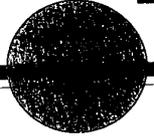


U. S. Department of Justice
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Evaluation Techniques

72009

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- Tests and demonstrates new and improved approaches to strengthen the justice system, and recommends actions that can be taken by Federal, State, and local governments and private organizations and individuals to achieve this goal.
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James L. Underwood
Acting Director

U.S. Department of Justice
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EVALUATION TECHNIQUES

A Selected Bibliography

compiled by
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National Criminal Justice Reference Service

January 1982

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

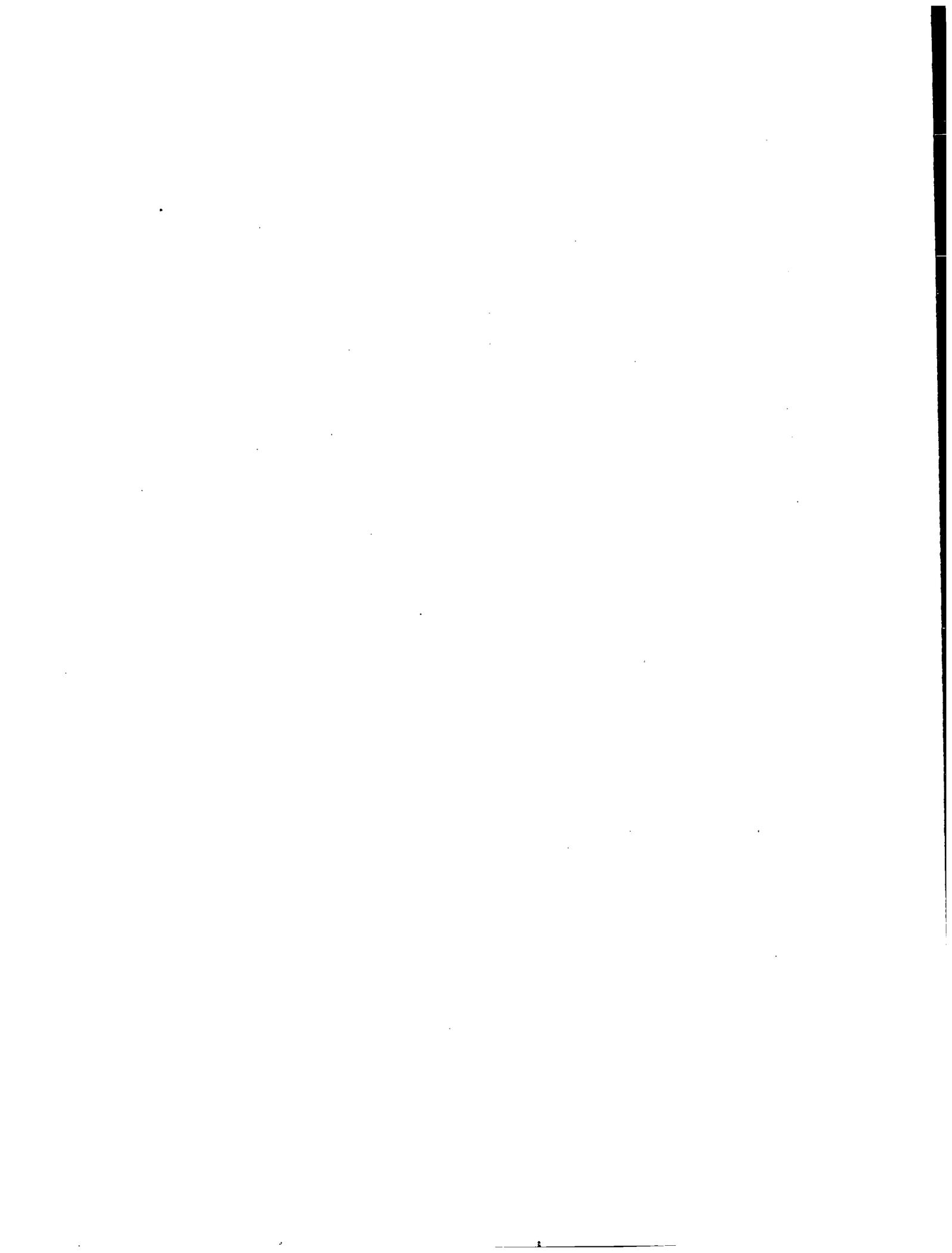
National Institute of Justice
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Prepared for the National Institute of Justice, U. S. Department of Justice, by Aspen Systems Corp., under contract number J-LEAA-013-81. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U. S. Department of Justice. Research on this project was completed in February 1980.

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INTRODUCTION

Program evaluations are essential management tools, especially during times of cutbacks and limited budgets. Evaluations can be used to answer a variety of questions: Are the goals and objectives of the program being met? Are there any problem areas? Should the program be funded again?

Clearly, the conclusions drawn from an evaluation will not be valid unless effective techniques are used for organizing, managing, and administering an evaluation. Selecting the most appropriate evaluation method and instrument sets the stage for planning. During the developmental stage of evaluation planning, evaluators must consider study design, criteria, standards, analysis plans, sampling, data collection, and reporting and management plans. Further, when conducting an evaluation, evaluators must determine staff assignments, management procedures, and strategies for using the findings.

The need for evaluation is recognized as an important component of criminal justice programs. Under the Justice System Improvement Act of 1979, the National Institute of Justice is authorized to evaluate the effectiveness of projects or programs funded under the Act.

This bibliography identifies basic references that can help to make evaluation a manageable task. Its purpose is to inform researchers, planners, and practitioners about techniques used for program and project evaluations. The selections explore methods and obstacles encountered by evaluators, particularly criminal justice evaluators.

Evaluation Techniques is an update and companion volume to the 1977 selected bibliography, *Techniques for Project Evaluation*. Citations are arranged alphabetically by author in the following three sections:

- **General Evaluation Techniques**

Overview—Technique issues, including strengths, weaknesses, capabilities, obstacles, utilization vs. nonutilization, experimentation vs. quasi-experimentation, and political considerations. Examples are cited from the social sciences, particularly mental health.

Procedure Manuals and Guides—Fundamentals and “how-to’s” for performing an evaluation. How to organize, manage, and administer effective evaluation techniques; analysis of statistical methods and procedures.

- **Criminal Justice Evaluation Techniques**

Overview—Technique issues specific to law enforcement, corrections, courts, and juvenile justice systems. Comprehensive criminal justice evaluation essays are presented in the Evaluation Studies Review Annuals.

Procedure Manuals and Guides—Techniques available to criminal justice evaluators, including models, frameworks, and other evaluation instruments presently being used in the field.

- **Reference Documents**—bibliographies of evaluation techniques and methodologies.

Information about how to obtain the documents cited may be found on the inside back cover.

GENERAL EVALUATION TECHNIQUES

Overview

1. **C. C. ABT, Ed. EVALUATION OF SOCIAL PROGRAMS.** 503 p. 1976. **NCJ-42044**

THIS BOOK CONTAINS A COLLECTION OF PAPERS BY LEADING PRACTITIONERS AND USERS OF SOCIAL PROGRAM EVALUATIONS WHICH IDENTIFY MAJOR OBSTACLES IN DOING THIS KIND OF EVALUATION AND WAYS OF OVERCOMING THEM. THE PAPERS ARE BASED ON THE FORMAL AND INFORMAL DISCUSSIONS AT A CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL PROGRAM EVALUATIONS HELD IN CAMBRIDGE (MA) IN SEPTEMBER 1974. THE VOLUME IS DIVIDED INTO SEVEN PARTS, CORRESPONDING TO THE CONFERENCE'S SEVEN PANEL DISCUSSIONS. THESE ARE: THE EVALUATION OF SOCIAL EXPERIMENTS; POLICY RESEARCH AND DECISIONS AND POLITICAL IMPACTS OF EVALUATION RESEARCH; PAYOFFS OF EVALUATION RESEARCH; RESEARCH VERSUS DECISION REQUIREMENTS AND BEST PRACTICES OF EVALUATION; EVALUATION OF HEALTH PROGRAMS; EVALUATION OF EDUCATION PROGRAMS; AND RESEARCH ALLOCATION STRATEGIES. FOR INDIVIDUAL PAPERS IN THE COLLECTION, SEE NCJ 42045 TO 42048. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Availability: SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212.

2. **M. C. ALKIN, R. DAILLAK, and P. WHITE. USING EVALUATIONS—DOES EVALUATION MAKE A DIFFERENCE?** SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212. 270 p. 1979. **NCJ-60289**

FIVE CASE STUDIES OF PROGRAM EVALUATION IN SCHOOLS ARE PRESENTED IN AN ANALYSIS OF EVALUATION UTILIZATION AND IMPACT. THE CASE STUDIES INVOLVE PROJECTS FUNDED UNDER THE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT TITLE I AND TITLE IV-C PROGRAMS. THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDIES IS TO DETERMINE WHETHER EVALUATIONS INFLUENCE PROJECT DECISIONMAKING AND OPERATIONS AND, IF SO, HOW. THE METHODS USED IN THE CASE STUDIES ARE DESCRIBED. EACH STUDY REPORT INCLUDES DETAILS OF THE EVALUATION PROCESS AND ITS IMPACT. ON THE BASIS OF THE STUDIES, CONCLUSIONS ARE DRAWN ABOUT THE IMPACT OF EVALUATIONS, AND A THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK OF EVALUATION UTILIZATION IS DEVELOPED. THE CASE STUDIES SHOW THAT EVALUATION DOES MAKE A DIFFERENCE, THOUGH NOT ALWAYS IMMEDIATELY AND NOT ALWAYS IN THE EXPECTED FASHION. EVALUATION UTILIZATION MAY BE DEFINED AS FOLLOWS: THE CONSIDERATION OF EVALUATION INFORMATION (BY A LOCAL CLIENT OR OTHER USERS) AS THE DOMINANT INFLUENCE OR AS ONE

OF MULTIPLE OR CUMULATIVE INFLUENCES IN MAKING DECISIONS (OR IN SUBSTANTIATING PREVIOUS DECISIONS OR ACTIONS, OR IN ESTABLISHING OR ALTERING ATTITUDES) RELATED TO PROGRAM ESTABLISHMENT, FUNDING, OPERATIONS, STRUCTURE, METHODS, OR COMMUNITY ACCEPTANCE. THE FOLLOWING FACTORS (AND THEIR INTERRELATIONSHIPS) ARE DETERMINANTS OF EVALUATION UTILIZATION: PREEXISTING EVALUATION BOUNDS, ORIENTATION OF USERS, EVALUATOR'S APPROACH AND CREDIBILITY, ORGANIZATIONAL AND EXTRAORGANIZATIONAL FACTORS, INFORMATION CONTENT AND REPORTING, AND ADMINISTRATOR'S STYLE. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED.

Supplemental Notes: SAGE LIBRARY OF SOCIAL RESEARCH, VOLUME 76.

Availability: SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212.

3. **D. ALLEN. DECISION-THEORETIC APPROACH TO THE EVALUATION OF COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS (FROM TRENDS IN MENTAL HEALTH EVALUATION, 1976, BY ELIZABETH MARKSON AND DAVID ALLEN).** D C HEATH AND COMPANY, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON MA 02173. 14 p. 1976. **NCJ-51882**

AN EVALUATION PARADIGM, BASED ON DECISION AND THEORY, IS PRESENTED THAT MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO USE CITIZEN PARTICIPATION AND THE PEER REVIEW PROCESS IN COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTER (CMHC) EVALUATION. THE CMHC CONCEPT IS ADVANTAGEOUS BECAUSE THE CENTERS ARE COMMUNITY-BASED AND COMMUNITY-ORIENTED PROGRAMS. CMHC PLANNERS HAVE DEALT WITH PEER REVIEW ASPECTS OF SERVICE PLANNING AND EVALUATION. A USEFUL EVALUATION PARADIGM MUST SEPARATE THE SPECIFICATION OF GOALS FROM THE TECHNICAL PLANNING AND EVALUATION OF PROGRAMS. AN APPROPRIATE PARADIGM FOR CMHC'S MUST ALSO MEET THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS: MULTIPLE MEASUREMENT, DATA INCLUSIVENESS, RELATING CMHC PROGRAMS TO CATCHMENT DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND NEEDS, AND CONTINUOUS FEEDBACK. THE SIMPLE MULTIATTRIBUTE UTILITY (MAUT) PROCEDURE IS ORIENTED TOWARD EASY COMMUNICATION AND USE IN ENVIRONMENTS WHERE TIME IS LIMITED AND THERE ARE MULTIPLE DECISIONMAKERS. IT IS A METHOD THAT IS PSYCHOLOGICALLY MEANINGFUL TO DECISIONMAKERS WHO ARE REQUIRED TO RENDER INTUITIVELY REASONABLE JUDGMENTS. THE ESSENCE OF ANY MULTIATTRIBUTE UTILITY MEASUREMENT IS THAT EACH

- OUTCOME TO BE EVALUATED IS LOCATED ON DIMENSIONS OF VALUE BY A PROCEDURE THAT MAY CONSIST OF EXPERIMENTATION, NATURALISTIC OBSERVATION, JUDGMENT, OR SOME COMBINATION OF THESE. THE MAUT PARADIGM CONSISTS OF 10 STEPS: (1) IDENTIFY THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION WHOSE UTILITIES ARE TO BE MAXIMIZED; (2) IDENTIFY THE ISSUE OR ISSUES (DECISIONS) TO WHICH UTILITIES ARE RELEVANT; (3) DELINEATE PROGRAMS TO BE EVALUATED; (4) ASCERTAIN RELEVANT DIMENSIONS OF VALUE; (5) RANK DIMENSIONS IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE; (6) RATE DIMENSIONS IN TERMS OF IMPORTANCE WHILE PRESERVING RATIOS; (7) SUM IMPORTANCE WEIGHTS, DIVIDE BY THE SUM, AND MULTIPLY BY 100; (8) MEASURE THE LOCATION OF EACH ENTITY BEING EVALUATED ON ALL DIMENSIONS; (9) CALCULATE UTILITIES FOR EACH ENTITY, AND (10) DECIDE IF A SINGLE ACT OR A SUBSET IS TO BE CHOSEN. CONSIDERATION IS GIVEN TO INTERPERSONAL AND INTERGROUP DISAGREEMENTS, RATING AND RANKING DIMENSIONS OF VALUE IN FACE-TO-FACE GROUPS, THE INTEGRATION OF PLANNING AND EVALUATION, AND THE USE OF BAYESIAN TOOLS IN EVALUATION UPDATING. AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE MAUT PARADIGM'S APPLICATION IS PRESENTED. TABLES AND REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED.
4. **G. W. BARGER. RECURRING ISSUES IN EVALUATION RESEARCH.** UNIVERSITY OF IOWA SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, NORTH HALL, IOWA CITY IA 52242. *IOWA JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK*, V 7, N 4, SPECIAL ISSUE (DECEMBER 1976), P96-106. **NCJ-49389**
- PROBLEMS PERTAINING TO DATA COLLECTION, DATA EROSION, DEVELOPMENT OF CRITERIA, AND INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS WHICH PLAGUE EVALUATIONS OF SMALL PROJECTS ARE ASSESSED AND THEIR EFFECT ON THE FINAL EVALUATION ARE EXAMINED. ALTHOUGH SUCH PROBLEMS PLAGUE ALL SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH, THE LACK OF CLEARLY DEFINED GOALS, THE ABSENCE OF COMPLETE DATA, AND THE SIDE EFFECTS FROM PERSONAL INTERACTIONS AFFECT THE EVALUATIONS OF SMALL PROGRAMS. SMALL PROGRAMS ARE DEFINED AS THOSE FUNDED AT A LEVEL OF LESS THAN \$200,000 FOR A 12-MONTH PERIOD AND WHICH MAY HAVE AN EVALUATION BUDGET OF \$12,000 OR LESS. THESE PROGRAMS OFTEN HAVE DIFFICULTIES IN SECURING EVALUATORS. FURTHERMORE, THE EVALUATION TEAM OFTEN ARRIVES ON THE SCENE MANY MONTHS AFTER THE PROGRAM IS UNDERWAY, AND PROGRAM STAFF ARE OFTEN SUSPICIOUS OR HOSTILE TOWARD THE EVALUATORS. ALTHOUGH THOSE IN CHARGE OF SMALL PROGRAMS ARE OFTEN EXTREMELY DEDICATED INDIVIDUALS LIVING FROM GRANT TO GRANT, THEY OFTEN LACK MANAGEMENT EXPERTISE AND ARE POOR RECORDKEEPERS. THUS, FREQUENTLY THE EVALUATORS ARE PUSHED INTO A CONSULTING ROLE. AGENCIES MAY ACCEPT OR REJECT THE EVALUATORS' ADVICE, THUS COMPLICATING THE OBJECTIVITY OF THE FINAL EVALUATION. A FINAL PROBLEM COMES WHEN THE EVALUATORS MEET WITH THE VARIOUS REVIEWERS OF THE REPORT. THEY MAY FIND THAT PERSONALITY CLASHES ORIGINATING IN FAR DIFFERENT CONTEXTS OFTEN INFLUENCE THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE EVALUATION. A FINAL PROBLEM COMES IN DEFINING WHO IS THE ULTIMATE CLIENT FOR THE EVALUATION, THE AGENCY RUNNING THE PROGRAM, THE AGENCY PROVIDING THE FUNDING, OR THE CLIENTS WHO ARE SUPPOSED TO BE SERVED. GENERALLY, THE PURPORTED CLIENT IS THE ONE MOST OVERLOOKED AND EFFORTS TO INVOLVE THE RECIPIENTS OF SERVICES IN THE PROCESS ARE NOT LIKELY TO SUCCEED. THESE PROBLEMS CANNOT BE ELIMINATED; INSTEAD, THEY SHOULD BE FACED AND INCORPORATED INTO THE FINAL REPORT. THIS WILL GIVE INSIGHT INTO THE HUMAN FACTORS OPERATING AS PART OF THE PROGRAM AND WILL ENHANCE THE VALUE OF THE RESEARCH. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS APPENDED.
5. **W. E. BERG. EVALUATION OF TREATMENT IN THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITIES PROBLEMS OF DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION.** PERGAMON PRESS, INC, MAXWELL HOUSE, FAIRVIEW PARK, ELMSFORD NY 10523. *EVALUATION AND PROGRAM PLANNING*, V 2, N 1 (1979), P 41-48. **NCJ-61637**
- METHODS AND DESIGN ARE DESCRIBED FOR THE EVALUATION OF A THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY FOR CHRONIC DRUG ABUSERS. THE PROGRAM EVALUATED WAS FOR CHRONIC ABUSERS WHO HAD, AS A RESULT OF THEIR DRUG-RELATED NEEDS, BEEN INVOLVED IN OTHER TYPES OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES, AND WHO LIVED IN A RESIDENTIAL THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY ADMINISTERED AND OPERATED BY EX-ADDICTS WHO HAD PREVIOUSLY UNDERGONE TREATMENT IN SIMILAR FACILITIES. WHEN EVALUATION BEGAN, THE PROGRAM HAD BEEN IN OPERATION FOR 6 MONTHS, WITH A RESIDENT POPULATION OF ABOUT 30 CLIENTS AND 5 ADMINISTRATORS OR COUNSELORS. EVALUATION WAS UNDERTAKEN AT THE REQUEST OF THE LOCAL FUNDING AGENCIES TO DETERMINE THE DEGREE OF CONSISTENCY BETWEEN THE PROPOSED TREATMENT PLAN AND ACTUAL PROGRAM OPERATION. UNIQUE PROBLEMS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EVALUATION INCLUDED THE RESISTANCE OF STAFF TO THE PRESENCE AND PERCEIVED JUDGEMENTS OF 'OUTSIDERS' VIS-A-VIS THE COMMUNITY AND THE DIVERSE RANGE OF ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATED WITH TOTAL COMMUNITY TREATMENT. WITHIN A 6-WEEK PERIOD, THE EVALUATOR HAD MOVED FROM THE POSITION OF AN OUTSIDER TO THAT OF PARTICIPANT OBSERVER, GAINED INSIGHTS INTO THE OPERATIONS OF THE COMMUNITY, AND DEVELOPED A COOPERATIVE RELATIONSHIP WITH RESIDENTS AND STAFF. WITH THEM, HE CONSTRUCTED A LIST OF TREATMENT METHODS AND ASSOCIATED ACTIVITIES, TRANSLATING THE TREATMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT PROPOSAL INTO PROGRAM ACTIVITIES. THESE ACTIVITIES WERE THEN COMPARED WITH THE ACTUAL ACTIVITIES AND TREATMENT METHODS USED IN THE COMMUNITY. ON THE BASIS OF THIS REPORT, THE FUNDING AGENCIES AND COMMUNITY STAFF DISCUSSED THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROGRAM GOALS, AS UNDERSTOOD BY THE AGENCIES, AND THE ACTIVITIES OF THE TREATMENT COMMUNITY. WHILE THE EVALUATION REPORT DID NOT SIGNIFICANTLY ALTER COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, IT HELPED TO REFINE THE PERCEPTIONS OF EVERYONE INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT. TABULAR DATA AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.
6. **F. G. CARO, Ed. READINGS IN EVALUATION RESEARCH, 2ND ED.** RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION, 230 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK NY 10017. 448 p. 1977. **NCJ-50468**
- EVALUATION RESEARCH IS EXAMINED WITH ATTENTION TO PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENTIFIC INQUIRY, ESTABLISHING AND MAINTAINING THE EVALUATION RESEARCH ROLE, MEASUREMENT AND DESIGN, AND CASE MATERIALS. FOLLOWING AN OVERVIEW DEALING WITH BASIC, ORGANIZATIONAL, AND METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES IN EVALUATION RESEARCH, GENERAL ARTICLES ADDRESS SUCH ISSUES AS THE NATURE OF THE EVALUATION TASK, THE ROLE OF EVALUATION RESEARCH IN PROGRAMS OF DIRECTED CHANGE, THE ORGANIZATIONAL CONTEXT IN WHICH EVALUATION RESEARCH IS CONDUCTED, AND THE METHODOLOGICAL STRATEGIES APPROPRIATE FOR EVALUATION RESEARCH. SPECIFIC ARTICLES CONSIDER THE EVALUATION OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS, PROGRAM EVALUATION MODELS AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS, ORGANIZATIONAL STRAINS IN THE RESEARCH-PRACTITIONER RELATIONSHIP, PROGRAM MANAGEMENT AND THE FEDERAL EVALUATOR, THE NEED FOR RESEARCH ON THE COMMUNICATION OF RESEARCH RESULTS, THE EVALUATION OF SOCIAL PROGRAMS, EVALUATIVE STUDIES OF INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENTS, RESEARCH IN LARGE-SCALE INTERVENTION PROGRAMS, AND

PITFALLS IN THE EVALUATION OF SOCIAL ACTION PROGRAMS. THE CASE MATERIALS INCLUDE TREATMENT OF PROBLEMS IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EVALUATION RESEARCH ROLE AND REPORTS OF FINDINGS OF COMPLETED EVALUATION RESEARCH STUDIES, WITH ATTENTION TO THE EVALUATION OF BROAD-AIM PROGRAMS, THE EVOLUTION OF AN EVALUATION OF PROGRAMS FOR SCHOOL-AGED MOTHERS, EXPERIMENTAL METHODOLOGY AND INNOVATIVE SOCIAL PROGRAMMING, A SUMMARY OF THE KANSAS CITY (MO.) PREVENTIVE PATROL EXPERIMENT, THE IMPACT OF THE HEAD START PROGRAM, AND A NATIONAL EVALUATION OF COMMUNITY SERVICES AND THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN AMERICAN NEW TOWNS. REFERENCES ACCOMPANY MOST OF THE ARTICLES. GRAPHIC AND TABULAR DATA, AND SUBJECT AND NAME INDEXES ARE PROVIDED.

Availability: BASIC BOOKS, 10 EAST 53RD STREET, NEW YORK NY 10022.

7. **N. CARTER and B. WHARF. EVALUATING SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS.** CANADIAN COUNCIL ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, 55 PARKDALE, OTTAWA K1Y 1E5 ONTARIO, CANADA. 161 p. 1975. Canada. **NCJ-19857**
REVIEWS THE LITERATURE ON EVALUATION AND PRESENTS A FRAMEWORK FOR PRACTICE WHICH INCLUDES TOPICS SUCH AS A TYPOLOGY FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, THE CONTEXT OF THE EVALUATION PLAN, AND INPUT TO THE EVALUATION PLAN. FOLLOWING A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE WHICH COMMENTS ON WHY EVALUATION IS DONE, TYPES OF EVALUATIVE RESEARCH, AND ADMINISTRATIVE AND FIELD PROBLEMS, THE AUTHOR DEALS WITH A FRAMEWORK FOR PRACTICE. THE FIRST CHAPTER IN THIS SECTION DEFINES EVALUATION, DISCUSSES SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, AND COMMENTS ON THE USE OF SOCIAL RESEARCH AND THEORIES OF SOCIAL CHANGE. CHAPTER TWO PRESENTS A TYPOLOGY FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND EXAMPLES OF PROJECTS TO WHICH THE CLASSIFICATION SCHEME HAS BEEN APPLIED. CHAPTER THREE PRESENTS A PLAN FOR EVALUATION AND DISCUSSES THE CONTEXT OF THE EVALUATION PLAN, INPUT TO EVALUATION PLAN, AND TOTAL OUTCOME. RECOMMENDATIONS ARE PRESENTED IN CHAPTER FOUR. A 15-PAGE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS INCLUDED.
Sponsoring Agency: HEALTH AND WELFARE CANADA.
Availability: CANADIAN COUNCIL ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, 55 PARKDALE, OTTAWA K1Y 1E5 ONTARIO, CANADA.
8. **T. D. COOK and C. L. GRUDER. META-EVALUATION RESEARCH.** SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212. *EVALUATION QUARTERLY*, V 2, N 1 (FEBRUARY 1978), P 5-51. **NCJ-47742**
SYSTEMATIC ATTEMPTS TO STUDY EVALUATIONS ARE REVIEWED, AND WAYS IN WHICH SUCH 'META-EVALUATIONS' CAN BE USED TO IMPROVE THE TECHNICAL QUALITY OF EVALUATION RESEARCH ARE SUGGESTED. THREE RESEARCH TRADITIONS ARE RELEVANT TO META-EVALUATION: (1) THE INVESTIGATOR ACQUIRES ANOTHER INVESTIGATOR'S EVALUATION DATA AND REANALYZES THEM TO ANSWER EITHER THE SAME QUESTIONS OR NEW QUESTIONS; (2) EVALUATIONS FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES ARE RATED IN ORDER TO ASSESS TECHNICAL COMPETENCE IN GENERAL; AND (3) 'RESEARCH ON RESEARCH' IS CARRIED OUT, (E.G., ATTEMPTS TO DETERMINE WHICH EVALUATION MONITORING TECHNIQUES PRODUCE THE QUICKEST FEEDBACK ON UNEXPECTED DESIGN OR MEASUREMENT PROBLEMS THAT EMERGE ONLY AFTER THE EVALUATION HAS BEEN IMPLEMENTED). FOUR STUDIES WHOSE FINDINGS INDICATE THAT THE TECHNICAL QUALITY OF EVALUATION IS IN NEED OF IMPROVEMENT ARE DESCRIBED. STUDIES ILLUSTRATIVE OF EACH OF THE THREE RESEARCH TRADITIONS ARE USED TO DEVELOP SEVEN MODELS OF HOW META-EVA-

LUATION RESEARCH CAN IMPROVE THE TECHNICAL QUALITY OF EMPIRICAL SUMMATIVE EVALUATIONS. THE SEVEN MODELS RELATE TO THE FOLLOWING: (1) ESSAY REVIEWS OF EVALUATION REPORTS; (2) REVIEWS OF THE LITERATURE ABOUT A SPECIFIC PROGRAM; (3) EMPIRICAL REEVALUATION OF A PROGRAM EVALUATION; (4) EMPIRICAL REEVALUATION OF MULTIPLE DATA SETS ABOUT THE SAME PROGRAM; (5) CONSULTANT META-EVALUATION; (6) SIMULTANEOUS SECONDARY ANALYSIS OF RAW DATA; AND (7) MULTIPLE INDEPENDENT REPLICATIONS. EACH MODEL IS APPROPRIATE TO A DIFFERENT EVALUATION PROBLEM. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT META-EVALUATION IS NOT THE ONLY WAY OF IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF EVALUATIONS AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED A SUBSTITUTE FOR LONGER-TERM APPROACHES TO IMPROVING EVALUATION (E.G., RESEARCH ON RESEARCH METHODOLOGY).

Sponsoring Agencies: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION, 1200 19TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20203; NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION, 1800 G STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20550.

Availability: NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY C/O THOMAS D COOK, EVANSTON IL 60201;

9. **T. D. COOK and C. S. REICHARDT, Eds. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE METHODS IN EVALUATION RESEARCH.** SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212. 160 p. 1979. **NCJ-64098**
DESIGNED TO PRESENT NOTABLE, PREVIOUSLY UNPUBLISHED WRITING ON TOPICS OF CURRENT CONCERN TO THE EVALUATION COMMUNITY, THIS VOLUME FOCUSES ON QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE METHODS IN EVALUATION RESEARCH. WITH THE AWARENESS THAT EVALUATION HAS OUTCOMES AT BOTH THE POLICYMAKING AND SERVICE DELIVERY LEVELS, THIS VOLUME IS DESIGNED FOR USE BY INSTRUCTORS AND STUDENTS OF EVALUATION, RESEARCHERS, PRACTITIONERS, POLICYMAKERS, AND PROGRAM ADMINISTRATORS. PAPERS ARE LARGELY SELECTED FROM THOSE DELIVERED AT THE PREVIOUS ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EVALUATION RESEARCH SOCIETY. THESE WORKS EXAMINE THE APPROPRIATENESS OF VARIOUS METHODS AND METHODOLOGICAL STANCES FOR CONDUCTING EVALUATION RESEARCH, THE ROLE OF QUALITATIVE METHODS IN EVALUATION RESEARCH, THE LEGITIMACY OF THE QUANTITATIVE-EXPERIMENTAL PARADIGM FOR PROGRAM EVALUATION, AND A CASE STUDY OF THE RECONCILIATION OF QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE ANALYSES. OTHER PAPERS DISCUSS A POSSIBLE RAPPROCHEMENT OF QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE METHODOLOGIES, PHOTOGRAPHY IN AN EPISTEMOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK, ETHNOGRAPHIC CONTRIBUTIONS TO EVALUATION RESEARCH, AND THE LINKAGE BETWEEN IMPACT AND PROCESS ANALYSES IN TRANSITIONAL WORK EXPERIENCE PROGRAM SUPPORTED WORK FOR GROUPS WHO USUALLY EXPERIENCE GREAT DIFFICULTY IN GETTING OR KEEPING REGULAR JOBS. NOTES AND REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED, AND BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS OF THE CONTRIBUTORS ARE PROVIDED.
Supplemental Notes: SAGE RESEARCH PROGRESS SERIES IN EVALUATION, VOLUME 1.
Availability: SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212.
10. **S. CYTRYNBAUM, Y. GINATH, J. BIRDWELL, and L. BRANDT. GOAL ATTAINMENT SCALING—A CRITICAL REVIEW.** SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212. *EVALUATION QUARTERLY*, V 3, N 1 (FEBRUARY 1979), P 5-40. **NCJ-55192**
A CRITIQUE OF THE APPLICATION OF GOAL ATTAINMENT SCALING (GAS) AS AN EVALUATIVE TECHNIQUE, PRIMARILY IN MENTAL HEALTH SETTINGS, IS PRESENTED. GAS IS A

MEANS OF EVALUATING PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS ON THE BASIS OF THE EXTENT TO WHICH INDIVIDUALIZED CLIENT GOALS, ESTABLISHED AT INTAKE, HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED UPON TERMINATION FROM THE PROGRAM OR UPON FOLLOWUP. A REVIEW OF GAS LITERATURE PRODUCED 91 EMPIRICAL STUDIES, OF WHICH 41 MET MINIMAL CRITERIA OF COMPLETENESS AND QUALITY FOR INCLUSION IN THE CRITIQUE. LIMITATIONS, PROBLEMS, AND IMPLICATIONS ARE IDENTIFIED IN AN ANALYSIS OF THESE STUDIES, WHICH ENCOMPASSING PROCEDURAL CONSIDERATIONS (GOAL-SETTING PROCEDURES, DETERMINATION OF LEVEL OF GOAL ATTAINMENT AT FOLLOWUP, REALISTIC GOAL SELECTION, TRAINING OF PERSONNEL, THE IMPORTANCE OF RECORDING BASELINE LEVELS AT INTAKE, GAS AS A TREATMENT TECHNIQUE) AND METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS (RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY). ILLUSTRATIVE DATA FROM SELECTED STUDIES ACCOMPANY THE NARRATIVE. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE POPULARITY OF GAS AS AN EVALUATIVE TECHNIQUE IS JUSTIFIED NEITHER BY THE QUALITY OF SUPPORTIVE RESEARCH NOR BY THE FINDING OF EVEN THE BEST STUDIES. SEVERAL PROCEDURAL PROBLEMS HAVE ARISEN AS THE BASIC ASSUMPTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE ORIGINAL GAS MODEL HAVE BEEN VIOLATED. THERE ARE SERIOUS METHODOLOGICAL QUESTIONS ABOUT THE RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF GAS AND ABOUT THE DESIGN OF SOME OF THE MORE FREQUENTLY QUOTED GAS RESEARCH. THERE IS CONFUSION ABOUT WHETHER THE VALIDITY OF GAS CAN BE ESTABLISHED AND ABOUT WHAT A GAS SCORE ACTUALLY MEASURES. DESPITE ITS SHORTCOMINGS IN EVALUATIVE APPLICATIONS, GAS APPEARS TO BE SERVING USEFUL EDUCATIONAL AND INTERVENTION FUNCTIONS IN MENTAL HEALTH SETTINGS. AN ANALYSIS OF POLITICAL, FUNDING, IDEOLOGICAL, AND PRAGMATIC ADMINISTRATIVE CONSIDERATIONS IN THE USE OF GAS AS AN ALTERNATIVE TECHNIQUE MIGHT BE IN ORDER. CAREFUL COMPLIANCE WITH THE ORIGINAL GAS MODEL IS IMPORTANT IF GAS IS TO BE USED IN PROGRAM EVALUATION. CHARTS, INCLUDING SUMMARIES OF RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY STUDIES, ARE PROVIDED, TOGETHER WITH A LIST OF REFERENCES.

