



The APPA Care Model: Evaluating Program Success: Determining What Works and How

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www.nationalreentryresourcecenter.org

- The resource center is continually updating its website with materials relevant to the reentry field.
- Sign up for the monthly NRRC newsletter to receive news about upcoming distance learning and funding opportunities.



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The APPA C.A.R.E. Model:

Evaluating Program Success: Determining What Works and How



Objectives

At the conclusion of this webinar you will have an understanding of:

- The goals and purpose of Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN)
- The APPA **C.A.R.E.** model and its intended purpose as a general guide to the field
- Problem assessment and strategic planning
- Program evaluation



PSN

Project Safe Neighborhoods

ANTI-GANG TRAINING

Five Components

- Partnership
- Strategic Planning
- Training
- Outreach
- Accountability

Three Elements

- Comprehensive
- Coordinated
- Community-based

- Academy for Educational Development (AED)
- American Probation and Parole Association (APPA)
- Fox Valley Technical College (FVTC)
- Hobson and Associates
- Institute for Law and Justice (ILJ)
- International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP)
- Justice Center, The Council of State Governments
- Michigan State University (MSU)
- National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC)
- National District Attorneys Association (NDAA)
- National Gang Center (NGC)
- National Sheriffs' Association (NSA)
- Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS)



ICE



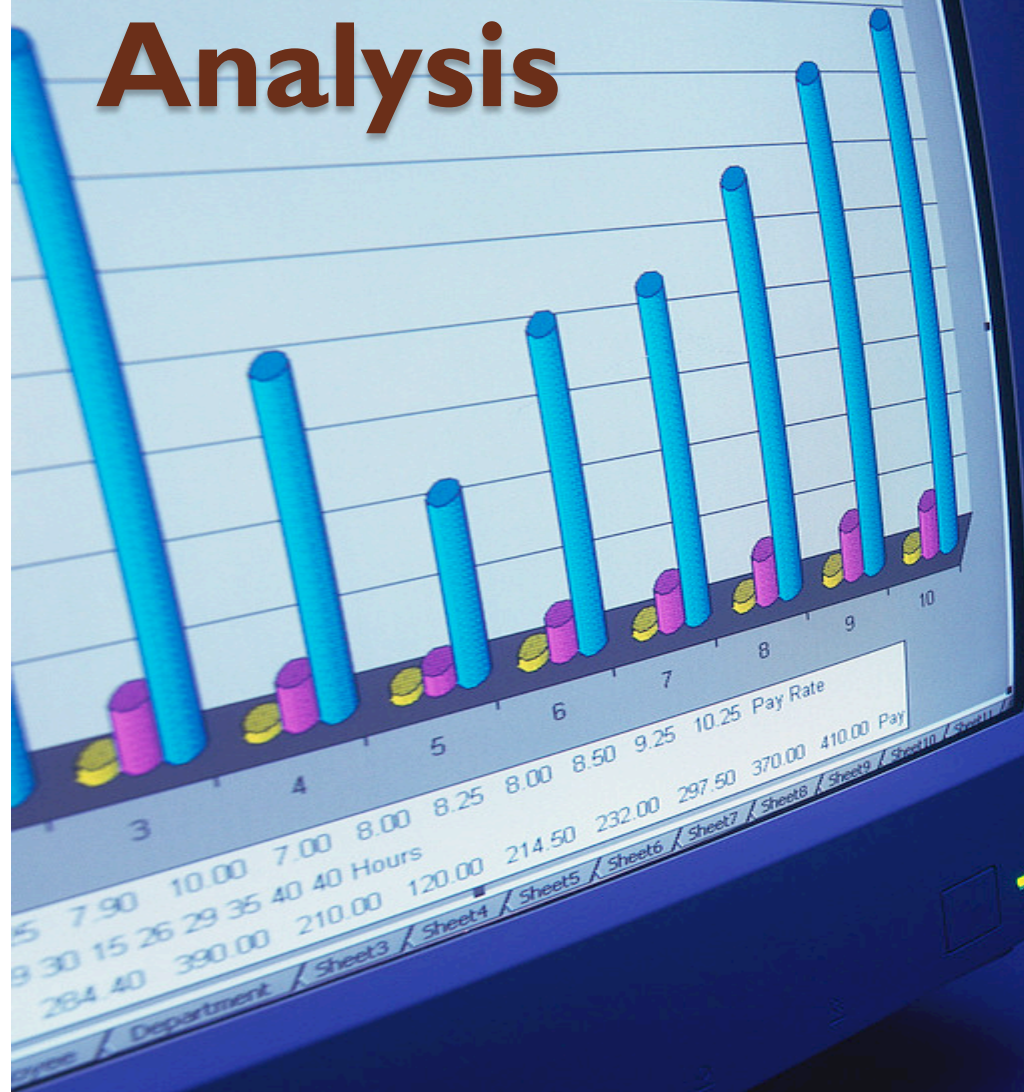
The APPA C.A.R.E. Model

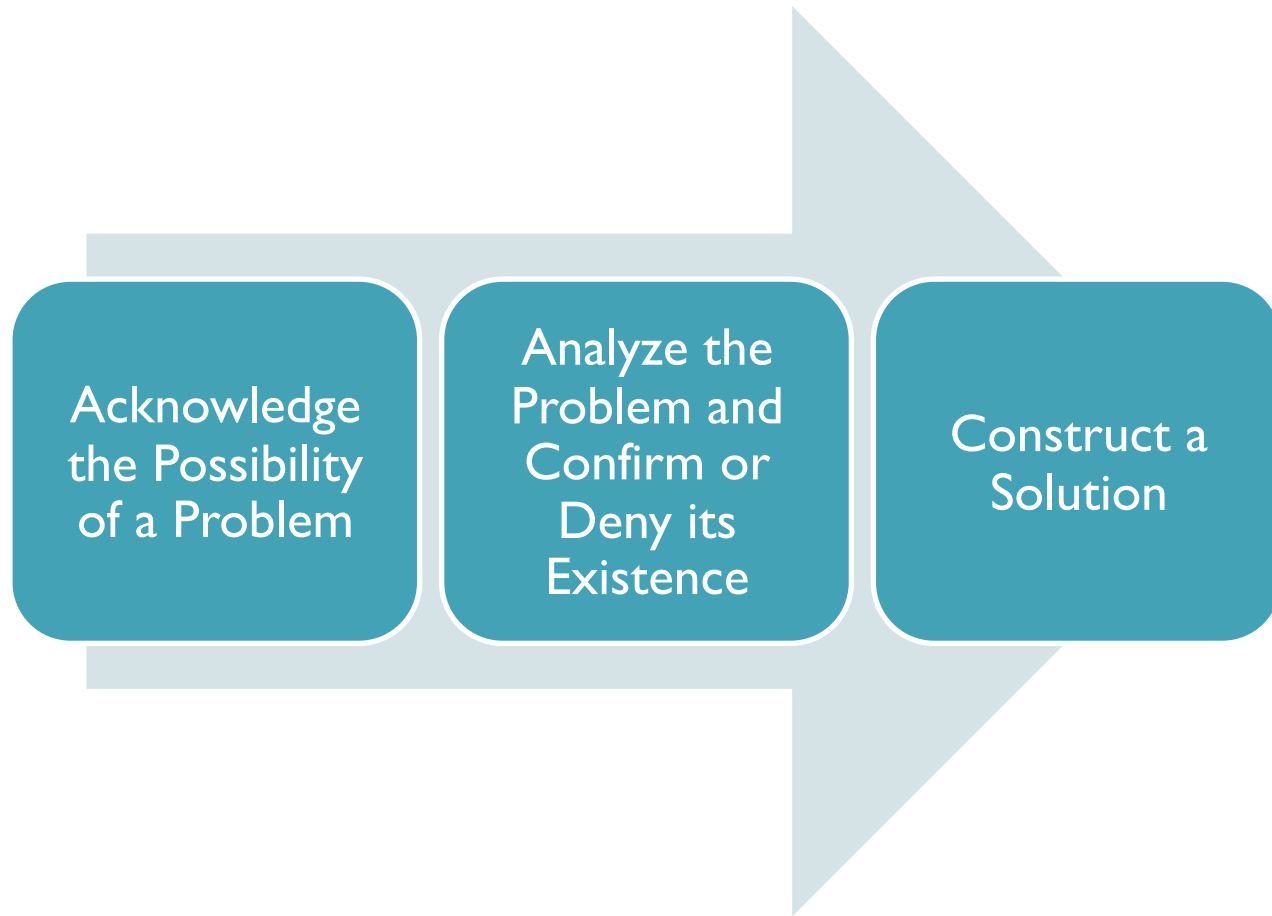
We Care about Reentry

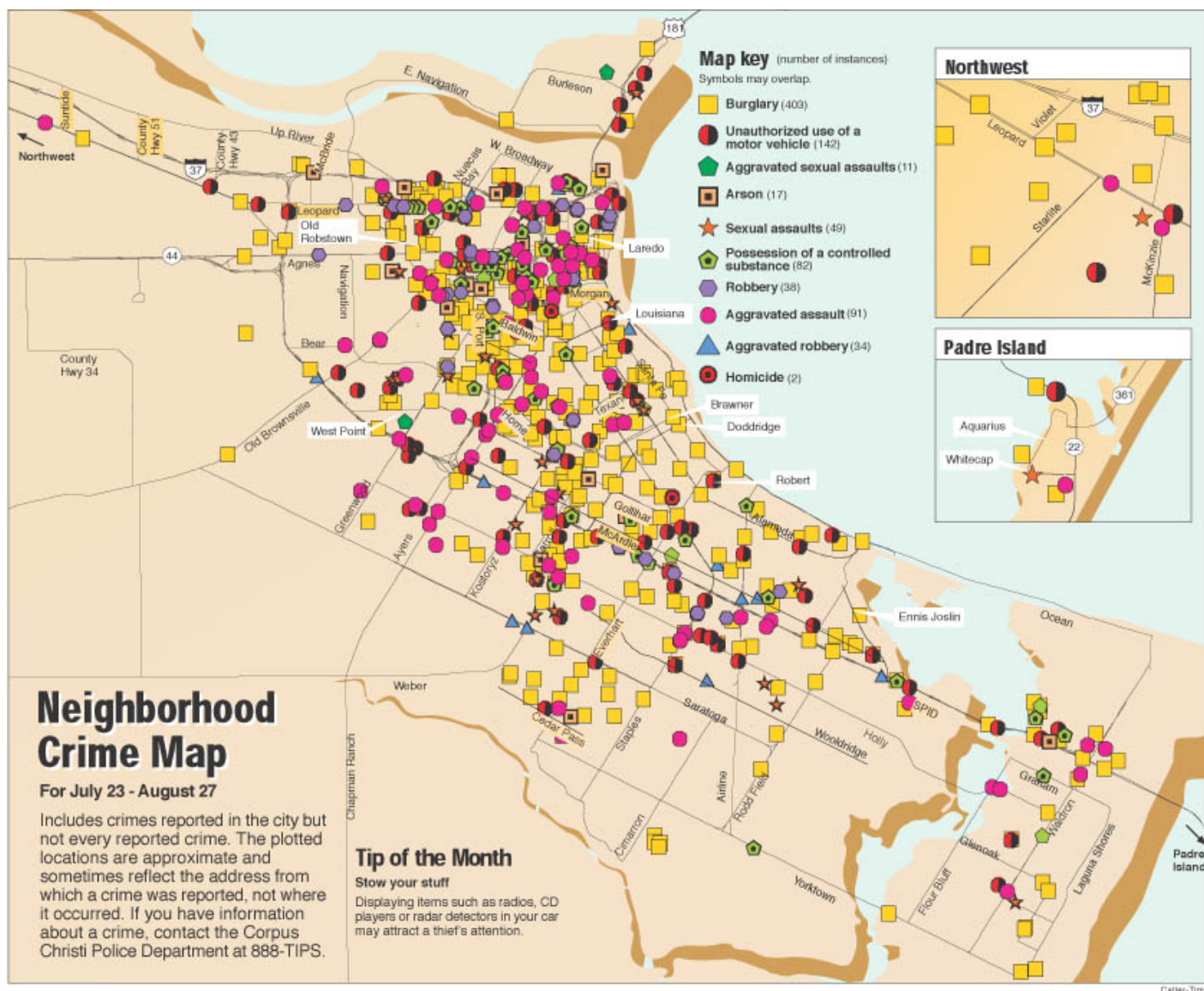
- **C**ollaboration in Criminal and Juvenile Justice
- **A**nalyzing the Crime Problem
- **R**eentry, Addressing Individual Needs
- **E**valuating Program Impact

Chapter 3:

