

THE BENEFITS AND COSTS OF PREVENTION: INFORMING PUBLIC POLICY

WASHINGTON STATE INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC POLICY

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European
Society for
Prevention
Research, fifth
annual
conference

Palma,
Mallorca

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Washington State Institute for Public Policy

Non-partisan research at legislative/board direction

Nature of the Institute

- ✓ Created by 1983 Legislature
- ✓ General purpose
- ✓ Legislative & Executive Board
- ✓ Projects assigned by bills or Board



Assignments:

- ✓ Criminal justice
- ✓ K-12 and early education
- ✓ Child welfare
- ✓ Mental health
- ✓ Substance abuse
- ✓ Employment/workforce training
- ✓ Public health
- ✓ Health care

Are there evidence-based policies that improve outcomes with a positive return on investment?

Our 3-step “investment advisor” research approach

1. **Evidence:** What works to improve outcomes; what does not?

We meta-analyze all rigorous evaluations of policies to improve public outcomes of legislative interest.

2. **Economics:** What is the return on investment?

We compute benefits and costs to the people of Washington State using a consistent framework.

3. **Risk:** What is the likelihood that a program or policy will at least “break even?”

We model the uncertainty around measurement and assumptions to assess the riskiness of each option.

Step 1: What is the evidence?

- ✓ Many groups use the words “evidence-based.”
We use standardized methods to assess evidence.
- ✓ Find all program evaluations on a given topic.
- ✓ Screen those evaluations for rigor.
 - Comparison group?
 - Statistical controls?
 - Causality
- ✓ Meta-analyze average effect on each outcome.
 - Standardized metric
 - How much change can we expect?

Step 1: Example

Early education programs for low-income children

- ✓ Find all program evaluations on a given topic.
- ✓ Screen those evaluations for rigor.
- ✓ Meta-analyze average effect on each outcome.

Step 2: What are the economics?

- ✓ Many different approaches are possible
- ✓ We use benefit-cost analysis
 - Societal perspective (participants, taxpayers, and others)
 - Consistent across outcomes
 - Requires assumptions and informed guesses!

Step 2: What are the economics? The basics of benefit-cost analysis

For normal people . . .

Gains	–	Losses	=	😊 or 😞
Plusses	–	Minuses	=	😊 or 😞

For economists . . .

Benefits	–	Costs	=	Net Present Value (NPV)
$(\Delta \text{Units} \times \text{Price})$	–	Costs	=	NPV

The program evaluation question

This is what benefit-cost analysis contributes to the program evaluation question

Step 2: Example

Early education programs for low-income children

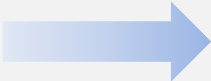
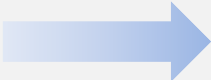
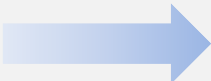
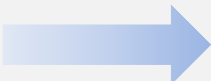
$$\begin{array}{rcccl}
 \text{Benefits} & - & \text{Costs} & = & \text{Net Present Value (NPV)} \\
 \hline
 \underbrace{(\Delta\text{Units} \times \text{Price})} & - & \underbrace{\text{Costs}} & = & \text{NPV} \\
 \underbrace{\text{8 percentage point change}} & & \underbrace{\text{Program costs are about } \$7,000 \text{ per child}} & & \\
 \underbrace{\text{in high school graduation}} & & \underbrace{\text{worth } \sim \$350,000 \text{ over a child's life}} & &
 \end{array}$$

Step 3: What is the risk?

- ✓ **Uncertainty across many domains**
 - Program effectiveness
 - General assumptions, e.g.,
 - Discount rate
 - Value of a statistical life
- ✓ **Monte Carlo analysis**
 - Randomly draw within defined parameters
 - 10,000 simulation runs
 - Bottom-line statistic: How likely for the program to at least “break even” (pay for itself over the long term)?

