Washington State Institute for Public Policy

Child Welfare 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.

Parent Child Interaction Therapy (PCIT) for families in the child welfare system

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

Program Description: Parent Child Interaction Therapy (PCIT) in child welfare populations has been successfully tested with the addition of a group motivational component to increase engagement and success of the parent. As in standard PCIT, over the course of 12 to 14 sessions, a therapist directly observes a parent and child through a one-way mirror, and provides direct coaching to the parent through a radio earphone. The focus is building the skills of the parent to more positively interact with the child and manage his or her behavior.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	$7,879
Participants	$11,500
Others	$1,027
Indirect	$683
Total benefits	$21,089
Net program cost	($1,623)
Benefits minus cost	$19,466

Benefit to cost ratio	$12.99
Benefits minus costs	$19,466
Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs	94 %

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	$363	$801	$180	$1,344
Child abuse and neglect	$238	$1,888	$0	$936	$3,062
K-12 grade repetition	$0	$54	$0	$27	$81
K-12 special education	$0	$305	$0	$152	$457
Property loss associated with alcohol abuse or dependence	$1	$0	$2	$0	$3
Health care associated with PTSD	$87	$269	$333	$133	$822
Labor market earnings associated with child abuse & neglect	$11,524	$5,233	$0	$177	$16,935
Costs of higher education	($351)	($233)	($108)	($116)	($808)
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$0	($806)	($806)
Totals	$11,500	$7,879	$1,027	$683	$21,089

[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.

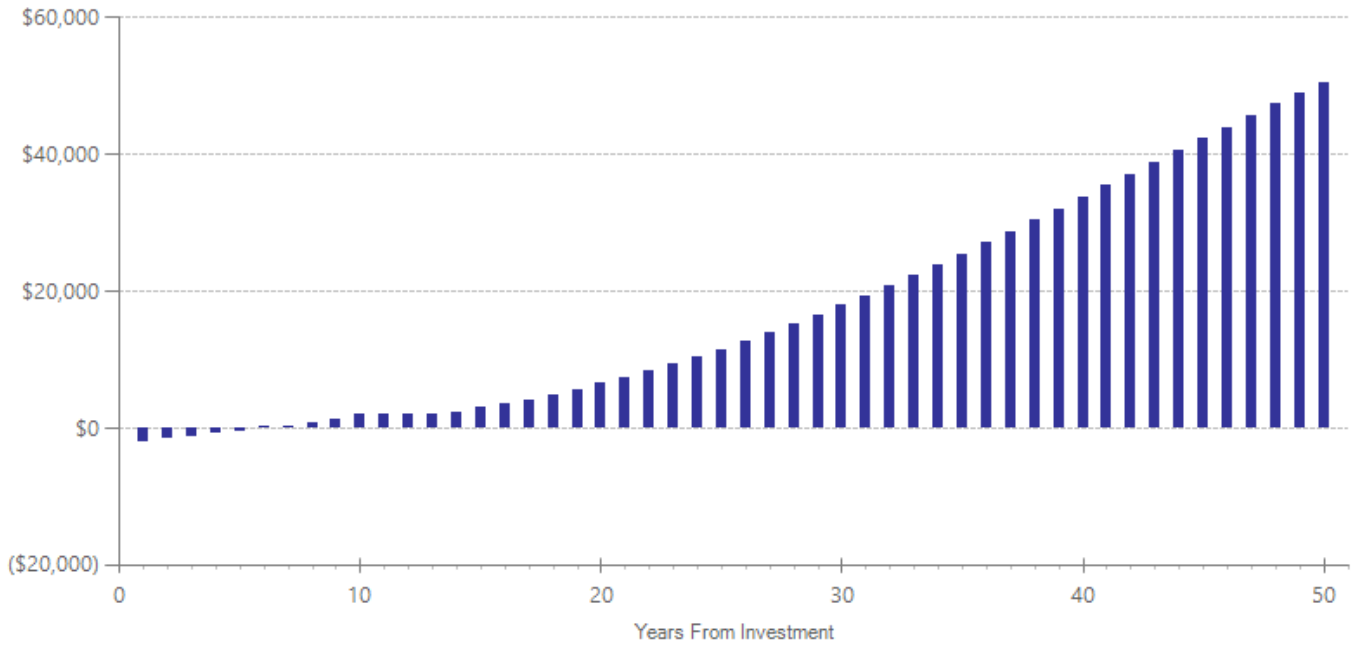
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	$2,440	2007	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	($1,623)
Comparison costs	$1,000	2007	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

This program is typically delivered over a three- to four-month period. Standard PCIT expenditures provided by Washington DSHS Children's Administration (average reimbursement rate per family receiving PCIT in 2007). WSIPP also estimated costs of the additional group motivational component; families receive an average of 5.2 motivational session. (Chaffin, M., Funderburk, B., Bard, D., Valle, L. A., & Gurwitch, R. (2011). A combined motivation and parent-child interaction therapy package reduces child welfare recidivism in a randomized dismantling field trial. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 79(1), 84-95.) Cost per family for the motivational component is estimated by multiplying 5.2 sessions by $36.64, the average rate paid for group treatment in Washington in 2011.

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
Child abuse and neglect	2	78	-0.718	0.237	10	-0.718	0.237	17	-0.718	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

Chaffin, M., Silovsky, J.F., Funderburk, B., Valle, L.A., Brestan, E.V., Balachova, T., . . . Bonner, B.L. (2004). Parent-child interaction therapy with physically abusive parents: Efficacy for reducing future abuse reports. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 7*2(3), 500-510.

Chaffin, M., Funderburk, B., Bard, D., Valle, L.A., & Gurwitch, R. (2011). A combined motivation and parent-child interaction therapy package reduces child welfare recidivism in a randomized dismantling field trial. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 79* (1),84-95.