Analysis







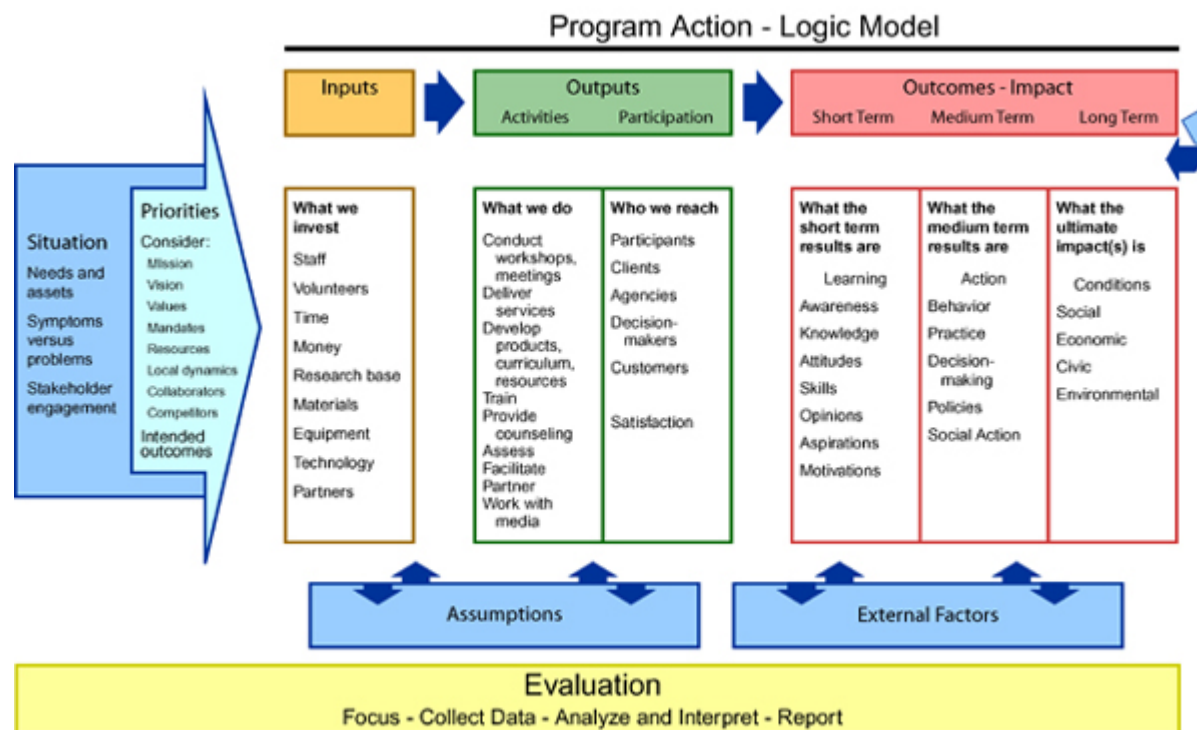


Strategic Planning

- OJJDP Strategic Planning Tool
 - Community Resource Inventory
 - Planning and Implementation
 - Risk Factors
 - Program matrix