11. **L. N. DAVIS. PLANNING, CONDUCTING, EVALUATING WORKSHOPS.** LEARNING CONCEPTS, 2501 N LAMAR, AUSTIN TX 78705. 321 p. 1974. **NCJ-65365**
 FOR BOTH NOVICE AND EXPERIENCED ADULT EDUCATORS, THIS VOLUME PRESENTS A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH FOR MANAGING WORKSHOPS, DESCRIBES VARIOUS LEARNING THEORIES, AND EXPLORES THEIR APPLICATION TO ADULT EDUCATION. PROCEDURES FOR PLANNING THE WORKSHOP ARE DESCRIBED, INCLUDING ASSESSING NEEDS, SPECIFYING LEARNING OBJECTIVES, SELECTING RESOURCES, DESIGNING LEARNING ACTIVITIES, BUDGETING, MAKING ARRANGEMENTS, REHEARSING, AND PACKING. SIMILARLY, DIRECTIONS FOR CONDUCTING THE WORKSHOP ARE DISCUSSED, TOUCHING ON ESTABLISHING THE LEARNING CLIMATE, AGREEING ON OBJECTIVES, AND DIRECTING LEARNING ACTIVITIES. FINALLY, EVALUATION TECHNIQUES ARE DESCRIBED IN THE CONTEXT OF FOUR COMMON WORKSHOP EVALUATIONS: FEEDBACK FROM PARTICIPANTS, POSTMEETING REACTION, EVALUATION BY OBJECTIVES, AND IMPACT EVALUATION. A WORKSHOP STAFF PACKET IS INCLUDED THAT CONTAINS SAMPLE FORMS FOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT, GENERAL AND SPECIFIC LEARNING OBJECTIVES, SELECTION OF LEARNING RESOURCES, RESOURCE INVENTORY, AND WORKSHOP BUDGET; A FACILITY AND ACCOMMODATIONS SURVEYS; AND OTHER WORKSHEETS AND WORKSHOP AIDS. THE ROLE OF MANAGERS IN STAFF DEVELOPMENT AND THE IMPORTANCE OF AN EFFECTIVE AGENCY POLICY STATEMENT ARE ALSO DISCUSSED. NOTES, A BIBLIOGRAPHY, CHARTS, AND DIAGRAMS ARE INCLUDED.
Availability: LEARNING CONCEPTS, 2501 N LAMAR, AUSTIN TX 78705.

12. **W. EDWARDS and M. GUTTENTAG. EXPERIMENTS AND EVALUATIONS—A REEXAMINATION (FROM EVALUATIONS AND EXPERIMENT, 1975, BY C A BENNETT AND A A LUMSDAINE).** ACADEMIC PRESS, INC, 111 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK NY 10003. 55 p. 1975. **NCJ-36930**

THIS ARTICLE ADDRESSES THE TOTAL PROCESS OF EVALUATION, WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON THE DECISION PROCESSES THAT INVOLVE EXPLICIT ASSESSMENT OF THE WORTH OR MERIT OF OUTCOMES AND EMPLOY MULTIVALUED UTILITY ANALYSIS. THE AUTHORS CONTEND THAT EVALUATION IS DONE TO FACILITATE DECISION MAKING, AND THAT EVALUATION RESEARCH SHOULD BE CONSIDERED A BRANCH OF DECISION ANALYSIS. FROM THIS POINT OF VIEW, THEY MAINTAIN THAT EXPERIMENTATION, IF RELEVANT TO EVALUATION, WILL ORDINARILY BE COMBINED WITH NONEXPERIMENTAL LOGICAL AND JUDGMENTAL PROCEDURES TO PROVIDE THE INFORMATION NEEDED TO MAKE A DECISION. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

13. **G. W. FAIRWEATHER and L. G. TORNATZKY. EXPERIMENTAL METHODS FOR SOCIAL POLICY RESEARCH.** PERGAMON PRESS, INC, MAXWELL HOUSE, FAIRVIEW PARK, ELMSFORD NY 10523. 230 p. 1977. **NCJ-54963**

THE APPLICATION OF SCIENTIFIC METHODS TO THE SOCIAL DECISIONMAKING PROCESS AND TO SOCIAL POLICY RESEARCH AND FORMULATION IS DISCUSSED. CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL POLICY DECISIONMAKING IS INADEQUATE FOR THE LATE 20TH CENTURY. METHODS AND UNDERLYING CONCEPTS OF A BETTER APPROACH ARE SUGGESTED. PARAMETERS OF AN ENLIGHTENED SOCIAL DECISIONMAKING PROCESS ARE A HUMANITARIAN VALUE ORIENTATION, AN ACTIVE SOCIAL ROLE FOR THE SCIENTIST, INNOVATIVE, DEMOCRATIC PARTICIPATION, SCIENTIFIC EVALUATION, A PROBLEM-ORIENTED FOCUS, ADEQUATE INFERENCES, CONTINUOUS MONITORING OF PROBLEM SOLUTIONS, AND USABLE PROBLEM SOLUTIONS. THE FOLLOWING ASPECTS OF APPLYING SCIENTIFIC METHODS TO THIS PROCESS ARE EXPLORED IN DETAIL: INTEGRATING SCIENCE INTO SOCIAL POLICY DECISIONS (EXPERIMENTAL SOCIAL INNOVATION), DISSEMINATING SIGNIFICANT PARAMETERS OF SOCIAL MODELS, DEFINING SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND PLANNING FOR SOLUTIONS, FORMING A RESEARCH TEAM, OBTAINING ADMINISTRATIVE AGREEMENTS FOR THE CONDUCT OF RESEARCH, SELECTING RESEARCH CONDITIONS AND MAKING THEM COMPARABLE, DEFINING THE POPULATION TO BE STUDIED AND OBTAINING A SAMPLE; MEASURING IMPORTANT PARAMETERS IDENTIFIED IN THE RESEARCH DESIGN, ADMINISTERING THE RESEARCH PROGRAM, COMPARING EXPERIMENTAL CONDITIONS, UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL PROCESSES, MAKING PERMISSIBLE INFERENCES FROM RESEARCH FINDINGS AND PUBLICIZING THEM, AND DEVELOPING AN INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT FOR RESEARCH AND TRAINING. REFERENCES AND AN INDEX ARE INCLUDED.

Availability: PERGAMON PRESS, INC, MAXWELL HOUSE, FAIRVIEW PARK, ELMSFORD NY 10523.

14. **R. L. FISHER. INSIDE VERSUS OUTSIDE EVALUATION RESEARCH—A CONTRIBUTION TO THE DEBATE.** NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSOCIATION, 444 NORTH CAPITOL STREET, NW, SUITE 305, WASHINGTON DC 20001. *BELL-RINGER*, ISSUE 7 (JULY 1978), P 7-10. **NCJ-50031**

PRINCIPAL ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF OUTSIDE AND INSIDE EVALUATION RESEARCH ARE DISCUSSED IN TERMS OF OBJECTIVITY AND SENSITIVITY, AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONDUCTING AUTONOMOUS EVALUATIONS ARE SUGGESTED. THREE PRINCIPAL ARGUMENTS RELEVANT TO INSIDE VERSUS OUTSIDE EVALUATION RESEARCH ARE: (1) OUTSIDERS TEND TO BE BRIGHTER THAN PEOPLE AVAILABLE WITHIN THE ORGANIZATION BEING EVALUATED; (2) OUTSIDERS ARE MORE OBJECTIVE THAN INSIDERS; AND (3) INSIDERS ARE MORE KNOWLEDGEABLE AND SENSITIVE THAN OUTSIDERS. IT IS LIKELY THAT BRIGHT PEOPLE WILL WORK

WHEREVER MONETARY COMPENSATION AND WORK CONDITIONS ARE ADEQUATE. MANY FIND THE SMALL RESEARCH FIRM WITH ITS UNIVERSITY-LIKE ATMOSPHERE MORE CONGENIAL THAN THE LARGE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY THAT OFTEN IS BEING EVALUATED. LARGE BUREAUCRACIES CAN AND DO, HOWEVER, HAVE AUTONOMOUS RESEARCH UNITS. NO CLEAR ADVANTAGE CAN ACCRUE TO INSIDERS OR OUTSIDERS WITH REGARD TO OBJECTIVITY, GIVEN THE MULTIPLICITY OF FACTORS AFFECTING THE OBJECTIVITY OF INVESTIGATORS. THE VIEW THAT INSIDERS ARE MORE KNOWLEDGEABLE AND SENSITIVE IS NOT SUPPORTED. THE CENTRAL QUESTION IN EVALUATION RESEARCH INVOLVES HOW TO GIVE EVALUATORS SUFFICIENT AUTONOMY TO EXERCISE THEIR BEST PROFESSIONAL JUDGMENT AND SKILLS WHILE AT THE SAME TIME SUPERVISING THEM SO THAT THEIR WORK IS DIRECTED TO THE NEEDS OF CLIENTS TO OBTAIN ADEQUATE INFORMATION ON WHICH TO BASE POLICY DECISIONS. THERE ARE TWO ARRANGEMENTS FOR EFFECTIVE EVALUATION RESEARCH: (1) THE AUTONOMOUS EVALUATION WITHIN A LARGER AGENCY THAT HAS A COMPONENT TO BE EVALUATED AND (2) A STRONG CONTRACTUAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AN AGENCY AND AN OUTSIDE EVALUATOR. FOOTNOTES ARE INCLUDED.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

15. **M. S. GOLDSTEIN, A. C. MARCUS, and N. P. RAUSCH.** **NON-UTILIZATION OF EVALUATION RESEARCH.** *PACIFIC SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW*, V 21, N 1 (JANUARY 1978), P 21-44.

NCJ-48820

FREQUENTLY CITED REASONS AND SOLUTIONS FOR THE NONUTILIZATION OF EVALUATION RESEARCH ARE EXAMINED, AND RESEARCH IS VIEWED AS A SOCIAL PROCESS IN NEED OF SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS. THE MOST FREQUENTLY HEARD REASON FOR THE DISCOUNTING OF EVALUATION RESEARCH IS POOR METHODOLOGY AND DESIGN. THE LITERATURE ON NONUTILIZATION EMPHASIZES THAT EVALUATORS OFTEN FAIL TO MEASURE THE MOST SIGNIFICANT VARIABLES. FOR EXAMPLE, ORGANIZATIONAL THEORY SUGGESTS THAT ACTUAL GOALS, PROCESSES, AND THE STRUCTURE OF AN ORGANIZATION TEND TO VARY FROM THEIR DESCRIPTIONS. IN THE MENTAL HEALTH FIELD, SELECTED OUTCOME MEASURES ARE OFTEN TOO ABSTRACT TO PROVIDE SATISFACTORY IMPLICATIONS FOR THE MODIFICATION OF INTERVENTION STRATEGIES. A NUMBER OF RESEARCHERS HAVE SUGGESTED POSSIBLE STRATEGIES FOR DEALING WITH THE PROBLEMS OF EVALUATING 'PHANTOM' PROJECTS, SELECTING MEANINGFUL COMPARISON GROUPS, AND IDENTIFYING RELEVANT VARIABLES. WHAT THESE STRATEGIES HAVE IN COMMON IS AN EMPHASIS ON SOLVING PROBLEMS BY CONSULTING, COMMUNICATING, AND GENERALLY BECOMING MORE CONGRUENT WITH ADMINISTRATORS AND PROGRAM STAFF IN DEALING WITH ISSUES. THE STRATEGIC COMBINATION OF ETHNOGRAPHIC AND PARTICIPANT OBSERVATION FIELD METHODS, RECORD AUDITS, AND PERSONAL INTERVIEWS CAN BE USEFUL IN EVALUATING BEHAVIORAL GOALS AND ACTIVITIES OF A PROGRAM. ANOTHER WAY OF IMPROVING THE UTILITY OF EVALUATION RESEARCH IS TO STUDY THE DYNAMICS OF THE PROGRAM PROCESS. THE TRADITIONAL GOAL ATTAINMENT MODEL IN EVALUATING RESEARCH DOES NOT CONSIDER THE IMPORTANT TASK OF IDENTIFYING THE DYNAMICS OF THE INTERVENTION THAT ARE DIFFERENTIALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR PROGRAM FAILURE OR SUCCESS. OTHER REASONS FOR THE NONUTILIZATION OF EVALUATION RESULTS CONCERN COMMUNICATION AND THE INTERESTS OF INVOLVED PARTIES (PROGRAM OFFICIALS, POLICYMAKERS, PROGRAM ADMINISTRATORS, AND EVALUATORS). THE EXTENT TO WHICH EVALUATION RESEARCH IS REDIRECTED FROM THE ASSESSMENT OF OUTCOMES AND GOAL ATTAINMENT TO AN EXCLUSIVE CONCERN WITH PROCESS IS A COMPLEX AND PROBLEMATIC ISSUE. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED.

16. **D. L. KIRKPATRICK, Ed.** **EVALUATING TRAINING PROGRAMS—A COLLECTION OF ARTICLES FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT.** AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT, P O BOX 5307, MADISON WI 53705. 313 p. 1975.

NCJ-26593

ARTICLES PROVIDING TRAINING FOR PROFESSIONALS WITH MANY DIFFERENT IDEAS AND APPROACHES. TOPICS COVERED INCLUDE TECHNIQUES FOR EVALUATING TRAINING PROGRAMS, MEASURING THE REACTIONS OF PARTICIPANTS, MEASURING THE KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS, AND ATTITUDES THAT WERE LEARNED IN THE CLASSROOM. OTHER ARTICLES MEASURE ON-THE-JOB BEHAVIOR CHANGES THAT RESULTED FROM THE PROGRAM.

17. **S. L. KLAUS.** **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROGRAM EVALUATION.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013. 18 p. 1977.

NCJ-49472

THE RESULTS OF A SYMPOSIUM HELD FOR THE PURPOSE OF RAISING QUESTIONS AND MAKING SUGGESTIONS ABOUT THE PROCESS OF EVALUATING CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PREVENTION AND TREATMENT EFFORTS ARE PRESENTED. THE SYMPOSIUM'S PURPOSE WAS TO BRING TOGETHER KNOWLEDGEABLE PEOPLE IN THE AREA OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND THOSE KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT EVALUATION IN ORDER TO CONSIDER ISSUES RELATED TO PROGRAM EVALUATION AND TO SUGGEST WAYS IN WHICH FUTURE EVALUATIVE RESEARCH MIGHT CONTRIBUTE TO FURTHER PREVENTION AND TREATMENT EFFORTS. THE SYMPOSIUM WAS CONDUCTED WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF A PROTOTYPE CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT SERVICE DELIVERY MODEL. A SCHEMATIC OVERVIEW OF THE MODEL APPEARS IN THE REPORT. IT OUTLINES THE BROAD FUNCTIONS WHICH HAVE TO BE PERFORMED IN THE DELIVERY OF SERVICES TO PARENTS AND CHILDREN, REGARDLESS OF THE PERSONS OR AGENCIES WHO PROVIDE THE SERVICES. THE BROADER CONTEXT WITHIN WHICH SYMPOSIUM PARTICIPANTS CONSIDERED THIS MODEL IS DESCRIBED. CONTENT AND CONTEXT VARIABLES, AS WELL AS OUTCOME MEASURES, ARE DEFINED. A SEPARATE SECTION PRESENTS EVALUATION QUESTIONS AND RESEARCH ISSUES BROUGHT OUT BY PARTICIPANTS. THE QUESTIONS ARE CATEGORIZED INTO THE FOLLOWING AREAS OF CONCERN: IDENTIFICATION/REPORTING; INTAKE/INVESTIGATION; ASSESSMENT/PLANNING; AND TREATMENT/REFERRAL/FOLLOWUP. EACH SET OF QUESTIONS IS ACCOMPANIED BY A FLOW CHART WHICH PROVIDES MORE DETAIL ABOUT THE PARTICULAR STAGE OF THE PROCESS MODEL COVERED BY THE QUESTIONS. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT, ALTHOUGH THE SYMPOSIUM DID NOT DIRECTLY CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF EVALUATIVE THEORY, IT DID FIND THAT THE USE OF A PROCESS MODEL FACILITATES THE CLASSIFICATION OF RESEARCH QUESTIONS AND ISSUES. A LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IS APPENDED.

Supplemental Notes: A REPORT FROM A SYMPOSIUM ON EVALUATION QUESTIONS AND RESEARCH ISSUES, WASHINGTON, D.C., FEBRUARY 17-18, 1977.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

18. **D. F. KLOSTERMAN.** **APPLICATION OF PERT (PROJECT EVALUATION AND REVIEW TECHNIQUE) IN EVALUATION OF HUMAN SERVICE PROGRAMS.** PERGAMON PRESS, INC, MAXWELL HOUSE, FAIRVIEW PARK, ELMSFORD NY 10523. *EVALUATION AND PROGRAM PLANNING*, V 2, N 1 (1979), P 59-66.

NCJ-61639

PROJECT EVALUATION AND REVIEW TECHNIQUE (PERT) IS USED TO EVALUATE THE COMMUNITY PLACEMENT PROCE-

DURES IN AN INSTITUTION FOR THE RETARDED FOR THE PURPOSE OF TESTING PERT'S USE WITH SUCH PROGRAMS. PERT ENABLES PROGRAM MANAGERS TO PLAN THE MOVEMENT TOWARD PROGRAM OBJECTIVES AND MONITOR THE PROGRESS MADE TOWARD OBTAINING OBJECTIVES AT ANY POINT IN TIME. A PERT ANALYSIS IDENTIFIES A NETWORK OF ACTIVITIES, THEIR CONSEQUENCES, AND THE TIME NEEDED FOR EACH ACTIVITY. ANALYSIS OF THE PERT NETWORK AND THE TIME ESTIMATES FOR VARIOUS ACTIVITIES PROVIDES INFORMATION TO EVALUATE A NETWORK'S ABILITY TO MEET TIME-LIMITED PROGRAM OBJECTIVES. POTENTIAL PROCESS CHANGES TO INCREASE NETWORK EFFICIENCY ARE IDENTIFIED BY PINPOINTING SEQUENTIAL ACTIVITIES THAT CAN BE PERFORMED CONCURRENTLY AND BY LOCATING ACTIVITIES THAT CAN BE STREAMLINED. IN THE CASE DESCRIBED, PERT WAS USED TO ASSESS THE PROGRAM OF THE VOCATIONAL TRAINING UNIT AT A LARGE INSTITUTION FOR THE RETARDED. THE PROGRAM OBJECTIVE WAS TO TRAIN AND PLACE 82 RETARDED RESIDENTS INTO VARIOUS COMMUNITY SETTINGS DURING THE 1975-1977 BIENNIAL. SINCE THE SITUATION INDICATED A NEED FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE CURRENT PROCEDURES AND NEEDED PROCEDURAL CHANGES, PERT WAS USED. THE STUDY ASCERTAINED THE STEPS TAKEN BY RESIDENTS FROM ENTRANCE INTO THE UNIT TO ENTRANCE INTO THE COMMUNITY. PERT NETWORKS FOR VOCATIONAL STEPS AND LIVING (COTTAGE) STEPS WERE MADE FOR TWO RESIDENT POPULATION SAMPLES: (1) RESIDENTS PLACED INTO THE COMMUNITY AND MONITORED BY THE UNIT, AND (2) RESIDENTS RANDOMLY SELECTED FROM THE PERSONS ASSIGNED TO THE UNIT ON AUGUST 31, 1975. THE LITERATURE RECOMMENDS THE USE OF PERT FOR ANY NEW OR NOVEL PROJECT HAVING LIMITED TIME OR MONEY RESOURCES. BASED UPON THE RESULTS ON THIS STUDY, TWO ADDITIONAL APPLICATIONS SEEM APPROPRIATE: (1) THE LARGE NUMBER OF RECOMMENDATIONS GENERATED INDICATES THAT PERT CAN BE HELPFUL FOR DEFINING POORLY UNDERSTOOD PROCESSES AND EVALUATING THE CAPABILITY OF THOSE PROCESSES TO MEET TIME-LIMITED OBJECTIVES; AND (2) PERT-DERIVED INFORMATION HAS CONSIDERABLE VALUE AT THE CASE REVIEW LEVEL, AS KNOWLEDGE OF WAYS IN WHICH CLIENTS OBTAIN SERVICES CAN PROVIDE DATA FOR ANALYZING PROGRESS OF INDIVIDUAL CLIENTS. TABULAR AND GRAPHIC DATA AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.

19. **M. G. KUSHLER and W. S. DAVIDSON. USING EXPERIMENTAL DESIGNS TO EVALUATE SOCIAL PROGRAMS.** NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS, 49 SHERIDAN AVENUE, ALBANY NY 12210. *SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH AND ABSTRACTS*, (1979), P 27-32. **NCJ-59484**
A POSITIVE RATIONALE FOR THE USE OF TRUE EXPERIMENTAL DESIGNS IN THE EVALUATION OF SOCIAL PROGRAMS IS PRESENTED; MAJOR OBJECTIONS TO RANDOMIZATION ARE REVIEWED AND ARGUMENTS TO COUNTER THEM HIGHLIGHTED. INCREASING PRESSURE TO EVALUATE SOCIAL SERVICE PROGRAMS HAS LED TO A DEBATE REGARDING WHICH RESEARCH DESIGNS FORM THE BASIS OF SOUND ASSESSMENTS. SOCIAL SCIENTISTS ARE DIRECTLY INVOLVED, WITH INPUT FROM THE POLITICAL SPHERE. DESPITE THE NUMEROUS ESSAYS DETAILING THE CLEAR METHODOLOGICAL AND STATISTICAL SUPERIORITY OF THE SO-CALLED TRUE EXPERIMENT, WHICH MAKES USE OF THE RANDOM ASSIGNMENT OF SUBJECTS TO EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL GROUPS, THIS APPROACH IS NOT USED IN ALL APPROPRIATE CASES. SOME OF THE COMMON OBJECTIONS RAISED ABOUT RANDOMIZATION INCLUDE THE ETHICAL PROBLEM OF WITHHOLDING TREATMENT FROM THE CONTROL GROUP, THE PROBLEM OF CONVENIENCE, AND THE QUESTION OF COST. BUT THE GREATEST RESISTANCE STEMS FROM A MORE GENERAL FEAR AND RESISTANCE OF

EVALUATION ON THE PART OF ADMINISTRATORS AND STAFF; EVALUATION MAKES THEM FEEL THREATENED. THE FACT IS, HOWEVER, THAT A RANDOMIZED DESIGN REVEALS THE TRUE POSITIVE EFFECTS OF EXPERIMENTAL TREATMENT. A POSITIVE COUNTERARGUMENT TO ADMINISTRATORS' FEARS OF NEGATIVE EVALUATION RESULTS IS THAT NOT USING RANDOMIZATION AND A TRUE EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN IS LIKELY TO HAMPER FINDING DEMONSTRABLE POSITIVE RESULTS. THIS ARGUMENT IS ILLUSTRATED IN ONE SPECIFIC CASE IN WHICH THE USE OF A SINGLE-GROUP DESIGN EVALUATION WOULD HAVE LED TO THE CONCLUSION THAT THE PROGRAM WAS INEFFECTIVE; ONLY THROUGH USE OF A RANDOMLY DETERMINED CONTROL GROUP WERE THE PROGRAM'S POSITIVE EFFECTS OBVIOUS. NOTES, REFERENCES, AND FIGURES ARE INCLUDED IN THE ARTICLE.

Sponsoring Agency: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH C/O CHARLES WINDLE PHD, ROOM 11C3, 5600 FISH-ER'S LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852.

20. **K. C. LYALL, R. C. LARSON, S. E. FIENBERG, K. LARNTZ, A. J. REISS JR, F. E. ZIMRING, and T. D. COOK. CRITIQUES AND COMMENTARIES ON EVALUATION RESEARCH ACTIVITIES—RUSSELL SAGE REPORTS.** MINNEAPOLIS MEDICAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION, INC, 619 SOUTH FIFTH STREET, MINNEAPOLIS MN 55415. *EVALUATION*, V 3, N 1-2 (1976), P 115-138. **NCJ-50267**
AN EXPERIMENT DESIGNED BY THE RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION TO BRIDGE THE GAP BETWEEN ACADEMICS AND PRACTITIONERS PROFESSIONALLY CONCERNED WITH EVALUATION RESEARCH IS DISCUSSED. A SERIES OF INSERTS CONTAINS REVIEWS AND CRITIQUES OF EVALUATION STUDIES, ASSESSMENTS, AND SHORT METHODOLOGICAL NOTES INTENDED TO INFORM PRACTITIONERS OF ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES EMERGING IN SCHOLARLY JOURNALS. FEDERAL INITIATIVES MANDATING SYSTEMATIC EVALUATIONS OF LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMS HAVE BROADENED THE INTEREST IN AND URGENCY FOR MORE SOPHISTICATED METHODS OF ANALYSIS. CLOSER ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TOWARD AUDITING AND COST-EFFECTIVENESS EVALUATIONS OF SOCIAL PROGRAMS AND TOWARD THE RELATIVE EFFICIENCY OF CENTRALIZED VERSUS DECENTRALIZED PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION AND ASSOCIATED PROBLEMS OF ACCOUNTABILITY. IT IS HOPED THAT THE CITED MATERIALS WILL INTEGRATE TECHNICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ADVANCES WITH POLICY AND PROGRAMMATIC ASPECTS OF EVALUATION RESEARCH. THE INSERTS CONCERN A MAJOR FIELD EXPERIMENT IN LAW ENFORCEMENT REFERRED TO AS THE KANSAS CITY PREVENTIVE PATROL EXPERIMENT IN MISSOURI. A PROPOSED REDESIGN OF THE EXPERIMENT FOR USE IN OTHER CITIES IS PRESENTED, ALONG WITH A GUIDE TO THE METHODOLOGICAL LITERATURE ON THE ANALYSIS OF NONEQUIVALENT CONTROL GROUP DESIGNS. CONSIDERATION IS GIVEN TO THE USE OF BALANCED DESIGNS TO DETECT SMALLER RESPONSES THAN ARE POSSIBLE WITH RANDOM DESIGNS, CONTRASTS BETWEEN CONTROLLED EXPERIMENTS AND RELIANCE ON THE ANALYSIS OF CROSS-SECTION DATA IN DETERRENCE LITERATURE, DETERRENCE POLICY ALTERNATIVES, AND ECONOMETRIC STUDIES. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED.
21. **S. S. NAGEL and M. NEEF. POLICY ANALYSIS—IN SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH.** SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212. 240 p. 1979. **NCJ-59067**
THIS BOOK IS INTENDED FOR USE IN COURSES IN METHODOLOGY THAT EMPHASIZE CONTROVERSIAL ASPECTS OF METHODOLOGY, NEWER POLICY ANALYSIS, AND PROBLEMS OF INFERENCE AND PREDICTION. THE CONTROVERSIAL PROBLEMS FOCUSED ON INCLUDE SUCH ISSUES AS THE POSSIBILITY OF UNREPRESENTATIVE CHANCE SAMPLING AND ITS EFFECT ON THE CONFIRMATION OR REFUTATION

OF A HYPOTHESIS; THE PREDICTABILITY OF A PERSON, PLACE, OR THING ON A VARIABLE AND THE CRITERION TO USE IN DECIDING THE BEST WAY TO PREDICT; AND THE PRESENCE OF SPURIOUS, JOINT, RECIPROCAL, AND OTHER FORMS OF CAUSATION THAT MIGHT AFFECT RESULTS. THIS BOOK IMPLICITLY RECOGNIZES A HIERARCHY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH METHODS AND EACH LEVEL IN THE HIERARCHY PRESUPPOSES AN AWARENESS OF MORE ELEMENTARY LEVELS WHILE LEADING TO MORE SOPHISTICATED LEVELS. PART ONE ON BASIC SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH PRESENTS AN INVENTORY MODELING AND DECISION THEORY APPROACH TO DETERMINING AN OPTIMUM LEVEL OF STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE, DISCUSSES ALTERNATIVE METHODS AND CRITERIA FOR PREDICTING RANDOMLY, PREDICTING FROM KNOWING HOW THE DATA HAS BEEN DISTRIBUTED ON THE VARIABLE BEING PREDICTED, AND PREDICTING FROM KNOWING SOMETHING ABOUT THE RELATION BETWEEN THE VARIABLE BEING PREDICTED AND ANOTHER VARIABLE; AND INTRODUCES MEASURES FOR DETERMINING AND REJECTING CAUSATION. THE SECTION ON POLICY ANALYSIS METHODS DISCUSSES COMBINING AND RELATING GOALS AND PROCESSING THE COMBINATIONS AND RELATIONS; FINDING AN OPTIMUM CHOICE, LEVEL, OR MIX IN PUBLIC POLICY ANALYSIS; DEDUCTIVE MODELING IN POLICY ANALYSIS, INCLUDING BOTH CAUSAL AND PRESCRIPTIVE MODELING; AND APPLYING POLICY ANALYSIS AND SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH TO DELAY REDUCTIONS. THIS LAST CHAPTER TAKES UP QUEUEING THEORY, OPTIMUM SEQUENCING, CRITICAL PATH METHOD AND FLOW CHART MODELS, OPTIMUM LEVEL AND MIX ANALYSIS, OPTIMUM CHOICE ANALYSIS, AND MARKOV CHAIN ANALYSIS. CHAPTERS CLOSE WITH CONCLUSIONS, REFERENCES, AND APPENDIXES WHICH PRESENT THE MODELS AND FORMULAS REFERRED TO IN THE TEXT. OVERVIEW APPENDIXES SUMMARIZE THE MAIN FORMULAS IN STATISTICAL ANALYSIS AND DISCUSS PROBLEMS RELATING TO MISSING DATA. AN INDEX IS PROVIDED.

Supplemental Notes: SAGE LIBRARY OF SOCIAL RESEARCH, VOLUME 72.

Sponsoring Agencies: FORD FOUNDATION, 320 EAST 43RD STREET, NEW YORK NY 10017; ILLINOIS LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMISSION, 120 SOUTH RIVERSIDE PLAZA, 10TH FLOOR, CHICAGO IL 60606; UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS RESEARCH BOARD.

Availability: SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212.

22. **M. Q. PATTON. UTILIZATION-FOCUSED EVALUATION.** SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212. 304 p. 1978. **NCJ-48723**
- THIS VOLUME COMBINES THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL APPROACHES IN AN EXAMINATION OF BOTH HOW TO CONDUCT EVALUATIONS AND WHY. THE MATERIAL PRESENTED EMERGED FROM MANY SOURCES: STUDIES OF THE UTILIZATION OF EVALUATION; EXPERIENCES CONDUCTING EVALUATION; CURRENT THEORIES OF FORMAL ORGANIZATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL DYNAMICS; RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN DECISIONMAKING THEORY AND POLICY ANALYSIS; WORK IN THE DIFFUSION OF INNOVATIONS AND UTILIZATION OF KNOWLEDGE; AND MANY SOURCES IN THE RAPIDLY GROWING EVALUATION RESEARCH LITERATURE. EACH CHAPTER CONTAINS BOTH A REVIEW OF THE RELEVANT LITERATURE AND ACTUAL CASE EXAMPLES TO ILLUSTRATE MAJOR POINTS. THE SUBJECT AREAS COVERED INCLUDE: THE EMERGENCE OF EVALUATION RESEARCH; AN EMPIRICAL PERSPECTIVE ON UTILIZATION OF EVALUATION IN PRACTICE; THE POWER OF EVALUATIONS (IN THE SENSE OF POLITICAL AND GROUP RELATIONS); THE IDENTIFICATION AND ORGANIZATION OF RELEVANT DECISIONMAKERS AND INFORMATION USERS; FOCUSING THE EVALUATION QUESTION; GOALS CLARIFICATION; THE GOAL OF GOALS (WHETHER

IT IS ALWAYS DESIRABLE TO SET A FIRM GOAL); THE EVALUATION OF PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION; EVALUATING CAUSAL LINKAGES; ALTERNATIVE PARADIGMS OF EVALUATION MEASUREMENT AND DESIGN; THE ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION, DISSEMINATION, AND UTILIZATION OF EVALUATION DATA; AND THE UTILIZATION-FOCUSED EVALUATION. A DETAILED OUTLINE OF THE UTILIZATION-FOCUSED APPROACH IS PROVIDED, AS ARE SELECTED REFERENCES. ASSORTED TABLES ARE INCLUDED.

Availability: SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212.

