

## "Swift, certain, and fair" supervision Adult Criminal Justice

Benefit-cost estimates updated December 2019. Literature review updated January 2017.

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: Swift, certain, and fair (SCF) is a strategy used by supervising officers to address violation behavior of persons being who are supervised in the community on probation or parole. Probationers or parolees are required to follow rules and conditions (e.g., abstaining from drugs or alcohol) in order to complete their sentence in the community successfully. When officers observe violations of these rules, the premise of SCF is for the officer or judge to 1) quickly address violations (swift), 2) address all violations (certain), and 3) follow specific sanctioning guidelines (fair). Sanctioning guidelines are dependent upon the type of violation and how many violations the probationer or parolee has received in the past. Sanctions for low-level violations are less severe than sanctions for high-level violations, which can result in no more than three days in jail. Swift, certain, and fair aims to structure the use of prison or jail as a sanction for violation behavior, with the goal of decreasing overall costs. The length of supervision can vary depending on the underlying sentence and the population being served.

### Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

#### Benefits to:

Taxpayers	\$2,635	Benefit to cost ratio	n/a
Participants	\$95	Benefits minus costs	\$9,638
Others	\$5,059	Chance the program will produce	
Indirect	\$1,779	benefits greater than the costs	63 %
<b>Total benefits</b>	<b>\$9,568</b>		
<b>Net program cost</b>	<b>\$70</b>		
<b>Benefits minus cost</b>	<b>\$9,638</b>		

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: <sup>1</sup>	Benefits to:				
	Participants	Taxpayers	Others <sup>2</sup>	Indirect <sup>3</sup>	Total
Crime	\$0	\$2,495	\$4,950	\$1,248	\$8,693
Labor market earnings associated with illicit drug abuse or dependence	\$61	\$26	\$0	\$0	\$88
Health care associated with illicit drug abuse or dependence	\$16	\$106	\$109	\$53	\$286
Mortality associated with illicit drugs	\$17	\$7	\$0	\$443	\$467
Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$35	\$35
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$95</b>	<b>\$2,635</b>	<b>\$5,059</b>	<b>\$1,779</b>	<b>\$9,568</b>

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

<sup>2</sup>"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.

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

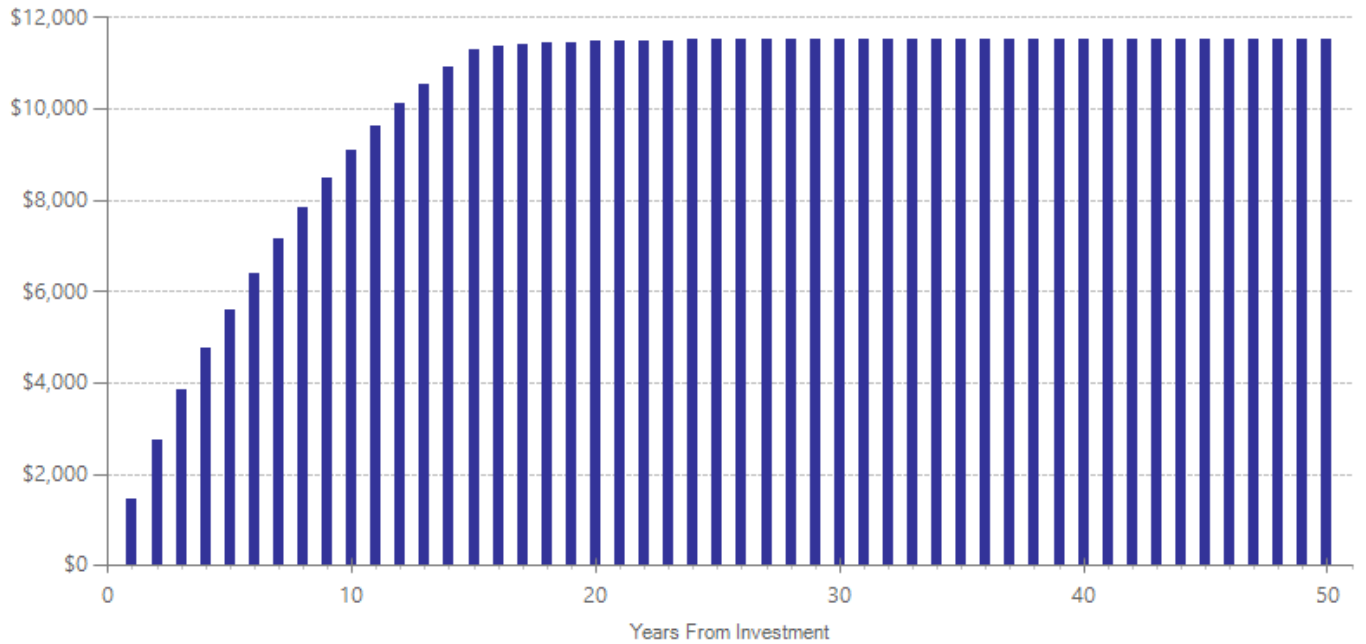
## Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	\$4,286	2015	Present value of net program costs (in 2018 dollars)	\$70
Comparison costs	\$4,353	2015	Cost range (+ or -)	10 %

There are three components of this per participant cost estimate. First, the cost of supervision is based on WSIPP's analysis (see Technical Documentation) of community supervision delivered by the Washington State Department of Corrections. Second, we include the cost of violation behavior. For this estimate, we rely on cost of SCF violations in: Hamilton, Z., van Wormer, J., Kigerl, A., Campbell, C., & Posey, B. (2015). *Evaluation of Washington State Department of Corrections Swift and Certain Policy Process, Outcome and Cost-Benefit Evaluation*. Washington State University. Finally, we include the cost to participate in cognitive behavioral therapy with the assumption that most persons on supervision are required to engage in treatment. We assume both the treatment and comparison groups receive community supervision, but that treatment participants incur less violation costs. We assume 50% of the treatment group receives cognitive behavioral 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](#).

## 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	p-value
				ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age		
Crime	31	11	6790	-0.095	0.055	33	-0.095	0.055	43	-0.105	0.069
Illicit drug use <sup>^</sup>	31	2	316	-0.445	0.156	31	n/a	n/a	n/a	-0.445	0.004
Illicit drug use disorder	31	3	777	-0.050	0.249	31	0.000	0.187	34	-0.050	0.842
Technical violations <sup>^^</sup>	31	4	5473	-0.194	0.069	33	n/a	n/a	n/a	-0.257	0.001

<sup>^</sup>WSIPP’s benefit-cost model does not monetize this outcome.

<sup>^^</sup>WSIPP does not include this outcome when conducting benefit-cost analysis for this program.

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

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

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

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

## Citations Used in the Meta-Analysis

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### Washington State Institute for Public Policy

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