Risk Need and Responsivity supervision (for individuals classified as high- and moderate-risk)

Adult Criminal Justice

Benefit-cost estimates updated December 2023. Literature review updated December 2016.

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: This meta-analysis represents a broad grouping of supervision programs which utilize "Risk Need Responsivity" (RNR) principles. Following these principles, corrections officers provide amounts of services in accordance with the individual's risk for re-offense (risk principle), provide types of services based on the individual's unique assessed needs (need principle), and determine a treatment method that is appropriate for the individual based on individual abilities and motivation levels (responsivity principle). Supervision using RNR principles focuses on high to moderate risk individuals. Interventions are either cognitive behavioral or social learning techniques. This means that the supervising parole or probation officer uses motivational interviewing techniques (e.g., open ended questions, affirmations, elicitation of person reflection, etc.) as well as a behavioral or contingency management style of supervision (i.e., systems of incentives for reinforcement, disapproval, and an emphasis on self-management). Supervising officers may issue violations when individuals violate the conditions of supervision.

Benefit-Cost Summary Statistics Per Participant

Benefits to:

Taxpayers	$3,454	Benefit to cost ratio	$6.95
Participants	$0	Benefits minus costs	$9,621
Others	$6,866	Chance the program will produce	
Indirect	$918	benefits greater than the costs	98%
Total benefits	$11,238		
Net program cost	($1,617)		
Benefits minus cost	$9,621		

The estimates shown are present value, life cycle benefits and costs. All dollars are expressed in the base year chosen for this analysis (2022). The chance the benefits exceed the costs are derived from a Monte Carlo risk analysis. The details on this, as well as the economic discount rates and other relevant parameters are described in our Technical Documentation.

Meta-Analysis of Program Effects

Outcomes measured	Treatment age	No. of effect sizes	Treatment N	Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis						Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)	
				First time ES is estimated			Second time ES is estimated				
				ES	SE	Age	ES	SE	Age	ES	p-value
Crime	32	14	8575	-0.109	0.042	34	-0.109	0.042	44	-0.180	0.001
Technical violations^^	32	4	4760	-0.167	0.068	34	n/a	n/a	n/a	-0.257	0.241

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

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

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

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

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

Detailed Monetary Benefit Estimates Per Participant

Affected outcome:	Resulting benefits:[1]	Benefits accrue to:				
		Taxpayers	Participants	Others[2]	Indirect[3]	Total
Crime	Criminal justice system	$3,454	$0	$6,866	$1,727	$12,046
Program cost	Adjustment for deadweight cost of program	$0	$0	$0	($808)	($808)
Totals		$3,454	$0	$6,866	$918	$11,238

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

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

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

Detailed Annual Cost Estimates Per Participant

	Annual cost	Year dollars	Summary	
Program costs	$5,710	2015	Present value of net program costs (in 2022 dollars)	($1,617)
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 of community supervision delivered by the Washington State Department of Corrections (see Technical Documentation). It is reasonable to assume that the cost for RNR supervision is greater than the cost of traditional supervision since RNR supervision relies on specialized officer training with quality assurance, focuses on increased case management with the use of a validated risk assessment, and aims to serve higher risk, higher needs offenders; thus, we assume an additional 20 percent in supervision costs. Second, we include the cost of violation behavior. For this estimate, we rely on the costs reported 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 supervision is 20% more costly for the treatment group. We assume that costs for violations are similar for each group. 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.

