

Program name	Probability	Net Present Value Break-Even	Program Description	Agency
Adult Criminal Justice Programs				
"Swift, certain, and fair" supervision	59%	\$6,505	<p>Swift, certain, and fair (SCF) is a strategy used by supervising officers to address violation behavior of persons being who are supervised in the community on probation or parole. Probationers or parolees are required to follow rules and conditions (e.g., abstaining from drugs or alcohol) in order to complete their sentence in the community successfully. When officers observe violations of these rules, the premise of SCF is for the officer or judge to 1) quickly address violations (swift), 2) address all violations (certain), and 3) follow specific sanctioning guidelines (fair). Sanctioning guidelines are dependent upon the type of violation and how many violations the probationer or parolee has received in the past. Sanctions for low-level violations are less severe than sanctions for high-level violations, which can result in no more than three days in jail. Swift, certain, and fair aims to structure the use of prison or jail as a sanction for violation behavior, with the goal of decreasing overall costs. The length of supervision can vary depending on the underlying sentence and the population being served.</p>	
Case management ("swift, certain, and fair") for drug-involved persons	95%	\$5,065	<p>In general, case management is a process that coordinates and monitors services on behalf of a participant. The studies included in this meta-analysis evaluate a variety of case management approaches for individuals involved in the criminal justice system who have histories of drug involvement and are being supervised in the community under a "swift, certain, and fair" approach. The primary goals of case management for this population are 1) to improve collaboration between correctional staff and substance abuse treatment staff and 2) to increase participation in substance abuse treatment.</p> <p>Case managers or specially-trained supervision officers use a variety of strategies to assess the participant's treatment and programming needs, coordinate access to substance abuse treatment, monitor the participant, and advocate on the participant's behalf. In some circumstances, the case manager or officer can provide these services, such as counseling or therapy, directly to the client. Program length ranges from three to six months.</p> <p>"Swift, certain and fair" is an approach to community supervision wherein participants receive immediate sanctions when they violate the conditions of supervision. Sanction severity is proportional to the severity of the violation, with minor violations resulting in only a few days of incarceration. In response to repeat violations, sanctions gradually increase in severity. Participants are required to check in with their supervising officer regularly and are tested frequently and randomly for substance use. Case management studies that did not incorporate "swift, certain, and fair" approach were analyzed separately.</p>	
Case management (not "swift, certain, and fair") for drug-involved persons	51%	\$4,469	<p>In general, case management is a process that coordinates, and monitors services on behalf of a participant. The studies included in this meta-analysis evaluate a variety of case management approaches to community reentry and supervision for individuals involved in the criminal justice system who have histories of drug involvement. The primary goals of case management for this population are 1) to improve collaboration between correctional staff and substance abuse treatment staff and 2) to increase the individual's participation in substance abuse treatment.</p> <p>Case managers or specially-trained supervision officers use a variety of strategies to assess the participant's treatment and programming needs, coordinate access to substance abuse treatment, monitor the participant, and advocate on the participant's behalf. In some circumstances, the case manager or officer can provide these services (e.g. counseling, therapy) directly to the client. Program length ranges from three to six months.</p>	

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Circles of Support and Accountability	89%	\$18,054	The Circles of Support and Accountability (COSA) model, originally developed in Canada, helps sex offenders reenter the community by providing them with social support. Each reentering participant is provided an "inner circle" and an "outer circle" of volunteers. An inner circle consists of four to six volunteers from the community. One inner circle volunteer serves as a primary volunteer and meets with the participant every day for the first two to three months, while other volunteers meet with the participant weekly. An outer circle is composed of community-based professionals (e.g. social workers, police) who volunteer their time to support the inner circle. Program duration is about 12 months.	
Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) (for individuals classified as high- or moderate-risk)	95%	\$4,961	Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) include various components, such as cognitive restructuring, behavioral activation, emotion regulation, communication skills, and problem-solving. Treatment is goal-oriented and generally of limited duration. CBT emphasizes individual accountability and teaches participants that cognitive deficits, distortions, and flawed thinking processes cause criminal behavior. For this broad grouping of studies, a variety of "brand name" programs (e.g., Enhanced Thinking Skills, Moral Reconciliation Therapy, Reasoning and Rehabilitation, and Thinking 4 a Change) were delivered to adults in either an institutional or community setting for an average of 2.5 months. Studies evaluating CBT delivered specifically as sex offender treatment were excluded from this analysis. Note: Differences in effect sizes were realized between branded CBT and non-branded CBT treatments	
Community-based correctional facilities (halfway houses)	0%	(\$10,038)	Community-based correctional facilities and halfway houses are models of housing support for individuals reentering the community from incarceration. This form of housing is a type of community supervision, similar to parole, with an additional residential component. Halfway houses are usually a condition of early release, and require tenants to participate in various forms of treatment, most commonly those related to substance abuse. Halfway houses provide an initial step towards full reentry by placing individuals back into the community in a group-home like environment with guided supervision intended to help provide stability and accountability. Halfway house programs provide services for a minimum of three months post-release. Failure in either community-based correctional facilities or halfway house programs may be grounds for parole revocation and a subsequent return to prison. Individuals in these studies spent between two and five months in halfway houses.	
Correctional education (basic skills)	93%	\$7,119	Correctional education in basic skills consists of classes in Adult Basic Education, General Educational Development (GED) preparation, and English as a Second Language. Classes are delivered in a prison setting and vary in length of enrollment depending on the individual's education level, purpose or program of attendance, and length of incarceration.	
Correctional education (post-secondary education)	100%	\$15,474	Correctional post-secondary (college) education includes courses that contribute towards a post-secondary degree. Effects for correctional education basic skills classes are reported separately. Post-secondary education programs vary in length of enrollment depending on the individual's education level, purpose or program of attendance, and length of incarceration.	
Correctional industries in prison	100%	\$3,754	Correctional industries programs provide jobs within the prison environment for incarcerated individuals. Individuals may work for a private sector employer, a non-profit, or in institutional industries within the prison. Industries commonly include metal fabrication, laundry, furniture assembly, and textile manufacturing. Typically, these jobs are obtained through an application process. While the focus of these programs is not vocational education or training, they are intended to help provide individuals with work experience and marketable job skills. Length of attendance in the program varies and typically depends on the length of an individual's sentence. Individuals in these studies typically participated in correctional industries programs for 6 to 12 months.	

