

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.

Remote Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) for anxious children

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

Program Description: These treatments utilize the same principles and techniques as those of other Cognitive Behavior Therapy (CBT) treatments for anxiety (e.g., strategies to control physiological responses to anxiety, cognitive restructuring and self-talk, exposure to feared stimuli, and positive reinforcement). However, they are unique insofar as clients have reduced (if any) face-to-face time with therapists. Clients are supported remotely via email or phone contact. A manual or online program helps to guide progress of the intervention.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	\$2,095	Benefit to cost ratio	n/a
Participants	\$4,150	Benefits minus costs	\$7,831
Others	\$295	Chance the program will produce	
Indirect	\$510	benefits greater than the costs	93 %
Total benefits	\$7,050		
Net program cost	\$781		
Benefits minus cost	\$7,831		

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
K-12 grade repetition	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Labor market earnings associated with major depression	\$2	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$2
Health care associated with major depression	\$0	\$0	\$1	\$0	\$1
Labor market earnings associated with anxiety disorder	\$4,091	\$1,858	\$0	\$0	\$5,949
Health care associated with anxiety disorder	\$79	\$243	\$301	\$121	\$743
Costs of higher education	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	(\$22)	(\$7)	(\$7)	\$389	\$354
Totals	\$4,150	\$2,095	\$295	\$510	\$7,050

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.

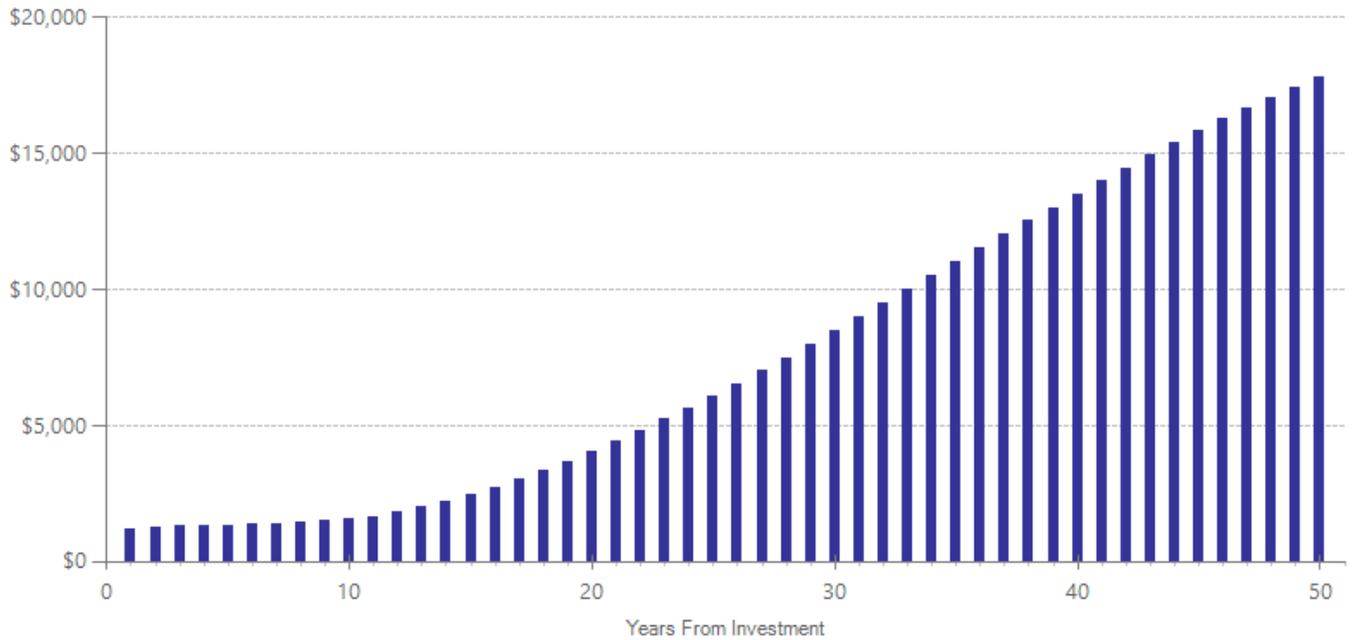
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	\$217	2010	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	\$781
Comparison costs	\$943	2010	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

Per-participant costs are based on average therapist time, as reported in the treatment studies. Hourly therapist cost is based on the actuarial estimates of reimbursement by modality (Mercer. (2013). *Behavioral Health Data Book for the State of Washington for Rates Effective January 1, 2014*). Comparison costs are based on the average reimbursement for treatment of child anxiety.

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	p-value
			ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age		
Major depressive disorder	1	30	0.000	0.260	11	0.000	0.021	12	0.000	1.000
Anxiety disorder	5	210	-0.439	0.285	11	-0.203	0.142	12	-1.141	0.001
Global functioning	2	46	0.451	0.212	11	0.209	0.110	12	1.074	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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- Spence, S. H., Holmes, J. M., March, S., & Lipp, O. V. (2006). The feasibility and outcome of clinic plus internet delivery of cognitive-behavior therapy for childhood anxiety. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 74*(3), 614-621.

Group Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) for anxious children

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

Program Description: Treatments usually include multiple components, such as strategies to control physiological responses to anxiety, cognitive restructuring and self-talk, exposure to feared stimuli, and positive reinforcement. This brief therapy can be administered in individual, group, or family format; well-known examples include the Coping Cat and Coping Koala programs. The results below are those from group formats.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	\$1,947	Benefit to cost ratio	n/a
Participants	\$3,857	Benefits minus costs	\$6,807
Others	\$274	Chance the program will produce	
Indirect	\$316	benefits greater than the costs	100 %
<u>Total benefits</u>	<u>\$6,393</u>		
<u>Net program cost</u>	<u>\$413</u>		
Benefits minus cost	\$6,807		

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
K-12 grade repetition	\$0	\$7	\$0	\$3	\$10
Labor market earnings associated with anxiety disorder	\$3,803	\$1,727	\$0	\$0	\$5,530
Health care associated with anxiety disorder	\$74	\$226	\$280	\$113	\$693
Costs of higher education	(\$20)	(\$13)	(\$6)	(\$7)	(\$46)
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$206	\$207
Totals	\$3,857	\$1,947	\$274	\$316	\$6,393

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.

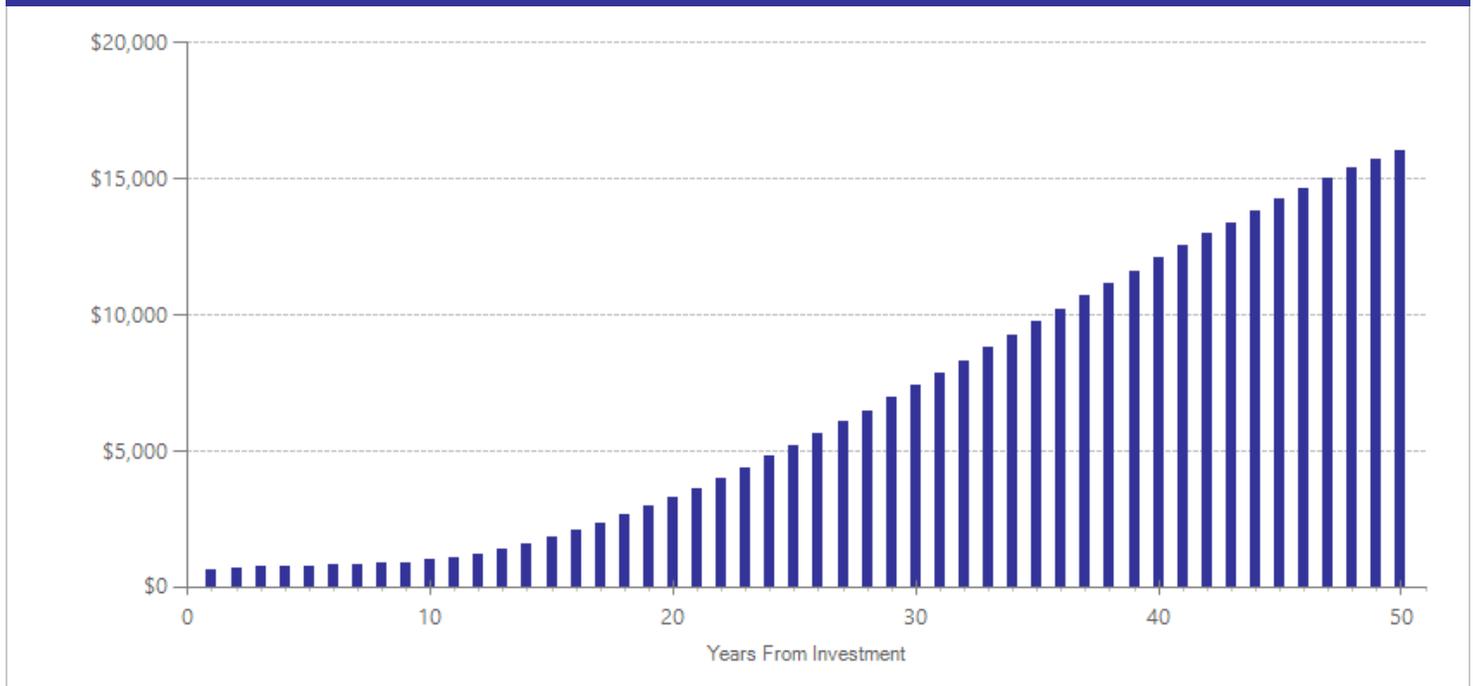
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	\$559	2010	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	\$413
Comparison costs	\$943	2010	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

Per-participant costs are based on a weighted average of 15.7 hours of therapist time, as reported in the treatment studies, multiplied by the 2014 actuarial estimates of reimbursement for group therapy (Mercer. (2013). *Behavioral Health Data Book for the State of Washington For Rates Effective January 1, 2014*). Comparison costs are based on the average reimbursement for treatment of child anxiety.

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	p-value
			ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age		
Anxiety disorder	13	469	-0.414	0.118	11	-0.191	0.069	12	-0.950	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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Individual Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) for anxious children

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

Program Description: Treatments usually include multiple components, such as strategies to control physiological responses to anxiety, cognitive restructuring and self-talk, exposure to feared stimuli, and positive reinforcement. This brief therapy can be administered in individual, group, or family format; well-known examples include the Coping Cat and Coping Koala programs. The results below are those from individual formats.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	\$1,527	Benefit to cost ratio	\$5.78
Participants	\$3,051	Benefits minus costs	\$3,696
Others	\$198	Chance the program will produce	
Indirect	(\$307)	benefits greater than the costs	98 %
<hr/> Total benefits	<hr/> \$4,470		
Net program cost	(\$773)		
Benefits minus cost	\$3,696		

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
K-12 grade repetition	\$0	\$6	\$0	\$3	\$8
Labor market earnings associated with anxiety disorder	\$3,014	\$1,369	\$0	\$0	\$4,382
Health care associated with anxiety disorder	\$53	\$164	\$203	\$81	\$501
Costs of higher education	(\$16)	(\$11)	(\$5)	(\$5)	(\$37)
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$385)	(\$385)
<hr/> Totals	<hr/> \$3,051	<hr/> \$1,527	<hr/> \$198	<hr/> (\$307)	<hr/> \$4,470

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.

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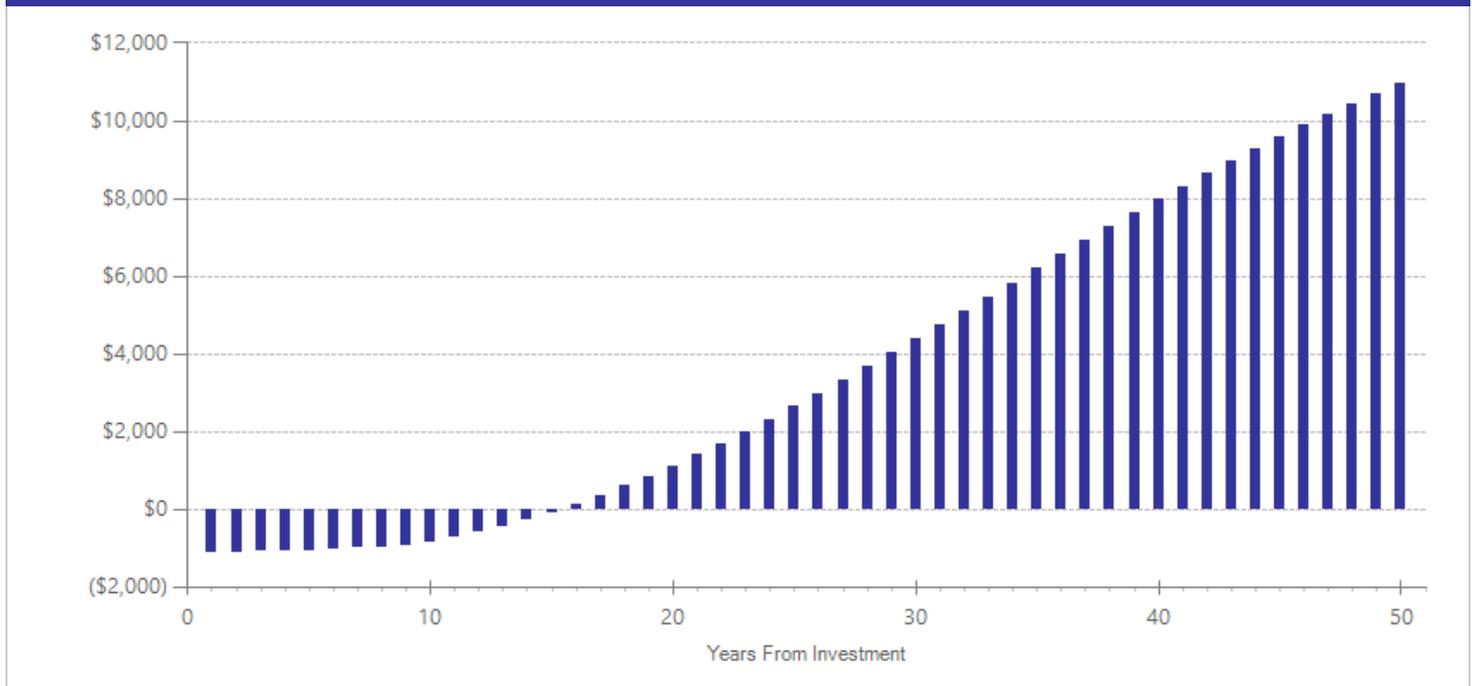
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	\$1,661	2010	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	(\$773)
Comparison costs	\$943	2010	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

Per-participant costs are based on a weighted average of 14.22 hours of therapist time, as reported in the treatment studies, multiplied by the hourly therapist cost is based on the 2014 actuarial estimates of reimbursement for individual therapy (Mercer. (2013). *Behavioral Health Data Book for the State of Washington for Rates Effective January 1, 2014*). Comparison costs are based on the average reimbursement for treatment of child anxiety.

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	p-value
			ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age		
Major depressive disorder	1	41	-0.202	0.227	11	0.000	0.025	12	-0.482	0.036
Anxiety disorder	9	523	-0.347	0.081	11	-0.161	0.052	12	-0.735	0.001
Global functioning	2	279	0.092	0.139	11	0.043	0.066	12	0.092	0.506
Suicidal ideation	2	279	0.285	0.124	11	0.132	0.065	12	0.285	0.021

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

- Barrett, P. M., Dadds, M. R., & Rapee, R. M. (1996). Family treatment of childhood anxiety: A controlled trial. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 64*(2), 333-342.
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Parent Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) for anxious young children

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

Program Description: Parents received training in cognitive behavioral approaches to use with their anxious children. Approaches usually include multiple components, such as strategies to control physiological responses to anxiety, cognitive restructuring and self-talk, exposure to feared stimuli, and positive reinforcement. This brief therapy can be administered in individual, group, or family format. Well-known examples include the Coping Cat and Coping Koala programs.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	\$488	Benefit to cost ratio	n/a
Participants	\$955	Benefits minus costs	\$2,511
Others	\$77	Chance the program will produce	
Indirect	\$351	benefits greater than the costs	99 %
<u>Total benefits</u>	<u>\$1,871</u>		
<u>Net program cost</u>	<u>\$640</u>		
Benefits minus cost	\$2,511		

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
K-12 grade repetition	\$0	\$2	\$0	\$1	\$2
Labor market earnings associated with anxiety disorder	\$939	\$427	\$0	\$0	\$1,366
Health care associated with anxiety disorder	\$20	\$63	\$78	\$32	\$193
Costs of higher education	(\$5)	(\$3)	(\$1)	(\$2)	(\$11)
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$320	\$321
Totals	\$955	\$488	\$77	\$351	\$1,871

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.