Benefits Minus Costs Over Time (Cumulative Discounted Dollars)
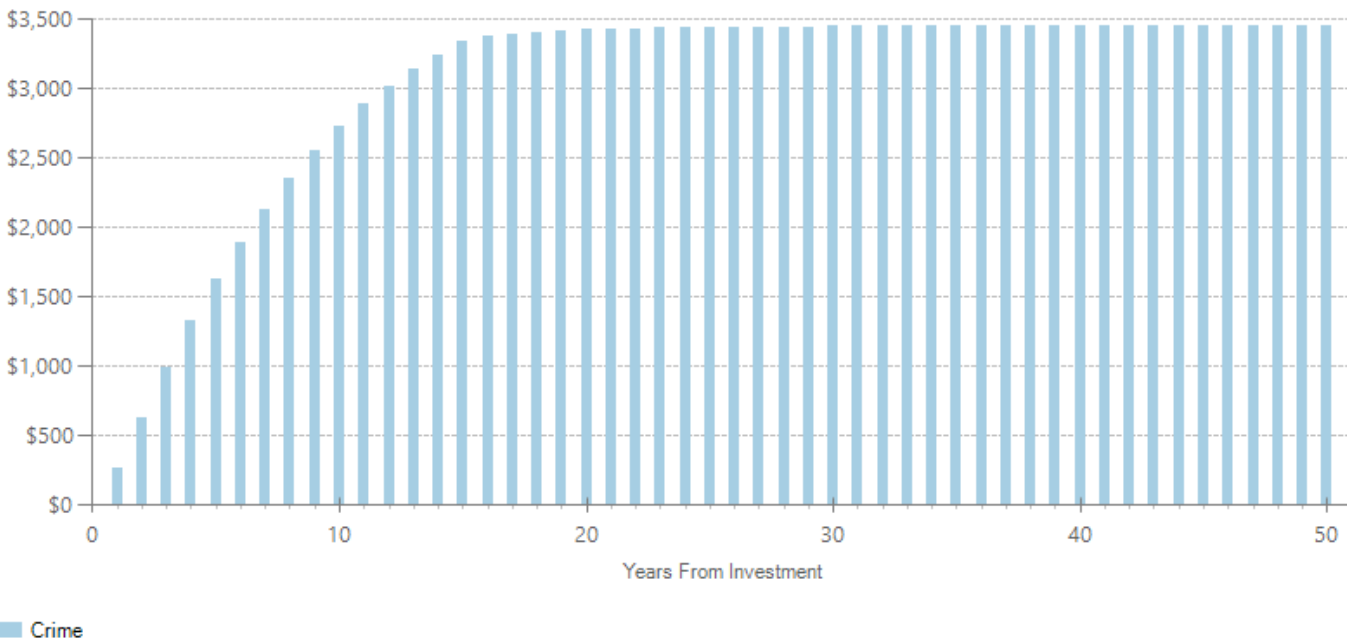

