

Intensive supervision for court-involved youth (vs. confinement in state institutions)

Juvenile Justice

Benefit-cost estimates updated December 2023. Literature review updated July 2019.

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

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

Program Description: Intensive supervision is a model of supervision that emphasizes a higher degree of surveillance than traditional supervision in the community. Intensive supervision often involves case management with caseloads of fewer than 25 youth. The conditions of supervision vary but may include urinalysis testing, increased face-to-face or collateral contacts, and required participation in programming. Programming may include mentoring, tutoring, counseling, job training, or other community-based services. On average, youth have 17 monthly contacts with their juvenile probation counselor.

This analysis compares youth placed directly on supervision without a period of confinement to youth confined and then released to probation-as-usual. In the included studies, youth were at moderate or high risk for recidivism per a validated risk assessment tool; the evaluations in the analysis exclude youth adjudicated with highly violent felonies. The length of supervision and aftercare ranged from six to eight months. In the studies in our analysis that reported demographic information, 64% of participants were youth of color and 2% were female.

Evaluations of intensive supervision for youth placed directly on supervision compared to traditional probation or intensive supervision for youth released from confinement compared to youth released from confinement and placed on traditional supervision are excluded from this analysis and analyzed separately.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	\$968	Benefit to cost ratio	n/a
Participants	\$129	Benefits minus costs	\$48,340
Others	\$3,146	Chance the program will produce	
Indirect	\$15,000	benefits greater than the costs	100%
Total benefits	\$19,243		
Net program cost	\$29,097		
Benefits minus cost	\$48,340		

The estimates shown are present value, life cycle benefits and costs. All dollars are expressed in the base year chosen for this analysis (2022). 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](#).

Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	Treatment age	No. of effect sizes	Treatment N	Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis						Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)	
				First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated			ES	p-value
				ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age		
Crime	15	3	648	-0.031	0.064	16	-0.031	0.064	24	-0.031	0.624
Technical violations ^{^^}	15	2	407	0.721	0.132	16	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.721	0.001
Status offense [^]	15	1	81	0.069	0.213	16	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.069	0.746

[^]WSIPP's benefit-cost model does not monetize this outcome.

^{^^}WSIPP does not include this outcome when conducting benefit-cost analysis for this program.

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](#).

Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates Per Participant

Affected outcome:	Resulting benefits: ¹	Benefits accrue to:				
		Taxpayers	Participants	Others ²	Indirect ³	Total
Crime	Criminal justice system	\$918	\$0	\$3,069	\$459	\$4,446
Crime	Labor market earnings associated with high school graduation	\$64	\$151	\$83	\$0	\$298
Crime	Costs of higher education	(\$14)	(\$21)	(\$6)	(\$7)	(\$49)
Program cost	Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$14,549	\$14,549
Totals		\$968	\$129	\$3,146	\$15,000	\$19,243

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

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

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

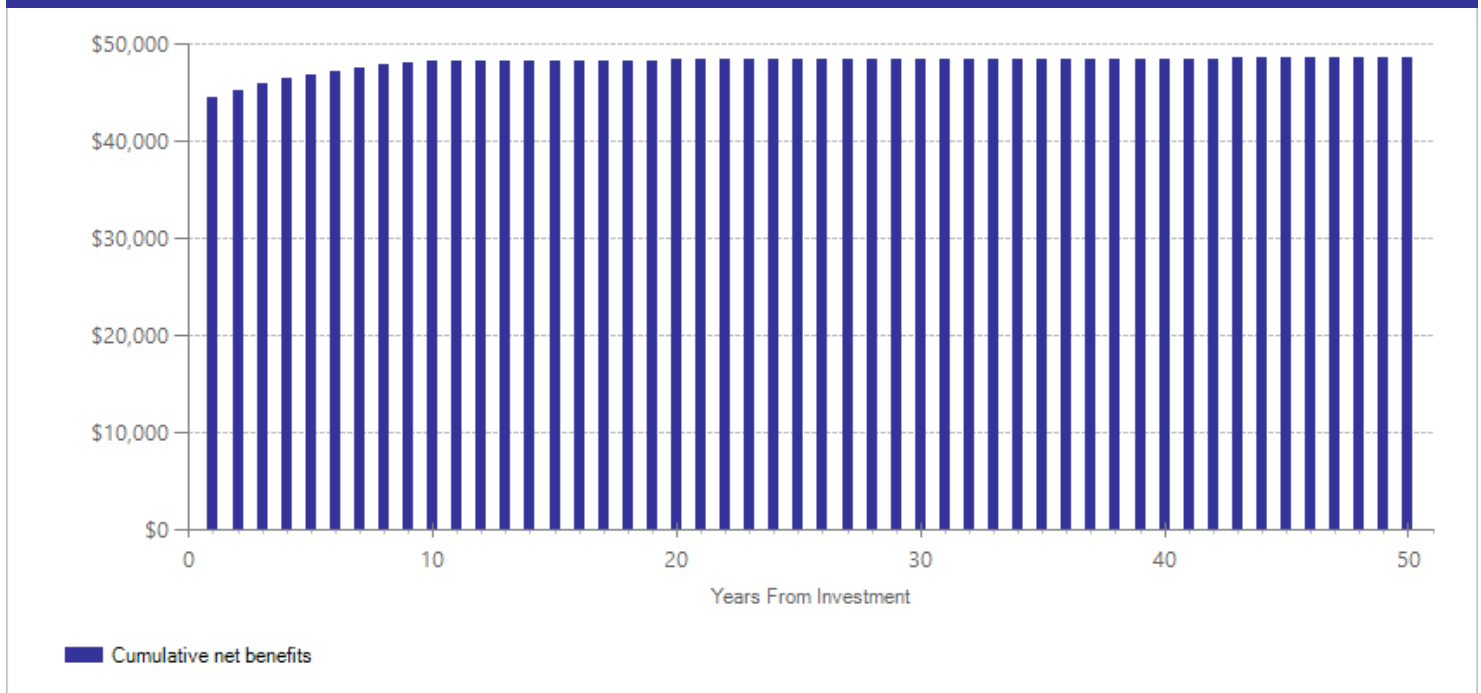
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	\$5,284	2015	Present value of net program costs (in 2022 dollars)	\$29,097
Comparison costs	\$29,705	2015	Cost range (+ or -)	50%