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Domestic violence perpetrator treatment (Duluth-based model)	25%	(\$2,420)	<p>The Duluth-based model of domestic violence perpetrator treatment was developed in the 1980s in Duluth, MN and is now the most common treatment for domestic violence perpetrators. The treatment approach assumes that domestic violence "...is a gender-specific behavior which is socially and historically constructed. Men are socialized to take control and to use physical force when necessary to maintain dominance."* Treatment involves educational meetings and peer-group therapy provided in prison or in the community. The focus of each element is usually on understanding the social conditions that foster domestic violence and building skills to make accountable decisions, though sometimes the programs also include elements of cognitive-behavioral instruction.</p> <p>Participants in these studies received between two and seven months of treatment in the Duluth-based model. They were compared to similar individuals who received monitoring, probation, or community service.</p>	
Driving Under the Influence (DUI) courts	5%	(\$3,316)	<p>Driving Under the Influence (DUI) courts are a type of therapeutic court for persons with a DUI offense. Participants enter into a contract with the court and agree to comply with treatment and supervision requirements. Non-compliance may result in the imposition of harsher sentences. DUI courts typically involve a team of stakeholders (e.g., participant, judge, treatment provider, case manager, and supervising officer). Most courts include required treatment and DUI education and involve judicial monitoring including random breath or transdermal testing. DUI courts include incentives, rewards, and sanctions as well progressive stages in which continued compliance with DUI court stipulations and requirements leads to less monitoring. DUI courts in these studies were typically 12 to 24 months in length.</p>	
Drug courts	100%	\$4,913	<p>Drug courts are an alternative to traditional criminal justice system processing for the sentencing and supervision of eligible drug-addicted persons. Drug courts share the primary goals of reducing criminal recidivism and substance abuse among its participants. Each drug court is unique in operations, method, and length of treatment. Drug courts typically use a combination of judicial oversight, supervision, drug testing, substance abuse treatment, and sanctions and incentives in an attempt to modify the behavior of drug-involved defendants. Length of drug court participation varied from 12 to 26 months in these studies.</p> <p>Through a meta-regression analysis, we analyzed the impact of follow-up period, pre/post adjudication court condition, and length of treatment, but we found no statistically significant differences in recidivism due to these variables.</p>	
Drug Offender Sentencing Alternative (for persons convicted of drug offenses)	99%	\$13,140	<p>Drug Offender Sentencing Alternative (DOSA) specifies that for certain individuals receiving felony convictions, a superior court judge has the option to give a shorter prison sentence if an individual agrees to complete drug treatment. A judge cannot apply DOSA to individuals convicted of any current or prior violent offense or sex offense. A judge can apply DOSA to two categories of participants: 1) those convicted of crimes involving a small amount of a controlled substance and 2) drug-involved individuals convicted of property crimes. This meta-analysis presents findings for individuals convicted of crimes involving a controlled substance. Findings for individuals convicted of property crimes are presented separately.</p> <p>Under DOSA, the standard sentence length is split between prison confinement and a term of community custody. If a participant does not complete drug treatment or is administratively terminated from DOSA due to violations of conditions, the legislation requires that he or she return to prison to serve the remainder of the community custody term. Individuals in this study received between 5 and 12 weeks of chemical dependency treatment.</p>	

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Drug Offender Sentencing Alternative (for persons convicted of property offenses)	72%	\$6,657	<p>Drug Offender Sentencing Alternative (DOSA) specifies that for certain individuals receiving felony convictions, a superior court judge has the option to give a shorter prison sentence if an individual agrees to complete drug treatment. A judge cannot apply DOSA to individuals convicted of any current or prior violent offense or sex offense. A judge can apply DOSA to two categories of participants: 1) those convicted of crimes involving a small amount of a controlled substance 2) and drug-involved individuals convicted of property crimes. This meta-analysis presents findings for individuals convicted of property crimes. Findings for individuals convicted of crimes involving a controlled substance are presented separately.</p> <p>Under DOSA, the standard sentence length is split between prison confinement and a term of community custody. If a participant does not complete drug treatment or is administratively terminated from DOSA due to violations of conditions, the legislation requires that he or she return to prison to serve the remainder of the community custody term. Individuals in this study received between 5 and 12 weeks of chemical dependency treatment.</p>	
Electronic monitoring (parole): Results First	100%	\$2,348	Electronic monitoring involves the use of either radio frequency or Global Positioning System (GPS) devices to monitor the location of an individual. Electronic monitoring is used to enforce requirements that an individual remain at home except for approved activities such as work, school, or treatment. It may be used in lieu of, or in addition to, confinement and depends on the individual's sentence.	
Electronic monitoring (probation): Results First	100%	\$1,710	Electronic monitoring involves the use of either radio frequency or Global Positioning System (GPS) units to monitor the location of an individual. Electronic monitoring is used to enforce requirements that an individual remain at home except for approved activities such as work, school, or treatment. It may be used in lieu of, or in addition to, confinement and depends on the individual's sentence.	
Employment counseling and job training (transitional reentry from incarceration into the community)	88%	\$31,098	<p>Employment counseling and job training programs teach skills necessary for seeking employment after incarceration. These include both hard skills (e.g., job preparedness and skills training) and soft skills, (e.g., effective job searches, applications, and resumes). These programs may be sequential, where participants first undergo job training and then receive work experience, or follow individualized employment plans. Participants may also receive employment placement assistance from a specialist. Some programs may also specifically address barriers to employment for convicted persons.</p> <p>For this group of studies, job training and employment assistance first began during incarceration and continued upon reentry into the community for up to 12 months.</p>	
Employment counseling and job training in the community	40%	(\$646)	Employment counseling programs teach skills necessary for seeking employment. These include both hard skills (e.g., job preparedness and skills training) and soft skills, (e.g., effective job searches, applications, and resumes). Some programs may specifically address barriers to employment for convicted offenders. The studies in this category differ from those in the "Employment counseling and job training with paid work experience," as each program in this category does not include subsidized or transitional jobs to help participants transition to regular employment. For this broad grouping of studies, programs were delivered in the community for a period ranging from one to eight months.	

