

Evaluation News is produced by BJA's Center for Program Evaluation and Performance Measurement at the Justice Research and Statistics Association.

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***Evaluation News* provides information on the BJA Center for Program Evaluation and Performance Measurement, promotes the exchange of information on evaluation and performance measurement, and publicizes criminal justice research and evaluation reports for use by state and local criminal justice agencies.**

SUBSTANCE ABUSE/RECIDIVISM

In the "The Impact of Residential and Nonresidential Drug Treatment on Recidivism Among Drug-Involved Probationers" the authors utilized probation data to assess the impact of residential and nonresidential drug treatment on recidivism. The data set was comprised of all drug-involved offenders admitted to probation in Florida between July 1, 1995 and June 30, 2000. A matching technique was employed to establish equivalent treatment and comparison groups and to enable comparison of groups. Additional analyses were conducted to determine the extent to which each treatment modality and other factors were associated with any delays in recidivism. Their results suggest that receiving nonresidential treatment is more effective than receiving no treatment. Additionally, nonresidential treatment was found to be more effective than residential drug treatment in terms of delaying the time until program failure or recidivism. The full report is available at: <http://cad.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/55/3/442>

REENTRY

In "Reentry for Serious and Violent Offenders: An Analysis of Program Attrition" Listwan builds on previous research by examining factors associated with termination from a reentry program. This study focuses on both the institutional (pre-release) and community (post-release) phases of the Going Home Prepared (GHP) a reentry program located in a Southwestern state. The population for this study included participants accepted into the GHP program between July 2003 and September 2005. The findings indicate that individuals without a high school degree or GED were more likely to fail the institutional phase of the program. Of those that were released from prison into the community phase, individuals who were unable to get a job, who did not reside with a family member, and who were at higher risk of recidivism were more likely to fail the program. The full report is available at: <http://cjp.sagepub.com/cgi/content/abstract/20/2/154>

LAW ENFORCEMENT

A study by Kane and Cronin examined the relationship between order maintenance arrests and violent crime across and within communities in Washington, DC. Order maintenance arrests included arrests for disorderly conduct, drug arrests, unauthorized use of a vehicle, traffic stop arrests (which are likely DUI and drug possession arrests), release violation arrests, theft from vehicles, illegal vending violations, and weapons violations. The authors tested the effects of intensive order maintenance policing on robbery and assault with a deadly weapon as well as the effects of disorder arrests when considering how frequently residents changed residences and the proportion of owner occu-

ped dwellings in the community on violent crime. The authors utilized Census data from 2000 to 2005 and internal complaint and arrest records from the police. Their analyses found that disorder arrests in conjunction with decreased residential integration were associated with reductions in violent crime. The authors suggest that disorder arrests may produce the strongest violence reduction results in areas where residents are less attached to their communities (increased mobility and less home ownership). This study also found that as residential attachment increased the effects of disorder arrests on violent crime diminished. “*Associations Between Order Maintenance Policing and Violent Crime*” is available at:

[HTTP://CAD.SAGEPUB.COM/CGI/CONTENT/ABSTRACT/0011128709336940V1](http://CAD.SAGEPUB.COM/CGI/CONTENT/ABSTRACT/0011128709336940V1)

ADJUDICATION/ SUBSTANCE ABUSE

NPC Research recently published “*Baltimore City District Court Adult Drug Treatment Court: 10-Year Outcome and Cost Evaluation.*” In this report the authors examined a cohort of participants from the Baltimore City District Court Adult Drug Treatment Court (DTC) program and their subsequent criminal justice involvement over a 10-year follow-up period. Participants included 694 persons that entered the program between 1995 and 1998 and compared their outcomes to 860 offenders who had similar criminal histories and demographic backgrounds but who had not participated in any of the Baltimore City DTC programs. Though the study found mixed results when looking at all DTC participants, the outcomes were more positive for those successfully completing the program. Program graduates were found to have lower recidivism rates and fewer arrests than DTC participants who failed to complete the program and those in the comparison group. The full report is available at:

http://www.npresearch.com/Files/Baltimore_City_District_10_Year_Outcome_Cost_0609.pdf

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

In this report published by Public/Private Ventures, Summerville and Raley present strategies for effective program replication. The report is designed to serve as a guide for policymakers, practitioners, and philanthropists interested in a systematic approach to successful program replication. It details basic criteria to be used to determine whether a program is appropriate for replication. The authors argue that four basic criteria should be used to make this determination; 1) Does the program address an important social problem or need? 2) Is the program effective and if so, what makes it effective? 3) Can it achieve positive results in a timely fashion? and 4) Are the program’s essential elements clear and replicable? In addition, the report addresses the differences between various types of evaluation as well as highlighting the vital roles that data collection and evaluation play in program replication. Finally, the authors present public policy considerations related to program replication. The full report “*Laying a Solid Foundation: Strategies for Effective Program Replication*” is available at:

http://www.ppv.org/ppv/publications/assets/298_publication.pdf

TIP OF THE MONTH

Data collection is one of the most important aspects of an evaluation. When planning an evaluation there are many options to consider in order to sufficiently plan for data collection. Questions to consider include; Are there existing data? Are these data readily available? Of what quality are the data? What are the costs associated with using existing data or collecting new data? Answering these types of questions will ensure that the necessary data are available to conduct the evaluation. An evaluability assessment will help with developing an evaluation plan. More information about data collection can be found at:

http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/evaluation/guide/documents/chapter_2_nij_guide.htm