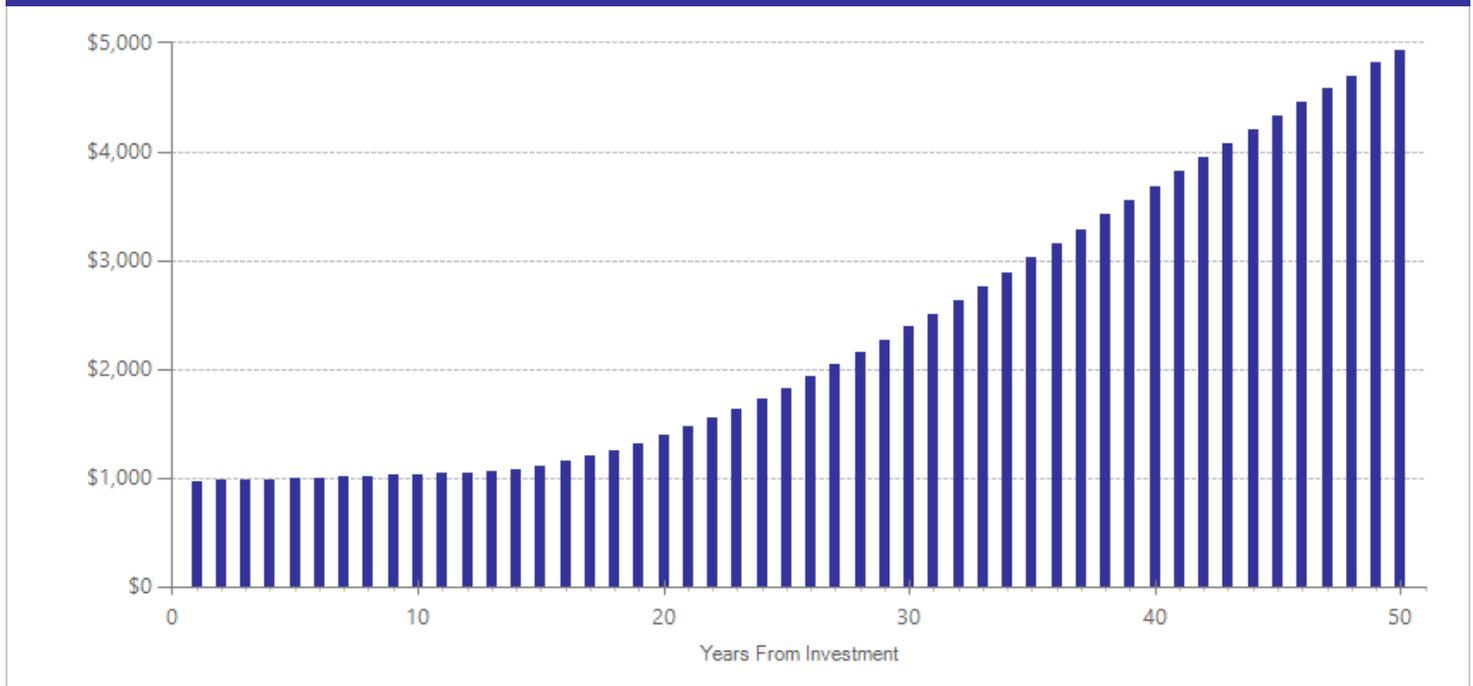
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	\$348	2010	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	\$640
Comparison costs	\$943	2010	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

Per-participant costs are based on average therapist time, as reported in the treatment studies. Hourly therapist cost is based on the actuarial estimates of reimbursement by modality (Mercer. (2013). *Behavioral Health Data Book for the State of Washington for Rates Effective January 1, 2014*). Comparison cost is based on the average reimbursement for treatment of child anxiety.

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	p-value
			ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age		
Anxiety disorder	3	135	-0.266	0.155	6	-0.123	0.078	7	-0.842	0.013

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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Behavioral Parent Training (BPT) for children with ADHD

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

Program Description: This is a brief intervention (spanning a couple of months) that involves psychoeducation on ADHD and teaching parents behavior management techniques, such as reinforcement and teacher correspondence. Parent programs were delivered in either individual or group format. Many studies utilize or build on Barkley's Defiant Children program.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant			
Benefits to:			
Taxpayers	\$94	Benefit to cost ratio	n/a
Participants	\$149	Benefits minus costs	\$546
Others	\$99	Chance the program will produce	
Indirect	\$92	benefits greater than the costs	89 %
<u>Total benefits</u>	<u>\$434</u>		
<u>Net program cost</u>	<u>\$112</u>		
Benefits minus cost	\$546		

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

Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates Per Participant					
Benefits from changes to: ¹	Benefits to:				
	Participants	Taxpayers	Others ²	Indirect ³	Total
Crime	\$0	\$4	\$10	\$2	\$16
Labor market earnings associated with high school graduation	\$154	\$70	\$70	\$24	\$317
K-12 grade repetition	\$0	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$1
K-12 special education	\$0	\$7	\$0	\$4	\$11
Health care associated with disruptive behavior disorder	\$6	\$19	\$23	\$9	\$57
Costs of higher education	(\$11)	(\$7)	(\$3)	(\$4)	(\$25)
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$56	\$56
Totals	\$149	\$94	\$99	\$92	\$434

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.

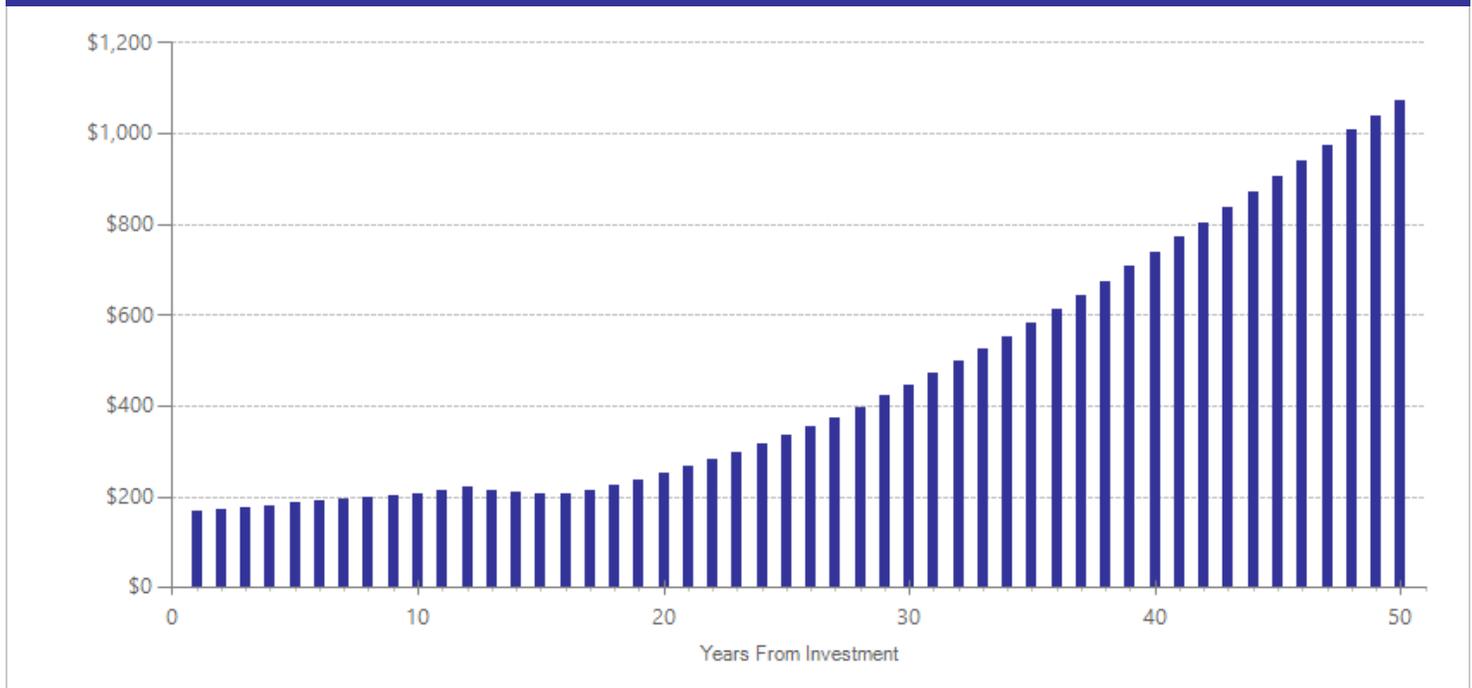
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	\$846	2010	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	\$112
Comparison costs	\$950	2010	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

We estimated per-participant cost of treatment based on average therapist time, as reported in the treatment studies. Hourly therapist cost is based on the actuarial estimates of reimbursement by modality (Mercer. (2013). *Behavioral Health Data Book for the State of Washington for Rates Effective January 1, 2014*). Comparison cost is based on the average reimbursement for treatment of child ADHD.

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	p-value
			ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age		
Disruptive behavior disorder symptoms	4	184	-0.119	0.118	7	-0.057	0.066	10	-0.232	0.305
Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder symptoms	7	277	-0.233	0.097	7	-0.001	0.012	8	-0.465	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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Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) for children with ADHD

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

Program Description: Cognitive training and cognitive-behavioral therapies are included in this program grouping. Both target problem-solving in order to reduce impulsive behavior; specific strategies include self-monitoring, modeling/role playing, self-instruction, generation of alternatives, and reinforcement.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	(\$145)	Benefit to cost ratio	(\$1.05)
Participants	(\$219)	Benefits minus costs	(\$2,125)
Others	(\$148)	Chance the program will produce	
Indirect	(\$576)	benefits greater than the costs	8 %
<u>Total benefits</u>	<u>(\$1,088)</u>		
<u>Net program cost</u>	<u>(\$1,037)</u>		
Benefits minus cost	(\$2,125)		

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	(\$6)	(\$15)	(\$3)	(\$24)
Labor market earnings associated with high school graduation	(\$227)	(\$103)	(\$104)	(\$39)	(\$473)
K-12 grade repetition	\$0	(\$1)	\$0	(\$1)	(\$2)
K-12 special education	\$0	(\$18)	\$0	(\$9)	(\$28)
Health care associated with disruptive behavior disorder	(\$9)	(\$27)	(\$34)	(\$14)	(\$84)
Costs of higher education	\$17	\$11	\$5	\$6	\$39
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$516)	(\$516)
<u>Totals</u>	<u>(\$219)</u>	<u>(\$145)</u>	<u>(\$148)</u>	<u>(\$576)</u>	<u>(\$1,088)</u>

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

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

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

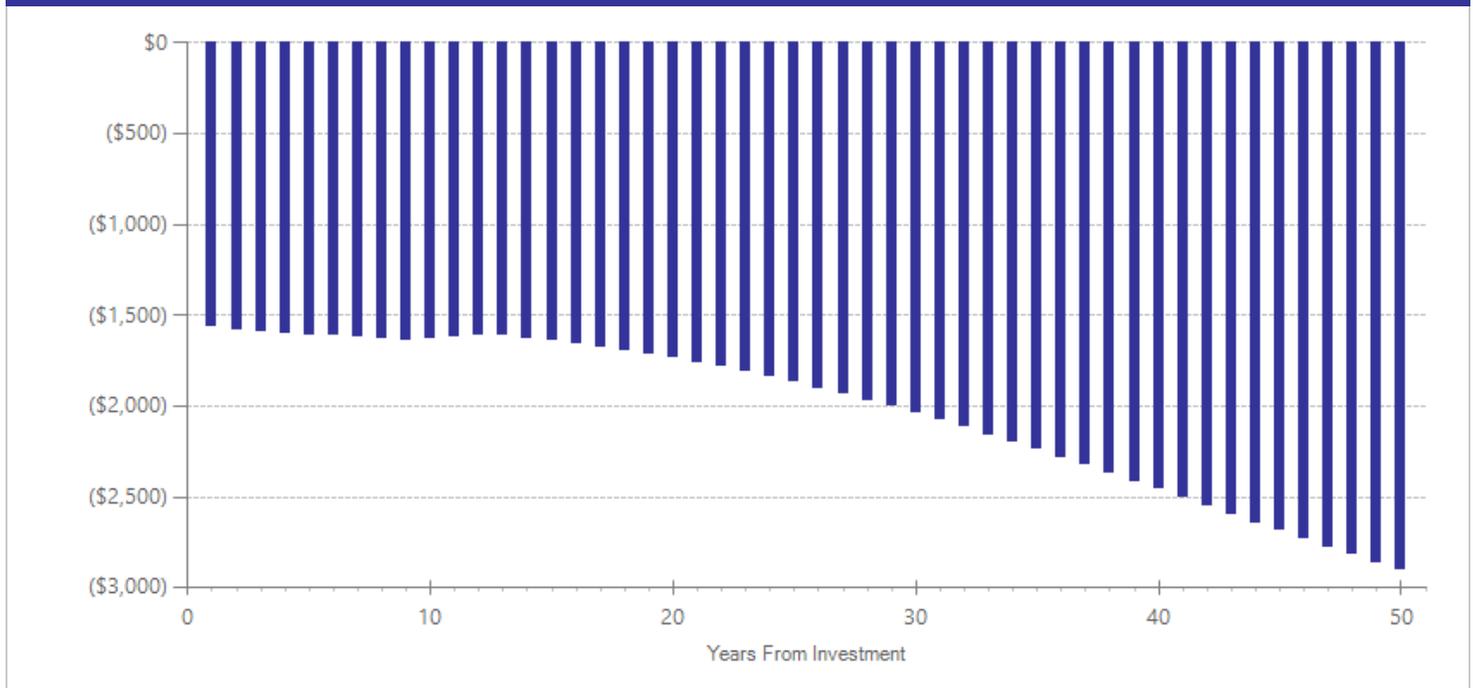
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	\$1,913	2010	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	(\$1,037)
Comparison costs	\$950	2010	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

We estimated per-participant cost of treatment based on average therapist time, as reported in the treatment studies. Hourly therapist cost is based on the actuarial estimates of reimbursement by modality (Mercer. (2013). *Behavioral Health Data Book for the State of Washington for Rates Effective January 1, 2014*). Comparison cost is based on the average DSHS reimbursement for treatment of child ADHD.

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	p-value
			ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age		
Disruptive behavior disorder symptoms	2	42	0.148	0.362	10	0.071	0.189	12	0.148	0.682
Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder symptoms	7	96	0.015	0.152	10	0.000	0.008	11	0.040	0.791

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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Multimodal Therapy (MMT) for children with ADHD

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

Program Description: These treatments target more than one dimension with psychosocial interventions. For instance, many therapies provide behavioral training to parents, school consultations with teachers, and self-control training with children. In this analysis, all studies utilized either behavioral or cognitive-behavioral orientations.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:			
Taxpayers	\$1,835	Benefit to cost ratio	\$0.30
Participants	\$769	Benefits minus costs	(\$6,177)
Others	\$3,738	Chance the program will produce	
Indirect	(\$3,720)	benefits greater than the costs	33 %
<u>Total benefits</u>	<u>\$2,623</u>		
<u>Net program cost</u>	<u>(\$8,800)</u>		
Benefits minus cost	(\$6,177)		

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	\$1,493	\$3,320	\$749	\$5,561
Labor market earnings associated with test scores	\$1,040	\$472	\$461	\$0	\$1,973
K-12 grade repetition	\$0	\$2	\$0	\$1	\$3
K-12 special education	\$0	\$20	\$0	\$10	\$29
Health care associated with disruptive behavior disorder	\$12	\$36	\$44	\$18	\$109
Costs of higher education	(\$282)	(\$187)	(\$87)	(\$94)	(\$650)
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$4,403)	(\$4,403)
Totals	\$769	\$1,835	\$3,738	(\$3,720)	\$2,623

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.

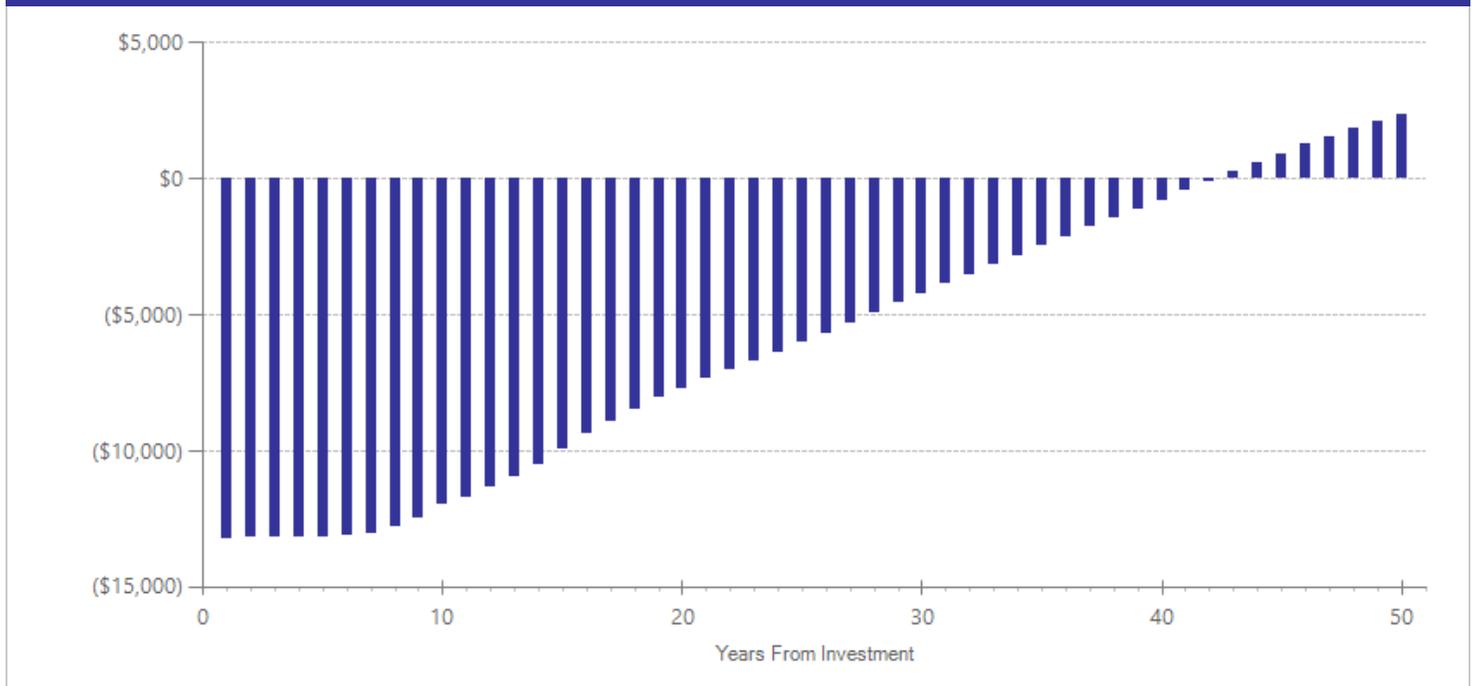
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	\$9,120	2010	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	(\$8,800)
Comparison costs	\$950	2010	Cost range (+ or -)	20 %

Per-participant costs are based on the average cost of intensive behavioral treatment reported in Jensen et al., (2005). Cost-effectiveness of ADHD treatments: findings from the Multimodal Treatment Study of children with ADHD. *American Journal of Psychiatry* 162, 1628–1636. Comparison costs are based on the average DSHS reimbursement for treatment of child ADHD.