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Employment counseling and job training with paid work experience in the community	63%	\$2,654	Employment counseling programs with job training teach skills necessary for seeking employment. These include both hard skills (e.g., job preparedness and skills training) and soft skills, (e.g., effective job searches, applications, and resumes). Some programs may also specifically address barriers to employment for convicted persons. The studies in this category differ from those in the "Employment counseling and job training in the community," as each program in this category also includes subsidized or transitional jobs to help participants transition to regular employment. For this broad grouping of studies, programs were delivered in the community after release from incarceration for a period of three to nine months.	
Housing assistance with services	1%	(\$7,782)	<p>Housing assistance programs for individuals reentering from incarceration are intended to mitigate the negative impacts of homelessness on the reentry process. These forms of housing are considered voluntary and last a minimum of three months post-release. Housing programs in this analysis are service-enriched, meaning they provide services such as job training, employment, or substance abuse treatment in addition to temporary or transitional housing options.</p> <p>Housing assistance programs are distinct from community based correctional facilities (e.g., halfway houses) in the following ways: 1) they do not act as a formal model of supervision in the community; 2) participants are not required to participate in the provided treatment and programming services for release; and 3) violation of supervision conditions in these programs is not automatically grounds for parole or probation revocation.</p> <p>Community based correctional facilities (e.g., halfway houses) and stand-alone housing programs are not included in this analysis; they are analyzed separately. Housing assistance programs without service provision are also excluded from this analysis and analyzed separately.</p>	
Housing assistance without services	90%	\$3,353	<p>Housing assistance programs for individuals reentering from incarceration are intended to mitigate the negative impacts of homelessness on the reentry process. These forms of housing are considered voluntary and each last a minimum of three months post-release. Programs in this category may include federally-owned housing projects, privately-owned housing projects, and housing vouchers that provide temporary or permanent housing options. They do not include added services such as job training, employment, or substance abuse treatment seen in other some housing programs.</p> <p>Housing assistance programs are distinct from community based correctional facilities (e.g., halfway houses) in the following ways: 1) they do not act as a formal model of supervision in the community; 2) violation of supervision conditions in these programs is not automatically grounds for parole or probation revocation; and 3) they do not provide added services. Community based correctional facilities (e.g., halfway houses) are not included in this analysis; they are analyzed separately. Housing assistance programs with service provision are also excluded from this analysis and analyzed separately.</p>	
Inpatient/intensive outpatient drug treatment during incarceration	98%	\$7,771	This group of programs includes a variety of inpatient and intensive outpatient substance abuse treatment programs that are delivered to incarcerated individuals who have substance abuse problems. Treatment types include cognitive behavioral therapy, psychoeducation or a combination of approaches. Participants generally attend treatment for 1-18 months with treatment for up to five hours per day. This meta-analysis includes studies of both inpatient and intensive outpatient models of drug treatment when delivered during incarceration.	
Inpatient/intensive outpatient drug treatment in the community	49%	(\$2,907)	This group of programs includes a variety of community-based inpatient and intensive outpatient substance abuse treatment programs delivered to individuals who have substance abuse problems. Treatment types include cognitive behavioral therapy, relapse prevention, or a combination of approaches. Participants generally attend treatment for one to five months, with treatment up to six hours per day. This meta-analysis includes studies of both inpatient and intensive outpatient models of drug treatment when delivered in the community.	