Intensive Family Preservation Services (HOMEBUILDERS®)

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

Program Description: Intensive Family Preservation Services are short-term, home-based crisis intervention services that emphasize out-of-home placement prevention. The original program, HOMEBUILDERS®, was developed in 1974 in Federal Way, Washington. The program emphasizes contact with the family within 24 hours of the crisis, staff accessibility round the clock, small caseload sizes, service duration of four to six weeks, and provision of intensive, concrete services and counseling. These programs are intended to prevent removal of a child from his or her biological home (or to promote his or her return to that home) by improving family functioning. For this analysis, we present the effects of all such programs together.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	$12,847
Participants	$4,361
Others	$364
Indirect	$3,712
Total benefits	$21,284
Net program cost	($3,453)
Benefits minus cost	$17,832

Benefit to cost ratio	$6.16
Benefits minus costs	$17,832
Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs	99 %

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	$125	$287	$63	$475
Child abuse and neglect	$88	$103	$0	$51	$243
Out-of-home placement	$0	$10,484	$0	$5,231	$15,715
K-12 grade repetition	$0	$19	$0	$10	$29
K-12 special education	$0	$122	$0	$61	$183
Property loss associated with alcohol abuse or dependence	$0	$0	$1	$0	$1
Health care associated with PTSD	$30	$93	$115	$47	$284
Labor market earnings associated with child abuse & neglect	$4,366	$1,983	$0	$15	$6,363
Costs of higher education	($124)	($83)	($38)	($41)	($286)
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$0	($1,723)	($1,723)
Totals	$4,361	$12,847	$364	$3,712	$21,284

[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.

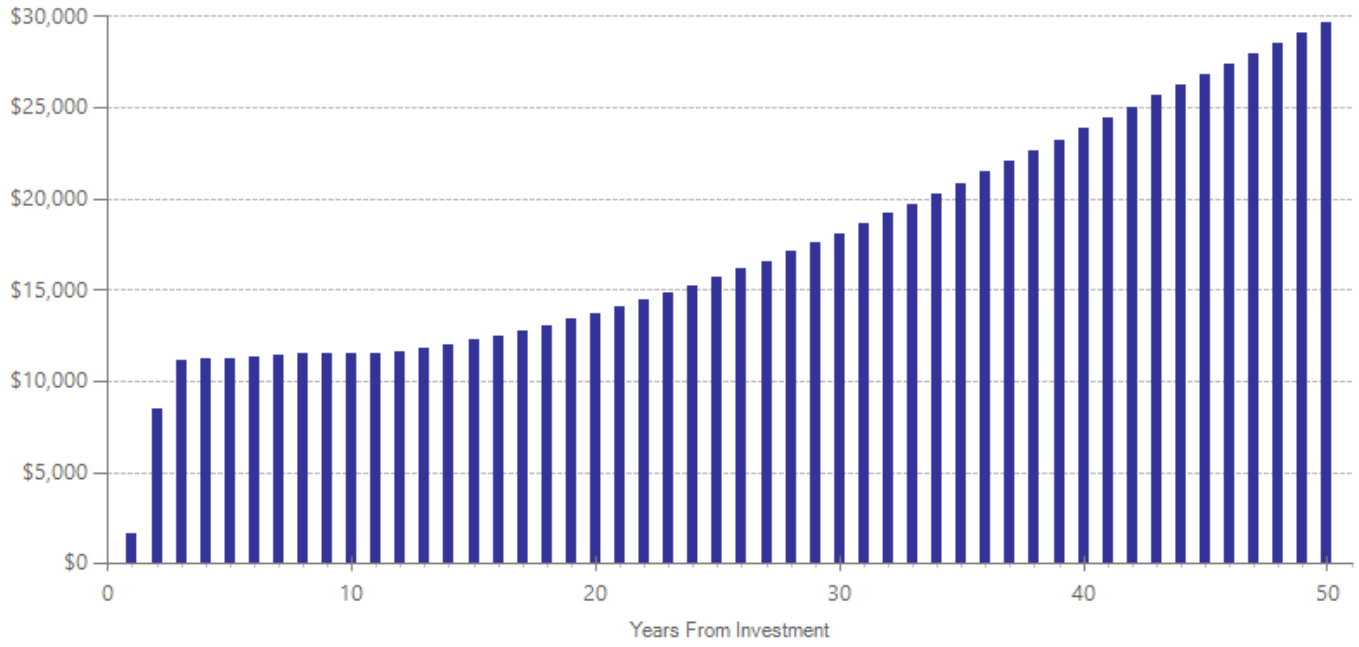
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	$3,547	2008	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	($3,453)
Comparison costs	$392	2008	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

This program is typically delivered over a four- to six-week period. Program costs per family provided by DSHS Children's Administration, 2008. WSIPP adjusted for multiple children per family. Comparison group costs were calculated based on social worker time.

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
Child abuse and neglect	2	180	-0.231	0.114	11	-0.231	0.114	17	-0.231	0.044
Out-of-home placement	4	337	-0.553	0.148	11	-0.553	0.148	17	-0.553	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

Blythe, B., & Jayaratne, S. (2002). *Michigan families first effectiveness study.* Retrieved December 5, 2003, from http://www.michigan.gov/printerFriendly/0,1687,7-124--21887--,00.html

Feldman, L.H. (1991). *Assessing the effectiveness of family preservation services in New Jersey within an ecological context.* Trenton, NJ: New Jersey Division of Youth and Family Services; Bureau of Research, Evaluation, and Quality Assurance.

Fraser, M.W., Walton, E., Lewis, R.E., Pecora, P.J., & Walton, W.K. (1996). An experiment in family reunification: Correlates of outcomes at one-year follow-up. *Children and Youth Services Review, 18*(4-5), 335-361.

Mitchell, C., Tovar, P., & Knitzer, J. (1989). *The Bronx Homebuilders program: An evaluation of the first 45 families.* New York: Bank Street College of Education.