23. **R. PERLOFF, Ed. EVALUATOR INTERVENTIONS—PROS AND CONS.** SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212. 120 p. 1979. **NCJ-63678**

BOTH CONCEPTUAL AND METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES IN EVALUATIVE STUDIES ARE EMPHASIZED IN THIS SERIES OF SELECTED PAPERS ON VARIOUS ISSUES IN EVALUATION AND DECISIONMAKING. PART OF A SERIES OF UNPUBLISHED WRITINGS ON CURRENT TOPICS OF CONCERN TO THE EVALUATION COMMUNITY, THE FIRST ARTICLE DESCRIBES A COMPLEX EFFORT TO EVALUATE SEVEN SCHOOL DESEGREGATION PLANS IN LOS ANGELES. DISTRICT OFFICIALS, BOARD MEMBERS, PLAINTIFFS, AND INTERVENORS IN THE COURT CASE SUPPLIED WEIGHTS FOR THE EVALUATIVE DIMENSIONS OF A MULTIATTRIBUTE UTILITY ANALYSIS. THE PROBABLE PERFORMANCE FOR EACH PLAN ON EACH EVALUATIVE DIMENSION WAS JUDGED BY DISTRICT STAFF, AND AGGREGATE MEASURES OF BENEFITS AND OF BENEFIT/COST RATIOS WERE COMPUTED. THE EVALUATOR'S ETHICS AND RESPONSIBILITIES ARE DISCUSSED IN A SECOND ARTICLE WHICH DISTINGUISHES BETWEEN PROGRAM SPECIALISTS, ADMINISTRATORS, FUNDING AGENTS, THE PUBLIC, AND EVALUATION SPECIALISTS AND SUGGESTS THAT EVALUATORS SHOULD STRIVE TO SEPARATE THEIR FUNCTIONS AS DATA GATHERERS FROM THEIR VALUES CONCERNING A PARTICULAR SOCIAL AGENDA. IN ANOTHER PAPER, THE AUTHORS FOCUS ON DECISIONMAKING THAT FOLLOWS THE EVALUATION OF A SPECIFIED PROGRAM AND INTEGRATES EVALUATION INTO THE KNOWLEDGE UTILIZATION PROCESS. THE FINAL ARTICLE DISCUSSES THE PROS AND CONS OF INTERVENTION, ENUMERATES THE COSTS AND BENEFITS, AND SUGGESTS THAT THE ADVANTAGES OF INTERVENTION APPEAR POSITIVE WHEN THE TOOLS ARE AVAILABLE AND WHEN EVALUATORS ARE VIEWED AS POTENTIALLY HELPFUL. REFERENCES AND BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS OF THE AUTHORS ARE PROVIDED.

Supplemental Notes: SAGE RESEARCH PROGRESS SERIES IN EVALUATION.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION, 1200 19TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20203.

Availability: SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212.

24. **J. I. PORRAS and P. O. BERG. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY IN ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT—AN ANALYSIS AND CRITIQUE.** INSTITUTE FOR APPLIED BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE. *JOURNAL OF APPLIED BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE*, V 14, N 1 (APRIL-JUNE 1978), P 151-173. **NCJ-50827**
- A STATE-OF-THE-ART REVIEW OF EVALUATION METHODOLOGY IN ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT—A TERM USED TO DESCRIBE A WIDE RANGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE-BASED APPROACHES TO PLANNED ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE—IS PRESENTED. A LITERATURE SEARCH YIELDED 35 EMPIRICAL STUDIES IN ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PERIOD 1959 TO MID-1975. EACH STUDY WAS ANALYZED IN TERMS OF RESEARCH DESIGN, DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES, CHARACTERISTICS OF SUBJECTS, TREATMENT DIMENSIONS, AND APPROACHES TO DATA ANALYSIS. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE OVERALL QUALITY OF RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

IN ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT HAS BEEN INCONSISTENT. RESEARCH DESIGNS HAVE BEEN FAIRLY STRONG, WITH MANY INVESTIGATORS RELYING ON QUASIEXPERIMENTAL DESIGNS. THERE HAS BEEN AN EXCESSIVE RELIANCE ON QUESTIONNAIRES AS THE SOLE APPROACH TO DATA COLLECTION. MOST STUDIES HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED IN ONE ORGANIZATION OR IN SITUATIONS IN WHICH THE NUMBERS OF UNITS OF ANALYSIS LARGER THAN THE INDIVIDUAL WERE SMALL (LESS THAN 10). MOST PROJECTS REPORT USING MORE THAN ONE INTERVENTION. LABORATORY TRAINING (BOTH PROCESS-ORIENTED AND TASK-ORIENTED) IS THE MOST COMMON INTERVENTION. THERE HAS BEEN A STRONG SHIFT FROM PROCESS TO TASK ORIENTATION IN MORE RECENT YEARS. OVER 75 PERCENT OF THE STUDIES REPORTED USING STATISTICAL TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE. DATA ANALYSIS IS BECOMING MORE SOPHISTICATED, BUT THE VAST MAJORITY OF STUDIES HAVE USED VERY SIMPLE ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES. RESEARCHERS IN ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT SHOULD DO THE FOLLOWING: MAKE GREATER USE OF QUASIEXPERIMENTAL DESIGNS AND THE MULTIPLE MEASUREMENT APPROACHES; FOCUS ON ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS IN ORGANIZATIONS THAT CONTAIN LARGE NUMBERS OF HIGHLY COMPARABLE SUBSYSTEMS; STUDY ORGANIZATIONS OVER LONGER PERIODS OF TIME; INCREASE THE FREQUENCY WITH WHICH RESEARCH VARIABLES ARE MEASURED; MAKE DATA COLLECTION METHODS MORE ECLECTIC (BY INTERVIEWS, OBSERVATIONS, AND OTHER APPROACHES TO SUPPLEMENT QUESTIONNAIRES); AND MAKE ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES MORE MULTIVARIATE. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

25. **R. F. RICH, Ed. TRANSLATING EVALUATION INTO POLICY.** SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212. 160 p. 1979. **NCJ-63680**

TRANSLATING RESEARCH RESULTS INTO POLICY IS DISCUSSED FROM THE PERSPECTIVES OF BOTH PRACTITIONERS AND ACADEMICIANS. THE PRACTITIONER'S PERSPECTIVE IS PROVIDED IN DISCUSSIONS OF THE ROLE OF EVALUATION RESEARCH IN MENTAL HEALTH DECISIONMAKING. THESE PAPERS COVER EVALUATION FROM THE LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSPECTIVE (LEAA); (2) IN RELATION TO TWO NATIONALLY SUPPORTED COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS, THE COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS (CMHC) AND THE COMMUNITY SUPPORT PROGRAM (CSP); IN RELATION TO A CSP IN NEW JERSEY; AND IN RELATION TO A CMHC FROM A LOCAL AGENCY VIEWPOINT. ANOTHER ARTICLE ABOUT AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES POINTS OUT THAT EVALUATION SYSTEMS SHOULD TRACK INPUTS AND OUTPUTS AGAINST SCHEDULES, MEASURE PROJECT EFFECTS, DIAGNOSE PROBLEMS, AND PRESCRIBE SOLUTIONS. THE ACADEMICIAN'S PERSPECTIVE IS PROVIDED IN THE DELINEATION OF THE APPROPRIATE FRAMEWORK IN WHICH TO ORGANIZE RESEARCH FINDINGS. A STRATEGY FOR MEDIATING COMPETING PERSPECTIVES IS SUGGESTED, AND THE NEED TO UNDERSTAND THE OVERALL PROBLEMSOLVING PROCESS IS IDENTIFIED. FINALLY, EMPIRICAL RESULTS ARE PRESENTED FROM STUDIES DESIGNED TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS WITH WHICH EVALUATION IS TRANSLATED INTO POLICY. TABULAR DATA, REFERENCES, AND FOOTNOTES ARE INCLUDED. FOR INDIVIDUAL ARTICLES, SEE NCJ 63681-84. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: VOLUME 3 OF THE SAGE RESEARCH PROGRESS SERIES IN EVALUATION.

Availability: SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212.

26. **P. H. ROSSI, H. E. FREEMAN, and S. R. WRIGHT. EVALUATION—A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH.** SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212. 336 p. 1979. **NCJ-65199**

TO ASSIST BOTH THE PRACTICING EVALUATOR AND THE APPLIED SOCIAL RESEARCH STUDENT IN CONDUCTING COMPREHENSIVE EVALUATIONS, THIS VOLUME SKETCHES PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS FOR EVALUATION AND DETAILS EVALUATION RESEARCH TASKS. THE USES OF EVALUATION RESEARCH ARE DISCUSSED, WITH ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE DIVERSITY OF HUMAN RESOURCES REQUIRING EVALUATIONS, A BRIEF HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SYSTEMATIC APPROACH TO EVALUATIONS OF SOCIAL PROGRAMS, A DESCRIPTION OF THE TYPES OF EVALUATIONS (RESEARCH FOR PROGRAM PLANNING, PROGRAM MONITORING, IMPACT ASSESSMENT, AND RESEARCH OR PROJECT EFFICIENCY), AND A SUMMARY OF EVALUATION APPROACHES. FOR BOTH POLICY-LEVEL AND TECHNICAL/ADMINISTRATIVE-LEVEL EVALUATIONS, THE REQUIREMENTS OF DEVELOPING AN INTERVENTION MODEL AND DEFINING TARGETS ARE DISCUSSED, INCLUDING DESCRIPTIONS OF SUCH ELEMENTS OF THE MODEL AS THE CAUSAL HYPOTHESIS, THE INTERVENTION HYPOTHESIS, AND THE ACTION HYPOTHESIS. RESEARCH RELATED TO PROGRAM PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT IS OUTLINED AS IT PERTAINS TO THE PLANNING AND DESIGN PHASE OF INTERVENTIONS. THE GOAL IS TO DESIGN AN INTERVENTION THAT IS DIRECTED TO THE PROBLEM AS CONCEIVED, THAT REACHES THE TARGET POPULATION DESIRED, AND THAT DELIVERS THE SERVICES INVOLVED AS INTENDED. DISCUSSION FOCUSES ON THE ASSESSMENT OF NEEDS AS A CRITICAL FIRST STEP IN THE DESIGN OF A SOCIAL INTERVENTION, PROCEDURES FOR TARGET PROBLEM AND POPULATION IDENTIFICATION, THE SELECTION OF PROGRAM TARGETS, AND FORMATIVE RESEARCH ON DELIVERY SYSTEMS. TO HELP EVALUATORS ANSWER QUESTIONS ABOUT THE ACTUAL IMPLEMENTATION OF OPERATING PROGRAMS, PROCEDURES FOR MONITORING THE PARTICIPATION OF PROGRAM TARGETS ARE CONSIDERED, ALONG WITH METHODS OF ASSESSING DELIVERY OF SERVICES, AND RECEIPT OF FEEDBACK FROM MONITORING. THIS VOLUME ALSO PRESENTS A FRAMEWORK FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESTABLISHING WHETHER AN INTERVENTION IS PRODUCING ITS INTENDED EFFECTS). BOTH RIGOROUS AND APPROXIMATE METHODS OF IMPACT ASSESSMENT ARE DESCRIBED. PERSPECTIVES ON MEASURING THE EFFICIENCY OF SOCIAL PROGRAMS ARE DISCUSSED, INCLUDING BASIC CONCEPTS AND METHODOLOGY OF COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS, COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS, AND PRACTICAL GUIDELINES FOR ASSESSING COSTS. FINALLY, POLICY ISSUES AND THE CONTEXTS AND ORGANIZATIONAL ENVIRONMENTS UNDER WHICH EVALUATIONS ARE UNDERTAKEN ARE CONSIDERED. TABULAR DATA, FOOTNOTES, REFERENCES, SOME DEFINITIONS, AND A SUBJECT AND AUTHOR INDEX ARE INCLUDED. DEFINITIONS OF KEY CONCEPTS ARE PROVIDED FOR EACH CHAPTER.

Availability: SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212.

27. **H. C. SCHULBERG and J. M. TERRELL, Eds. EVALUATOR AND MANAGEMENT.** SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212. 159 p. 1979. **NCJ-63825**

THIS BOOK IS A COMPENDIUM OF ARTICLES CONCERNED WITH EVALUATION UTILIZATION AND THE EVALUATOR-MANAGER RELATIONSHIP. AN INTRODUCTION ASSESSES THE PROBLEM OF INSUFFICIENT EVALUATION, ARGUES FOR META-EVALUATION DEVELOPMENT, AND SUMMARIZES THE ARTICLES TO FOLLOW. THE AREA OF PRIMARY CONCERN IS EVALUATION UTILIZATION PRACTICES IN SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS, SINCE THESE PRESENT SPECIAL PROBLEMS TO THE EVALUATOR. SEVERAL ESSAYS DEAL WITH THE EVALUATOR-MANAGER DIFFERENCES OF PERSPECTIVE AND PRESCRIBE STRATEGIES FOR EVALUATOR ROLE EFFECTIVENESS. ONE CONTRIBUTOR PRESENTS A MODEL DERIVED FROM ANALYZING A SUCCESSFUL

COOPERATIVE EFFORT BETWEEN MANAGERS AND EVALUATORS ON A LEGAL REFORM PROJECT. METHODOLOGICAL SUGGESTIONS TO THE EVALUATOR INCLUDE SPECIFYING AN EVALUATION'S PURPOSE AND USING IT AS A MEASURE OF UTILIZATION. A SET OF ARGUMENTS ARE PRESENTED FOR A MORE TECHNOLOGICAL ORIENTATION FOR EVALUATORS TO AVOID PHILOSOPHICAL CONFLICT WITH MANAGERS. A STUDY OF UTILIZATION YIELDS EVIDENCE THAT METHODOLOGICAL PRACTICES AFFECT MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSE TO EVALUATION FINDINGS. THE MANNER IN WHICH AN EVALUATION IS DESIGNED AND CONDUCTED MAY THUS IMPEDE ITS UTILIZATION. CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN EVALUATIVE UNDERTAKINGS MAY REDUCE ADMINISTRATION DISREGARD FOR ASSESSMENT-DERIVED CONCLUSIONS. EVALUATION UTILIZATION SEEMS DEPENDENT UPON IMPROVED RELATIONS AND BETTER MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN EVALUATORS AND MANAGERS. CHARTS AND TABLES AND A LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS ARE INCLUDED. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED FOR EACH CHAPTER.

Supplemental Notes: VOLUME 4 OF THE SAGE RESEARCH PROGRESS SERIES IN EVALUATION.

Availability: SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212.

28. **M. SIZEMORE and M. ERNST. METHODOLOGICAL HAZARDS IN CONDUCTING EVALUATION RESEARCH.** 10 p. 1978. NCJ-50522

SEVERAL PROBLEMATIC AREAS IN EVALUATION RESEARCH ARE DISCUSSED TO PREPARE RESEARCHERS TO DEAL WITH REAL SITUATIONS DURING PROGRAM EVALUATION. HAZARDS WHICH MAY IMPEDE THE PROGRESS OF THE EVALUATION EFFORT AND THE DECISION MADE FROM THE DATA ARE REVIEWED FOR THESE PROBLEM AREAS: (1) DEFINITION OF THE VARIABLES TO BE ASSESSED; (2) DELINEATION OF THE RESEARCH POPULATION; (3) PROCESS OF SAMPLE SELECTION; (4) IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESEARCH IN THE FIELD; AND (5) STATISTICAL PRESENTATION OF THE DATA. AGREEMENT SHOULD BE MADE AMONG RESEARCHERS ON THE DEFINITION OF WHAT IS TO BE STUDIED BEFORE ACTUAL MEASUREMENT AND ALL RELEVANT VARIABLES SHOULD BE CLARIFIED. THE IDENTIFICATION OF SAMPLE SUBTYPES MUST BE AGREED UPON, AND THE RESEARCHER SHOULD MAINTAIN A CONCEPTUAL PURITY REGARDING THE MIX OF SERVICE TYPES WITHIN ANY PARTICULAR SUBGROUP. THE TIME FRAME USED FOR EVALUATION SHOULD BE SUFFICIENT TO OBTAIN LEGITIMATE RESULTS. TO ENSURE REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE SELECTION, AGENCY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ADMINISTRATORS AND SERVICE PERSONNEL SHOULD ALWAYS BE KEPT OPEN. PROBLEMS IN RESEARCH IMPLEMENTATION INCLUDE REFUSAL RATES AND NONCOOPERATIVE OR NONTRUTHFUL RESPONSES FROM THE SAMPLE POPULATION. IN PRESENTING DATA, THE EVALUATOR SHOULD CONSIDER POSSIBLE DIFFERENCES IN THE INTERESTS OF THE AGENCY PERSONNEL AND AVOID PREMATURE EXPOSURE TO DATA WHICH MIGHT LATER BE REVISED AFTER FURTHER ANALYSIS.

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE SOUTHWEST SOCIAL SCIENCE CONVENTION, HOUSTON, TEXAS, APRIL 12-15, 1978.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

29. **S. STRASSER and O. L. DENISTON. PRE- AND POST-PLANNED EVALUATION—WHICH IS PREFERABLE?** PERGAMON PRESS, INC, MAXWELL HOUSE, FAIRVIEW PARK, ELMSFORD NY 10523. *EVALUATION AND PROGRAM PLANNING*, V 1, N 3 (1978), P 195-202. NCJ-54797

THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF THE 'PRE-PLANNED' AND THE 'POSTPLANNED' EVALUATION APPROACH ARE COMPARED AND A CHECKLIST IS PRESENTED TO HELP PROGRAM MANAGERS DECIDE WHICH PLAN TO USE. DESPITE THE GROWING INTEREST IN THE USE OF PRE-

PLANNED EVALUATION, THE POSTPLANNED METHOD HAS MANY ADVANTAGES WHICH OFTEN GO UNNOTICED. PRE-PLANNING, IN WHICH THE EVALUATION IS DEVELOPED BEFORE PROGRAM ACTIVITIES BEGIN, FACILITATES THE COLLECTION OF MORE RELIABLE DATA, AIDS IN THE COLLECTION OF BASELINE DATA (WHICH IS OFTEN UNAVAILABLE IN POSTPLANNED DESIGNS), AND INCREASES INTERNAL VALIDITY. (THAT IS, IT IS EASIER TO ESTABLISH CAUSES AND EFFECTS). THEORETICALLY, THIS APPROACH CAN BE GENERALIZED TO OTHER PROGRAMS (THAT IS, HAVE THE SAME EXTERNAL VALIDITY) AS POSTPLANNED DESIGNS. HOWEVER, THIS IS NOT TRUE BECAUSE THE EVALUATION BECOMES PART OF THE COMPLETE FABRIC OF THE PROGRAM LIFE. PREPLANNING MAY ALSO INTERFERE WITH PROGRAM FUNCTIONING AND THE EVALUATION MAY BE PERCEIVED AS A THREAT BY PROGRAM PERSONNEL. THERE IS ALSO EVIDENCE THAT A PREPLANNED EVALUATION STRUCTURE MAY INHIBIT FLEXIBILITY. FOR POSTPLANNED DESIGNS, DATA COLLECTION IS LESS COSTLY, DANGER OF INFLUENCING PROGRAM OPERATION IS MINIMAL, AND PERSONNEL ARE NOT AS THREATENED. A TABLE SUMMARIZES THE CHARACTERISTICS OF EACH. SEVERAL CHARTS ILLUSTRATE THESE DIFFERENCES AND A RECEPTIVITY CONTINUUM LISTS CHARACTERISTICS OF STAFF AND MANAGEMENT MOST LIKELY TO COOPERATE WITH EACH MODE. LISTS OF DECISION CRITERIA ARE GIVEN TO HELP MANAGERS PICK THE EVALUATION STYLE MOST LIKELY TO ACCOMPLISH THE PROGRAM'S EVALUATION GOALS. THE PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PROGRAM PERSONNEL AND PROGRAM CHARACTERISTICS ARE BOTH CONSIDERED. REFERENCES ARE APPENDED.

30. **L. P. TRUE JR. PROBLEMS IN EVALUATION DESIGN—A BACKGROUND PAPER.** US EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET, WASHINGTON DC 20500. 23 p. 1976. NCJ-43014

THIS PAPER IS CONCERNED WITH SELECTED THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE DESIGN OF PROGRAM EVALUATION PROJECTS. AS PART OF THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET'S PROGRAM TO FACILITATE THE PERFORMANCE OF VALID AND USEFUL EVALUATIONS BY FEDERAL AGENCIES, THE PAPER DISCUSSES COMMON PROBLEMS OF EVALUATION DESIGN, AND SUGGESTS WAYS TO AVOID THEM. THE PAPER EMPHASIZES THE IMPORTANT MANAGEMENT FUNCTION OF A FORMAL DESIGN STEP IN AN EVALUATION PROJECT. FURTHER, THE PAPER IS AIMED AT THOSE INDIVIDUALS IN A POSITION TO DETECT AND CORRECT EVALUATION DESIGN PROBLEMS AT AN EARLY STAGE—ANALYSTS AND THEIR MANAGER ENGAGED IN IN-HOUSE PROGRAM EVALUATION, THE PREPARATION AND REVIEW OF EVALUATION REQUESTS FOR PROPOSALS AND STUDY PLANS, AND THE MONITORING OF EVALUATION CONTRACTS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

31. **US COMPTROLLER GENERAL, 441 G STREET NW, WASHINGTON DC 20548. EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS TO SUPPORT DECISIONMAKING EXPOSURE DRAFT.** 57 p. 1975. NCJ-65206

THIS DOCUMENT, INTENDED FOR FINANCIAL AUDITORS AND PROGRAM REVIEWERS, EVALUATORS, AND ANALYSTS, PLACES IN PERSPECTIVE THE NEED FOR AND VALUE OF PROGRAM EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS TO SUPPORT DECISIONMAKING. THE PUBLIC DECISIONMAKING PROCESS IS DISCUSSED, ESPECIALLY THE RESOURCE ALLOCATION PROBLEM AND ISSUES IN PRIORITIZING RESOURCES AND DETERMINING WHICH PROGRAMS SHOULD BE KEPT, REVISED, OR DROPPED. A REVIEW OF APPRAISING THE RESULTS OF POLICIES AND PROGRAMS AND ASSESSING ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES ENCOMPASSES FUNDAMENTAL ELEMENTS, SUCH AS ASCERTAINING USERS' NEEDS AND DETERMINING VALID OBJECTIVES, AS WELL AS SUCH FAC-

TORS AS MAKING VALID COMPARISONS, DEVELOPING A RANGE OF ALTERNATIVES, DETERMINING THE IMPACT OF CONSTRAINTS, AND CHECKING COMPLETENESS OF THE ASSESSMENT. THE COST OF ADOPTING ALTERNATIVES, TYPE OF DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT TO BE USED, GENERALIZABILITY AND STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS, TYPE OF MEASUREMENT TOOL USED, AND CLARITY AND TIMELINESS OF STATED FINDINGS ARE COVERED AS POINTS IMPORTANT TO EVALUATION. EXAMINATION OF PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF MANAGING AND PERFORMING STUDIES INCLUDES FORMULATING AN AGENDA OF STUDIES, CONDUCTING A STUDY, AND COMMUNICATING STUDY RESULTS. A GLOSSARY OF PERTINENT TERMS AND AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE APPENDED.

Supplemental Notes: THERE IS A CHARGE FOR MORE THAN ONE COPY.

Availability: US GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE, DISTRIBUTION SECTION, ROOM 4522, 441 G STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20548. (Microfiche)

32. S. VOJTECKY. EVALUATION FOR DECISION MAKERS. 17 p. 1977. NCJ-45816

FOCUSING ON THE METHODOLOGY USED TO DETERMINE EVALUATION TARGETS AND ON QUESTIONS OF WHY EVALUATIONS SOMETIMES FAIL, THIS REPORT SUGGESTS WAYS TO CONDUCT A TIMELY, AUDIENCE-CONSCIOUS EVALUATION. EVALUATIONS HAVE ONE GOAL—THE ACCURATE AND TIMELY DETERMINATION OF A PROGRAM OR PROJECT'S RELATIVE SUCCESS OR EXPECTED RESULTS. AN EVALUATION DOES NOT, BY DESIGN, HAVE A DIRECT IMPACT ON THE PROGRAM OR PROJECT CONSIDERED. AN EVALUATION SERVES AS A SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE DECISIONMAKERS WHO MUST ULTIMATELY AFFECT A PROJECT'S FUTURE OR A PROGRAM'S ACCEPTANCE. A PROPERLY CONDUCTED, ACCURATELY RENDERED EVALUATION CANNOT BE BLAMED FOR THE TERMINATION OF GOOD PROJECTS OR THE CONTINUATION OF POOR ONES. THESE ARE MANAGERIAL OR LEGISLATIVE DECISIONS. BUT A MISMANAGED, INACCURATE EVALUATION CAN CAUSE THE CANCELATION OF GOOD PROGRAMS AND THE CONTINUED FUNDING OF ILL-CONCEIVED PROJECTS. EVALUATIONS FAIL WHEN: THEY ARE COMPLETED AFTER PERTINENT DECISIONS HAVE BEEN MADE; MAYORS, COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, AND LEGISLATORS LACK CONFIDENCE IN THEM; DATA REQUISITE TO THE DECISIONMAKING PROCESS IS EXCLUDED; OR INFORMATION INCLUDED IN THE EVALUATION IS MISUNDERSTOOD. AN EVALUATION MAY BE WELL PLANNED AND DEVELOPED, HAVE INVOLVED CONSIDERABLE EFFORT, AND HAVE REACHED VALUABLE CONCLUSIONS, YET IF IT IS COMPLETED AFTER A NEW GRANT HAS BEEN MADE, OR AFTER THE PROJECT HAS GONE ON FOR SOME TIME, THEN THE EVALUATION IS A NEAR-WORTHLESS EFFORT. DECISIONS MUST BE MADE AT SPECIFIC TIMES; ACCURATE, TIMELY EVALUATIONS AID MANAGEMENT IN DEALING WITH CHOICES QUICKLY AND FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD. MANY INFERIOR EVALUATIONS HAVE BEEN PRODUCED, AND MANAGEMENT TENDS TO REMEMBER THE POOR ONES FAR LONGER THAN EVEN THE BEST EVALUATIONS. THE QUALITY OF AN EVALUATION'S METHODOLOGY AND DATA CAN HAVE CONSIDERABLE IMPACT ON THE EVENTUAL ACCEPTANCE OF ITS RECOMMENDATIONS AND ON THE CONFIDENCE WITH WHICH FUTURE EVALUATIONS ARE COMMISSIONED AND RECEIVED. TAILORING THE LANGUAGE AND LENGTH OF THE REPORT TO THE NEEDS OF A PARTICULAR AUDIENCE IS CRUCIAL. WHEN DEALING WITH LEGISLATORS, AN EASILY REFERENCED SUMMARY OF THE EVALUATION'S RESULTS SHOULD ACCOMPANY LENGTHY RECOMMENDATIONS AND STATISTICAL DATA. TO WRITE A SUCCESSFUL EVALUATION, ONE MUST DECIDE WHY IT IS BEING WRITTEN AND FOR WHOM. OFTEN A SINGLE EVALUATION IS INADEQUATE FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE PROJECT DIRECTOR, THE PLANNER,

AND THE LEGISLATIVE PERSONALITIES INVOLVED. MOST EVALUATIONS ADDRESS ISSUES IMPORTANT TO THE PLANNERS AND PROJECT MANAGERS, BUT IF A CONFLICT OF AUDIENCE ARISES, IT IS BEST RESOLVED IN FAVOR OF THE LEGISLATIVE FACTOR—THE DECISIONMAKING IN CONTROL OF FUNDING.

33. J. S. WHOLEY. EVALUATION—PROMISE AND PERFORMANCE. URBAN INSTITUTE, 2100 M STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20037. 249 p. 1979. NCJ-61382

A STRATEGY FOR EVALUATING AND IMPROVING GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE IS PRESENTED THAT ENCOMPASSES DESIGN EVALUATION, RAPID FEEDBACK EVALUATION, PERFORMANCE MONITORING, AND EVALUATION OF PROGRAM MANAGEMENT. THE STRATEGY IS INTENDED TO HELP GOVERNMENT MANAGERS CLARIFY THE INTENT OF GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS AND IMPROVE PROGRAM EFFICIENCY, EFFECTIVENESS, AND RESPONSIVENESS. EVALUATION OF PROGRAM DESIGN OR 'EVALUABILITY ASSESSMENT' FOCUSES ON OBJECTIVES, EXPECTATIONS, AND INFORMATION NEEDS OF PROGRAM MANAGERS; EXPLORES PROGRAM REALITY; ASSESSES THE LIKELIHOOD THAT PROGRAM ACTIVITIES WILL ACHIEVE MEASURABLE PROGRESS TOWARD PROGRAM OBJECTIVES; AND ASCERTAINS THE EXTENT TO WHICH EVALUATION INFORMATION IS LIKELY TO BE USED BY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT. PRODUCTS OF DESIGN EVALUATION ARE ACCEPTABLE PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, IMPORTANT SIDE EFFECTS, AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS BY WHICH A PROGRAM CAN REALISTICALLY BE HELD ACCOUNTABLE, ALONG WITH EVALUATION-MANAGEMENT OPTIONS THAT REPRESENT WAYS IN WHICH MANAGEMENT CAN CHANGE PROGRAM ACTIVITIES, PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, OR USES OF INFORMATION TO IMPROVE PROGRAM PERFORMANCE. RAPID FEEDBACK EVALUATION SUMMARIZES READILY OBTAINABLE INFORMATION ON PROGRAM PERFORMANCE IN TERMS OF OBJECTIVES AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS, ESTIMATES THE COST AND VALUE OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, AND PRESENTS DESIGNS FOR ONE OR MORE FULL-SCALE EVALUATIONS. PERFORMANCE MONITORING MEASURES PROGRAM PERFORMANCE IN TERMS OF OBJECTIVES AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND COMPARES PROGRAM PERFORMANCE WITH PRIOR OR EXPECTED PERFORMANCE. INTENSIVE EVALUATION USES COMPARISON OR CONTROL GROUPS TO ESTIMATE THE EXTENT TO WHICH PROGRAM RESULTS ARE CAUSED BY PROGRAM ACTIVITIES. EACH COMPONENT IN THIS 'SEQUENTIAL PURCHASE OF INFORMATION' STRATEGY IS ILLUSTRATED BY EXAMPLES OF THE EVALUATION PROCESS, A DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT STEPS IN THAT PROCESS, AND A DISCUSSION OF PROBLEMS THAT OCCUR AS EVALUATORS ATTEMPT TO PRODUCE USEFUL INFORMATION. PROCEDURES TO GUIDE MANAGERS OF EVALUATION OFFICES IN THE CREATION AND OPERATION OF DEMONSTRABLY USEFUL EVALUATION PROGRAMS ARE DETAILED. SUPPORTING FIGURES AND TABLES ARE INCLUDED. STEPS INVOLVED IN SAMPLE SURVEYS ARE NOTED IN AN APPENDIX, AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: FORD FOUNDATION, 320 EAST 43RD STREET, NEW YORK NY 10017.

Availability: URBAN INSTITUTE, 2100 M STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20037. Stock Order No. URI-25100.

34. D. M. WILNER, R. W. HETHERINGTON, E. B. GOLD, D. H. ERSHOFF, and C. F. GARAGLIANO. DATABANK OF PROGRAM EVALUATIONS. MINNEAPOLIS MEDICAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION, INC, 619 SOUTH FIFTH STREET, MINNEAPOLIS MN 55415. EVALUATION, V 1, N 3 (1973), P 3-6. NCJ-50225

THE DATABANK OF PROGRAM EVALUATIONS (DOPE), BEGAN AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES IN 1972, IS DESCRIBED WITH RESPECT TO ITS USE IN A

MENTAL HEALTH AND SOCIAL ACTION PROGRAM. PROGRAM EVALUATION REQUIRES THE IDENTIFICATION OF INTERVENTIONS THAT ARE BEING EVALUATED AND TO CLASSIFY THEM IN SUCH A WAY AS TO PROVIDE A BRIEF BUT ACCURATE SUMMARY OF THE PROGRAM, HOW THE EVALUATION WAS PERFORMED, AND WHAT RESULTS WERE OBTAINED. IT IS THE GOAL OF DOPE TO PROVIDE AN OVERVIEW OF MAJOR PROGRAM ISSUES AND THEIR BENEFITS TO CONSUMERS. THREE SEARCH MODES HAVE BEEN INITIATED TO IDENTIFY EVALUATION REPORTS. THE FIRST IS A REVIEW OF 100 PRESUMABLY HIGH-YIELD JOURNALS; THE SECOND IS DIRECT MAIL CONTACT WITH SELECTED EXPERT PROFESSIONALS IN VARIOUS TOPIC AREAS; THE THIRD IS AN EXTENDED SEARCH OF PUBLISHED MATERIALS AVAILABLE THROUGH EXISTING DATABANKS. IN DEFINING A 'HIT' FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES, THE FOLLOWING PROBLEM AREAS HAVE BEEN SPECIFIED FOR STUDY: ALCOHOL ABUSE, DIVORCE, JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, NEUROSES, SEXUAL DEVIANCY, SUICIDE, WELFARE, HEALTH PROBLEMS WITH MENTAL HEALTH OUTCOMES, CRIMINALITY, DRUG ABUSE, MENTAL RETARDATION, PSYCHOSES, SOCIOCULTURAL PROBLEMS, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND MENTAL PROBLEMS OF THE ELDERLY. PROGRAM OUTCOMES ARE BEST MEASURED AGAINST STATEMENTS OF OBJECTIVES PROVIDED BY PROGRAM ORIGINATORS. IN ADDITION TO THE STATUS OF PROGRAM SUCCESS, DOPE PROVIDES OTHER INFORMATION ABOUT EVALUATION REPORTS: CONDITION TREATED; AGE, SEX, RACE, AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SAMPLE POPULATION; SAMPLE SIZE; SITE; TREATMENT METHOD; CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDY DESIGN; WHAT IS MEASURED; WHAT MEASURES ARE USED; HOW DATA ARE COLLECTED; AND CONCLUSIONS. A SAMPLE PRINTOUT OF AN EVALUATION REPORT CONTAINED IN DOPE IS INCLUDED.

