



Cost Benefit Analysis for Criminal Justice

Deployment and Initial Application of the *Results First* Cost Benefit Model

By Marc Schabases

This report is the first in a series of technical reports related to the implementation and use of cost benefit analysis in the public safety sector of New York State government. This report and future reports can be accessed at www.criminaljustice.ny.gov

Background

Cost benefit analysis (CBA) has long been a standard practice of the private sector and has recently seen increasing use for assessing and shaping social policy. In 2011, the New York State Office of Public Safety decided to pursue the implementation of a comprehensive cost benefit analysis model to serve the State's public safety sector. The endeavor was predicated on the belief that cost benefit analysis could assist public safety executives guide resources into programming and policies that generate the best public safety returns on the dollar. The New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) was selected as the lead agency for technical implementation and after consideration of various options and approaches to cost benefit modeling, New York engaged with the Pew-MacArthur Results First Initiative to adapt their *Results First* cost benefit analysis model for use in New York State.

Results First Model

In 2010, the Pew Charitable Trusts and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation launched an effort to build upon the work of the Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP) and develop a cost benefit tool for use by interested states nationwide. The effort, now known as the Pew-MacArthur Results First Initiative, helps states implement customized versions of a computerized cost benefit tool capable of identifying criminal justice programs that represent prudent taxpayer investments. The *Results First* process is based upon the techniques and the proprietary computerized CBA tool that WSIPP developed and has been using and refining for nearly two decades.

The *Results First* tool utilizes a sophisticated econometric model to analyze the costs and benefits of potential investments in criminal justice programming. By applying New York specific

recidivism patterns and criminal justice system costs to a national meta-analysis of rigorous program evaluations, the *Results First* tool can model public safety and fiscal outcomes for various programming and policy options. New York is one of fourteen states customizing and using the *Results First* CBA process to inform policy and budgetary decisions.

Methodology

Research Question 1: Which programs reduce crime?

The cost benefit analysis process seeks to help policymakers make informed decisions about the efficiency and effectiveness of individual programs and policies. Accordingly, an initial element of CBA is understanding what works and what does not. The first research question addressed by the *Results First* model pertains to whether, and to what degree, rigorous evaluation evidence indicates that a particular policy or program reduces crime. To answer this question, WSIPP performed a careful inventory and review of all high-quality studies written in English since 1970, identifying well-researched interventions and compiling the associated outcome findings. WSIPP then utilized a meta-analytic framework to systematically assess the relevant evaluations on each topic. The minimum criterion for inclusion in the meta-analysis was that the evaluation had to include a non-treatment/treatment-as-usual comparison group that was well matched to the program group. Research studies with strong, credible evaluation designs were given additional weight and studies with weak research methods were either discounted or ignored. WSIPP's Technical Appendix lists its full criteria and coding schema for including studies in the *Results First* meta-analysis. Ultimately, WSIPP found more than 600 program evaluations with a level of rigor suitable to compute a standardized mean difference effect size and include

the evaluation within one of the discrete programming categories of its meta-analysis.

Research Question 2: What are the costs and benefits of each crime reduction program?

The second *Results First* research question concerns the associated costs and benefits of each program outcome. Relying on a system of internally consistent monetary valuations to make comparisons, the *Results First* model enables a particular program/policy option to be fairly compared against others. Quantifying program returns, not only in terms of avoided victimizations, but also in terms of monetary benefit, enables policymakers to compare the cost effectiveness of various approaches to crime reduction. Key to this second research question is the understanding that even though a program may have an empirically demonstrated ability to reduce crime, that program may still be a poor investment when compared to other crime reducing alternatives that are more cost effective.

General Methodology

The New York State *Results First* tool utilizes more than 1,000 New York-specific data elements and parameters, including metrics of recidivism, resource use, and unit cost. Monetary benefits are extrapolated from the change in recidivism that results when correctional programming is provided. The computational procedures utilized to monetize outcomes within the tool are largely unaltered from the original WSIPP designed process. A full description of the formulas utilized in the WSIPP process is detailed in WSIPP's briefing paper *Return on Investment: Evidence-Based Options to Improve Statewide Outcomes*, WSIPP document number 12-04-1201, and the associated *Technical Appendix, Methods and User-Manual*, WSIPP document number 12-04-1201B. The version of the *Results First* model used by New York State is Version 3.1.