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	p-value
			ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age		
Crime	1	81	-0.430	0.230	16	-0.430	0.230	26	-0.190	0.062
Disruptive behavior disorder symptoms	7	362	-0.229	0.096	9	-0.109	0.068	12	-0.341	0.007
Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder symptoms	9	453	-0.079	0.079	9	0.000	0.005	10	-0.186	0.125
Global functioning	1	30	0.141	0.256	9	0.000	0.011	10	0.151	0.582
Test scores	5	324	0.023	0.079	9	0.014	0.087	17	0.023	0.774

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 depressed children

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

Program Description: Treatments include various components, such as cognitive restructuring, scheduling pleasant experiences, emotion regulation, communication skills, and problem-solving. Most commonly, studies offering this treatment provided 8 to 14 therapeutic hours per client in group or individual modality.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:			
Taxpayers	\$1,299	Benefit to cost ratio	\$23.33
Participants	\$2,632	Benefits minus costs	\$3,878
Others	\$147	Chance the program will produce	
Indirect	(\$27)	benefits greater than the costs	59 %
<u>Total benefits</u>	<u>\$4,051</u>		
<u>Net program cost</u>	<u>(\$174)</u>		
Benefits minus cost	\$3,878		

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
K-12 grade repetition	\$0	\$3	\$0	\$1	\$4
Labor market earnings associated with anxiety disorder	\$2,601	\$1,181	\$0	\$0	\$3,782
Health care associated with anxiety disorder	\$39	\$121	\$150	\$61	\$371
Costs of higher education	(\$8)	(\$5)	(\$3)	(\$3)	(\$19)
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$87)	(\$87)
Totals	\$2,632	\$1,299	\$147	(\$27)	\$4,051

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

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

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

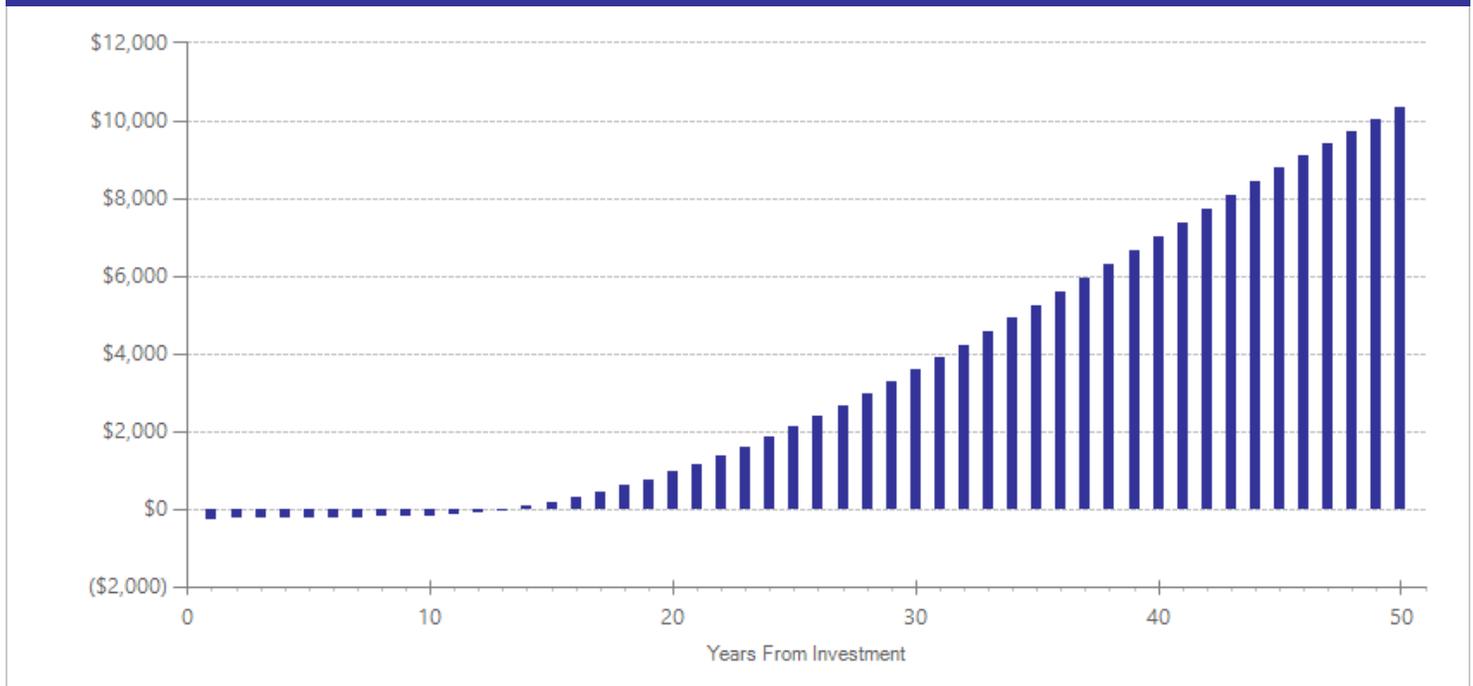
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	\$1,002	2014	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	(\$174)
Comparison costs	\$829	2014	Cost range (+ or -)	15 %

We estimated per-participant cost by computing the weighted average treatment hours for this sample of studies (average hours of group and individual therapy reported in the studies), multiplied by the average costs (for 2014) for group and individual therapy (Mercer. (2013). *Behavioral Health Data Book for the State of Washington For Rates Effective January 1, 2014*).

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	p-value
			ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age		
Major depressive disorder	5	83	-0.257	0.178	10	0.000	0.025	11	-0.367	0.037
Anxiety disorder	1	10	-0.122	0.466	10	-0.056	0.221	11	-0.278	0.552

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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Blues Program (group CBT prevention program for high school students at risk for depression)

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

Program Description: This prevention program targets high school and college students with depressive symptoms who do not have major depression. The program consists of six weekly one-hour group sessions and home practice assignments. Sessions focus on engaging in pleasant activities, cognitive restructuring techniques, and response plans for future life stressors.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:			
Taxpayers	\$11	Benefit to cost ratio	(\$0.23)
Participants	\$3	Benefits minus costs	(\$141)
Others	\$10	Chance the program will produce	
Indirect	(\$51)	benefits greater than the costs	41 %
Total benefits	(\$26)		
Net program cost	(\$115)		
Benefits minus cost	(\$141)		

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
K-12 grade repetition	\$0	\$3	\$0	\$1	\$4
Labor market earnings associated with major depression	\$8	\$4	\$0	\$2	\$14
Health care associated with major depression	\$3	\$10	\$13	\$5	\$32
Costs of higher education	(\$8)	(\$5)	(\$3)	(\$3)	(\$19)
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$57)	(\$57)
Totals	\$3	\$11	\$10	(\$51)	(\$26)

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.

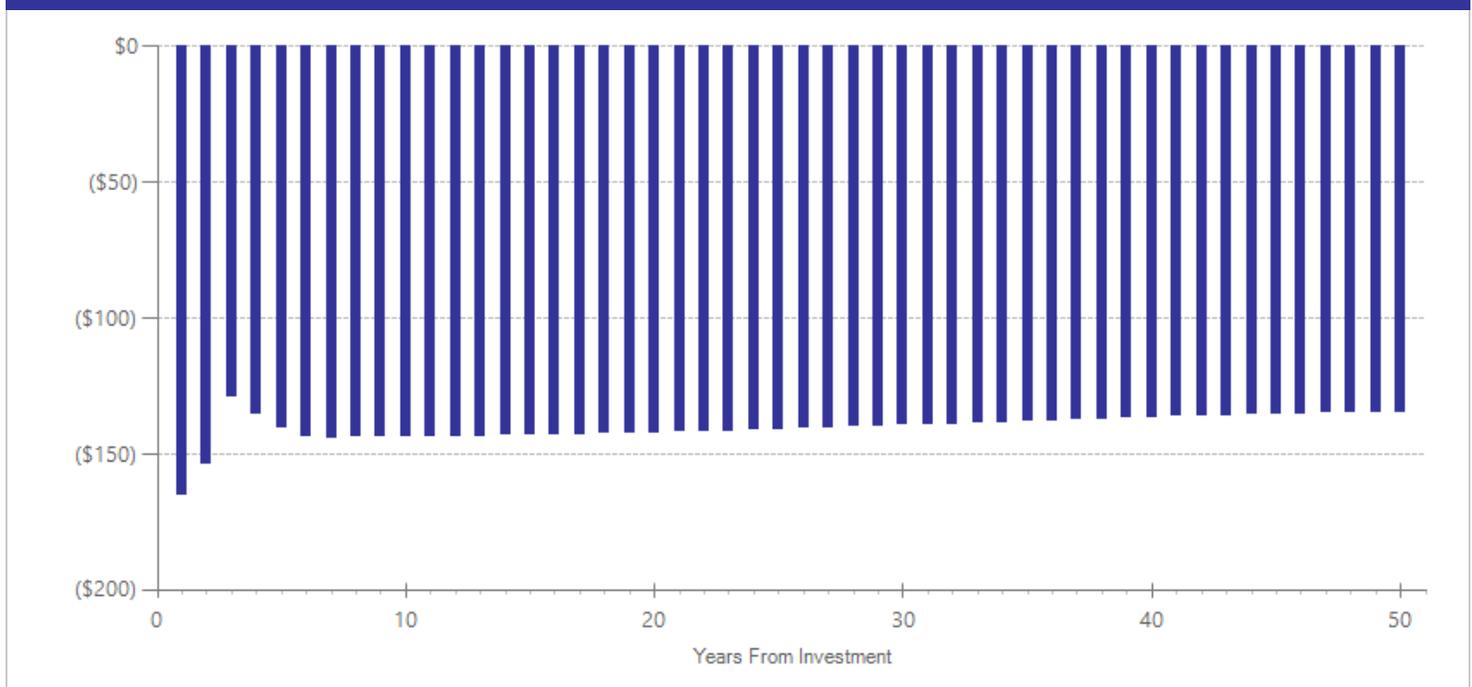
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	\$114	2014	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	(\$115)
Comparison costs	\$0	2014	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

The Blues Program typically consists of six 1-hour group sessions. In the studies we reviewed, there was an average of 6.85 students per group with an average of 73 students served by each teaching team. The program was team-taught by either a graduate student and undergraduate assistant or two school personnel (typically a school counselor or school nurse). We used the average salary and benefits for a certified school counselor and certified school nurse in the 2014-2015 school year (<http://www.k12.wa.us/safs/PUB/PER/1415/ps.asp>) as the cost for staff time. Program leaders received an average of ten hours of training.

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	p-value
			ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age		
Major depressive disorder	4	292	-0.201	0.125	18	0.000	0.019	19	-0.313	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.

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 depressed adolescents

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

Program Description: Treatments include various components, such as cognitive restructuring, scheduling pleasant experiences, emotion regulation, communication skills, and problem-solving. Most commonly, studies offering this treatment provided 10-20 therapeutic hours per client in individual or group modality. One well-known example is the Adolescent Coping With Depression (CWD-A) program.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	\$71	Benefit to cost ratio	\$0.16
Participants	\$46	Benefits minus costs	(\$429)
Others	\$69	Chance the program will produce	
Indirect	(\$105)	benefits greater than the costs	38 %
<u>Total benefits</u>	<u>\$81</u>		
<u>Net program cost</u>	<u>(\$511)</u>		
Benefits minus cost	(\$429)		

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	\$0	\$1	\$0	\$1
K-12 grade repetition	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
K-12 special education	\$0	\$3	\$0	\$2	\$5
Labor market earnings associated with major depression	\$28	\$13	\$0	\$121	\$161
Health care associated with major depression	\$18	\$55	\$69	\$29	\$171
Costs of higher education	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$256)	(\$256)
<u>Totals</u>	<u>\$46</u>	<u>\$71</u>	<u>\$69</u>	<u>(\$105)</u>	<u>\$81</u>

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

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

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

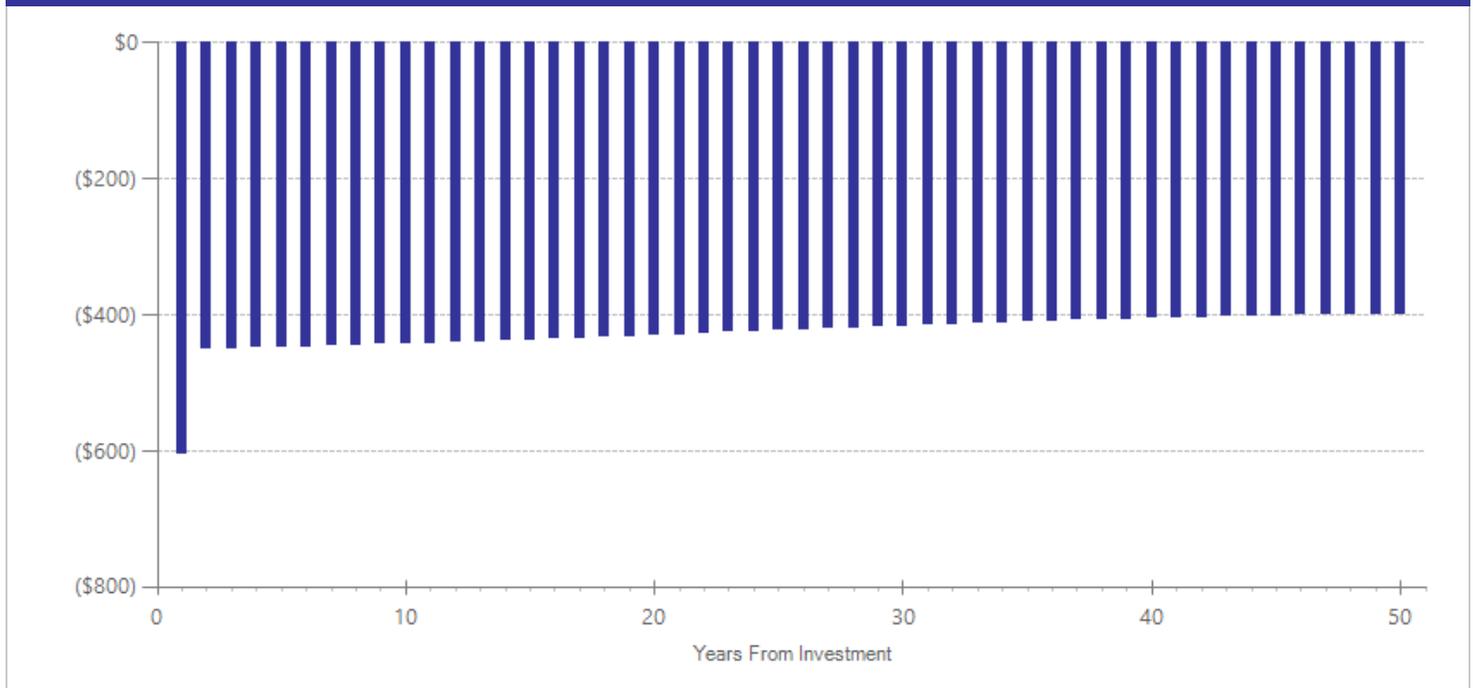
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	\$1,207	2010	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	(\$511)
Comparison costs	\$733	2010	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

We estimated per-participant cost by computing the weighted average treatment hours for this sample of studies (average hours of group and individual therapy reported in the studies), multiplied by the actuarial estimates of reimbursement by modality reported in Mercer. (2013). *Behavioral Health Data Book for the State of Washington for Rates Effective January 1, 2014*.

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
Major depressive disorder	11	426	-0.278	0.088	16	0.000	0.024	17	-0.595	0.001
Externalizing behavior symptoms	5	293	-0.015	0.093	17	0.000	0.008	18	-0.039	0.698
Suicide attempts	1	41	0.000	0.215	16	0.000	0.017	17	0.000	1.000
Hospitalization (psychiatric)	1	41	-0.091	0.214	16	0.000	0.019	17	-0.153	0.504
Primary care visits	1	41	-0.086	0.214	16	0.000	0.019	17	-0.135	0.529
Suicidal ideation	2	146	-0.329	0.130	16	0.000	0.029	17	-0.329	0.011
Global functioning	6	390	0.178	0.097	16	0.000	0.016	19	0.230	0.040

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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Other Behavioral Parent Training (BPT) for children with disruptive behavior disorders

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

Program Description: In addition to several brand-name parenting programs, we grouped other brief treatments in which parents were taught behavior management skills and communication either alone or with their children (in a family format). In the studies included here, treatment duration ranged from two to six months, with weekly sessions.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:			
Taxpayers	\$669	Benefit to cost ratio	n/a
Participants	\$754	Benefits minus costs	\$2,464
Others	\$595	Chance the program will produce	
Indirect	\$337	benefits greater than the costs	89 %
Total benefits	\$2,355		
Net program cost	\$109		
Benefits minus cost	\$2,464		

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	\$23	\$53	\$11	\$87
Labor market earnings associated with high school graduation	\$752	\$341	\$345	\$121	\$1,559
K-12 grade repetition	\$0	\$5	\$0	\$2	\$7
K-12 special education	\$0	\$163	\$0	\$81	\$244
Health care associated with disruptive behavior disorder	\$56	\$172	\$213	\$85	\$527
Costs of higher education	(\$54)	(\$36)	(\$17)	(\$18)	(\$123)
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$54	\$54
Totals	\$754	\$669	\$595	\$337	\$2,355

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.