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Intensive supervision (surveillance and treatment)	100%	\$7,769	Intensive supervision probation/parole (ISP) emphasizes a higher degree of surveillance than traditional supervision in the community. ISP is delivered in lieu of incarceration, as a conditional release from incarceration in the form of parole, or as a probation sentence. Conditions of supervision vary, but often include urinalysis testing, increased face-to-face or collateral contacts, or required participation in treatment. Persons who are supervised can incur violations, or sanctions, when these conditions are not followed.	
Intensive supervision (surveillance only)	46%	\$186	Intensive supervision probation/parole (ISP) emphasizes a higher degree of surveillance than traditional supervision in the community. ISP is delivered in lieu of incarceration, as a conditional release from incarceration in the form of parole, or as a probation sentence. Conditions of supervision vary across the studies but often include urinalysis testing or increased face-to-face/collateral contacts. Persons who are supervised can incur violations, or sanctions, when these conditions are not followed. The average number of face-to-face monthly contacts for studies included in our meta-analysis was 12.	
Jail diversion programs for individuals with mental illness (post-arrest)	50%	\$818	Diversion programs for individuals with mental illness redirect these individuals from the traditional criminal justice system into mental health treatment programs. This review focuses on post-arrest diversion programs, which are jail- or court-based programs. These programs typically offer probation, deferred prosecution, or withdrawal of charges in lieu of incarceration. The level of treatment provided to individuals varies widely. Some programs consist only of referrals to treatment options. Other more-substantial programs integrate aspects of the criminal justice system to monitor participants and require treatment attendance, or involve community-based treatment providers.	
Life Skills Education	33%	(\$1,909)	Life skills education programs provide incarcerated persons with training to build basic personal management skills, which may include communication, parenting guidance, financial literacy, job seeking, or time management. Participants typically attend life skills classes intensively over the course of two to four months and receive between 80 to 350 hours of programming.	
Mental health courts	95%	\$9,223	Mental health courts, modeled after other therapeutic courts (e.g., drug courts, DUI courts), divert individuals with mental health issues from incarceration to treatment in the community. These courts use mental health assessments, individualized treatment plans, intensive case management, and judicial monitoring with the goal of providing participants with the resources needed to avoid criminal behavior while improving public safety. Most programs have a graduated system of requirements, meaning that as participants progress through the program, assessment and monitoring become less frequent. In some courts, charges are dropped with successful completion of the program. Programs can vary in length; the programs represented in this meta-analysis range from 6-24 months of delivered services.	
Offender Reentry Community Safety Program (for individuals with serious mental illness)	98%	\$19,807	The Offender Reentry Community Safety (ORCS) program in Washington State was designed to assist dangerously mentally ill individuals who are being released from prison into the community. To qualify for this program, participants must have been diagnosed with a serious mental illness or major mental health disorder, and also pose a threat to public safety. An interdisciplinary team of mental health and correctional professionals provide coordinated case management and community treatment planning such as mental health and chemical dependency treatment, housing, supervision, and expedited Medicaid eligibility for up to five years after release. This program was previously called Dangerously Mentally Ill Offenders (DMIO).	
Outpatient or non-intensive drug treatment during incarceration	100%	\$6,470	This group of programs includes outpatient and non-intensive substance abuse treatment programs delivered to incarcerated individuals who have substance abuse problems. Treatment types include individual counseling, cognitive behavioral therapy, reflective journaling, and other approaches. Participants generally attend treatment for one to five months, with treatment up to five hours per day in brief programs and substantially less-frequent programming in long-term programs.	

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Outpatient or non-intensive drug treatment in the community	100%	\$5,981	This group of programs includes outpatient and non-intensive substance abuse treatment programs delivered in the community to criminal justice system-involved individuals with substance abuse problems. Treatment approaches include individual counseling, cognitive behavioral therapy and other approaches with the goal of reducing substance abuse. Participants generally attend treatment for 2-18 months with weekly two-hour sessions.	
Police diversion for individuals with mental illness (pre-arrest)	N/A	N/A	Diversion programs for individuals with mental illness redirect these individuals from the traditional criminal justice system into mental health treatment programs.	
Police diversion for low-severity offenses (pre-arrest)	91%	\$2,754	Pre-arrest diversion programs for low-severity offenses redirect individuals suspected of these offenses from the traditional criminal justice system into services in the community. Service referrals are specific to the assessed needs of each individual (e.g., mental health treatment or substance abuse treatment in the community). This review focuses on pre-arrest diversion programs, which are police-based programs. Police-based diversion programs divert participants to services without applying criminal charges.	
Reentry courts	90%	\$7,689	The purpose of reentry courts is to help facilitate successful reentry into the community for formerly incarcerated individuals. These specialized courts utilize a judge and other court staff to impose comprehensive supervision, graduated sanctions, and incentives as well as coordinate services (e.g. substance abuse treatment) to defendants. While each reentry court is unique in operations, method, and length of treatment, they share the primary goals of supporting reintegration into the community and reducing criminal recidivism. The programs represented here provided about six months of services.	
Restorative justice conferencing	59%	\$524	Restorative justice conferences are face-to-face meetings, typically between the victim and the convicted individual, facilitated by a professionally trained mediator. The purpose of conferences is to discuss the harm done and to come to an agreement between all parties about reparations. Conferences may also include other supporting persons or community members to resolve the harm done by the convicted individual. Conferences can take place during incarceration, before sentencing following a guilty plea, as a diversion program, or during re-entry. This intervention is brief, typically one or two conferences that last an hour or two.	
Risk Need and Responsivity supervision (for individuals classified as high- and moderate-risk)	98%	\$5,100	This meta-analysis represents a broad grouping of supervision programs which utilize "Risk Need Responsivity" (RNR) principles. Following these principles, corrections officers provide amounts of services in accordance with the individual's risk for re-offense (risk principle), provide types of services based on the individual's unique assessed needs (need principle), and determine a treatment method that is appropriate for the individual based on individual abilities and motivation levels (responsivity principle). Supervision using RNR principles focuses on high to moderate risk individuals. Interventions are either cognitive behavioral or social learning techniques. This means that the supervising parole or probation officer uses motivational interviewing techniques (e.g., open ended questions, affirmations, elicitation of person reflection, etc.) as well as a behavioral or contingency management style of supervision (i.e., systems of incentives for reinforcement, disapproval, and an emphasis on self-management). Supervising officers may issue violations when individuals violate the conditions of supervision.	