35. **J. ZUSMAN and C. R. WURSTER, Eds. PROGRAM EVALUATION—ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.** D C HEATH AND COMPANY, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON MA 02173. 300 p. 1975.

NCJ-50594

THIS BOOK CONSIDERS TWO KINDS OF EVALUATION: AN ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ANALYSIS OF SERVICES OFFERED AND THE EVALUATION OF THE SUCCESS IN MEETING GOALS SET FOR EACH INDIVIDUAL WHO HAS RECEIVED SERVICE. THE TOPIC OF ACCOUNTABILITY IN EVALUATION WAS THE MAJOR FOCUS OF A CONFERENCE SPONSORED BY ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION HELD IN 1974. PAPERS PRESENTED BY CONFERENCE SPEAKERS WERE REVISED BY THEIR AUTHORS AND THEN EDITED FOR PUBLICATION IN THIS BOOK. EVALUATION RESEARCH IS DEFINED AS THE ANALYSIS OF PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS AND THE USE OF SCIENTIFIC METHODS IN APPRAISING SUCCESS. TO CARRY OUT EVALUATION, A SET OF GOALS FOR A SERVICE IS ESTABLISHED AND A COMPARISON BETWEEN GOALS AND SERVICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS THROUGH MEASUREMENT IS MADE. EVALUATION MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO GO BEYOND COMPARISON AMONG SERVICES OF SIMILAR AGENCIES OR PRACTITIONERS TO COMPARE SERVICES IN RELATION TO COSTS. EVALUATION STUDIES PROVIDE BOTH THE IMPETUS AND THE INFORMATION TO FACILITATE PROGRAM IMPROVEMENT. BECAUSE EVALUATION STUDIES ARE EXPENSIVE, TIME CONSUMING, AND REQUIRE HIGHLY TRAINED PERSONNEL, IT IS UNREALISTIC TO EXPECT THAT EVERY PROGRAM OR SERVICE AGENCY WILL UNDERTAKE AN EVALUATION. EVALUATION IN THIS CASE MUST BE DISTINGUISHED FROM A MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM THAT OPERATES TO PROVIDE PROGRAM ADMINISTRATORS WITH DETAILED INFORMATION ABOUT THE COST, QUALITY, MAGNITUDE, AND OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS OF THEIR PROGRAM. EIGHTEEN CHAPTERS IN THE BOOK ARE ORGANIZED ACCORDING TO FOUR PARTS: (1)

THEORY AND OVERVIEW—PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS IN EVALUATION (ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS), STATE OF THE TECHNICAL ART IN EVALUATION, QUICK REFERENCE OUTLINE OF EVALUATION WORK, TECHNIQUES OF OUTCOME EVALUATION, AND EVALUATION RESEARCH IN MENTAL HEALTH; (2) EVALUATION IN PRACTICE—COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO VALUATION AND COMMUNITY RESEARCH, PRACTICAL APPROACHES TO AND TECHNIQUES IN EVALUATION, COST-EFFECTIVENESS STUDY IN CALIFORNIA, DEVELOPMENT OF A GENERIC COST-EFFECTIVENESS METHODOLOGY FOR EVALUATING PATIENT SERVICES OF A COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTER, AND DEVELOPMENT OF A COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT STRATEGY FOR PROGRAM EVALUATION IN A COMPREHENSIVE HUMAN SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEM; (3) EVALUATION TECHNIQUES APPLIED TO INDIVIDUAL FIELDS—APPLICATIONS OF EVALUATION, ALCOHOLISM EVALUATION OVERVIEW, FEDERAL EVALUATION AND PROJECT PERFORMANCE, AND PROCESS AND OUTCOME MEASUREMENT USING GOAL ATTAINMENT SCALING; AND (4) CRUCIAL ISSUES IN EVALUATION—RESPONSIBILITIES AND RIGHTS OF EVALUATORS, EVALUATION IN RELATION TO POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION, TRAINING FOR EVALUATORS, AND SERVICE ADMINISTRATOR'S VIEW OF EVALUATION. NOTES ARE PROVIDED AT THE END OF CHAPTERS, AND AN INDEX IS INCLUDED. SEE ALSO NCJ 51612-51615.

Availability: HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON MA 02173.

GENERAL EVALUATION TECHNIQUES

Procedure Manuals and Guides

36. **S. B. ANDERSON and S. BALL. PROFESSION AND PRACTICE OF PROGRAM EVALUATION.** JOSSEY-BASS, INC, 433 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO CA 94104. 268 p. 1978. **NCJ-59111**

A GUIDE FOR PERSONS INVOLVED IN PROGRAM EVALUATION, THIS TEXT EXAMINES TYPES OF EXPERIMENTS, COMMON EVALUATION PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS, DATA LIMITATIONS AND ETHICAL RESTRICTIONS, AND THE FUTURE OF PROGRAM EVALUATION. BEGINNING WITH A DISCUSSION OF EVALUATION PURPOSES--TO CONTRIBUTE TO DECISIONS ABOUT PROGRAM INSTALLATION, CONTINUATION, EXPANSION, CERTIFICATION, OR MODIFICATION; TO OBTAIN EVIDENCE TO RALLY SUPPORT FOR OR OPPOSITION TO A PROGRAM; TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE UNDERSTANDING OF BASIC PSYCHOLOGICAL, SOCIAL, AND OTHER PROCESSES--THE BOOK TAKES UP VARIOUS ISSUES IN THE EMERGING PROFESSION OF EVALUATION. THESE INCLUDE THE PROPER ROLE AND VALUES OF EVALUATORS, THE DISSEMINATION, COMMUNICATION, AND USE OF EVALUATION RESULTS, THE PROBLEMS OF TRAINING AND ASSESSING EVALUATORS, AND THE EFFECTS OF EVALUATORS' PREFERENCES AND VALUES ON THEIR INVESTIGATIONS. EXPERIMENTAL METHODS INCLUDING QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL AND EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES, CORRELATION METHODS, SURVEYS, PERSONNEL OR CLIENT ASSESSMENT, SYSTEMATIC EXPERT JUDGMENT, AND CLINICAL OR CASE STUDIES, ARE DISCUSSED, AND SPECIAL ISSUES INVOLVED IN CHOOSING AND APPLYING THE METHODOLOGIES ARE CONSIDERED. THESE INCLUDE ATTENTION TO THE CONTEXT OF THE EVALUATION, POSSIBILITIES OF CONTAMINATION, PROBLEMS OF GENERALIZING CONCLUSIONS, AND FALLACIES IN USES OF GAIN SCORES, CORRELATIONS, AND COVARIANCE ADJUSTMENTS. KINDS OF EVIDENCE THAT EVALUATORS MAY PRESENT AS A BASIS FOR CONCLUSIONS ARE CONSIDERED, AND A TABLE DEPICTS EXAMPLES OF TYPES AND SOURCES OF EVIDENCE FREQUENTLY ASSOCIATED WITH VARIOUS METHODS OF INVESTIGATION. CONDITIONS AND SITUATIONS THAT MAKE EVALUATION UNNECESSARY ARE DISCUSSED, AND NUMEROUS EXAMPLES OF NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE EVALUATION EFFORTS ARE PRESENTED. TABLES, CHARTS, AND CHECKLISTS TO AID IN APPLYING EVALUATION PRINCIPLES ARE INCLUDED AS WELL AS RESULTS OF TWO SURVEYS THAT DESCRIBE THE TRAINING OF EVALUATORS

AND EVALUATIONS OF ADULT TRAINING PROGRAMS. A BIBLIOGRAPHY AND INDEX ARE APPENDED.

Supplemental Notes: JOSSEY-BASS SERIES IN SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE AND IN HIGHER EDUCATION.

Availability: JOSSEY-BASS, INC, 433 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO CA 94104.

37. **C. C. ATTKISSON, W. A. HARGREAVES, M. J. HOROWITZ, and J. E. SORENSEN, Eds. EVALUATION OF HUMAN SERVICE PROGRAMS.** ACADEMIC PRESS, INC, 111 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK NY 10003. 506 p. 1978. **NCJ-51554**

THIS INTRODUCTION TO PROGRAM EVALUATION DISCUSSES INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS, COMMUNITY SERVICE NEEDS ASSESSMENT, MEASUREMENT AND EVALUATION OF PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS, AND FUTURE TRENDS. DESIGNED AS AN INTRODUCTION TO PROGRAM EVALUATION AT THE ADVANCED UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL OR AS A TOOL FOR PRACTITIONERS WORKING WITH SOCIAL PROGRAMS, THE ANTHOLOGY CONSIDERS THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT AND CONTEMPORARY TRENDS OF HUMAN SERVICE DELIVERY AND ANALYZES THE PROGRAMMATIC ROLES AND MULTIPLE FUNCTIONS OF EVALUATION. THE DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS FOR HUMAN SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS IS EXAMINED ALONG WITH THE BASIS FOR SYSTEM DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION. A MANAGEMENT INFORMATION AND PLANNING SYSTEM FOR INDIRECT SERVICES IS DESCRIBED. A SECTION ON ASSESSMENT OF COMMUNITY SERVICE NEEDS DISCUSSES NEED IDENTIFICATION AND PROGRAM PLANNING IN THE COMMUNITY CONTEXT. SERVICE UTILIZATION, SOCIAL INDICATORS, AND CITIZEN SURVEY APPROACHES TO HUMAN SERVICE NEEDS ASSESSMENT ARE COVERED, AS ARE THE MEASUREMENT AND EVALUATION OF PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS. CHAPTERS CONSIDER EVALUATION OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES, GOAL ATTAINMENT SCALING, USE OF COST-OUTCOME AND COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS FOR IMPROVED MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY, AND QUALITY ASSURANCE IN PROGRAM EVALUATION. TO ILLUSTRATE EVALUATION OF INDIRECT SERVICES TO SCHOOLS, A MODEL FOR PROGRAM EVALUATION OF MENTAL HEALTH CONSULTATION SERVICES IS PRESENTED. THE FINAL SECTION FOCUSES ON PAST ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND PROBLEMS OF HUMAN SERVICE PROGRAM EVALUATION AND OUTLINES FUTURE DIRECTIONS FOR EVALUATION AND FOR EDUCATION OF EVALUATORS. MAJOR SECTIONS OF THE TEXT OPEN WITH INTRODUCTORY COMMENTS, AND CHAPTERS CONCLUDE WITH SUMMARIES

OR CONCLUSIONS AND LISTS OF BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES. A SUBJECT INDEX TO THE TEXT IS PROVIDED.

Availability: ACADEMIC PRESS, INC, 111 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK NY 10003.

38. **A. BEIGEL. EVALUATION ON A SHOESTRING—A SUGGESTED METHODOLOGY FOR THE EVALUATION OF COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES WITHOUT BUDGETARY AND STAFFING SUPPORT (FROM RESOURCE MATERIALS FOR COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM...—SEE NCJ-50680).** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE MD 20852. 16 p. 1977. **NCJ-50682**
- PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF EVALUATION STRATEGIES WHERE BUDGETARY AND STAFFING RESOURCES ARE LIMITED AND THE PERFORMANCE OF COST-BENEFIT ANALYSES ARE EXPLORED. EVALUATION IS DEFINED AS THE DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION RELATING TO TREATMENT PROGRAMS THAT IS USEFUL FOR POLICY DECISIONS. A METHODOLOGY FOR THE EVALUATION OF COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES IS PRESENTED THAT MEETS STANDARDS ENCOMPASSED BY THIS DEFINITION FOR THE SITUATION WHERE BUDGETARY AND STAFFING RESOURCES ARE LIMITED. UNDERLYING EVALUATION ISSUES AND PROBLEMS CONCERN THE COMMITMENT TO UNDERTAKE EVALUATION, THE AVAILABILITY OF RECORDS, CONTINUITY OF CARE, STAFF RESISTANCE, CONTINUOUS VERSUS EPISODIC MONITORING, AND THE SELECTION OF AREAS TO BE EVALUATED. WITH REGARD TO STRATEGIES THAT CAN BE EMPLOYED SUCCESSFULLY IN EVALUATION, ATTENTION IS FOCUSED ON SERVICE AREAS IN THE FIELD OF COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH THAT RELATE TO THE PROBLEMS OF CLIENT UTILIZATION, PROGRESS, AND OUTCOME. THE EVALUATION OF DIRECT SERVICES INVOLVES SOURCES OF REFERRAL AND DISPOSITION, AN ANALYSIS OF SERVICES DELIVERED, AN ANALYSIS OF HOSPITALIZATION DATA, AND FOLLOWUP. THE EVALUATION OF INDIRECT SERVICES INVOLVES TELEPHONE REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION, THERAPEUTIC TELEPHONE CONTACTS, AND COMMUNITY CONSULTATION CONTACTS. COST ANALYSES REPRESENT AN ATTEMPT TO ASCERTAIN THE IMPACT OF EVALUATION ON STAFF, ADMINISTRATION, LEGISLATURES AND OTHER FUNDING SOURCES, AND THE COMMUNITY. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EFFECTIVE EVALUATION STRATEGIES, EVEN IN THE ABSENCE OF ADEQUATE BUDGETARY AND STAFFING SUPPORT, IS CRITICAL TO THE MATURATION OF THE COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE SYSTEM CONCEPT. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED.
- Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.
39. **E. C. BENNETT and M. WEISINGER. PROGRAM EVALUATION—A RESOURCE HANDBOOK FOR VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION.** ICD REHABILITATION AND RESEARCH CENTER, 340 EAST 24TH STREET, NEW YORK NY 10010. 156 p. 1974. **NCJ-17475**
- A MANUAL ON PROGRAM EVALUATIONS, INDICATING GOALS OF PROGRAM ASSESSMENT, APPROACHES TO PROGRAM EVALUATION, AND MEASURES THAT MAY BE USED IN PROGRAM EVALUATION. THIS HANDBOOK IS DIRECTED TO THREE AUDIENCES—THE NEW EVALUATOR, THE EXPERIENCED EVALUATOR, AND PROGRAM ADMINISTRATORS. IN THE FIRST SECTION, SUCH TOPICS AS OBJECTIVITY, A SUGGESTED MODEL FOR PROGRAM EVALUATION, AND APPROACHES TO PROGRAM EVALUATION ARE DISCUSSED. SPECIFIC STEPS THAT AN EVALUATOR SHOULD CONSIDER IN DOING A PROGRAM EVALUATION ARE THEN EXAMINED. THESE STEPS ARE: A STATEMENT OF THE PROGRAM EVALUATION PROBLEMS; SPECIFICATION OF METHODOLOGY; COLLECTION OF THE DATA; ANALYSIS OF THE DATA; AND INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA AND CONCLUSIONS. AN ARTICLE ON PROGRAM EVALUATION ACCOUNTABILITY IS ALSO INCLUDED IN THE MANUAL. A COMPREHENSIVE LISTING OF

EVALUATION MEASURES GATHERED FROM OVER 75 STUDIES AND ARTICLES CONCERNING THE EVALUATION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION IS PRESENTED AS WELL. FINALLY, SIXTEEN ABSTRACTS OF PROGRAM EVALUATIONS ARE INCLUDED TO PROVIDE THE READER WITH PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF PROGRAM EVALUATION PLANS, COMPLETED PROGRAM EVALUATIONS, SYSTEMS ANALYSIS AND COST BENEFIT STUDIES. A GLOSSARY, READING LIST, AND REFERENCE LIST ARE INCLUDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SOCIAL & REHABILITATION SERVICE, 330 C STREET, SW, WASHINGTON DC 20024.

40. **S. BENNETT and D. BOWERS. INTRODUCTION TO MULTIVARIATE TECHNIQUES FOR SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES.** HALSTED PRESS, 605 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK NY 10016. 168 p. 1978. **NCJ-53251**
- INTENDED FOR RESEARCHERS LACKING A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF MATRIX ALGEBRA, THIS BOOK DISCUSSES FORMS FOR DATA, APPROPRIATE MULTIVARIATE ANALYTIC TECHNIQUES, THE USE OF THESE AND THE INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS OBTAINED. THIS BOOK INTRODUCES A SELECTION OF GENERALLY USEFUL MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES. A LARGE PART OF THE BOOK DEALS WITH A GROUP OF MULTIVARIATE TECHNIQUES KNOWN GENERALLY AS FACTOR ANALYSIS. FACTOR ANALYSIS IS CONSIDERED IMPORTANT IN HELPING A BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCHER REPLACE A LARGE SET OF OBSERVABLE VARIABLES BY FEWER UNOBSERVED CONSTRUCTS, AND IT IS USED IN THE ANALYSIS OF DATA OBTAINED IN SPECIAL, RELATIVELY UNFAMILIAR WAYS. ANOTHER CENTRAL PURPOSE OF SOME MULTIVARIATE TECHNIQUES IS TO PROVIDE WAYS OF DISCRIMINATING BETWEEN SEVERAL GROUPS (OR SAMPLES) ON THE BASIS OF DIFFERENCES IN THEIR SCORES ON SEVERAL VARIABLES. ALTHOUGH THE WELL-KNOWN ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE CAN BE USED FOR THIS PURPOSE IN THE CASE WHERE ONLY ONE VARIABLE IS USED FOR DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN SEVERAL GROUPS, WHEN MORE THAN ONE VARIABLE IS USED, SPECIAL MULTIVARIATE TECHNIQUES ARE REQUIRED. THESE TECHNIQUES ALSO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEMS OF CLASSIFICATION, SUCH AS THE USE OF MEASURES ON SEVERAL VARIABLES AS A BASIS FOR DECISIONS ABOUT THE ALLOCATION OF SUBJECTS TO GROUPS. MOST OF THE TECHNIQUES IDEALLY REQUIRE VARIABLES TO BE MEASURABLE QUANTITATIVELY AND, IN SOME CASES, TO BE AT LEAST APPROXIMATELY NORMALLY DISTRIBUTED. MANY VARIABLES INVOLVED IN SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE, HOWEVER, ARE QUALITATIVE. A SELECTION OF USEFUL MULTIVARIATE TECHNIQUES APPLICABLE TO SUCH DATA IS DISCUSSED. THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE VARIOUS TECHNIQUES, SOME OF WHICH CAN BE USED IN COMBINATION WITH OTHERS, ARE ILLUSTRATED. EXTENSIVE USE IS MADE OF NUMERICAL EXAMPLES.
- Availability:** JOHN WILEY AND SONS, INC ORDER PROCESSING EASTERN DISTRIBUTION CENTER, 1 WILEY DRIVE, SOMERSET NJ 08873.
41. **W. S. BLUMENFELD and M. G. HOLLAND. MODEL FOR THE EMPIRICAL EVALUATION OF TRAINING EFFECTIVENESS.** PERSONNEL JOURNAL, INC. *PERSONNEL JOURNAL*, (AUGUST 1971), P 637-640. **NCJ-64379**
- A MODEL FOR THE EMPIRICAL EVALUATION OF TRAINING EFFECTIVENESS IS DISCUSSED, ALONG WITH ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE MODEL APPLICATIONS. TRAINING PROGRAMS ARE DESIGNED TO BRING ABOUT DESIRED BEHAVIOR CHANGES IN ATTITUDES, SKILLS, AND KNOWLEDGE. TRAINING EVALUATION SHOULD DETERMINE IF THE CHANGES OCCURRED AS A RESULT OF THE TRAINING; THUS, RESEARCHERS SHOULD EXAMINE RELIABLE EVIDENCE WHICH CAN DEMONSTRATE EFFECTIVENESS. LEARNING IS A RELATIVELY PERMANENT BEHAVIOR CHANGE RESULTING FROM EX-

PERIENCE OR PRACTICE. LEARNING CONDITIONS ARE COMPOSED OF THREE CUMULATIVE PROCEDURES: (1) SPECIFICATION OF GOALS AT ONSET, (2) ARRANGEMENT OF AN EXPERIENCE, AND (3) EVALUATION OF THE OUTCOME. THE MEASUREMENT CRITERION TO BE USED IS A SUBJECTIVE MANAGEMENT PRESPECIFICATION OF GOALS THAT IS RELEVANT, RELIABLE, AND BIAS FREE. THE MODEL CONSISTS OF A TRAINING GROUP AND AN UNTRAINED CONTROL GROUP. BOTH GROUPS ARE MEASURED ACCORDING TO THE CRITERION VARIABLE PRIOR TO AND FOLLOWING THE TRAINING EXPERIENCE. A MINIMALLY ADEQUATE DESIGN INCORPORATES THE USE OF THE POSTTEST AND PRETEST ALONG WITH THE CONTROL GROUP PROCEDURE. A DESIGN LACKING EITHER OF THESE TWO CHARACTERISTICS IS NOT QUALITY EVIDENCE. THE MODEL CAN BE GENERALIZED TO ANY TRAINING EXPERIENCE AND WILL THUS BE USEFUL IN GOVERNMENT, EDUCATION, BUSINESS, AND INDUSTRY TRAINING EVALUATION. CHARTS AND REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED.

42. **I. EPSTEIN and T. TRIPODI. RESEARCH TECHNIQUES FOR PROGRAM PLANNING, MONITORING, AND EVALUATION.** 183 p. 1977. **NCJ-43791**

THIS TEXT TO GUIDE ADMINISTRATORS AND PLANNERS OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMS IN USE OF BASIC RESEARCH TECHNIQUES FOR PROGRAM PLANNING AND GOOD DATA COLLECTION EMPHASIZES PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS. THIS BOOK FOR PROGRAM ADMINISTRATORS WHO HAVE NOT BEEN TRAINED IN RESEARCH TECHNIQUES WAS WRITTEN TO HELP SUCH PERSONS DO THEIR OWN INFORMATION GATHERING FOR PLANNING, MONITORING, AND EVALUATING OR TO HELP THEM USE OUTSIDE RESEARCHERS MORE EFFECTIVELY. ALTHOUGH THE TECHNIQUES ARE DESCRIBED UNDER THE HEADINGS OF PROGRAM PLANNING, PROGRAM MONITORING, AND EVALUATION, IT IS EMPHASIZED THAT EACH TECHNIQUE CAN BE USED IN A MULTITUDE OF WAYS; FLEXIBILITY IS THE KEY TO EFFECTIVE DATA COLLECTION. TECHNIQUES DESCRIBED INCLUDE: CONSTRUCTING QUESTIONNAIRES FOR NEED-ASSESSMENT SURVEYS, INTERVIEWING FOR RESOURCE SURVEYS, ASSESSING RESEARCH IN PLANNING INTERVENTION STRATEGIES, USING OBSERVATIONAL TECHNIQUES FOR PLANNING STAFF TRAINING PROGRAMS, USING FORMS TO CONDUCT A CLIENT CENSUS, USING FORMS TO MONITOR STAFF ACTIVITIES, SAMPLING AS A MEANS OF MONITORING STAFF PERFORMANCE, AND DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION FOR PROGRAM MONITORING. THE EVALUATION SECTION COVERS VARIOUS SURVEY DESIGNS, INCLUDING INTERRUPTED TIME SERIES, REPLICATED CROSS-SECTIONAL SURVEYS, COMPARATIVE EXPERIMENTAL DESIGNS, AND CROSSOVER DESIGNS. EACH TECHNIQUE IS DISCUSSED, THEN APPLIED IN A DETAILED CASE HISTORY. AN INDEX IS PROVIDED.

Availability: COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS, 562 WEST 113TH STREET, NEW YORK NY 10025.

43. **A. FINK and J. KOSECOFF. EVALUATION PRIMER.** CAPITOL PUBLICATIONS, INC ADMINISTRATIVE RESOURCES DIVISION, 2430 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON DC 20037. 108 p. 1978. **NCJ-52661**

THIS TEXT, DESIGNED TO ENABLE SOCIAL PROGRAM EVALUATORS TO CONDUCT AND INTERPRET EVALUATIONS, DISCUSSES BASIC EVALUATION PROCEDURES, THEORIES, POLITICS AND ETHICS, COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS, AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT. EVALUATIONS ARE CONDUCTED TO IMPROVE OR TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A PROGRAM. THE INITIAL STEP IN EVALUATION IS THE FORMULATION OF CREDIBLE EVALUATION QUESTIONS THAT REFLECT THE PROGRAM'S GOALS AND ACTIVITIES, AS WELL AS THE CLIENT'S INFORMATION NEEDS. AT THE EVALUATION DESIGN STAGE, THE RESEARCHER ESTABLISHES SUBJECT AND

VARIABLE GROUPINGS, IDENTIFIES INDEPENDENT AND DEPENDENT VARIABLES, AND ASSESSES THE INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL VALIDITY OF THE DESIGN. TO PLAN FOR INFORMATION COLLECTION, THE EVALUATOR MUST CONSIDER THE EVALUATION QUESTIONS, THE INFORMATION COLLECTION TECHNIQUES, AND THE DESIGN STRATEGY THAT IS USED TO GROUP AND SAMPLE SUBJECTS AND TO STRUCTURE THE INFORMATION ANALYSIS. INFORMATION COLLECTION REQUIRES THE EVALUATOR TO HIRE AND TRAIN INFORMATION COLLECTORS, TO PRETEST AND OBTAIN CLEARANCE FOR THE PROCEDURES AND INSTRUMENTS, AND FINALLY TO COLLECT THE INFORMATION. THE DATA ARE THEN ANALYZED THROUGH A PROCESS OF DATA SUMMARIZATION AND SYNTHESIZATION. INFORMATION ANALYSIS INVOLVES PREPARING THE DATA FOR ANALYSIS, APPLYING APPROPRIATE ANALYTIC METHODS, AND INTERPRETING THE RESULTS. THE EVALUATOR IS ALSO RESPONSIBLE FOR REPORTING EVALUATION INFORMATION TO CLIENTS IN A FORM THAT IS EASY TO USE; I.E., REPORTS, MEMORANDUMS, MEETING PRESENTATIONS, OR TELEPHONE CALLS, IN ADDITION TO THE FEW FORMAL AND VERY DETAILED EVALUATION REPORTS. MANAGEMENT OF AN EVALUATION INVOLVES PREPARING AND FOLLOWING ACTIVITY SCHEDULES, ASSIGNING EVALUATION STAFF AND CONSULTANTS TO SPECIFIC EVALUATION TASKS, AND DEVELOPING AND ADHERING TO BUDGETS. THE GUIDELINES IN THE TEXT GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE DUTIES OF THE IMPROVEMENT EVALUATOR AS OPPOSED TO THE DUTIES OF AN EFFECTIVENESS EVALUATOR. REFERENCES AND AN INDEX ARE PROVIDED.

Availability: CAPITOL PUBLICATIONS, INC ADMINISTRATIVE RESOURCES DIVISION, 2430 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON DC 20037.

44. **C. T. FITZ-GIBBON and L. L. MORRIS. HOW TO CALCULATE STATISTICS.** SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212; UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF EVALUATION, LOS ANGELES, CA 90024. 144 p. 1978. **NCJ-58072**

AIMED AT PROGRAM EVALUATORS, THIS VOLUME OF AN EIGHT-PART SERIES ON PROGRAM EVALUATION OUTLINES, IN LANGUAGE ACCESSIBLE TO THE LAYMAN, HOW TO CALCULATE STATISTICS RELEVANT TO A PROGRAM'S EVALUATION PHASE. EACH OF THE THREE MAIN SECTIONS OF THIS BOOK DEALS WITH ONE OF THE THREE MAJOR FUNCTIONS OF STATISTICS IN EVALUATIONS: (1) SUMMARIZING SCORES THROUGH MEASURES OF CENTRAL TENDENCY AND VARIANCE, (2) TESTING SIGNIFICANCE OF DIFFERENCES FOUND AMONG PERFORMANCES OF GROUPS, AND (3) CORRELATION. THE FIRST SECTION INVOLVES SUMMARIZING A SET OF SCORES FROM THE ADMINISTRATION OF A MEASURE TO ONE GROUP BY GRAPHING A DISTRIBUTION OF SCORES, CALCULATING A MEAN, AND CALCULATING THE STANDARD DEVIATION AND VARIANCE. THE SECOND CENTERS ON EXAMINING THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SCORES FROM TWO GROUPS ON THE SAME MEASURE. COMPARING SCORES FROM UNMATCHED GROUPS INVOLVES CALCULATING THE CONFIDENCE LIMITS FOR THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TWO MEANS, THE T-TEST, OR THE MANN-WHITNEY U TEST, WHILE COMPARING SCORES FROM MATCHED GROUPS INVOLVES THE SIGN TEST, IN ADDITION TO CONFIDENCE LIMITS AND THE T-TEST. THE THIRD SECTION RELIES ON EXAMINING RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN TWO MEASURES MADE ON THE SAME GROUP BY USING A GRAPH TO ILLUSTRATE A RELATIONSHIP, PEARSON'S PRODUCT MOMENT CORRELATION COEFFICIENT, SPEARMAN'S RANK ORDER CORRELATION COEFFICIENT, PHI COEFFICIENT, RANK BISERIAL CORRELATION COEFFICIENT, POINT BISERIAL CORRELATION COEFFICIENT, DETERMINING CONFIDENCE INTERVALS, AND CHI-SQUARE TESTING. A FINAL SECTION ON THE USE OF

COMPUTERS TO ANALYZE DATA FOCUSES ON WHAT EVALUATORS SHOULD KNOW ABOUT DATA ANALYSIS BY COMPUTER, PREPARING DATA, TYPES OF ANALYSES THAT CAN BE PERFORMED, ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE, DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS, AND FACTOR ANALYSIS. TABULAR AND GRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS ARE PROVIDED, ALONG WITH AN INDEX.

Supplemental Notes: PROGRAM EVALUATION KIT.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION, 1200 19TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20203.

Availability: SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212.

45. **C. T. FITZ-GIBBON and L. L. MORRIS. HOW TO DESIGN A PROGRAM EVALUATION.** SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212; UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF EVALUATION, LOS ANGELES, CA 90024. 164 p. 1978. NCJ-58074
- NOTING AVAILABLE EVALUATION DESIGN OPTIONS, AS WELL AS SUGGESTIONS FOR DESIGN IMPROVEMENTS, THIS VOLUME ONE OF AN EIGHT-PART SERIES ON PROGRAM EVALUATION OUTLINES HOW TO DEVELOP AN EFFECTIVE EVALUATION DESIGN. AIMED AT PROGRAM EVALUATORS, THIS VOLUME, IN ITS INTRODUCTORY SECTION, DESCRIBES THE LOGIC UNDERLYING THE USE OF EVALUATION DESIGN AND ITS IMPORTANCE IN OBTAINING RELEVANT DATA. THE INTRODUCTION ALSO DISCUSSES DESIGN OPTIONS OPEN TO FORMATIVE AND SUMMATIVE EVALUATORS; THE LACK OF ATTENTION TO DESIGN IN FUNDED PROGRAM EVALUATIONS IS UNDERScoreD AND SUGGESTIONS ARE MADE FOR GRADUALLY IMPROVING EVALUATION PRACTICE. THROUGH DIAGRAMS, STEP-BY-STEP DIRECTIONS, FLOW CHARTS, AND EXAMPLES, SUBSEQUENT SECTIONS SHOW HOW SEVERAL DESIGNS CAN BE ACHIEVED AND IMPLEMENTED. THESE OPTIONS INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING: (1) CONTROL GROUP DESIGNS—TRUE CONTROL PRETEST-POSTTEST DESIGNS, TRUE CONTROL POSTTEST ONLY DESIGNS, AND NONEQUIVALENT CONTROL PRETEST-POSTTEST DESIGNS; (2) TIME SERIES DESIGNS—SINGLE GROUP TIMES SERIES AND TIME SERIES WITH A NONEQUIVALENT CONTROL GROUP; (3) BEFORE-AND-AFTER DESIGNS; AND (4) ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE (ANOVA) DESIGNS. WHAT TO DO WHEN EVALUATION DESIGNS GO WRONG AND HOW TO RANDOMIZE ARE ALSO COVERED, ALONG WITH METHODS FOR COLLECTING, ANALYZING, AND PRESENTING DATA FOR EACH DESIGN. FURTHER READINGS ARE SUGGESTED. AN INDEX IS INCLUDED.
- Supplemental Notes:** PROGRAM EVALUATION KIT.
- Sponsoring Agency:** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION, 1200 19TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20203.
- Availability:** SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212.

