



Hundreds of Police Chiefs, Sheriffs,  
Prosecutors, other Law Enforcement  
Leaders, and Violence Survivors  
Preventing Crime and Violence

HB 4165 Early Learning Testimony  
Oregon House Human Services Committee  
February 8, 2012  
Salem, OR

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SUBMITTED BY: Martha Brooks

**Participant for the record:**

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**Martha Brooks, State Director**

I would first like to thank Chair Tomei, Chair Gilliam and the Committee for the opportunity to address you today on the importance of early childhood programs to law enforcement leaders.

My name is Martha Brooks and I am the State Director of Fight Crime: Invest In Kids Oregon. We are a nationwide bipartisan, nonprofit, anti-crime organization of nearly 5,500 police chiefs, sheriffs, district attorneys, other law enforcement leaders, and violence survivors, including more than 170 members in Oregon.

Our mission and the reason Oregon Chiefs, Sheriffs and District Attorneys are members of Fight Crime: Invest In Kids is because we take a hard-nosed look at the research about what really works to prevent kids from becoming criminals. Research confirms that support for high-quality early childhood programs such as Head Start, Early Head Start, Healthy Start~Healthy Families, Relief Nurseries, and other high quality early education programs are not only vital for the development of individual children; they also represent a crime-prevention strategy that can help cut violent crime, reduce prison costs and save taxpayer dollars.

We know there is solid long-term research showing that high-quality early learning programs can steer kids into productive lives and away from prison. Well-designed research studies on state pre-kindergarten programs such as Oregon Pre-kindergarten are showing that they can already cut the number of kids held back or the number of kids who will need special education. We should be working hard to improve and strengthen early learning programs.

Despite the proven benefits of quality early learning, child care, home visiting/parent coaching and other proven programs, many kids are either not in high-quality programs or unable to attend at all. Many of the children who need this early boost the most and aren't getting it are the same individuals who are at greatest risk to become offenders later on. The cost of a year of quality early education is beyond the financial means of many families. Quality programs are also unavailable or spotty at best in many areas because of a lack of state and federal funds and coordination of the system. Without high quality, it's difficult for early learning and care to have a substantial impact on at-risk kids.

Education does not start at kindergarten or first grade. It starts the day the child takes his or her first breath and looks in to the eyes of the parents. Consider for a moment that in the first 18 months of a child's life, the foundations for language and cognitive learning are built. In the early years, birth to age 5, children learn to communicate their thoughts and feelings, speak and understand language; share and play well with others; problem solve; and develop the skills to succeed at math and reading – counting, recognizing letters. If these skills are not developed at this stage, then it sets the stage for the child's entire life. I often say that a child does not drop out of school at 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup>, or 12<sup>th</sup> grades. They drop out before they even start in kindergarten, first or second grade. It just takes them that long to walk out the door of the building.

How quality programs connect and interact with at-risk kids and the family early in life is important to their personal outcomes - outcomes that include the success of the child academically, emotionally, socially and economically. Early childhood programs – zero to five - are the first opportunity we have to accomplish crime prevention goals. The kids benefit from a strong introduction to quality learning and care, and we all benefit by making sure communities are safe in the future. For these reasons, Fight Crime: Invest in Kids supports an integrated, consistent, high quality system of programs for Oregon's youngest children.

Over the last decade, Oregon has made great strides toward improving their investments of early care and education programs, however there is more that needs to be done. Change is difficult and we may not all agree on how our system should look. However, Fight Crime: Invest in Kids believes that Oregon can do better and should do better. By building on what we have that already works, calling on your experts in the field and through changes included in HB 4165, Oregon can move the commitment to Oregon's kids and future forward and put them on the top rung of the ladder of success instead of the bottom.

Oregon is an independent state and with that independence comes leadership. Now is the time for Oregon to be independent one more time and be bold and ambitious in investing in a well integrated, well thought out system of proven quality programs for children zero to five. We're calling on you to maintain support for early care and education programs for our youngest children and do more to strengthen and expand them.

Thank you.

### Just the Facts:

- Budgets are tight, but we know that investing early will reap greater dividends in the long run. One way or another we pay for at-risk kids. Either we pay on the front end by providing them a solid chance to succeed, or we pay a lot more for their failure. Providing more at-risk kids with quality early learning and childcare opportunities will help us prevent crime and reduce burdensome prison costs for years to come.
- Research shows that a child's most significant brain development occurs between the ages birth to five. The kind of environment a child is exposed to in these years and the stimulation they receive—touching, rocking, talking, showing—determines the permanent development of their brain. And this early brain development is a strong predictor of future behavior and productivity.
- Both the Perry Preschool study and the Chicago Child-Parent Centers study have one other important aspect. The Perry study showed that it saved \$16 for every \$1 invest. By the time the children reached age 40, total savings were \$259,000 per child. Of that, the majority, \$172,000, was in savings from the reduced cost of crime. The Chicago Child Parent Center had similar savings that translated in to lower crime, reduced criminal justice expenses, less special education and welfare costs plus increased tax revenue from higher earnings of adults who attended.

### Early learning and childcare programs:

- Early learning programs provide a solid opportunity to offer kids a better future and also make our communities safer and save taxpayer dollars. The research backs that up.
- Over the course of forty years, researchers studied children who attended Michigan's Perry Preschool along with similar at-risk children who were left out. They found that at-risk children who did not participate in the high-quality program were five times more likely to be chronic offenders by age 27 than children who did attend. Because of their increased involvement in crime, the children who did not attend were 86 percent more likely to be sentenced to jail or prison by the age of 40.
- New research on state-pre-kindergarten programs are also showing they can reduce the number of kids who need to be held back in school or placed in special education.
- Corrections expenses alone cost our state nearly \$800 million dollars each year. We know that investing in early learning cuts crime and incarceration rates, which deliver a substantial, return to taxpayers. If we invest in kids today, we'll have more money for the most important priorities, instead of devoting that \$800 million to the cost of crime and corrections.
- The Perry Preschool Program cut crime, welfare and other costs so much that it saved taxpayers an average of \$180,000 for every child served, with the vast majority of the public savings coming from reduced crime costs alone. High-quality early learning is a proven way to save scarce taxpayer dollars—something we can't afford to overlook with today's tight budgets.
- Early childhood education can help kids start school ready to learn, graduate high school and avoid problem behaviors. Research also shows that high-quality early learning programs can help reduce violent crime, improve public safety, and save taxpayers far more than they cost in the long run.

## Home Visiting Programs:

- For children born to disadvantaged households, the need to provide a healthy, early learning environment is particularly acute. Children born into poverty are more likely to suffer abuse and die before their first birthday than more affluent children. Once they start school, they are twice as likely to have to repeat a grade and three and a half times as likely to drop out. They are also more likely to engage in criminal activity as adults.
- More than 695,000 U.S. children were abused or neglected in 2010. An estimated 1,500 child deaths were reported as a result of abuse or neglect in 2010, and almost half never reached the first birthday. The true numbers are almost certainly much higher due primarily to underreporting. Children are far more likely to be abused or neglected by a parent than any other person in their lives. Nationally, one third of child abuse and neglect victims are under age 4.
- Children who suffer abuse or neglect are more likely to become violent criminal offenders and more likely to abuse their own children than individuals who grow up free of abuse. American taxpayers spend \$25 billion alone per year on foster care placements for victims of abuse or neglect.
- Research shows that nearly half of all cases of child abuse and neglect can be prevented among the highest-risk children. A study of one program model, the Nurse-Family Partnership, compared at-risk children whose mothers received visits with similar children whose families did not participate. Children in participating families were half as likely to be abused or neglected. Children who did not participate in the program had more than twice as many arrests by age 15 as those in families who received the visits.
- Healthy Families America, the model used by Healthy Start~Healthy Families Oregon, shows a return on investment of over \$9,000 per family through the Washington Public Policy Institute.

## Crime rates, dropouts and graduation:

- America's dropout crisis not only threatens public safety, it also damages America's economy. Dropouts earn less, pay fewer taxes, and are more likely to collect welfare and turn to a life of crime. Nationwide, an estimated three out of ten high school students fail to graduate from high school on time; and for many cities and minority populations, the numbers are much worse. By one account, nearly 50 percent of African-American and nearly 40 percent of Latino youths attend high schools in which graduation is not the norm. In 2009, Medford, Portland and Salem all had graduation rates below 70 percent, which means 30 percent of students fail to graduate in 4 years. High school dropouts are three and one-half times more likely than high school graduates to be arrested, and more than eight times as likely to be incarcerated.
- We need to take a hard look at those who are behind bars: 70 percent of inmates failed to receive a high school diploma. Without that level of education, it is nearly impossible for them to acquire a good job or to go on to college. Far too often, they wind up behind bars.
- If Oregon could raise male graduation rates by 10 percent, the state would save approximately \$102 million dollars every year, including almost \$42 million in reduced crime costs alone.
- We know how to boost high school graduation rates. Participating in high-quality pre-kindergarten increases high school graduation rates by as much as 44 percent.

- Rigorous research has shown there is a strong link between high school graduation and crime. Economists have now determined that increasing graduation rates by 10 percentage points would cut murders and assaults by 20 percent. Increasing Oregon's graduation rates from an estimated 70 percent to 80 percent, therefore, would yield more than 4,500 additional graduates annually and prevent approximately 17 murders and 1,200 aggravated assaults each year.
- Research supports what my colleagues and I have known for years: Head Start dramatically reduces crime. A national survey of Head Start graduates found that adults who attended Head Start as children were nearly 10 percent less likely to be arrested or charged with a crime than their siblings who did not attend Head Start.
- A landmark study of the High/Scope Perry Preschool – an early education program similar to Head Start – found incredible success in improving graduation rates and curbing future crime.

The program:

- Increased graduation rates by 44 percent.
  - Cut crime so much that, at age 27, at-risk kids who were not part of the program were five times more likely to be chronic lawbreakers than similar kids who participated in the program.
  - At age 40, the grown-up children who did not attend the Perry Preschool Program were four times more likely to have been arrested for drug felonies and nearly twice as likely to be arrested for multiple violent felonies.
- A study of Chicago's government-funded Child-Parent Centers found that by the age of 18, at-risk kids not in the program were 70 percent more likely than kids who attended to have been arrested for a violent crime. The Child-Parent Centers will have prevented 33,000 crimes by the time the participants reach their 18<sup>th</sup> birthday. This program also cut child abuse and neglect of children in the program in half. This is incredibly important to law enforcement because study after study shows that kids who were abused and neglected are more likely to be arrested as juveniles than similar kids who were not abused or neglected.
  - Reports released by Fight Crime: Invest in Kids showed by providing high-quality Head Start and Early Head Start to all eligible at-risk Oregon children, we can prevent as many as 500 kids, each year, from becoming criminals when they grow up. Estimates show that Oregonians will save \$500 million per year. Of that total, \$300 million is in reduced government expenses and increased tax revenue. Another way to look at the savings in Oregon is that by providing full Head Start funding to all eligible at-risk kids, we would cover half the cost of Oregon's prisons.
  - Graduating from high school is a way to predict a future life of crime. Those that fail to graduate from high school are significantly more likely to end up behind bars. Participating in quality early learning and childcare programs increases high school graduation rates. The bottom line is: we must ensure that all eligible kids are taking part in early childhood programs.