Walton, E. (1998). In-home family-focused reunification: A six-year follow-up of a successful experiment. *Social Work Research, 22*(4), 205-214.

Subsidized guardianship (Title IV-E waivers)

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

Program Description: Subsidized guardianship is a permanent placement alternative that does not require termination of parental rights. A licensed foster parent may become the child's legal guardian and continue to receive foster care payments. In addition to the outcomes reported here, three evaluations demonstrated a significant positive impact on placement permanency.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	$1,233
Participants	$1,998
Others	$157
Indirect	$2,024
Total benefits	$5,411
Net program cost	$3,579
Benefits minus cost	$8,990

Benefit to cost ratio	n/a
Benefits minus costs	$8,990
Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs	99 %

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	$48	$116	$24	$187
Child abuse and neglect	$397	$19	$0	$9	$424
Out-of-home placement	$0	$352	$0	$175	$527
K-12 grade repetition	$0	$8	$0	$4	$12
K-12 special education	$0	$51	$0	$25	$76
Property loss associated with alcohol abuse or dependence	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Health care associated with PTSD	$15	$45	$56	$22	$139
Labor market earnings associated with child abuse & neglect	$1,636	$743	$0	$0	$2,380
Costs of higher education	($50)	($34)	($16)	($17)	($116)
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$0	$1,780	$1,781
Totals	$1,998	$1,233	$157	$2,024	$5,411

[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.

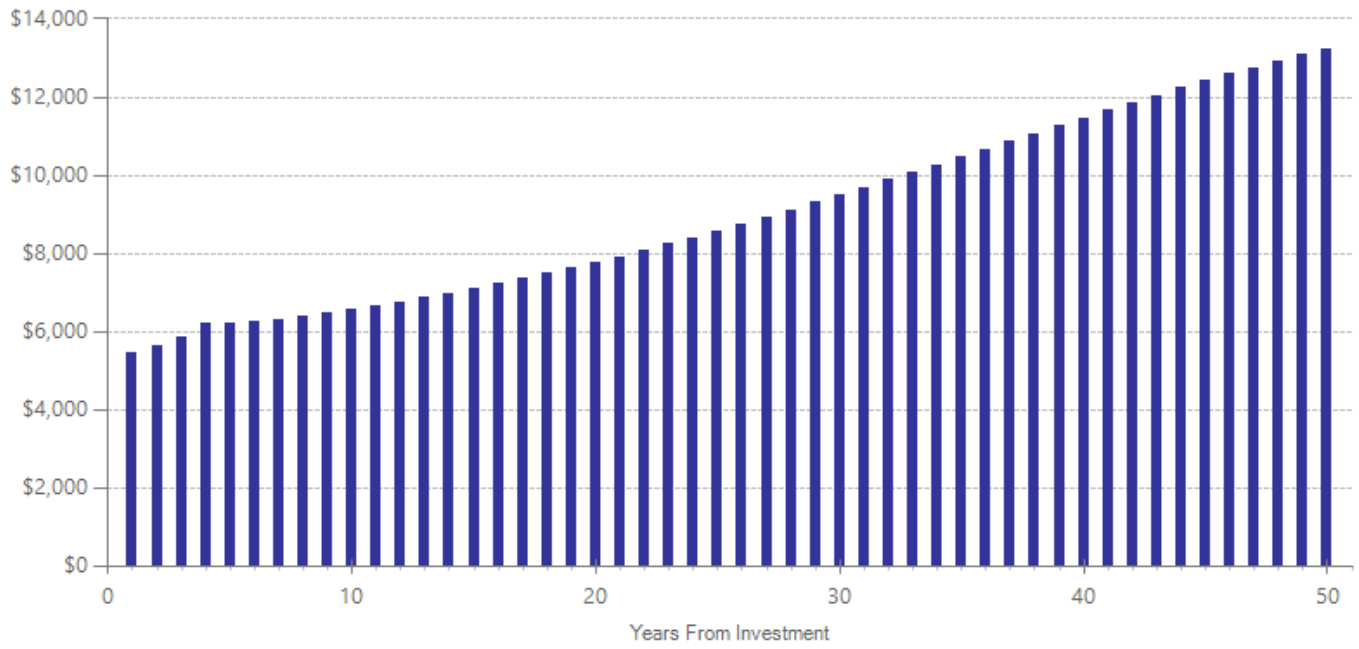
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	$21,870	2009	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	$3,579
Comparison costs	$25,140	2009	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

This program is an alternative to long-term foster care. We computed the weighted average of comparison group and waiver group total costs from the two state evaluation reports included in our analysis (University of Iowa, 2010 and Testa et al., 2010). In this case, "annual cost" refers to the total average cost per case, regardless of the length of the case.

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
Child abuse and neglect	2	1626	-0.096	0.100	14	-0.096	0.100	17	-0.096	0.335
Out-of-home placement	1	245	-0.434	0.119	14	-0.434	0.119	17	-0.434	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

Testa, M.F., Slack, K.S., Gabel, G., Evans, M. & Cohen, L. (2010). *Wisconsin subsidized guardianship assessment and evaluation: Final evaluation report.* Rockville, MD: Westat.

University of Iowa School of Social Work. (2010). *Evaluation of Iowa's subsidized guardianship program.* Iowa City, IA: Author.