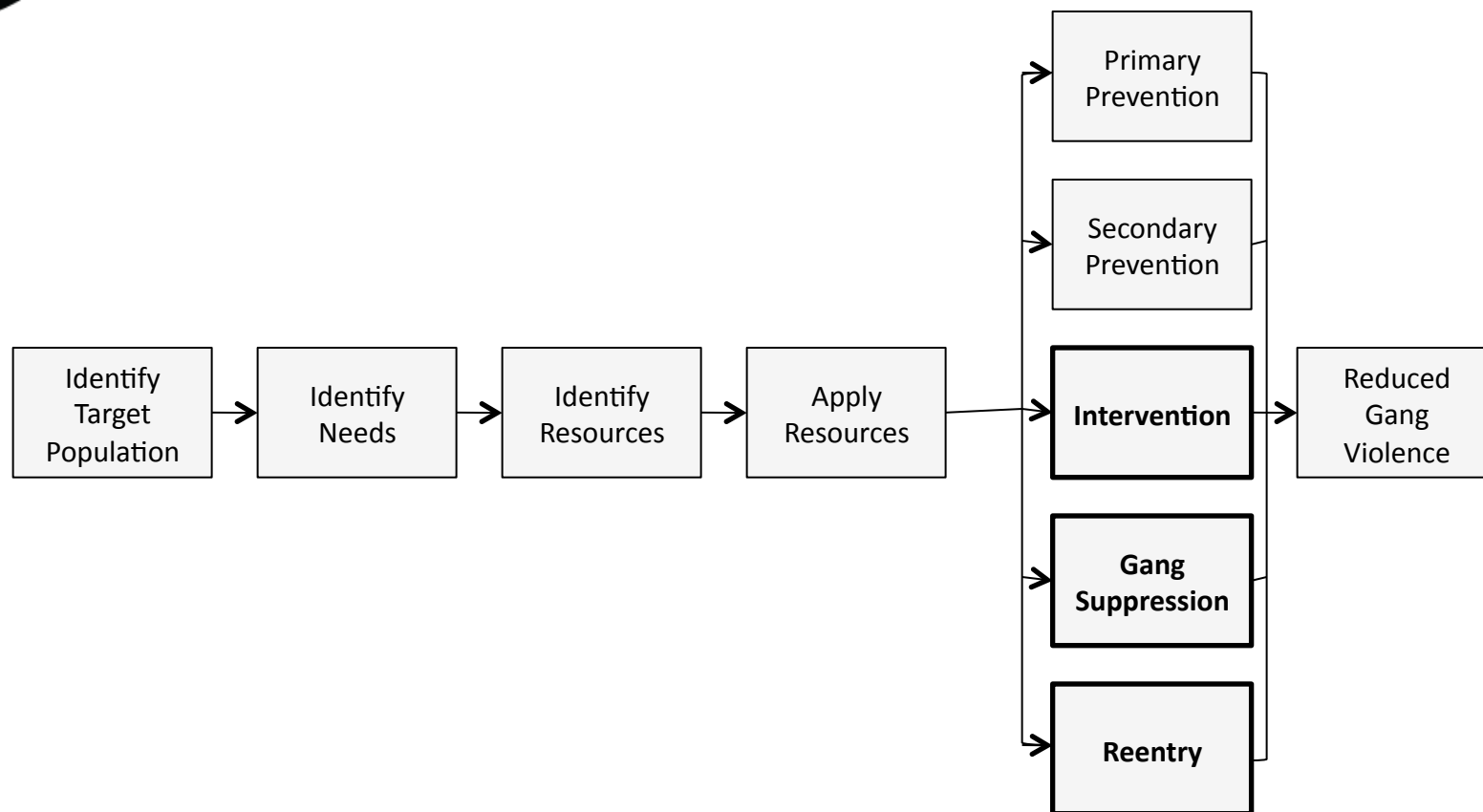


Developing a Logic Model





OJJDP's Gang Reduction Program Framework





Potential Issues

- Steering committees involve multiple agencies with unique visions, goals, and expectations
- Rushing the planning process leads to delays in implementation later
- Differences in mission of prevention- and intervention-organizations as opposed to suppression-focused agencies



Building Bridges

- Community Corrections, a potential bridge that brings justice agencies and community organizations together





Evidence-Based Practices

NIC & CJI eight evidence-based principles for effective interventions

- Perform Actuarial Risk Assessment
- Enhance Intrinsic Motivation
- Target Interventions
- Provide Skills Training
- Increase Positive Reinforcement
- Engage Ongoing Support in Natural Communities
- Measure Relevant Processes and Practices
- Provide Measurement Feedback



13 Supervision Strategies

- Define success as recidivism reduction and measure performance
- Tailor conditions of supervision
- Focus resources on moderate and high-risk parolees
- Front-load supervision resources
- Implement earned discharge
- Implement place-based supervision
- Engage partners to expand intervention capabilities



13 Supervision Strategies

- Assess criminogenic risk and need factors
- Develop and implement supervision case plans that balance surveillance and treatment
- Involve parolees to enhance their engagement in assessment, case planning, and supervision
- Engage informal social controls to facilitate community reintegration
- Incorporate incentives and rewards into the supervision process
- Employ graduated, problem-solving responses to violations of parole conditions in a swift and certain manner



Problem Analysis in Lowell, MA

Established PSN Work-Group

Examined Sociodemographic
Characteristics

Examined Homicide Trends, with
Emphasis on Firearm-related Homicide

Examined Local Gang Behaviors and
Conflicts in Relation to Homicide



Lowell Problem Analysis Outcomes

- Homicide and gun violence was concentrated among a small group of gang members
- Identified specific ongoing gang-conflicts
- Identified a unique Asian gang problem
- Adopted a “pulling levers” strategy



Recommendations

1. Develop a subcommittee
2. Encourage diversity
3. Involve stakeholders
4. Incorporate research partner
5. Corroborate and reduce agency-specific jargon
6. Utilize a variety of information
7. Disseminate findings



Chapter 4:

Evaluation



Evaluation Research

- Considerations
 - Dependent and Independent Variables
 - Causation and Correlation
 - Experimental Design
 - Quasi-experimental Design
 - Sampling
 - Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis



Evaluation Types

- Evaluability
- Needs
- Process
- Outcome
- Cost-Benefit



Evaluability Assessment

- Availability of data
- Support for research (is there evaluation apprehension?)
- Established goals and objectives
- Target audience
- Who has a stake in the evaluation



Needs Assessment

- Determine the types and sources of information needed
- Design the data collection process
- Determine procedures for collecting and recording data
- Analyze results
- Report results
- Use results to make program/supervision decisions



Process Evaluation

- What individuals were treated and how were they selected?
- What were the demographic characteristics of the individuals served?
- Were the individuals served gang-involved?
- What was each individual's criminal history?
- How many individuals were served?
- What were the program's duration and attrition rates?
- How is the program conducted?
- When/ how does the individual graduate out of the program?
- How are related cases and data managed?
- What agencies are involved and what role(s) do they play?



Outcome Evaluation

- Should occur after a process evaluation showing strong implementation characteristics
- Outcome (i.e., impact) evaluations determine if the program had the intended effect or outcome
- Often complex