Populations

In order to conduct the analyses summarized in this report, seven population cohorts of New York State felony offenders were created and used within the computerized *Results First* tool. The populations, described in Table 1 below, were constructed of persons convicted of a felony and released from State prison during calendar year 2006, or, convicted of a felony and sentenced to jail or probation during calendar year 2006. State prisoner risk categorization was conducted using the DCJS Modified Risk Score algorithm.¹ No actuarial risk algorithm was available for retroactive application to the 2006 jail or probation offender cohorts, so these populations were separated by age as opposed to risk.

Table 1: *Results First* Felony Conviction Cohorts

Cohort	Sentence	2006 Qualifying Event	Subset	N
1	Prison	Release	N/A - All	16,595
2	Prison	Release	High Risk	5,756
3	Prison	Release	Low Risk	2,872
4	Jail	Sentencing	N/A - All	5,425
5	Jail	Sentencing	Under Age 25	2,298
6	Probation	Sentencing	N/A - All	8,183
7	Probation	Sentencing	Under Age 25	3,910

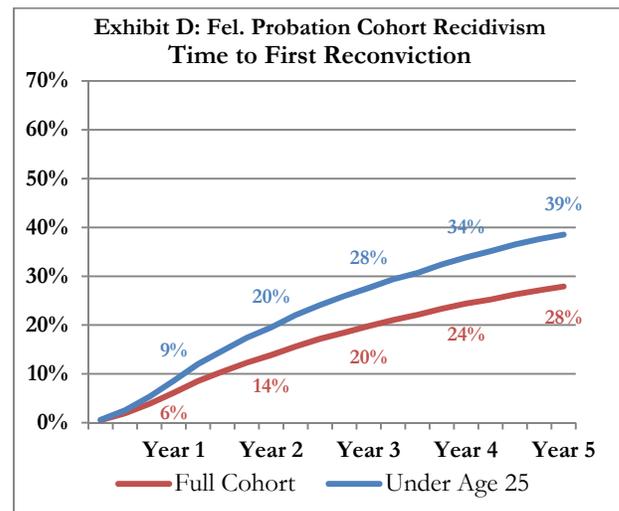
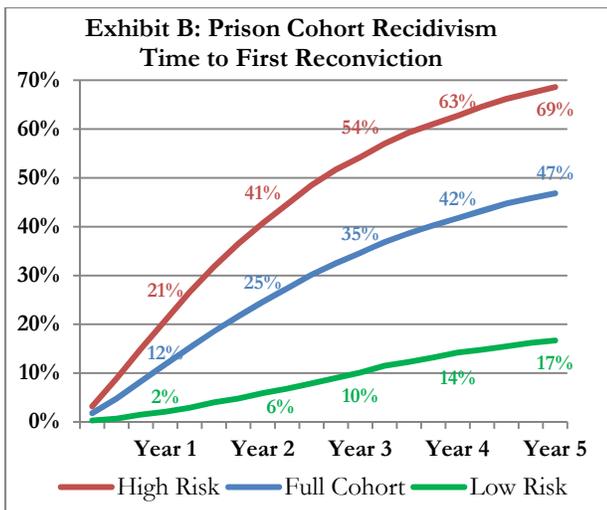
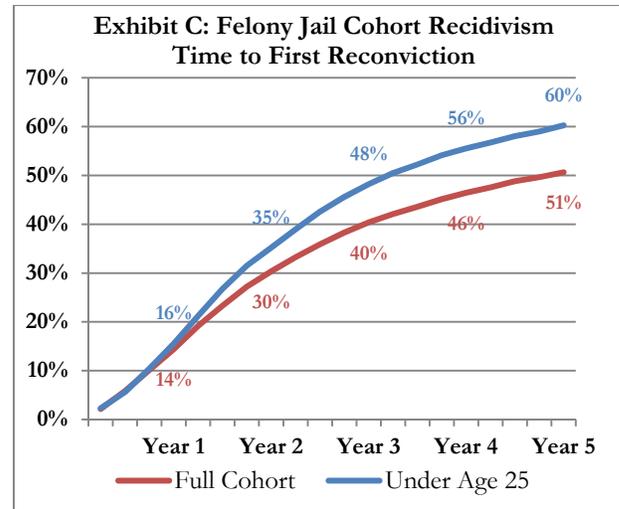
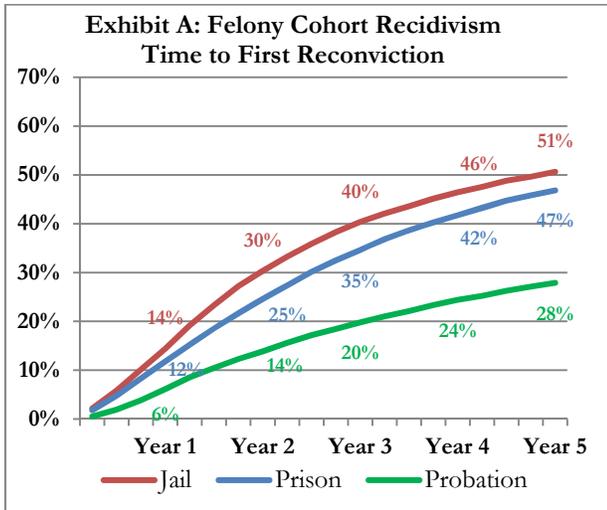
Recidivism

