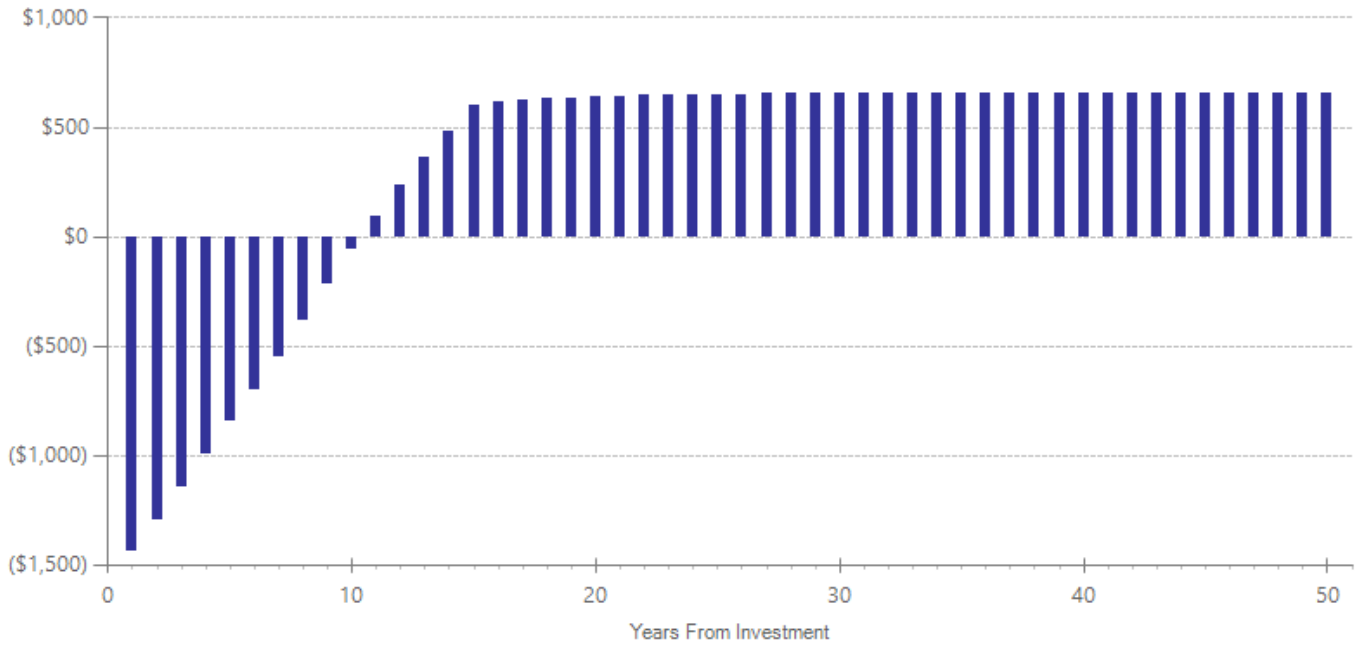
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	$1,043	2014	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	($1,045)
Comparison costs	$0	2012	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

Per-participant cost estimate provided by the Washington State Department of Corrections.

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	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	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Crime	6	9793	-0.025	0.093	30	-0.025	0.093	40	-0.025	0.787

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.

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Case management: not swift and certain for substance abusing offenders

Adult Criminal Justice

Benefit-cost estimates updated December 2016. Literature review updated November 2015.

Program Description: This broad category includes studies using a case management approach to offender supervision and transition from incarceration. A variety of case management models (e.g., brokerage or intensive) are included within this category. The primary goals of case management are to improve collaboration between correctional and treatment staff and to increase participation in substance abuse treatment. This category excludes studies that are based on the "swift and certain" approach.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	$1,614	Benefit to cost ratio	$0.64
Participants	$0	Benefits minus costs	($1,817)
Others	$3,256	Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs	33 %
Indirect	($1,687)		
Total benefits	$3,183		
Net program cost	($5,000)		
Benefits minus cost	($1,817)		

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	$1,614	$3,256	$800	$5,670
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$0	($2,487)	($2,487)
Totals	$0	$1,614	$3,256	($1,687)	$3,183

[1]In 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.