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Serious and Violent Offender Recidivism Initiative (SVORI)	86%	\$4,845	In 2003 the U.S. Department of Justice awarded funding to states for the Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI) for individuals transitioning from prison into the community. These programs do not adhere to one specific type of intervention or program but instead implement a model designed to address six outcomes of concern for individuals reentering from incarceration (health, education, employment, housing, substance use, and recidivism). SVORI involves a three-phase timeline model. The first phase is an in-prison intervention that could begin months before participants are released into the community. In the second phase, services intensify in the months before and after release. A risk/needs assessment for each participant is conducted and an individualized implementation plan is administered. In the third phase, participants are supervised within the community, and required to follow their implementation plan as a condition of release. Follow-ups are conducted with each participant at 3, 9, and 15 months post-release to address adherence to the plan and the current state of affairs for each participant.	
Sex offender registration and community notification	37%	\$1,604	Registration laws require individuals convicted of certain sex offenses to register with local law enforcement. Notification laws authorize officials to notify the public when high-risk individuals are released from confinement into the community. These measures aim to increase community safeguards and assist law enforcement in tracking convicted persons. In this meta-analysis, we analyzed both the specific and general deterrent effects of the law. Specific deterrence refers to the concept of discouraging further criminal behavior through the experience of punishment. General deterrence refers to the concept of discouraging criminal behavior through the threat of punishment. In this analysis, the benefit-cost results rely solely on the effects of specific deterrence effect size. We are unable to estimate the benefits of the general deterrent effect at this time.	
Therapeutic communities (during incarceration) for individuals with substance use disorders	57%	\$7,203	Prison-based therapeutic communities for substance use disorders are an intensive form of substance abuse treatment provided to individuals with substance use disorders. Although participants remain within correctional facilities, they live in a 24/7 therapeutic milieu apart from the general prison population. Therapeutic communities use a hierarchical social learning model, wherein participants earn increased social and personal responsibility as they progress through stages of treatment. Treatment involves a highly structured therapeutic environment, peer support, and peer accountability intended to teach participants prosocial norms and behaviors.	
Therapeutic communities (in the community) for individuals with co-occurring disorders	59%	\$8,244	Therapeutic communities are an intensive form of substance use disorder treatment generally provided to individuals with substance use disorders involved in the criminal justice system. Participants live in a continuous therapeutic environment apart from the general population. Therapeutic communities use a hierarchical social learning model, wherein participants earn increased social and personal responsibility as they progress through stages of treatment. Treatment involves a highly structured therapeutic environment, peer support and peer accountability intended to teach participants prosocial norms and behaviors.	
Therapeutic communities (in the community) for individuals with substance use disorders	54%	\$3,972	Community-based therapeutic communities are an intensive form of substance use disorder treatment provided to individuals with substance use disorders who are involved in the criminal justice system. Participants live in residential units within the community that provide a continuous therapeutic environment. Therapeutic communities use a hierarchical social learning model, wherein participants earn increased social and personal responsibility as they progress through stages of treatment. Treatment involves a highly structured therapeutic environment, peer support and peer accountability intended to teach participants prosocial norms and behaviors.	
Treatment during incarceration for individuals convicted of sex offenses (while Incarcerated)	60%	\$1,296	Programs providing treatment for individuals incarcerated for sex offenses use a broad range of therapeutic components, including individual and/or group counseling, cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT), aversion therapy, and other forms of psychotherapy. Programs in these studies were delivered during incarceration. Treatment typically occurs daily, and lasts for two to seven hours per day. The programs represented in this meta-analysis vary in duration of services, ranging from five months to many years.	

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Treatment in the community for individuals convicted of sex offenses (Probation and Parole)	67%	\$1,265	Programs providing treatment for individuals convicted of sex offenses use a broad range of therapeutic components, including individual and/or group counseling, cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT), aversion therapy, and other forms of psychotherapy. Participants in these studies were on probation or parole while receiving services and received increased supervision while in the programs. The programs in this meta-analysis vary in duration, ranging from 6 to 24 months. Treatment typically involves weekly outpatient sessions that last one to two hours.	
Violence reduction treatment	34%	(\$3,905)	Violence reduction treatments use therapeutic methods to help participants manage anger and avoid violence. These programs are intended to improve participants' attitudes, reasoning abilities, communication skills and self-awareness. For the studies in this meta-analysis, participants received between 188 and 330 hours of programming over 3.5 to 7 months.	
Vocational education in prison	96%	\$10,795	Vocational education programs delivered in prison involve instruction for a specific trade, occupation, or vocation such as welding, auto repair, building maintenance, or graphic arts. These programs typically last from six months to three years. The primary goal of vocational education is to help offenders develop skills that will be marketable for obtaining a job upon release to the community. Some vocational programs offer certificates or college credits.	
Work release	98%	\$3,202	Work release programs are a form of partial confinement enabling participants to serve all or a portion of their prison or jail sentence in a residential facility while employed in the community. While each program is unique, most work release programs allow residents to leave the residential community during the work day to seek or attend employment and/or educational opportunities. Work release is a pre-release program, meaning it is used as an alternative to traditional incarceration for all or some of an individual's sentence length. Work release typically lasts for about six months.	
Adult Mental Health Programs				
Substitution of a peer specialist for a non-peer on the treatment team	25%	(\$3,644)	The programs examined in this analysis compared treatment teams with a peer specialist to treatment teams with a non-peer in a similar role. The treatment teams in this analysis provided services to individuals with severe mental illness, major depression or individuals receiving Veterans' Administration services for a psychiatric diagnosis.	
Assertive community treatment (ACT)	37%	(\$5,921)	Assertive community treatment (ACT) is a treatment and case management approach that includes the following key elements: a multidisciplinary team that includes a medication prescriber, direct service provided by team members, caseloads that are shared between team members, services provided in locations convenient for the patient, and low patient-to-staff ratios. The studies reviewed in this analysis compared ACT to treatment as usual or other forms of case management. <u>ACT is associated with significant reductions in homelessness which we are unable to monetize at this time.</u>	
Supported housing for chronically homeless adults	29%	(\$665)	These programs provide permanent supportive housing to chronically homeless single adults. Most of the studies reviewed here used the Housing First model which provides independent apartments with no specific requirements for abstinence or treatment. Programs typically provide intensive case management and services. Housing is in independent apartments—participants hold the lease but receive subsidies to pay rent. <u>Supported housing is associated with significant reductions in homelessness which we are unable to monetize at this time.</u>	