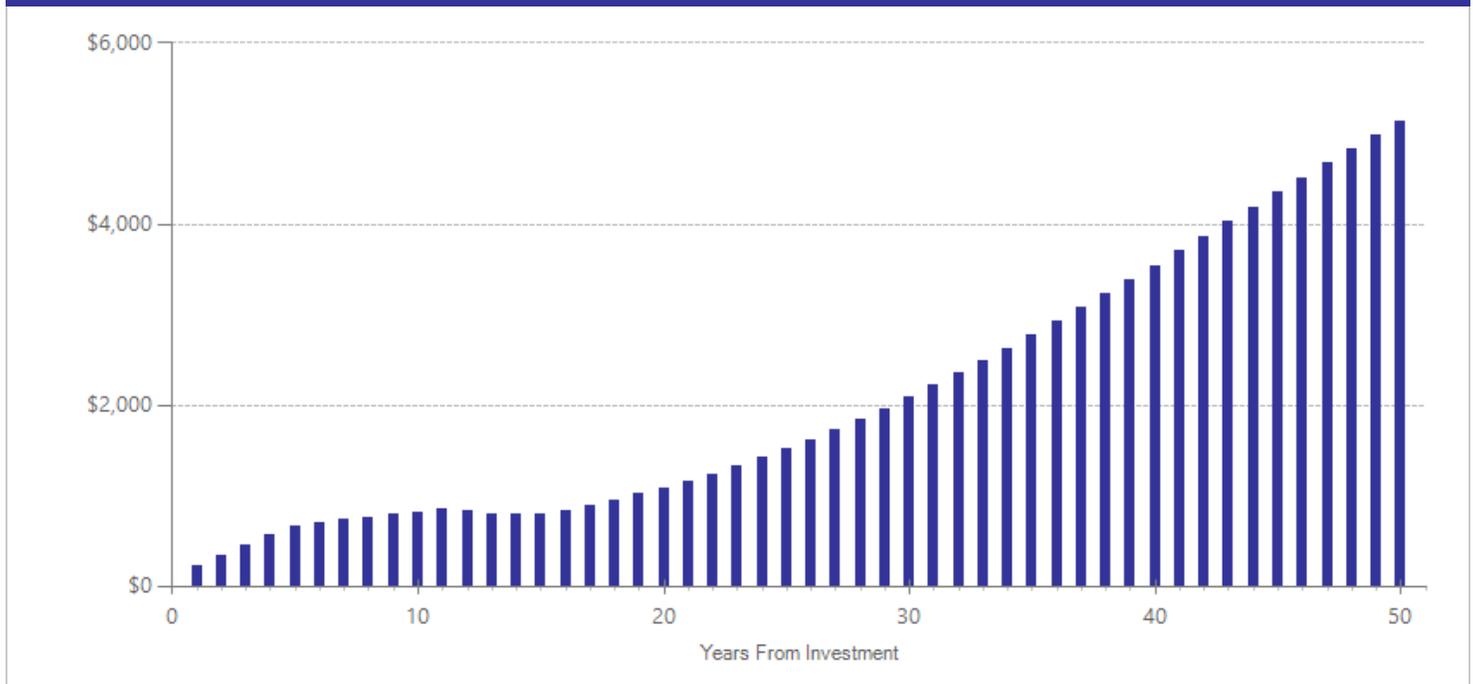
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	\$778	2010	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	\$109
Comparison costs	\$881	2010	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

These interventions typically take place over a two- to six-month period. We estimated per-participant costs based on therapist time, as reported in the treatment studies. Hourly therapist cost was based on the latest actuarial estimates of reimbursement by modality in WA State (DSHS).

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	p-value
			ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age		
Disruptive behavior disorder symptoms	7	136	-0.186	0.139	8	-0.089	0.081	11	-0.746	0.001
Internalizing symptoms	2	62	-0.123	0.205	8	-0.090	0.164	10	-0.442	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.

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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Triple-P Positive Parenting Program: Level 4, individual

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

Program Description: Triple P—Positive Parenting Program (Level 4, self-directed) is an intensive individual-based parenting program for families of children with challenging behavior problems. In the self-directed modality, parents receive a full Level 4 curriculum with a workbook and exercises to complete at their own pace. They are also offered support from a therapist by telephone on a regular basis.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:			
Taxpayers	\$1,123	Benefit to cost ratio	\$3.43
Participants	\$1,226	Benefits minus costs	\$2,387
Others	\$1,041	Chance the program will produce	
Indirect	(\$22)	benefits greater than the costs	86 %
<u>Total benefits</u>	<u>\$3,369</u>		
<u>Net program cost</u>	<u>(\$981)</u>		
Benefits minus cost	\$2,387		

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	\$37	\$81	\$18	\$137
Labor market earnings associated with high school graduation	\$1,193	\$542	\$546	\$179	\$2,460
K-12 grade repetition	\$0	\$7	\$0	\$4	\$11
K-12 special education	\$0	\$237	\$0	\$118	\$355
Health care associated with disruptive behavior disorder	\$116	\$355	\$439	\$177	\$1,087
Costs of higher education	(\$83)	(\$55)	(\$25)	(\$27)	(\$190)
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$491)	(\$491)
<u>Totals</u>	<u>\$1,226</u>	<u>\$1,123</u>	<u>\$1,041</u>	<u>(\$22)</u>	<u>\$3,369</u>

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

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

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

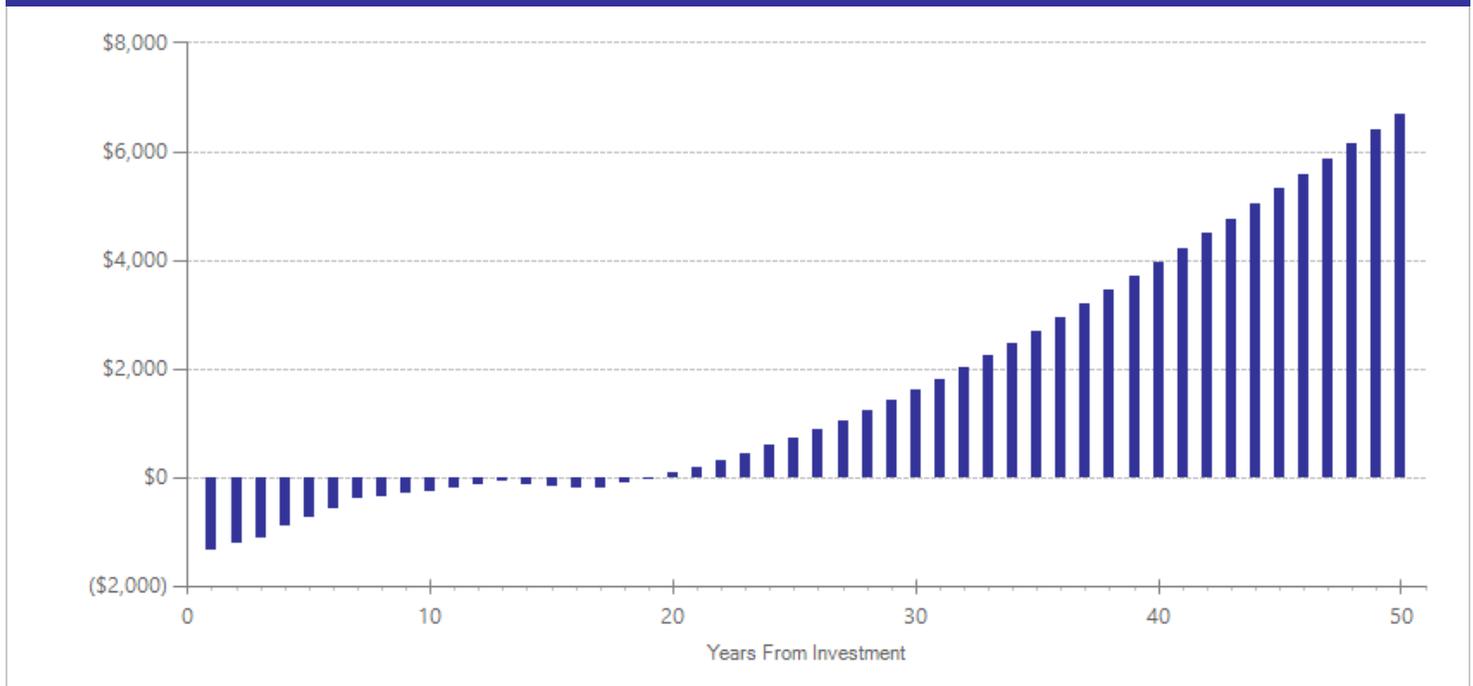
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	\$1,792	2010	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	(\$981)
Comparison costs	\$881	2010	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

Expenditures per family provided by Washington State DSHS Children's Administration, June 2011; based on 10-16 sessions of individual family behavioral training over three to four months.

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	p-value
			ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age		
Disruptive behavior disorder symptoms	5	150	-0.336	0.122	7	-0.160	0.093	10	-0.866	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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Triple-P Positive Parenting Program: Level 4, group

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

Program Description: Triple P—Positive Parenting Program (Level 4, group) is an intensive class-based parenting program for families of children with more challenging behavior problems. The focus is learning skills and role-playing strategies to cope with and correct behavior problems.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:			
Taxpayers	\$399	Benefit to cost ratio	n/a
Participants	\$463	Benefits minus costs	\$2,225
Others	\$369	Chance the program will produce	
Indirect	\$441	benefits greater than the costs	100 %
Total benefits	\$1,672		
Net program cost	\$553		
Benefits minus cost	\$2,225		

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	\$14	\$31	\$7	\$53
Labor market earnings associated with high school graduation	\$458	\$208	\$210	\$69	\$945
K-12 grade repetition	\$0	\$3	\$0	\$1	\$4
K-12 special education	\$0	\$83	\$0	\$42	\$125
Health care associated with disruptive behavior disorder	\$36	\$111	\$138	\$56	\$341
Costs of higher education	(\$31)	(\$21)	(\$10)	(\$10)	(\$73)
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$277	\$277
Totals	\$463	\$399	\$369	\$441	\$1,672

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.

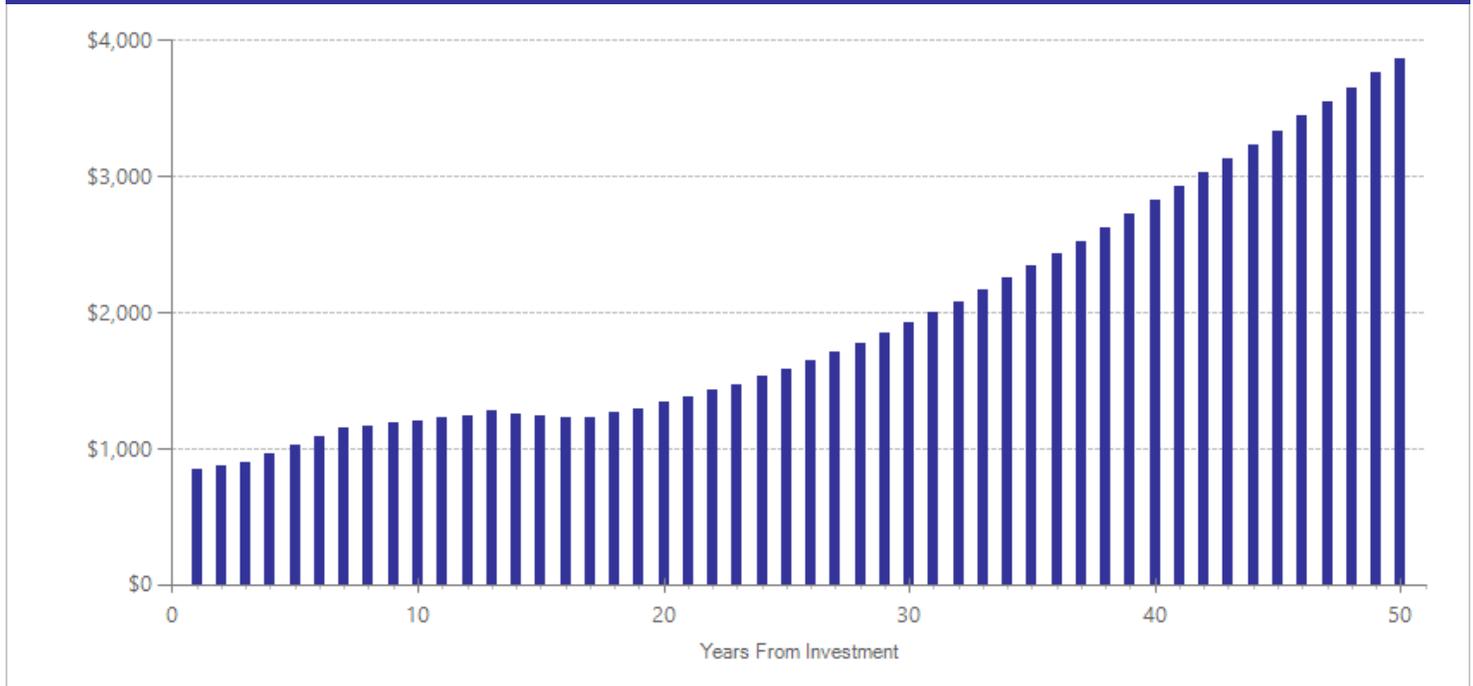
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	\$367	2010	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	\$553
Comparison costs	\$881	2010	Cost range (+ or -)	20 %

This program typically consists of 10-16 sessions over a period of three to four months. Per-family costs are based on current Washington expenditures per family for individual behavioral treatment with Triple P, under the assumption that with group training, eight families could receive training at the same time from the same therapist. We also added an estimated cost for venue rental (a cost that is unnecessary when conducting the program with individual families).

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	p-value
			ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age		
Disruptive behavior disorder symptoms	8	1154	-0.170	0.043	5	-0.081	0.041	8	-0.491	0.001
Internalizing symptoms	1	186	-0.025	0.127	5	-0.018	0.099	7	-0.066	0.602

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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Parent Child Interaction Therapy (PCIT) for children with disruptive behavior

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

Program Description: Parent Child Interaction Therapy (PCIT) is a program where a therapist directly observes a parent and child through a one-way mirror while providing direct coaching to the parent through a radio earphone. The focus is on building the skills of the parent to more positively interact with the child and manage his or her behavior. Therapists aim to ultimately restructure the parent-child relationship and provide the child with a more secure attachment to the parent.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:			
Taxpayers	\$1,121	Benefit to cost ratio	\$2.29
Participants	\$1,271	Benefits minus costs	\$1,808
Others	\$1,048	Chance the program will produce	
Indirect	(\$234)	benefits greater than the costs	79 %
<u>Total benefits</u>	<u>\$3,207</u>		
<u>Net program cost</u>	<u>(\$1,398)</u>		
Benefits minus cost	\$1,808		

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	\$39	\$85	\$19	\$143
Labor market earnings associated with high school graduation	\$1,246	\$566	\$571	\$188	\$2,571
K-12 grade repetition	\$0	\$7	\$0	\$4	\$11
K-12 special education	\$0	\$228	\$0	\$115	\$342
Health care associated with disruptive behavior disorder	\$110	\$338	\$419	\$171	\$1,037
Costs of higher education	(\$86)	(\$57)	(\$26)	(\$29)	(\$198)
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$702)	(\$700)
Totals	\$1,271	\$1,121	\$1,048	(\$234)	\$3,207

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.

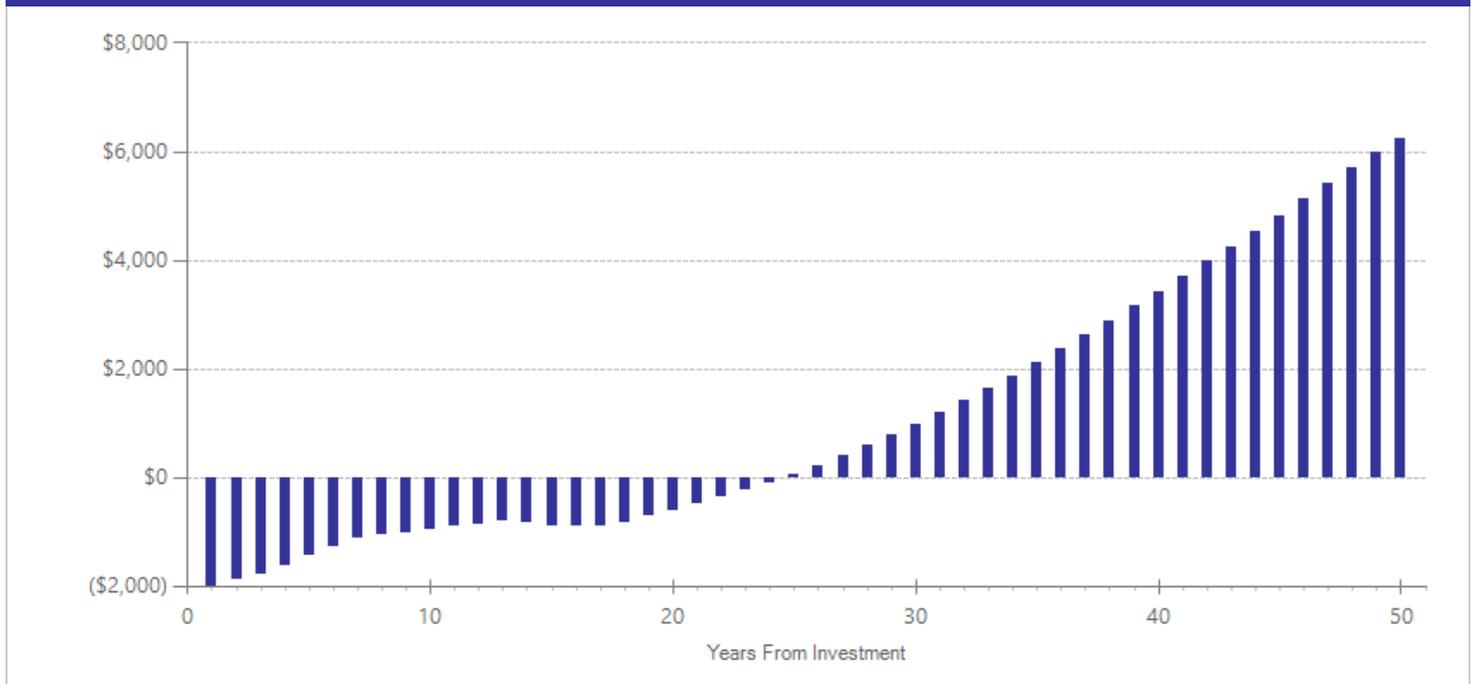
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	\$2,240	2007	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	(\$1,398)
Comparison costs	\$1,000	2007	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

This program is typically delivered over a three- to four-month period. Standard per-family PCIT expenditures provided by Washington State DSHS Children's Administration (average reimbursement rate for families receiving PCIT in Washington in 2007).