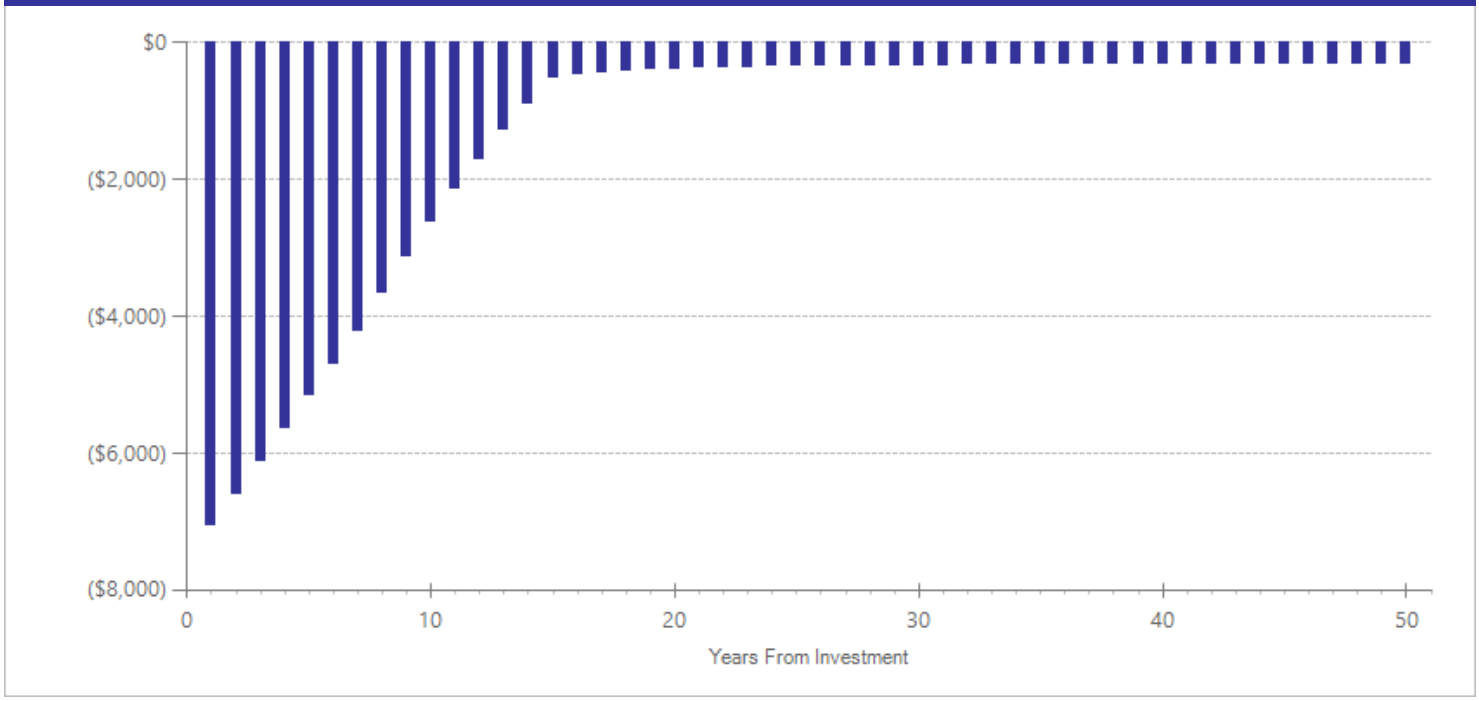
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	$4,756	2011	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	($5,000)
Comparison costs	$0	2011	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

Per-participant cost estimate provided by the Washington State Department of Corrections.

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	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	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Crime	17	3623	-0.079	0.055	35	-0.079	0.055	45	-0.075	0.235

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.

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Intensive supervision (surveillance only)

Adult Criminal Justice

Benefit-cost estimates updated December 2016. Literature review updated April 2012.

Program Description: In this broad grouping of programs, intensive supervision probation/parole (ISP) emphasizes a higher degree of surveillance than traditional supervision in the community. For this meta-analysis, we did not include intensive supervision studies that delivered treatment in concert with supervision. The average number of face-to-face monthly contacts for studies included in our meta-analysis was 12. ISP could be delivered in lieu of incarceration, as a conditional release from incarceration in the form of parole, or as a probation sentence. Conditions of supervision vary across the studies, but some characteristics include urinalysis testing, increased face-to-face or collateral contacts. Supervision occurred over a 6- to 18-month period.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:			
Taxpayers	($326)	Benefit to cost ratio	($0.77)
Participants	$0	Benefits minus costs	($7,646)
Others	($657)	Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs	5 %
Indirect	($2,333)		
Total benefits	($3,316)		
Net program cost	($4,330)		
Benefits minus cost	($7,646)		

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	($327)	($658)	($163)	($1,147)
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$1	($2,170)	($2,168)
Totals	$0	($326)	($657)	($2,333)	($3,316)

[1]In 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.

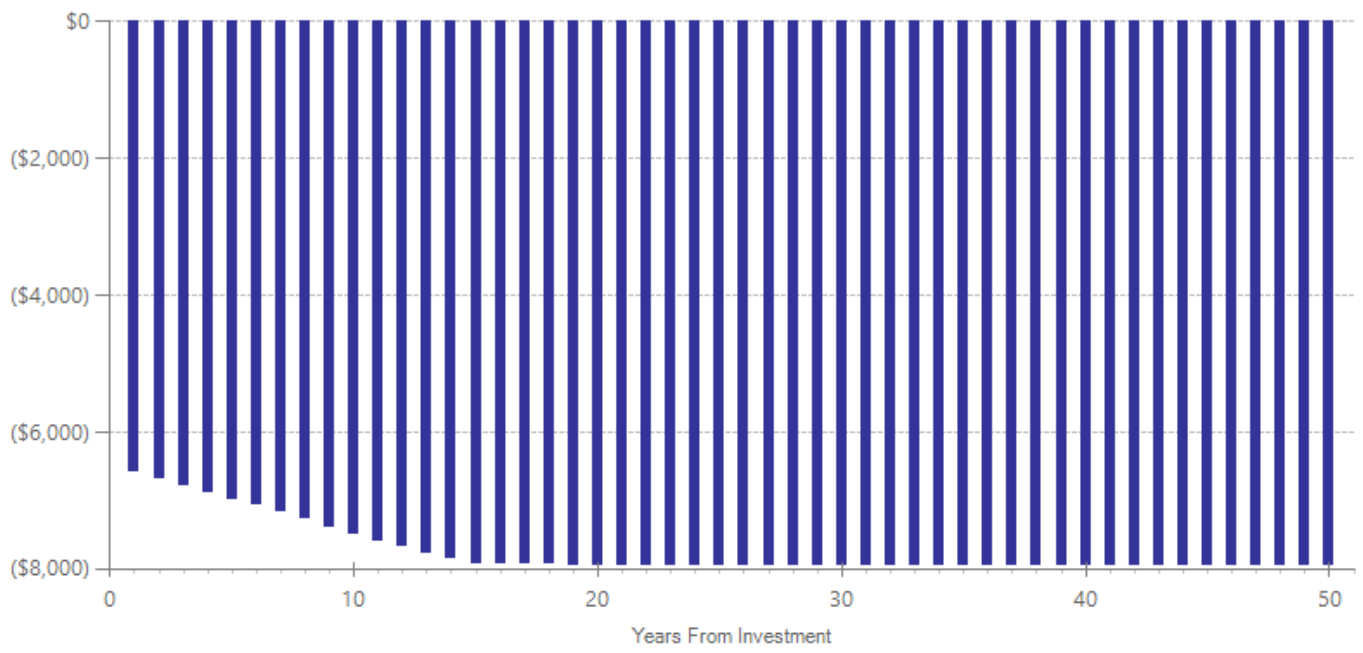
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	$3,747	2006	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	($4,330)
Comparison costs	$0	2010	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

Per-participant cost estimate provided by the Washington State Department of Corrections.