**Resources:**

*Oregon: Pay Now or Pay Much More Later*

<http://www.fightcrime.org/state/2011/reports/oregon-pay-now-or-pay-much-more-later>

*School or the Streets: Crime and Oregon's Dropout Crisis*

<http://www.fightcrime.org/reports/fcik-dropout-or.pdf>

*Investing In Oregon Pre-kindergarten Head Start Saves Money*

<http://www.fightcrime.org/reports/orheadstartcost.pdf>

*Head Start Cuts Crime In Oregon*

<http://www.fightcrime.org/reports/orheadstart.pdf>

*Breaking the Cycle of Child Abuse and Reducing Crime in Oregon: Coaching Parents through Intensive Home Visiting*

<http://www.fightcrime.org/state/oregon/reports/breaking-cycle-child-abuse-and-reducing-crime-oregon-coaching-parents-through-i>

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<b>John A. Trumbo</b>			



# Top cops trying to take bite out of crime

*Appearance at Head Start emphasizes early intervention*

By STARLA POINTER  
Of the News-Register

County Sheriff Jack Crabtree and Police Chief Ron Noble took some of their own advice about crime prevention this week: They took turns reading to children at the Head Start of Yamhill County preschool.

"Then one day, Napville's police department bought a police dog named Gloria," read the sheriff, who had greeted children in Spanish as he sat down on a teeny tiny chair.

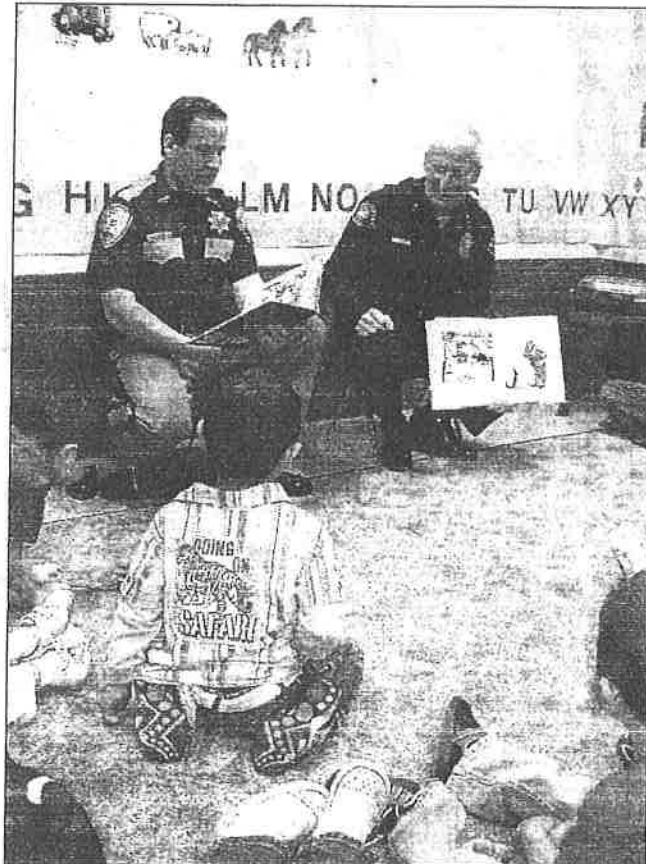
As he read, Chief Noble held up Peggy Rathmann's "Officer Buckle and Gloria," showing off the book's colorful drawings. Then the sheriff showed the pictures while the chief read.

"Safety tip Number 2," said Officer Buckle. "Always wipe up spills before someone slips and falls."

The children giggled, happy to be read to by the nice men in uniform. To the kids, it didn't matter that the law enforcement officials' visit coincided with the release of a new report showing that early education deters crime and saves taxpayer dollars in the long run.

**It was important** to the Yamhill County sheriff and McMinnville police chief, though, since they are members of Fight Crime: Invest in Kids Oregon. It is part of a national organization that studies crime statistics.

The organization's report, "Pay Now or Pay Much More Later," says that early intervention helps at-risk children succeed. That significantly reduces the likelihood they will commit



Starla Pointer/News-Register

**Sheriff Jack Crabtree and Police Chief Ron Noble read "Officer Buckle and Gloria" to students at the Head Start of Yamhill County preschool. The law enforcement officials say we need to help children when they're young in order to keep them away from crime.**

investing in kids.

**For Crabtree, helping children** is a way to break the cycle of criminality: Parents who commit crimes setting the pattern for their children, who grow up to commit crimes themselves and serve as negative role models for their own offspring. After 26 years in law enforcement, he said, he is starting to see the third generation of the cycle.

And with each generation, he said, the problem grows. Back in 1985, when he started, there were about 50 inmates in the Yamhill County Jail and 4,000 in the state prison system. Now the county jail holds 200 to

infants and toddlers, teaching parenting skills and getting children started right, according to Carolyn Sauer, family services coordinator.

There's a huge waiting list: 143 for the 3- and 4-year-old program; 112 for Early Head Start. Sauer said she's sure there are other families with small children who would qualify because they have incomes below federal poverty guidelines or are in programs that help those with mental illness, disabilities or other problems.

"The need is escalating with the economy. It's put a lot more families at risk," she said.

Head Start staff members

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crimes as teens and adults.

A small amount of money invested in early intervention pays off by saving a large amount that would be spent on dealing with and imprisoning criminals, the report says.

In 2010, Oregon's state corrections budget was \$792 million, according to the report.

If nothing is done, even more money will be needed, said spokeswoman Martha Brooks. She said her organization estimates that every \$1 invested in early intervention will reduce future corrections costs by \$16.

Purely from a business standpoint, Noble said, "The biggest return on the dollar is investing in kids." And from a human standpoint, he said, the biggest return also comes from

250, and about 14,000 are in custody in the state.

"The key is to catch these kids — catch them with help — at a very early age," he said.

Head Start is a prime example of early intervention that works, said Crabtree, Noble and Brooks, who are adamant that state and federal funding should be maintained and increased for such programs.

Studies have proven that children who go through the preschool program are more likely to succeed in school and graduate, as well as to avoid a life of crime, Brooks said.

**In Yamhill County,** Head Start serves about 295 3- and 4-year-olds and their families at several sites around the county. It also works with families of 48

help parents learn to take control and improve their own lives and those of their children, Sauer said. Many times, they also help them get in touch with other helping agencies and programs.

Some of the parents come from homes in which there was a lack of skilled parenting themselves, she said, so they need to learn basics such as communication and discipline. Some are homeless or with no permanent address. Almost all are impoverished.

"Day to day to day we're in there, in the homes, supporting, helping them look at the future, modeling good behavior," she said. "We work with them over and over, saying 'You can, you can, you can ... until they believe they can change their lives.'"



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### The Oregonian: Spending caps

Jul 25th 2011

*This letter ran in the Oregonian on June 24, 2011.*

As a district attorney, I support proven measures to keep kids away from crime because it's sound fiscal policy and more than pays for itself. Research shows that high-quality early care and education can help reduce crime and also save public costs from welfare and corrections, especially important with the fiscal crisis we face. For example, children left out of the Child-Parent Center preschools in Chicago were 70 percent more likely to be arrested for a violent crime by age 18. This program saved more than \$10 for every \$1 spent.

That's why we must prioritize investments that can prevent the most-at-risk individuals from ending up in the criminal justice system. As Congress and the administration consider necessary steps to keep the nation solvent, we need the flexibility to increase or at least protect funding for vital programs such as high-quality early care and education. Some automatic budget mechanisms on the table, such as spending caps, could make that impossible and have devastating effects on these programs.

Slashing early care and education for the most at-risk young children will cause far greater fiscal pressures in the future as we pay for the cost of their failure. I urge Sens. Ron Wyden and Jeff Merkley to ensure that this does not happen.

**MICHAEL D. SCHRUNK**  
*Schrunk is the district attorney for Multnomah County.*



# From America's Front Line Against Crime: Proven investments in kids will prevent crime and violence

As an organization of more than 5,000 police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors, attorneys general, other law enforcement leaders, and violence survivors, we are committed to putting dangerous criminals behind bars. But by the time law enforcement get involved, the damage is already done and lives are changed forever.

America's anti-crime arsenal contains no weapons more powerful than the effective programs that help kids get the right start in life. A number of high-quality programs are proven to prevent crime, reduce child abuse and neglect, and help troubled kids get back on track. Yet, despite decades of growing research proving what works, inadequate investments leave millions of children needlessly at risk of becoming delinquent teens and violent adults while putting every American at greater risk of becoming a victim of crime.

We call on all federal, state and local officials to implement this four-part plan to cut crime and violence. Doing so will help America's children learn the values and skills they'll need to become good neighbors and responsible adults. Across all ages there are effective programs. Some start before birth, others

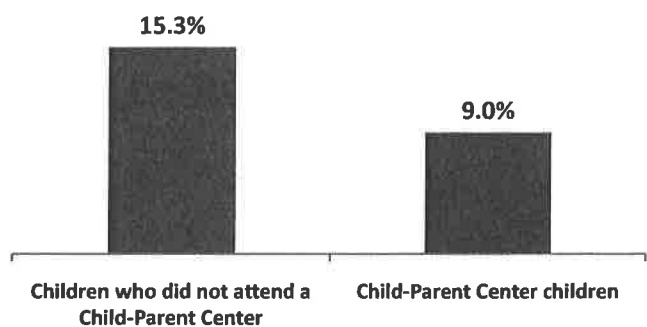
are proven to work with older kids, even serious juvenile offenders. While no plan can prevent every violent act, this common-sense approach, based on our experience and the latest research about what really works, can make all of us safer.

## Four Steps that Work

1. Provide all families access to high-quality early care and education for kids from birth to age five.
2. Offer voluntary parent coaching to at-risk parents of young children through home visiting or other options proven to prevent child abuse and neglect.
3. Ensure all school-age children and youth have access to effective programs during school hours and after school to help keep them on track.
4. Identify troubled and delinquent kids and provide them and their parents effective interventions so the children will avoid a life of crime.