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

Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant



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

Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Treatment N	Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis						Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)	
				First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated			ES	p-value
				ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age		
Disruptive behavior disorder symptoms	Primary	10	213	-0.392	0.102	6	-0.187	0.095	9	-1.045	0.001
Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder symptoms	Primary	4	87	-0.273	0.175	6	-0.001	0.016	7	-0.720	0.001
Parental stress	Secondary	5	145	-0.860	0.129	31	-0.447	0.158	32	-0.860	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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Parent Management Training—Oregon Model (treatment population)

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

Program Description: Parent Management Training—Oregon Model (PMTO) is a family-based program that focuses on teaching parents to apply five parenting practices: skill encouragement, appropriate discipline, monitoring, problem solving, and positive involvement. This analysis focuses on the use of PMTO in populations with emerging or identified conduct problems.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	\$668	Benefit to cost ratio	\$2.67
Participants	\$523	Benefits minus costs	\$1,151
Others	\$548	Chance the program will produce	
Indirect	\$102	benefits greater than the costs	83 %
<u>Total benefits</u>	<u>\$1,842</u>		
<u>Net program cost</u>	<u>(\$690)</u>		
Benefits minus cost	\$1,151		

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	\$33	\$76	\$16	\$125
Labor market earnings associated with high school graduation	\$491	\$223	\$225	\$225	\$1,165
K-12 grade repetition	\$0	\$6	\$0	\$3	\$9
K-12 special education	\$0	\$222	\$0	\$111	\$333
Health care associated with disruptive behavior disorder	\$68	\$208	\$258	\$105	\$639
Costs of higher education	(\$36)	(\$24)	(\$11)	(\$12)	(\$83)
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$346)	(\$346)
<u>Totals</u>	<u>\$523</u>	<u>\$668</u>	<u>\$548</u>	<u>\$102</u>	<u>\$1,842</u>

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

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

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

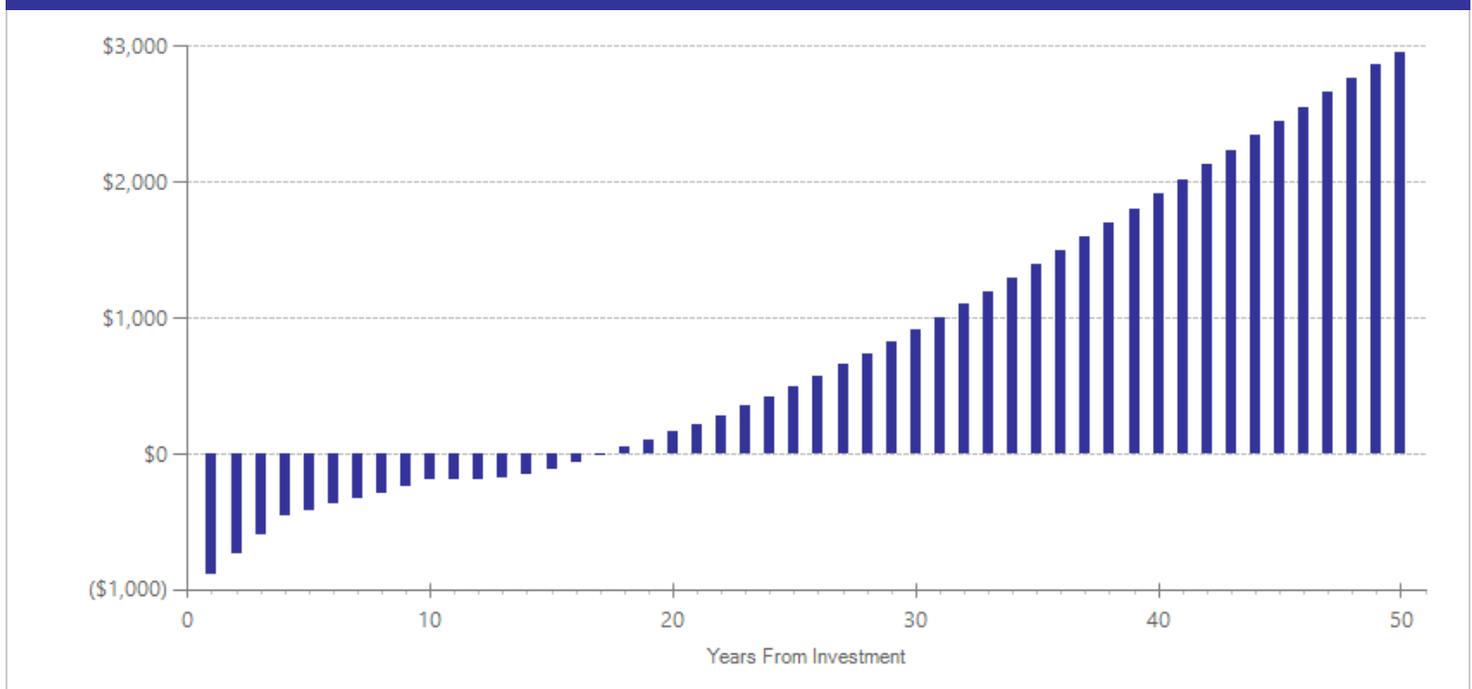
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	\$1,520	2011	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	(\$690)
Comparison costs	\$863	2011	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

This program was delivered in a group format and an individual family therapy format. An average of 14 staff hours were required to deliver the program to the families in the evaluations that we reviewed. The families in the comparison groups received an average of 7.95 staff hours. The type of provider varied widely depending on the delivery format and specific setting. We estimated the hourly staff costs from the reimbursement rates of therapeutic psychoeducation in the community for a non-disabled population, based on actuarial tables reported for disabled adults in Mercer. (2013). *Behavioral Health Data Book for the State of Washington for Rates Effective January 1, 2014*.

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	p-value
			ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age		
Externalizing behavior symptoms	4	274	-0.271	0.090	8	-0.129	0.072	11	-0.271	0.003
Internalizing symptoms	3	232	-0.148	0.097	8	-0.108	0.086	10	-0.148	0.129

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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Helping the Noncompliant Child

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

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

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

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

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

Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates Per Participant

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

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

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

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

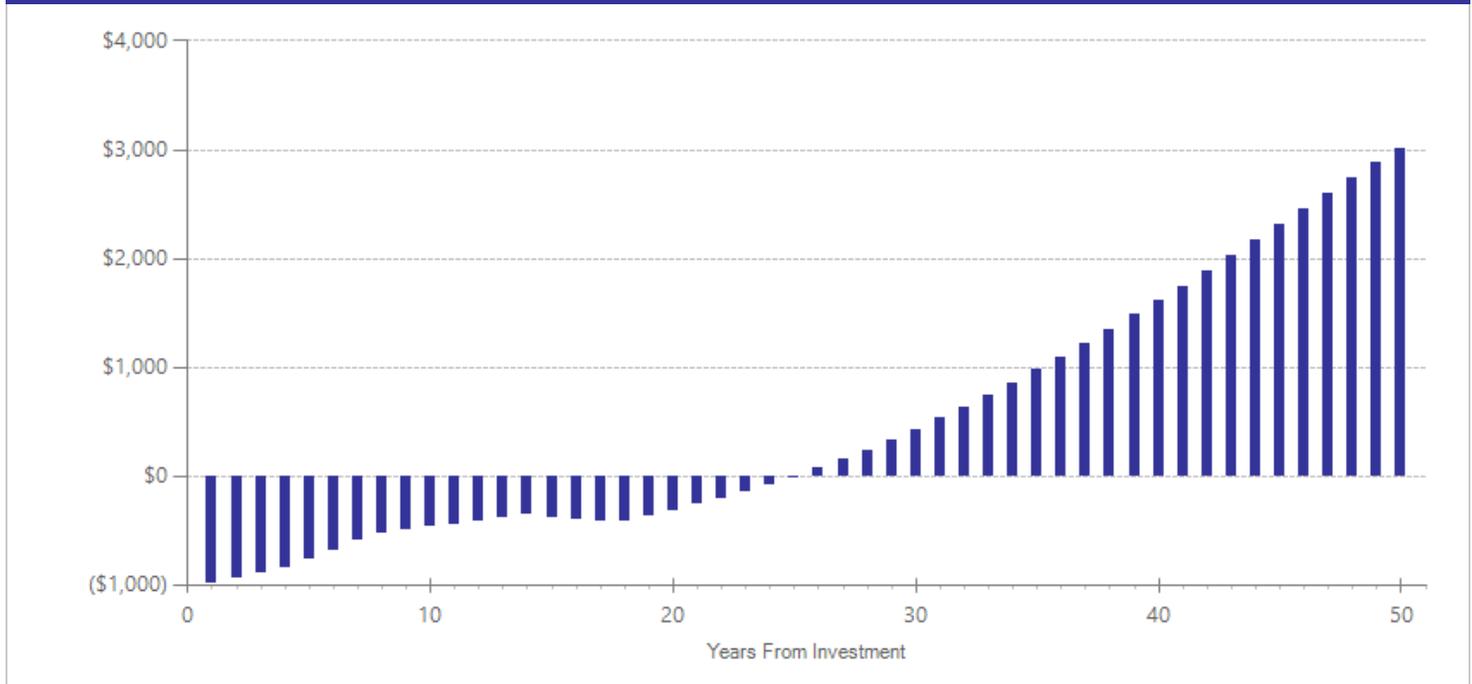
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

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

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

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

Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant



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

Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

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

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

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

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

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

Citations Used in the Meta-Analysis

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Incredible Years: Parent training

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

Program Description: Incredible Years Parent Training (www.incredibleyears.com) is a group, skills-based behavioral intervention for parents of children with behavior problems. The curriculum focuses on strengthening parenting skills (monitoring, positive discipline, confidence) and fostering parents' involvement in children's school experiences in order to promote children's academic, social, and emotional competencies and reduce conduct problems. Training classes include child care, a family meal, and transportation.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	\$849	Benefit to cost ratio	\$1.65
Participants	\$1,296	Benefits minus costs	\$847
Others	\$459	Chance the program will produce	
Indirect	(\$451)	benefits greater than the costs	54 %
<u>Total benefits</u>	<u>\$2,153</u>		
<u>Net program cost</u>	<u>(\$1,305)</u>		
Benefits minus cost	\$847		

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	\$12	\$27	\$6	\$45
Labor market earnings associated with high school graduation	\$392	\$178	\$179	\$59	\$807
K-12 grade repetition	\$0	\$4	\$0	\$2	\$5
K-12 special education	\$0	\$71	\$0	\$36	\$106
Health care associated with disruptive behavior disorder	\$34	\$104	\$128	\$52	\$318
Costs of higher education	(\$27)	(\$18)	(\$8)	(\$9)	(\$62)
<u>Subtotals</u>	<u>\$399</u>	<u>\$350</u>	<u>\$325</u>	<u>\$145</u>	<u>\$1,219</u>
From secondary participant					
Labor market earnings associated with major depression	\$862	\$392	\$0	\$7	\$1,261
Health care associated with major depression	\$35	\$108	\$133	\$53	\$330
<u>Subtotals</u>	<u>\$897</u>	<u>\$499</u>	<u>\$133</u>	<u>\$61</u>	<u>\$1,591</u>
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$657)	(\$657)
<u>Totals</u>	<u>\$1,296</u>	<u>\$849</u>	<u>\$459</u>	<u>(\$451)</u>	<u>\$2,153</u>

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

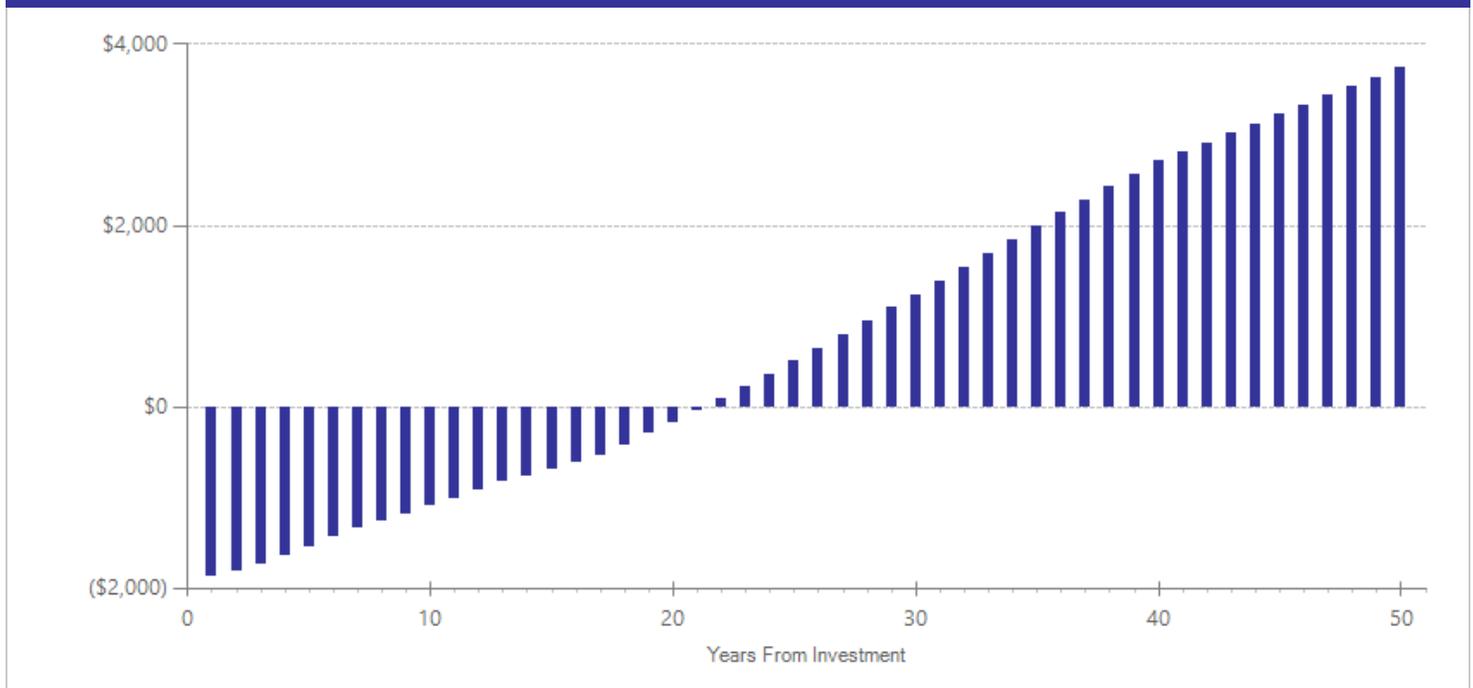
	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	\$2,215	2013	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	(\$1,305)
Comparison costs	\$881	2010	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

This intervention typically takes place over 12 to 16 weekly sessions. The costs to administer parent training classes per family were provided by Washington State DSHS Children's Administration, 2012. WSIPP also added costs for practitioner training and curriculum for the parent classes, based on the findings of Foster et al., 2007 (training and curricula costs are low on a per-family basis, as curricula are shared between practitioners and distributed across many families who receive the intervention). Based on personal communication with Lisa St. George from Incredible Years (June 2014), we assumed that a practitioner team might use their purchased training and curricula to serve 24 families per year on average, for about five years (120 families served per team).

Foster, E.M., Olchowski, A.E., & Webster-Stratton, C.H. (2007). Is stacking intervention components cost-effective? An analysis of the Incredible Years program. *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, 46(11).

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

Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant



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

Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Treatment N	Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis						Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)	
				First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated			ES	p-value
				ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age		
Disruptive behavior disorder symptoms	Primary	17	1280	-0.126	0.047	6	-0.060	0.035	9	-0.452	0.001
Major depressive disorder	Secondary	4	210	-0.094	0.160	26	-0.049	0.195	27	-0.094	0.557
Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder symptoms	Primary	1	50	-0.220	0.234	6	-0.001	0.015	7	-0.595	0.013
Internalizing symptoms	Primary	3	187	-0.103	0.116	6	-0.075	0.095	8	-0.348	0.003
Parental stress	Secondary	4	202	-0.407	0.168	26	-0.212	0.206	27	-0.605	0.016

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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Multimodal Therapy (MMT) for children with disruptive behavior

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

Program Description: These treatments target more than one setting with psychosocial interventions. For instance, many therapies intervene with both parents and teachers. In this analysis, all studies utilized either behavioral or cognitive-behavioral orientations. Interventions included in our review varied in intensity (multiple times per day to biweekly) and duration (three to nine months).

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	\$652	Benefit to cost ratio	\$1.41
Participants	\$1,227	Benefits minus costs	\$549
Others	\$638	Chance the program will produce	
Indirect	(\$624)	benefits greater than the costs	49 %
Total benefits	\$1,893		
Net program cost	(\$1,344)		
Benefits minus cost	\$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	\$14	\$3	\$23
Labor market earnings associated with test scores	\$1,228	\$558	\$561	\$0	\$2,347
K-12 grade repetition	\$0	\$1	\$0	\$1	\$2
K-12 special education	\$0	\$45	\$0	\$22	\$67
Health care associated with disruptive behavior disorder	\$18	\$55	\$69	\$28	\$170
Costs of higher education	(\$20)	(\$13)	(\$6)	(\$7)	(\$46)
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$671)	(\$670)
Totals	\$1,227	\$652	\$638	(\$624)	\$1,893

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.