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Mobile crisis response	79%	\$2,440	Mobile crisis interventions dispatch teams with mental health training (rather than the standard police response) to stabilize patients who are experiencing a psychiatric emergency. Two types of mobile crisis interventions were included in this analysis (1) an interdisciplinary team who was dispatched after individuals called a mental health hotline and (2) a 911 response team staffed by police and psychiatric nurses.	
Peer Support: Addition of a Peer Specialist to the Treatment Team	93%	\$3,870	The programs examined in this analysis compared treatment teams with a peer specialist to treatment teams without a peer specialist. The treatment teams in this analysis provided services to individuals with serious mental illness or individuals receiving VA services for a psychiatric diagnosis.	
Forensic Assertive Community Treatment (FACT)	0%	(\$12,268)	Forensic Assertive Community Treatment (FACT) is an adaptation of Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) for individuals with involvement in the criminal justice system. In this analysis the study population included individuals with serious mental illness who were identified as candidates for FACT in jail.	
Substance Use Disorder Programs				
Multidimensional Family Therapy (MDFT)	33%	(\$4,161)	Multidimensional Family Therapy (MDFT) is an integrative, family-based, multiple systems treatment for youth with drug abuse and related behavior problems. The therapy consists of four domains: (1) engage adolescent in treatment, (2) increase parental involvement with youth and improve limit-setting, (3) decrease family-interaction conflict, and (4) collaborate with extra-familial social systems. Youth are generally aged 11 to 16 and have been clinically referred to outpatient treatment. For this meta-analysis, two studies measured the effects of MDFT on delinquency and ten measured the effects on subsequent substance use. All 12 studies included youth who were referred from the juvenile justice system as well as schools, child welfare agencies, health and mental health agencies, and parents.	
Injectable naltrexone for opiates (for individuals in the criminal justice system)	53%	(\$1,278)	Long-acting injectable naltrexone is used as an alcohol or opiate antagonist to treat alcohol or opiate dependence. Naltrexone is an antagonist that blocks the euphoric effects of alcohol or opiates, and patients do not develop tolerance or experience withdrawal symptoms when they stop taking the drug. It is intended to reduce cravings and prevent relapse. Patients also receive counseling therapies such as cognitive behavioral treatment or motivational enhancement therapy. Injections are typically administered monthly for one to six months. Our benefit-cost estimates assume one full year of treatment and one corresponding full year of effectiveness.	
Methadone maintenance for opioid use disorder	100%	\$22,857	Methadone is an opiate substitution treatment used to treat opioid dependence. It is a synthetic opioid that blocks the effects of opiates, reduces withdrawal symptoms, and relieves cravings. Methadone is a daily medication dispensed in outpatient clinics that specialize in methadone treatment and is often used in conjunction with behavioral counseling approaches.	
Sober living houses	47%	\$2,332	Sober living houses (or recovery houses) are voluntary residential arrangements in which unrelated adults agree to live together under a set of shared rules. They are commonly utilized by persons with substance abuse history in their effort to maintain sobriety. They are resident-supported and not staffed by a caseworker or house manager.	

Program name	Probability	Net Present Value Break-Even	Program Description	Agency
Child Welfare and Mental Health Programs				
Brief Strategic Family Therapy (BSFT)	51%	\$1,291	Brief Strategic Family Therapy (BSFT) lasts for three- to four-months. We estimate per-participant costs based on a weighted average of 14.8 hours of therapist time, as reported in the treatment studies, multiplied by actuarial estimate of cost of hourly family therapy (Mercer. (2016). Mental health and substance use disorder services data book for the state of Washington). For comparison group costs we use 2010 Washington State DSHS data to estimate the average reimbursement rate for treatment of child and adolescent disruptive behavior disorders.	
Families and Schools Together (FAST)	42%	(\$3,001)	Families and Schools Together (FAST) is a multi-family after school program intended to increase parents' involvement in school and their child's education, increase parent-child bonding and communication, and enhance parents' self-efficacy. Groups of 8 to 12 families meet weekly for eight consecutive weeks. Sessions last about 2½ hours and take place after school or early in the evening. Trained facilitators conduct the meetings, which involve experiential learning, parent-child play, and a shared meal. The initial eight weeks are followed by two years of monthly parent-led meetings.	
Stop Now and Plan (SNAP)	86%	\$8,859	Stop Now and Plan (SNAP) is a cognitive behavioral model for teaching children with disruptive behavior disorders and their parents effective emotional regulation, self-control, and problem-solving skills. SNAP offers separate programs for girls and boys aged 6-11. Children are recruited through referrals by either schools or juvenile courts. The SNAP model consists of 12 weekly group sessions conducted in local clinics designed to teach children to stop and think before acting, keep them involved in school, and avoid delinquent and criminal conduct. In separate group sessions, parents learn parenting skills and strategies to cope with their own emotions related to their children's behavior. In addition to the group sessions, SNAP provides services to meet the needs of individual families. These services may include booster sessions, family counseling, academic tutoring, school advocacy, and mentoring.	
Family dependency treatment court	11%	(\$8,806)	Family Dependency Treatment Courts (FDTC) are adaptations of drug courts for adult offenders. They provide an alternative to regular Dependency Court for parents whose children were placed in foster care due to parent substance abuse. FDTCs take a collaborative approach to dependency cases, employing teams that include judges, treatment providers, child welfare caseworkers, attorneys, prosecutors and service providers. Parents are quickly referred treatment and compliance with treatment progress is monitored by frequent court appearances. Early in the cases, parents may be required to appear weekly. As parents make progress with the mandated treatment, frequency of hearings is reduced.	
Youth Villages LifeSet (YV LifeSet) for former foster youth	5%	(\$9,268)	Youth Villages LifeSet (YV LifeSet) is a transitional living program for youth aging out of state custody. This analysis is on YV LifeSet for youth aging out of the foster system. Each youth is assigned to a YV LifeSet Specialist. YV LifeSet Specialists have a caseload of eight to ten youth. The YVLS Specialist meets with individuals weekly to help youth establish goals in the areas of education, employment, housing, and life skills. YV LifeSet Specialists may also refer youth to program-provided practices for mental health or substance abuse treatment. The program duration can range from a few months to over a year. More information can be found on the Youth Villages website: https://www.youthvillages.org/yvlifaset/ . In the included study, youth participated in YV LifeSet for an average of 215 days. Program and comparison group youth had access to usual services upon aging out of the foster system.	