## AT-RISK CHILDREN WITHOUT QUALITY PRE-KINDERGARTEN WERE 70% MORE LIKELY TO COMMIT VIOLENT CRIMES

### An arrest for violence by age 18



Reynolds, et al., 2001

**.. Provide all families access to high-quality early care and education for kids from birth to age five**

Law enforcement leaders have long known that giving kids the right start in life is the best way to prevent violence and crime. Rigorous social science and neuroscience research now backs that up. In the first few years of life, children's intellects and emotions, and even their ability to develop concern for others (the beginnings of conscience), are building the foundation upon which their later success or failure will greatly depend. As parents are at work trying to make ends meet, voluntary early education and care for babies, toddlers and preschoolers can begin preparing kids for a successful life rather than a life of repeated contacts with law enforcement. For example:

- Chicago's publicly funded Child-Parent Centers have served almost 100,000 three- and four-year-olds since 1967. For 14 years, researchers tracked 989 of those children and 550 similar children not in the program. The children who did not participate were 70 percent more likely to be arrested for a violent crime by age 18.

In Ypsilanti, Michigan, three- and four-year-olds from low-income families who did not participate in the Perry Preschool program were five times more likely to be chronic lawbreakers by age 27 than those who were randomly assigned to the program. The children in the preschool program were 44 percent more likely to graduate from high school.

**2. Offer voluntary parent coaching to at-risk parents of young children through home visiting or other options proven to prevent child abuse and neglect**

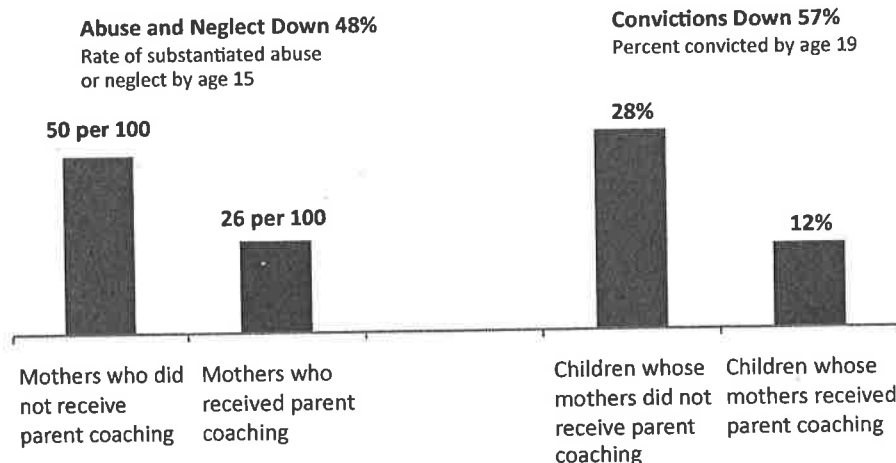
Almost 800,000 children are abused or neglected in this country each year. Studies show that being abused or neglected multiplies the risk that a child will grow up to be a violent criminal. Public safety demands that we offer at-risk parents home visiting and parent support programs that prevent children from being abused and neglected, prevent subsequent delinquency, and improve other outcomes for children. Research shows what works:

- The Nurse-Family Partnership randomly assigned half of a group of at-risk families to voluntary visits by specially trained nurses who offered coaching in parenting skills and other advice and support. Beginning during the mother's pregnancy and continuing until the child's second birthday, parents learned to manage stress, understand the health and nutrition needs of newborns, identify the signs of problems, make their home safe, and find resources such as doctors and child care help. Rigorous studies showed that the children served by the program were half as likely to be abused and neglected, and by age 19 they were half as likely to have been convicted of a crime.
- Chicago's Child-Parent Centers preschool program for three- and four-year olds from low-income neighborhoods, already cited above, included a strong parent coaching component with staffed parent-resource

rooms in the centers. Children in the program were half as likely to experience repeated abuse or neglect and nearly half as likely to be placed in foster care as the similar children *not* in the program.

- Triple P, the Positive Parenting Program, is a system for delivering age-appropriate tools and techniques for parents to help their children behave responsibly. It lets parents pick what help they want, ranging from newsletter articles, to brief consultations, to ten weeks of parent coaching for parents with especially challenging children. The Triple P system was tested

**The Nurse-Family Partnership Cut Abuse and Neglect and Convictions for Crimes in Half Among the At-risk Kids Served**



Sources: Olds 2006, Eckenrode 2010

in counties throughout South Carolina with funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. For the thousands of children served in the counties randomly assigned to receive the efforts compared to the counties left out, Triple P counties averaged 25 percent reductions in abuse and neglect, 33 percent reductions in foster care placements, and 35 percent reductions in emergency room visits or hospitalizations for abuse.

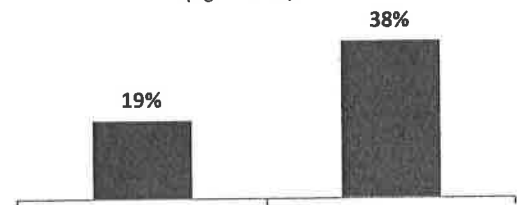
### 3. Ensure all school-age children and youth have access to effective programs during school hours and after school to help keep them on track

Two approaches are needed to help school-aged kids steer clear of crime: 1) effective programs during the school day, and 2) high-quality after-school programs.

- The Good Behavior Game is an example of a simple, effective school-based program for all kids. In the game, kids are divided into two teams that compete to behave well and follow class rules. The winning team receives simple rewards, such as lining up first for recess. In the process, the students acquire life-long lessons on how to effectively manage their own behaviors. In one trial, first graders were randomly assigned to participate or not in the game. By the sixth grade, non-participants were more than twice as likely as participants to suffer from clinical levels of conduct disorder – a mental health diagnosis associated with out-of-control behavior and delinquency. In another randomized trial, by the time the male non-participants were age 19 through 21, they were twice as likely to suffer from a drug abuse/dependence disorder.
- Studies have found that 40 percent of school bullies had three or more criminal convictions as adults, and bullies are more likely to carry a weapon to school. Rigorously tested anti-bullying programs that enlist the whole school – everyone from bus drivers to principals – have cut bullying by as much as half.
- On school days, the after-school hours are the prime time for juvenile crime. Developing ways to attract at-risk middle- and high-school age children into after-school programs, and to effectively coach them on how to avoid troubling behaviors, can be challenging, but the Boys & Girls Clubs have shown they can deliver. For example, in a study conducted in several U.S. cities, five housing projects without Boys & Girls Clubs were compared to five projects receiving new clubs. At the beginning, drug activity and vandalism were the same. But by the time the

#### Boys in Baltimore Classrooms Not Receiving The Good Behavior Game Were Twice as Likely To Become Drug Abusers

Drug Abuse/Dependence Disorder  
(Ages 19-21)



Kellam et al., 2008

study ended, the projects without the programs had 50 percent more vandalism and scored 37 percent worse on a combined measure of drug activity.

### 4. Identify troubled and delinquent kids and provide them and their parents effective interventions so the children will avoid a life of crime

Many children who are overly aggressive and at higher risk of becoming involved in violent crime later in life can be identified at an early age and helped:

- The Incredible Years provides training in problem solving and social issues for families of young children suffering from aggressive behavior problems. The researchers studying this program report that it has been able to stop the cycle of aggression for approximately two-thirds of the families served.

Many youths who are already offenders can become productive citizens with the right help:

- A few intensive family therapy programs, such as the Multisystemic Therapy or Functional Family Therapy, provide well-tested strategies to the parents or foster parents of serious juvenile offenders and work with the young offenders themselves to reduce kids' problem behaviors. Research shows that new arrests of youths in these programs have been cut by as much as half compared to similar troubled youths in families not receiving this help.



*"We need to step up and invest in what works to keep America's most vulnerable children from becoming America's most-wanted adults."*

– Sheriff Leroy Baca,  
Los Angeles County, CA  
Board Chairman,  
FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS

### The bottom line: investing in kids saves lives and money

When our country fails to invest effectively in its children, all Americans pay the price – in taxes for criminal justice costs, costs to business, and costs to the victims. Worse, some children and adults will pay with their lives. Investing now in what works not only saves lives and protects Americans, it saves money:

- Researcher Mark Cohen found that the average value of preventing a baby from growing up to become a youth who drops out of school, uses drugs and goes on to become a career criminal is at least \$2.5 million per individual.
- Economist Steven Barnett found that the Perry Preschool program produced a net savings of \$16 for every dollar invested. Total savings averaged \$245,000 per child and more than two-thirds of the savings came from reduced crime costs.
- The Washington State Institute for Public Policy concluded that the Nurse-Family Partnership produced over \$20,000

in crime savings per family served; and, for troubled youth already in the juvenile justice system, three effective family therapy programs cut future crimes so much their average savings ranged from \$18,000 to \$89,000 per child. States have immediately cut the costs of housing juvenile delinquents by shifting eligible youth from expensive facilities to those more effective family therapy programs.

### Law enforcement is united in calling for crime-prevention investments in kids

Who says these four steps are among our most powerful weapons to fight crime?

- The more than 5,000 law enforcement leaders and crime survivors who are members of FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS.
- Major law enforcement and crime survivor organizations who have endorsed our call to fight crime by investing in kids: The International Association of Chiefs of Police, the National Sheriffs' Association, the National District Attorneys Association, the National Association of Attorneys General, the Fraternal Order of Police, the National Organization for Victim Assistance, and dozens of other national and state law enforcement organizations across America.

The prestigious National Academy of Sciences has further confirmed that the research on what works to keep kids out of trouble is solid.

Helping kids get the right start in life will save money, build a stronger America, and protect our communities. It is time to invest in what works.

For an electronic version of this brief with endnotes, see:

<http://www.fightcrime.org/page/fcik-plan-reduce-crime-and-violence-with-endnotes>

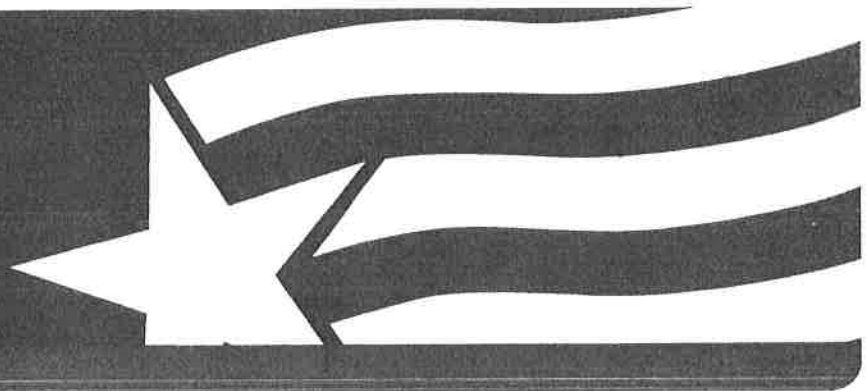
FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS is supported by tax-deductible contributions from foundations, individuals and corporations. FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS accepts no funds from federal, state or local governments.