We estimate the per-participant program cost using WSIPP's annual marginal cost estimate for juvenile local supervision (as reported in Washington State Institute for Public Policy. (December 2018). Benefit-cost technical documentation. Olympia, WA: Author) to compute a monthly cost estimate. We use the weighted average intensive supervision caseloads, as reported in the included studies, 12 youth per juvenile probation counselor versus traditional probation caseloads that average 43 youth per juvenile probation officer (as reported in Burley, M. & Barnoski, R. (1997). Washington State Juvenile Courts: Workloads and Costs. Olympia: Washington State Institute for Public Policy). We take the ratio of the intensive supervision caseload to the traditional probation caseload and multiply it by the monthly marginal average cost estimate for juvenile supervision. We then multiply the cost by the weighted average time on supervision, 7.5 months, as reported by the studies included in the meta-analysis. The comparison group cost is the annual marginal cost estimate for juvenile state institutions, multiplied by the estimated time confined in state institutions (8 months as reported in Lerman, P. (1975). Community treatment and social control. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.).

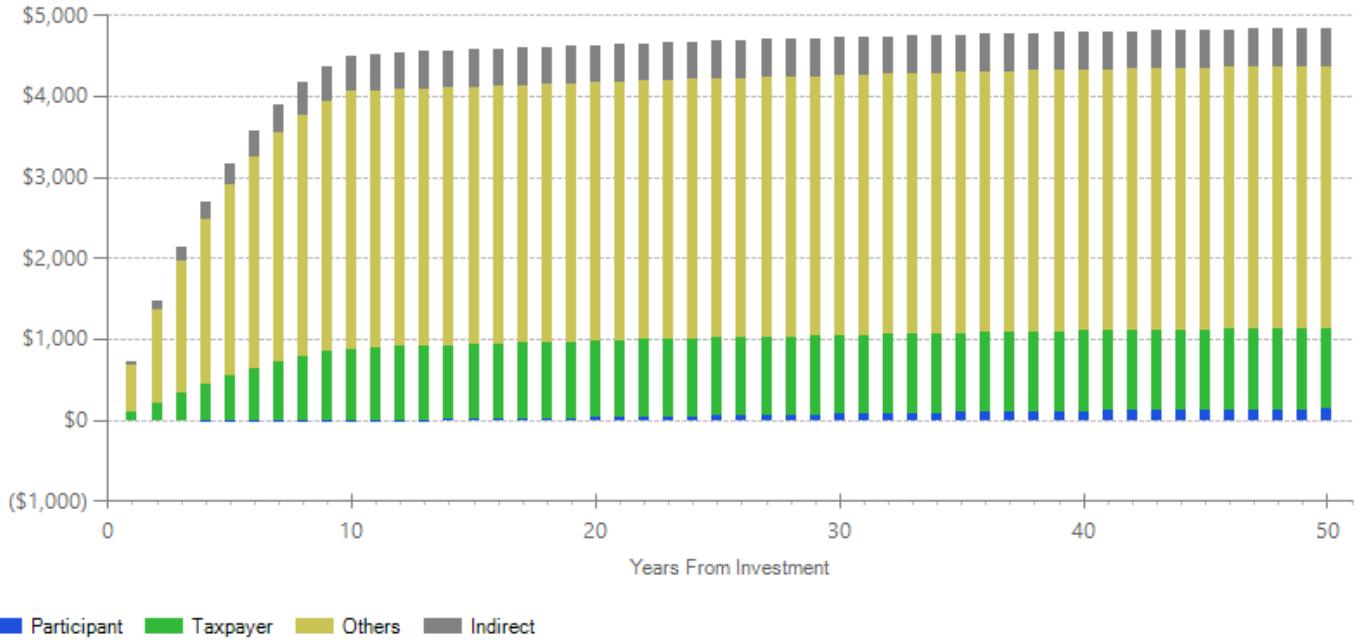
The figures shown are estimates of the costs to implement programs in Washington. The comparison group costs reflect either no treatment or treatment as usual, depending on how effect sizes were calculated in the meta-analysis. The cost range reported above reflects potential variation or uncertainty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