Program name	Probability	Net Present Value Break-Even	Program Description	Agency
Education and Workforce Development Programs				
Early Head Start	28%	(\$8,798)	Early Head Start is a federally-funded program for low-income pregnant women and families with infants or toddlers that aims to enhance children's development and health and strengthen families. Families can receive services until the children are three years old. Early Head Start accounts for 10% of the Head Start budget; program providers determine the specific services offered following Head Start guidelines.	
Head Start	55%	\$7,531	Head Start is a federal program that funds early childhood education, social services, and health services for low-income children ages 0-5 to support child development and learning. Studies in this analysis focus on preschool Head Start programs for children ages 3-5 years old. Head Start offers half- and full-day programs that typically last during the school year.	
Becoming a Man (BAM) with high-dosage tutoring	75%	\$29,384	Becoming a Man (BAM) is a high school behavioral program that offers non-academic intervention to disadvantaged and at-risk males through exposure to prosocial adults and skill training based on cognitive behavioral therapy. The program focuses on teaching character and social-emotional skills including considering another person's perspective, evaluating consequences ahead of time, and reducing automatic decision-making. Participants attend weekly one-hour group sessions offered during the school day. The program included in this analysis combines BAM with individualized math tutoring conducted for one hour each day in groups of two students.	
Becoming a Man	75%	\$1,836	Becoming a Man (BAM) is a high school behavioral program that provides a non-academic intervention to disadvantaged and at-risk males through exposure to prosocial adults and skills training based on cognitive behavioral therapy. The program focuses on teaching character and social-emotional skills including considering another person's perspective, evaluating consequences ahead of time, and reducing automatic decision-making. Participants in this analysis attended weekly one-hour group sessions during the school day over the course of one academic school year.	
Workforce Development: Career and technical education academies	92%	\$9,401	Federal education policy related to career and technical education (CTE) in high school increasingly emphasizes preparation for both college and career. CTE academies intend to develop both career and academic skill sets to enable a student to pursue postsecondary education or proceed to the workforce. These academies often operate as a "school-within-a-school" and emphasize connections with the workplace through partnerships with local employers. We considered studies of Career Academies and Linked Learning, an approach to career pathways used in California high schools.	
Public Health Prevention Programs				
Nurse Family Partnership	100%	\$16,118	The Nurse Family Partnership program provides intensive visitation by nurses during a woman's pregnancy and the first two years after birth. The program is designed to serve low-income, at-risk pregnant women expecting their first child. The goal is to promote the child's development and provide support and instructive parenting skills to parents. Among programs included in the meta-analysis, participants received 25–35 home visits on average, spread over approximately two years.	
Children's Aid Society--Carrera	40%	(\$8,071)	Children's Aid Society—Carrera Project provides after-school activities five days a week for teens age 13 and older. Program activities include Job Club (students receive stipends and employment experience), academic assistance (available every day), classes in family life and sexuality, an arts component, and individual sports one could continue throughout life. In addition, the program provides mental health care, medical care, and full dental care.	

Program name	Probability	Net Present Value Break-Even	Program Description	Agency
Seattle Social Development Project	60%	\$3,652	The Seattle Social Development Project (SSDP) targets youth in 1st to 6th grades to increase bonding to school and family as a protective measure against school failure, delinquency, drug abuse, teen pregnancy, and violence. The SSDP is a school-based program with annual teacher training in communication, effective classroom management, and cooperative learning. The program also provides a curriculum focused on child skill development in communication, negotiation, conflict resolution, and refusal skills to students in 1st grade. Parents are trained in behavior management, academic support, and skills to reduce risks for drug use.	
Fast Track prevention program	0%	(\$61,799)	Fast Track is a comprehensive, long-term prevention program intended to address risk factors associated with antisocial development among children with externalizing behavior problems. The program is delivered for ten years, between grades one through ten. Fast Track services include a classroom-based social-emotional learning program, consultation and support for teachers, behavior-management training for parents, social-cognitive skills training for children, peer coaching and mentoring, and individualized academic skills tutoring.	
Quantum Opportunities Program	36%	(\$8,307)	The Quantum Opportunities Program (QOP) provides year-round services for disadvantaged high school students. The program's main goal is to improve academic deficiencies among high school-aged youth with low grades who are at risk of dropping out of school. Students enroll as they enter high school; are mentored by program coordinators; and engage in 250 hours of activity in each of three areas every year—education, community service and development activities meant to reduce risky behavior, and promote cultural awareness and/or promote recreation. Students are also provided financial incentives, through stipends and bonuses, for participating in QOP activities and remaining in school.	
Communities That Care	88%	\$1,938	Communities That Care (CTC) is a coalition-based community prevention program that aims to prevent youth problem behaviors including underage drinking, tobacco use, violence, delinquency, school dropout, and substance abuse. CTC works through a community board to assess risk and protective factors among the youth in their community using a population-based survey of young people. The board works to implement tested and effective programs to address the issues and needs that are identified.	
CASA Start	12%	(\$9,178)	Formerly known as Children at Risk, CASASTART targets youth age 11 to 13 in high-risk neighborhoods. The program attempts to decrease youth exposure to crime and drug activity by providing intensive case management, family services such as counseling and parent training, community-enhanced policing, after school activities, tutoring, mentoring and incentives including refreshments, vouchers, and special events. CASASTART also works with juvenile courts to provide community service opportunities and enhanced supervision for youth in the juvenile justice system.	
Strengthening Families for Parents and Youth 10-14	62%	\$1,852	Strengthening Families for Parents and Youth 10-14 (also known as the Iowa Strengthening Families Program) aims to reduce behavior problems and substance use by enhancing parenting skills, parent-child relationships, and family communication. Parents and youth attend weekly group sessions lasting two hours for seven weeks. Each session includes a separate, concurrent one-hour parent and youth skills-building session followed by a one-hour family session. A trained group leader uses Strengthening Families curriculum and videos to guide each session. The studies in this analysis included middle school students and their families. On average, 11 families participated in each group.	
Guiding Good Choices (formerly Preparing for the Drug Free Years)	60%	\$101	Guiding Good Choices (formerly known as Preparing for the Drug Free Years) aims to improve parent-child interactions and reduce the risk for substance use initiation among middle school students. A trained group leader uses workbook and video-based discussion models to guide each session. Parents attend weekly group sessions lasting two hours for five weeks; youth accompany their parents to one of these sessions. The study in this analysis included youth in 6th grade and their families. On average, nine families participated in each group.	