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	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	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Crime	13	1648	0.016	0.064	32	0.016	0.064	42	0.016	0.808

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.

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Domestic violence perpetrator treatment (Duluth-based model)

Adult Criminal Justice

Benefit-cost estimates updated December 2016. Literature review updated August 2014.

Program Description: The most common treatment for domestic violence offenders is a group-based treatment developed in the 1980s in Duluth, MN. Similar to 25 other states, Washington's legal standards for DV treatment require treatment to be group-based and incorporate elements of the Duluth model. The treatment approach assumes that domestic violence "...is a gender-specific behavior which is socially and historically constructed. Men are socialized to take control and to use physical force when necessary to maintain dominance."

Ganley, A. (1996). Understanding domestic violence. In W. Warshaw, & A. Ganley (Eds.), Improving health care response to domestic violence (pp. 15-44). San Francisco: Futures Without Violence. Retrieved from http://www.futureswithoutviolence.org/userfiles/file/HealthCare/improving_healthcare_manual_1.pdf.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	($2,074)	Benefit to cost ratio	($5.58)
Participants	$0	Benefits minus costs	($9,433)
Others	($4,164)	Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs	17 %
Indirect	($1,762)		
Total benefits	($8,000)		
Net program cost	($1,434)		
Benefits minus cost	($9,433)		

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	($2,075)	($4,165)	($1,041)	($7,282)
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$1	$1	($720)	($718)
Totals	$0	($2,074)	($4,164)	($1,762)	($8,000)

[1]In 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.

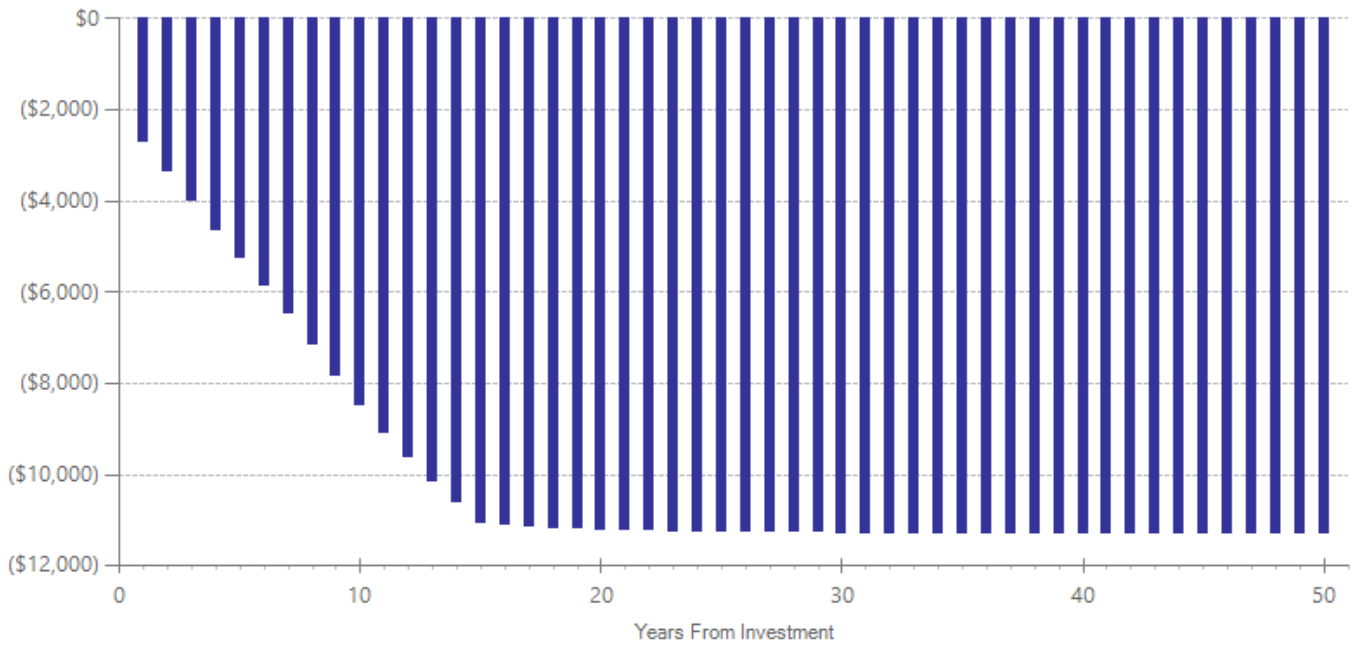
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	$1,365	2011	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	($1,434)
Comparison costs	$0	2011	Cost range (+ or -)	50 %

Our per-participant cost estimate is the middle of the range of costs, based on a survey of seven treatment providers in Olympia, Seattle, Bellingham, Yakima, Spokane, and Moses Lake on 6/16/2011. All offenders are on probation; program costs are in addition to the cost of probation.

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	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	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Crime	6	400	0.091	0.124	35	0.091	0.124	45	0.091	0.464
Domestic violence	6	803	0.058	0.130	35	0.058	0.130	45	0.058	0.659

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

Davis, R.C., Taylor, B.G., & Maxwell, C.D. (2000). *Does batterer treatment reduce violence? A randomized experiment in Brooklyn* (Document No. NCJ 180772). New York: Victim Services Research.

Feder, L., & Forde, D.R. (2000). *A test of the efficacy of court-mandated counseling for domestic violence offenders: The Broward experiment* (Final report, Document No. NCJ 184752). Memphis, TN: University of Memphis, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice.