For *Results First* purposes, recidivism is defined as a reconviction for a felony or misdemeanor offense within five years of release from prison for State prisoner populations, or, within five years from the date of sentencing for jail and probation populations. The following measures of recidivism are utilized by the *Results First* model: 1) The cumulative failure rate (measured as the time to an offender's first reconviction); 2) A reconviction hazard distribution (timing) which reflects the risk of reconviction during any given year in the follow-up period regardless of the number of times an offender recidivates; 3) The crime type probability, which captures the most serious reconviction event occurring during the follow-up period; 4) The average number of unique reconviction trips through the system per offender during the follow-up period; and 5) The average number of offenses per trip, which includes multiple offense charges related to the same crime event and multiple counts of an individual charge during a single trip through the criminal justice system. Technical violations of supervision that do not include a new conviction are not included as recidivistic events.² Also excluded from being counted as recidivistic events are convictions related to arrests that precede the 2006 cohort qualifying event since these convictions are actually instances of precursor violence, not recidivism.

¹ The DCJS Modified Risk Score Algorithm is an actuarial tool that uses administrative criminal history and prison admission data to predict the risk of offender reconviction. Factors utilized by the risk instrument include offender age and gender, prior criminal history, prior sentences, incarcerations and parole violations, and commitment crime type.

² Since technical violations of supervision are not included as recidivistic events, no monetary benefit is calculated based on a change in violation behavior that results from offender programming. Whereas the re-incarceration of offenders for technical violations bears substantial cost to the State, and given that program evaluation evidence indicates many programming modalities reduce not only new convictions, but also technical violations, it is believed that there is additional monetary benefit, in the form of incarceration savings, not accounted for by the current version of the *Results First* CBA tool. DCJS plans to develop a method to account for these savings separately/outside of the *Results First* tool.

Exhibits A-D illustrate the cumulative recidivism failure rate for each of the New York State population cohorts included in this analysis. Labeled *Time to First Recidivism*, these graphs display the percentage of the cohort with at least one recidivistic reconviction at each time interval.



Resource Use

The *Results First* model utilizes a “probability tree” to estimate the type and quantity of criminal justice system resources used when a cohort member recidivates. Reconvictions are divided into seven categories of crimes, and the probability of the use of a sanction (i.e. prison, jail, parole, probation, etc.) is separately calculated for each of the seven crime categories. The average length of each sanction type by crime category is also taken into account enabling the model to simulate not only what resources, but how much of each resource, is likely to be used in

response to crime. To reflect current sentencing practices as accurately as possible, 2010 and 2011 New York State conviction data was used to calculate the probability of resource usage (sanction type) and the average length of each sanction (duration of incarceration or supervision).