Early Education for Low-Income Children

Updated results for Washington State

Increased ed. attain.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased earnings 	\$29,375
Reduced crime		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower CJ system costs Fewer victimizations 	\$5,071
Decr. K-12 resources		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower special education costs Less grade repetition 	\$1,315
Other impacts		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower health care costs 	\$3,204
			<hr/>
		Total benefits per-family	\$33,423
		Cost per-family	-\$7,037
			<hr/>
		Net present value (NPV)	\$26,386

WSIPP Reports to the Legislature

From WSIPP's current findings on prevention

Program	Monetary Benefits			Costs	Summary Statistics		
	Total	Tax-payer	Non Tax-payer		Benefits Minus Costs	Benefit to Cost Ratio	Odds of Positive Result
School-based mentoring	\$33,515	\$9,445	\$24,069	\$1,786	\$31,729	\$18.77	78%
Early ed (for low-income)	\$33,423	\$10,375	\$23,048	\$7,037	\$26,386	\$4.76	89%
Nurse Family Partnership	\$27,174	\$9,955	\$17,219	\$9,842	\$17,332	\$2.77	71%
Good Behavior Game	\$8,890	\$2,655	\$6,234	\$158	\$8,732	\$56.34	92%
Life Skills Training	\$3,461	\$804	\$2,657	\$97	\$3,363	\$35.66	93%
PATHS	\$10	\$18	\$8	\$117	\$107	\$0.09	8%
Early Head Start	\$1,725	\$3,103	\$4,828	\$10,767	\$12,492	n/e	16%

Benefits and costs are life-cycle present values per participant, in 2013 dollars. Some programs achieve other benefits we cannot, at present time, monetize.

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CURRENT PROJECTS

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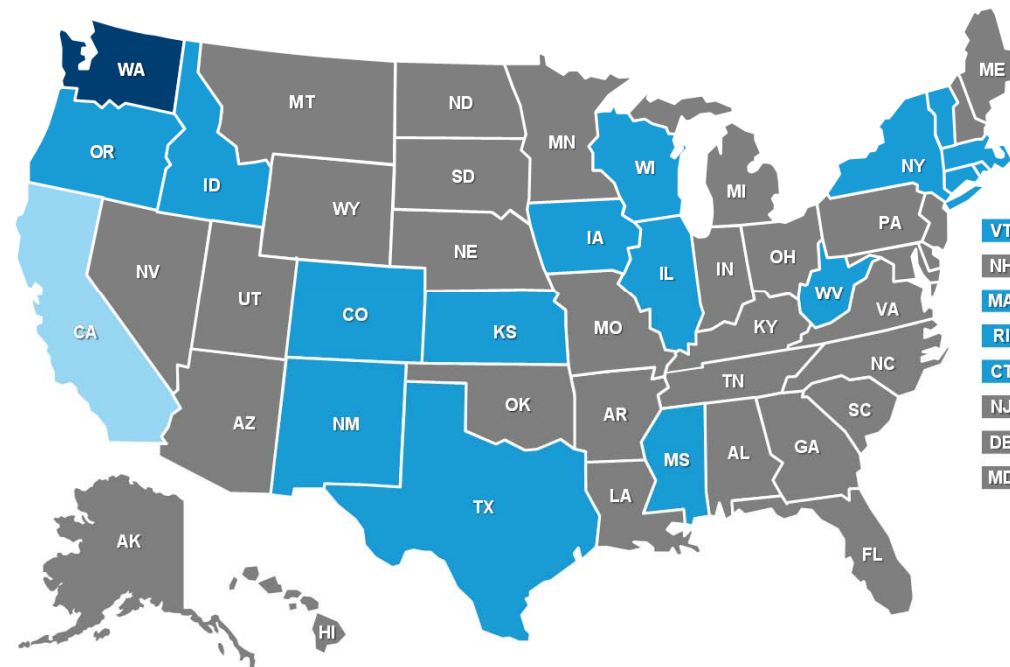
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The Washington state legislature has used this information!

- ✓ **Writing state budgets**
 - Direct budget references
 - Inventories of what works
 - Caseload forecast
- ✓ **Making policy decisions**
 - Drug sentencing grid
 - K-12 class size reductions

Seventeen U.S. states now testing WSIPP's approach

Participation in Results First



THANK YOU!



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