Cumulative net benefits
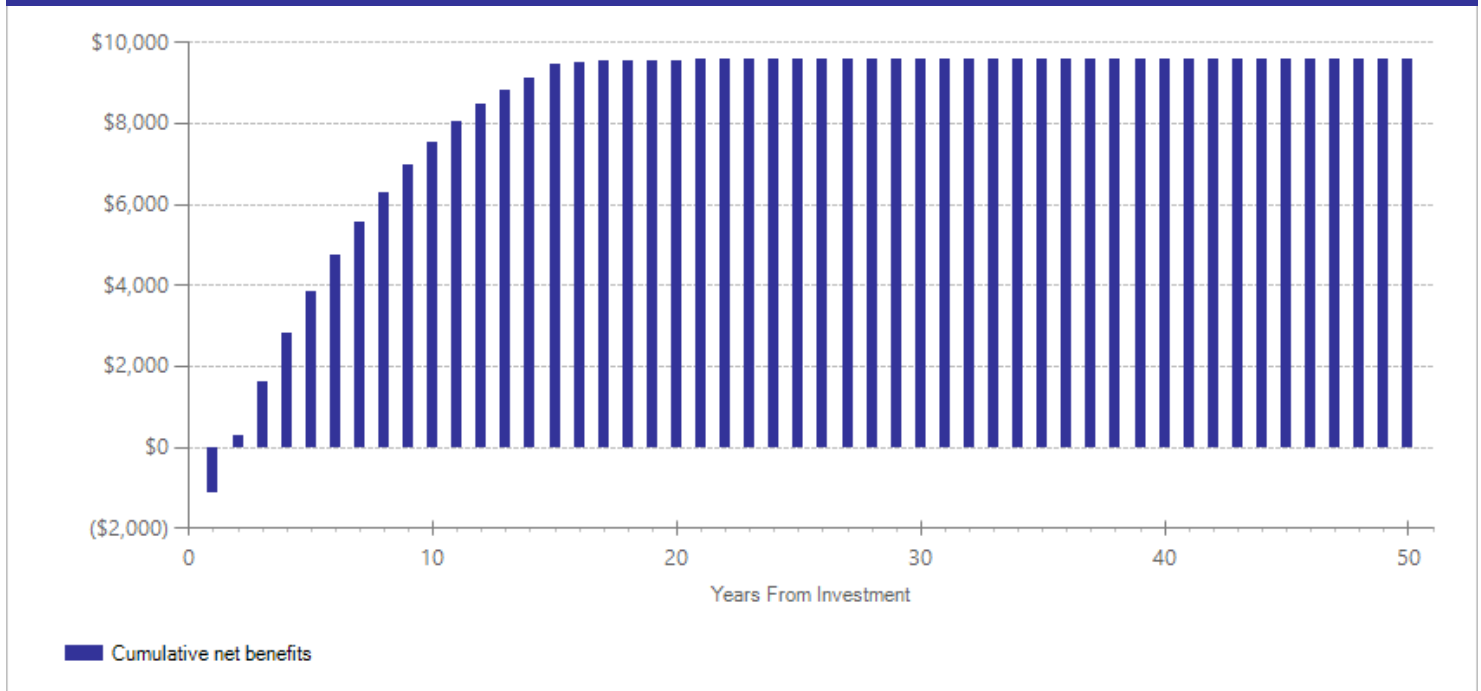
The graph above illustrates the estimated cumulative net benefits per-participant for the first fifty years beyond the initial investment in the program. We present these cash flows in discounted dollars. If the dollars are negative (bars below $0 line), the cumulative benefits do not outweigh the cost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

Benefits by Perspective Over Time (Cumulative Discounted Dollars)
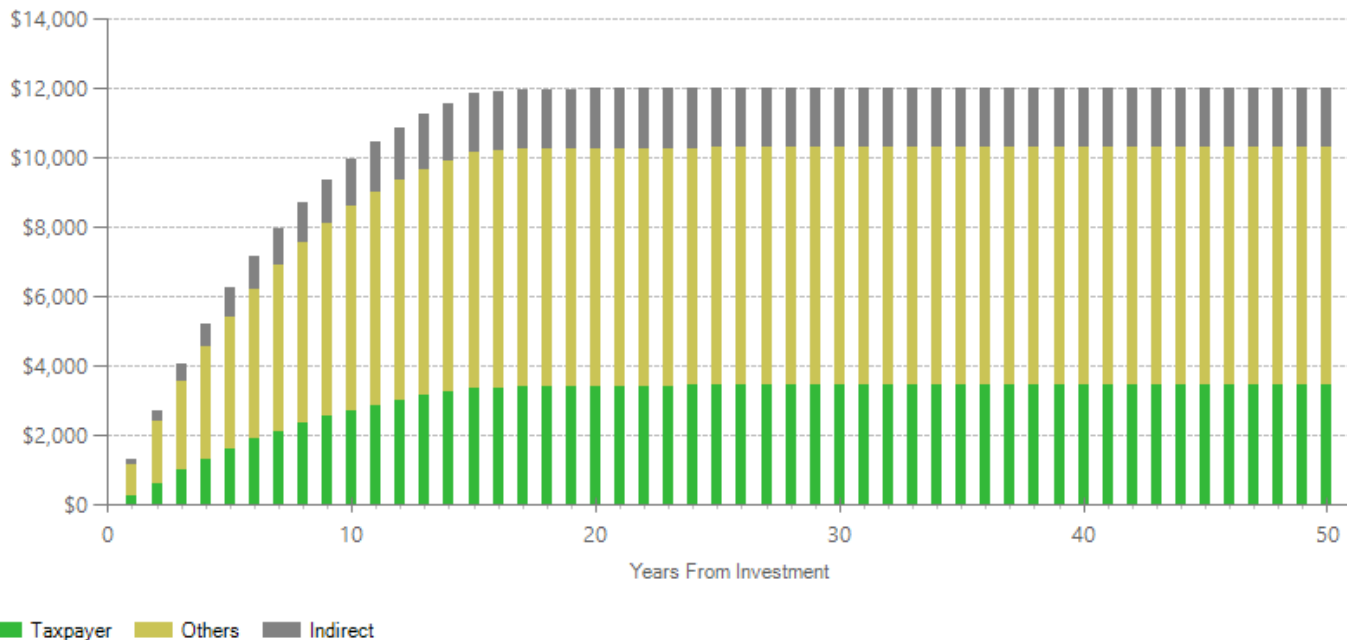
The graph above illustrates the breakdown of the estimated cumulative benefits (not including program costs) per-participant for the first fifty years beyond the initial investment in the program. These cash flows provide a breakdown of the classification of dollars over time into four perspectives: taxpayer, participant, others, and indirect. "Taxpayers" includes expected savings to government and expected increases in tax revenue. "Participants" includes expected increases in earnings and expenditures for items such as health care and college tuition. "Others" includes benefits to people other than taxpayers and participants. Depending on the program, it could include reductions in crime victimization, the economic benefits from a more educated workforce, and the benefits from employer-paid health insurance. "Indirect benefits" includes estimates of the changes in the value of a statistical life and changes in the deadweight costs of taxation. If a section of the bar is below the $0 line, the program is creating a negative benefit, meaning a loss of value from that perspective.