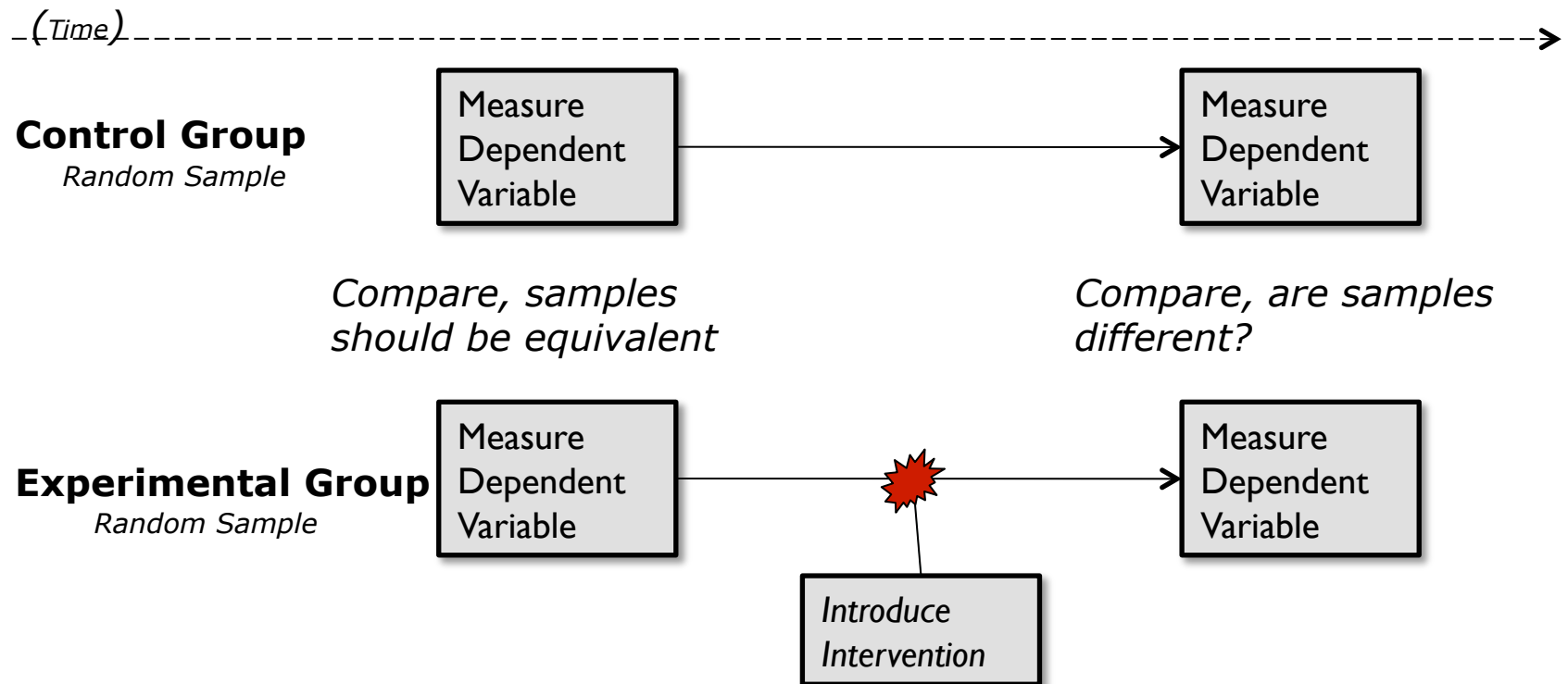


Cost-Benefit Analysis



Research Design

Classical Experiment





Research Design

Quasi-Experimental*