Alternative Response

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

Program Description: Alternative Response (also called Family Assessment Response or Differential Response) is a system of responding to referrals to Child Protective Services that is an alternative to a traditional investigation. If there are no imminent concerns about a child's safety, the Alternative Response method includes a family assessment, with the goal of engaging a family to determine strengths and needs and plan for the future, without requiring a determination that maltreatment has occurred or that the child is at risk of maltreatment. This is perceived by some as less intrusive and less confrontational than a traditional investigation.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	$873
Participants	$1,917
Others	$153
Indirect	($38)
Total benefits	$2,905
Net program cost	($241)
Benefits minus cost	$2,664

Benefit to cost ratio	$12.07
Benefits minus costs	$2,664
Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs	88 %

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	$49	$107	$24	$180
Child abuse and neglect	$383	$18	$0	$9	$410
Out-of-home placement	$0	$23	$0	$12	$35
K-12 grade repetition	$0	$8	$0	$4	$12
K-12 special education	$0	$49	$0	$24	$73
Property loss associated with alcohol abuse or dependence	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Health care associated with PTSD	$16	$48	$59	$24	$146
Labor market earnings associated with child abuse & neglect	$1,564	$710	$0	$1	$2,276
Costs of higher education	($47)	($31)	($14)	($15)	($107)
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$0	($120)	($120)
Totals	$1,917	$873	$153	($38)	$2,905

[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.

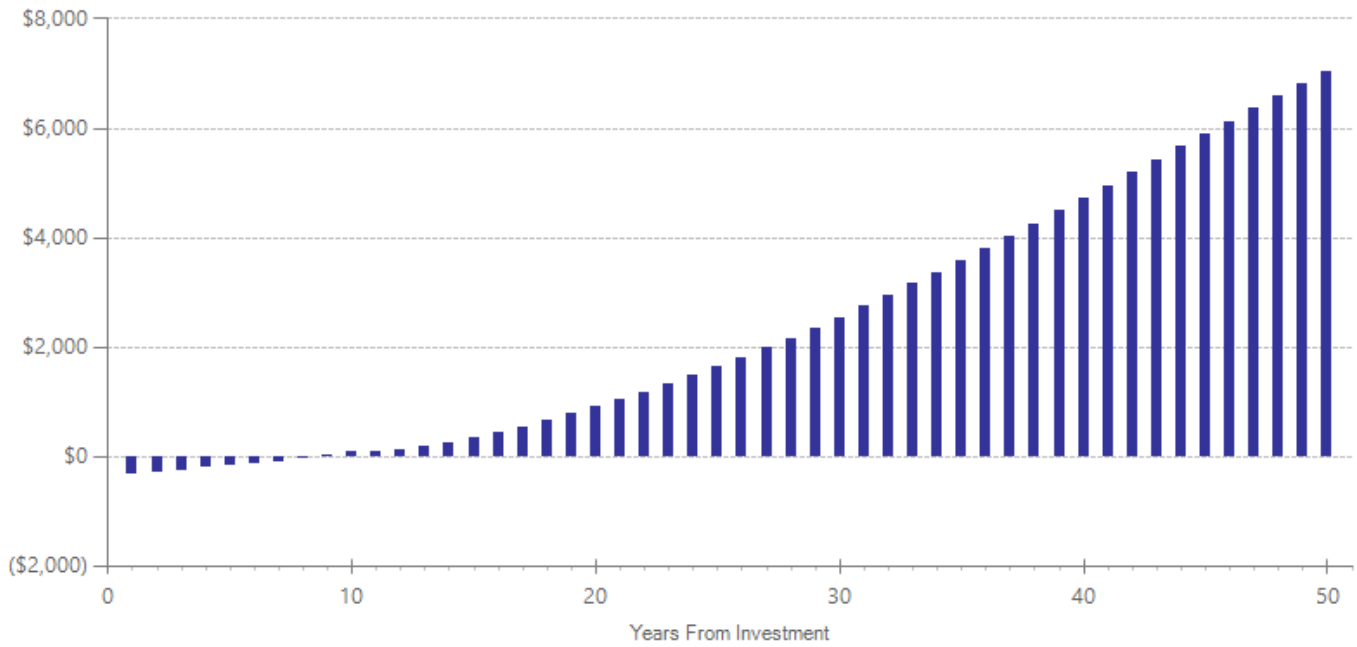
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	$229	2011	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	($241)
Comparison costs	$0	2011	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

This program is delivered as an alternative to traditional child welfare investigations. We used costs for initial investigation or assessment reported in evaluations of Alternative Response in four states: Colorado, Illinois, Ohio, and Minnesota. The program cost reported here is the caseload-weighted average additional cost for alternative response relative to investigation response.

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
Child abuse and neglect	7	12997	-0.065	0.045	8	-0.065	0.045	17	-0.065	0.145
Out-of-home placement	5	11803	-0.025	0.091	8	-0.025	0.091	17	-0.025	0.788

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Citations Used in the Meta-Analysis

Fuller, T., Nieto, M., Zhang, S. (2013) *Differential Response in Illinois: Final Evaluation Report.* Urbana-Champaign: Children and Family Research Center, University of Illinois.

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Winokur, M., Ellis, R., Orsi, R., Rogers, J., Gabel, G., Brenwald, S., Holmquist-Johnson, H., & Evans, M. (2014). *Program evaluation of the Colorado Consortium on Differential Response: Final report.* Fort Collins, CO: Social Work Research Center, School of Social Work, Colorado State University.

Flexible funding (Title IV-E waivers)

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

Program Description: The flexible funding allowed by states obtaining Title IV-E waivers is designed to allow states to reallocate federal dollars normally used for foster care to other types of child welfare services, such as prevention or treatment.

Federal funds for foster care are "categorical." That is, as foster care caseloads rise or fall, the federal funds change in proportion. Thus, if states reduce the number of children in foster care, the federal support is reduced. With Title IV-E waivers, if states reduce foster care caseloads they may reallocate saved foster care dollars to other types of child welfare services, such as prevention or treatment services.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	$385
Participants	$685
Others	$57
Indirect	$66
Total benefits	$1,192
Net program cost	$0
Benefits minus cost	$1,192

Benefit to cost ratio	n/a
Benefits minus costs	$1,192
Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs	91 %

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	$18	$40	$9	$67
Child abuse and neglect	$138	$6	$0	$3	$147
Out-of-home placement	$0	$80	$0	$40	$120
K-12 grade repetition	$0	$3	$0	$1	$4
K-12 special education	$0	$17	$0	$8	$25
Property loss associated with alcohol abuse or dependence	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Health care associated with PTSD	$6	$18	$23	$9	$56
Labor market earnings associated with child abuse & neglect	$558	$254	$0	$1	$812
Costs of higher education	($18)	($12)	($5)	($6)	($41)
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Totals	$685	$385	$57	$66	$1,192

[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.