Costs

During the initial implementation phase of the project, per unit cost estimates were obtained for all significant components of the criminal justice system, including State and local incarceration costs, supervision costs, court and prosecution costs, and police/field law enforcement costs. Criminal justice system cost estimates are in the form of marginal operating costs, where marginal cost is defined as costs that change as a result of changes in a crime workload measure. Although there are a variety of ways to approach cost (average cost, marginal cost, short-run cost, long-run cost, step cost, etc.), and each may be correct for its specific intended use, the use of marginal costs is most appropriate for cost-benefit analysis because it excludes fixed cost components, such as administration and other overhead, that are not appropriate for the scale of the policy changes being modeled. Marginal cost estimates were obtained through rigorous financial analyses and through collaboration with the finance and budget offices at various State agencies.³

Table 2: Select NYS Marginal Operating Costs
(2011 Dollars)

Sanction		Marginal Cost per Day	Marginal Cost Annual
Incarceration	State Prison	\$51	\$18,706
	Local Jail	\$69	\$25,136
Supervision	State Parole	\$7	\$1,973
	Local Probation	\$8	\$2,168

Also included, but enumerated separately from taxpayer-borne criminal justice system costs, are estimates of crime costs borne by victims. Victim costs are generally classified into two categories: 1) Tangible victim costs, such as medical expenses, including mental health care, damage to personal property, and lost earnings due to injury or another form of harm, and 2) Intangible victim costs, which assigns dollar values to the pain and suffering of crime victims and monetizes the value of a statistical life. In the New York State *Results First* CBA, only tangible victimization costs are included (*See Departures section of this report*). The tangible victim costs used in the *Results First* model are sourced from the work of McCollister, French, and Fang (2010) with minor modifications by WSIPP.

**An Excerpt from the VERA Institute of Justice
A Guide to Calculating Justice System
Marginal Costs, May 2013**

The marginal cost is the amount of change in total cost when a unit of output changes. In the context of the criminal justice system, it is how much the total operating costs of an agency change when workload (such as arrests, court filings, or jail intakes) changes because of a policy or program. It is critical to use marginal costs in CBA calculations. One fundamental error an analyst can make is to use average costs rather than marginal costs—a mistake that usually results in overestimating the costs related to a policy change. This is because the average cost includes fixed costs—such as administration and other overhead costs—that policy changes may not affect. The difference between the average and marginal cost of prison is vast. In Massachusetts, for example, the average annual per-inmate cost of incarceration is \$46,000, whereas the marginal cost is only \$9,000.

³ Court/prosecution costs are the only category of CJ system costs that were not directly calculated for New York State. The court/prosecution unit costs used for New York State modeling were derived by applying a cost of living differential adjustment to the per unit marginal operating cost of the Washington State court system as calculated by WSIPP via a regression analysis of time series Washington State court data.

Departures

Despite the use of more than 1,000 New York State-specific data elements and parameters, the computational/methodological process being used by the computerized *Results First* CBA tool is unaltered from the original WSIPP design with the exception of two notable departures.

The first departure relates to the number of years over which; a) program effects are inferred, b) avoided reconviction events are estimated, and c) benefits are monetized. WSIPP chose fifteen years as the duration over which they extrapolate changes in recidivistic behavior due to program impact. Accordingly, monetary benefits are calculated/accrued from avoided reconvictions during that entire fifteen-year period. New York is utilizing a shorter five-year period to project avoided reconvictions and monetary savings. This shorter five-year period was selected subsequent to a comprehensive analysis of New York offender recidivism that showed the overwhelming majority of offender first failures occurred within five years. The use of the shorter five-year time frame provides more conservative monetary estimates of program benefits since benefits are inferred from five years of program derived reduced recidivism instead of fifteen. Although projected benefits are more modest using this technique, the projections are likely more reliable since some of the uncertainty associated with predicting the long-term impacts of program participation and program effect decay is eliminated.⁴

The second notable departure in approach is the exclusion of intangible victimization costs from the New York State analyses. As discussed earlier, victim costs can include both tangible and intangible elements, however, for purposes of this analysis, only tangible victimization costs are included. While literature exists quantifying both categories of victim

costs, the process of calculating tangible victim costs is a much more mature and certain area of study compared to the estimation of intangible victimization costs. Given the lack of consensus among the scientific and academic communities with regard to a comprehensive set of intangible victimization costs, and because the primary focus of this initial report is to inform State policy makers on the crime reduction and state expenditure impacts of various programming options, New York elected to exclude intangible victim benefits altogether and to present tangible victim benefits separate from taxpayer benefits.