Major funding for FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS is provided by: The Atlantic Philanthropies · The Birth to Five Policy Alliance · The California Endowment · The California Wellness Foundation · The Annie E. Casey Foundation · The Robert Sterling Clark Foundation · Dr. Scholl Foundation · Early Childhood Investment Corporation · The Frey Foundation · Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation · The Grable Foundation · Grand Victoria Foundation · William Casper Graustein Foundation · The George Gund Foundation · Hagedorn Foundation · The Irving Harris Foundation · The Heinz Endowments · The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation · W.K. Kellogg Foundation · The Marks Family Foundation · The Oscar G. & Elsa S. Mayer Family Foundation · McCormick Foundation · The Morris Family Foundation · The New York Community Trust · New Tudor Foundation · Ohio Children's Foundation · The David and Lucile Packard Foundation · William Penn Foundation · The Pew Charitable Trusts · Advancing Quality Pre-K for All · Rauch Foundation · W. Clement and Jessie V. Stone Foundation.

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# Pay Now or Pay Much More Later:

## Law enforcement leaders support high-quality early education to cut crime and save money in Oregon

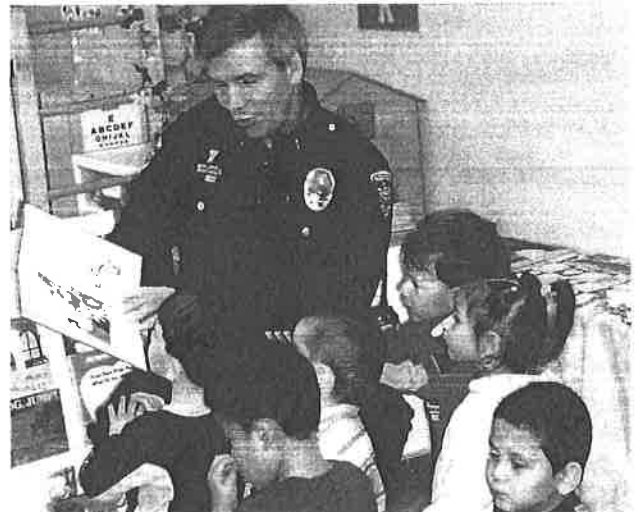
FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS OREGON is a nonpartisan anti-crime organization made up of more than 150 law enforcement leaders and crime survivors statewide. Its sheriffs, police chiefs, prosecutors and crime victims promote greater public investments in programs proven to direct kids to a better path in life, leading them away from crime and towards success.

### Summary

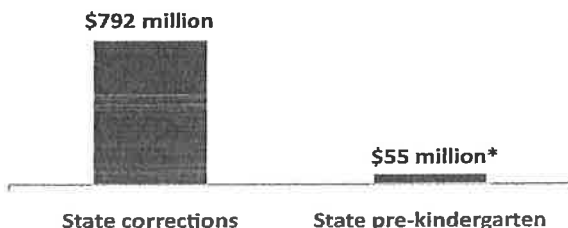
Law enforcement leaders in Oregon and across the country urging policymakers to support high-quality early care and education. There is strong evidence that these programs can help at-risk children succeed, reduce the likelihood that they will commit crimes and save taxpayer dollars by lowering prison costs.

While law enforcement has been working hard to reduce crime, the state was still spending \$792 million in 2010 on corrections with over 14,000 Oregon adults locked up in either state or federal prisons on the first day of 2010. High-quality early education can keep children from ever starting down the expensive path leading to prison. Research shows:

- By age 27, those left out of the high-quality Perry Preschool Project in Michigan were five times more likely to be chronic offenders than those who participated, and by age 40 those left out were 86 percent more likely to have been sentenced to jail or prison.
- By age 18, those left out of the Chicago Child-Parent Center pre-kindergarten program were already 70 percent more likely to be arrested for a violent crime.
- While high-quality state pre-kindergarten programs do not yet have crime results, they are already helping kids succeed. For example: by second grade, the children left out of New Jersey's pre-kindergarten program were twice as likely to be held back in school.



**Oregon state spending in 2010**



Sources: OR Legislative Fiscal Office, OR Dept of Education and NIEER.  
\* \$55 million represents the state's spending on OR Head Start Pre-K; an additional \$99 million in federal funds were also invested in Head Start.

For every child who drops out of school, uses drugs and becomes a career criminal, he or she costs society, on average, \$2.5 million over a lifetime. To prevent such costs, Nobel Economist James Heckman and Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke agree that high-quality early education is essential for our economic future. Law enforcement leaders are telling policymakers that high-quality early education can play a critical role in building strong and safe communities.



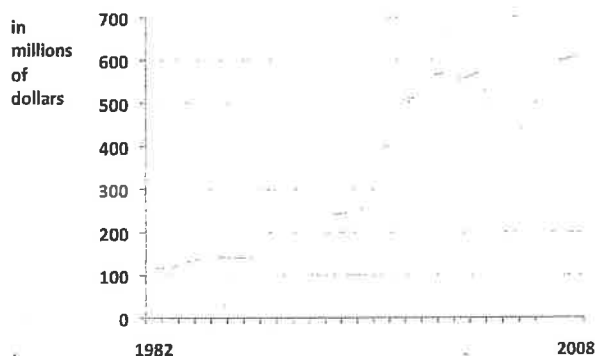
## A New Direction: Preventing Crime Through Early Interventions

The United States Department of Justice and the Census Bureau report that spending on corrections in Oregon quintupled from 1982 to 2008.<sup>1</sup>

Oregon spent \$792 million in 2010 to supervise and incarcerate criminals. On the first day of 2010, over 14,000 Oregon adults were behind bars.<sup>2</sup>

### OR corrections spending 1982 - 2008

2008 spending was 5 times spending in 1982



1982-2004 inflation adjusted to 2005.  
Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics & Census State and Local Govt Finance Survey

## What Works

Neuroscience has shown that the architecture of the brain is rapidly developing from birth to five years of age, so those are critical years for children's development. High-quality early learning programs during these early years have shown they can have a positive impact and produce strong and lasting results. Recent rigorous evaluations of state pre-kindergarten programs are also showing strong results, offering further support for the long-term study findings. If early education is of high enough quality, it can make an important difference in children's lives.

## Results from the Longer-Term Studies

The Perry Preschool Project served disadvantaged kids in Ypsilanti, Michigan, and assessed outcomes through age 40 for the children who attended and a randomized control group. The Chicago Child-Parent Centers have now followed program graduates and a control group up to age 26. These are just a few of the impressive results the researchers have uncovered.

### Perry Preschool

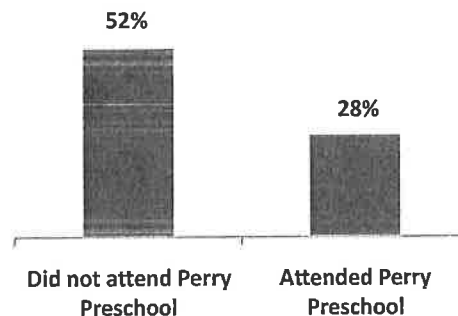
• At age 27, those who had *not* been in the project were already five times more likely to be chronic lawbreakers with five or more arrests (35 percent vs. 7 percent).

• By age 40, the *nonparticipants* were 86 percent more likely to have been sentenced to jail or prison (52 percent vs. 28 percent).

• Those who attended the preschool were 44 percent more likely to graduate from high school (65 percent vs. 45 percent).<sup>3</sup>

86% more likely to be sentenced to jail or prison by age 40

Sentenced to jail or prison by age 40



Source: Schweinhart 2005

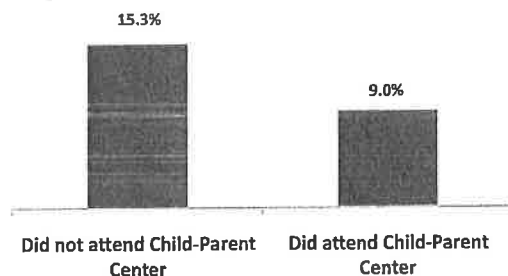
## Chicago Child-Parent Centers

• By age 18, those *not* in the program were already 70 percent more likely to be arrested for a violent crime (15.3 percent vs. 9 percent).

• From ages 18 to 24, those *not* in the program were already 24 percent more likely to be incarcerated (26 percent vs. 21 percent).<sup>4</sup>

70% more likely to be arrested for a violent crime by age 18

An arrest for violence by age 18



Source: Reynolds 2001

## Recent Results from Studies of State Programs

Emerging studies with strong research designs are showing that state pre-kindergarten programs can make a significant difference by setting children on a better path:

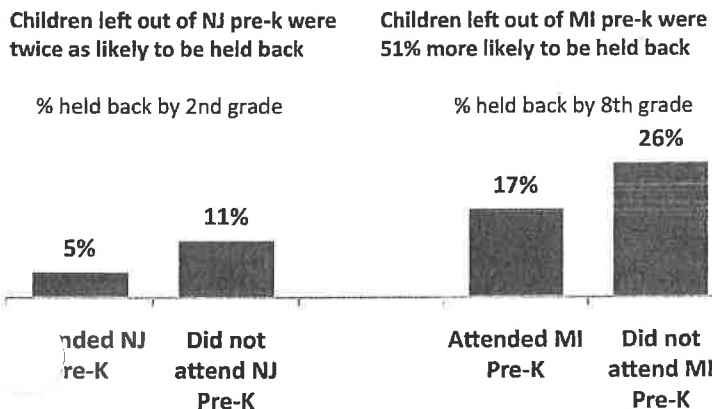
- Kids *left out* of New Jersey's two-year pre-kindergarten program were held back in school twice as much by second grade. In Michigan's state program, those left out were held back 51 percent more often by eighth grade.<sup>5</sup>
- In Tennessee's pre-kindergarten program, kids gained an average of 82 percent more on early literacy and math skills than those not in the program.<sup>6</sup>
- In Pennsylvania, the percentage of pre-kindergarten kids with developmental delays dropped from 21 percent at the time of entry to 8 percent by the time the kids completed the program. The percentage of 3-year-old children with conduct or self-control problems dropped from 22 percent to 4 percent. Those reductions can dramatically cut the number of children needing expensive special education in Pennsylvania.<sup>7</sup>

## What is Happening in Oregon

Oregon Head Start Pre-Kindergarten served almost 12,000 children in 2009-2010, using \$55 million in state funds and \$99 million in federal funds.<sup>8</sup> This combined program uses state and federal money to serve 3- and 4-year-olds from low-income families. In addition, the federal Child Care and Development Block Grant served 22,000 children in Fiscal Year 2009 at a cost of \$106 million.<sup>9</sup>

Oregon Head Start Pre-Kindergarten meets eight of ten quality benchmarks established by the National Institute for Early Education Research and individual programs must meet the

### Pre-kindergarten helps reduce grade retention



Sources: Frede 2009; Maloffeva 2007

federal Head Start Performance Standards.<sup>10</sup> Stakeholders need to continue efforts underway to improve Head Start quality nationwide and support further improvement efforts, to ensure Oregon Head Start Pre-Kindergarten is of the highest quality and living up to the full potential of early education to transform disadvantaged children's lives.<sup>11</sup>

Oregon policymakers and the governor have offered strong support for early education even in this challenging fiscal environment. Approximately 67 percent of eligible 3- and 4-year-olds are currently served. To ensure every at-risk child has access to programs that will help them reach their full potential, policymakers must continue to support high-quality pre-kindergarten programs.