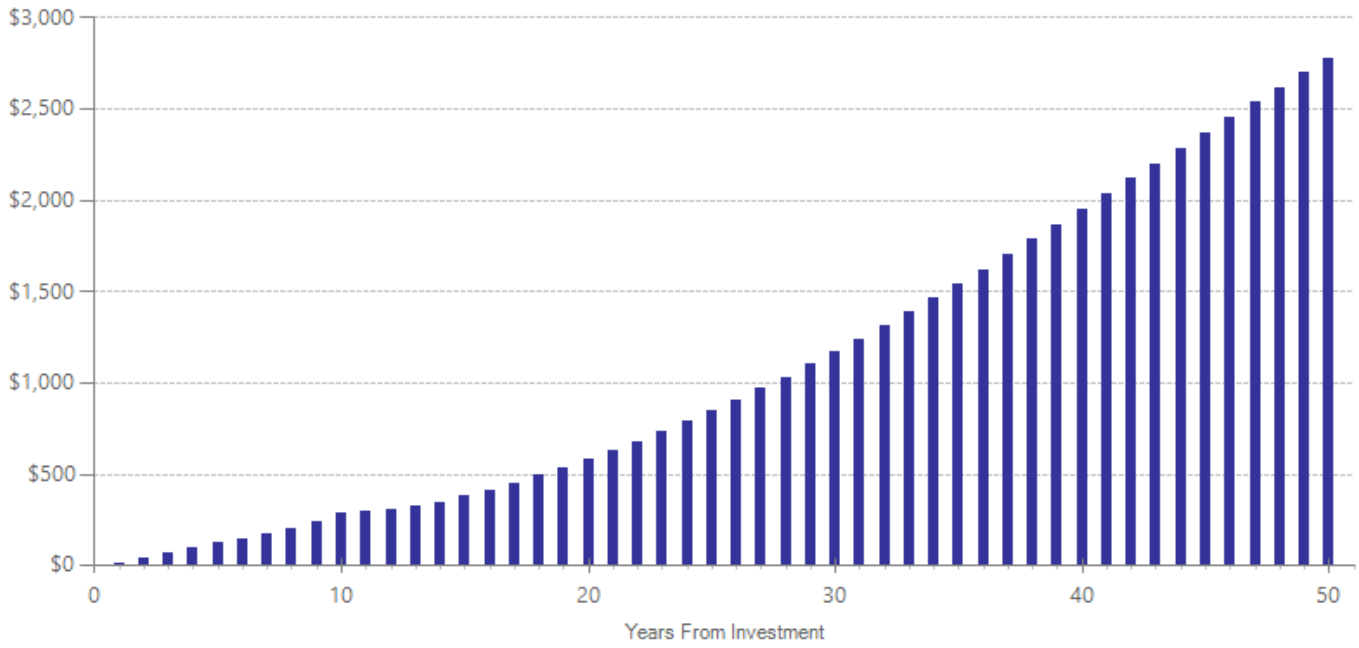
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

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

This waiver strategy allows states to reallocate funds from foster care to other kinds of services. One state evaluation reported that children on the waiver cost more than comparison children, one evaluation reported waiver children cost less than comparison children. In nearly all evaluations, the waiver was reported as "cost-neutral", which was the aim of the waiver: to be able to re-allocate dollars normally spent on foster care to other services. Therefore, we have taken a cautious approach and estimated that the cost of this program is zero relative to business-as-usual.

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
Child abuse and neglect	3	29252	-0.040	0.032	8	-0.040	0.032	17	-0.040	0.221
Out-of-home placement	5	99344	-0.090	0.045	8	-0.090	0.045	17	-0.090	0.045

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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SafeCare

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

Program Description: Formerly known as Project 12-Ways, SafeCare (http://safecare.publichealth.gsu.edu/) is a manualized parent-training curriculum for parents who are at-risk or have been reported for child maltreatment. Trained professionals work with at-risk families in their home environments to improve parents' skills in several domains, such as planning and implementing activities with their children, responding appropriately to child behaviors, improving home safety, and addressing health and safety issues. SafeCare is generally provided in weekly home visits lasting from one to two hours. The program typically lasts 18-20 weeks for each family.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	$1,383
Participants	$2,022
Others	$150
Indirect	($798)
Total benefits	$2,757
Net program cost	($2,106)
Benefits minus cost	$651

Benefit to cost ratio	$1.31
Benefits minus costs	$651
Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs	50 %

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	$54	$113	$27	$193
Child abuse and neglect	$42	$329	$0	$164	$535
K-12 grade repetition	$0	$8	$0	$4	$11
K-12 special education	$0	$69	$0	$34	$103
Property loss associated with alcohol abuse or dependence	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Health care associated with PTSD	$13	$41	$51	$21	$127
Labor market earnings associated with child abuse & neglect	$2,014	$915	$0	$20	$2,949
Costs of higher education	($49)	($32)	($15)	($16)	($112)
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$1	$1	$0	($1,052)	($1,050)
Totals	$2,022	$1,383	$150	($798)	$2,757

[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.