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

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

Citations Used in the Meta-Analysis

Bonta, J., Bourgon, G., Rugge, T., Scott, T., Yessine, A., Gutierrez, L., & Li, J. (2011). An experimental demonstration of training probation officers in evidence-based community supervision. *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 38*(11).

Braithwaite, H., Turner, S., & Hess, J. (2013). *California Parole Supervision and Reintegration Model (CPSRM) outcome evaluation.* Center for Evidence-Based Corrections, UC Irvine. Irvine, CA.

Jalbert, S.K., Rhodes, W., Kane, M., Clawson, E., Bogue, B., Flygare, C., Kling, R., & Guevara, M. (2011). *A multi-site evaluation of reduced probation caseload sizes in an evidence-based practice setting* (NCJ No. NCJ 234596). Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Latessa, E., Smith, P., Schweitzer, M., & Labrecque, R. (2013). *Evaluation of the effective practices in community supervision model (EPICS) in Ohio.* Center for Criminal Justice Research: University of Cincinnati.

Lowenkamp, C.T., Holsinger, A., Robinson, C.R., & Alexander, M. (2014). Diminishing or durable treatment effects of STARR? A research note on 24-month re-arrest rates. *Journal of Crime and Justice, 37*(2), 275-283.

Pearson, D.A.S., McDougall, C., Kanaan, M., Bowles, R.A., & Torgerson, D.J. (2011). Reducing criminal recidivism: evaluation of Citizenship, an evidence-based probation supervision process. *Journal of Experimental Criminology, 7*(1), 73-102.

Pearson, D.A.S., McDougall, C., Kanaan, M., Torgerson, D.J., & Bowles, R.A. (2016). *Evaluation of the citizenship evidence-based probation supervision program using a stepped wedge cluster randomized controlled trial.* Crime & Delinquency.

Robinson, C., VanBenschoten, S., Alexander, M., & Lowenkamp, C. (2011). A random (almost) study of staff training aimed at reducing re-arrest (STARR):Reducing recidivism through intentional design. *Federal Probation, 75*(2).

Taxman, F.S. (2008). No illusions: Offender and organizational change in Maryland's proactive community supervision efforts. *Criminology and Public Policy, 7*(2), 275-302.

Trotter, C. (1996). The impact of different supervision practices in community corrections: Cause for optimism. *The Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology, 29*(1), 1-19.