## Savings

The societal savings resulting from high-quality early education can be astounding — the Perry Preschool Project saved an average of over \$200,000 per child and the Chicago Child-Parent Centers saved over \$80,000 per child.<sup>12</sup> For Perry, every dollar invested yielded \$16 in total savings.<sup>13</sup> That is, in large part, because the average cost of a young child who grows up to drop out, use drugs and become a career criminal is \$2.5 million.<sup>14</sup>

## Quality Matters

The early care and education programs that produce such strong results are all high quality. Improving the quality of programs is vital since poor-quality care and education can actually result in poorer outcomes among at-risk children. Research shows that good teachers, effective curricula, involvement by parents and coaching of parents, small classes, good teacher-student ratios and access to diagnosis and referrals for problems can make a difference in improving the likelihood that children will succeed.

The proposed Early Learning Challenge Fund will leverage relatively small amounts of federal support to encourage states to improve on or adopt what works across early care and education. States will be encouraged to make improvements in these areas:

- Quality rating systems to identify and encourage better quality;
- Good early learning and development standards;
- Systems to help early education and care teachers improve;
- Family outreach strategies to help parents become more knowledgeable about early education options and how they can help their children become successful;
- Screening and referral systems that offer additional help and family support;

**By age 27, those left out of the high-quality Perry Preschool Project were five times more likely to be chronic offenders than those who participated.**

Schweinhart, 1993

- Data-infrastructure to help monitor program quality; and
- Age- and developmentally appropriate curricula and assessment efforts.

Since state funding for pre-kindergarten in Oregon goes to increase access to the federal Head Start program, Oregon's efforts under this proposal may focus on quality improvements beyond the Head Start program.

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## Time to Act: Don't Cut Early Care and Education, Focus on Improving Quality

With lost revenue and tight budgets, state governments and Congress face difficult choices. As a top priority, the law enforcement leaders of FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS OREGON call on policymakers to protect and strengthen early care and education programs like pre-kindergarten, Head Start, Early Head Start and the Child Care and Development Block Grant. Congress also has the opportunity to improve these programs through the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and other education initiatives that will help states to improve and increase access to high-quality early education. Members of both parties and the Administration should work together to see that we build effective school reform on a foundation of high-quality early education.

As law enforcement leaders in Oregon and across the nation, we are adding our voices to the many others who believe high-quality early education is essential for growing strong, safe communities. Simply put: high-quality early education works, improves public safety and saves far more than it costs.

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# Breaking the Cycle of Child Abuse and Reducing Crime in Oregon

COACHING PARENTS THROUGH HOME VISITING



*A Report by FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS OREGON*

# Breaking the Cycle of Child Abuse and Reducing Crime in Oregon

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### **BREAKING THE CYCLE OF CHILD ABUSE AND REDUCING CRIME IN OREGON: COACHING PARENTS THROUGH INTENSIVE HOME VISITING**

The more than 160 police chiefs, sheriffs, district attorneys, leaders of police officer organizations and violence survivors who are members of *FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS OREGON* have taken a hard-nosed look at what works—and what does not work—to cut crime and violence. Investing more in effective home visiting programs will save millions of dollars, protect children from abuse and neglect, and greatly reduce the number of children who grow up to become violent criminals.

### **THE ANNUAL TOLL: 10,716 ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN THE FUTURE TOLL: 420 ADDITIONAL VIOLENT CRIMINALS**

In Oregon, 10,716 children were officially confirmed as victims of abuse or neglect in 2007 – enough to fill McArthur Court where the Oregon Ducks play basketball. The true number is likely far higher. In 2007, 12 Oregon children were killed by abuse or neglect.

While most victimized children who survive never become violent criminals, being abused or neglected sharply increases the risk that children will grow up to be arrested for a violent crime. It also increases the chance that they will pass on this cycle of violence to their own children. The best available research indicates that, of the 10,716 children who had confirmed incidents of abuse or neglect in one year, 420 will become violent criminals as adults who otherwise would have avoided such crimes if not for the abuse and neglect they endured. Year after year in Oregon, abuse and neglect creates more violent criminals.

### **MOST ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN HIGH-RISK FAMILIES CAN BE PREVENTED**

Home visiting is provided by trained professionals on a voluntary basis to interested at-risk young mothers starting as early as before they give birth and continuing until their first child is age two or beyond. It significantly reduces abuse and neglect. For instance, the Nurse-Family Partnership program (NFP) showed it can prevent nearly half of all cases of abuse or neglect of at-risk children. And, by the time the children in NFP had reached age 15, mothers in the program had 61 percent fewer arrests than mothers left out of the program, and their children had 59 percent fewer arrests than the kids left out. In Oregon, there is only one NFP program, which serves Multnomah County.

Oregon's primary home visiting program, Healthy Start, is an accredited program of the national Healthy Families approach. A randomized controlled trial was done of the Healthy Families home visiting program in New York (HFNY) which found that mothers in the program reported engaging in one quarter as many acts of serious physical abuse as the mothers not receiving services. And, the high-risk families served by Oregon's Healthy Start were less than a third as likely to be involved in abuse or neglect as typical families in the state (7/1,000 vs. 25/1,000).

There are currently 31 Healthy Start home visiting programs in Oregon, serving 34 counties, enrolling 1,423 families a year, and serving a total of over 3,235 at-risk families. But Healthy Start was unable to screen all families and has to turn away families it knows are eligible, so it could roughly triple services around the state without running out of eligible at-risk families who should be offered services.

Another promising home visiting program in Oregon is the Early Head Start program that includes home visits for children zero to three.





## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### **SAVING LIVES, PREVENTING CRIME, AND SAVING MONEY**

Preventing child abuse and neglect also saves money. Researchers who studied the costs of abuse and neglect for the U.S. Justice Department estimated the total costs from abuse and neglect are over \$796 million each year in Oregon. A 2008 study by Steve Aos of the Washington State Institute for Public Policy also found strong results: \$18,000 in net savings per family because of reductions in crime and other problems in the families served, and three dollars saved for every dollar invested.

### **LAW ENFORCEMENT LEADERS ARE UNITED**

Law enforcement leaders and violence survivors are united in calling for greater investments in effective home visiting not less. The evidence is in. Home visiting services can prevent as much as half of abuse and neglect in high-risk families, saving the people of Oregon hundreds of millions of dollars a year while reducing crime. Even in these tough times, this is a program that deserves to be expanded, not cut.

# Acknowledgements

## Breaking the cycle of child abuse and reducing crime in Oregon: Coaching parents through home visiting

A Report by *FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS OREGON*

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

FIGHT CRIME: INVEST IN KIDS, is a national, bipartisan, nonprofit, anti-crime organization. The organization has a membership of more than 4,500 police chiefs, sheriffs, district attorneys, other law enforcement leaders and violence survivors including over 160 members in Oregon. The members take a hard-nosed look at which methods work—and which don't work—to prevent crime and violence. They then recommend effective strategies to state and national policy-makers.

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## Return on Investment: Evidence-Based Options to Improve Statewide Outcomes —July 2011 Update—

The Washington State Legislature directed the Washington State Institute for Public Policy (Institute) to “calculate the return on investment to taxpayers from evidence-based prevention and intervention programs and policies.”<sup>1</sup>

In this update, we identify public policies that have been shown to improve the following outcomes:

- ✓ Child maltreatment
- ✓ Crime
- ✓ Education
- ✓ Labor earnings
- ✓ Mental health
- ✓ Public assistance
- ✓ Public health
- ✓ Substance abuse

This report presents our findings as of July 2011. Prior to the 2012 Washington legislative session, we will update and extend these results. The Legislature authorized the Institute to receive outside funding for this project; the MacArthur Foundation supported 80 percent of the work and the Legislature funded the other 20 percent.

The “big picture” purpose of this research is to help policy makers in Washington identify evidence-based strategies that can deliver better outcomes per dollar of taxpayer spending. In a time of fiscal constraint, this goal seems especially important.

This short report summarizes our current findings. Readers can download detailed results in two accompanying technical appendices.<sup>2</sup>

### Background

In the mid-1990s, the legislature began to direct the Institute to undertake comprehensive reviews of “evidence-based” policy strategies. The initial efforts were in juvenile and adult criminal justice. We identified several juvenile justice and adult corrections’ programs—not then operating in Washington—that had the potential to reduce crime and save Washington taxpayers money.<sup>3</sup>

### Summary

The Washington State Institute for Public Policy was created by the 1983 Washington Legislature to carry out non-partisan research assignments.

The 2009 Legislature directed the Institute to “calculate the return on investment to taxpayers from evidence-based prevention and intervention programs and policies.” The Legislature instructed the Institute to produce “a comprehensive list of programs and policies that improve . . . outcomes for children and adults in Washington and result in more cost-efficient use of public resources.”

The current project continues a long-term effort in Washington to identify evidence-based ways to deliver better outcomes per taxpayer dollar. This short report summarizes our findings as of July 2011. Readers can download detailed results in two technical appendices.