Gordon, J.A., & Moriarty, L.J. (2003). The effects of domestic violence batterer treatment on domestic violence recidivism: The Chesterfield County experience. *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 30*(1), 118-134.

Harrell, A.V. (1991). *Evaluation of court-ordered treatment for domestic violence offenders* (Final report). Washington, DC: The Urban Institute.

Labriola, M., Rempel, M., & Davis, R.C. (2008). Do batterer programs reduce recidivism? Results from a randomized trial in the Bronx. *Justice Quarterly, 25*(2), 252-282.

For lower risk offenders, decrease prison average daily population by 250, by lowering length of stay by 3 months

Adult Criminal Justice: Prison

Benefit-cost estimates updated December 2016. Literature review updated October 2013.

Program Description: This analysis describes a hypothetical scenario in which a statewide decrease of 250 prison beds (roughly the equivalent of a state prison wing) would be achieved by reducing the length of stay by three months for lower-risk offenders.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	($790)	Benefit to cost ratio	n/a
Participants	$0	Benefits minus costs	$1,673
Others	($5,862)	Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs	71 %
Indirect	$2,512		
Total benefits	($4,140)		
Net program cost	$5,814		
Benefits minus cost	$1,673		

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	($16)	($37)	($8)	($60)
Crime	$0	($775)	($5,825)	($387)	($6,987)
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$0	$2,907	$2,907
Totals	$0	($790)	($5,862)	$2,512	($4,140)

[1]In 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.

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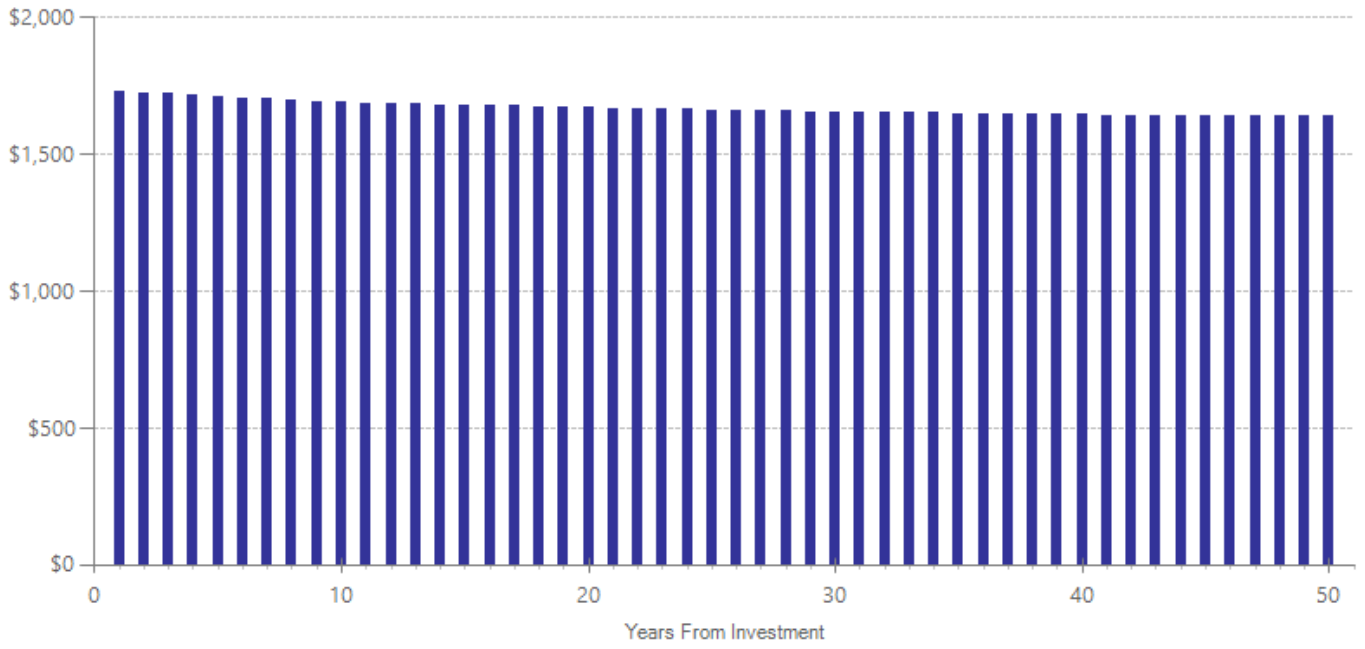
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	($5,640)	2012	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	$5,814
Comparison costs	$0	2012	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

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



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Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	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	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Crime	n/a	0	0.018	0.021	30	0.018	0.021	40	0.000	0.001
Crime elasticity: property	n/a	0	-0.351	0.095	30	-0.246	0.029	30	0.000	0.001

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.

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Levitt, S.D. (1996). The effect of prison population size on crime rates: Evidence from prison overcrowding litigation. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics, 111*(2), 319-351.

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For moderate risk offenders, decrease prison average daily population by 250, by lowering length of stay by 3 months

Adult Criminal Justice: Prison

Benefit-cost estimates updated December 2016. Literature review updated October 2013.

Program Description: This analysis describes a hypothetical scenario in which a statewide decrease of 250 prison beds (roughly the equivalent of a state prison wing) would be achieved by reducing the length of stay by three months for moderate-risk offenders.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	($2,237)	Benefit to cost ratio	n/a
Participants	$0	Benefits minus costs	($8,693)
Others	($14,070)	Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs	11 %
Indirect	$1,797		
Total benefits	($14,510)		
Net program cost	$5,818		
Benefits minus cost	($8,693)		

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	($355)	($719)	($179)	($1,253)
Crime	$0	($1,882)	($13,351)	($945)	($16,177)
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$0	$2,920	$2,920
Totals	$0	($2,237)	($14,070)	$1,797	($14,510)

[1]In 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.