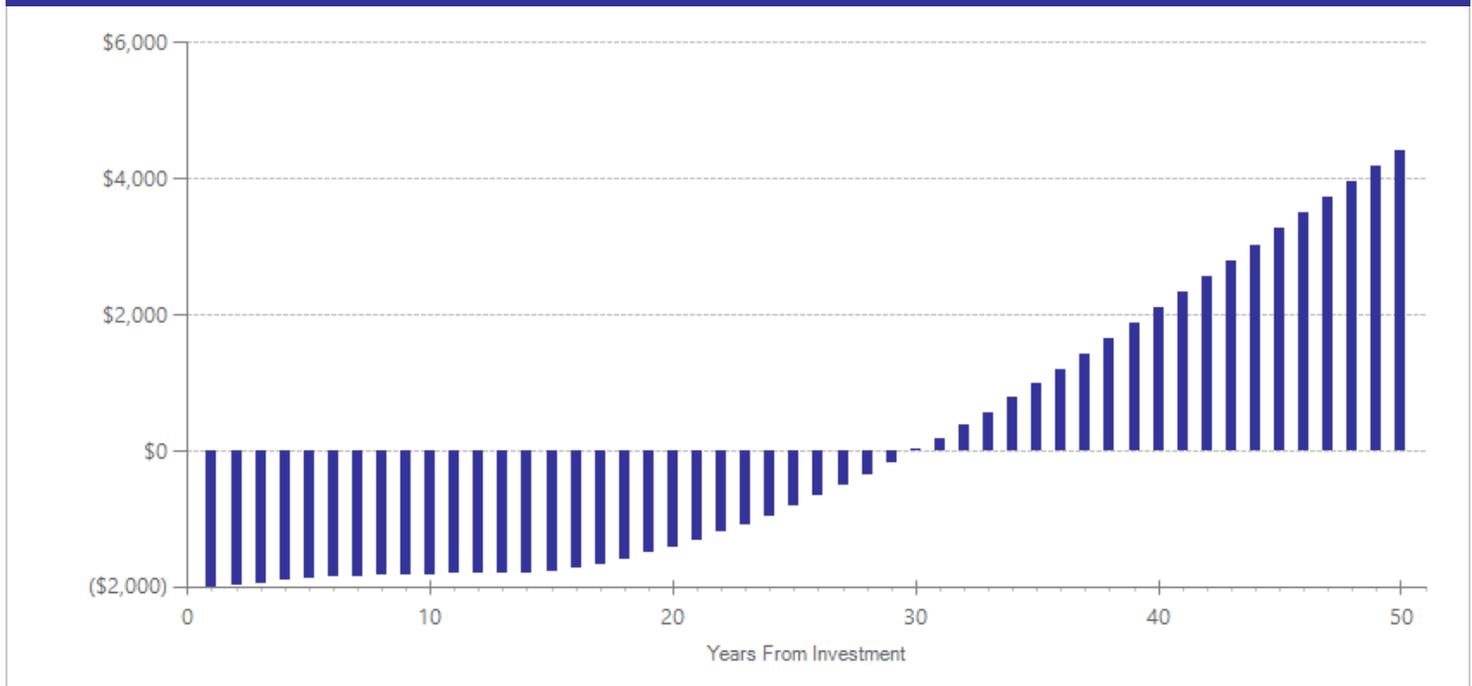
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	\$2,128	2010	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	(\$1,344)
Comparison costs	\$881	2010	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

These interventions vary in length, typically taking place over a three- to nine-month period. We estimated per-participant costs based on therapist time, as reported in the treatment studies. Hourly therapist cost was based on the actuarial estimates of reimbursement by modality Mercer, (2013). *Behavioral Health Data Book for the State of Washington for Rates Effective January 1, 2014*.

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	p-value
			ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age		
Test scores	1	40	0.047	0.221	6	0.019	0.243	17	0.073	0.742
Disruptive behavior disorder symptoms	3	101	-0.054	0.174	8	-0.026	0.091	11	-0.274	0.524
Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder symptoms	1	40	-0.027	0.221	6	0.000	0.011	9	-0.084	0.706

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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Families and Schools Together (FAST)

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

Program Description: Families and Schools Together (FAST) is a multi-family after-school program. Originally developed to serve young school-age children at risk of school failure, the program is now also offered in schools with high rates of poverty and other risk factors. The goals of the program are to increase parent involvement in schools, strengthen the parent-child relationship, reduce stress by developing parent support groups, and prevent substance abuse by the child and family. Groups of 8 to 12 families meet for eight consecutive weeks for 2½ hours after school or early in the evenings. Teams of trained facilitators conduct meetings that involve experiential learning, parent-child play, and a shared meal.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	\$681	Benefit to cost ratio	\$1.07
Participants	\$1,375	Benefits minus costs	\$128
Others	\$826	Chance the program will produce	
Indirect	(\$900)	benefits greater than the costs	49 %
Total benefits	\$1,982		
Net program cost	(\$1,854)		
Benefits minus cost	\$128		

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	\$24	\$56	\$12	\$91
Labor market earnings associated with test scores	\$1,351	\$614	\$588	\$0	\$2,553
K-12 grade repetition	\$0	(\$254)	\$0	(\$128)	(\$382)
K-12 special education	\$0	\$161	\$0	\$81	\$241
Health care associated with disruptive behavior disorder	\$50	\$154	\$191	\$78	\$473
Costs of higher education	(\$26)	(\$18)	(\$8)	(\$9)	(\$61)
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$934)	(\$933)
Totals	\$1,375	\$681	\$826	(\$900)	\$1,982

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

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

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

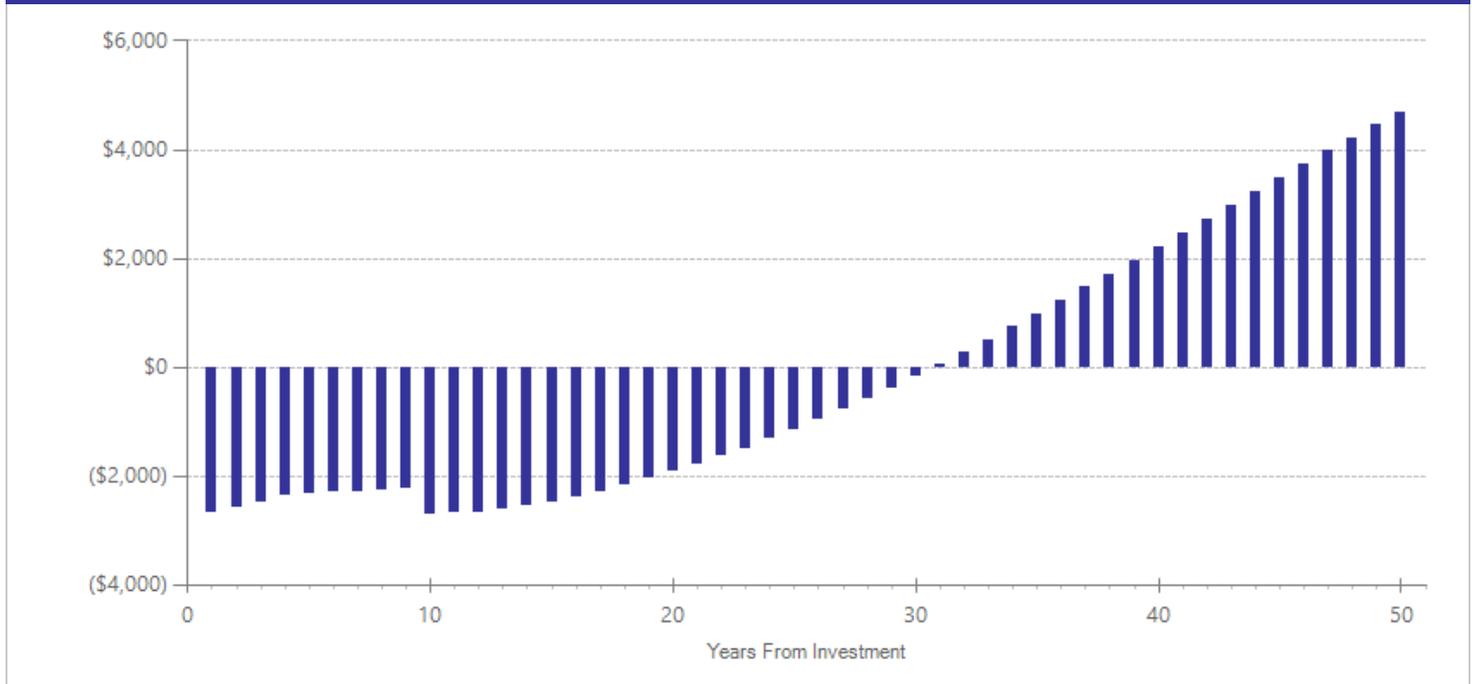
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	\$1,694	2009	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	(\$1,854)
Comparison costs	\$0	2009	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

This program is typically provided in eight sessions over two months. Kratochwill (2009) provided costs for the program evaluated in Madison, WI. Implementation (actual presentation of the program) cost \$1,194 per child, plus an average cost of \$500 per child to train the program facilitators. Training costs assumes eight groups could be accommodated per training. See Kratochwill, T.R., McDonald, L., Levin, J.R., Scalia, P.A., & Coover, G. (2009). Families and Schools Together: An experimental study of multi-family support groups for children at risk. *Journal of School Psychology, 47*(4), 245-265.

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	p-value
			ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age		
Test scores	3	179	0.031	0.113	8	0.017	0.124	17	0.104	0.487
K-12 grade repetition	1	140	0.288	0.212	8	0.288	0.212	9	0.288	0.176
Externalizing behavior symptoms	5	391	-0.200	0.078	8	-0.095	0.085	11	-0.284	0.003
Internalizing symptoms	5	391	-0.014	0.077	8	-0.010	0.061	10	-0.011	0.889
Grade point average	1	140	-0.086	0.123	8	-0.086	0.123	8	-0.086	0.486

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

- Kratochwill, T.R., McDonald, L., Levin, J.R., Scalia, P.A., & Coover, G. (2009). Families and Schools Together: An experimental study of multi-family support groups for children at risk. *Journal of School Psychology, 47*(4), 245-265.
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- McDonald, L. (2003). *The Asian American FAST Project: Among Adaptation of Families and Schools Together*. Madison, WIS: WCER.
- McDonald, L., Moberg, D.P., Brown, R., Rodriguez-Espiricueta, I., Flores, N.I., Burke, M.P., & Coover, G. (2006). After-school multifamily groups: A randomized controlled trial involving low-income, urban, Latino children. *Children and Schools, 28*(1), 25-34.

Brief Strategic Family Therapy (BSFT)

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

Program Description: This intervention is aimed at children and adolescents who are at risk of developing serious behavior problems, including delinquency and substance abuse. Therapy targets maladaptive interactions and problems within each family. The program is typically 12 to 16 sessions of 60 to 90 minutes in length over a three- to four-month period. Because such risk can be defined in various ways, the studies in this analysis included participants with different types and severity of problems. This treatment has been extensively tested on ethnic minorities.

More information is available at the program website.
<http://brief-strategic-family-therapy.com/>

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:			
Taxpayers	\$548	Benefit to cost ratio	\$1.10
Participants	(\$284)	Benefits minus costs	\$56
Others	\$324	Chance the program will produce	
Indirect	\$5	benefits greater than the costs	46 %
<u>Total benefits</u>	<u>\$594</u>		
<u>Net program cost</u>	<u>(\$538)</u>		
Benefits minus cost	\$56		

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	(\$157)	(\$325)	(\$78)	(\$561)
K-12 grade repetition	\$0	\$7	\$0	\$4	\$11
K-12 special education	\$0	\$392	\$0	\$195	\$587
Property loss associated with alcohol abuse or dependence	(\$5)	\$0	(\$9)	\$0	(\$14)
Labor market earnings associated with illicit drug abuse or dependence	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health care associated with disruptive behavior disorder	\$187	\$575	\$712	\$286	\$1,759
Costs of higher education	(\$576)	(\$382)	(\$177)	(\$190)	(\$1,326)
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	\$110	\$113	\$124	(\$211)	\$137
Totals	(\$284)	\$548	\$324	\$5	\$594

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

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

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

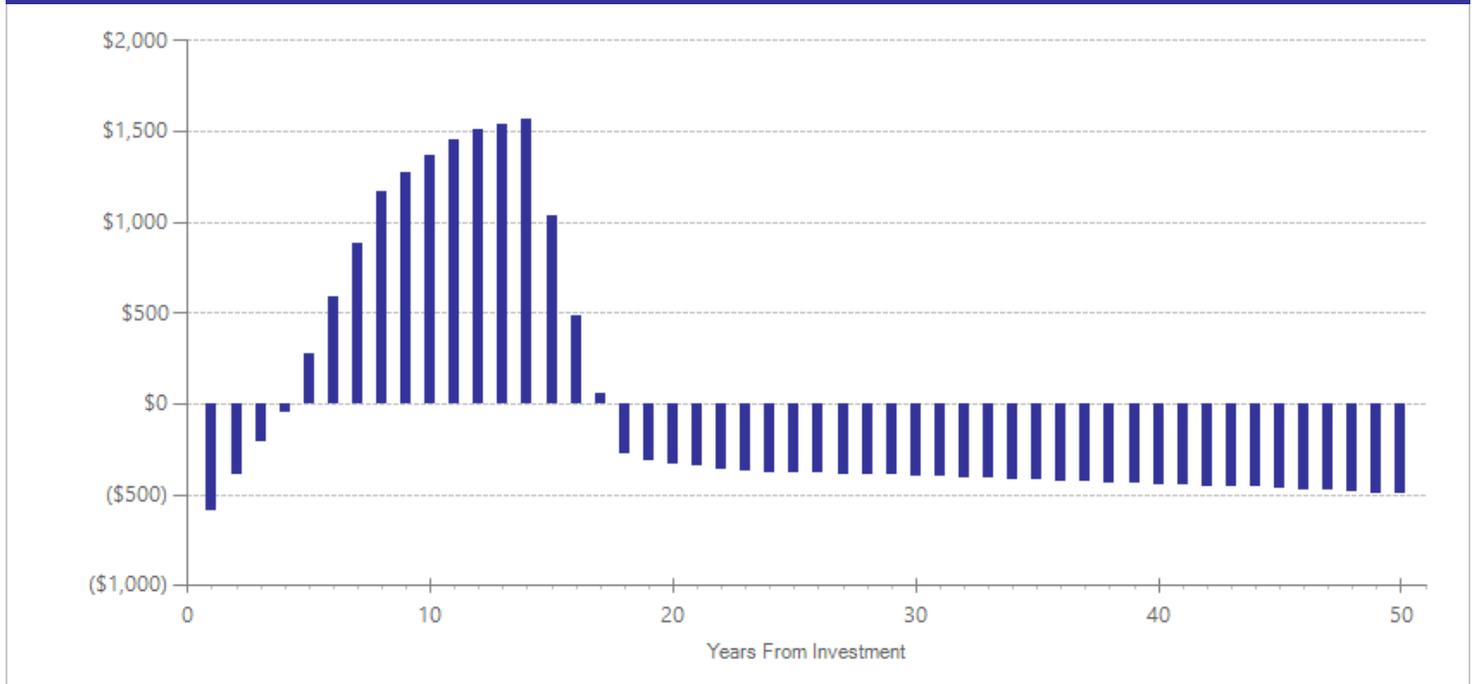
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	\$1,350	2010	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	(\$538)
Comparison costs	\$850	2010	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

This intervention usually takes place over a three- to four-month period. We estimated per-participant cost based on an average of 14.8 hours of therapist time, as reported in the treatment studies, multiplied by actuarial estimate of cost of hourly family therapy reported in Mercer. (2013). *Behavioral Health Data Book for the State of Washington for Rates Effective January 1, 2014*. Comparison cost is based on the average DSHS reimbursement for treatment of child disruptive behavior.

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	p-value
			ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age		
Disruptive behavior disorder symptoms	3	124	-0.251	0.148	14	-0.119	0.092	17	-0.500	0.002
Illicit drug abuse or dependence	2	301	-0.087	0.103	13	0.000	0.187	16	-0.086	0.405
Smoking in high school	1	20	-1.203	0.344	17	-1.203	0.344	18	-1.203	0.001
STD risky behavior	1	20	-0.573	0.323	17	n/a	n/a	n/a	-0.573	0.076
Youth binge drinking	1	20	0.344	0.319	17	0.344	0.319	17	0.344	0.280

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

- Coatsworth, J.D., Santisteban, D.A., McBride, C.K., Szapocznik, J. (2001). Brief strategic family therapy versus community control: Engagement, retention, and an exploration of the moderating role of adolescent symptom severity. *Family Process, 40*(3), 313-313
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Incredible Years: Parent training and child training

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

Program Description: Incredible Years Parent Training (www.incredibleyears.com) is a group, skills-based behavioral intervention for parents of children with behavior problems. The curriculum focuses on strengthening parenting skills (monitoring, positive discipline, confidence) and fostering parents' involvement in children's school experiences in order to promote children's academic, social, and emotional competencies and reduce conduct problems. Training classes include child care, a family meal, and transportation. Studies in this category included a child skills training component as well as parent training. Children with behavioral problems are taught social, emotional and academic skills, such as understanding and communicating feelings, using effective problem solving strategies, managing anger, practicing friendship and conversational skills, as well as appropriate classroom behaviors.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	\$349	Benefit to cost ratio	\$0.20
Participants	\$386	Benefits minus costs	(\$1,364)
Others	\$325	Chance the program will produce	
Indirect	(\$717)	benefits greater than the costs	13 %
<hr/> Total benefits	<hr/> \$344		
Net program cost	(\$1,707)		
Benefits minus cost	(\$1,364)		

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	\$12	\$26	\$6	\$43
Labor market earnings associated with high school graduation	\$377	\$171	\$173	\$57	\$778
K-12 grade repetition	\$0	\$2	\$0	\$1	\$4
K-12 special education	\$0	\$73	\$0	\$37	\$110
Health care associated with disruptive behavior disorder	\$35	\$108	\$134	\$55	\$333
Costs of higher education	(\$26)	(\$17)	(\$8)	(\$9)	(\$60)
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$864)	(\$864)
<hr/> Totals	<hr/> \$386	<hr/> \$349	<hr/> \$325	<hr/> (\$717)	<hr/> \$344