In subsequent sessions, the legislature used the information to begin a series of policy reforms.<sup>4</sup> Many “real world” lessons were learned about implementing these programs statewide.<sup>5</sup>

Today, the results of these crime-focused efforts appear to be paying off. Relative to national rates, juvenile crime has dropped in Washington, adult criminal recidivism has declined, total crime is down, and taxpayer criminal justice costs are lower than alternative strategies would have required.<sup>6</sup>

Suggested citation: Aos, S., Lee, S., Drake, E., Pennucci, A., Klima, T., Miller, M., Anderson, L., Mayfield, J., & Burley, M. (2011). *Return on investment: Evidence-based options to improve statewide outcomes* (Document No. 11-07-1201). Olympia: Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

<sup>1</sup> Laws of 2009, ch. 564 § 610 (4); ESHB 244.

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/public.asp?doc=11-07-1201>

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<sup>4</sup> Barnoski, R. (2004). *Outcome evaluation of Washington State’s research-based programs for juvenile offenders* (Document No. 04-01-120). Olympia: Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

<sup>5</sup> Barnoski, R. (2009). *Providing evidence-based programs with fidelity in Washington State juvenile courts: Cost analysis* (Document No. 09-12-1201). Olympia: Washington State Institute for Public Policy. [http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/video\\_ivw21JAN0911.asp](http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/video_ivw21JAN0911.asp)



In the early 2000s, the legislature began to direct the Institute to apply the same benefit-cost approach to other public policy areas, including K–12 education, early childhood education, child welfare, adult mental health, and substance abuse.<sup>7</sup> This current project updates, refines, and extends these previous assignments.

Our ongoing goal is to provide policy makers with better “bottom-line” estimates each successive legislative session.

## General Research Approach

Over the last decade, as we have carried out these assignments, we have been improving a four-step research approach.

- 1) We systematically assess evidence on “what works” (and what does not) to improve outcomes.
- 2) We calculate costs and benefits for Washington State and produce a *Consumer Reports*-like ranking of public policy options.
- 3) We measure the riskiness of our conclusions by testing how bottom lines vary when estimates and assumptions change.
- 4) Where feasible, we provide a “portfolio” analysis of how a combination of policy options could affect statewide outcomes of interest.

For this project, we have also developed a software application to help legislative and executive staff use the information, and to respond to requests from other states.

**Step 1: What Works?** In the first research step, we estimate the capability of various policies and programs to improve outcomes. We carefully analyze all high-quality studies from the United States and elsewhere to identify well-researched interventions that have achieved outcomes (as well as those that have not). We look for research studies with strong, credible evaluation designs, and we ignore studies with weak research methods. Our empirical approach follows a meta-analytic framework to assess systematically all relevant evaluations we can locate on a given topic.

**Step 2: What Makes Economic Sense?** Next, we insert benefits and costs into the analysis by answering two questions.

- ✓ How much does it cost to produce the results found in Step 1?
- ✓ How much is it worth to people in Washington State to achieve the outcome? That is, in dollar and cents terms, what are the program’s benefits?

To answer these questions, we developed—and continue to refine—an economic model that assesses benefits and costs. The goal is to provide an internally consistent valuation so that one option can be compared fairly to another. Our bottom line benefit-cost measures include standard financial statistics: net present values, benefit-cost ratios, and rates of return on investment.

We present these monetary estimates from three distinct perspectives: the benefits that accrue solely to program participants, those received by taxpayers, and any other measurable (non-participant and non-taxpayer) monetary benefits.

The sum of these three perspectives provides a “total Washington” view on whether a program produces benefits that exceed costs. Restricting the focus solely to the taxpayer perspective can also be useful for fiscal analysis and state budget preparation.

**Step 3: Assessing Risk.** The third analytical step involves testing the robustness of our results. Any tabulation of benefits and costs necessarily involves uncertainty and some degree of speculation about future performance. This is expected in any investment analysis, whether it is in the private or public sector. Therefore, it is important to understand how conclusions might change when assumptions are altered. To assess risk, we perform a “Monte Carlo simulation” in which we vary the key factors in our calculations. The purpose of the risk analysis is

<sup>7</sup> Other benefit-cost studies prepared by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy for the legislature include:

- Lee, S., Aas, S., & Miller, M. (2008). *Evidence-based programs to prevent substance abuse and criminality in the child welfare system: Benefits and costs for Washington* (Document No. 08-07-3801).
- Aas, S., & Pentz, A. (2007). *Report to the Joint Task Force on Basic Education Finance, School employee compensation and student outcomes* (Document No. 07-12-2261).
- Aas, S., Miller, M., & Mayfield, J. (2007). *Benefits and costs of K-12 educational programs: Evidence-based effects of evidence-based practices and 50-100 Washington* (Document No. 07-05-2201).
- Aas, S., Miller, M., & Beale, E. (2005). *Evidence-based public policy options to reduce future prison construction: Criminal justice costs and alternatives* (Document No. 05-10-1251).
- Aas, S., Mayfield, J., Miller, M., & Lee, S. (2005). *Evidence-based practices of alcohol, drug, and mental health disorders: Forensic services, courts, and interventions for Washington State* (Document No. 05-06-3801).
- Aas, S., Miller, M., & Beale, E. (2005). *Evidence-based adult corrections programs: What works and what does not* (Document No. 05-04-1101).
- Aas, S., Lee, R., Mayfield, J., Miller, M., & Pentz, A. (2004). *Benefits and costs of prevention and early intervention programs to youth* (Document No. 04-07-3801).

to determine the odds that a particular approach will at least break-even. This type of risk and uncertainty analysis is used by many businesses in investment decision making; we employ the same tools to test the riskiness of the public sector options considered in this report.

**Step 4: Impacts on Statewide Outcomes.** In the final analytic step, we estimate the degree to which a “portfolio” of programs and policies is likely to affect statewide outcomes. We initiated portfolio analysis in 2006, estimating how a combination of prevention, juvenile justice, and adult corrections’ programs could influence Washington’s crime rate, the need to build prisons, and overall state and local criminal justice spending.<sup>8</sup> The legislature used this information in subsequent sessions to craft budget and policy decisions.<sup>9</sup> In the near future, we anticipate expanding portfolio analysis to other outcomes such as high school graduation.

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## July 2011 Results

In this report, we summarize results from Steps 1, 2, and 3 of our research. We prepare a *Consumer Reports*-like list of what works and what does not, ranked by benefit-cost statistics and a measure of investment risk.

**Bottom Line.** We identify a number of evidence-based options that can help policy makers achieve desired outcomes as well as offer taxpayers a good return on their investment, with low risk of failure. Washington is already investing in several of these options. We also find other evidence-based options that do not produce favorable results.

**Summary Table.** In Exhibit 1, we have arranged the information by major topic area. Some programs listed, of course, achieve outcomes that cut across these topic areas. For each program, all the specific outcomes measured in the studies are described in the first technical appendix.

For some programs, we found insufficient information to allow a calculation of benefits and costs. We list these programs in each topic area, along with the reason for their exclusion.

**Example.** To illustrate our findings, we summarize results for a program called Functional Family Therapy (FFT), designed for juveniles on probation. This program is listed in the juvenile justice topic area in Exhibit 1. FFT was originally tested in Utah. Washington began to implement the program in the mid-1990s. The legislature continues to fund FFT, and it is now used by many of Washington’s juvenile courts.

- We reviewed all research we could find on FFT and found eight credible evaluations that investigated whether it reduces juvenile crime. The technical appendix provides specific information on the eight studies in our meta-analysis of FFT; for example, two of the eight were from Washington.
- In Exhibit 1, we show our estimate that FFT achieves total benefits of \$37,739 per FFT participant (2010 dollars). These benefits spring primarily from reduced juvenile crime, but also include labor market and health care benefits due to increased probability of high school graduation.
- Of the total \$37,739 in benefits, Exhibit 1 shows that we expect \$8,536 to be received by taxpayers and \$29,203 will accrue to others, primarily people who were not victimized by the avoided crimes.
- Exhibit 1 shows that the program costs \$3,190 per participant to implement in Washington.
- Exhibit 1 also displays our benefit-cost summary statistics for FFT. The net present value (benefits minus costs) is \$34,549, and the benefit to cost ratio (benefits divided by costs) is \$11.86. The internal rate of return on investment is an astounding 641 percent. Finally, when we performed a risk analysis of our estimated bottom line for FFT, we found that the program has a 99 percent chance of producing benefits that exceed costs.
- Thus, one would conclude that FFT is an attractive evidence-based program that reduces crime and achieves a favorable return on investment, with a small chance of an undesirable outcome. These are the central reasons why FFT continues to be part of Washington’s crime-reduction portfolio.

As noted, in addition to the summary information displayed in Exhibit 1, we have prepared two technical appendices. The first appendix presents detailed results for each program summarized in Exhibit 1, while the second appendix provides a comprehensive description of the research methods used to compute the estimates.

### Exhibit 1

## Monetary Benefits and Costs of Evidence-Based Public Policies

Summary of policy topics assigned to the Washington State Institute for Public Policy by the Washington State Legislature  
Estimates for Washington State, as of July 2011