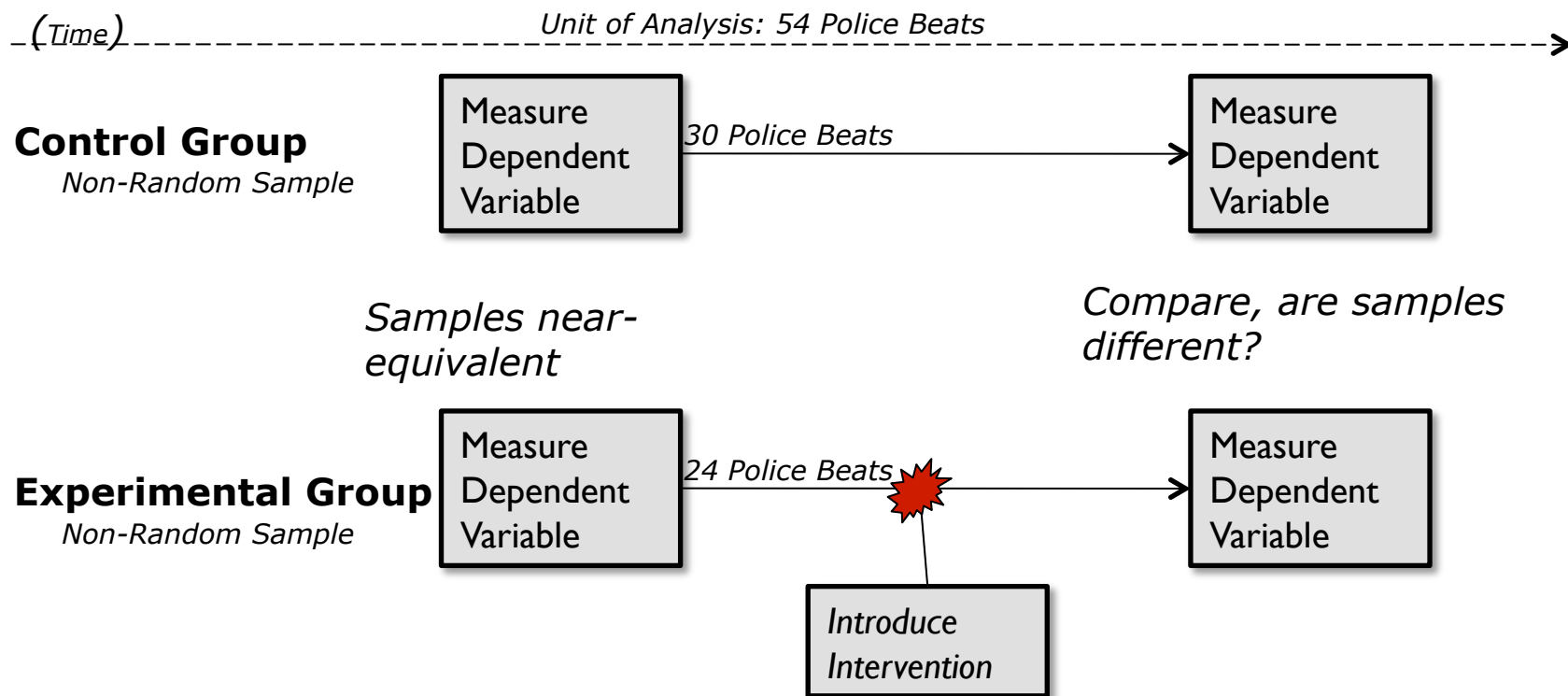




Figure 2: ATF gun seizures and homicides in Chicago, 2002.

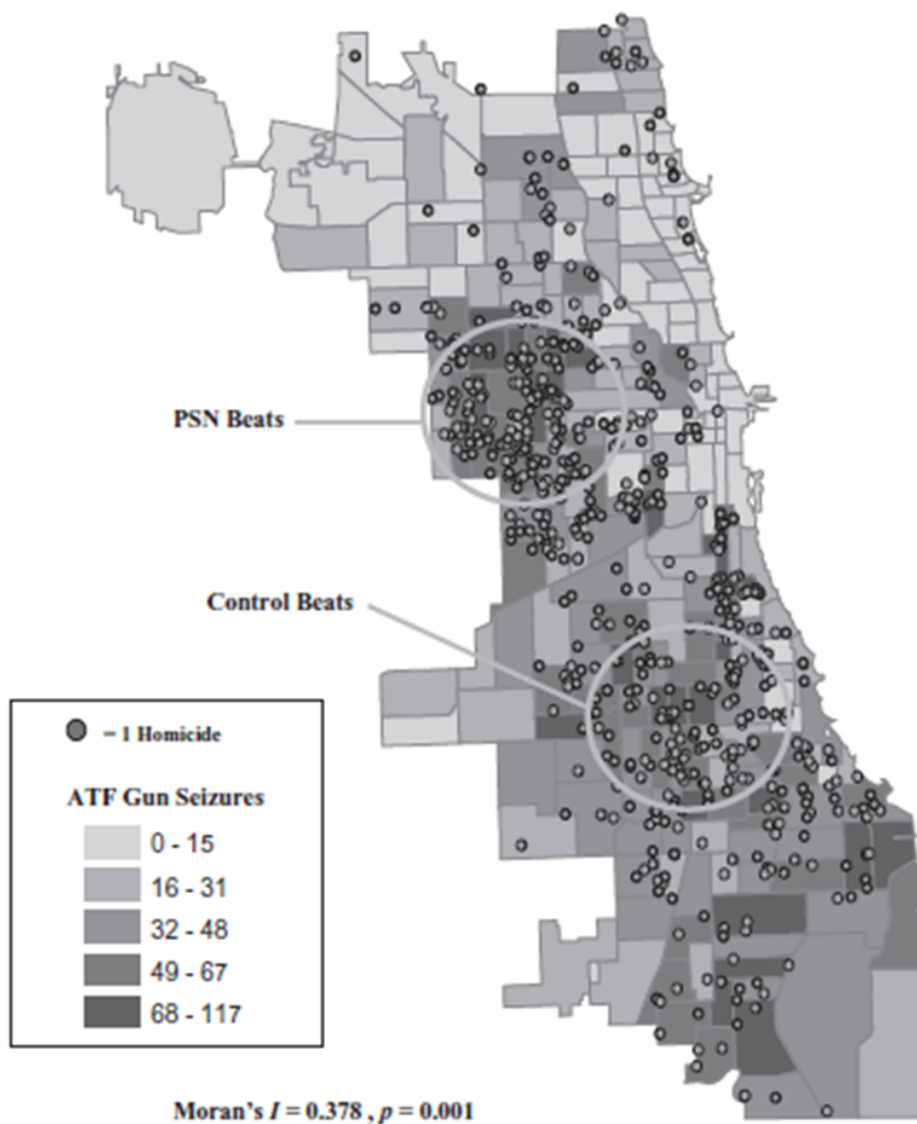
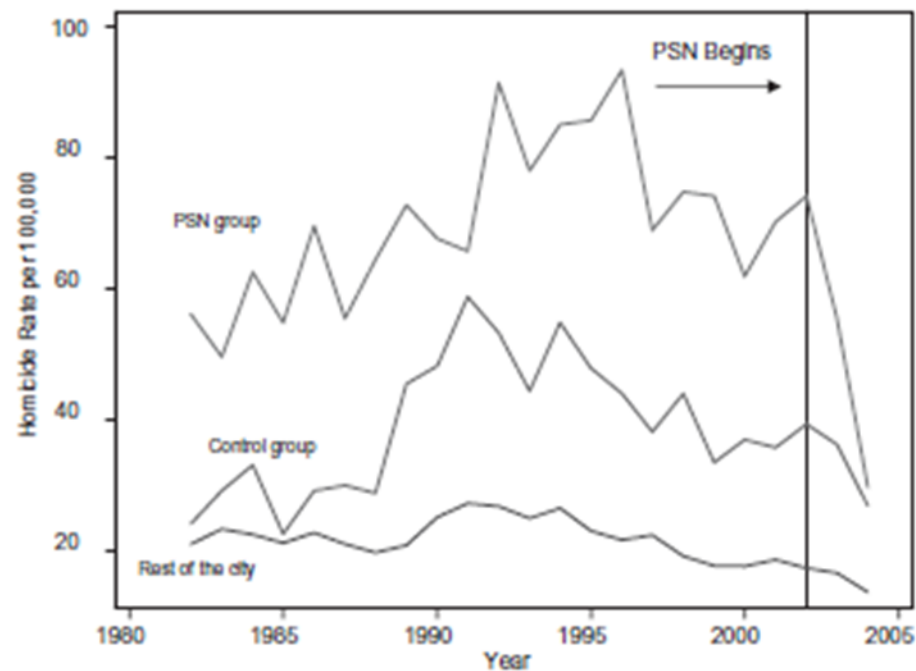