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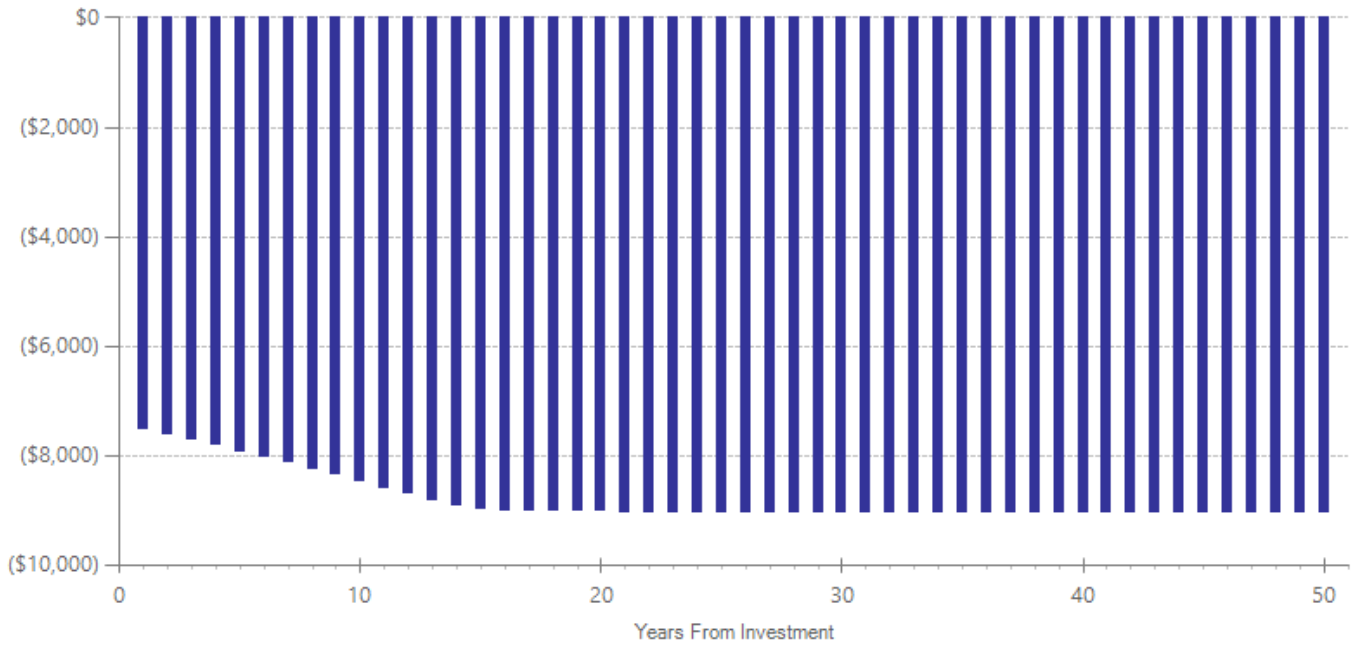
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	($5,640)	2012	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	$5,818
Comparison costs	$0	2012	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

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



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Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	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	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Crime	n/a	0	0.018	0.021	30	0.018	0.021	40	0.000	0.001
Crime elasticity: property	n/a	0	-0.351	0.095	30	-0.246	0.029	30	0.000	0.001

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.

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For high risk offenders, decrease prison average daily population by 250, by lowering length of stay by 3 months

Adult Criminal Justice: Prison

Benefit-cost estimates updated December 2016. Literature review updated October 2013.

Program Description: This analysis describes a hypothetical scenario in which a statewide decrease of 250 prison beds (roughly the equivalent of a state prison wing) would be achieved by reducing the length of stay by three months for high-risk offenders.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	($5,272)	Benefit to cost ratio	n/a
Participants	$0	Benefits minus costs	($35,163)
Others	($35,982)	Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs	1 %
Indirect	$274		
Total benefits	($40,980)		
Net program cost	$5,818		
Benefits minus cost	($35,163)		

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	($469)	($923)	($236)	($1,628)
Crime	$0	($4,804)	($35,059)	($2,400)	($42,263)
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$0	$2,911	$2,911
Totals	$0	($5,272)	($35,982)	$274	($40,980)

[1]In 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.