Program name	Probability	Net Present Value Break-Even	Program Description	Agency
Positive Family Support/Family Check-Up - (more non-monetizable outcomes stored in website file)	65%	\$7,330	Positive Family Support/Family Check-Up (formerly Adolescent Transitions Program) is a three-tiered general prevention program implemented in middle schools. The first level is a universal school component that establishes a family resource center available to students and families. A six-week prevention curriculum delivered to students introduces them to this resource. The second and third tiers provide more intensive services targeted to students with behavioral or emotional problems. The central component of these targeted services is the Family Check-Up, which includes a family assessment and motivational interviewing. Parents may also receive referrals to community services.	
Positive Action	94%	\$24,298	Positive Action aims to improve social and emotional learning and school climate. It consists of a detailed curriculum of approximately 140 short lessons throughout the school year in kindergarten through 6th grade and 82 lessons in 7th and 8th grade, along with materials to promote school-wide reinforcement of positive actions learned in the classroom. The program includes training and professional development for teachers, resource coordination, and incentives for positive behavior. The studies in this analysis included both elementary and middle school students and evaluated schools after implementing the Positive Action program for four school years, on average.	
Parent Management Training - Oregon Model (Prevention population)	63%	\$4,184	Parent Management Training—Oregon Model (PMTO) is a family-based program that teaches parents to apply five parenting practices: skill encouragement, appropriate discipline, monitoring, problem solving, and positive involvement. This program can be delivered in a group format or an individual family therapy format; our analysis included both types. This analysis focuses on the use of PMTO to prevent behavior problems. In the evaluations we reviewed, the program was tested in two populations: 1) elementary school aged boys being raised by single mothers and 2) Latino boys and girls in middle school.	
New Beginnings for children of divorce	47%	(\$862)	The New Beginnings program aims to prevent adjustment problems for children whose parents have recently divorced. Parents attend group sessions in an outpatient setting to learn about problem-solving, discipline strategies, and other topics. Some programs also provide individual parent sessions, or both individual parent sessions and group therapy sessions for children. Programs served families with children who were nine-years-old, on average. Weekly group sessions were provided for 10 or 11 weeks. On average, families received 17 hours of therapist time.	
Mentoring: Big Brothers Big Sisters School-Based (including volunteer costs)	29%	(\$4,419)	Big Brothers, Big Sisters (BBBS) aims to promote greater confidence, educational success, and avoidance of risky behaviors through one-on-one mentoring. BBBS can be provided in schools or in other community settings. This analysis represents BBBS programs provided in community settings.	
Mentoring: Big Brothers Big Sisters Community-Based (taxpayer costs only)	57%	(\$1,549)	Big Brothers, Big Sisters (BBBS) aims to promote greater confidence, educational success, and avoidance of risky behaviors through one-on-one mentoring. BBBS can be provided in schools or in other community settings. This analysis represents BBBS programs provided in community settings.	
Mentoring: Big Brothers Big Sisters Community-Based (including volunteer costs)	1%	(\$1,708)	Big Brothers, Big Sisters (BBBS) aims to promote greater confidence, educational success, and avoidance of risky behaviors through one-on-one mentoring. BBBS can be provided in schools or in other community settings. This analysis represents BBBS programs provided in schools. In BBBS school-based mentoring, mentors and students meet regularly at school for one-on-one relationship building and guidance. Community-based organizations coordinate with school staff and provide mentors with training and oversight. Participating youth, aged 6-18, come predominantly from low-income, single-parent households. In the study used in this meta-analysis, most volunteers were high school or college students. Volunteers met with their mentees for an average of three 1-hour sessions per month over a period of about five months.	

Program name	Probability	Net Present Value Break-Even	Program Description	Agency
Mentoring: Big Brothers Big Sisters School-Based (taxpayer costs only)	8%	(\$1,029)	Big Brothers, Big Sisters (BBBS) aims to promote greater confidence, educational success, and avoidance of risky behaviors through one-on-one mentoring. BBBS can be provided in schools or in other community settings. This analysis represents BBBS programs provided in schools.	

For all services, a Monte Carlo simulation was performed to determine the likelihood that total lifetime benefits would exceed the cost of delivering the service. As with any investment analysis, estimating benefits and costs necessarily involves uncertainty and some degree of speculation about the future. To account for this, ACES seeks to determine an estimated average marginal cost for service delivery (**not specific to any current Alabama run service**) and projects the number of times that total benefits exceed the cost of delivery. This analysis calculates the likelihood that the benefits of a program will exceed its costs. Results of this analysis can be seen under **Probability (of Benefits Exceeding Costs)** and **Breakeven**.

A **(negative)** breakeven point indicates a service in which the average marginal costs typically exceed the benefits associated with the program.