Figure 3: Annual homicide rates by assignment group, 1982 to 2004.





Results

Papachristos et al.'s (2007) Chicago Study

- PSN experimental group experienced the most substantial decrease in homicide
- PSN overall produced a decline in quarterly homicide
- Strongest dimension of PSN was the offender notification meetings
- ATF gun seizures net a smaller benefit
- Number of federal prosecutions had minimal impact on homicide
- Person-months received in federal prosecutions showed no benefit.



Discussion/Implications

What Works, What Does Not

- Offender notification meetings are the most important aspect of PSN, providing awareness of sanctions and alternatives
- Though gun seizures and prosecution may play some small role, incapacitation efforts through lengthy federal sentences were not shown to be a productive solution (not to mention costly)
- PSN only appears to impact homicide rate offending and not other types of criminality (e.g., aggravated assaults, aggravated batteries)
- Real-world experiments are difficult, other projects conducted within the PSN experimental group police beats, such as Operation Ceasefire and other activities, may have influenced the outcome



Findings from Other PSN Programs

| City | Findings |
|------------|---|
| Stockton | Significant decline in gun crime compared to other California cities. |
| Mobile | Decline in admissions to the trauma center for gunshot wounds and a significant decline in gun crime compared to the trend in property crime. |
| Montgomery | Significant decline in gun crime compared to the trend in property crime. |
| Durham | Decline in gun violence, although it was not statistically significant. |

McGarrell, E. F., Hipple, N. K., Corsaro, N., Bynum, T. S., Perez, H., Zimmerman, C. A., & Garmo, M. (2009). *Project Safe Neighborhoods: A national program to reduce gun crime: Final project report*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.



Policy & Practice Recommendations

1. Establish a research partner
2. Evaluate implementation
3. Evaluate impact
4. Perform cost-benefit
5. Evaluate organizational climate
6. Improve program
7. Disseminate results



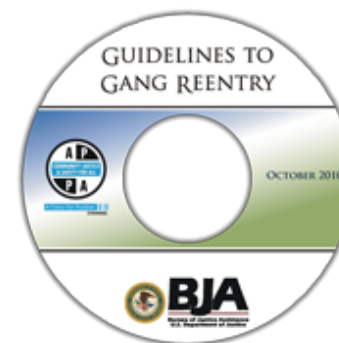
Promising Programs

- The OJJDP/ National Gang Center's Program Matrix (<http://www.nationalgangcenter.gov/SPT/Program-Matrix>) provides a comprehensive list of promising programs relevant to gang prevention, suppression, intervention, and reentry.



Additional Resources

- [National Gang Center](#) (BJA/OJJDP)
- [Reentry Programs Database](#) (CSG Justice Center)
- [Comprehensive Gang Model](#) (OJJDP)
- [Guidelines to Gang Reentry](#) Resource CD (APPA)





Contact Us!



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