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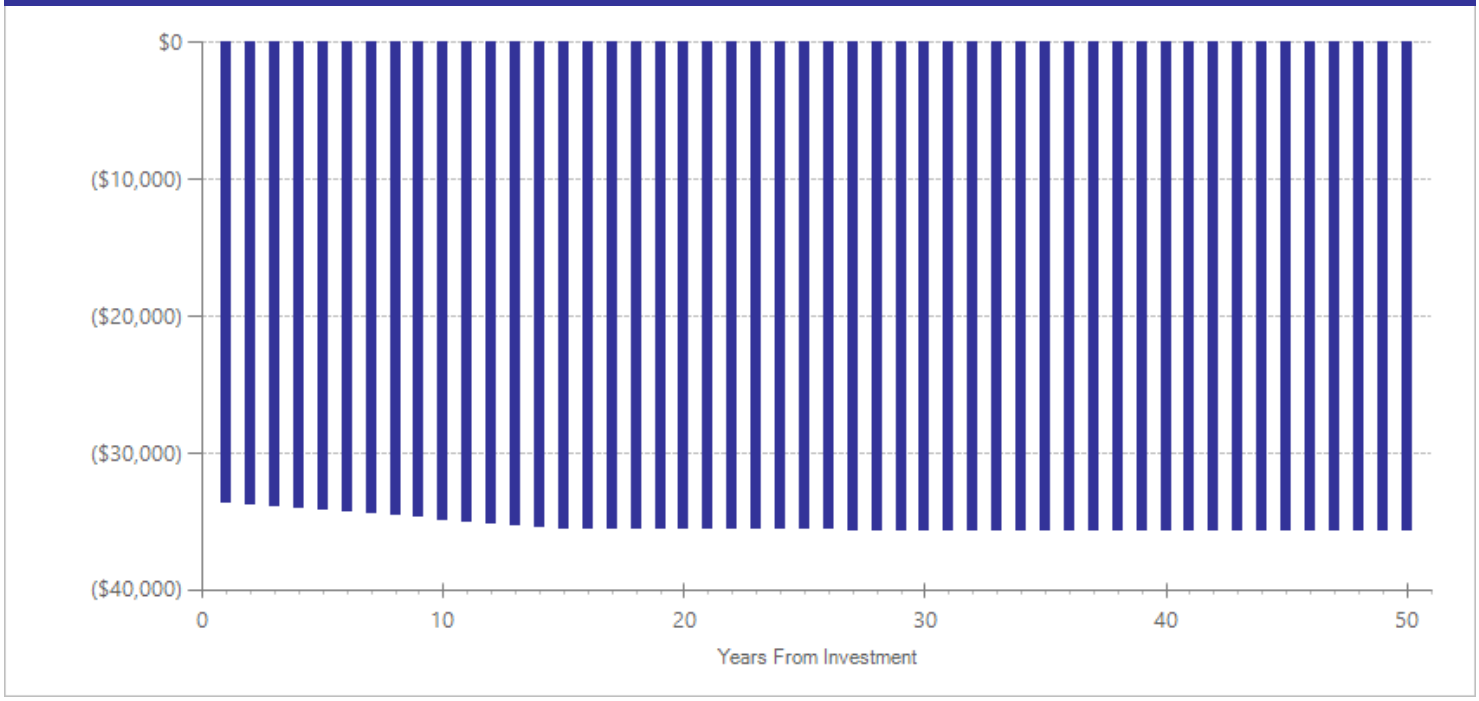
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	($5,640)	2012	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	$5,818
Comparison costs	$0	2012	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

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



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Deploy one additional police officer with hot spots strategies

Adult Criminal Justice: Police (results per-officer)

Benefit-cost estimates updated December 2016. Literature review updated October 2013.

Program Description: This broad group of studies estimates the effectiveness of hot spots policing (compared to statewide average practices), primarily in urban jurisdictions in the United States. Hot spots policing concentrates policing in high crime areas or on specific crimes such as drug trafficking. This strategy differs from "traditional" policing, which typically relies on random preventative patrol or response to calls for service.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:			
Taxpayers	$70,385	Benefit to cost ratio	$5.96
Participants	$0	Benefits minus costs	$473,637
Others	$511,398	Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs	100 %
Indirect	($12,586)		
Total benefits	$569,197		
Net program cost	($95,560)		
Benefits minus cost	$473,637		

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	$70,385	$511,398	$35,129	$616,912
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$0	($47,716)	($47,716)
Totals	$0	$70,385	$511,398	($12,586)	$569,197

[1]In 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.

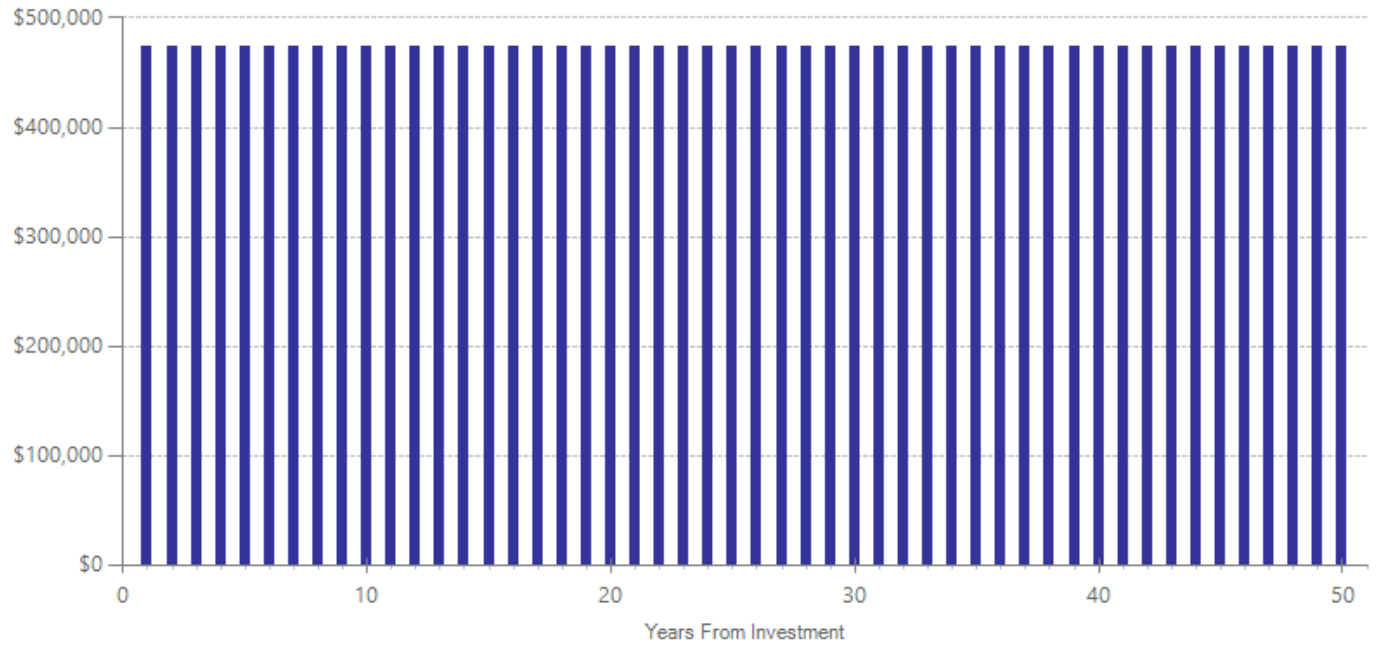
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	$90,927	2011	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	($95,560)
Comparison costs	$0	2011	Cost range (+ or -)	20 %

After consulting leading researchers in this area, we found that reliable estimates for the cost of hot spots strategies are not available. Therefore, we increased the cost of a police officer by 5% to capture the estimated additional costs associated with hot spots deployment.