46. **J. L. FRANKLIN and J. H. THRASHER. INTRODUCTION TO PROGRAM EVALUATION.** JOHN WILEY AND SONS, 605 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK NY 10016. 243 p. 1976. NCJ-47556
- THIS REFERENCE BOOK IS INTENDED FOR USE BOTH AS A TEXT FOR FIRST-TIME EVALUATORS OR AS A SOURCEBOOK FOR PROGRAM MANAGERS AND PROGRAM EVALUATORS. THE PROBLEMS OF ORIGINATION, DEFINITION, AND LEGITIMATION ARE DISCUSSED FROM PERSPECTIVES SHARED BY EVALUATORS AND PUBLIC PROGRAM MANAGERS. THE RECURRING PROBLEM OF PROPER SCOPE AND THE DEFINITION OF PROGRAM EVALUATION ARE EXPLORED, AND A SYNTHESIS OF PREVIOUS DEFINITIONS BASED ON CENTRAL AND CONTRIBUTORY FOCUSES IS SUGGESTED. DISCUSSIONS OF SCOPE, DEFINITION, METHODOLOGY, APPLICATION, AND INTEGRATION ARE COMBINED, NOT ONLY FROM AN IDEALIZED PERSPECTIVE, BUT ALSO FROM A PRACTICAL

ONE OF COMPROMISE AND CONTRADICTION. FIRST THE VARIOUS FORMS OF PROGRAM EVALUATION ARE DIFFERENTIATED, INCLUDING EVALUATIVE RESEARCH, CONTINUOUS VERSUS ONE-SHOT EVALUATION, 'HIP-POCKET' AND FORMAL EVALUATION, POLICY RESEARCH, APPLIED RESEARCH, DECISION-ORIENTED RESEARCH, SOCIAL AUDITS, ACTION RESEARCH, OPERATIONS RESEARCH, DISCIPLINE-RELATED RESEARCH, BASIC RESEARCH, 'FRONT-LINE' EVALUATION, UTILIZATION REVIEW, CONTINUOUS MONITORING, AND QUALITY CONTROL. NEXT, EVALUATION DESIGNS AND METHODOLOGIES ARE EXAMINED, WITH ATTENTION TO THEORY, SELECTING A MODEL, SELECTING A DESIGN, EXPERIMENTAL DESIGNS, QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL DESIGNS, COMPARATIVE DESIGNS, BARGAIN BASEMENT DESIGNS, EVALUATION CRITERIA, DATA SOURCES AND DATA GATHERING TECHNIQUES, VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY, EMERGING APPROACHES TO EVALUATION, EMERGING GOAL ATTAINMENT MODELS, MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS, AND OTHER MODELS. NEXT, EVALUATION PROBLEMS AND PITFALLS ARE NOTED; EVALUATION PROCESS, EXECUTION OF THE RESEARCH PHASE, COMMUNICATION OF THE RESULTS, IMPLEMENTATION OF EVALUATION FINDINGS, MUTABLE TRUTHS, AND GUIDELINES FOR EVALUATION ARE DISCUSSED. NEXT, THE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF EVALUATION EFFORTS ARE UNDERScoreD; THE ORGANIZATIONAL PLACEMENT OF EVALUATIONS, PROGRAM MATRIXES, AND EVALUATIONS AS MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS ARE DISCUSSED. FINALLY, THE ROUTINIZATION OF EVALUATIONS—FROM DATA TO INFORMATION TO AUTOMATION AND FROM AUTOMATION TO ACCOUNTABILITY AND INTEGRATION—IS DISCUSSED. REFERENCES FOLLOW EACH CHAPTER. AN EPILOGUE AND INDEX ARE PROVIDED. THE EXTENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS ARRANGED BY THE FOLLOWING TOPICS: GENERAL INTEREST; METHODS; MODELS AND APPROACHES—TYPOLOGIES; STATE-OF-THE-ART; EXAMPLES; EVALUATION AND MANAGEMENT; RELATED; AND OTHER.

Supplemental Notes: NILEY-INTERSCIENCE PUBLICATION.

Availability: JOHN WILEY AND SONS, 605 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK NY 10016.

47. **M. GUTTENTAG and E. L. STRUENING, Eds. HANDBOOK OF EVALUATION RESEARCH, V 2.** 736 p. 1975. NCJ-30417
- SECOND IN A TWO-VOLUME WORK DESIGNED TO OFFER SPECIFIC, COMPREHENSIVE GUIDANCE IN BOTH THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF EVALUATION RESEARCH WHICH EXAMINES THE POLITICS, VALUES AND COST-BENEFIT FACTORS UNIQUE TO THIS RESEARCH. THE HANDBOOKS' CONTRIBUTORS (45 OF THE FOREMOST SCHOLARS AND PRACTITIONERS OF EVALUATION) PROVIDE AN EXTENSIVE ANALYSIS OF EVALUATION IN MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS WHICH SERVES AS A MODEL FOR ADMINISTRATORS AND POLICY MAKERS IN OTHER FIELDS, SUCH AS SOCIAL WORK, EDUCATION, GOVERNMENT, AND PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS. THE METHODOLOGY OF EVALUATION RESEARCH IS ALSO APPLIED TO THE SPECIFIC CONTENT AREAS OF STUDY. THIS VOLUME CONCLUDES WITH A CUMULATIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY COVERING ALL THE WORKS CITED IN THIS STUDY, AND A FULL INDEX. (VOLUME ONE OF THIS HANDBOOK, NCJ-30416, EMPHASIZES CONCEPTUALIZATION AND THE PRACTICE OF EVALUATION RESEARCH.)
- Availability:** SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212.
48. **H. J. HAGEDON, K. J. BECK, S. F. NEUBERT, and S. H. WERLIN. WORKING MANUAL OF SIMPLE PROGRAM EVALUATION TECHNIQUES FOR COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS.** ARTHUR D LITTLE, INC, ACORN PARK, CAMBRIDGE MA 02140. 403 p. 1976. NCJ-50220
- CONCEPTUAL, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND TECHNICAL GUIDANCE IS PROVIDED IN A MANUAL FOR PROGRAM EVALUATORS IN

COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS FUNDED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH. THE MANUAL PROVIDES BACKGROUND INFORMATION USEFUL IN DETERMINING EVALUATION STRATEGIES AND IN PLANNING EVALUATIONS, DISCUSSES ISSUES TO BE CONSIDERED IN SETTING EVALUATION PRIORITIES, AND SUPPLIES INFORMATION ABOUT SPECIFIC EVALUATION TECHNIQUES IN SUFFICIENT DETAIL TO ENABLE EVALUATORS FIRST TO DECIDE WHETHER A PARTICULAR TECHNIQUE IS APPROPRIATE AND THEN TO APPLY THE TECHNIQUE. OPENING CHAPTERS DISCUSS THE CONTEXT OF PROGRAM EVALUATION (ATTITUDES TOWARD PROGRAM EVALUATION, LINKING EVALUATION TO PLANNING AND CHANGE, MANAGEMENT OF THE EVALUATION FUNCTION) AND ADMINISTRATION (A CHECKLIST OF ISSUES TO BE CONSIDERED IN EVALUATING A SERVICE PROGRAM, ANNUAL AND MULTIYEAR EVALUATION CYCLES). OTHER CHAPTERS COVER THE FOLLOWING: THE ROLE OF MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS IN PROGRAM EVALUATION; NEEDS ASSESSMENT (THE KEY INFORMANT, COMMUNITY FORUM OR COMMUNITY IMPRESSIONS, AND NOMINAL GROUP APPROACHES); TECHNIQUES FOR MEASURING PATTERNS OF SERVICE USE; COST ANALYSIS; IMPACT ANALYSIS (CLIENT OUTCOME EVALUATION, COMMUNITY INDEXES); COST-OUTCOME AND COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS; DETERMINING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CONSULTATION AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES; ASSESSING QUALITY OF CARE; AND APPROACHES TO CITIZEN REVIEW. EACH DISCUSSION OF A SPECIFIC TECHNIQUE DEFINES THE TECHNIQUE, IDENTIFIES THE TECHNIQUE'S USES AND LIMITATIONS, PROVIDES GUIDELINES FOR IMPLEMENTING THE TECHNIQUE, ESTIMATES THE LEVEL OF EFFORT REQUIRED FOR IMPLEMENTATION, AND CITES SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE TECHNIQUE. APPENDED MATERIALS INCLUDE A LIST OF TRAINING PROGRAMS IN EVALUATION AND AN OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH DESIGN (INCLUDING CAUTIONS IN THE INTERPRETATION OF PROGRAM EVALUATION RESULTS).

Sponsoring Agency: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH C/O IRA S LOURIE, MD, R 512, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20857.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 017-024-00539-8; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

49. **H. P. HATRY. HELPING PROGRAM MANAGERS TO IMPROVE THEIR PROGRAMS.** 10 p. 1978. **NCJ-53101**
STRATEGIES TO MAKE EVALUATION MORE USEFUL TO PROGRAM MANAGERS AND APPROPRIATE EVALUATION CRITERIA AND POLICY VARIABLES FOR EFFECTIVE PROGRAM EVALUATION ARE EXAMINED. THE CENTRAL PURPOSE OF EVALUATION IS TO IMPROVE SERVICES. THE FOLLOWING FIVE PARTS CONSTITUTE THE EVALUATION PROCESS: THE FORMULATION OF THE EVALUATION DESIGN, THE SELECTION OF EVALUATION CRITERIA, THE DETERMINATION OF A SPECIFIC EVALUATION DESIGN, THE SELECTION OF POLICY VARIABLES TO BE INCLUDED IN EVALUATION, AND THE APPLICATION OF EVALUATION RESULTS. AT LEAST SOME PROGRAM MANAGERS SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED BEFORE THE START OF EVALUATION TO OBTAIN THEIR VIEWS CONCERNING OBJECTIVES AND CRITERIA AND TO GAIN INSIGHTS INTO HOW AN INTERVENTION IS EXPECTED TO OPERATE AND WHAT FACTORS AFFECT PROGRAM SUCCESS. IN THE SELECTION OF EVALUATION CRITERIA, IT IS NECESSARY TO FOCUS ON MEASURES OF IMPACT, TO INCLUDE CRITERIA OVER WHICH MANAGERS HAVE SOME CONTROL, TO DISAGGREGATE CRITERIA, AND TO PROVIDE TIMELY FEEDBACK. IT IS OFTEN TECHNICALLY FEASIBLE TO UNDERTAKE RANDOMIZED EXPERIMENTS IN THE EVALUATION DESIGN APPROACH, ALTHOUGH EVALUATION RESOURCES ARE LIKELY TO BE HIGHLY CONSTRAINED WITH SUCH AN APPROACH. POLICY VARIABLES OF CONCERN TO PROGRAM MANAGERS INVOLVE PROGRAM OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS SUCH AS STAFFING PATTERNS AND ORGANIZATIONAL VARIABLES.

ATTITUDES OF EMPLOYEES IN A PROGRAM BEING EVALUATED CAN BE SURVEYED, WHERE FEASIBLE, TO HELP IDENTIFY POSSIBLE BARRIERS TO MORE SUCCESSFUL PROGRAM PERFORMANCE. AT THE COMPLETION OF EVALUATION, WRITTEN SUGGESTIONS ON PROGRAM PROBLEMS AND HOW THEY MIGHT BE RESOLVED AND THE ORAL BRIEFING OF MANAGERS CONCERNING EVALUATION RESULTS ARE RECOMMENDED.

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTATION FOR SECOND NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION, NOVEMBER 1978.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

50. **H. P. HATRY, R. E. WINNIE, and D. M. FISK. PRACTICAL PROGRAM EVALUATION FOR STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.** 141 p. 1973. **NCJ-14322**
DESIGNED TO HELP STATE, COUNTY, AND CITY OFFICIALS CARRY OUT PROGRAM EVALUATIONS, THIS REPORT INCLUDES METHODS OF SETTING OBJECTIVES, BASIC PROCEDURES, DESCRIPTIONS OF CLIENTELE GROUPS, AND EVALUATION DESIGNS AND TECHNIQUES. THE AUTHORS EMPHASIZE EVALUATION APPROACHES THAT ARE PRACTICAL, AND WITHIN THE ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL CAPABILITIES OF THE GOVERNMENTS MAKING THE STUDIES. AFTER DISCUSSING CURRENT EVALUATION PRACTICES, THE IDENTIFICATION OF PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, SETTING OF EVALUATION CRITERIA, AND THE VARIOUS EVALUATION DESIGNS AVAILABLE, A CASE STUDY IS PRESENTED BY WAY OF ILLUSTRATION. THE AUTHORS ALSO DISCUSS WHO IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT HAS THE PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR EVALUATION EFFORTS, REVIEW THE ANTICIPATED COSTS AND STAFFING REQUIREMENTS, AND SUGGEST WAYS TO BEST ASSURE THAT EVALUATION FINDINGS ARE PUT TO USE IN GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND OPERATIONS.
Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, 451 SEVENTH STREET, SW, WASHINGTON DC 20410.
Availability: URBAN INSTITUTE, 2100 M STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20037.
51. **M. E. HENERSON, L. L. MORRIS, and C. T. FITZ-GIBBON. HOW TO MEASURE ATTITUDES.** SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212; UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF EVALUATION, LOS ANGELES, CA. 90024. 184 p. 1978. **NCJ-58076**
PART OF AN EIGHT-VOLUME SERIES ON PROGRAM EVALUATION, THIS BOOK TELLS HOW TO DESIGN CREDIBLE INSTRUMENTS TO FIND OUT ABOUT ATTITUDES AND TO TELL WHETHER ATTITUDE AND AFFECTIVE PROGRAM OBJECTIVES HAVE BEEN MET. SINCE MOST EVALUATIONS ARE BETTER SERVED BY USING AN EXISTING MEASURE RATHER THAN CREATING A NEW ONE, BEFORE GIVING STEP-BY-STEP DIRECTIONS FOR CONSTRUCTING THEM INHOUSE THIS BOOK PRESENTS INSTRUCTIONS FOR FINDING ALREADY AVAILABLE MEASURES. DESCRIPTIONS OF COMMONLY AVAILABLE ATTITUDE MEASURES OF ALL TYPES ARE PROVIDED, ALONG WITH TIPS ON HOW TO FIND THEM AND A LIST OF REFERENCE BOOKS THAT NAME HUNDREDS OF OTHER MEASURES. THE INSTRUCTIONS FOR DEVELOPING ATTITUDE MEASURES INHOUSE FOCUS ON QUESTIONNAIRES, INTERVIEWS, WRITTEN REPORTS, OBSERVATION PROCEDURES, SOCIOMETRIC INSTRUMENTS, AND ATTITUDE RATING SCALES, INCLUDING ORDERED SCALES, AGREEMENT SCALES, AND SEMANTIC DIFFERENTIAL SCALES. DISCUSSION OF THE VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF ATTITUDE INSTRUMENTS ADDRESSES THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS: (1) IS THE INSTRUMENT AN APPROPRIATE ONE TO MEASURE WHAT AN EVALUATOR WANTS TO KNOW? (2) DOES THE INSTRUMENT PRODUCE CONSISTENT RESULTS? INTERPRETING VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY DATA ABOUT PUBLISHED AT-

TITUDE TESTS IS ALSO DISCUSSED, ALONG WITH SUMMARIZING, ANALYZING, AND DISPLAYING ATTITUDE DATA. THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PUBLISHERS OF ATTITUDES MEASURES ARE APPENDED. AN INDEX IS INCLUDED.

Supplemental Notes: PROGRAM EVALUATION KIT.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION, 1200 19TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20203.

Availability: SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212.

52. **D. K. HILDEBRAND, J. D. LAING, and H. ROSENTHAL. ANALYSIS OF ORDINAL DATA.** SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212. 85 p. 1977. **NCJ-51453**

THE ORDINAL MEASUREMENT OF VARIABLES IS DISCUSSED, AND ALTERNATIVE TYPES OF PROPOSITIONS RELATING TO ORDINAL VARIABLES ARE IDENTIFIED, TOGETHER WITH THE PRESENTATION OF METHODS FOR USING DATA TO EVALUATE SUCH PROPOSITIONS. IT IS NOTED THAT ORDINAL DATA IS THE TYPE OF RELIABLE INFORMATION MOST FREQUENTLY AVAILABLE TO SOCIAL SCIENTISTS. ORDINAL DATA PROVIDE AN ORDERING OF CASES FROM THE HIGHEST TO LOWEST, HOTTEST TO COLDEST, AND BEST TO WORST. ALTHOUGH ORDINALS LACK A UNIT OF MEASUREMENT, THEY PERMIT A COMPARISON OF ITEMS. THE BASIC STRATEGY OF THE PAPER IS TO DEVELOP A GENERAL PREDICTION FRAMEWORK AND A RELATED STATISTICAL MEASURE IN THE HANDLING OF ORDINAL DATA. THIS GENERAL FRAMEWORK IS THEN USED TO EXPLAIN THE MOST WIDELY USED MEASURES OF BIVARIATE ASSOCIATION FOR ORDINAL VARIABLES, INCLUDING GAMMA AND THE VARIOUS DELTA AND TAU MEASURES. IT IS NOTED THAT MANY OTHER TYPES OF PROPOSITIONS CAN ALSO BE EVALUATED WITH THE GENERAL FRAMEWORK. AFTER DEALING EXTENSIVELY WITH BIVARIATE PROPOSITIONS, THE EVALUATION OF MULTIVARIATE PREDICTIONS IS BRIEFLY CONSIDERED. THE GENERAL FRAMEWORK IS CONSIDERED TO PROVIDE NOT ONLY A COMMON PERSPECTIVE FOR INTERPRETING STANDARD MEASURES OF ASSOCIATION, BUT ALSO TO PERMIT CUSTOM DESIGNING OF A MEASURE WHEN A RESEARCH APPLICATION ARISES WHERE NO STANDARD MEASURE IS APPROPRIATE TO EVALUATE THE SPECIFIC PROPOSITION BEING CONSIDERED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: ONE OF SAGE UNIVERSITY PAPERS SERIES ON QUANTITATIVE APPLICATIONS IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES.

Availability: SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212.

53. **K. HILL-SCOTT and C. Z. WILSON. ECONOMIC EVALUATION OF SOCIAL PROGRAMS—PROBLEMS AND POTENTIALITIES.** SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212. *EDUCATION AND URBAN SOCIETY*, V 9, N 4 (AUGUST 1977), P 509-540.

NCJ-52727

EVALUATION APPROACHES TO ASSESSING SOCIAL ACTION PROGRAMS ARE DESCRIBED WITHIN A CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM WHICH ALLOWS SOCIAL SCIENTISTS AND ECONOMISTS TO COLLABORATE IN DETERMINING PROGRAMS' COSTS, EFFECTS, AND BENEFITS. IN THE FIRST EVALUATION CATEGORY, THE DIAGNOSTIC-QUALITATIVE APPROACH, EVALUATORS' GOALS ARE TO PERFORM AN ORGANIZATIONAL AND GOAL ANALYSIS OF AN IN-PROCESS PROGRAM BY ASKING QUESTIONS; E.G. HOW LONG WILL IT BE BEFORE THE PROGRAM STABILIZES, HOW LONG WILL IT TAKE TO DEVELOP ORGANIZATION CAPABILITY TO DELIVER THE EXPECTED SERVICE, HOW DOES THE PROGRAM GO ABOUT ACHIEVING ITS GOALS, AND HOW CAN IT BE IMPROVED OR MODIFIED. EVALUATION TECHNIQUES WOULD INCLUDE CASE REPORTING, DIAGNOSTIC CONSULTING, PROGRAM OR FORMATIVE EVALUATION, AND ACTION RESEARCH. A SECOND

CATEGORY, QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL APPROACHES, IS USED WHEN THERE IS A BASIC ASSUMPTION THAT THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT CAN BE MODIFIED FOR THE GOOD AND THAT THE CHANGE CAN BE MEASURED. THE EXPERIMENTS MUST BE CONDUCTED IN NATURAL SETTINGS WITH LIMITED CONTROL OVER VARIABLES. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS IS THE THIRD APPROACH CATEGORY. IT FOCUSES UPON THE PROGRAM'S PROCESS OR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CAPABILITY, AS WELL AS OVERALL PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS. IT ALSO CONSIDERS THE COST OF THE PROGRAM RELATIVE TO EFFECTIVENESS. A COMBINATION OF THE APPROACHES RESULTS IN BENEFIT-COST ANALYSIS, A WIDELY USED TECHNIQUE THAT ALLOWS INPUTS AND OUTPUTS TO BE DEFINED IN COMMON TERMS AND THEN SET UP IN A SIMPLE BASIC PARADIGM. THE LAST SECTION OF THE REPORT DISCUSSES THE INFORMATION CAPABILITIES OFFERED BY THE VARIOUS APPROACHES, THE APPROXIMATE TIME IN A PROGRAM LIFE FOR APPLICATION OF EACH TECHNIQUE, AND THE APPROPRIATE EVALUATIVE TECHNIQUE FOR VARIOUS PROGRAM TYPES. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.

54. **P. W. HOUSE and J. MCLEOD. LARGE-SCALE MODELS FOR POLICY EVALUATION.** JOHN WILEY AND SONS, 605 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK NY 10016. 347 p. 1977.

NCJ-45837

LARGE-SCALE COMPUTER SIMULATION MODELS USED TO STUDY SOCIAL ISSUES ARE DISCUSSED; THE THEORY, METHODOLOGY, DATA ADEQUACY, CAPABILITY OF PROGRAMMING, VALIDATION, UTILITY, AND TRANSFERABILITY ARE COMPARED. THIS BOOK FOR POLICYMAKERS AND THEIR STAFFS DISCUSSES JUST WHAT A LARGE-SCALE MODEL CAN AND CANNOT DO, HOW THE TASK OF CONSTRUCTING A MODEL SHOULD BE APPROACHED, HOW DEVELOPMENT CAN BE SPREAD OVER A VARIETY OF TASKS SO THAT THE FINAL COST IS SHARED BY A NUMBER OF DEPARTMENTS, AND AND THE TERMINOLOGY USED BY THE COMPUTER SOFTWARE EXPERTS WHO WILL BE CALLED UPON TO DEVELOP THE MODEL. A STEP-BY-STEP APPROACH TO MODEL BUILDING AND VALIDATION IS PRESENTED IN NONTECHNICAL LANGUAGE. ONE CHAPTER DISCUSSES MEANINGFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MODEL. WAYS IN WHICH A MODEL CAN BE USED BY MORE THAN ONE DEPARTMENT ARE ALSO EXAMINED. ANOTHER CHAPTER PRESENTS EXCERPTS WRITTEN BY EXPERTS IN THE FIELD COVERING SUCH TOPICS AS PREDICTING BEST WITH IMPERFECT DATA, FAILURE OF TRANSPORTATION MODELS, DOCUMENTATION, MODEL USE, MODEL POLICIES, MANAGEMENT OF A MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH PROJECT, BUILDING A MAN-MACHINE MODEL, A SPECIFIC METHODOLOGY FOR BUILDING MODELS, A METHODOLOGY FOR MODEL EVALUATION, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY MODEL DOCUMENTATION STANDARDS, MODELING SINS AND GUIDELINES, AND THE USE OF URBAN MODELS. EACH OF THESE EXCERPTS IS A COMPLETE SCIENTIFIC PAPER, CONDENSED TO BE MORE READABLE TO THE LAYPERSON. THE FIRST APPENDIX PRESENTS A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF EACH OF NINE SOCIAL SYSTEMS MODELS, ALL IN USE AT THE TIME OF WRITING, WHILE THE SECOND DETAILS DATA NEEDS FOR EACH OF THESE NINE MODELS, SOURCES OF THE DATA, OUTPUTS, PROBLEMS WITH THE MODEL, USEFULNESS, AND TRANSFERABILITY. THROUGHOUT THE DISCUSSIONS, THE STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS OF THE MODELS FOR POLICY EVALUATION ARE STRESSED. THE BOOK CONTAINS CHARTS AND TABLES COMPARING VARIOUS MODELS AND AN EXTENSIVE INDEX.

Supplemental Notes: WILEY SERIES ON SYSTEMS ENGINEERING AND ANALYSIS.

Availability: JOHN WILEY AND SONS, 605 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK NY 10016.

55. **P. J. HUNT. PROGRAM EVALUATION MANUAL (IN TWO NUMBERED PARTS).** PERSONNEL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE, 13011 BOCA LIEGA AVENUE, MADEIRA BEACH FL 33708. 209 p. 1978. **NCJ-50011**
STEPS REQUIRED TO EVALUATE A PROGRAM AND TO USE THE RESULTS IN DECISIONMAKING PROCESSES ARE DESCRIBED IN A USER-ORIENTED MANUAL FOR ADMINISTRATORS. DEFINITIONS OF EVALUATION AND OF THE EVALUATOR'S ROLE ARE FOLLOWED BY A STEP-BY-STEP DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM EVALUATION PLANNING: MEETING WITH DECISIONMAKERS; DECIDING ON AN EVALUATION APPROACH (FORMATIVE, SUMMATIVE, ECLECTIC, NEEDS ASSESSMENT); COORDINATING PROGRAM PLANNING AND EVALUATION DESIGN EFFORTS; SELECTING THE TYPE OF EVALUATION (CONTEXT, INPUT, PROCESS, PRODUCT) ON THE BASIS OF DECISIONMAKING INFORMATION NEEDS; IDENTIFYING POSSIBLE CONSTRAINTS; AND SELECTING A SAMPLING TECHNIQUE. SUBSEQUENT CHAPTERS DISCUSS EVALUATION DESIGNS, SELECTING CRITERIA AND PERFORMANCE STANDARDS, DATA COLLECTION METHODS (QUESTIONNAIRES, SURVEYS, RATING SCALES, STANDARDIZED REPORTING FORMS, CASE STUDIES), PREPARING DATA FOR ANALYSIS, ANALYZING EVALUATION DATA (GENERAL STATISTICAL CONSIDERATIONS, DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS, MEASURES OF RELATIONS, INFERENTIAL STATISTICS), COMPUTER UTILIZATION IN PROGRAM EVALUATION (INCLUDING A COMPUTER PROGRAM SUITED FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS), AND WRITING AND DISSEMINATING THE EVALUATION REPORT. PART II OF THE MANUAL COVERS SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS IN USING EVALUATION DATA IN THE DECISIONMAKING PROCESS, AND APPLICATION OF EVALUATION RESULTS IN POLICYMAKING, MANAGEMENT PLANNING, BUDGETING, IDENTIFYING CONSUMER NEEDS, PLANNING FOR GROWTH, DEVELOPING NEW PROGRAMS, CONTRACT NEGOTIATIONS, AND GENERAL PROGRAM MANAGEMENT. A GLOSSARY AND AN INDEX ARE PROVIDED.
Supplemental Notes: PART 1—PROGRAM EVALUATION PROCESS GUIDE, PART 2 UTILIZATION OF PROGRAM EVALUATION DATA IN DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES.
Availability: PERSONNEL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE, 13011 BOCA LIEGA AVENUE, MADEIRA BEACH FL 33708.
56. **S. ISAAC and W. B. MICHAEL. HANDBOOK IN RESEARCH AND EVALUATION—COLLECTION OF PRINCIPLES, METHODS AND STRATEGIES USEFUL IN THE PLANNING, DESIGN, AND EVALUATION OF STUDIES IN EDUCATION AND THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES.** EDITS PUBLISHERS. 192 p. 1978. **NCJ-51806**
BASIC INFORMATION ON EDUCATION/BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH AND EVALUATION—PLANNING, STUDY DESIGNS AND METHODS, INSTRUMENTS AND MEASUREMENT, STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES—IS PRESENTED. THE HANDBOOK IS DIRECTED TOWARD PROJECT DIRECTORS, 'OCCASIONAL' RESEARCHERS, PROPOSAL WRITERS, EVALUATORS, REVIEWERS AND CONSUMERS OF RESEARCH, UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS IN BEGINNING COURSES, GRADUATE STUDENTS PREPARING THESES AND DISSERTATIONS, AND RESEARCHERS AND PROJECT STAFF IN NEED OF A GENERAL REFERENCE. THE DOCUMENT OFFERS GUIDELINES, METHODS, AND TECHNIQUES, SELECTED FROM A VARIETY OF REFERENCES ON RESEARCH DESIGN, MEASUREMENT, AND STATISTICS, THAT ARE NOT ORDINARILY AVAILABLE IN A SINGLE SOURCE. THE HANDBOOK CAN SERVE AS A REFRESHER FOR PERSONS WHO HAVE NOT KEPT CURRENT ON METHODS AND TECHNIQUES AND AS A 'CHECKING-AND-COMPARING' AID FOR RESEARCHERS WHO NEED TO BE SURE THEY ARE USING THE MOST APPROPRIATE METHODS. GUIDELINES FOR PLANNING RESEARCH AND EVALUATION STUDIES ARE PRESENTED, TOGETHER WITH A LIST OF COMMON MISTAKES MADE IN FORMULATING THE RESEARCH PROBLEM, A DISCUSSION OF THE ADVANTAGES
- OF PILOT STUDIES, PLANNING AND EVALUATION STRATEGIES, AND SPECIAL STEPS IN PLANNING FOR COMPUTER ANALYSIS AND DATA PROCESSING. A GUIDE TO RESEARCH DESIGNS, METHODS, AND STRATEGIES EXPLAINS DIFFERENCES AMONG VARIOUS TYPES OF RESEARCH AND DESCRIBES SPECIFIC RESEARCH DESIGNS AND THEIR APPLICATIONS. INFORMATION ON INSTRUMENTATION AND MEASUREMENT IS PRESENTED, TOGETHER WITH A REVIEW OF STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES (INCLUDING 'COMPUTER GUIDES' FOR 12 STATISTICAL OPERATIONS). THE CLOSING CHAPTER OFFERS CRITERIA AND GUIDELINES FOR PLANNING, PREPARING, WRITING, AND EVALUATING RESEARCH PROPOSALS, REPORTS, THESES, AND ARTICLES.
57. **W. J. KROWINSKI and D. X. FITT. MODEL FOR EVALUATING MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS—THE FUNCTIONAL BASELINE SYSTEM.** ADMINISTRATION IN MENTAL HEALTH, BOX 2088, ROCKVILLE MD 20853. *ADMINISTRATION IN MENTAL HEALTH*, V 6, N 1 (FALL 1978), P 22-41. **NCJ-54252**
OBSTACLES TO EVALUATION OF MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES, ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF AN EVALUATION, AN EVALUATION INSTRUMENT FOR MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES, AND AN EVALUATION MODEL FOR A PARTIAL HOSPITALIZATION PROGRAM ARE TREATED. RESISTANCE TO EVALUATION OF MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES HAS AT LEAST FOUR MAJOR COMPONENTS: (1) ADMINISTRATORS WHO WERE FORMERLY CLINICIANS WITH LITTLE TRAINING IN SOPHISTICATED MANAGEMENT PRACTICES, (2) A CONCEPT OF PROFESSIONALISM AMONG MENTAL HEALTH PERSONNEL THAT RESENTS 'OUTSIDE' INVOLVEMENT IN ANY PHASE OF THEIR WORK, (3) THE DIFFICULTY OF MEASURING THE INTANGIBLE ACHIEVEMENTS OF MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES, AND (4) LIMITED FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR EFFECTIVE EVALUATION. THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS REQUIRED FOR EVALUATING ANY HUMAN SERVICE PROGRAM ARE A STATEMENT OF PROGRAM OBJECTIVES, A FORMULATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OR SERVICES TO BE IMPLEMENTED, SPECIFICATION OF THE TARGET POPULATION, DETERMINATION OF PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS, AND DETERMINATION OF PROGRAM EFFICIENCY. EACH OF THESE ELEMENTS IS BRIEFLY DISCUSSED. A PROPOSED INSTRUMENT FOR EVALUATING PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS IS CALLED THE FUNCTIONAL BASELINE SYSTEM (FBS). THE FBS FOCUSES EXCLUSIVELY ON THE CLIENT'S FUNCTIONING IN VOCATIONAL, EMOTIONAL, AND SOCIAL AREAS. IT IS CONSTRUCTED TO ALLOW FOR RAPID ASSESSMENT OF A PATIENT BASED ON OBSERVATIONS AND INFORMATION SOLICITED DURING AN INTERVIEW. THE FBS CONSISTS OF THREE EIGHT POINT SUBSCALES—SKILL/TASK VOCATIONAL FUNCTIONING SCALE, SOCIAL FUNCTIONING SCALE, AND EMOTIONAL FUNCTIONING SCALE—AND AN EIGHT-POINT COMPOSITE SCALE, THE OVERALL FUNCTIONING AND DISPOSITIONAL SCALE. A SAMPLE OF EACH OF THESE SCALES IS PROVIDED, AND RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY ARE DISCUSSED. RESULTS OF A PILOT STUDY TESTING AN EVALUATION MODEL AT THE DAY TREATMENT CENTER OF THE READING HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL CENTER ARE REPORTED. THE EVALUATION STRUCTURE PROVIDES THAT PATIENTS BE ASSIGNED TO ONE OF FOUR GROUPS, DEPENDING ON ILLNESS TYPE, WITH EACH GROUP ORIENTED TOWARD REALISTIC BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVES APPROPRIATE FOR THE MEMBERS OF THAT GROUP. RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION ARE REPORTED FOR EACH GROUP. TABULAR DATA AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.
58. **J. LEVIN. ELEMENTARY STATISTICS IN SOCIAL RESEARCH—SECOND EDITION.** HARPER AND ROW, 10 EAST 53RD STREET, NEW YORK NY 10022. 303 p. 1977. **NCJ-65925**
TO INTRODUCE STATISTICS TO STUDENTS IN SOCIOLOGY AND RELATED FIELDS, THIS VOLUME DISCUSSES STATISTICAL PROCEDURES AND PRESENTS AN INTRODUCTION TO

REGRESSION ANALYSIS. USEFUL METHODS FOR DESCRIBING AND COMPARING RAW DATA ARE EXAMINED, INCLUDING FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS, GRAPHIC PRESENTATIONS (PIE CHARTS, BAR GRAPHS, FREQUENCY POLYGONS), MEASURES OF CENTRAL TENDENCY (THE MODE, THE MEDIAN, THE MEAN), AND MEASURES OF VARIABILITY (THE RANGE, MEAN DEVIATION, AND STANDARD DEVIATION). ALSO DISCUSSED ARE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NORMAL CURVE, AN IMPORTANT DESCRIPTIVE DEVICE, AND OTHER METHODS OF GENERALIZING FROM SAMPLES TO POPULATIONS. SEVERAL TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE (I.E., CHI SQUARE) AND PROCEDURES FOR OBTAINING CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS ARE ALSO EXAMINED. THE VOLUME EMPHASIZES THE RESEARCH APPLICATIONS OF STATISTICS AND PROVIDES EXERCISES FOR STUDENTS TO SELECT APPROPRIATE STATISTICAL PROCEDURES FOR VARIOUS RESEARCH SITUATIONS. DETAILED STEP-BY-STEP ILLUSTRATIONS OF STATISTICAL PROCEDURES ARE INCLUDED, ALONG WITH NUMEROUS PROBLEMS FROM ACTUAL RESEARCH EXPERIENCES. APPENDICES CONTAIN A REVIEW OF THE FUNDAMENTALS OF MATHEMATICS, A LIST OF FORMULAS, TABULAR DATA, REFERENCES, ANSWERS TO SELECTED PROBLEMS IN THE TEXT, AND AN INDEX.