Topic Area/Program	Monetary Benefits			Costs	Summary Statistics			
	Total Benefits	Taxpayer	Non-Taxpayer		Benefits Minus Costs (net present value)	Benefit to Cost Ratio	Rate of Return on Investment	Measure of Risk (odds of a positive net present value)
<b>Juvenile Justice</b>								
Aggression Replacement Training (Inst. <sup>2</sup> )	\$66,954	\$13,669	\$53,285	(\$1,473)	\$65,481	\$45.50	n/e	93%
Functional Family Therapy (Inst.)	\$60,539	\$13,719	\$46,820	(\$3,198)	\$57,341	\$18.98	n/e	99%
Aggression Replacement Training (Probation)	\$36,043	\$8,144	\$27,898	(\$1,476)	\$34,566	\$24.44	n/e	93%
Functional Family Therapy (Probation)	\$37,739	\$8,536	\$29,203	(\$3,190)	\$34,549	\$11.86	641%	99%
Multidimensional Treatment Foster Care	\$40,787	\$8,343	\$32,443	(\$7,739)	\$33,047	\$5.28	142%	85%
Multisystemic Therapy (MST)	\$29,302	\$6,521	\$22,782	(\$7,206)	\$22,096	\$4.07	28%	91%
Family Integrated Transitions (Inst.)	\$27,020	\$5,448	\$21,572	(\$10,968)	\$16,052	\$2.47	17%	86%
Drug Court	\$12,737	\$2,859	\$9,878	(\$3,024)	\$9,713	\$4.22	38%	80%
Coordination of Services	\$5,270	\$1,340	\$3,930	(\$386)	\$4,884	\$13.63	444%	78%
Victim Offender Mediation	\$3,922	\$977	\$2,946	(\$566)	\$3,357	\$6.94	89%	90%
Scared Straight	(\$6,031)	(\$1,591)	(\$4,440)	(\$63)	(\$6,095)	n/e	n/e	1%
<b>Juvenile justice programs for which we have not calculated benefits and costs (at this time):</b>								
Supervision for Juvenile Offenders	See previous WSIPP publications for past findings; an update is planned for December, 2011.							
Sex Offender Treatment for Juvenile Offenders	See previous WSIPP publications for past findings; an update is planned for December, 2011.							
Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT <sup>3</sup> ) (general)	See previous WSIPP publications for past findings.							
Diversion Programs	See previous WSIPP publications for past findings.							
Juvenile Boot Camp	See previous WSIPP publications for past findings.							
Team Child	See previous WSIPP publications for past findings.							
Teen Court	See previous WSIPP publications for past findings.							
Wilderness Challenge Programs	See previous WSIPP publications for past findings.							
<b>Adult Criminal Justice</b>								
Dangerously Mentally Ill Offenders	\$103,596	\$24,391	\$79,205	(\$31,626)	\$71,969	\$3.28	19%	100%
Drug Offender Sentencing Alternative: drug offenders	\$28,013	\$6,680	\$21,333	(\$1,511)	\$26,502	\$18.57	n/e	99%
Correctional Education in Prison	\$19,923	\$4,785	\$15,138	(\$1,102)	\$18,821	\$18.11	n/e	100%
Electronic Monitoring	\$17,068	\$4,068	\$13,000	\$1,044	\$18,112	n/e	n/e	100%
Vocational Education in Prison	\$19,083	\$4,634	\$14,449	(\$1,537)	\$17,547	\$12.43	n/e	100%
Drug Treatment in the Community	\$15,419	\$3,671	\$11,748	(\$2,102)	\$13,317	\$7.35	n/e	100%
Drug Offender Sentencing Alternative: prop. offenders	\$14,324	\$3,410	\$10,914	(\$1,513)	\$12,811	\$9.47	n/e	76%
Mental Health Court	\$14,230	\$3,424	\$10,806	(\$2,878)	\$11,352	\$4.95	44%	100%
CBT (in prison)	\$10,741	\$2,588	\$8,153	(\$217)	\$10,524	\$49.55	n/e	99%
Drug Treatment in Prison	\$14,351	\$3,467	\$10,883	(\$3,894)	\$10,456	\$3.69	25%	100%
Intensive Supervision: with treatment	\$17,521	\$4,216	\$13,305	(\$7,712)	\$9,809	\$2.28	11%	96%
Drug Court	\$11,750	\$2,644	\$9,106	(\$4,099)	\$7,651	\$2.87	18%	100%
CBT (in the community)	\$7,739	\$1,848	\$5,891	(\$217)	\$7,522	\$35.70	n/e	99%
Work Release	\$6,466	\$1,552	\$4,914	(\$649)	\$5,817	\$9.97	n/e	97%
Correctional Industries in Prison	\$6,398	\$1,546	\$4,851	(\$1,387)	\$5,011	\$4.63	36%	100%
Community Employment Training/Job Assistance	\$4,641	\$1,104	\$3,537	(\$132)	\$4,509	\$35.13	n/e	100%
Intensive Supervision: surveillance only	(\$556)	(\$132)	(\$424)	(\$4,050)	(\$4,606)	(\$0.14)	n/e	10%
Domestic Violence Perpetrator Treatment Programs	(\$3,724)	(\$886)	(\$2,839)	(\$1,335)	(\$5,059)	(\$2.91)	n/e	20%
<b>Adult criminal justice programs for which we have not calculated benefits and costs (at this time):</b>								
Sex Offender Treatment	Review in process.							
Sex Offender Community Notification and Registration	Review in process.							
Adult Boot Camp	See previous WSIPP publications for past findings.							
Drug Treatment in Jail	See previous WSIPP publications for past findings.							
Jail Diversion for Mentally Ill Offenders	See previous WSIPP publications for past findings.							
Life Skills Education	See previous WSIPP publications for past findings.							
Restorative Justice for Lower-Risk Offenders	See previous WSIPP publications for past findings.							

**Exhibit 1, continued**

Topic Area/Program	Monetary Benefits			Costs	Summary Statistics			
	Total Benefits	Taxpayer	Non-Taxpayer		Benefits Minus Costs (net present value)	Benefit to Cost Ratio	Rate of Return on Investment	Measure of Risk (odds of a positive net present value)
<small>benefits and costs are life-cycle present-values per participant in 2010 dollars. While the programs are listed by major topic area, some programs attain benefits in multiple areas. Also, some programs achieve benefits that we cannot monetize. See Technical Appendix I for program-specific details.</small>								
<b>Child Welfare<sup>4</sup></b>								
Nurse Family Partnership for Low-Income Families	\$30,325	\$8,527	\$21,798	(\$9,421)	\$20,905	\$3.23	7%	89%
Incredible Years: Parent Training and Child Training	\$15,571	\$4,083	\$11,488	(\$2,085)	\$13,486	\$7.50	12%	93%
Other Home Visiting Programs for At-Risk Families	\$14,896	\$3,668	\$11,228	(\$5,453)	\$9,444	\$2.73	5%	84%
Healthy Families America	\$13,790	\$4,330	\$9,459	(\$4,508)	\$9,282	\$3.07	7%	98%
Parent-Child Interaction Therapy: Disruptive Behavior	\$9,584	\$3,026	\$6,558	(\$1,302)	\$8,282	\$7.37	31%	91%
Parent-Child Interaction Therapy: Child Welfare	\$9,498	\$1,892	\$7,606	(\$1,516)	\$7,982	\$6.27	15%	100%
Intensive Family Preservation (Homebuilders®)	\$10,995	\$5,889	\$5,106	(\$3,224)	\$7,771	\$3.41	4%	99%
Incredible Years: Parent Training	\$8,488	\$2,449	\$6,039	(\$2,022)	\$6,466	\$4.20	12%	76%
Triple P <sup>5</sup> : Level 4, Individual	\$7,237	\$2,371	\$4,866	(\$1,790)	\$5,447	\$4.06	19%	79%
Triple P: Level 4, Group	\$3,740	\$1,230	\$2,510	(\$365)	\$3,374	\$10.32	n/e	89%
Parents as Teachers	\$7,236	\$1,616	\$5,620	(\$4,138)	\$3,099	\$1.75	5%	74%
Triple P: (Universal)	\$1,277	\$580	\$696	(\$139)	\$1,137	\$9.22	8%	100%
Parent-Child Home Program	\$4,855	\$1,137	\$3,718	(\$5,386)	(\$531)	\$0.88	n/e	48%
Other Family Preservation (non-Homebuilders®)	(\$70)	(\$52)	(\$17)	(\$2,982)	(\$3,052)	(\$0.02)	n/e	0%
<b>Child welfare programs for which we have not calculated benefits and costs (at this time):</b>								
Family Team Decision Making	See Technical Appendix I for meta-analytic results.							
Structured Decision Making® Risk Assessment	See Technical Appendix I for meta-analytic results.							
Dependency (or Family Treatment) Drug Court	See previous WSIPP publications for past findings; update in process.							
Promoting First Relationships	Review in process.							
Subsidized Guardianship	Review in process.							
Intensive Case Management for Emotional Disturbance	Review in process.							
Flexible Funding via Title IV-E Waivers	Review in process.							
SafeCare	Too few rigorous evaluations to date.							
Circle of Security	Too few rigorous evaluations to date.							
Project KEEP	Too few rigorous evaluations to date.							
<b>Pre-K to 12 Education</b>								
Early Childhood Education: Low-Income 3/4 Year Olds	\$26,480	\$7,244	\$19,236	(\$7,420)	\$19,060	\$3.60	7%	100%
Reading Recovery (K-12 Tutoring)	\$19,017	\$4,489	\$14,528	(\$1,863)	\$17,154	\$10.25	11%	83%
Tutoring for English Language Learners (ELL)	\$13,243	\$3,177	\$10,066	(\$1,333)	\$11,910	\$10.05	13%	65%
K-12 Tutoring by Peers	\$11,937	\$2,838	\$9,099	(\$995)	\$10,942	\$12.00	12%	74%
Special Literacy Instruction: ELL	\$7,684	\$1,833	\$5,851	(\$275)	\$7,409	\$28.20	19%	67%
K-12 Tutoring by Adults	\$7,140	\$1,697	\$5,444	(\$1,940)	\$5,200	\$3.69	8%	66%
Early Head Start	\$13,793	\$4,413	\$9,380	(\$10,230)	\$3,563	\$1.35	6%	47%
K-12 Parent Involvement Programs	\$3,627	\$854	\$2,773	(\$813)	\$2,814	\$4.62	12%	56%
NBPTS <sup>6</sup> Certification Bonuses for Teachers	\$1,622	\$384	\$1,238	(\$67)	\$1,555	\$24.28	19%	69%
Additional Day of K-12 Instructional Time	\$105	\$25	\$80	(\$26)	\$79	\$3.90	15%	53%
Even Start	(\$1,511)	(\$360)	(\$1,151)	(\$4,050)	(\$5,561)	(\$0.37)	n/e	37%
<b>Pre-K to 12 education programs for which we have not calculated benefits and costs (at this time):</b>								
Pre-K and Elementary Bilingual Instructional Programs	See Technical Appendix I for meta-analytic results.							
K-12 Educator Professional Development	See Technical Appendix I for meta-analytic results.							
Class Size	See previous WSIPP publications for past findings; an update is planned for December, 2011.							
Full-Day Kindergarten (vs. half-day)	See previous WSIPP publications for past findings; an update is planned for December, 2011.							
Increased Per-Student Expenditures	See previous WSIPP publications for past findings; an update is planned for December, 2011.							
Teacher Compensation-Pay for Degrees	See previous WSIPP publications for past findings; an update is planned for December, 2011.							
Teacher Compensation-Pay for Experience	See previous WSIPP publications for past findings; an update is planned for December, 2011.							
Teacher Compensation-Other Policies	Review in process.							
Social-Emotional Learning in Educational Settings	Review in process.							
Before- and After-School Programs	Review in process.							
Summer School Programs	Review in process.							
Instructional Aides	Review in process.							
Online Learning	Review in process.							