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	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	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Crime elasticity: property	n/a	0	-0.763	0.116	28	-0.351	0.123	28	0.000	0.001

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

Evans, W.N., & Owens, E.G. (2007). COPS and crime. *Journal of Public Economics, 91*(1-2), 181.

Levitt, S.D. (2002). Using electoral cycles in police hiring to estimate the effects of police on crime: Reply. *The American Economic Review, 92*(4), 1244-1250.

Lin, M. (2009). More police, less crime: Evidence from US state data. *International Review of Law and Economics, 29(*2), 73-80.

McCrary, J. (2002). Using electoral cycles in police hiring to estimate the effect of police on crime: Comment. *The American Economic Review, 92*(4), 1236-1243.

Shi, L. (2009). The limit of oversight in policing: Evidence from the 2001 Cincinnati riot. *Journal of Public Economics, 93*(1), 99-113.

Worrall, J.L., & Kovandzic, T.V. (2010). Police levels and crime rates: An instrumental variables approach. *Social Science Research, 39*(3), 506-516.

Deploy one additional police officer with statewide average practices

Adult Criminal Justice: Police (results per-officer)

Benefit-cost estimates updated December 2016. Literature review updated October 2013.

Program Description: This broad group of studies estimates the average effectiveness of a police officer on reducing crime, primarily in jurisdictions in the United States. These studies measure the "average" effect of a range of police deployment strategies including "traditional" policing (e.g., random preventative patrol or response to calls for service) and newer strategies (e.g., hot spots policing, problem oriented policing, and community oriented policing).

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	$60,352	Benefit to cost ratio	$5.40
Participants	$0	Benefits minus costs	$400,413
Others	$446,360	Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs	100 %
Indirect	($15,298)		
Total benefits	$491,414		
Net program cost	($91,001)		
Benefits minus cost	$400,413		

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	$60,352	$446,360	$30,262	$536,974
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$0	($45,560)	($45,560)
Totals	$0	$60,352	$446,360	($15,298)	$491,414

[1]In 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.

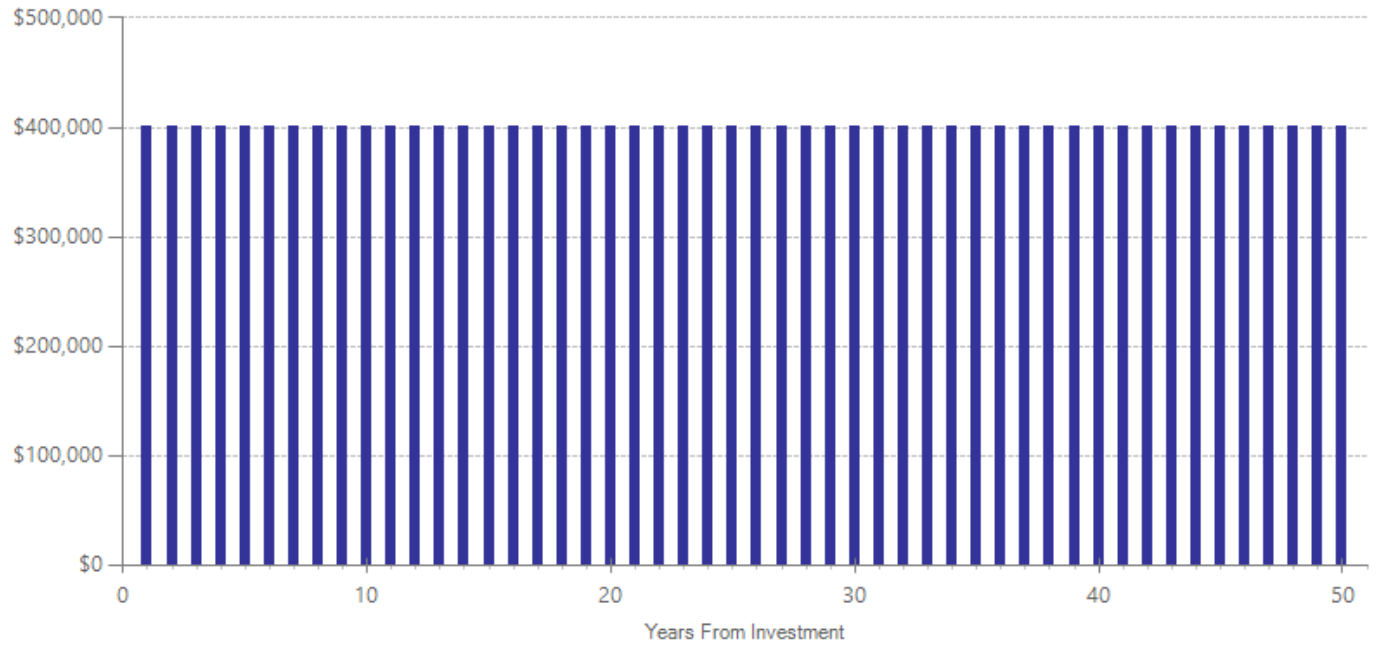
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	$86,597	2011	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	($91,001)
Comparison costs	$0	2011	Cost range (+ or -)	20 %

WSIPP regression analysis of Washington state police employment data from WASPC and operating expenditure data from the State Auditor.

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	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	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Crime elasticity: property	n/a	0	-0.763	0.116	30	-0.351	0.123	30	0.000	0.001

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.