Benefits Minus Costs Over Time (Cumulative Discounted Dollars)



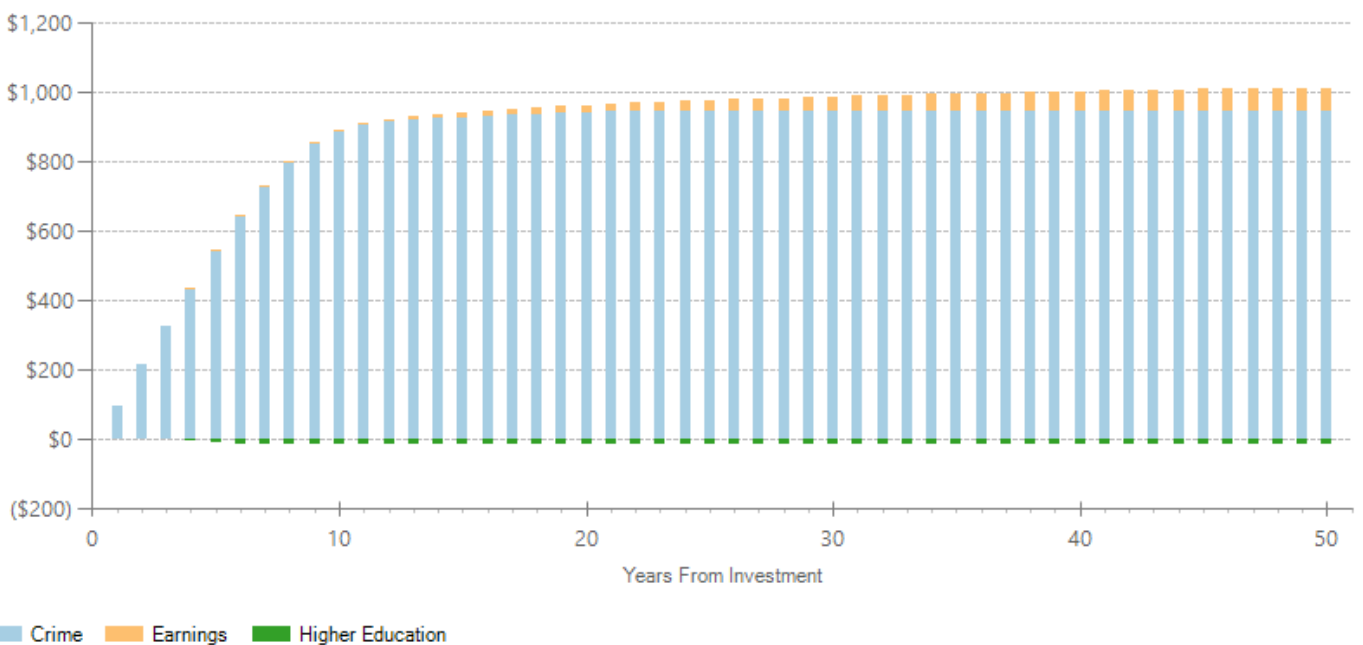
The graph above illustrates the estimated cumulative net benefits per-participant for the first fifty years beyond the initial investment in the program. We present these cash flows in discounted dollars. If the dollars are negative (bars below \$0 line), the cumulative benefits do not outweigh the cost 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.

Benefits by Perspective Over Time (Cumulative Discounted Dollars)



The graph above illustrates the breakdown of the estimated cumulative benefits (not including program costs) per-participant for the first fifty years beyond the initial investment in the program. These cash flows provide a breakdown of the classification of dollars over time into four perspectives: taxpayer, participant, others, and indirect. "Taxpayers" includes expected savings to government and expected increases in tax revenue. "Participants" includes expected increases in earnings and expenditures for items such as health care and college tuition. "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. "Indirect benefits" includes estimates of the changes in the value of a statistical life and changes in the deadweight costs of taxation. If a section of the bar is below the \$0 line, the program is creating a negative benefit, meaning a loss of value from that perspective.

Taxpayer Benefits by Source of Value Over Time (Cumulative Discounted Dollars)



The graph above focuses on the subset of estimated cumulative benefits that accrue to taxpayers. The cash flows are divided into the source of the value.

Citations Used in the Meta-Analysis

Barton, W.H., & Butts, J.A. (1990). Viable options: Intensive supervision programs for juvenile delinquents. *Crime and Delinquency*, 36 (2), 238-256.

Lerman, P. (1975). *Community treatment and social control*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Weibush, R.G. (1993). Juvenile intensive supervision: The impact on felony offenders diverted from institutional placement. *Crime and Delinquency*, 39 (1), 68-89.

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