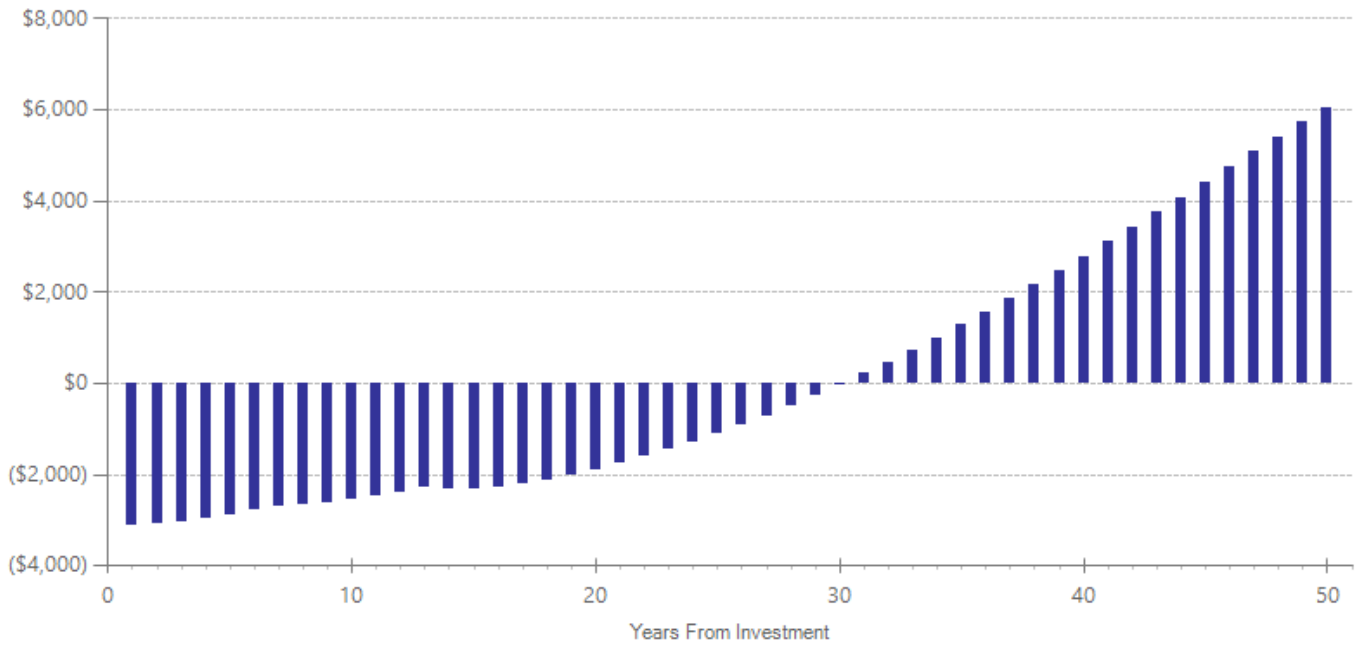
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	$1,950	2010	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	($2,106)
Comparison costs	$1,780	2010	Cost range (+ or -)	25 %

This program is typically delivered over an 18 to 20 week period. Costs for SafeCare provided by Washington DSHS, March 2012. Based on costs for 18 home visits per family, including supervision, coaching, and travel time, plus a $60 per-family cost for services. In the evaluation of SafeCare described here, the results achieved by the intervention were achieved against a comparison group who received an equal number of home visits. However, the comparison group did not receive the manualized SafeCare curriculum, SafeCare health kits and handouts, or fidelity monitoring for the home visitors. Costs for the comparison group were computed by estimating a cost of $100 for each family for these three components and subtracting that from the SafeCare cost.

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
Child abuse and neglect	1	1079	-0.113	0.058	7	-0.113	0.058	17	-0.113	0.051

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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Other Family Preservation Services (non-HOMEBUILDERS®)

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

Program Description: "Other" Family Preservation Services (FPS) Programs have the same goals as "intensive" FPS—to prevent removal of a child from his or her biological home (or to promote his or her return to that home) by improving family functioning. However, "other" FPS programs lack the rigorous criteria for implementation as defined by the HOMEBUILDERS® model and may be delivered over a longer time period.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	($909)
Participants	($1,686)
Others	($133)
Indirect	($1,657)
Total benefits	($4,385)
Net program cost	($3,164)
Benefits minus cost	($7,549)

Benefit to cost ratio	($1.39)
Benefits minus costs	($7,549)
Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs	0 %

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	($46)	($105)	($23)	($173)
Child abuse and neglect	($34)	($40)	$0	($20)	($94)
Out-of-home placement	$0	$2	$0	$0	$1
K-12 grade repetition	$0	($7)	$0	($3)	($10)
K-12 special education	$0	($49)	$0	($25)	($73)
Property loss associated with alcohol abuse or dependence	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Health care associated with PTSD	($11)	($34)	($42)	($17)	($105)
Labor market earnings associated with child abuse & neglect	($1,687)	($766)	$0	($6)	($2,458)
Costs of higher education	$45	$30	$14	$15	$105
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$1	$1	$0	($1,579)	($1,577)
Totals	($1,686)	($909)	($133)	($1,657)	($4,385)

[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.