**Exhibit 1, continued**

Topic Area/Program	Monetary Benefits			Costs	Summary Statistics			
	Total Benefits	Taxpayer	Non-Taxpayer		Benefits Minus Costs (net present value)	Benefit to Cost Ratio	Rate of Return on Investment	Measure of Risk (odds of a positive net present value)
<small>Benefits and costs are life-cycle present-values per participant, in 2010 dollars. While the programs are listed by major topic area, some programs attain benefits in multiple areas. Also, some programs achieve benefits that we cannot monetize. See Technical Appendix I for program-specific details.</small>								
<b>Children's Mental Health<sup>7</sup></b>								
Parent CBT for Anxious Children	\$15,587	\$4,807	\$10,780	\$595	\$16,182	n/e	n/e	83%
Individual CBT for Anxious Children	\$13,047	\$3,913	\$9,134	(\$718)	\$12,330	\$18.21	24%	83%
Group CBT for Anxious Children	\$11,909	\$3,563	\$8,346	\$384	\$12,293	n/e	n/e	90%
CBT for Depressed Adolescents	\$8,511	\$2,500	\$6,011	(\$474)	\$8,036	\$17.93	33%	90%
Brief Strategic Family Therapy (BSFT)	\$4,652	\$1,438	\$3,214	(\$501)	\$4,151	\$9.27	n/e	82%
MMT <sup>8</sup> for Children with Disruptive Behavior Disorders	\$5,176	\$1,703	\$3,473	(\$1,245)	\$3,931	\$4.16	24%	63%
BPT <sup>9</sup> for Children with ADHD	\$3,683	\$1,122	\$2,560	\$104	\$3,786	n/e	n/e	84%
BPT for Children with Disruptive Behavior Disorders	\$3,443	\$1,136	\$2,307	\$103	\$3,546	n/e	n/e	73%
MMT for Children with ADHD	\$11,677	\$3,066	\$8,611	(\$8,167)	\$3,510	\$1.45	5%	48%
CBT for Children with ADHD	\$1,993	\$528	\$1,466	(\$963)	\$1,031	\$2.08	8%	51%
MST <sup>10</sup> for Serious Emotional Disturbance	\$7,361	\$2,936	\$4,425	(\$6,366)	\$994	\$1.16	2%	67%
<b>Children's mental health programs for which we have not calculated benefits and costs (at this time):</b>								
Trauma-focused CBT	Review in process; results planned for December, 2011.							
Families & Schools Together (FAST) program	Review in process; results planned for December, 2011.							
Remote CBT for Anxious Children	Review in process.							
CBT for Depressed Children	Too few rigorous evaluations to date.							
Interpersonal Therapy for Depressed Adolescents	Too few rigorous evaluations to date.							
Social Skills Training for Depressed Children	Too few rigorous evaluations to date.							
Family Treatment for Depressed Adolescents	Too few rigorous evaluations to date.							
Primary Care Interventions for Depressed Youth	Too few rigorous evaluations to date.							
Behavioral Treatment for Socially Phobic Youth	Too few rigorous evaluations to date.							
Group CBT for Anxious Adolescents	Too few rigorous evaluations to date.							
Interventions for Suicidal Youth	Too few rigorous evaluations to date.							
Attentional Training for ADHD Children	Too few rigorous evaluations to date.							
Social Skills Training for Children with ADHD	Too few rigorous evaluations to date.							
<b>General Prevention</b>								
Youth Mentoring Programs (taxpayer costs only)	\$23,445	\$6,229	\$17,216	(\$1,434)	\$22,010	\$16.52	16%	94%
Youth Mentoring Programs (total costs)	\$24,785	\$6,672	\$18,113	(\$4,650)	\$20,135	\$5.39	10%	82%
Good Behavior Game	\$14,508	\$4,137	\$10,371	(\$150)	\$14,358	\$96.80	79%	100%
Seattle Social Development Project	\$6,237	\$1,952	\$4,285	(\$2,959)	\$3,279	\$2.11	9%	61%
Promoting Alternative Thinking Strategies (PATHS)	\$1,460	\$483	\$977	(\$112)	\$1,348	\$13.04	30%	66%
Quantum Opportunities Program	\$24,377	\$7,670	\$16,706	(\$25,262)	(\$885)	\$0.98	4%	47%
Children's Aid Society--Carrera	\$7,612	\$2,285	\$5,327	(\$13,919)	(\$6,308)	\$0.55	n/e	38%
Fast Track	\$3,693	\$1,018	\$2,674	(\$57,492)	(\$53,800)	\$0.06	n/e	0%
<b>General prevention programs for which we have not calculated benefits and costs (at this time):</b>								
Strengthening Families Program For Parents and Youth 10-14	See previous WSIPP publications for past findings; an update is planned for December, 2011.							
CASASTART	See previous WSIPP publications for past findings; an update is planned for December, 2011.							
Guiding Good Choices	See previous WSIPP publications for past findings; an update is planned for December, 2011.							
<b>Substance Abuse</b>								
Motivational Interviewing/Enhancement: Smoking	\$7,129	\$277	\$6,853	(\$201)	\$6,928	\$35.44	n/e	89%
Motivational Interviewing/Enhancement: Alcohol	\$6,768	\$1,408	\$5,360	(\$202)	\$6,566	\$33.56	n/e	99%
Motivational Interviewing/Enhancement: Cannabis	\$3,867	\$1,042	\$2,825	(\$202)	\$3,665	\$19.18	n/e	93%
BASICS <sup>11</sup>	\$2,216	\$555	\$1,662	(\$221)	\$1,995	\$10.04	n/e	86%
Motivational Interviewing/Enhancement: Illicit Drugs	\$2,010	\$596	\$1,414	(\$202)	\$1,808	\$9.96	n/e	80%
Life Skills Training	\$1,415	\$360	\$1,055	(\$34)	\$1,382	\$42.13	n/e	88%
Project Towards No Drug Abuse (TND)	\$243	\$60	\$183	(\$14)	\$229	\$17.31	n/e	99%

**Exhibit 1, continued**

Topic Area/Program	Monetary Benefits		Costs	Summary Statistics			
	Total Benefits	Taxpayer		Non-Taxpayer	Benefits Minus Costs (net present value)	Benefit to Cost Ratio	Rate of Return on Investment
<p>Benefits and costs are life-cycle present-values per participant, in 2010 dollars. While the programs are listed by major topic area, some programs attain benefits in multiple areas. Also, some programs achieve benefits that we cannot monetize. See Technical Appendix I for program-specific details.</p>							
<p><b>Substance abuse prevention and treatment programs for which we have not calculated benefits and costs (at this time):</b></p>							
CBT for Substance Abusers				Review in process; results planned for December, 2011.			
Relapse Prevention				Review in process; results planned for December, 2011.			
Project Alert				See previous WSIPP publications for past findings; an update is planned for December, 2011.			
Midwestern Prevention Project				See previous WSIPP publications for past findings; an update is planned for December, 2011.			
Project Towards No Tobacco Use				See previous WSIPP publications for past findings; an update is planned for December, 2011.			
All Stars				See previous WSIPP publications for past findings; review in process.			
Minnesota Smoking Prevention Program				See previous WSIPP publications for past findings; review in process.			
Brief Interventions for Substance Abusers				Review in process			
Pharmacotherapies for Substance Abuse				Review in process			
Project Northland				See previous WSIPP publications for past findings.			
DARE				See previous WSIPP publications for past findings.			
<p><b>Adult Mental Health</b></p>							
<p>See Technical Appendix I for meta-analytic results for adult mental health programs covered in this review. We have not have not completed our computation of benefits and costs for these programs.</p>							
CBT for Adult Anxiety				See Technical Appendix I for meta-analytic results.			
CBT for Adult Depression				See Technical Appendix I for meta-analytic results.			
Remote CBT				Review in process; an update is planned for December, 2011.			
Treatments for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder				Review in process; an update is planned for December, 2011.			
Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing				Review in process.			
Day Programs for Mentally Ill Adults				Review in process.			
Psychotherapies for Bipolar Disorder				Review in process.			
Family Therapies for Adults With Schizophrenia or Bipolar				Review in process.			
Primary Care Interventions for Depression				Review in process.			
<p><b>Public Health</b></p>							
<p>See Technical Appendix I for meta-analytic results for prevention programs targeting teen pregnancy and obesity. We have not have not completed our computation of benefits and costs for these programs.</p>							
<p><b>Teen Pregnancy Prevention:</b></p>							
Postponing Sexual Involvement				See Technical Appendix I for meta-analytic results.			
School-Based Service Learning				See Technical Appendix I for meta-analytic results.			
School-Based Sexual Education				See Technical Appendix I for meta-analytic results.			
Teen Outreach Program				See Technical Appendix I for meta-analytic results.			
Adolescent Sibling Pregnancy Prevention				See Technical Appendix I for meta-analytic results.			
<p><b>Obesity Prevention:</b></p>							
School Programs for Healthy Eating				See Technical Appendix I for meta-analytic results.			
School Programs for Physical Activity				See Technical Appendix I for meta-analytic results.			
School Programs for Healthy Eating & Physical Activity				See Technical Appendix I for meta-analytic results.			
Early Child Care Nutrition & Physical Activity				Too few rigorous evaluations to date.			
Taxes on Sweetened Beverages and Snack Food				Too few rigorous evaluations to date.			
Nutrition Labeling on Menus & Posting Nutritional Information				Too few rigorous evaluations to date.			
<p><b>Housing</b></p>							
<p>See Technical Appendix I for meta-analytic results for housing programs for offenders returning to the community and adults with mental illness. We have not have not completed our computation of benefits and costs for these programs.</p>							
Housing Supports for Offenders Returning to the Community				See Technical Appendix I for meta-analytic results.			
Housing Support for Adults With Mental Illness				See Technical Appendix I for meta-analytic results.			
Housing Supports for Serious Violent Offenders				See Technical Appendix I for meta-analytic results.			
<p><b>Notes to Exhibit 1</b></p>							
<p><sup>1</sup> Benefit to cost ratios and return on investment statistics cannot be computed in every case; we list "n/e" for those that cannot be reliably estimated.</p>							
<p><sup>2</sup> Inst. = state institutionalized juvenile justice populations</p>							
<p><sup>3</sup> CBT = Cognitive Behavioral Therapy</p>							
<p><sup>4</sup> Under the child welfare heading, we include several behavioral parent training programs administered by Washington State's child welfare system. These programs also apply to children's mental health.</p>							
<p><sup>5</sup> Triple-P = Triple-P Positive Parenting Program</p>							
<p><sup>6</sup> NBPTS = National Board for Professional Teaching Standards</p>							
<p><sup>7</sup> For specific behavioral parent training programs currently administered by Washington State's child welfare system, see the Child Welfare topic heading.</p>							
<p><sup>8</sup> MMT = Multimodal Therapy</p>							
<p><sup>9</sup> BPT = Behavioral Parent Training</p>							
<p><sup>10</sup> MST = Multisystemic Therapy</p>							
<p><sup>11</sup> BASICS = Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention of College Students</p>							

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