Availability: HARPER AND ROW PUBLISHERS ORDER SERVICES DEPARTMENT KEYSTONE INDUSTRIAL PARK, SCRANTON PA 18512.

59. **J. MAGIDSON. TOWARD A CAUSAL MODEL APPROACH FOR ADJUSTING FOR PREEXISTING DIFFERENCES IN THE NONEQUIVALENT CONTROL GROUP SITUATION.** SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212. *EVALUATION QUARTERLY*, V 1, N 3 (AUGUST 1977), P 399-420. **NCJ-56271**

A GENERAL AND POTENTIALLY USEFUL ALTERNATIVE TO COVARIANCE ANALYSIS (ANCOVA) FOR CONSIDERING PREEXISTING DIFFERENCES IN A NONEQUIVALENT CONTROL GROUP SITUATION IS PRESENTED. TRADITIONAL APPROACHES TO DISTRIBUTE THE EFFECTS OF CONFOUNDING FACTORS IN A NONEQUIVALENT CONTROL GROUP SITUATION, ONE OF THE MAIN PROBLEMS FACED BY SOCIAL PROGRAM EVALUATORS, CALCULATE A PARTIAL CORRELATION OR REGRESSION COEFFICIENT CONTROLLING FOR ONE OR MORE 'COVARIATES'. BUT THESE METHODS YIELD BIASED ESTIMATES OF EFFECT. IN THE ALTERNATIVE APPROACH PRESENTED HERE, HYPOTHESIZED FACTORS DO NOT HAVE TO BE ORTHOGONAL, ESTIMATES FOR THE UNRELIABILITY AND IRRELEVANCE OF COVARIATES (IN TERMS OF MEASUREMENT ERROR VARIANCE) NEED NOT BE AVAILABLE, AND IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO ESTIMATE FACTOR SCORES. THE MODEL FALLS UNDER THE REALM OF LINEAR STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS INVOLVING MULTIPLE INDICATORS OF UNMEASURED VARIABLES. AS SUCH, A COMPUTER PROGRAM IS AVAILABLE TO CALCULATE MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD OF ESTIMATES AND CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT STATISTICS. THERE ARE INFINITE WAYS TO FORMULATE A CAUSAL MODEL, AND IT IS IMPORTANT FOR RESEARCHERS TO FORMULATE MANY MODELS SO THEY CAN DETERMINE WHETHER CONCLUSIONS WILL DIFFER IF A DIFFERENT SET OF ASSUMPTIONS IS ACCEPTED. IT IS ALSO IMPORTANT TO FOLLOW CERTAIN GENERAL GUIDELINES IN BUILDING MODELS WHEN RESEARCHERS HAVE LIMITED INFORMATION ABOUT THE CAUSAL PROCESS. THE GENERAL APPROACH IS ILLUSTRATED USING DATA FROM A HEAD START EVALUATION IN WHICH IT WAS CLEAR THAT THE CONTROL GROUP WAS FROM A HIGHER SOCIAL CLASS THAN THE EXPERIMENTAL GROUP. RESULTS FROM THE HEAD START EVALUATION ARE SUMMARIZED, AND SOME ALTERNATIVES TO ANCOVA SUGGESTED IN THE LITERATURE ARE BRIEFLY DESCRIBED.

EQUATIONS RELEVANT TO THE ANALYSIS PROCEDURES AND REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED.

Sponsoring Agencies: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION, 1200 19TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20203; NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION, 1800 G STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20550.

60. **A. E. MAXWELL. MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS IN BEHAVIORAL RESEARCH.** METHUEN AND COMPANY, 11 NEW FETTER LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND. 101 p. 1977. United Kingdom. **NCJ-51624**

THIS BOOK IS CONCERNED WITH MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS AS APPLIED TO THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE FIELD TO ASSIST STUDENTS IN THE USE OF COMPUTERS FOR MULTIVARIATE DATA ANALYSIS AND IN ADVANCED STUDY OF THE SUBJECT. ALTHOUGH THE MAJOR PORTION OF THE BOOK DEALS WITH CLASSIC TECHNIQUES OF MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS, SPECIAL ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THE DISRUPTIVE ROLE OF MEASUREMENT ERRORS. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION IS PRESENTED FOR PRINCIPAL COMPONENTS ANALYSIS, FACTOR ANALYSIS, HIERARCHICAL CORRELATION MATRICES, NAMING FACTORS, AND THE LOW RANK OF CORRELATION MATRICES. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS IN BEHAVIORAL RESEARCH CONCERN THE ESTIMATION OF VARIANCES AND COVARIANCES, LINEAR CONSTRAINTS ON VARIATES, MATRICES OF REDUCED RANK, TERMINOLOGY, THE METRIC SYSTEM, AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF VARIATES. A DISCUSSION ON MATRICES AND DETERMINANTS COVERS MATRICES AND THEIR MANIPULATION, INVERSE MATRICES, LATENT ROOTS AND VECTORS OF A MATRIX, ORTHOGONAL MATRICES, MATRIX ROTATION, QUADRATIC FORMS OF MATRICES AND THEIR DIFFERENTIATION, THE LAGRANGE MULTIPLIER, AND LATENT ROOTS AND VECTORS OF NONSYMMETRIC MATRICES. THE REMAINING CHAPTERS OF THE BOOK FOCUS ON PRINCIPAL COMPONENTS ANALYSIS, FACTOR ANALYSIS, CONFIRMATORY FACTOR ANALYSIS, MULTIPLE LINEAR REGRESSION, CANONICAL CORRELATIONS, DISCRIMINANT FUNCTION AND CANONICAL VARIATE ANALYSIS, CONTINGENCY TABLE ANALYSIS, ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE IN MATRIX NOTATION, MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE, AND CLUSTER ANALYSIS AND MISCELLANEOUS TECHNIQUES. DATA, MATHEMATICAL FORMULATIONS OF THE ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES, REFERENCES, AND AN INDEX ARE INCLUDED.

Supplemental Notes: ONE OF A SERIES OF MONOGRAPHS ON APPLIED PROBABILITY AND STATISTICS.

Availability: JOHN WILEY AND SONS, INC ORDER PROCESSING EASTERN DISTRIBUTION CENTER, 1 WILEY DRIVE, SOMERSET NJ 08873.

61. **MDC, INC, P O BOX 1057, CHAPEL HILL NC 27514. HOW TO GET STARTED ON EVALUATION—A FIELD REPORT AND GUIDE FOR CETA (COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACT) PRIME SPONSORS—FINAL REPORT, 1977.** 163 p. 1977. **NCJ-54158**

THIS INFORMAL GUIDE COVERS BASIC SELF-EVALUATION FOR SMALL SPONSORS OF CETA (COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACT) PROGRAMS, INCLUDING GATHERING DATA, GOALS, PERFORMANCE AND PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS, AND FOLLOWUP. THE PURPOSE OF THE GUIDE IS TO TRANSLATE EVALUATION THEORY INTO LANGUAGE WHICH CAN BE USED BY THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR BASIC PROGRAM PERFORMANCE. THE USE AND ABUSE OF VALIDITY OF DATA, GATHERING DATA, DATA ANALYSIS, SETTING GOALS, SELECTING CRITERIA TO MEASURE THESE GOALS, AND FOLLOWUP OF PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS ARE ADDRESSED. A JOB-TRAINING PROGRAM IN PENSACOLA, FLA., IS DESCRIBED AS A CASE EXAMPLE. AN APPENDIX EXPLAINS COMPUTATION OF BASIC COST COMPARISONS, COMPUTATION OF COST PER CLIENT, CLIENT-GROUP PERFORM-

ANCE COMPARISONS, AND EARNBACK RATIOS (I.E., RATIOS BETWEEN PROGRAM COSTS AND EARNINGS INCREASES OF PARTICIPANTS). AN APPENDIX DEVOTED TO PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS CONSIDERS ADMINISTRATIVE DATA COLLECTION QUESTIONNAIRES, OPERATIONAL DATA COLLECTION QUESTIONNAIRES, QUESTIONS FOR ANALYZING BOTH TYPES OF QUESTIONNAIRES, AND QUESTIONS WHICH SHOULD BE ASKED WHEN CONDUCTING AN OVERALL PROGRAM ANALYSIS. THE GOALS AND MEASUREMENT DEVELOPMENT PROCESS IS DESCRIBED IN DETAIL. A SAMPLE GOALS SHEET IS INCLUDED AND FOLLOWUP FORMS FOR 3-MONTH, 6-MONTH, 12-MONTH, AND PARTICIPANT TERMINATION DATA ARE EXPLAINED IN DETAIL. IN-TRAINING RECORD FORMS AND APPLICATION OR ENROLLMENT FORMS ARE ALSO INCLUDED AND DISCUSSED. OTHER APPENDICES PRESENT THE DURHAM-ORANGE, N.C., MANPOWER OFFICE TERMINATION AND FOLLOWUP FORM, AND THE FOLLOWUP REPORT ON THE ESCAMBIA COUNTY (PENSACOLA), FLA., PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS FIELD TEST. THE GUIDE IS AMPLY ILLUSTRATED WITH SAMPLE DATA COLLECTION SHEETS, QUESTIONNAIRES, AND STATISTICAL ANALYSES.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, OFFICE OF POLICY, EVALUATION AND RESEARCH, 200 CONSTITUTION AVE, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20210.

Availability: NTIS. Accession No. PB-274-050. (Microfiche)

62. **L. L. MORRIS and C. T. FITZ-GIBBON. EVALUATOR'S HANDBOOK.** SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212; US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION, 1200 19TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20203; UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF EVALUATION, LOS ANGELES, CA 90024. 136 p. 1978. **NCJ-58071**

AIMED AT THE EVALUATOR, THIS HANDBOOK PROVIDES A BROAD OVERVIEW OF EVALUATION PLANNING AS WELL AS A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO THE DESIGN AND MANAGEMENT OF EVALUATION PROGRAMS. TO CLARIFY WHAT IS EXPECTED OF A PROGRAM EVALUATOR, THE HANDBOOK DESCRIBES THE VARIOUS ROLES AN EVALUATOR MAY NEED TO ASSUME IN RELATION TO THE PROGRAM TO BE EVALUATED (I.E., A SUMMATIVE OR FORMATIVE ROLE). THE FIRST SECTION FOCUSES ON THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SUMMATIVE EVALUATOR, WHO MUST COMPILE IN ONE PLACE--USUALLY A WRITTEN REPORT--A SUMMARY OF WHAT THE PROGRAM LOOKED LIKE AND WHAT IT APPEARS TO HAVE ACCOMPLISHED. SUMMATIVE EVALUATORS ARE SEEN AS REPRESENTATIVES OF TAXPAYERS AND EDUCATIONAL CONSUMERS. THE FOLLOWING SECTION DESCRIBES THE MANY-FACETED AND COMPLICATED TASKS OF THE FORMATIVE EVALUATOR, WHO ENTERS A HELPING RELATIONSHIP WITH A PROGRAM'S STAFF. AMONG THE JOBS A FORMATIVE EVALUATOR MAY NEED TO PERFORM ARE PROGRAM MONITORING, INFORMATION DISSEMINATION, AND HELPING TO APPLY REMEDIES TO IDENTIFIABLE PROGRAM PROBLEMS. THE ROLE OF THE FORMATIVE EVALUATOR IS MORE EPHEMERAL THAN THAT OF SUMMATIVE EVALUATORS. THE REMAINDER OF THE HANDBOOK IS MADE UP OF STEP-BY-STEP GUIDES FOR ACCOMPLISHING AND ORGANIZING THREE SORTS OF EVALUATIONS: A STANDARD SUMMATIVE EVALUATION, A FORMATIVE EVALUATION, AND A CLASSIC EXPERIMENT. THESE GUIDES ARE CROSS-REFERENCED TO OTHER VOLUMES IN THIS EVALUATION SERIES TO PROVIDE QUICK ACCESS TO CONCRETE INSTRUCTION DURING CRITICAL PHASES OF THE EVALUATION PROCESS. SEE ALSO NCJ 58072-58078.

Supplemental Notes: PROGRAM EVALUATION KIT.

Availability: SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212.

63. **L. L. MORRIS and C. T. FITZ-GIBBON. HOW TO DEAL WITH GOALS AND OBJECTIVES.** SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212; UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF EVALUATION, LOS ANGELES, CA 90024. 80 p. 1978. **NCJ-58073**

STRAIGHTFORWARD, PRACTICAL ADVICE IS PROVIDED ON HOW TO STATE PLAINLY PROGRAM GOALS AND OBJECTIVES, PARTICULARLY WITH REGARD TO A PROGRAM'S EVALUATION. PART OF AN EIGHT-VOLUME SET ON PROGRAM EVALUATION, THIS CONCRETE, NONTECHNICAL DISCUSSION OF THE EVALUATION PHASE OF PROGRAM GOALS AND OBJECTIVES CITES EXAMPLES OF VARIOUS EVALUATION OPTIONS AND PROVIDES A HISTORICAL AND CONCEPTUAL BACKGROUND ON THE USE OF GOALS AND OBJECTIVES AS METHODS OF ORGANIZING AN EVALUATION. GUIDANCE IS PROVIDED ON WHEN AND HOW TO USE BROADLY STATED GOALS VERSUS DETAILED OBJECTIVES, HOW TO SPECIFY OBJECTIVES TO SERVE AS FORMULAS FOR DEVELOPING MEASURES OF ACHIEVEMENT AND ATTITUDES, AND WHERE TO FIND GOALS AND OBJECTIVES (I. E., SOURCES OF ALREADY-WRITTEN OBJECTIVES USEFUL FOR MOST EVALUATIONS). HOW TO WRITE BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVES, DERIVE OBJECTIVES FROM STANDARDIZED TESTS, AND USE SUCH TESTS IN PROGRAM EVALUATIONS ARE EXAMINED, ALONG WITH FIVE WAYS FOR ASSIGNING PRIORITY TO OBJECTIVES: (1) SAMPLING OBJECTIVES, (2) SAMPLING IMPORTANT OBJECTIVES, (3) MATRIX SAMPLING, (4) ASSIGNING PRIORITIES THROUGH RATINGS, AND (5) ASSIGNING PRIORITIES THROUGH HIERARCHIES OF OBJECTIVES. DISCUSSION OF EACH PROCEDURE IS ACCOMPANIED BY NUMEROUS EXAMPLES, ILLUSTRATIONS, AND INSTRUCTIONS. SEVERAL CHAPTERS CONTAIN TABLES SUMMARIZING MAJOR POINTS; OTHERS SUGGEST FURTHER READING. AN INDEX IS INCLUDED.

Supplemental Notes: PROGRAM EVALUATION KIT.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION, 1200 19TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20203.

Availability: SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212.

64. **L. L. MORRIS and C. T. FITZ-GIBBON. HOW TO MEASURE ACHIEVEMENT.** SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212; UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF EVALUATION, LOS ANGELES, CA 90024. 160 p. 1978. **NCJ-58075**

FOCUSING SOLELY ON TESTS FOR PROGRAM EVALUATION, THIS VOLUME OF AN EIGHT-PART EVALUATION SERIES DESCRIBES AND PRESCRIBES PROCEDURES FOR MEASURING ACHIEVEMENT GOALS. THE AIMS OF PROGRAM ACHIEVEMENT EVALUATIONS ARE SUPPORTED BY THIS BOOK IN TWO WAYS: (1) IT PROVIDES SUGGESTIONS, PROCEDURES, AND RULES OF THUMB FOR PERFORMING EVALUATION TASKS RELATED TO MEASURING ACHIEVEMENT FOR PROGRAM EVALUATION; AND (2) IT INTRODUCES SOME OF THE THEORIES UNDERLYING THE PROCEDURES FOR DEVELOPING AND SELECTING ACHIEVEMENT TESTS AND INTERPRETING THEIR RESULTS. THE FIRST TWO CHAPTERS DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM OF SELECTING AN APPROPRIATE TEST--EITHER NORM- OR CRITERION-REFERENCED. A UNIQUE STEP-BY-STEP METHOD FOR COMPUTING AN INDEX OF TEST USEFULNESS FOR PROGRAM EVALUATION IS PRESCRIBED. THE THIRD CHAPTER PRESENTS AN ANNOTATED LIST OF RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPING INHOUSE TESTS, INCLUDING SUBJECT-ORIENTED PUBLICATIONS ON HOW TO ASSESS ACHIEVEMENT, READINGS ON HOW TO CONSTRUCT AND NORM AN ACHIEVEMENT TEST, UNCOPYRIGHTED BANKS OF TEST ITEMS AND OBJECTIVES, PRODUCERS OF MADE-TO-ORDER TESTS, AND FURTHER READINGS IN PROGRAM EVALUATION. SUBSEQUENT CHAPTERS EXAMINE THE

VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF ACHIEVEMENT TESTS AND USE OF ACHIEVEMENT TEST DATA. A TABLE FOR PROGRAM-TEST COMPARISONS IS APPENDED, ALONG WITH REMINDERS REGARDING COMMON ITEM CONSTRUCTION ERRORS. ILLUSTRATIONS, GRAPHS, EXAMPLES AND AN INDEX ARE INCLUDED.

Supplemental Notes: PROGRAM EVALUATION KIT.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION, 1200 19TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20203.

Availability: SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212.

65. **L. L. MORRIS and C. T. FITZ-GIBBON. HOW TO MEASURE PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION.** SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212; UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF EVALUATION, LOS ANGELES, CA 90024. 140 p. 1978.

NCJ-58077

ONE OF AN EIGHT-PART SERIES ON PROGRAM EVALUATION, THIS VOLUME IS DESIGNED TO AID EVALUATORS IN DETERMINING HOW WELL A PROGRAM ACHIEVES ITS OFFICIAL OBJECTIVES. SUMMATIVE AND FORMATIVE EVALUATIONS DEMAND THAT THE PROGRAM UNDER SCRUTINY BE DESCRIBED IN AS MUCH DETAIL AS POSSIBLE. TO THIS END, THIS BOOK HAS TWO FUNCTIONS: (1) IT OFFERS STEP-BY-STEP METHODS FOR DESIGNING AND USING MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENTS TO DESCRIBE A PROGRAM IN OPERATION; AND (2) IT PRESENTS ARGUMENTS ABOUT THE IMPORTANCE OF MEASURING IMPLEMENTATION. AN INTRODUCTORY SECTION PRESENTS A SET OF QUESTIONS INTENDED TO HELP EVALUATORS IDENTIFY AN EVALUATION TASK AS SUMMATIVE OR FORMATIVE AND DECIDE HOW MUCH TIME AND EFFORT TO INVEST IN DESCRIBING THE PROGRAM AND PROVIDING BACKUP DATA. AN OUTLINE OF AN IMPLEMENTATION REPORT FOLLOWS, ALONG WITH A GENERAL DISCUSSION OF MEASURING PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION. SUBSEQUENT SECTIONS DETAIL METHODS FOR COLLECTING IMPLEMENTATION DATA AND GATHERING CRITICAL BACKUP DATA WHERE NEEDED; METHODS INVOLVING RECORDS, SELF-REPORTS, AND OBSERVATION TECHNIQUES ARE EXAMINED, AS ARE THE RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF SUCH MEASUREMENT APPROACHES. SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING ARE INCLUDED. TABLES, GRAPHS, AND OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS ACCOMPANY THE TEXT. AN INDEX IS PROVIDED.

Supplemental Notes: PROGRAM EVALUATION KIT.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION, 1200 19TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20203.

Availability: SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212.

66. **L. L. MORRIS and C. T. FITZ-GIBBON. HOW TO PRESENT AN EVALUATION REPORT.** SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212; UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF EVALUATION, LOS ANGELES, CA 90024. 80 p. 1978.

NCJ-58078

AS PART OF AN EIGHT-VOLUME SERIES ON PROGRAM EVALUATION, THIS BOOK CONTAINS PRESCRIPTIONS AND HELPFUL HINTS FOR FORMAL AND INFORMAL (I.E., WRITTEN OR ORAL) REPORTS OF PROGRAM EVALUATION FINDINGS. THE EVALUATION REPORT BOOK IS DESIGNED TO HELP EVALUATORS CLEARLY AND EFFECTIVELY EXPLAIN THE INFORMATION COLLECTED IN THE COURSE OF A PROGRAM EVALUATION. THE CONTENTS OF A FORMAL REPORT ARE PRESENTED IN OUTLINE FORM. EACH COMPONENT OF THE OUTLINE IS ACCOMPANIED BY QUESTIONS WHICH, WHEN ANSWERED IN SEQUENCE BY AN EVALUATOR, WILL PRODUCE A WRITTEN EVALUATION REPORT. ANOTHER SECTION CONTAINS A

SET OF POINTERS FOR COMMUNICATING TO ANY REPORT AUDIENCE; ORGANIZED AS A LIST OF TIPS, IT DESCRIBES HOW TO ADJUST EVALUATION PRESENTATIONS, WRITTEN OR ORAL, TO THE AUDIENCE AND THE MESSAGE TO BE COMMUNICATED. A FINAL SECTION CONSISTS OF A COMPENDIUM OF USEFUL AND PRACTICAL DATA PRESENTATION METHODS, INCLUDING TABLES, GRAPHS, DISPLAYING RESULTS FROM QUESTIONNAIRES, PREPARING AN AUDIENCE TO READ GRAPHS, AND OTHER TECHNICAL CONCERNS. SAMPLE TABLES AND GRAPHS ILLUSTRATE THE NARRATIVE. SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER READING ARE PROVIDED. AN INDEX IS INCLUDED.

Supplemental Notes: PROGRAM EVALUATION KIT.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION, 1200 19TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20203.

Availability: SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212.

67. **J. N. NAY, J. D. WALLER, J. W. SCANLON, and P. KAY. REPRESENTATION OF REALITY—MEASUREMENT MODELS IN EVALUATION.** URBAN INSTITUTE, 2100 M STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20037. 26 p. 1976.

NCJ-37989

THIS PAPER ATTEMPTS TO ILLUSTRATE, LARGELY THROUGH EXAMPLE, SEVERAL TYPES OF MEASUREMENT MODELS FOR EVALUATIONS THAT ARE OFTEN CONSTRUCTED TO REPRESENT REAL PROCESSES. SINCE AN EVALUATION DESIGN INVOLVES A PLAN FOR A SET OF SYSTEMATIC MEASUREMENTS, CONSIDERATION MUST BE GIVEN TO WHAT MEASUREMENTS ARE TO BE MADE AND TO WHAT ANALYSES AND COMPARISONS ARE TO BE PERFORMED UPON THE DATA OBTAINED FROM THOSE MEASUREMENTS. IN ORDER TO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS ABOUT A REAL PROCESS, IT IS FREQUENTLY NECESSARY TO KEEP TRACK OF INTERRELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN MEASUREMENTS (TO EACH OTHER OVER TIME, IN RELATION TO OTHER PARTS OF THE PROCESS, IN RELATION TO FACTORS OUTSIDE THE PROCESS, ETC.). BOTH IN ORDER TO DECIDE HOW TO DO THIS AND IN ORDER TO EXPLAIN TO OTHERS WHAT IS TO BE DONE, A MEASUREMENT MODEL THAT REPRESENTS THE IMPORTANT, INTERRELATED CHARACTERISTICS OF REALITY—THOSE THAT WILL BE CONSIDERED—IS FREQUENTLY NECESSARY. THE MEASUREMENT MODEL IS AN ATTEMPT TO COMPACTLY DISPLAY INTERRELATIONSHIP AND MEASUREMENT POINTS. THIS PAPER ILLUSTRATES THESE MEASUREMENT MODELS USING AN EXAMPLE DRAWN FROM THE HOME HEATING SYSTEM; ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES DRAWN FROM GARBAGE TRANSFER AND KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER ARE ALSO PROVIDED. THE 'LOCATION' AND PERSPECTIVE OF THE OBSERVER CONSTRUCTING THE MODEL IS FOUND TO HAVE AN IMPORTANT EFFECT; THIS INFLUENCE IS BRIEFLY EXAMINED.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

68. **S. A. OSTRANDER, P. GOLDSTEIN, and D. HULL. TOWARD OVERCOMING PROBLEMS IN EVALUATING RESEARCH—A BEGINNING PERSPECTIVE ON POWER.** PERGAMON PRESS, INC, MAXWELL HOUSE, FAIRVIEW PARK, ELMSFORD NY 10523. *EVALUATION AND PROGRAM PLANNING*, V 1, N 3 (1978), P 187-193.

NCJ-54796

AN IDEALIZED MODEL OF EVALUATION RESEARCH IS PRESENTED AND THE REALITIES WHICH KEEP THIS IDEAL FROM BEING MET ARE DISCUSSED WITH CASE HISTORIES. WAYS SOCIAL RESEARCHERS CAN INCREASE THEIR INFLUENCE ARE EXAMINED. THE EVALUATION IDEAL IS SKETCHED IN BROAD TERMS; IT INCLUDES THE GATHERING OF INFORMATION TO AID THE ACTION PROGRAM IN ADJUSTING ITS GOAL-ORIENTED BEHAVIOR TO COME CLOSER TO DESIRED ENDS, AND INFORMATION TO HELP THE FUNDING AGENCY DEVELOP SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMS OF THE SAME TYPE. FOUR CASE STUDIES DETAIL THE MANY ELEMENTS WHICH

GO AWRY IN ACTUAL EVALUATION WORK. THESE INCLUDE AGENCIES WHICH HAVE NO GOALS, AGENCIES IN WHICH THE GOALS ARE MISSTATED TO GET FUNDING, POLITICAL PRESSURES TO MAKE THE PROGRAM 'LOOK GOOD,' LACK OF CONTINUITY IN PROGRAM PERSONNEL, RELUCTANCE TO OFFEND FUTURE SOURCES OF EMPLOYMENT, AND LACK OF PRESTIGE OR POLITICAL POWER OF THE EVALUATOR. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT AN EVALUATOR WHO OPERATES FROM AN INDEPENDENT BASE OF POWER HAS A GREATER CHANCE OF OVERCOMING RESISTANCE, AND STRATEGIES ARE SUGGESTED FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCHERS WHO WISH TO DEVELOP SUCH POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE AND PRESTIGE. THE FIRST STRATEGY IS TO CONSISTENTLY BUILD INTO THE RESEARCH PROCESS A UTILIZATION AND A DISSEMINATION PHASE TO ENSURE THAT THE RESEARCHER WOULD BECOME A CONSULTANT FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF FINDINGS. THIS MUST BE DONE AT THE BEGINNING AND THE PROJECT MUST NOT BE DEFINED AS COMPLETE WITHOUT THE CONCLUSION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION PHASE. THE SECOND STRATEGY INVOLVES BUILDING GRASS ROOTS SUPPORT FOR CHANGE AMONG THOSE WHO ARE DISSATISFIED AND WISH TO SEE CHANGES. EVALUATORS ARE URGED TO ENTER THE POLITICAL ARENA TO KEEP THEIR WORK FROM BEING IGNORED. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS APPENDED.

Supplemental Notes: REVISION OF A PAPER PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CENTRAL SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, MAY 1973.

69. **M. Q. PATTON. QUALITATIVE EVALUATION METHODS.** SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212. 381 p. 1980. **NCJ-67081**
 COMBINING THE THEORETICAL WITH THE PRACTICAL, THIS BOOK EXAMINES BOTH HOW AND WHY TO CONDUCT EVALUATIONS, REVIEWS EVALUATION RESEARCH HISTORY, AND PRESENTS A QUALITATIVE RESEARCH MODEL. THIS UTILIZATION-FOCUSED MODEL IS DERIVED FROM MANY SOURCES, INCLUDING THE STUDY OF THE UTILIZATION OF FEDERAL EVALUATION RESEARCH CONDUCTED THROUGH THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA'S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH TRAINING PROGRAM IN EVALUATION. THE BOOK SUGGESTS THAT A PARADIGM OF CHOICES IS REPLACING THE DEBATE AND COMPETITION BETWEEN THE QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE MEASUREMENT PARADIGMS AND THAT TODAY'S EVALUATOR MUST MATCH RESEARCH METHODS TO PARTICULAR QUESTIONS AND TO DECISIONMAKERS' NEEDS. THIS NEW 'ACTIVE-REACTIVE-ADAPTIVE' EVALUATOR ROLE REQUIRES A LARGE REPERTOIRE OF RESEARCH METHODS AND TECHNIQUES. THE EMPHASIS THROUGHOUT THE TEXT IS ON STRATEGIES FOR GENERATING VALID, USEFUL, AND CREDIBLE QUALITATIVE INFORMATION FOR THESE DECISIONMAKERS. SPECIFIC CHAPTERS ARE DEVOTED TO DEVELOPING DESIGNS FOR QUALITATIVE RESEARCH (INCLUDING METHODOLOGICAL MIXES AND DESIGN VARIATIONS), SELECTING APPROACHES TO FIELD OBSERVATIONS, STRUCTURING AND CONDUCTING IN-DEPTH INTERVIEWS, AND CONDUCTING QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION. DISCUSSION OF THE LAST EXPLAINS HOW TO FOCUS THE ANALYSIS, HOW TO ORGANIZE THE COLLECTED DATA, HOW TO GET STARTED AND WHAT TO INCLUDE IN CASE STUDIES, HOW TO USE THE INDIGENOUS AND ANALYST-CONSTRUCTED TYPOLOGIES IN INDUCTIVE ANALYSIS, AND HOW TO DEVELOP CATEGORY SYSTEMS AND USE LOGICAL ANALYSIS TO CREATE CROSS-CLASSIFICATION MATRICES. A SECTION ON VALIDATING AND VERIFYING EVALUATIVE DATA DEALS WITH SUCH ISSUES AS TRIANGULATION, A PROCESS USED TO CHECK OUT CONSISTENCY OF FINDINGS GENERATED BY DIFFERENT DATA COLLECTION METHODS AND TO CHECK OUT THE CONSISTENCY OF DIFFERENT DATA SOURCES WITHIN THE SAME METHOD. FINALLY, AP-

PROPRIATE PRESENTATION OF EVALUATION FINDINGS IS DISCUSSED. TABLES, FIGURES, REFERENCES, AND APPENDICES CONTAINING A CONTENT ANALYSIS CODEBOOK, AN ILLUSTRATIVE CASE STUDY, AND AN INTERVIEW ANALYSIS ARE INCLUDED.

Availability: SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212.