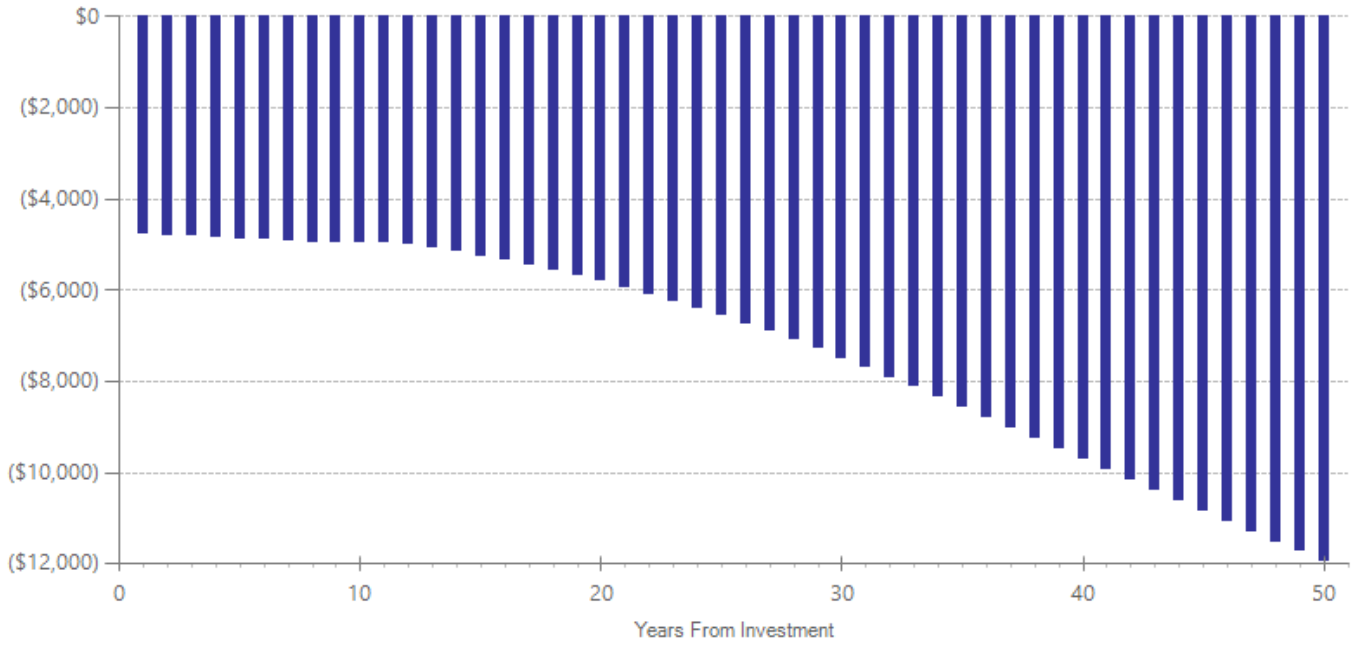
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	$2,846	2003	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	($3,164)
Comparison costs	$314	2003	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

The duration of this program is variable but may be delivered for up to six months. Program costs per family provided by Washington DSHS Children's Administration, 2008. WSIPP adjusted for multiple children per family. Comparison group costs calculated based on social worker time.

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
Child abuse and neglect	7	2031	0.085	0.053	11	0.085	0.053	17	0.085	0.107
Out-of-home placement	11	2760	-0.002	0.081	11	-0.002	0.081	17	-0.002	0.978

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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Youth Villages LifeSet

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

Program Description: Youth Villages LifeSet (YVLS) is a transitional living program for youth aging out of state custody. Each youth is assigned to a YVLS Specialist. YVLS Specialists have caseload of 8 to 10 youth. The YVLS Specialist meets with individuals weekly to help youth establish goals in the areas of education, employment, housing, and life skills. YVLS Specialists may also refer youth to program-provided, evidence-informed practices for mental health or substance abuse treatment. The program is designed to provide services for 9 months although duration can range from a few months to over a year. More information can be found on the Youth Villages website. http://www.youthvillages.org/what-we-do/yvlifeset/about-yvlifeset.aspx#sthash.rmWjTfZN.dpbs.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	$982	Benefit to cost ratio	($0.23)
Participants	$3,435	Benefits minus costs	($11,912)
Others	($1,501)	Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs	22 %
Indirect	($5,135)		
Total benefits	($2,218)		
Net program cost	($9,694)		
Benefits minus cost	($11,912)		

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	($560)	($1,480)	($281)	($2,321)
Labor market earnings associated with employment	$3,440	$1,562	$0	$0	$5,002
Property loss associated with problem alcohol use	($1)	$0	($2)	$0	($2)
Health care associated with problem alcohol use	($4)	($20)	($19)	($11)	($53)
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$0	($4,843)	($4,843)
Totals	$3,435	$982	($1,501)	($5,135)	($2,218)

[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.

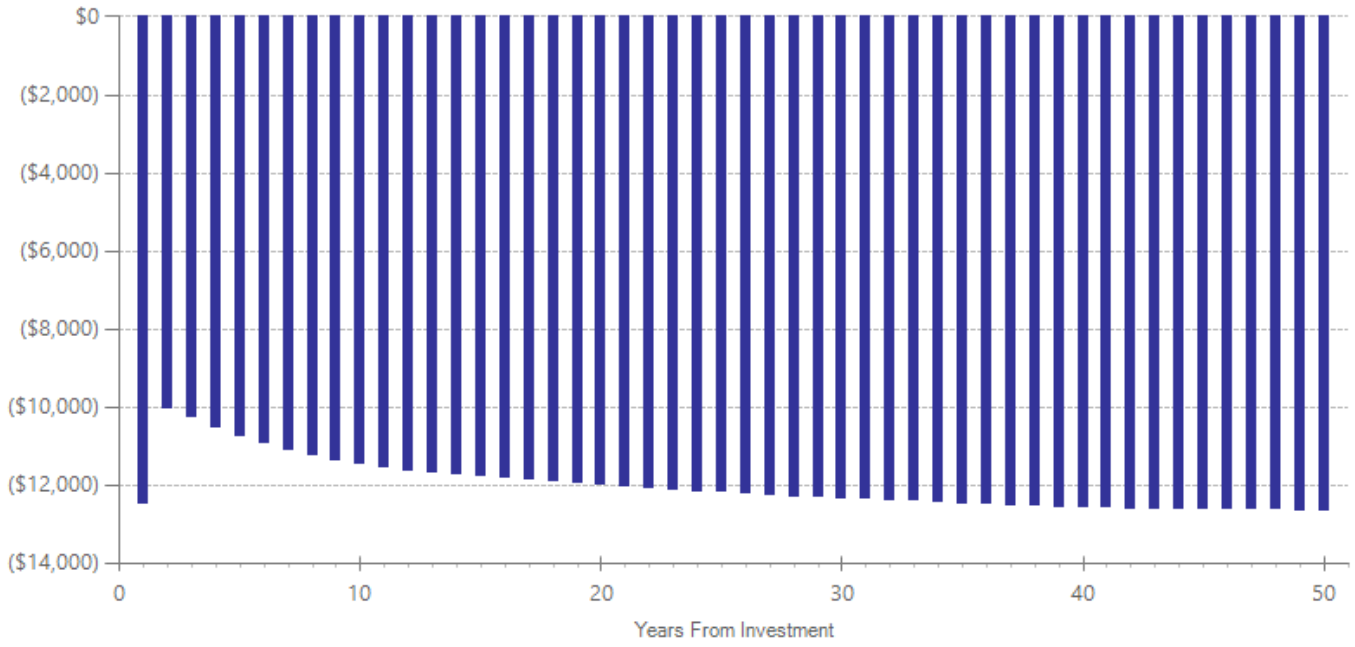
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	$9,690	2015	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	($9,694)
Comparison costs	$0	2015	Cost range (+ or -)	11 %