Findings

Appendix A summarizes the results of 58 individual simulations of the effect of criminal justice programming on distinct offender populations. Presented are the projected change to the five-year cumulative recidivism rate, the monetized gross benefits per program participant, and the estimated reduction in victimizations that occurs per 100 program participants. As detailed in the *General Methodology* section of this report, monetary benefits are derived exclusively from the change in recidivistic behavior that results from correctional programming participation.

Several factors should be considered when interpreting these findings. First and foremost, although the predicted changes in recidivism and the corresponding monetary benefit associated with the change in the volume of recidivistic events are calculated as accurately as possible, like all projections, they are subject to some level of uncertainty. Accordingly, it is more important to focus on the relative impact of one program to another than it is to focus on small differences in monetary benefit unit change. In addition to providing a relative ranking of program benefit, the analysis also brings to light the varying impact that

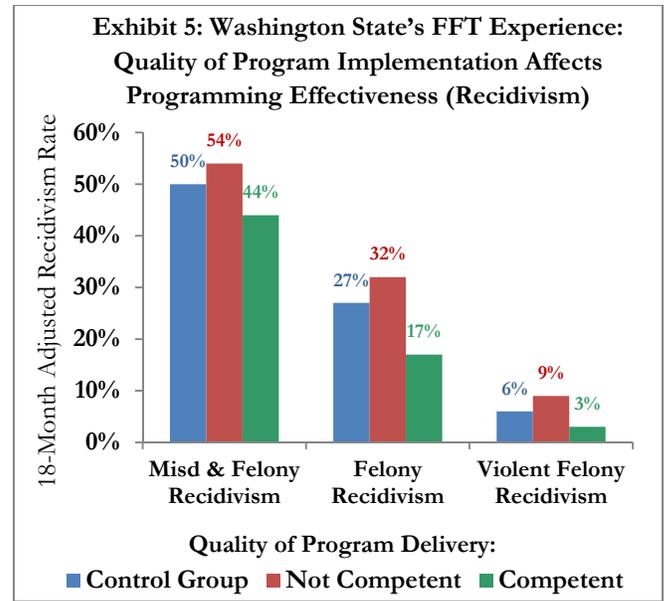
⁴. Given the shorter five-year follow-up period used in the New York model, the Mage1 and Mage2 treatment age parameters from the WSIPP meta-analysis were also adjusted so that a uniform percent change of program effect from baseline recidivism would be applied over the entire (shortened) follow-up period.

results when a program is targeted to different offender populations. Eg.: The projected per participant gross monetary benefit is 241 percent higher when cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) is provided to high-risk State prison inmates versus low-risk State prison inmates (\$2,174 vs. \$637).

Discussion

The monetary benefits presented in this report are gross benefits and designed to serve as a monetized representation of the effect of each programming option. These gross benefits do not consider the cost of operating any program and taken alone cannot speak to the net economic attractiveness of a particular program. While this report does not take in to account the cost of programming or savings outside of the criminal justice sector (such as reduced reliance on social welfare services, increased societal productivity, etc.), the listing of program effects and benefits in Appendix A quantifies for policy makers what is being purchased when they invest in rehabilitative programming.

Cost benefit analysis is a valuable tool because it integrates the power of evidence-based practices into social policy decision making. With that in mind, it is important to note that a high level of program fidelity (assurance that the program is implemented and run as designed), is absolutely essential to achieving the outcomes predicted by cost benefit modeling. The importance of fidelity is underscored by Washington State’s experience expanding its Functional Family Therapy (FFT) programming during the late 1990s. In Washington, programming decisions were made based on CBA simulations, however, the outcomes experienced were not as expected. Despite FFT being a highly regarded intervention with a mature and credible evidence base, when youth in Washington State received FFT from programs devoid of fidelity, recidivism was found to worsen instead of improve (Exhibit 5).



To safeguard New York’s investment in evidence-based decision making, it is recommended that the findings of this report, and cost benefit analyses in general, be considered as one component within a comprehensive business model of assessment and decision making being adopted by New York State.

NYS Criminal Justice Programming Decision Making Business Model

- Analyze population and program needs.*
- Recommend programming through cost-benefit analysis.*
- Implement programming.*
- Verify program quality (fidelity).*
- Evaluate program outcomes.*
- Confirm that results are as expected.*
- Use results to inform future funding decisions.*

Utilization of a decision-making approach that effectively targets programming and includes a fidelity assurance component should yield enhanced program outcomes that have recidivism reductions and monetary savings consistent with the predictions of the cost benefit modeling process.