70. **J. H. PRITLOVE. EVALUATING A GROUP HOME—PROBLEMS AND RESULTS.** BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS, 16 KENT STREET, BIRMINGHAM B5 6RD, ENGLAND. *BRITISH JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK*, V 6, N 3 (AUTUMN 1976), P 353-376. **NCJ-52842**
 A FRAMEWORK FOR EVALUATING GROUP HOMES FOR THE MENTALLY ILL IS DEVELOPED AND APPLIED IN AN ASSESSMENT OF A HOME HOUSING EIGHT MEN IN A NORTHERN CITY IN ENGLAND. THE NEED FOR AN EVALUATIVE FRAMEWORK IS DISCUSSED, WITH REFERENCE TO THE IMPORTANCE OF SEPARATING IMPLICIT AND EXPLICIT OBJECTIVES. POSSIBLE OBJECTIVES FOR GROUP HOMES ARE EXPLORED WITHIN THE CONTEXTS OF POWER AND NORMALITY—WHO DECIDES WHAT THE OBJECTIVES ARE TO BE, HOW THE OBJECTIVES ARE DEFINED, AND WHAT THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO THE IDEA OF NORMALITY IS. ALSO CONSIDERED IS THE QUESTION OF WHETHER THE CLIENT'S INDEPENDENCE IS TO BE FOUND WITHIN THE GROUP HOME OR BEYOND IT. THE ELEMENTS OF A GROUP HOME'S REGIME—THE MEANS OF ACHIEVING OBJECTIVES—ARE CONSIDERED. PROBLEMS IN MEASURING THE ELEMENTS, WHICH INCLUDE BOTH CONTROL AND GROUP SUPPORT, ARE MENTIONED. AN EVALUATIVE SCHEME BASED ON THESE CONSIDERATIONS IS SET FORTH AND APPLIED TO A SPECIFIC GROUP HOME. THE SCHEME HAS THREE STAGES: DETERMINING THE EXPLICIT OBJECTIVES OF THE GROUP HOME FOR BOTH STAFF AND RESIDENTS, DETERMINING THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE OBJECTIVES ARE BEING MET, AND EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE REGIME OF THE HOME AND THE PERCEPTIONS OF THE HOME HELD BY STAFF AND RESIDENTS. THE EVALUATION, WHICH IS BASED ON OBSERVATIONS, INTERVIEWS WITH STAFF, AND REVIEWS OF CASE FILES AND POLICY DIRECTIVES, CONCLUDES THAT RESIDENTS OF THE HOME (MOST OF WHOM HAD SPENT SEVERAL YEARS IN A GOVERNMENT-OPERATED HOSTEL FOR FORMER PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS) EXPERIENCED LITTLE OVERALL CHANGE IN THEIR LEVEL OF INDEPENDENCE OVER A 2-YEAR PERIOD. THE REGIME OF THE FACILITY IS FOUND TO BE ONE IN WHICH RESIDENTS ACT DEPENDENTLY TOWARD STAFF, AND STAFF PERCEPTIONS OF CONTROL AND SUPPORT DIFFER FROM THOSE OF RESIDENTS. A LIST OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING DATA ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)
71. **PUBLIC TECHNOLOGY, INC, 1140 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20036. PROGRAM EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS—A TECHNICAL GUIDE FOR STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.** 67 p. 1978. **NCJ-50945**
 A PROCEDURAL GUIDE CONTAINING TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES OF PROGRAM EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS IS OFFERED FOR ADMINISTRATORS, ANALYSTS, AND STAFF WHO DIRECTLY CONDUCT EVALUATIONS AND ANALYSES. THIS GUIDE DESCRIBES EACH EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS TASK IN STEP-BY-STEP DETAIL, PROVIDES SELECTED DOCUMENTATION, AND OFFERS OPTIONS FOR ADAPTING THESE STEPS TO LOCAL CONDITIONS. THE MATERIAL IS ORGANIZED INTO FOUR MAJOR CATEGORIES: (1) PREPARATORY TASKS, (2) PROGRAM EVALUATION, (3) PROGRAM ANALYSIS, AND (4) FOLLOWUP PROCEDURES. THE FIRST SECTION DISCUSSES SELECTION OF APPROPRIATE PROGRAMS FOR EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS, DEFINITION OF THE PROJECT SCOPE, AND PREPARATION OF A PROJECT WORK PLAN. INSTRUCTIONS ARE PROVIDED FOR CHOOSING THE PROJ-

ECT TEAM MEMBERS, UTILIZING OUTSIDE RESOURCES, AND DEFINING OR REDEFINING PROGRAM GOALS AND OBJECTIVES. THE PROBLEM OF ESTABLISHING CRITERIA FOR MEASURING PROGRAM PERFORMANCE IS ALSO COVERED. THE SECTION ON PROGRAM EVALUATION INVOLVES SELECTION OF THE PROPER EVALUATION DESIGN, COLLECTION OF THE NECESSARY INFORMATION AND DATA, AND SYNTHESIZING INFORMATION AND DATA TO DRAW CONCLUSIONS ABOUT PROGRAM RESULTS. METHODS FOR DEVELOPING ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM APPROACHES ARE CONSIDERED UNDER THE SUBJECT OF PROGRAM ANALYSIS. COST ESTIMATES FOR ALTERNATIVES ARE DISCUSSED AS WELL AS EFFECTIVENESS AND FEASIBILITY EVALUATIONS. ANALYSIS OF THE AVAILABLE OPTIONS IS ALSO CONSIDERED. THE FINAL SECTION DISCUSSES PREPARATION OF A DRAFT REPORT ON PROGRAM EVALUATION OR ANALYSIS, REVIEW OF THE DRAFT REPORT WITH INTERESTED PARTIES, AND COMMUNICATION OF THE FINDINGS TO TOP MANAGEMENT. INSTRUCTIONS ARE GIVEN FOR ORGANIZING AND MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION EFFORT. EACH SECTION OF THE GUIDE IS ACCOMPANIED BY A FLOW CHART ILLUSTRATING ACTIVITIES TO BE UNDERTAKEN FOR THE PARTICULAR OPERATION. THE APPENDICES CONTAIN THE EVALUATION THEORY, A DISCUSSION OF SAMPLE SURVEYS, AND A FUNCTIONALLY ORGANIZED LIST OF EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS PROJECTS THAT HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED BY FIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ALONG WITH INFORMATION ON CONTACT SOURCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH, WASHINGTON DC 20410.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 023-000-00432-1; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

72. **L. RUTMAN, Ed. EVALUATION RESEARCH METHODS—A BASIC GUIDE.** SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212. 241 p. 1977.
NCJ-49434

THIS GUIDE EXPLAINS THE FUNDAMENTAL PROCEDURES FOR PLANNING AND CONDUCTING AN EVALUATION AND IS DESIGNED TO HELP THE EVALUATOR ACHIEVE A HIGHER DEGREE OF TECHNICAL COMPETENCE IN BASIC RESEARCH METHODOLOGY. EACH CHAPTER HAS DESCRIPTIVE ARTICLES THAT FOCUS ON THE MAJOR STEPS IN PLANNING OR CONDUCTING AN EVALUATION. EVALUATION STUDY PLANNING IS EXAMINED, WITH ATTENTION TO DEFINING EVALUATION RESEARCH, PRECONDITIONS FOR TESTING PROGRAMS, AND DEVELOPING EVALUABLE MODELS. AN OVERVIEW PROVIDES DIRECTION FOR PLANNING THE FORMAL EVALUATION STUDY. EVALUABILITY ASSESSMENT IS DESCRIBED AS A PROCEDURE WHICH ENTAILS THE ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTS AND THE CONDUCTING OF INTERVIEWS IN ORDER TO DEPICT A MODEL OF THE PROGRAM IN QUESTION. THE USE OF FORMATIVE RESEARCH IN DETERMINING PROGRAM EVALUABILITY IS EXAMINED. FORMATIVE RESEARCH CAN BE CONDUCTED NOT ONLY TO IDENTIFY A PROGRAM'S OPERATION, THE PROBLEMS WHICH IT ADDRESSES, AND THE EFFECTS WHICH IT APPEARS TO PRODUCE BUT ALSO TO FACILITATE PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT. THE METHODOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF FORMATIVE RESEARCH ARE DISCUSSED. PROBLEMS IN MEASUREMENT IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE ARE UNDERScoreD, WITH EMPHASIS ON THE PURPOSES OF MEASURING CHANGE AND THE COMMON PROBLEMS INVOLVED. A CASE EXAMPLE AT MINNESOTA RESTITUTION CENTER IS CITED. RANDOMIZED AND QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL DESIGNS IN EVALUATION RESEARCH ARE INTRODUCED. TYPES OF VALIDITY ARE IDENTIFIED, AND VALIDITY MAXIMIZATION, RANDOMIZED EXPERIMENTS, AND QUASI-EXPERIMENTS ARE DISCUSSED, WITH ATTENTION TO EXPERIMENT APPROXIMATIONS AND DATA ANALYSIS. PRELIMINARY DEFINITIONS AND ORGANIZATION, THE STANDARD

FOR ESTIMATING EFFECT (NULL CONDITIONS), METHODS OF ANALYSIS, AND GENERAL STRATEGIES FOR ANALYSIS ARE PRESENTED. A PROCESS OF INNOVATION AND DISSEMINATION EXPERIMENTATION IS OUTLINED. THE ELEMENTS OF SOCIAL CHANGE MECHANISMS AND THE PROCESS OF DISSEMINATION INCLUDE SUGGESTIONS FOR INCREASING THE LIKELIHOOD OF UTILIZATION. INFORMATION SYSTEMS FOR EVALUATION AND FEEDBACK IN MENTAL HEALTH ORGANIZATIONS ARE ADDRESSED. THE GENERAL CRITERIA AND SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS OF A CLINICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM AND SUGGESTIONS FOR MEETING SYSTEM CRITERIA ARE LISTED. THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLINICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS ARE DESCRIBED, AND A GENERAL MODEL FOR A SOFT DATA INFORMATION SYSTEM IS DETAILED. ASSESSING AN INFORMATION SYSTEM IS ALSO DISCUSSED. COST-BENEFIT EVALUATION IS EXAMINED, WITH ATTENTION TO ESTIMATION OF COST, AND BENEFITS AND CALCULATION OF THE COST-BENEFIT ESTIMATORS. GRAPHS RELATING TO EVALUABILITY ASSESSMENT ARE PRESENTED. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED AT THE END OF EACH CHAPTER, AND AN INDEX IS INCLUDED.

Supplemental Notes: SAGE FOCUS EDITIONS.

Availability: SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212.

73. **G. SCHWAB, Ed. EVALUATION HANDBOOK, 2D ED.** US DEPARTMENT OF STATE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, WASHINGTON DC 20523. 122 p. 1974.

NCJ-15642

A COMPREHENSIVE MANUAL ON TYPES OF EVALUATION STUDIES, THE ANNUAL EVALUATION PROCESS, THE DESIGN OF EVALUATION STUDIES, MEASUREMENT, DATA COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND ISSUES IN PROGRAM EVALUATION. THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS HANDBOOK REPRESENTS A COMPILATION AND CONDENSATION OF THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT'S (AID) EVALUATION SYSTEM. ALTHOUGH EMPHASIS IS ON AID PROGRAMS, THE METHODOLOGY PRESENTED HERE COULD BE APPLICABLE TO EVALUATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS. SUCH EVALUATION TYPES AS INDEPTH PROJECT LEVEL EVALUATIONS, SECTOR AND PROGRAM LEVEL EVALUATIONS, AND SPECIAL EVALUATIONS OF ASSISTANCE TECHNIQUES AND POLICIES ARE DESCRIBED. CRITERIA FOR DESIGNING A STUDY, A BASIC STUDY DESIGN, A CHECKLIST FOR PLANNING AN EVALUATION STUDY, SELECTION OF EVALUATORS, THE USE OF CONSULTANTS, DATA ANALYSIS, AND PREPARATION OF THE FINAL REPORT ARE ALSO DISCUSSED. SUCH TOPICS AS DATA COLLECTION, INDICATORS OF PROGRESS, PERFORMANCE STANDARDS AND QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE MEASURES ARE CONSIDERED AS WELL. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

74. **J. M. SELBY. CRIME DELINQUENCY PREVENTION READER, 2ND ED.** HEALTH POLICY ANALYSIS AND ACCOUNTABILITY NETWORK, INC, 1310 VISTA AVENUE, SUITE 21, BOISE ID 83705. 208 p. 1978.

NCJ-51365

THIS MANUAL IS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE A FRAMEWORK FOR MAKING DECISIONS ABOUT WHEN AND HOW TO USE EVALUATIONS AND TO INCREASE THE SENSITIVITY OF PROGRAM DIRECTORS TO DIFFERENT ISSUES IN EVALUATION. FOLLOWING AN INTRODUCTORY OVERVIEW OF PROGRAM AND PROJECT EVALUATION AND MONITORING, A PERSPECTIVE ON EVALUATION IS PROVIDED, WITH ATTENTION TO MANAGEMENT, THE DEVELOPMENT OF EVALUATION TECHNOLOGY, THE DEMAND FOR EVALUATION, THE CONTEXT AND LEVELS OF EVALUATION, THE EVALUATION CONSULTANT'S ROLE, AND PRACTICAL CONCERNS ABOUT SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMS, ENVIRONMENT OF HEALTH RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT EVALUATION, POLITICAL CONSTRAINTS ON EVALUATION, CONDITIONS FOR EVALUABILITY,

AVAILABILITY OF HISTORICAL DATA, USE OF EVALUATION FINDINGS, AND INFLUENCE OF FUNDING SOURCES IN PROGRAM AND PROJECT EVALUATION. EVALUATION PHASES ARE OUTLINED. THE MONITORING PROCESS, THE SYSTEMATIC RECORDING OVER TIME OF DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION ABOUT PATTERNS OF EVENTS AND CONDITIONS OF PROGRAM OR PROJECT OPERATIONS, IS ALSO OUTLINED. OTHER ASPECTS EMPHASIZED INCLUDE BARRIERS TO EFFECTIVE MONITORING, DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A MONITORING SYSTEM, IDENTIFYING SOURCES OF INFORMATION, CONTINUOUS COLLECTION OF MANAGEMENT INFORMATION, MONITORING FISCAL EDUCATION AND POLICEMEN, PUBLIC INTERESTS, RACE AND MONITORING GRANT-RELATED INCOME, USING QUANTITATIVE AND NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORTS, AND THE USE OF SITE VISITS. SUBSEQUENT SECTIONS ON PROJECT AND PROGRAM EVALUATION ADDRESS THE PURPOSES OF PROJECT AND PROGRAM EVALUATION, BARRIERS TO EFFECTIVE EVALUATION, THEORETICAL CONSIDERATION IN SELECTING AN EVALUATION DESIGN, AND THE DESIGN, ESTABLISHMENT, AND IMPLEMENTATION OF APPROPRIATE EVALUATION APPROACHES. ADMINISTRATIVE DECISIONS IN BOTH PROJECT AND PROGRAM EVALUATION ARE ALSO EXAMINED. APPENDIX MATERIALS INCLUDE AN OVERVIEW OF A PLANNING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM, FISCAL MONITORING FORMS, BUDGETS REVISIONS, AN EXAMPLE OF GRANT-RELATED INCOME POLICY, A PROJECT PROGRESS MONITORING FORM, APPROACHES TO EVALUATION, COMMON EVALUATION FRAMEWORKS, AND AN INTERRUPTED TIME SERIES DESIGN. TABULAR AND GRAPHIC DATA, REFERENCES, AND A GLOSSARY ARE INCLUDED.

Supplemental Notes: HPAAN (HEALTH POLICY ANALYSIS AND ACCOUNTABILITY NETWORK, INC) TECHNICAL MANUAL SERIES ON HEALTH RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, 330 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE, SW, WASHINGTON DC 20201.

Availability: HEALTH POLICY ANALYSIS AND ACCOUNTABILITY NETWORK, INC, 1310 VISTA AVENUE, SUITE 21, BOISE ID 83705.

75. **N. L. SMITH. TECHNIQUES FOR THE ANALYSIS OF GEOGRAPHIC DATA IN EVALUATION.** PERGAMON PRESS, INC, MAXWELL HOUSE, FAIRVIEW PARK, ELMSFORD NY 10523. *EVALUATION AND PROGRAM PLANNING*, V 2, N 2 (1979), P 119-126. **NCJ-62494**
- THREE TECHNIQUES--GEOCODE ANALYSIS, TREND SURFACE ANALYSIS, AND SOCIAL AREA ANALYSIS--ARE PRESENTED FOR ANALYZING GEOGRAPHIC DATA. THEIR USES IN EVALUATION ARE DISCUSSED. THESE TECHNIQUES WHICH CAN ENABLE EVALUATORS TO BETTER ANALYZE AND PRESENT DATA IN EVALUATION STUDIES, INVOLVE THE ASSIGNMENT OF GEOGRAPHIC LOCATIONS TO EACH PIECE OF DATA. EVALUATORS CAN THEN PLOT THE DATA ON GEOGRAPHIC MAPS AND EXAMINE SPATIAL RELATIONSHIPS. SUBSEQUENT ANALYSIS PROCEDURES ALLOW THE STUDY OF RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SPECIFIC REGIONS DISPLAYED ON THESE MAPS. GEOCODE ANALYSIS IS A TECHNIQUE DEVELOPED IN THE FIELD OF GEOGRAPHY FOR DISPLAYING AND ANALYZING GEOGRAPHICALLY RELATED INFORMATION, SUCH AS THE DISTRIBUTION OF MINORITY CHILDREN WITHIN SCHOOL DISTRICT BOUNDARIES. IT USES THE INDIVIDUAL AS THE UNIT OF ANALYSIS AND AGGREGATES INDIVIDUAL DATA OVER GEOGRAPHIC AREAS. TREND SURFACE ANALYSIS DIFFERS FROM GEOCODE ANALYSIS BY USING STATISTICAL ESTIMATES (E.G., POLYNOMIAL MODELING) TO DESCRIBE AGGREGATED DATA: IT IS LESS COSTLY THAN GEOCODE ANALYSIS BUT PROVIDES LESS DETAILED INFORMATION. SOCIAL AREA ANALYSIS IS CONCERNED WITH THE STUDY OF RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN GROUPS OF INDIVIDUALS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENTS; IT STUDIES GROUPS AS ORGANIZED

WHOLE, DETERMINES DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS WHICH DIFFERENTIATE SUBPOPULATIONS, AND IS APPROPRIATE FOR ANY EVALUATION OF MAJOR RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN GROUPS AND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS. ALL THREE PROCEDURES REQUIRE SOPHISTICATED COMPUTER FACILITIES. REFERENCES AND AN APPENDIX ARE INCLUDED.

Supplemental Notes: PRICE QUOTED IS FOR ENTIRE ISSUE.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION, 1200 19TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20203.

Availability: PERGAMON PRESS, INC, MAXWELL HOUSE, FAIRVIEW PARK, ELMSFORD NY 10523.

76. **P. C. STERN. EVALUATING SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH.** OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, INC, 200 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK NY 10016. 250 p. 1979. **NCJ-61380**
- THIS BOOK WAS DEVELOPED FOR A 12-WEEK COURSE ON THE EVALUATION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH; THE RATIONALE BEHIND THE EVALUATION PROCESS IS ALSO VALID IN OTHER CONTEXTS. THE FOCUS IS ON QUESTIONS OF FACT RATHER THAN VALUE OR THEORY. FACTUAL QUESTIONS ABOUT PEOPLE, INSTITUTIONS, INTERACTIONS, AND BEHAVIOR ARE EMPHASIZED, AS WELL AS THE VALIDITY OF PREVIOUS RESEARCH. IN WORKING THROUGH THE BOOK, INDIVIDUALS WILL BE LEARNING (1) TO ASK ANSWERABLE QUESTIONS ABOUT CAUSAL RELATIONSHIPS, EFFECTS OF EXTERNAL VARIABLES, BIASES AND OMISSIONS IN DATA GATHERING AND SAMPLE SELECTION, CORRELATION ASSUMPTIONS, ETC.; (2) TO USE LIBRARY RESOURCES TO FIND FACTS ABOUT QUESTIONS; AND (3) TO USE STANDARDS OF EVIDENCE EMPLOYED BY SOCIAL SCIENTISTS IN JUDGING STATEMENTS OF FACT. EACH CHAPTER IN THE BOOK IS DEVOTED TO A LIMITED NUMBER OF RELATED SKILLS. THE STUDENT'S GOAL IS NOT TO MEMORIZE TERMS AND DEFINITIONS BUT RATHER TO LEARN THE USE OF CONCEPTS WHEN EVALUATING SCIENTIFIC WORKS. EXERCISES AND PROBLEMS ARE INCLUDED TO ALLOW THE STUDENT TO PRACTICE UNTIL SKILLS ARE WELL ESTABLISHED. TOPICS COVERED IN THE BOOK ARE SCIENTIFIC AND NONSCIENTIFIC STATEMENTS OF FACT, METHODS OF GATHERING SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE, THE EVALUATION OF SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE, AND THE REVIEW OF LITERATURE. AN APPENDIX PRESENTS INFORMATION TO AID IN ASKING ANSWERABLE QUESTIONS AND FINDING SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE. REFERENCES AND AN INDEX ARE INCLUDED.
- Availability:** OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, INC, 200 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK NY 10016.
77. **E. L. STRUENING and M. GUTTENTAG, Eds. HANDBOOK OF EVALUATION RESEARCH**, V 1. 696 p. 1975. **NCJ-30416**
- FIRST IN A TWO-VOLUME WORK DESIGNED TO OFFER SPECIFIC, COMPREHENSIVE GUIDANCE IN BOTH THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF EVALUATION RESEARCH. IT FIRST PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF PRIMARY FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED IN CONCEPTUALIZING A PROBLEM FOR STUDY, INCLUDING THE NEED FOR COMPROMISE AND THE SIGNIFICANCE OF EXTRA-DISCIPLINARY INPUT. NEXT, THE CONTRIBUTORS EXPLORE THE COMPONENTS OF DEVELOPING A RESEARCH STRATEGY AND DESIGN: REVIEWING RELEVANT LITERATURE; COLLABORATIVE PROCESSES TO ANTICIPATE AND OVERCOME OBSTACLES; AND THE PITFALLS, LIABILITIES, AND LIMITATIONS OF INDIVIDUAL TYPES OF DESIGNS. THE VOLUME GOES ON TO PROVIDE DETAILED GUIDANCE IN THE AREA OF SELECTION AND MAINTENANCE OF A SAMPLE; EXPLORES THE CHOICE OF MEASURES TO USE; DISCUSSES THE SELECTION OF PERSONNEL; ANALYZES IN DEPTH THE MAINTENANCE OF DATA COLLECTION STANDARDS OVER TIME, AND PROVIDES SUGGESTIONS FOR APPROACHES TO AND MANAGEMENT OF DATA ANALYSIS AND COMMUNICATING RESULTS. IT CONCLUDES WITH A SELECTIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY.

RAPHY OF EVALUATION METHODOLOGY, COVERING BOOKS AND ARTICLES INSTRUMENTAL FOR BOTH INSTRUCTIONAL AND RESEARCH PROGRAMS. AN EXTENSIVE INDEX IS ALSO INCLUDED. (VOLUME TWO, NCJ-30417, APPLIES THE TECHNIQUES OF EVALUATION RESEARCH TO SELECTED CONTENT AREAS SUCH AS MENTAL HEALTH, COMPENSATORY EDUCATION, NEW CAREERS, AND PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMS.)

Availability: SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212.

78. **J. T. THOMPSON JR. HOW TO DEVELOP A MORE SYSTEMATIC EVALUATION STRATEGY.** AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT, P O BOX 5307, MADISON WI 53705. *TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT JOURNAL*, (JULY 1978), P 88-90, 92-93. **NCJ-64380**

THIS MODEL FOR EVALUATING TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR PROFESSIONALS DETERMINES EVALUATION DESIGN, CRITERIA, AND METHODS ACCORDING TO EVALUATION PURPOSE AND TARGET AUDIENCE. THE SYSTEMATIC METHOD CATEGORIZES AUDIENCES AS (1) TRAINEES, (2) ORGANIZATIONAL DECISIONMAKERS, AND (3) TRAINERS. THE TRAINEE IS CONCERNED WITH WHETHER THE PROGRAM MADE A DIFFERENCE. THIS CONCERN IS MEASURED WITH BOTH PROCESS AND RESULTS CRITERIA. PROBLEMS FACED BY TRAINING PRACTITIONERS IN EVALUATING AT THE TRAINEE LEVEL INCLUDE 'HAWTHORNE EFFECTS' OR EFFECTS WORK ENVIRONMENT CHANGES, LOSS OF CONTACT WITH PARTICIPANTS WHO ARE NEEDED FOR FOLLOWUP QUESTIONNAIRES, AND FRICTION WHEN USING COMPARISON OR CONTROL GROUPS. EVALUATING FOR THE SECOND CATEGORY--ORGANIZATIONAL DECISIONMAKERS--INVOLVES MAINLY INTERNAL VALIDITY (I.E., DESIRABLE EFFECTS ARE SOUGHT ALONG WITH COST EFFECTIVENESS) AND THE POSSIBILITY OF GENERALIZING TRAINING EFFORT RESULTS. PROBLEMS INCLUDE POSSIBLE POLITICAL TRADE-OFFS, POSSIBLE GAP BETWEEN PROMISES AND RESULTS, AND LACK OF CONCURRENCE WITH OBJECTIVES. TRAINERS, THE THIRD AUDIENCE, NEED TO DETERMINE HOW THEY ARE DOING, HOW THE RESULTS CAN BE USED FOR FUTURE DECISIONMAKING, AND HOW THE TRAINING PROGRAM CAN BE TRANSFERRED TO ORGANIZATIONAL SUBSYSTEMS. EFFICIENCY CRITERIA MEASUREMENT SHOULD ANSWER QUESTIONS OF TIMELINESS AND IMPROVED TRAINING INTERVENTIONS. TRAINING DESIGN SHOULD ASSIST TRAINERS WITH PRACTITIONER-VERSUS-RESEARCHER ISSUES AND WITH TECHNICAL EVALUATION PROBLEMS. REFERENCES AND TABULAR DATA ARE INCLUDED.

79. **W. N. THOMPSON. FRAMEWORK MODEL OF EVALUATION.** 17 p. 1977. **NCJ-54000**

A FRAMEWORK WITHIN WHICH TO DISTINGUISH AND EXAMINE THE RELATIONS AMONG THE NUMEROUS ACTIVITIES AND PURPOSES ENCOMPASSED BY THE 'EVALUATION' UMBRELLA IS PROPOSED. THE FRAMEWORK HAS TWO PURPOSES: (1) IDENTIFYING AND EXAMINING THE RELATIONS BETWEEN EVALUATION AND RELATED ACTIVITIES (PLANNING, BUDGETING, MANAGEMENT, IMPLEMENTATION), BETWEEN EVALUATION AND OTHER FORMS OF INQUIRY (RESEARCH, SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, MONITORING, AUDIT, MEASUREMENT, CONTROL, ETC.), AND BETWEEN EVALUATION AND ITS VARIATIONS (DESCRIPTIVE, RETROSPECTIVE, FORMATIVE, SUMMATIVE); AND (2) IDENTIFYING AND EXAMINING A SPECIFIC PROPOSED OR COMPLETED EVALUATION IN ORDER TO UNDERSTAND ITS CHARACTERISTICS (WHAT IT IS, WHAT IT CLAIMS, ETC.), TO DISCOVER ITS POTENTIAL AND LIMITATIONS, TO EVALUATE IT IN COMPARISON TO ITS PROPOSED OBJECTIVES OR PURPOSE, AND TO COMPARE IT WITH SIMILAR EVALUATIONS. THE MODEL CHARACTERIZES VARIABLES OF INTEREST AS EVENTS IN SPACE AND TIME. THESE EVENTS ARE SELECTED FOR EXAMINATION BY IDENTIFYING THE OBSERVER (PARTICIPANT, ACTOR, DECISION POINT) AND BY SPECIFYING THE OBSERVER'S RELATIONSHIP TO THE EVENT(S) IN TERMS OF THE CONCEPTS OF CONFIDENCE AND UTILITY. THE MODEL MAY BE USED TO DESCRIBE AND LOCATE ANY PARTICULAR EVALUATION OF INTEREST IN TERMS OF THE ACTIVITY CONTEMPLATED AND ITS PURPOSE. BY PROVIDING A STABLE SET OF REFERENTS AND EXPLICIT TRANSFORMS (ALGEBRAIC EXPRESSIONS OF RELATIONS BETWEEN ELEMENTS), THE MODEL MAKES POSSIBLE CONSIDERATION OF RELATED OR ALTERNATIVE ACTIVITIES AND PURPOSES. THE MODEL IS STATED VERBALLY, MATHEMATICALLY, AND GRAPHICALLY, APPLICATIONS OF THE MODEL IN DEFINING THE TERM 'EVALUATION' AND ITS VARIATIONS AND IN EVALUATING AN EVALUATION ARE ILLUSTRATED. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION, WASHINGTON, DC, FEBRUARY 1977--PANEL 32 EVALUATION PARADIGMS--OTHER APPROACHES.

Sponsoring Agencies: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20531; COUNCIL ON POPULATION AND ENVIRONMENT.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

80. **M. A. TOBORG, L. I. DOGOLOFF, and M. M. BASEN. QUICK EVALUATION METHODOLOGY.** US EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT SPECIAL ACTION OFFICE FOR DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION, 712 JACKSON PLACE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20006. 73 p. 1973. **NCJ-27476**

AN OUTLINE OF THE ANALYTICAL CRITERIA, DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION, IMPLEMENTATION, AND ADVANTAGES OF THIS METHODOLOGY FOR SHORT, DECISION- AND PROBLEM-ORIENTED ASSESSMENTS OF TREATMENT PROGRAMS. QUICK EVALUATIONS FACILITATE RAPID DETERMINATIONS OF WHETHER PROGRAMS ARE IN SERIOUS TROUBLE, ARE DOING ALL RIGHT, OR ARE IN NEED OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND LIKELY TO BENEFIT FROM IT. THEY ARE NOT DESIGNED TO BE IN-DEPTH ANALYSES OF PROGRAMS, TO CONSIDER THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TREATMENT (AS INDICATED BY CLIENT OUTCOMES) OR TO ASSESS THE QUALITY OF CARE DELIVERED. IT IS STATED THAT USING THIS METHOD, TWO PEOPLE REQUIRE APPROXIMATELY TWO DAYS TO COMPLETE A QUICK EVALUATION. THE QUICK EVALUATION APPROACH PRESENTED IN THIS REPORT IS A COMPLETE SYSTEM, INCLUDING ALL THE REQUIRED DATA COLLECTION AND REPORTING FORMS, AS WELL AS AN EXAMPLE OF THE COMPLETED REPORT. ANALYTICAL CRITERIA OF THE METHOD INCLUDE: COST PER CLIENT YEAR; RATIO OF ACTUAL TO STANDARD BUDGET; STAFF TURNOVER RATE; STAFF-CLIENT RATIO; COUNSELOR-CLIENT RATIO; LEVEL OF SERVICES PROVIDED; QUALITY OF RECORDS; SCOPE OF RECORD-KEEPING SYSTEMS; AND VALIDITY OF REPORTED DATA. DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION ON BACKGROUND, FUNDING, CLIENTS AND STAFF IS ALSO REQUIRED. SUBJECTIVE ASSESSMENTS OF ALL PROGRAM AREAS ARE INCLUDED AS WELL.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 017-024-00441-3; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

81. **T. TRIPODI, P. FELLIN, and I. EPSTEIN. DIFFERENTIAL SOCIAL PROGRAM EVALUATION.** F E PEACOCK PUBLISHER, INC, 401 WEST IRVING PARK ROAD, ITASCA IL 60143. 185 p. 1978. **NCJ-51843**

THIS BOOK IS WRITTEN PRIMARILY FOR ADMINISTRATORS IN HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES TO PROVIDE A FRAMEWORK FOR MAKING DECISIONS ABOUT SOCIAL PROGRAM EVALUATIONS AND TO HELP EVALUATE THE EVALUATION. CHAPTERS DISCUSS THE GROWING DEMAND FOR EVALUATION, THE DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNIQUES FOR SOCIAL PROGRAM EVALUATION, AND THE STATE OF THE

ART. PRESSURES ON PROGRAM DIRECTORS ARE DISCUSSED, ALONG WITH THE IMPORTANT ROLE THE PROGRAM DIRECTOR MUST ASSUME IN PLANNING AN EVALUATION. SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PROBLEMS INVOLVING EVALUATIONS ARE EXAMINED. THE POSITIVE RESULTS WHICH CAN ACCRUE FROM A GOOD EVALUATION, HOWEVER, ARE EMPHASIZED. TECHNIQUES FOR EVALUATION ARE DISCUSSED: THE STAGES OF A PROGRAM'S DEVELOPMENT ARE CONSIDERED, AND APPROPRIATE EVALUATION STRATEGIES FOR EACH STAGE ARE DETERMINED. NUMEROUS CASE EXAMPLES ARE INCLUDED. EVALUATION OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES EXAMINED IN DETAIL INCLUDE SOCIAL ACCOUNTING, ADMINISTRATIVE AUDITS, TIME-AND-MOTION STUDIES, EXPERIMENTS, SURVEYS, CASE STUDIES, COUNTING ANALYSES, AND COST BENEFIT ANALYSES. THE USE OF CONSULTANTS IS EXAMINED ALSO. TABLES AND CHARTS ARE INCLUDED. EACH CHAPTER HAS REFERENCES APPENDED. THE BOOK IS INDEXED.

Supplemental Notes: REVISION OF SOCIAL PROGRAM EVALUATION PUBLISHED BY F E PEACOCK, 1971.

Availability: F E PEACOCK PUBLISHER, INC, 401 WEST IRVING PARK ROAD, ITASCA IL 60143.

82. **B. S. WILLER, D. P. BARTLETT, and J. E. NORTHMAN. SIMULATING AS A METHOD FOR TEACHING PROGRAM EVALUATION.** PERGAMON PRESS, INC, MAXWELL HOUSE, FAIRVIEW PARK, ELMSFORD NY 10523. *EVALUATION AND PROGRAM PLANNING*, V 1, N 3 (1978), P 221-228.