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

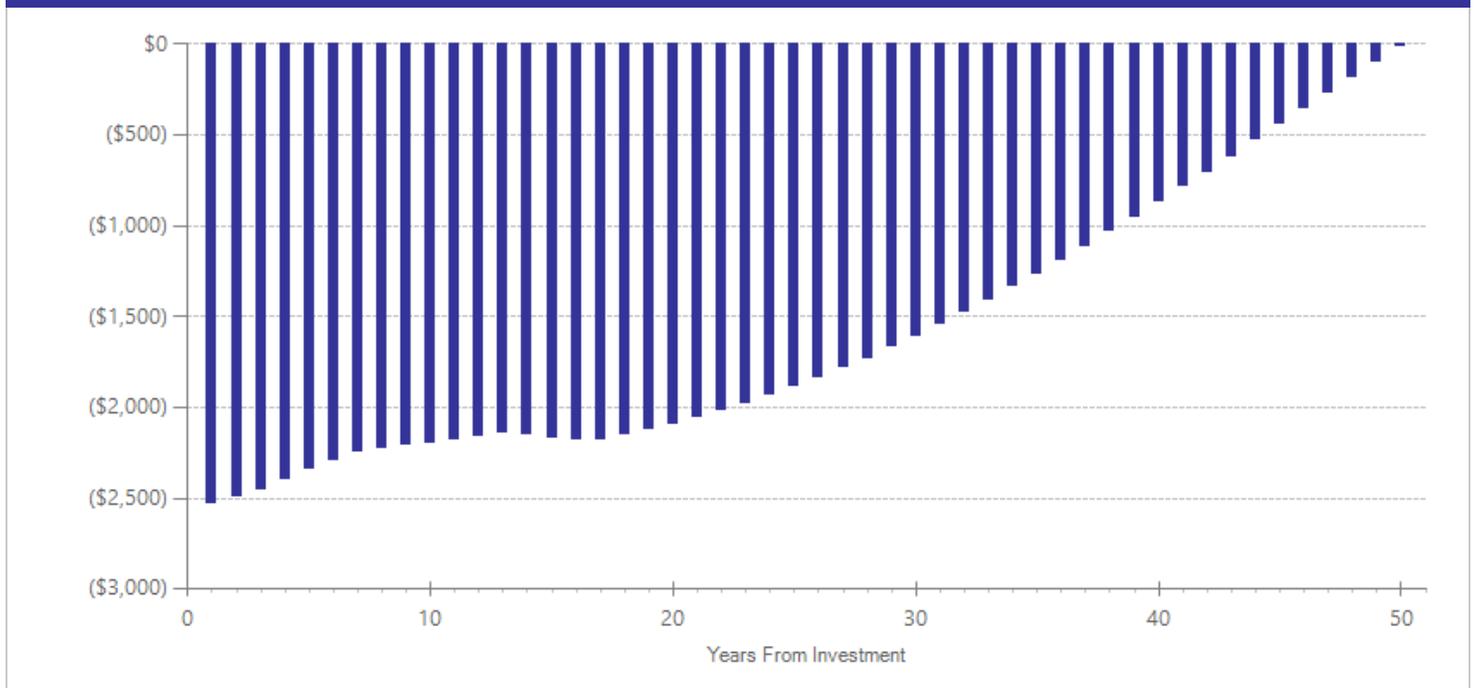
	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	\$2,610	2013	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	(\$1,707)
Comparison costs	\$881	2010	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

Cost of parent training class per family provided by Washington State DSHS Children's Administration, 2012. WSIPP also added costs of practitioner training and curriculum for the parent classes and child classes, based on the findings of Foster et al., 2007 (training and curricula costs are low on a per-family basis, as curricula are shared between practitioners and distributed across many families who receive the intervention). Based on conversations with Lisa St. George from Incredible Years (June 2014), we assumed that a practitioner team might use their purchased training and curricula to serve 24 families per year on average, for about five years (120 families served per team). In addition, we estimated an implementation cost (per child) for the child training component, based on the staff time and cost reported in Foster et al. (2007), and assuming each practitioner serves 120 children over five years.

Foster, E.M., Olchowski, A.E., & Webster-Stratton, C.H. (2007). Is stacking intervention components cost-effective? An analysis of the Incredible Years program. *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, 46(11).

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

Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant



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

Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Treatment N	Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis						Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)	
				First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated				
				ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Disruptive behavior disorder symptoms	Primary	5	319	-0.105	0.084	7	-0.050	0.048	10	-0.584	0.007
Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder symptoms	Primary	2	106	-0.170	0.140	7	-0.001	0.011	8	-0.566	0.001
Internalizing symptoms	Primary	2	193	-0.067	0.106	7	-0.049	0.085	9	-0.245	0.200
Parental stress	Secondary	1	20	-0.412	0.312	26	-0.214	0.382	27	-0.737	0.021

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

- Barrera, M., Biglan, A., Taylor, T.K., Gunn, B.K., Smolkowski, K., Black, C., . . . Fowler, R.C. (2002). Early elementary school intervention to reduce conduct problems: A randomized trial with Hispanic and non-Hispanic children. *Prevention Science, 3*(2), 83-94.
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- Scott, S., Sylva, K., Doolan, M., Price, J., Jacobs, B., Crook, C., & Landau, S. (2010). Randomised controlled trial of parent groups for child antisocial behaviour targeting multiple risk factors: The SPOKES project. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry, 51*(1), 48-57.
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- Webster-Stratton, C., Reid, M.J., & Beauchaine, T.P. (2011). Combining parent and child training for young children with ADHD. *Journal of Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology, 40*(2), 191-203.

Stop Now and Plan (SNAP)

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

Program Description: Stop Now and Plan (SNAP) is a program to reduce problem behavior and prevent criminal activity in children ages 6-11 with serious disruptive behavior problems. There are separate SNAP programs for girls and boys. SNAP includes a 12-week group program for children and parents. The group sessions are designed to teach children cognitive behavioral skills and give children structured time to practice to apply their skills in specific situations. In separate group sessions, parents learn parenting skills and strategies to cope with their own emotions. After the group sessions, SNAP provides additional services to meet individual family needs such as family counseling, school advocacy, or tutoring.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:			
Taxpayers	\$528	Benefit to cost ratio	\$0.02
Participants	\$393	Benefits minus costs	(\$3,236)
Others	\$439	Chance the program will produce	
Indirect	(\$1,298)	benefits greater than the costs	4 %
<u>Total benefits</u>	<u>\$62</u>		
<u>Net program cost</u>	<u>(\$3,298)</u>		
Benefits minus cost	(\$3,236)		

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	\$32	\$86	\$16	\$134
Labor market earnings associated with high school graduation	\$369	\$168	\$170	\$170	\$876
K-12 grade repetition	\$0	\$4	\$0	\$2	\$7
K-12 special education	\$0	\$187	\$0	\$93	\$280
Health care associated with disruptive behavior disorder	\$50	\$155	\$192	\$78	\$475
Costs of higher education	(\$27)	(\$18)	(\$8)	(\$9)	(\$63)
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$1,648)	(\$1,647)
<u>Totals</u>	<u>\$393</u>	<u>\$528</u>	<u>\$439</u>	<u>(\$1,298)</u>	<u>\$62</u>

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

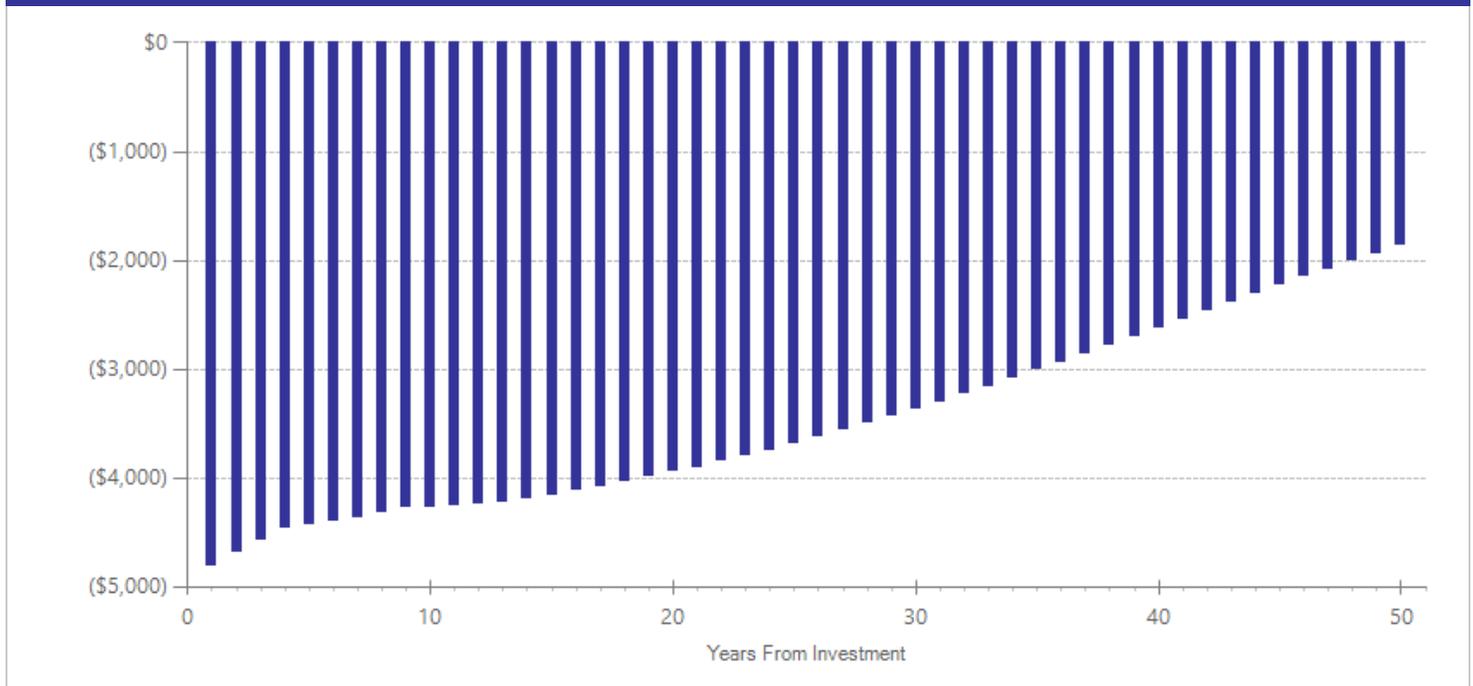
	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	\$4,795	2012	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	(\$3,298)
Comparison costs	\$1,567	2011	Cost range (+ or -)	20 %

SNAP is a 12-week program. We estimated the cost of the treatment group using cost estimates in Farrington and Koegl, 2014 and the licensing and training costs described in SNAP Schedule C licensing description (Leena Augimeri, personal communication, September 18, 2015). The cost of the control group was calculated based on the units of wraparound services received by participants in the comparison group in Burke & Loeber, 2014. As reported in Burke & Loeber, 2014, 13.1% of the comparison group received 7.9 units of wraparound services during the first three months, and 35% of the comparison group received wraparound services in the subsequent year. We estimated that the average per-participant units of wrap around services remained the same for the next year. To estimate per-unit cost of wrap around services we used the individual treatment reimbursement rate from Mercer, (2013). *Behavioral Health Data Book for the State of Washington for Rates Effective January 1, 2014*. All costs were converted from Canadian dollars to US dollars using the average exchange rate from the year the costs were measured. (<http://www.canadianforex.ca/forex-tools/historical-rate-tools/yearly-average-rates>).

Farrington, D.P., & Koegl, C.J. (2014). Monetary benefits and costs of the Stop Now And Plan Program for boys aged 6–11, based on the prevention of later offending. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 31(2), 263-287. Burke, J.D., & Loeber, R. (2014). The effectiveness of the Stop Now And Plan (SNAP) Program for boys at risk for violence and delinquency. *Prevention Science*, 16(2), 242-253

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	p-value
			ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age		
Externalizing behavior symptoms	2	150	-0.167	0.119	10	-0.079	0.070	13	-0.450	0.001
Internalizing symptoms	2	150	-0.118	0.119	10	-0.086	0.099	12	-0.318	0.008

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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Multisystemic Therapy (MST) for youth with serious emotional disturbance (SED)

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

Program Description: Multisystemic Therapy (MST) is an intensive family-focused treatment, which combines aspects of cognitive, behavioral, and family therapies. Therapists work in the child's home, school, and community to modify his or her environment. Although MST is often conducted with juvenile offenders, the studies included here focused on children with externalizing problems who were not involved with the juvenile justice system at the time of intervention.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:			
Taxpayers	\$3,502	Benefit to cost ratio	\$1.32
Participants	\$4,192	Benefits minus costs	\$2,185
Others	\$3,066	Chance the program will produce	
Indirect	(\$1,751)	benefits greater than the costs	61 %
Total benefits	\$9,009		
Net program cost	(\$6,823)		
Benefits minus cost	\$2,185		

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	\$426	\$1,194	\$214	\$1,835
Labor market earnings associated with high school graduation	\$3,342	\$1,518	\$1,539	\$667	\$7,065
Child abuse and neglect	\$1,012	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,012
Out-of-home placement	\$0	\$922	\$0	\$462	\$1,385
K-12 grade repetition	\$0	\$29	\$0	\$14	\$43
K-12 special education	\$0	\$451	\$0	\$226	\$678
Health care associated with disruptive behavior disorder	\$109	\$336	\$416	\$169	\$1,030
Costs of higher education	(\$271)	(\$180)	(\$84)	(\$90)	(\$625)
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$3,414)	(\$3,413)
Totals	\$4,192	\$3,502	\$3,066	(\$1,751)	\$9,009

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.

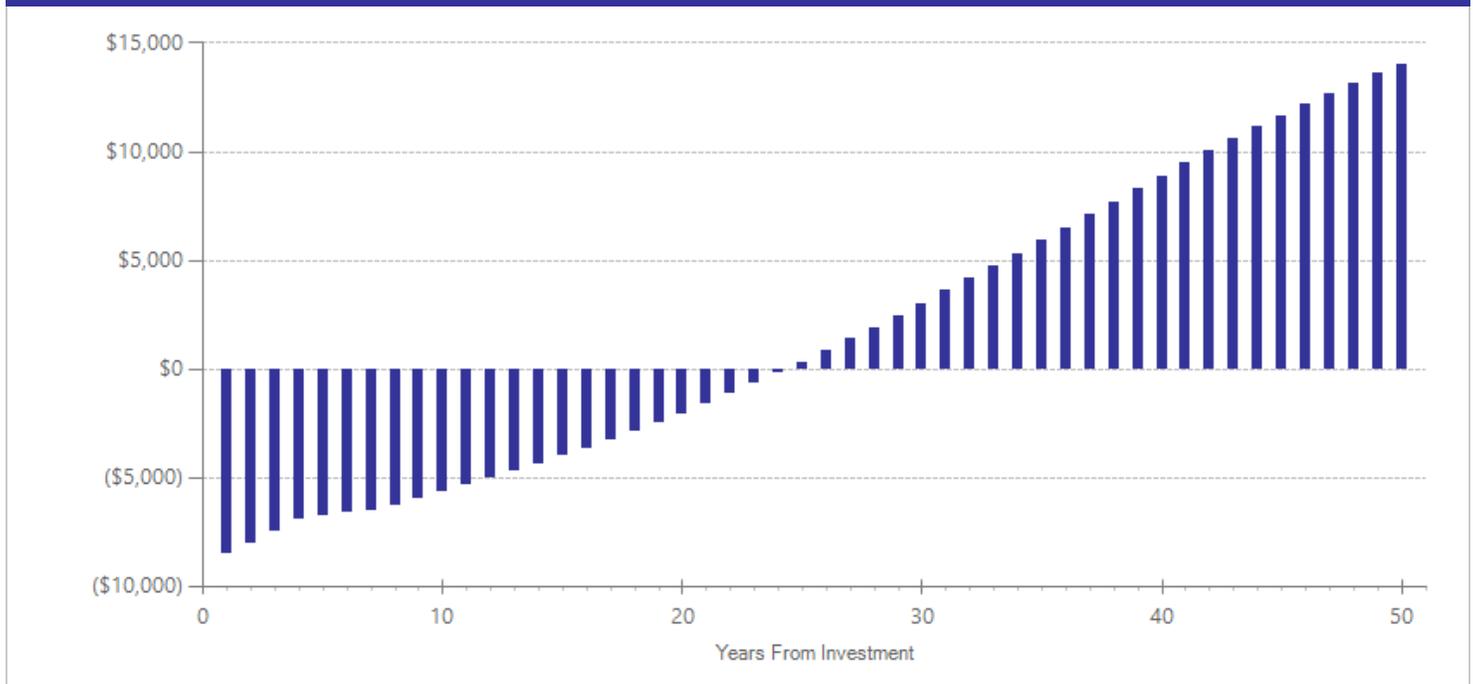
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	\$7,076	2008	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	(\$6,823)
Comparison costs	\$850	2010	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

MST-SED is typically provided for four to five months. Per-participant costs from Barnoski, R. (2009). *Providing evidence-based programs with fidelity in Washington state juvenile courts: Cost analysis*. Olympia: Washington State Institute for Public Policy, <http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/rptfiles/09-12-1201.pdf>.

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	p-value
			ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age		
Crime	5	341	-0.062	0.081	16	-0.062	0.081	26	-0.060	0.502
Out-of-home placement	4	451	-0.279	0.124	16	-0.279	0.124	17	-0.459	0.009
Disruptive behavior disorder symptoms	6	443	-0.311	0.127	16	-0.148	0.091	19	-0.311	0.015
Substance abuse	2	72	-0.044	0.167	16	0.000	0.187	19	-0.051	0.762
Internalizing symptoms	2	72	-0.026	0.167	16	-0.019	0.130	18	-0.046	0.789
Suicidal ideation	1	78	-0.017	0.160	16	-0.008	0.083	19	-0.031	0.877
Hospitalization (psychiatric)	2	136	-0.415	0.344	16	-0.198	0.196	19	-0.719	0.256

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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.

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Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR) for child trauma

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

Program Description: During this individual-based treatment, clients focus on a traumatic memory for 30 seconds at a time while the therapist provides a stimulus. For most clients, the therapist moves his hand slowly back and forth in front of the client (eye movement); for younger children, the therapist may, instead, tap the child's hand. The client reports on what thoughts come to mind and clients are guided to refocus on that thought in the next stimulus session. During therapy visits, clients report on the level of distress they feel. In later phases, a positive thought is emphasized during the stimulus sessions. Afterward, clients are asked to focus on residual physical tensions they may feel in order to enhance relaxation. The intervention is brief, typically one to two months of weekly or biweekly sessions. A more complete description of this therapy is available at: <http://www.emdrnetwork.org/description.html>.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	\$2,776	Benefit to cost ratio	n/a
Participants	\$5,058	Benefits minus costs	\$8,979
Others	\$631	Chance the program will produce	
Indirect	\$351	benefits greater than the costs	81 %
Total benefits	\$8,816		
Net program cost	\$163		
Benefits minus cost	\$8,979		

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	\$17	\$41	\$9	\$67
K-12 grade repetition	\$0	\$6	\$0	\$3	\$8
K-12 special education	\$0	\$51	\$0	\$25	\$76
Labor market earnings associated with anxiety disorder	\$4,922	\$2,235	\$0	\$0	\$7,158
Health care associated with PTSD	\$157	\$482	\$596	\$240	\$1,475
Costs of higher education	(\$22)	(\$14)	(\$7)	(\$7)	(\$50)
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$81	\$82
Totals	\$5,058	\$2,776	\$631	\$351	\$8,816

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.