Conclusion/Next Steps

Given the reality of limited governmental budgets, assessing the economic viability of programming is nearly as important as determining whether or not a program works. A program may have an empirically demonstrated ability to reduce crime, however, that program may still be a poor investment when compared to other crime-reducing alternatives that are more cost effective. Economic analyses, such as the “investment advice” reports created using the *Results First* CBA tool, can help decision makers allocate scarce resources. Criminal justice offender programming can range dramatically in program intensity and program cost. This report, and subsequent *Results First* work, will help policy-makers assemble a balanced portfolio of offender programming that takes into consideration both the public safety and the fiscal interests of the State.

The analysis contained in this report assigns internally consistent monetary valuations that enable programs and policy options to be fairly compared against each other. Upcoming New York State *Results First* updates will take the important next step of incorporating program delivery costs, thus allowing the calculation of a net monetary benefit and overall return-on-investment (ROI) for each programming option. To accomplish this next step, the New York State research staff will work with State and not-for-profit providers of programming to estimate the demand, the current capacity, and the actual program delivery cost (and delivery cost variance) for each of the evidence-based programs supported by the *Results First* meta-analysis.

Determining whether or not a program reduces crime will always remain a necessary first step for rational public safety policy making. Economic analysis, such as the cost benefit analyses produced using the *Results First* tool, is a crucial additional action that can separate effective but fiscally unsustainable programming from program and policy options that are viable from a public safety perspective and also fiscally prudent.

Source Material / Acknowledgements

The *Results First* Initiative is a project of The Pew Charitable Trusts and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. This report was developed with assistance from the Pew-MacArthur *Results First* Initiative. Given that Pew and MacArthur are facilitating the customization and implementation of Washington State’s cost benefit tool and process in interested states across the country, a large portion of the ideas and principles put forth in this report are not original. Due to a significant indebtedness of ideas to WSIPP, the creator of the cost benefit methodology at the heart of the *Results First* model, a traditional form of acknowledgement or citation within the report would not be practical. Instead, DCJS would like to give recognition to the following authors and materials in totality, as they are the original materials upon which this report is based:

WSIPP

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1. McCollister, K. E., French, M. T., and Fang, H. (2010). The cost of crime to society: New crime-specific estimates for policy and program evaluation. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 108, 2010.
2. Henrichson, C., Galgano, S. (2013). A Guide to Calculating Justice-System Marginal Costs, May 2013. New York: Vera Institute of Justice.

Appendix A: Results First Gross Program Impact Table

Utilizes WSIPP/Results First meta-analysis program effect sizes and NYS Recidivism Rates, NYS Resource Use Rates, and NYS Criminal Justice System Costs.