Per participant cost based on information provided by Youth Villages (June 2016). Cost per day enrolled in the program ranges from $40 to $50 per day. In the evaluation, the average youth was enrolled for 215 days. We multiply the mid-range daily rate of $45 by the average number of days enrolled.

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	659	0.104	0.102	20	0.104	0.102	30	0.104	0.306
High school graduation	1	659	0.056	0.081	20	0.056	0.081	20	0.056	0.493
Problem alcohol use	1	659	0.079	0.061	20	0.011	0.091	22	0.079	0.197
Employment	1	659	0.133	0.079	20	0.000	0.014	21	0.133	0.091
Homelessness	1	659	-0.199	0.086	20	n/a	n/a	n/a	-0.199	0.021
Earnings	1	659	0.175	0.086	20	0.000	0.014	21	0.175	0.043

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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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

Valentine, E.J., Skemer, M., Courtney, M.E., & MDRC. (2015). *Becoming adults: One-year impact findings from the Youth Villages Transitional Living Evaluation*. MDRC. New York, NY.

Family Team Decision-Making

Literature review updated April 2012.

Program Description: Family Team Decision-Making (FTDM), used in Washington State's child welfare system, involves meetings with parents and other family members, the child (when appropriate), friends, foster parents, caseworkers, and other professionals to make decisions involving child removal, change of placement, and reunification or other permanency plans. In the evaluation of Washington's program, outcomes for children in child welfare offices that had implemented FTDM were compared to outcomes for children served in offices that had not yet begun having meetings.

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
Out-of-home placement	1	32339	-0.004	0.020	9	-0.004	0.020	9	-0.005	0.750

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

Miller, M. (2011). *Family Team Decision-making: Does it reduce racial disproportionality in Washington's child welfare system? (Document No. 11-03-3901).* Olympia: Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

Fostering Healthy Futures

Literature review updated June 2013.

Program Description: Fostering Healthy Futures is an intensive mentoring program for children, ages 9 to 11, who were placed in foster care because of maltreatment within the previous year. Children are paired with mentors who meet with them two to four hours per week for 30 weeks. Children also attend weekly group meetings that focus on emotion recognition, perspective taking, problem solving, anger management, cultural identity, change and loss, healthy relationships, peer pressure, abuse prevention, and future orientation.

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
Internalizing symptoms	1	69	-0.069	0.170	11	-0.051	0.134	13	-0.193	0.257
Post-traumatic stress	1	74	-0.113	0.168	11	-0.113	0.168	12	-0.314	0.063
Permanent placement	1	56	0.129	0.232	11	0.129	0.232	17	0.358	0.130
Placement stability	1	56	0.094	0.191	11	0.094	0.191	17	0.262	0.172

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

Taussig, H. N., Culhane, S. E., Garrido, E., & Knudtson, M. D. (2012). RCT of a mentoring and skills group program: placement and permanency outcomes for foster youth. *Pediatrics, 130*(1), 33-9.

Taussig, H. N., & Culhane, S. E. (2010). Impact of a mentoring and skills group program on mental health outcomes for maltreated children in foster care. *Archives of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine, 164*(8),739-46.

Multisystemic Therapy (MST) for child abuse and neglect

Literature review updated June 2013.

Program Description: Multisystemic Therapy (MST) for child abuse and neglect is an intensive in-home program, which promotes the parent's ability to monitor and discipline their children and replace deviant peer relationships with pro-social friendships. In the child welfare setting, MST has been rigorously evaluated against enhanced outpatient treatment in one small study, for families referred to CPS for physical abuse.

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
Child abuse and neglect	1	44	-0.228	0.437	15	-0.228	0.437	17	-0.633	0.230
Out-of-home placement	1	44	-0.226	0.295	15	-0.226	0.295	17	-0.627	0.061

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.

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Citations Used in the Meta-Analysis

Swenson, C.C., Schaeffer, C., Henggeler, S.W., Faldowski, R., Saldana, L., & Mayhew, A.M. (2010). Multisystemic Therapy for child abuse and neglect: A randomized effectiveness trial. *Journal of Family Psychology 24*(4): 497-507.

Structured Decision Making Risk Assessment

Literature review updated April 2012.

Program Description: The Structured Decision Making (SDM) model is a system of assessment tools used at various decision points in the child welfare system. Washington State's child welfare system has implemented the SDM risk assessment tool to classify families on their risk of further child maltreatment. This effect size is specific to Washington's implementation of the SDM risk assessment, comparing outcomes for children entering the system after SDM was implemented to children entering the system when the state was using a consensus-based risk assessment. The effect size should not be interpreted as a statement on the effectiveness of SDM as a whole or as implemented elsewhere.

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
Out-of-home placement	1	17986	-0.006	0.015	9	-0.006	0.015	9	-0.006	0.692

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

Miller, M. (2011). *Structured Decision-making risk assessment: Does it reduce racial disproportionality in Washington's child welfare system? (Document No. 11-05-3901).* Olympia: Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

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