Restorative justice conferencing or victim offender mediation for court-involved youth

Juvenile Justice


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: Programs that rely on restorative justice principles aim to repair harm caused when a crime is committed and to hold individuals accountable. Restorative justice can occur at any point in the criminal justice system or as diversion from prosecution and the traditional adversarial system. The specific components of restorative justice programs vary, but can include restitution, community service, or victim offender mediation. In this analysis, we include only studies that focused on conferencing or mediation as the main component of restorative justice, often referred to as restorative justice conferencing, victim/offender mediation, or family group conferencing. Trained mediators facilitate a conference between the justice-involved youth, the victim (or a representative), and other community stakeholders to determine the appropriate restitution and reparation plan for the harm done. Mediation occurs in one day for approximately one and a half hours.

In this analysis, restorative justice conferencing participants were diverted from the traditional adversarial justice system. These studies represent mostly individuals assessed as low-risk for recidivism, often individuals who had first-time contact with the justice system for personal or property offenses (e.g., assault). Among included studies that report demographics, 61% were youth of color and 25% were female. Youth in the comparison group were not diverted from formal justice proceedings and received probation and treatment as usual services.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benefits to:</th>
<th>Benefit to cost ratio</th>
<th>Benefit minus costs</th>
<th>Chance the program will produce benefits greater than the costs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taxpayers</td>
<td>$325</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participants</td>
<td>$143</td>
<td>$2,668</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>$622</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td>$611</td>
<td></td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total benefits</td>
<td>$1,700</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net program cost</td>
<td>$968</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits minus cost</td>
<td>$2,668</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benefits from changes to:</th>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>Taxpayers</th>
<th>Others(^2)</th>
<th>Indirect(^3)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crime</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$270</td>
<td>$537</td>
<td>$135</td>
<td>$942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor market earnings associated with high school graduation</td>
<td>$166</td>
<td>$71</td>
<td>$92</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs of higher education</td>
<td>($23)</td>
<td>($15)</td>
<td>($7)</td>
<td>($8)</td>
<td>($54)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustment for deadweight cost of program</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$484</td>
<td>$484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td>$143</td>
<td>$325</td>
<td>$622</td>
<td>$611</td>
<td>$1,700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Annual cost</th>
<th>Year dollars</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Program costs</td>
<td>$367</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Present value of net program costs (in 2018 dollars) $968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparison costs</td>
<td>$1,289</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Cost range (+ or -) 20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The per-participant cost estimate for restorative justice conferencing was averaged from two sources: the victim offender mediation program operating in Clark County, Washington in 2009 and 2010 (E. Gillman, Clark County juvenile court, personal communication, October 18, 2010) and the weighted average per-participant cost reported for the Northumbria site in Shapland, J., Atkinson, A., Atkinson, H., Dignan, J., Edwards, L. Hibbert, J., . . . Sorsby, A. (2008). Does restorative justice affect reconviction?: The fourth report from the evaluation of three schemes (Ministry of Justice Research Series). Sheffield, United Kingdom: University of Sheffield, Centre for Criminological Research. The comparison group cost, probation as usual, was estimated using the average length of stay for youth on local probation, multiplied by the annual marginal cost of probation from Section 4.2 of 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcomes measured</th>
<th>Treatment age</th>
<th>No. of effect sizes</th>
<th>Treatment N</th>
<th>Adjusted effect sizes and standard errors used in the benefit-cost analysis</th>
<th>Unadjusted effect size (random effects model)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>First time ES is estimated</td>
<td>Second time ES is estimated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ES</td>
<td>SE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1145</td>
<td>-0.032</td>
<td>0.093</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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


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

Printed on 06-25-2020

Washington State Institute for Public Policy

The Washington State Legislature created the Washington State Institute for Public Policy in 1983. A Board of Directors-representing the legislature, the governor, and public universities-governs WSIPP and guides the development of all activities. WSIPP's mission is to carry out practical research, at legislative direction, on issues of importance to Washington State.