Program	Population Receiving Programming	Five Year Cumulative Recidivism Rate		Gross Monetary Benefits (Per Program Participant)			Reduction in Victimization (Per 100 Program Participants)
		Baseline Recidivism	Recidivism w/ Programming	Taxpayer Benefits	Victim Benefits	Total Benefits	
Diversion Type Programming							
Drug Courts Meta-analytic Effect Size: -.248 Evaluations in Meta Analysis: 67	Otherwise Prison Bound	47%	35%	\$2,395	\$464	\$2,859	15.7
	Otherwise Jail Bound	51%	39%	\$3,077	\$957	\$4,034	18.8
	Otherwise Prob. Bound	28%	20%	\$1,803	\$618	\$2,421	10.5
Mental Health Courts Meta-analytic Effect Size: -.224 Evaluations in Meta Analysis: 6	Otherwise Prison Bound	47%	36%	\$2,133	\$411	\$2,544	13.9
	Otherwise Jail Bound	51%	40%	\$2,796	\$869	\$3,665	17.0
	Otherwise Prob. Bound	28%	21%	\$1,621	\$551	\$2,172	9.4
Local Probationer Programming Modalities							
Cognitive Behavioral Therapy Meta-analytic Effect Size: -.125 Evaluations in Meta Analysis: 38	Probation General	28%	24%	\$974	\$334	\$1,308	5.7
	Probation Under 25	39%	33%	\$1,487	\$563	\$2,050	9.4
Domestic Violence Perpetrator Treatment Meta-analytic Effect Size: +.064 Evaluations in Meta Analysis: 9	Probation General	28%	30%	-\$586	-\$199	-\$785	-3.4
Drug Treatment in Community Meta-analytic Effect Size: -.238 Evaluations in Meta Analysis: 6	Probation General	28%	20%	\$1,752	\$594	\$2,346	10.1
	Probation Under 25	39%	29%	\$2,723	\$1,032	\$3,755	17.3
Electronic Monitoring Meta-analytic Effect Size: -.264 Evaluations in Meta Analysis: 16	Probation General	28%	19%	\$1,862	\$636	\$2,498	10.8
	Probation Under 25	39%	28%	\$2,988	\$1,141	\$4,129	19.0
Employment Training/Job Assistance Meta-analytic Effect Size: -.074 Evaluations in Meta Analysis: 16	Probation General	28%	25%	\$583	\$198	\$781	3.4
	Probation Under 25	39%	35%	\$920	\$349	\$1,269	5.7
Intensive Supervision: Surveillance Only Meta-analytic Effect Size: +.004 Evaluations in Meta Analysis: 14	Probation General	28%	28%	-\$65	-\$23	-\$88	-0.4
	Probation Under 25	39%	39%	-\$74	-\$28	-\$102	-0.5
Intensive Supervision: Treatment Meta-analytic Effect Size: -.205 Evaluations in Meta Analysis: 17	Probation General	28%	21%	\$1,509	\$511	\$2,020	8.7
	Probation Under 25	39%	30%	\$2,380	\$901	\$3,281	15.1
Supervision w/ Risk Need & Responsivity Principles Meta-analytic Effect Size: -.303 Evaluations in Meta Analysis: 6	Probation General	28%	18%	\$2,135	\$729	\$2,864	12.4
	Probation Under 25	39%	26%	\$3,416	\$1,304	\$4,720	21.8
Local Inmate (Jail) Programming Modalities							
Cognitive Behavioral Therapy Meta-analytic Effect Size: -.125 Evaluations in Meta Analysis: 38	Jail General	51%	45%	\$1,615	\$504	\$2,119	9.9
	Jail Under 25	60%	54%	\$1,942	\$751	\$2,693	13.2
Domestic Violence Perpetrator Treatment Meta-analytic Effect Size: +.064 Evaluations in Meta Analysis: 9	Jail General	51%	54%	-\$925	-\$288	-\$1,213	-5.5
Drug Treatment in Prison Meta-analytic Effect Size: -.172 Evaluations in Meta Analysis: 21	Jail General	51%	42%	\$2,170	\$676	\$2,846	13.3
Employment Training/Job Assistance Meta-analytic Effect Size: -.074 Evaluations in Meta Analysis: 16	Jail General	51%	47%	\$950	\$295	\$1,245	5.8
	Jail Under 25	60%	57%	\$1,160	\$447	\$1,607	7.9
Work Release Meta-analytic Effect Size: -.080 Evaluations in Meta Analysis: 7	Jail General	51%	47%	\$1,030	\$321	\$1,351	6.3

Results First Gross Program Impact Table (Continued)

