

Functional Family Probation and Parole (FFP) for court-involved/post-release youth Juvenile Justice

Benefit-cost estimates updated December 2019. Literature review updated August 2019.

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

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

Program Description: Functional Family Probation and Parole (FFP) is a case management program modeled after Functional Family Therapy (FFT). FFP was designed to supervise youth in the community on probation or parole. Like FFT, FFP is a structured, family-based intervention that uses a multi-step approach to enhance protective factors (e.g., school attendance) and reduce risk factors (e.g., antisocial attitudes) in the family. The five phases of this program include 1) engagement, 2) motivation, 3) identifying patterns of interaction within the family, 4) behavior change, and 5) generalizing positive interactions to new situations. Each phase helps to support incremental change for the youth and family. FFP typically involves 12 to 14 therapist visits over a three- to five-month period. Therapists are trained by FFT LLC.

In this analysis, FFP was delivered to youth on parole after being released from confinement and one study examined youth on probation. Youth participated in FFP for an average of six months. Comparison youth received either no treatment or treatment and probation as usual. Although risk level was not reported in these studies, youth had some degree of prior involvement with the justice system. Among included studies that reported demographics, 63% of participants were youth of color and 10% were female.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	\$4,546	Benefit to cost ratio	\$4.51
Participants	\$550	Benefits minus costs	\$14,331
Others	\$13,224	Chance the program will produce	
Indirect	\$94	benefits greater than the costs	74 %
Total benefits	\$18,414		
Net program cost	(\$4,083)		
Benefits minus cost	\$14,331		

The estimates shown are present value, life cycle benefits and costs. All dollars are expressed in the base year chosen for this analysis (2018). 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	\$4,333	\$12,896	\$2,167	\$19,396
Labor market earnings associated with high school graduation	\$643	\$274	\$356	\$0	\$1,274
Costs of higher education	(\$94)	(\$62)	(\$28)	(\$31)	(\$214)
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$2,042)	(\$2,042)
Totals	\$550	\$4,546	\$13,224	\$94	\$18,414

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

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

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

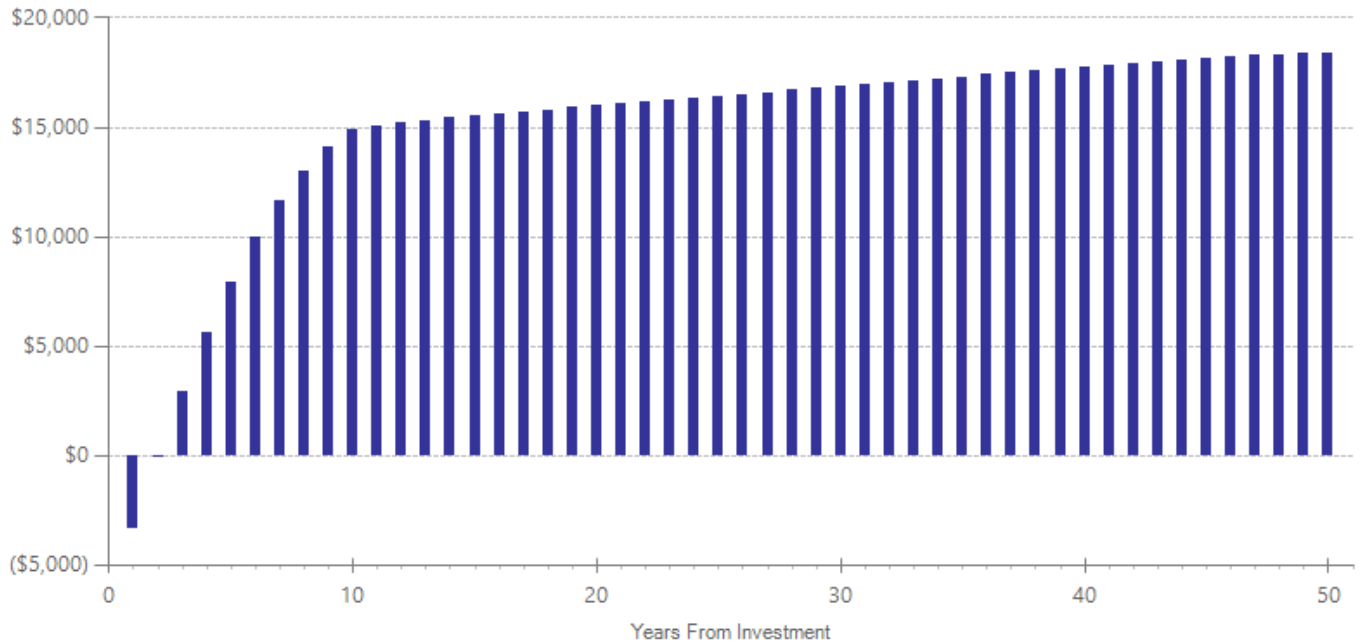
Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	\$5,654	2015	Present value of net program costs (in 2018 dollars)	(\$4,083)
Comparison costs	\$1,763	2015	Cost range (+ or -)	20 %

Treatment group costs are based on Functional Family Therapy (FFT) (a similar program) and the cost of post-release supervision (parole) for 12 weeks. The cost of FFT is reported in Barnoski, R. (2009). Providing evidence-based programs with fidelity in Washington State juvenile courts: Cost analysis (Doc. No. 09-12-1201). Olympia: Washington State Institute for Public Policy. Comparison group costs reflect the cost of parole supervision. Approximately 80% of the comparison sample from meta-analysis incurred parole supervision costs, while the remainder received no treatment and no parole. Thus, the cost of parole supervision for the comparison group was proportionately applied. We calculated the cost of parole for the comparison group using WSIPP cost estimates and assumed 12 weeks of supervision; the same length of supervision assumed for the FFP cost. WSIPP estimates are from Washington State Institute for Public Policy. (December 2018). Benefit-cost technical documentation. Olympia, WA: Author.

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	Treatment age	No. of effect sizes	Treatment N	Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis						Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)	
				First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated				
				ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Crime	17	2	577	-0.144	0.156	18	-0.144	0.156	26	-0.144	0.355
Earnings ^{^^}	17	1	139	0.283	0.121	18	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.283	0.019
Employment ^{^^}	17	1	139	0.482	0.180	18	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.482	0.008
Out-of-home placement ^{^^}	17	1	161	0.072	0.099	20	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.072	0.465

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

*The effect size for this outcome indicates percentage change, not a standardized mean difference effect size.

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

- Darnell, A.J., & Schuler, M.S. (2015). Quasi-experimental study of Functional Family Therapy effectiveness for juvenile justice aftercare in a racially and ethnically diverse community sample. *Children and Youth Services Review, 50*(3), 75-82.
- Lucenko, L. He, Mancuso, D., & Felver, B. (2011). *Effects of Functional Family Parole on re-arrest and employment for youth in Washington State*. Research Data Analysis Division: Olympia, Washington.
- Sexton, T., Rowland, M., & McEnery, A., (2009). *Interim outcome evaluation of the Washington State Functional Family Parole Project*. Center for Adolescent and Family Studies. Bloomington, Indiana.

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