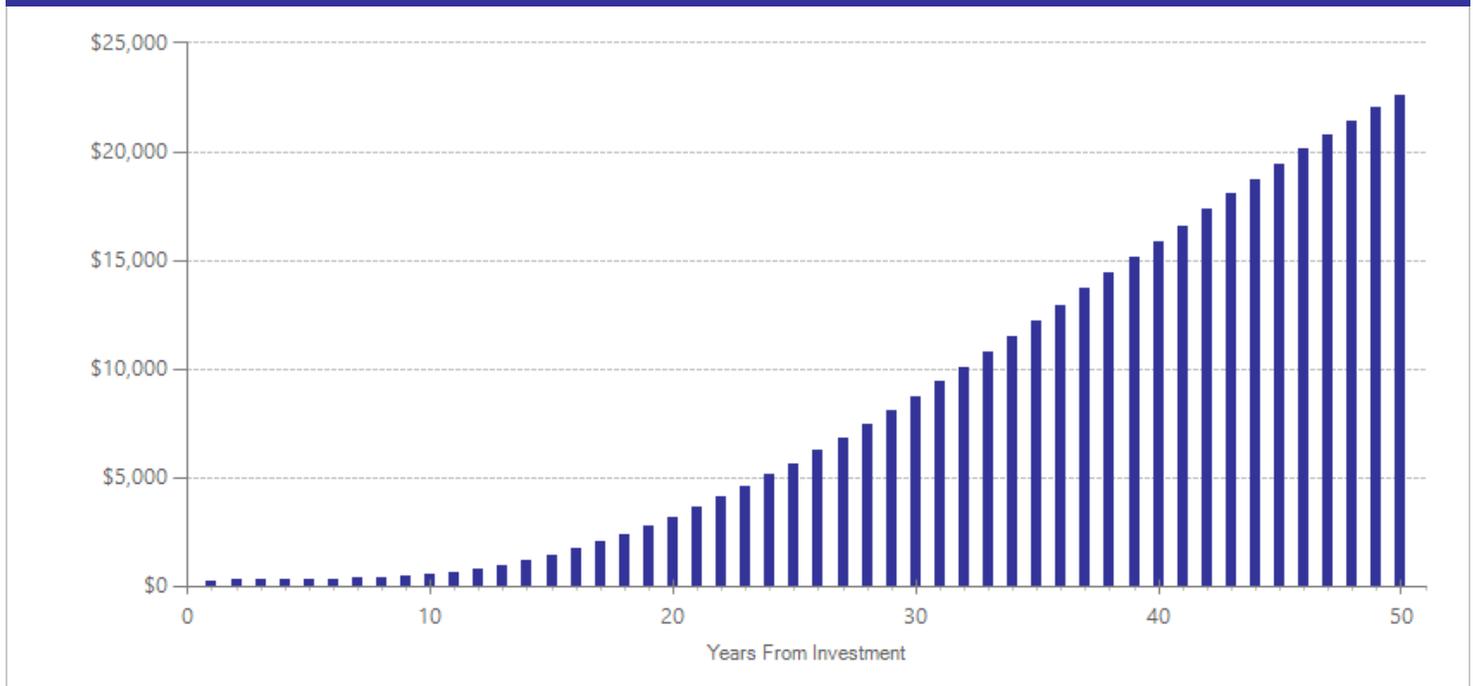
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	\$886	2009	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	\$163
Comparison costs	\$1,035	2009	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

This intervention typically takes place over one to two months. We estimated the per-participant cost by computing the average hours of therapy reported in the studies multiplied by the average Regional Support Network costs (for 2009) for individual therapy for child PTSD.

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	p-value
			ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age		
Major depressive disorder	2	29	-0.228	0.269	11	0.000	0.029	12	-0.192	0.476
Anxiety disorder	2	29	-0.226	0.269	11	-0.104	0.129	12	-0.184	0.521
Externalizing behavior symptoms	1	14	-0.512	0.378	11	-0.244	0.221	14	-0.512	0.175
Post-traumatic stress	4	60	-0.356	0.277	11	-0.356	0.277	12	-0.510	0.134

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

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Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT)-based models for child trauma

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

Program Description: Treatments include several components, such as psycho-education about post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), relaxation and other techniques for managing physiological and emotional stress, the gradual desensitization to memories of the traumatic event (also called exposure), and cognitive restructuring of inaccurate or unhelpful thoughts. In the studies included in this review, weekly treatments provided 9 to 15 therapeutic hours per client in individual or group settings. This review includes studies of Trauma-Focused CBT, Cognitive Behavioral Intervention for Trauma in Schools (CBITS), Narrative Exposure Therapy for traumatized children (Kid-NET), Enhancing Resiliency Among Students Experiencing Stress (ERASE), and Trauma and Grief Component Therapy.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	\$1,923	Benefit to cost ratio	n/a
Participants	\$3,214	Benefits minus costs	\$6,550
Others	\$644	Chance the program will produce	
Indirect	\$435	benefits greater than the costs	100 %
<u>Total benefits</u>	<u>\$6,217</u>		
<u>Net program cost</u>	<u>\$334</u>		
Benefits minus cost	\$6,550		

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	\$11	\$2	\$17
K-12 grade repetition	\$0	\$6	\$0	\$3	\$9
K-12 special education	\$0	\$17	\$0	\$9	\$26
Labor market earnings associated with PTSD	\$3,064	\$1,392	\$0	\$0	\$4,456
Health care associated with PTSD	\$168	\$516	\$639	\$259	\$1,581
Costs of higher education	(\$18)	(\$12)	(\$5)	(\$6)	(\$41)
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$168	\$168
Totals	\$3,214	\$1,923	\$644	\$435	\$6,217

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.

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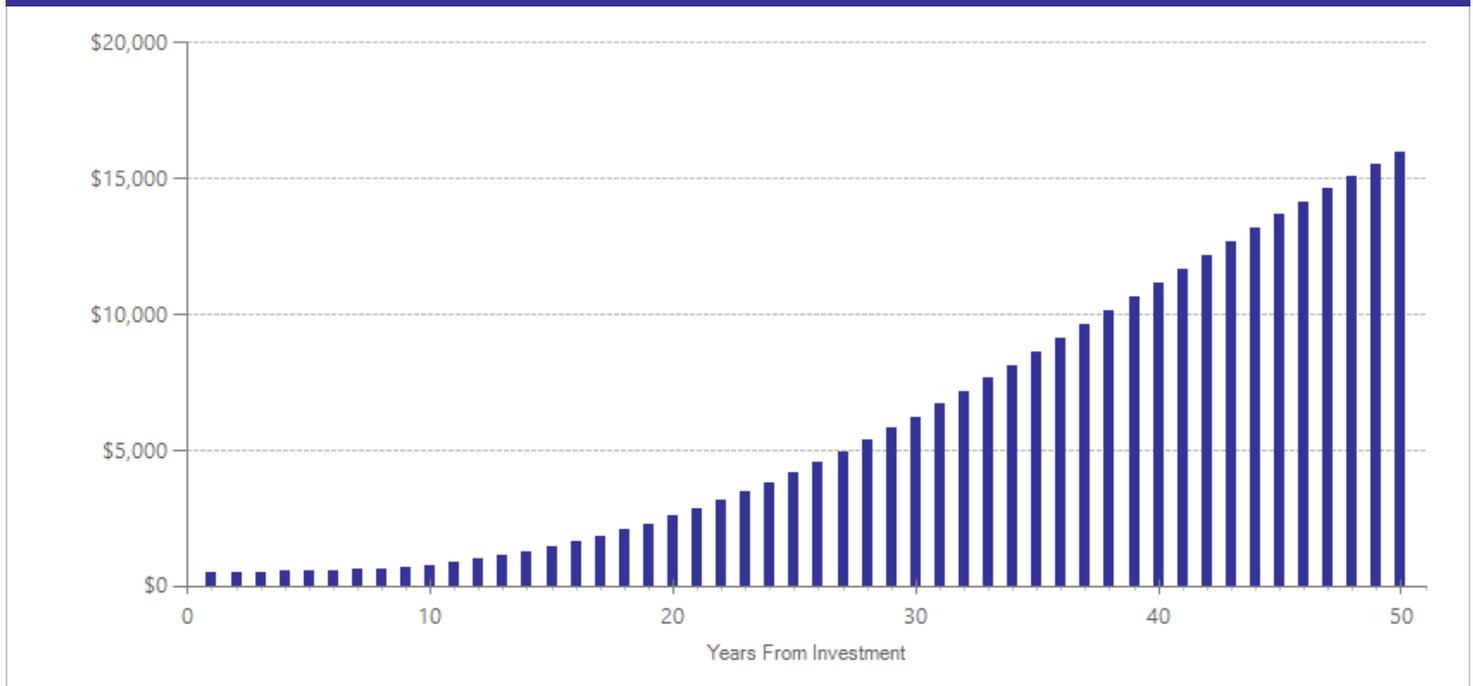
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	\$730	2009	Present value of net program costs (in 2015 dollars)	\$334
Comparison costs	\$1,035	2009	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

We estimated the per-participant cost by computing the weighted average therapeutic hours for this sample of studies (average hours of group and individual therapy reported in the studies), multiplied by the average Regional Support Network costs (for 2009) for group and individual therapy.

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](#).

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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	p-value
			ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age		
Major depressive disorder	14	846	-0.239	0.051	13	0.000	0.020	14	-0.375	0.001
Anxiety disorder	8	403	-0.124	0.069	13	-0.057	0.035	14	-0.141	0.041
Global functioning	3	81	-0.249	0.153	13	0.000	0.024	14	-0.581	0.001
Internalizing symptoms	5	118	-0.150	0.268	13	-0.109	0.213	15	-0.199	0.545
Post-traumatic stress	21	1311	-0.370	0.058	13	-0.370	0.058	14	-0.559	0.001
Suicidal ideation	1	26	-0.106	0.283	13	0.000	0.025	14	-0.294	0.301
Externalizing behavior symptoms	6	172	-0.103	0.131	13	-0.049	0.071	16	-0.125	0.409

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Citations Used in the Meta-Analysis

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New Beginnings for children of divorce

Literature review updated June 2015.

Program Description: The New Beginnings program focuses on preventing adjustment problems for children whose parents have recently divorced. The single rigorous evaluation examines two variations of the program: a group intervention for mothers and a dual intervention program with groups for mothers and concurrent groups for children. In both variations of the program, the mothers' group focused on problem-solving, discipline strategies, mother-child relationship quality, and the mother's view of the child's relationship with the noncustodial father. In the dual intervention, the children's group focused on recognizing and labeling feelings, problem-solving, and positive re-framing.

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	150	0.084	0.163	17	-0.099	0.155	26	0.150	0.358
Externalizing behavior symptoms	1	150	-0.135	0.163	17	-0.022	0.155	26	-0.240	0.141
Illicit drug use in high school	1	150	-0.036	0.593	17	-0.036	0.593	18	-0.064	0.767
Problem alcohol use	1	164	0.076	0.155	26	0.076	0.155	27	0.136	0.378

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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Addition of CBT to antidepressants (compared to antidepressants alone) for adolescent depression

Literature review updated August 2014.

Program Description: This collection of studies evaluated the effect of adding cognitive behavioral therapy (cognitive restructuring, engagement in pleasurable activities, emotion regulation, communication skills, and problem-solving) to treatment with antidepressants compared to treatment with antidepressants only.

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	p-value
			ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age		
Major depressive disorder	5	444	-0.135	0.077	16	0.000	0.013	17	-0.135	0.078
Externalizing behavior symptoms	2	184	-0.177	0.105	16	-0.084	0.065	19	-0.177	0.091
Global functioning	2	243	0.171	0.091	16	0.000	0.016	17	0.108	0.060
Suicide attempts	1	166	-0.087	0.146	16	0.000	0.014	17	-0.087	0.550
Suicidal ideation	1	77	-0.074	0.095	16	0.000	0.010	17	-0.074	0.436

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Citations Used in the Meta-Analysis

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Choice Theory/Reality Therapy

Literature review updated December 2015.

Program Description: Choice Theory/Reality Therapy is a program for parents of elementary students with repeated disciplinary referrals. The program is delivered in nine 90-minute group sessions. The program focuses on responding to child needs, teaching self-control by example, parenting in an authoritative (rather than authoritarian or permissive way) that sets limits in keeping with the child’s development and creating a supportive environment in the home.

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	p-value
			ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age		
Externalizing behavior symptoms	1	15	-0.099	0.372	10	-0.047	0.193	13	-0.479	0.212
Internalizing symptoms	1	15	-0.091	0.372	10	-0.066	0.291	12	-0.441	0.248
Office discipline referrals	1	15	-0.526	0.378	10	-0.251	0.222	13	-0.938	0.017

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Citations Used in the Meta-Analysis

Petra, J.R. (2000). *The effects of a choice theory and reality therapy parenting program on children's behavior*. (Doctoral Dissertation). The Union Institute Graduate College.

Intensive Family Preservation Services (HOMEBUILDERS®) for youth with serious emotional disturbance (SED)

Literature review updated June 2016.

Program Description: Intensive Family Preservation Services are short-term, home-based crisis intervention services that emphasize 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. This model is 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 have presented the effects of all services together. In the single study included here, youth were at imminent risk of psychiatric hospitalization.

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	p-value
			ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age		
Externalizing behavior symptoms	2	180	0.120	0.116	13	0.057	0.065	16	0.120	0.301
Internalizing symptoms	2	180	0.170	0.282	13	0.124	0.225	15	0.170	0.546
Hospitalization (psychiatric)	2	180	-0.239	0.181	13	n/a	n/a	n/a	-0.239	0.187

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Citations Used in the Meta-Analysis

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- Evans, M.E., Boothroyd, R.A., Armstrong, M.I., Greenbaum, P.E., Brown, E.C., & Kuppinger, A.D. (2003). An experimental study of the effectiveness of intensive in-home crisis services for children and their families: Program outcomes. *Journal of Emotional and Behavioral Disorders, 11*(2), 92-102.

Full fidelity wraparound for children with serious emotional disturbance (SED)

Literature review updated January 2012.

Program Description: Wraparound is an intensive, individualized care planning and management process for children with complex emotional and behavioral needs. During the wraparound process, a team of people who are relevant to the life of the child or youth collaboratively develop an individualized plan of care, implement this plan, monitor the efficacy of the plan, and work towards success over time. The wraparound plan typically includes formal services and interventions, together with community services and interpersonal support and assistance provided by friends, kin, and other people drawn from the family's social networks. After the initial plan is developed, the team continues to meet to monitor progress and revise interventions and strategies when needed.

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	p-value
			ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age		
Disruptive behavior disorder symptoms	4	199	-0.288	0.202	12	-0.137	0.119	15	-0.288	0.154
Externalizing behavior symptoms	4	199	-0.522	0.189	12	-0.249	0.143	15	-0.522	0.006
Internalizing symptoms	4	199	-0.222	0.125	12	-0.162	0.116	14	-0.222	0.075

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Citations Used in the Meta-Analysis

- Clark, H. B., Prange, M. E., Lee, B., Stewart, E. S., McDonald, B. A., & Boyd, L. A. (1998) An individualized wraparound process for children in foster care with emotional/behavioral disturbances: follow-up findings and implications from a controlled study. In M. H. Epstein, K. Kutash, & A. Duchnowski (Eds.), *Outcomes for children and youth with emotional and behavioral disorders and their families: Programs and evaluation best practices* (pp. 513-542). Austin, TX: Pro-Ed.
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Child-Parent Psychotherapy

Literature review updated June 2013.

Program Description: This intervention is designed for parents (most frequently mothers) whose children have relationships to their parents that are characterized by less positive emotion and trust. In one of the two studies in the review, children had witnessed domestic violence. In the other, mothers had diagnoses of depression. The intervention consists of weekly psychotherapy sessions where both child and parent are present. The goal is to strengthen the relationship between parent and child, thereby increasing the child’s sense of safety and attachment. The program is designed to consist of 50 weekly sessions.

Meta-Analysis of Program Effects											
Outcomes measured	Primary or secondary participant	No. of effect sizes	Treatment N	Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis						Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)	
				First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated			ES	p-value
				ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age		
Test scores	Primary	1	43	0.282	0.206	5	0.087	0.227	17	0.282	0.170
Post-traumatic stress	Primary	1	36	-0.551	0.254	5	-0.551	0.254	6	-0.861	0.001
Post-traumatic stress	Secondary	1	36	-0.309	0.251	28	-0.309	0.251	28	-0.483	0.056

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Citations Used in the Meta-Analysis

Cicchetti, D., Rogosch, F. A., & Toth, S. L. (2000). The Efficacy of Toddler-Parent Psychotherapy for Fostering Cognitive Development in Offspring of Depressed Mothers. *Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology*, 28(2), 135-148.

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Modularized Approaches to Treatment of Anxiety, Depression, and Behavior (MATCH)

Literature review updated June 2013.

Program Description: Modular treatment consists of modules from the three standard treatment types for child anxiety (Coping Cat), depression (Primary and Secondary Control Enhancement Training), and disruptive behavior (Behavioral Parent Training/Defiant Child), but therapists are free to introduce modules from more than one of the types. For example, during depression treatment, a therapist could use the module for defiant behavior if the child's behavior warranted and return to the depression treatment later.

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	p-value
			ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age		
Externalizing behavior symptoms	1	62	-0.413	0.187	11	-0.197	0.128	13	-0.646	0.001
Internalizing symptoms	1	62	-0.350	0.187	11	-0.255	0.176	12	-0.546	0.004

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Citations Used in the Meta-Analysis

Weisz, J.R., Chorpita, B.F., Palinkas, L.A., Schoenwald, S.K., Miranda, J., Bearman, S.K... (2012) Testing standard and modular designs for psychotherapy treating depression, anxiety, and conduct problems in youth. Archives of General Psychiatry 69(3), 274-282

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

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