Program	Population Receiving Programming	Five Year Cumulative Recidivism Rate		Gross Monetary Benefits (Per Program Participant)			Reduction in Victimizations (Per 100 Program Participants)
		Baseline Recidivism	Recidivism w/ Programming	Taxpayer Benefits	Victim Benefits	Total Benefits	
State Inmate (Prison) Programming Modalities							
Cognitive Behavioral Therapy Meta-analytic Effect Size: -.125 Evaluations in Meta Analysis: 38	Prison General	47%	41%	\$1,242	\$239	\$1,481	8.1
	Prison High Risk	69%	62%	\$1,682	\$492	\$2,174	11.4
	Prison Low Risk	17%	14%	\$465	\$172	\$637	2.3
Correctional Industries in Prison Meta-analytic Effect Size: -.078 Evaluations in Meta Analysis: 9	Prison General	47%	43%	\$792	\$153	\$945	5.2
Domestic Violence Perpetrator Treatment Meta-analytic Effect Size: +.064 Evaluations in Meta Analysis: 9	Prison General	47%	65%	-\$658	-\$128	-\$786	-4.3
Drug Treatment in Prison Meta-analytic Effect Size: -.172 Evaluations in Meta Analysis: 21	Prison General	47%	39%	\$1,704	\$328	\$2,032	11.1
Employment Training/Job Assistance Meta-analytic Effect Size: -.074 Evaluations in Meta Analysis: 16	Prison General	47%	43%	\$741	\$145	\$886	4.9
	Prison High Risk	69%	65%	\$988	\$288	\$1,276	6.6
	Prison Low Risk	17%	15%	\$279	\$103	\$382	1.4
General Education in Prison Meta-analytic Effect Size: -.238 Evaluations in Meta Analysis: 11	Prison General	47%	36%	\$2,293	\$443	\$2,736	15.0
Vocational Education in Prison Meta-analytic Effect Size: -.226 Evaluations in Meta Analysis: 3	Prison General	47%	36%	\$2,174	\$420	\$2,594	14.1
	Prison High Risk	69%	57%	\$3,065	\$892	\$3,957	20.7
Work Release Meta-analytic Effect Size: -.080 Evaluations in Meta Analysis: 7	Prison General	47%	43%	\$805	\$156	\$961	5.3
	Prison Low Risk	17%	15%	\$301	\$111	\$412	1.5
State Parolee Programming Modalities							
Cognitive Behavioral Therapy Meta-analytic Effect Size: -.125 Evaluations in Meta Analysis: 38	Parole General	47%	41%	\$1,242	\$239	\$1,481	8.1
	Parole High Risk	69%	62%	\$1,682	\$492	\$2,174	11.4
	Parole Low Risk	17%	14%	\$465	\$172	\$637	2.3
Drug Treatment in Community Meta-analytic Effect Size: -.238 Evaluations in Meta Analysis: 6	Parole General	47%	36%	\$2,267	\$440	\$2,707	14.8
	Parole High Risk	69%	56%	\$3,233	\$937	\$4,170	21.9
Electronic Monitoring Meta-analytic Effect Size: -.264 Evaluations in Meta Analysis: 16	Parole General	47%	35%	\$2,486	\$483	\$2,969	16.2
	Parole High Risk	69%	55%	\$3,595	\$1,048	\$4,643	24.3
Employment Training/Job Assistance Meta-analytic Effect Size: -.074 Evaluations in Meta Analysis: 16	Parole General	47%	43%	\$741	\$145	\$886	4.9
	Parole High Risk	69%	65%	\$988	\$288	\$1,276	6.6
	Parole Low Risk	17%	15%	\$279	\$103	\$382	1.4
Intensive Supervision: Surveillance Only Meta-analytic Effect Size: +.004 Evaluations in Meta Analysis: 14	Parole General	47%	47%	-\$51	-\$9	-\$60	-0.4
	Parole High Risk	69%	69%	-\$60	-\$17	-\$77	-0.4
Intensive Supervision: Treatment Meta-analytic Effect Size: -.205 Evaluations in Meta Analysis: 17	Parole General	47%	37%	\$1,519	\$515	\$2,034	8.8
	Parole High Risk	69%	58%	\$2,725	\$790	\$3,515	18.4
Supervision w/ Risk Need & Responsivity Principles Meta-analytic Effect Size: -.303 Evaluations in Meta Analysis: 6	Parole General	47%	33%	\$2,852	\$552	\$3,404	18.7
	Parole High Risk	69%	53%	\$4,108	\$1,185	\$5,293	27.5

Meta-analytic program inventory and effect sizes sourced from Washington State Institute for Public Policy April 2012 meta-analysis. Standardized mean difference methodology. See WSIPP Document Nos. 12-04-1201 & 12-04-1201B. Monetary benefits based on Δ recidivistic events over a five-year period and presented in 2011 Dollars. For diversion type programming, savings associated with avoided incarceration on the *instant offense* are NOT included in the Gross Monetary Benefit calculation. Victim Benefits include *tangible* victim benefits only. See McCollister, French & Fang (2010). *The cost of crime to society: New crime-specific estimates for policy and program evaluation*. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 108(2010) 98-109. Produced by: New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, Office of Justice Research and Performance, October 2013.