Chapter Ten Illustrations

Rossi et. al. Evaluation

Cost Ingredients	Total Cost	Cost to School District	Cost to State Government	Cost to University	Cost to Students and Parents
Personnel					
2 high school teachers	9,000	9,000			
2 university professors	14,400			14,400	
2 parent aides (volunteers)	3,600				3,600
Facilities					
High school science lab and classroom	2,000	2,000			
Materials and equipment					
Photocopies	400	400			
Materials for science experiments	500	250		250	
Laboratory equipment	500			500	
Other					
Maintenance and janitorial services	1,500	1,500			
Insurance	1,800	1,800			
Utilities	900	900			
Required participant inputs					
Transportation (time, vehicle costs)	625				625
Total ingredients cost	35,255	15,850	0	15,150	4,225
User fees		–1,000			1,000
Other cash subsidies		–7,500	7,500		
Net costs	35,225	7,350	7,500	15,150	5,225

Source: Adapted from Levin and McEwan (2001).

EXHIBIT 10-G

EXAMPLE OF COST-BENEFIT CALCULATIONS FROM DIFFERENT ACCOUNTING PERSPECTIVES FOR A HYPOTHETICAL EMPLOYMENT TRAINING PROGRAM

Benefits/Costs	Amount
(1) Earnings improvement of trainees (before taxes)	$100,000
(2) Earnings improvement of trainees (after taxes)	80,000
(3) Value of work done in training period	10,000
(4) Project costs for facility and personnel	50,000
(5) Project costs for equipment and supplies	5,000
(6) Trainee stipends (direct transfer payments)	12,000
(7) Earnings forgone by trainees (before taxes)	11,000
(8) Earnings forgone by trainees (after taxes)	9,000
(9) Taxes lost: (7) – (8)	2,000

	Individual	Program Sponsor	Communal
Benefits	(2) 80,000 (6) 12,000 92,000	(1) – (2) 20,000 (3) 10,000 30,000	(1) 100,000 (3) 10,000 110,000
Costs	(8) 9,000	(4) 50,000 (5) 5,000 (6) 12,000 (7) – (8) 2,000 69,000	(4) 50,000 (5) 5,000 (7) 11,000 66,000
Net benefit (benefits minus costs)	83,000	–39,000	44,000[a]

a. Note that net social (communal) benefit can be split into net benefit for trainees plus net benefit for the government; in this case, the latter is negative: 83,000 + (–39,000) = 44,000.

TABLE 10-C1 Quality-Adjusted Life-Year Gains Per Person

Postintervention Period	2% Weight Loss	5% Weight Loss
5 years	.14	.30
10 years	.35	.81
20 years	.91	2.11

Source: Adapted from Wilson, Brown, and Bastida (2015).

TABLE 10-E1 Net Benefits per Student for Each State

State	Net Student Benefit	Net Social Benefit
Illinois	705	–7,214
Kansas	4,030	1,595
Kentucky	–305	–3,922
Louisiana	1,639	–1,025

Note: Net benefits in 2015 dollars.

TABLE 10-F1

Estimates of the Differences in Monthly Health Expenditures for Wrap Participants Relative to Control Youth During the Follow-Up Period

Expenditure Category	Monthly Average Cost
Medical inpatient services	59
Medical outpatient services	–117
Mental health inpatient services	–2,137
Mental health outpatient services	331
Prescriptions	41
Total	–1,823

TABLE 10-K1

High School Completion Rates in the Five Talent Search Sites Included in the Cost-Effectiveness Study

Site	Talent Search Participants	Comparison Students	Percentage Point Difference
A	90.4%	81.4%	9.1
B	88.3%	80.6%	7.7
C	63.4%	61.3%	2.1
D	96.7%	69.4%	27.3
E	85.0%	72.7%	12.4

TABLE 10-K2 Cost-Effectiveness of Talent Search on High School Completion at Five Sites

Site	Cost Per Participant	Total Number of Participants	Program Effect: Additional Completers	Additional Completers as Proportion of Total Number of Participants	Cost Per Additional Completer	Additional Completers Per $100,000
A	$4,900	615	56	.091	$53,810	1.86
B	$2,870	751	58	.077	$37,250	2.68
C	$2,770	1,100	23	.021	$131,930	0.76
D	$2,820	705	192	.272	$10,330	9.68
E	$3,650	759	94	.124	$29,560	3.38
Overall	$3,400	3,930	423	.108	$30,660	3.26