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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

Evans, W.N., & Owens, E.G. (2007). COPS and crime. *Journal of Public Economics, 91*(1-2), 181.

Levitt, S.D. (2002). Using electoral cycles in police hiring to estimate the effects of police on crime: Reply. *The American Economic Review, 92*(4), 1244-1250.

Lin, M. (2009). More police, less crime: Evidence from US state data. *International Review of Law and Economics, 29(*2), 73-80.

McCrary, J. (2002). Using electoral cycles in police hiring to estimate the effect of police on crime: Comment. *The American Economic Review, 92*(4), 1236-1243.

Shi, L. (2009). The limit of oversight in policing: Evidence from the 2001 Cincinnati riot. *Journal of Public Economics, 93*(1), 99-113.

Worrall, J.L., & Kovandzic, T.V. (2010). Police levels and crime rates: An instrumental variables approach. *Social Science Research, 39*(3), 506-516.

Driving Under the Influence (DUI) court

Adult Criminal Justice

Literature review updated February 2014.

Program Description: Driving under the influence (DUI) courts are a therapeutic court typically for offenders with a prior DUI conviction. Participants enter into a contract with the court and agree to comply with treatment and supervision requirements. Non-compliance may resort in the imposition of harsher sentences. DUI courts typically involve a team of stakeholders (e.g., participant, judge, treatment provider, case manager, and supervising officer). While each DUI court is unique, most courts share similar characteristics such as treatment; judicial monitoring; DUI education; abstaining from alcohol; random breath or transdermal testing; incentives, rewards, and sanctions; and progressive stages (e.g, less monitoring with compliance). DUI courts can vary in length. Studies in this systematic review were typically 12 to 24 months in length.

Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	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	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Alcohol-related offenses	6	2424	-0.175	0.091	39	-0.175	0.091	49	-0.185	0.049

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

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Dialectical Behavior Therapy

Adult Criminal Justice

Literature review updated September 2015.

Program Description: Group and individual therapy that focuses on mindfulness, interpersonal, emotion-regulating, and self-management skills. Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT) is typically used for mentally ill offender populations in a residential treatment setting or during incarceration. Therapists often modify the curriculum to be relevant for offenders and their day-to-day life in prison. DBT was originally developed for general population women with borderline personality disorder.

Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	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	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Psychiatric symptoms	2	49	-0.356	0.205	34	-0.356	0.205	44	-0.356	0.082

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

Shelton, D., Sampl, S., Kesten, K.L., Zhang, W., & Trestman, R.L. (2009). Treatment of impulsive aggression in correctional settings. *Behavioral Sciences and the Law, 27*(5), 787-800.

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Ignition interlock devices for alcohol-related offenses

Adult Criminal Justice

Literature review updated March 2014.

Program Description: Ignition interlock devices are installed on a motor vehicle typically for offenders who have been convicted of alcohol-related offenses (e.g., driving under the influence (DUI)). The device operates like a breathalyzer and when alcohol above a specified threshold is detected in the breath, the vehicle will not start. Most devices require periodic breath samples once the car has started. Offenders are typically required to pay for the cost of the ignition interlock device. Interlock devices are typically required for 12 to 24 months.

For studies included in this meta-analysis, ignition interlock devices were used for repeat DUI offenders and the devices were monitored by an executive agency (e.g., department of motor vehicles), not by the courts.

We examined the effectiveness of the devices once removed from the vehicle and found that the effect size decreased by 38%. That is, ignition interlock devices were more effective while on the vehicle (ES = -0.641, p = 0.01) and less effective once removed (ES = -0.398, p = 0.06).

Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	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	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Alcohol-related offenses	4	3363	-0.467	0.161	39	-0.467	0.161	49	-0.467	0.004

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.

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Citations Used in the Meta-Analysis

Beck, K.H., Rauch, W.J., Baker, E.A., & Williams, A.F. (1999). Effects of Ignition Interlock License Restrictions on Drivers With Multiple Alcohol Offenses: A Randomized Trial in Maryland. *American Journal of Public Health*, 89, 11.

Raub, R.A., Lucke, R.E., & Wark, R.I. (2003). Breath alcohol ignition interlock devices: Controlling the recidivist. *Traffic Injury Prevention*, 4, 199-205.

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Domestic violence perpetrator treatment (Non-Duluth models)

Adult Criminal Justice

Literature review updated August 2014.

Program Description: This collection of studies evaluates several approaches to group treatment for domestic violence offenders. None of these programs used the Duluth-based curriculum. The included studies each tested one of several approaches:

- Cognitive-behavior, focus on relationships, communication, and empathy
- Couples group therapy
- Relationship enhancement therapy (men's group treatment)
- Substance abuse group treatment, adapted for domestic violence offenders.

Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	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	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Crime	6	560	-0.168	0.085	31	-0.168	0.085	41	-0.173	0.520
Domestic violence	6	560	-0.162	0.087	31	-0.162	0.084	41	-0.166	0.055

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.

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Citations Used in the Meta-Analysis

Chen, H., Bersani, C., Myers, S.C., & Denton, R. (1989). Evaluating the effectiveness of a court sponsored abuser treatment program. *Journal of Family Violence, 4*(4), 309-322.

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Palmer, S.E., Brown, R.A., & Maru, B.E. (1992). Group treatment program for abusive husbands: Long-term evaluation. American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 62(2), 276-283.

Waldo, M. (1998). Relationship enhancement counseling groups for wife abusers. *Journal of Mental Health Counseling, 10*(1), 37-45.

Housing supports for offenders returning to the community

Adult Criminal Justice

Literature review updated April 2012.

Program Description: This set of studies evaluated the effects of providing housing supports and case management to offenders at risk of homeless upon re-entry into the community. We excluded halfway houses where offenders were technically in the custody of the state.

Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	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	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Crime	6	2973	-0.074	0.036	38	-0.074	0.036	48	-0.074	0.042

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.

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Printed on 03-30-2017

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