NCJ-54798

THE DESIGN AND TESTING OF A SIMULATION OF THE PLANNING AND EVALUATION PROCESS FOR USE AS A TRAINING TOOL IS DESCRIBED. THIS 'LEARNING BY DOING' APPROACH PROVED SUCCESSFUL FOR ADMINISTRATORS UNSKILLED IN EVALUATION. AFTER POINTING OUT THAT MOST TRAINING PROGRAMS IN EVALUATION RELY ON LECTURES AND ABSTRACT DISCUSSION, THIS PILOT PROGRAM TO DEVELOP TRAINING SIMULATIONS IS DESCRIBED IN DETAIL. THE SIMULATION TECHNIQUE PROVIDES AN OPPORTUNITY FOR A STUDENT TO BECOME ACTIVELY INVOLVED IN SOLVING THE PROBLEMS POSED BY EVALUATION, GIVES GREATER UNDERSTANDING, AND ALSO TEACHES HUMAN RELATIONS SKILLS. THIS SIMULATION USED A HYPOTHETICAL NEW COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE, THE ONLY OUTPATIENT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE FOR A CITY OF 50,000. A TABLE PRESENTS THE PLANNING AND EVALUATION SKILLS COVERED BY THE CASE STUDY. THE SIMULATION WAS THEN USED IN A SERIES OF 5-DAY WORKSHOPS FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS, CLINICIANS, AND ADMINISTRATORS. THE WORKSHOPS COVERED DEVELOPING AN EVALUATION PROPOSAL, SETTING EVALUATION GOALS, DEVELOPING A NEED ASSESSMENT PROPOSAL, DEVELOPING AN INFORMATION SYSTEM, AND OUTCOME EVALUATION. THE LAST DAY THE GROUPS PRESENTED THEIR PROPOSALS TO RECOGNIZED EVALUATION EXPERTS. THE TECHNIQUE PROVED EXTREMELY SUCCESSFUL FOR CLINICIANS AND ADMINISTRATORS. GRADUATE STUDENTS OFTEN FAILED TO GRASP THE PRACTICAL LIMITATIONS INHERENT IN PROGRAM EVALUATIONS. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT SPECIAL SIMULATIONS BE DESIGNED TO ACQUAINT GRADUATE STUDENTS WITH 'REAL WORLD' PROBLEMS. THE COURSE IS DESCRIBED IN DETAIL. TABLES OUTLINE POINTS COVERED BY THE CURRICULUM. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS ARE MADE. REFERENCES ARE APPENDED.

Availability: BARRY S WILLER, ERIE COUNTY MEDICAL CENTER, 462 GRIDER STREET, BUFFALO NY 14215.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION TECHNIQUES

Overview

83. **D. BERG and D. SHICHOR. METHODOLOGICAL AND THEORETICAL ISSUES IN JUVENILE DIVERSION—IMPLICATIONS FOR EVALUATIONS.** 29 p. 1977. **NCJ-54011**

THIS REVIEW OF METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE EVALUATION OF JUVENILE DIVERSION PROGRAMS IS BASED ON A 1975 EVALUATION OF THE BEHAVIORAL ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT SERVICES CENTER, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIF. THIS DIVERSION PROGRAM WAS SET UP TO PROVIDE A MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESOURCE TO WHICH THE POLICE COULD REFER EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED OR BEHAVIORALLY DISORDERED JUVENILES FOR ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT, DIVERTING THEM FROM THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. IT UTILIZED OTHER COMMUNITY AGENCIES IN REACHING ITS GOAL. THE FOLLOWING EVALUATION PROBLEMS ARE SEEN: (1) DEFINING DIVERSION, (2) DEFINING THE GOALS OF THE PROGRAM, AND (3) ANSWERING THE QUESTION, 'DOES THE EXISTENCE OF THIS PROGRAM EXTEND SUPERVISION TO THOSE WHO OTHERWISE MIGHT NOT BE SUPERVISED?' THE ENTIRE EVALUATION IS REVIEWED IN DETAIL. SINCE RANDOM SAMPLING WAS NOT POSSIBLE, A QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN WAS CHOSEN. SAMPLE CASE RECORDS FROM BOTH THE DIVERSION PROGRAM AND FROM THE POPULATION OF JUVENILES PLACED ON PAROLE (THE CONTROL GROUP) WERE SELECTED. THIS EVALUATION SHOWED THAT DIVERSION PROGRAM YOUTH HAD LOWER RECIDIVISM RATES. HOWEVER, EXAMINATION OF THE DATA FINDS A SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE IN THE TWO POPULATIONS. THE DIVERSION YOUTH WERE SIGNIFICANTLY YOUNGER, MORE LIKELY TO BE FEMALE, AND SIGNIFICANTLY MORE LIKELY TO BE WHITE FIRST-TIME OFFENDERS. STATUS OFFENDERS WERE ALSO OVERREPRESENTED. SUBSETS OF BOTH GROUPS WERE ANALYZED. IT IS FOUND THAT IF AGE, SEX, AND PREVIOUS CONTACTS WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES ARE CONTROLLED, ONLY THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MALES 13-15 YEARS OLD WITHOUT PRIOR REFERRAL TO PROBATION IS FOUND TO BE SIGNIFICANT, 16.7 PERCENT LESS FOR THE DIVERSION GROUP. GENERALLY THE PATTERNS OF REFERRAL ARE BETTER FOR YOUNGER AGE GROUPS AND WORSE FOR THOSE WITH PRIOR REFERRAL, ESPECIALLY AMONG MALES. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT ADDITIONAL RESEARCH IS NEEDED TO FIND OUT HOW MUCH OF THE PROGRAM'S SUCCESS IS DUE TO TREATMENT IMPACT, AND HOW MUCH TO CLIENT SELECTION FACTORS. MORE RIGOROUS CLARIFICATION OF

PROGRAM GOALS IS ALSO RECOMMENDED. TABLES PRESENT STUDY DATA. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS APPENDED.

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION, WASHINGTON, DC, FEBRUARY 1977.

Sponsoring Agency: CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING, 7171 BOWLING DRIVE, SACRAMENTO CA 95823.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

84. **P. C. BUFFUM. WHAT WORKS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE? SOME USES OF PROGRAM EVALUATION.** 13 p. 1977. **NCJ-53854**

TYPICAL OBSTACLES TO THE ACCUMULATION OF KNOWLEDGE THROUGH THE EVALUATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS ARE DISCUSSED, AND A MODEL FOR LOCAL SYSTEM EVALUATION IS PROPOSED. THE MULTIPLICITY OF EVALUATIONS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS HAS FAILED TO PROVIDE A FUND OF KNOWLEDGE FROM WHICH TO DRAW FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FUTURE PROGRAMS AND THE IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING PROGRAMS. THIS SITUATION IS BELIEVED DUE TO SEVERAL FEATURES OF THE EVALUATION PROCESS ITSELF. THE OBSTRUCTING FEATURES IDENTIFIED AND DISCUSSED ARE: (1) THE YOKING OF EVALUATIONS TO AN EXAMINATION OF THE DEGREE OF FULFILLMENT OF OBJECTIVES SPECIFIED IN PROJECT GRANT PROPOSALS, THUS LIMITING AN EXAMINATION OF ISSUES THAT MAY HAVE DEVELOPED IN THE ACTUAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAM; (2) FUNDING BASED ON YEARLY EVALUATIONS PREVENTS A THOROUGH EVALUATION OF EVOLUTIONARY DEVELOPMENTS OVER A PERIOD OF TIME; (3) IN EVALUATING SPECIFIC PROJECTS, THERE IS LITTLE ENCOURAGEMENT FOR COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SIMILAR PROGRAMS, THUS LIMITING EFFORTS TO PULL TOGETHER RESULTS FROM A NUMBER OF EVALUATIONS FOR ANALYSIS; (4) PUBLIC ACCESS TO EVALUATION INFORMATION IS FREQUENTLY LIMITED, CAUSING AN ADDITIONAL OBSTACLE TO COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS; AND (5) THE USE OF QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL MODELS TO MEASURE PROJECT OUTCOMES WHICH FAIL TO YIELD TRUSTWORTHY EVALUATION RESULTS. IN ELABORATING UPON THE FIFTH OBSTACLE DISCUSSED, SOME COMMONLY USED QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL MODELS ARE IDENTIFIED AND DEEMED INADEQUATE. IN PLACE OF INADEQUATE MODELS THAT ATTEMPT TO MEASURE PROJECT OUTCOME BY APPROXIMATING THE CLASSICAL EXPERIMENTAL MODEL, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT GREAT-

ER ATTENTION BE GIVEN TO LOCAL SYSTEM EVALUATION, PARTICULARLY IN COMBINATION WITH MORE SOPHISTICATED DATA COLLECTION. AN ILLUSTRATION OF WHAT THIS SUGGESTION MEANS IS OFFERED IN THE DISCUSSION OF AN EVALUATION CONDUCTED BY THE AUTHOR WITH RESPECT TO AFTERCARE PROGRAMS IN PHILADELPHIA, PA. USING FIELD SURVEYS OF AFTERCARE AGENCIES AND COHORT ANALYSIS, THE EVALUATION AIMED AT DEVELOPING A PICTURE OF THE TOTAL AFTERCARE SYSTEM OPERATING IN PHILADELPHIA AND ITS IMPACT AS EXPERIENCED BY THE CLIENTS SERVED. IT IS BELIEVED THE AVAILABILITY OF SUCH DATA CAN PROVIDE A 'COMPARISON GROUP' FOR MANY PROJECTS SIMULTANEOUSLY, WHILE ALSO PROVIDING A CONTEXT IN WHICH AGENCIES WITH SIMILAR GOALS CAN SEE THEIR ROLE WITHIN THE SYSTEM OF SERVICES.

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION, WASHINGTON, DC, FEBRUARY 1977—PANEL 33 IMPROVING EVALUATION USE.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

85. **D. H. CHANG, Ed. INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE—THEORY AND APPLICATION.** KENDALL HUNT PUBLICATIONS, 2460 KERPER BOULEVARD, DUBUQUE IA 52001. 404 p. 1979. **NCJ-66990**

THIS COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY OF THE AMERICAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IS PRESENTED FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS TAKING AN INTRODUCTORY COURSE IN THE SUBJECT. DISCUSSION ENCOMPASSES BOTH THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. AN INTRODUCTION FOCUSES ON BASIC DEFINITIONS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE FIELD, AS WELL AS SUGGESTIONS FOR STUDENTS' CURRICULUMS. IT IS NOTED THAT SUCH FACTORS AS PREVENTING CRIME, FINDING NEW WAYS OF DEALING WITH OFFENDERS, ELIMINATING INJUSTICES, IMPROVING PERSONNEL TRAINING AND INTEGRITY, SUPPORTING RESEARCH, INCREASING FINANCIAL BUDGETS, AND PLANNING AND EXECUTING CHANGES IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM ARE ESSENTIAL TO REDUCE CRIME, A MAJOR GOAL OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAM GRADUATES, IT IS POINTED OUT, HAVE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE IN THE AREAS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT (PATROL OFFICER, GAME WARDEN, JUVENILE OFFICER), THE COURTS (BAILIFF, COURT ADMINISTRATOR, COURT REPORTER), AND CORRECTIONS (PROBATION OFFICER, CASE WORKER, CUSTODIAL OFFICER). AN EXAMINATION OF PROCEDURES AND PERSONNEL IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PRECEDES A CONSIDERATION OF LAW, THE FOUNDATION OF A LEGAL SYSTEM. HISTORICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL PERSPECTIVES OF THE POLICE ARE HIGHLIGHTED, FOLLOWED BY A REVIEW OF CONTEMPORARY LAW ENFORCEMENT. ALSO EXPLORED ARE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION AND CRIMINALISTICS; THE JUDICIARY AS THE ARBITRATOR OF CONFLICT; AND THE HISTORY OF CORRECTIONS INCLUDING PUNISHMENT VERSUS REHABILITATION. THE DISCUSSION NEXT TURNS TO PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS CONCERNING CORRECTIONS IN AMERICA AND THE ROLE OF FIELD CORRECTION ADMINISTRATION IN PROBATION AND PAROLE. AN ANALYSIS OF VICTIMOLOGY COVERS BOTH THEORY AND APPLICATION, WHILE A REVIEW OF CRIME PREVENTION TAKES AN ECLECTIC APPROACH. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ARE INVESTIGATED, FOLLOWED BY AN EXAMINATION OF THE CONTEMPORARY WOMAN IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. FINALLY, A DESCRIPTION OF RESEARCH METHODOLOGY IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE CONCLUDES

THE BOOK. EACH CHAPTER HAS REFERENCE NOTES AND A QUIZ.

Supplemental Notes: REVISION OF AN EARLIER BOOK PUBLISHED UNDER THE TITLE FUNDAMENTALS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE—A SYLLABUS AND WORKBOOK, FIRST EDITION IN 1976, SECOND EDITION, 1977.

Availability: KENDALL HUNT PUBLICATIONS, 2460 KERPER BOULEVARD, DUBUQUE IA 52001.

86. **E. CHELIMSKY, Ed. USE OF EVALUATION BY FEDERAL AGENCIES—PROCEEDINGS OF A SYMPOSIUM.** NORTHWEST MISSOURI REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION, 204 WEST SECOND STREET, MARYVILLE MO 64468; US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 377 p. 1977. **NCJ-49572**

THE EDITED TRANSCRIPT IS PRESENTED OF A 3-DAY SYMPOSIUM IN WHICH EVALUATIVE RESEARCHERS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF FEDERAL AGENCIES DISCUSSED EVALUATION PROBLEMS AND USES. THE SYMPOSIUM, WHICH WAS SPONSORED JOINTLY BY LEAA AND METREK DIVISION OF THE MITRE CORPORATION, WAS CONCERNED WITH THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGENCIES AND EVALUATORS AND WITH AGENCIES' UTILIZATION OF FEEDBACK FROM PROGRAM EVALUATIONS. BOUND IN A SPIRAL NOTEBOOK, THE TRANSCRIPT INCLUDES INTRODUCTORY MATERIALS DESCRIBING THE PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE GATHERING; PRESENTATIONS FROM AGENCY AND RESEARCHER PERSPECTIVES PANELS (THE BULK OF THE TRANSCRIPT); AND SUMMARIES OF WORKSHOPS ON IMPROVING THE UTILIZATION OF EVALUATION FINDINGS, THE DEFINITION OF EVALUATION CRITERIA, AND THE INTERFACE BETWEEN AGENCY NEEDS AND EVALUATION. ACCOMPANYING THE FORMAL PRESENTATIONS IS EXTENSIVE DOCUMENTATION OF QUESTION-AND-ANSWER SESSIONS AND EXCHANGES AMONG SEMINAR PARTICIPANTS. MANY OF THE PRESENTATIONS ARE OF RELEVANCE TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE FIELD, EITHER DIRECTLY, AS DESCRIPTIONS AND DISCUSSIONS OF LEAA PROGRAM EVALUATION, OR INDIRECTLY, AS DISCUSSIONS OF EVALUATION ISSUES IN GENERAL OR IN OTHER AGENCIES.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

87. **R. S. CLARK. FUNDAMENTALS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH.** 197 p. 1977. **NCJ-39213**

THIS BOOK FOCUSES ON BASIC ISSUES OF RESEARCH DESIGN, MONITORING PERFORMANCE, AND CONSTANT REVIEW AND EVALUATION OF RESEARCH RESULTS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS. THE FIRST CHAPTER EMPHASIZES THE IMPORTANCE OF RESEARCH TO MODERN PRACTITIONERS IN EVERY FIELD, WHILE THE SECOND OFFERS TYPICAL APPLICATIONS OF SCIENTIFIC INQUIRY INTO CRIMINAL JUSTICE, STARTING WITH THE RUDIMENTS OF KNOWLEDGE AND APPLYING IT TO PRACTICAL SITUATIONS. SUBSEQUENT CHAPTERS PROVIDE A CONCEPTUAL GROUNDWORK FOR ISOLATING AND ANALYZING PROBLEMS; EXPLORE BASIC DILEMMAS OF FACTUAL RESEARCH—SCALING, CONTROLLING, AND AUDITING; AND PROVIDE A SIMPLIFIED REVIEW OF DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS, PRESENTING A PRACTICAL APPROACH TO UNDERSTANDING COMPUTER PRINTOUTS OF DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS. THE FINAL TWO CHAPTERS EXPLORE CONCEPTS OF SCIENTIFIC INFERENCE TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE SITUATIONS AND PROBLEMS AND OUTLINE COMPUTER CAPABILITIES FOR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTITIONER. THE APPENDIX PROVIDES STEP-BY-STEP GUIDELINES FOR PERFORMING SPECIFIC TECHNICAL PROCEDURES AND FOR RESOLVING SOME CURRENT PROBLEMS, SUCH AS HOW TO QUICKLY AND EASILY OBTAIN A SET OF DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS FROM A COMPUTER; HOW TO READ A RESEARCH REPORT (AND BY INFERENCE, HOW TO WRITE ONE); HOW TO APPLY FOR FED-

ERAL FUNDS WITH A REASONABLE HOPE OF SUCCESS; AND OTHER RELATED MATTERS. THE EMPHASIS THROUGHOUT THE BOOK IS ON THE CONCEPTS AND TERMINOLOGY OF SCIENCE. A GLOSSARY IS PROVIDED TO CLARIFY THE SCIENTIFIC USAGES OF TERMS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)
Availability: D C HEATH AND COMPANY, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON MA 02173.

88. T. D. COOK, M. L. DEL ROSARIO, K. M. HENNIGAN, M. M. MARK, and W. M. K. TROCHIM, Eds. **EVALUATION STUDIES—REVIEW ANNUAL, V 3—1978.** SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212. 784 p. 1978. **NCJ-51598**

THIS THIRD VOLUME IN A SERIES DISCUSSES HOW WIDELY EVALUATION RESULTS ARE USED IN POLICY DECISIONS AND EXAMINES EVALUATION METHODS AND THEIR IMPACT ON SOCIAL SERVICE, CRIMINAL JUSTICE, AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS. THE IMPORTANCE OF A CONTINUOUS PROCESS OF KNOWLEDGE BUILDING THROUGH EVALUATIVE RESEARCH IS STRESSED WITH SECTIONS ON EVALUATION METHODOLOGIES, THE POLICY AND POLITICAL CONTEXT OF EVALUATION, AND EVALUATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONDUCTED IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST BY NONPROFESSIONALS. THE SECTION ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROVIDES SELECTIONS ON POLICE PATROL, THE DETERRENT EFFECT OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT, FIELD EXPERIMENTS IN GENERAL DETERRENCE, AND TRANSITIONAL AID FOR RELEASED PRISONERS. OTHER MATERIAL DEALS WITH NEGATIVE INCOME TAX EXPERIMENTS, ISSUES RELEVANT TO NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAMS, MENTAL HEALTH THERAPY, AND EVALUATING INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMS. CERTAIN SELECTIONS PROVIDE REFERENCES AND TABULAR AND GRAPHIC DATA. NO INDEX IS INCLUDED.

Availability: SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212.

89. R. A. DAVIS, Ed. **PROGRAM EVALUATION—SELECTED PAPERS FROM THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION.** *PRISON JOURNAL*, V 57, N 1 (SPRING-SUMMER 1977), SPECIAL ISSUE, P 1-57. **NCJ-43277**

SIX SELECTED PAPERS DISCUSS ISSUES PERTAINING TO EVALUATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS. CONGRESSIONALLY REQUESTED EVALUATION IN THREE MAJOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE INITIATIVES IS EXAMINED, SHEDDING LIGHT ON CONGRESS' ROLE IN PROGRAM EVALUATION. AN ENUMERATION OF THE REASONS WHY DECISION- AND POLICYMAKERS MAKE LITTLE OR NO USE OF AGENCY PROGRAM EVALUATION IS THE TOPIC OF ANOTHER ARTICLE. ALSO DISCUSSED ARE AN EVALUATION APPROACH INCLUDING EXAMINATION OF THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH A CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAM IS EFFECTIVE; HOW ECONOMIC CONDITIONS INFLUENCED RESULTS OF THE PREDICTIVE SENTENCING PROJECT; AND LONG-TERM IMPLICATIONS FOR OTHER PROJECTS. OTHER PAPERS DEAL WITH THE CONCLUSIONS REACHED BY THE GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTING OFFICE REGARDING PROBATION PREDICTION MODELS, AND EXAMINE THE HYPOTHESIS THAT SHORT-TERM INCARCERATION REDUCES RECIDIVISM MORE EFFECTIVELY THAN LONG-TERM INCARCERATION. THE JOURNAL INCLUDES AN UPDATE ARTICLE ON A SWEDISH CITIZEN-PRISONER GROUP, AND COMMENTS AND REPLIES. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.

Availability: PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY, ROOM 302, SOCIAL SERVICES BUILDING, 311 SOUTH JUNIPER STREET, PHILADELPHIA PA 19107.

90. J. EASTMAN, R. R. NADERI, and R. L. ROBINSON. **STATE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION AT MISSOURI COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE.** MISSOURI COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE, P O BOX 1041, JEFFERSON CITY MO 65101. 106 p. 1975. **NCJ-41286**

AN OVERVIEW OF THE STATE OF THE MISSOURI COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE'S (MCCJ) EVALUATION UNIT AS WELL AS A DETAILING OF SPECIFIC MEASURES THAT SUPPORT THE COUNCIL'S GOALS. THE MCCJ'S EVALUATION UNIT IS TO PERFORM FOUR BROAD TASKS: INTENSIVE EDUCATIONAL EFFORT TO FAMILIARIZE SUBGRANTEES WITH THE AREA OF EVALUATION AND HOW TO SELF-EVALUATE; TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE; INTENSIVE IN-HOUSE EVALUATIONS, AND GRANTING APPLICATION REVIEW ON AN ONGOING BASIS. RECOMMENDATIONS IN IMPLEMENTING THESE TASKS AND APPENDICES CONTAINING AN ACTIVITIES REPORT ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

91. G. V. GLASS, Ed. **EVALUATION STUDIES REVIEW ANNUAL, V 1.** 672 p. 1976. **NCJ-38147**

THIS FIRST VOLUME IN A NEW ANNUAL SERIES OFFERS AN ANTHOLOGY OF 27 1975 AND 1976 EMPIRICAL AND THEORETICAL, NARRATIVE AND STATISTICAL ESSAYS AND STUDIES IN EVALUATION. WRITINGS COVER EVALUATION THEORY AND METHODS, AS WELL AS EVALUATION STUDIES IN SEVERAL DIFFERENT FIELDS EDUCATION, MENTAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES, WELFARE AND SOCIAL SERVICES, AND CRIME AND JUSTICE.

Availability: SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212.

92. M. GUTTENTAG and S. SAAR, Eds. **EVALUATION STUDIES—REVIEW ANNUAL, V 2, 1977.** SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212. 736 p. 1977. **NCJ-47177**

THE SECOND VOLUME IN AN ANNUAL SERIES REPRINTS 32 ARTICLES ON EVALUATION THEORY AND METHODOLOGY AND ON EVALUATIVE RESEARCH IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE, EDUCATION, AND HUMAN SERVICES. THE CONTENT OF THE VOLUME REFLECTS THE SHIFT IN EMPHASIS WITHIN THE EVALUATION FIELD TOWARD ISSUES OF DATA AGGREGATION AND DATA INTEGRATION; I.E., THE POLICY-RELEVANT INFERENCES THAT CAN BE MADE FROM EVALUATIVE INFORMATION. THE PAPERS ARE PRESENTED UNDER THE FOLLOWING SECTION HEADINGS: THINKING ABOUT EVALUATION (STATUS OF EVALUATION RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND SOCIETY, POLICY-RELEVANT SOCIAL RESEARCH, POLITICAL REEXAMINATION OF EVALUATION RESEARCH); EVALUATION METHODOLOGY AND DATA INTEGRATION; EVALUATION INTO POLICY; EVALUATION IN EDUCATION; STUDIES IN CRIME AND JUSTICE (EVALUATING THE STRUCTURAL DIMENSIONS OF POLICE DIVERSION PROGRAMS, TRAFFIC LAW STUDIES, THE USE OF SENTENCING COUNCILS TO REDUCE SENTENCE DISPARITY, WORK RELEASE AND RECIDIVISM); AND STUDIES IN HUMAN SERVICES (E.G., MONITORING AND ANALYSIS OF MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM OUTCOME DATA). NOTES AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.

Availability: SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212.

93. W. HAWKINS and E. D. SUSSMAN, Eds. **WORKSHOP ON METHODOLOGY FOR EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TRANSIT CRIME REDUCTION MEASURES IN AUTOMATED GUIDEWAY TRANSIT SYSTEMS—PROCEEDINGS.** US DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER, KENDALL SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE MA 02142. 123 p. 1977. **NCJ-54111**

THE SUBSTANCE OF PANEL DISCUSSIONS AND THE TEXT OF TWO PAPERS ARE PRESENTED FROM A WORKSHOP ON NEW TRANSIT SECURITY EVALUATION METHODOLOGY, WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON AUTOMATED GUIDEWAY TRANSIT SYSTEMS. THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION/URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION, OFFICE OF NEW SYSTEMS AND AUTOMATION SPONSORED A SECURITY WORKSHOP CONDUCTED BY THE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS CENTER IN MAY 1976. THE PANEL ON TRAN-

SIT SECURITY OPERATIONS DISCUSSED PRACTICES AND PROBLEMS IN THE EVALUATION OF SECURITY MEASURES ON MASS TRANSIT SYSTEMS AND THE MEANS EMPLOYED TO IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CURRENT METHODS OF EVALUATION. IN THE DISCUSSIONS OF THE PANEL ON TRANSIT SECURITY RESEARCH, NEW METHODOLOGY WAS OUTLINED TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TRANSIT SECURITY MEASURES, WITH DUE CONSIDERATION FOR LIMITATIONS OF BOTH CURRENT AND NEW METHODOLOGY. THE PANEL ON AUTOMATED TRANSIT PLANNING DESCRIBED VARIOUS TYPES OF AUTOMATED SYSTEMS CURRENTLY IN USE AND NEW AUTOMATED SYSTEMS UNDER DEVELOPMENT. THE PANEL ALSO EXPLORED THE ROLE OF SECURITY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THESE SYSTEMS AND HOW THAT ROLE MIGHT BE IMPROVED. A PAPER ENTITLED 'LOSS PREVENTION AND SECURITY FOR TRANSIT SYSTEMS: A PERSPECTIVE' ASSESSES THE FINANCIAL LOSSES AND HARM TO PERSONS RESULTING FROM TRANSIT-RELATED CRIME AND VANDALISM. FINANCIAL LOSSES AND SECURITY HAZARDS ARE COMPARED WITH THE POSSIBLE COSTS OF INSURANCE AND PHYSICAL DETERRENENTS TO CRIME AND VANDALISM. A SECOND PAPER ENTITLED 'DEVELOPING A METHODOLOGY FOR EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CRIME REDUCTION MEASURES FOR MASS TRANSIT SYSTEMS' STRESSES THE IMPORTANCE OF OBTAINING MEANINGFUL DATA RELATING TO THE PROBLEM OF SAFETY AND SECURITY ON THE MASS TRANSIT SYSTEMS. PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CRIME ON MASS TRANSIT SYSTEMS AND CRIME IN THE NEIGHBORHOODS IN WHICH THE SYSTEMS OPERATE. CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING CRIME REDUCTION EFFORTS ON MASS TRANSIT SYSTEMS ARE DEVELOPED, AND DATA-GATHERING METHODS FOR EVALUATION ARE SUGGESTED. THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT IS CONSIDERED RELEVANT TO TRANSIT SECURITY PLANNERS AND RESEARCHERS, LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, PLANNERS OF AUTOMATED GUIDEWAY TRANSIT SYSTEMS, AND PERSONS CONCERNED WITH THE PROBLEMS OF CRIME AND VANDALISM IN TRANSIT SYSTEMS.

Supplemental Notes: HELD AT CAMBRIDGE (MA), MAY 25-28, 1976.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION, 400 SEVENTH STREET, SW, WASHINGTON DC 20590.

Availability: NTIS. Accession No. PB-273-695. (Microfiche)

94. **K. W. JOHNSON. STIMULATING THE USE OF EVALUATION AND ITS RESULTS—A UNIVERSITY-COUNTY GOVERNMENT APPROACH.** 36 p. 1977. NCJ-53746

TO STIMULATE DECISIONMAKERS TO UTILIZE EVALUATION, THIS PAPER REVIEWS THE LITERATURE, DESCRIBES AN INNOVATIVE IN-HOUSE EVALUATION PROGRAM, AND DESCRIBES THE USE OF EVALUATION BY MARYLAND STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES. FOLLOWING THE LITERATURE REVIEW, A DETAILED DESCRIPTION IS PROVIDED OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND AND PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY JOINT CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION PROGRAM. ON A YEAR-TO-YEAR BASIS A CONTRACTUAL ARRANGEMENT IS MADE BETWEEN THE UNIVERSITY AND THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT FOR A NUMBER OF SPECIFIC EVALUATION PROGRAMS. THE UNIVERSITY PROVIDES ONE PROFESSOR (ONE-THIRD TIME) AND TWO GRADUATE RESEARCH ASSISTANTS (ONE-HALF TIME), PLUS ANY NEEDED ADDITIONAL STUDENT HELP. THE COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE ANALYST COORDINATES THE PROGRAM. BETWEEN 1974 AND 1977 EIGHT LEAA-FUNDED PROGRAMS WERE EVALUATED. COSTS FOR EACH ARE LISTED. IN ADDITION, SEVEN STATE AND LOCALLY FUNDED PROJECTS WERE EVALUATED AND A NUMBER OF OTHER SERVICES WERE PROVIDED. THE FINAL SECTION REPORTS ON A STUDY ON THE USE OF EVALUATION DATA BY VARIOUS CRIMINAL JUSTICE OFFICIALS. IT FOUND THAT ABOUT 60 PERCENT OF THE DECISIONMAKERS

WERE MADE AWARE OF THE RESULTS OF EVALUATIONS CONDUCTED IN THE COUNTY BY READING FINAL EVALUATION REPORTS PREPARED FOR DISSEMINATION. THOSE ACTUALLY INVOLVED IN SOME ASPECT OF AN EVALUATION HAD GREATER AWARENESS. THOSE WHO WERE INVOLVED IN A NUMBER OF ASPECTS OF THE EVALUATION PROGRAM HAD THE GREATEST AWARENESS. THE STUDY ALSO INDICATES THAT DECISIONMAKERS READ EVALUATION REPORTS AND DISCUSS THEM. HOWEVER, FEW REPORTED USING EVALUATION RESULTS TO MAKE ANY CHANGES. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT FURTHER RESEARCH BE CONDUCTED TO FIND THOSE FACTORS WHICH CAN INFLUENCE USE OF EVALUATION RESULTS. TABLES PRESENT STUDY DATA. AN EXTENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS APPENDED.

Supplemental Notes: FOR PRESENTATION AT THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION, FEBRUARY 1977.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

95. **KOBA ASSOCIATES, INC, 2001 S STREET, NW, SUITE 302, WASHINGTON DC 20009. NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION ADMINISTRATIVE AND EVALUATION REPORT.** 43 p. 1977. NCJ-42771

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION, HELD FEBRUARY 21-24, 1977 IN WASHINGTON, D.C., WAS DESIGNED TO PRESENT AND COMPARE THE RESULTS AND METHODS USED IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATIONS IN VARIOUS PROGRAMS. IT WAS ALSO INTENDED TO PROVIDE AN OPPORTUNITY FOR EVALUATORS AND INTERESTED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSONNEL TO DISCUSS THE GENERAL PROBLEMS OF CONCEPTUALIZING, MANAGING, AND UTILIZING EVALUATIONS. THIS REPORT DESCRIBES THE ADMINISTRATIVE, PLANNING, AND LOGISTICAL FUNCTIONS INVOLVED IN CONDUCTING THE CONFERENCE, AND INCLUDES THE METHODS USED IN CONDUCTING THE PARTICIPANTS' EVALUATION. IT IS DIVIDED INTO FIVE MAJOR PHASES: GROUNDWORK, SELECTION OF SPEAKERS, PAPER PRESENTERS, PANEL TOPICS/PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT; THE CONFERENCE; CONFERENCE FOLLOW-UP AND PREPARATION OF PROCEEDINGS; AND EVALUATION REPORT ON THE CONFERENCE. CHANGES IN PROCEDURES, TOPIC AREAS, LENGTH AND AUDIENCE FOR THE CONFERENCE AND OTHER COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS HAVE BEEN INCORPORATED INTO THE VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE REPORT. THIS REPORT, THEREFORE, IN ADDITION TO BEING A CHRONOLOGICAL LISTING OF EVENTS, IS A PLANNING GUIDE FOR FUTURE CONFERENCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20531.

96. **R. C. LARSON. EMPIRICAL STUDY OF METHODS USED IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION—FIFTH QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT, JANUARY 1, 1979-MARCH 31, 1979.** MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY OPERATIONS RESEARCH CENTER, CAMBRIDGE MA 02139. 24 p. 1979. NCJ-61384

DURING THE QUARTERLY PERIOD FROM JANUARY 1, 1979, TO MARCH 31, 1979, THE FIRST PHASE OF RESEARCH ON A SAMPLE OF 200 CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAM EVALUATIONS WAS COMPLETED BY THE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. THREE MAJOR PRODUCTS OF THE FIRST PHASE OF RESEARCH WERE A DRAFT VERSION OF AN INTERIM ANALYSIS OF 200 CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAM EVALUATIONS, THE PRETESTING AND REVISION OF EVALUATOR AND MANAGER/FUNDER QUESTIONNAIRES FOR THE SECOND PHASE OF RESEARCH, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF A DATA ANALYSIS PACKET TO STRUCTURE THE ASSESSMENT OF RESPONSES TO QUESTIONNAIRES. EVALUATOR AND MANAGER/FUNDER QUESTIONNAIRES WERE DEVISED TO VERIFY RESULTS OBTAINED FROM THE FIRST PHASE OF RESEARCH. AUTHORS AND CONSUMERS OF EVALUATION

REPORTS WOULD THEN BE ABLE TO PROVIDE FURTHER INSIGHT INTO THE ACTUAL PROCESS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION, A PERSPECTIVE OFTEN LACKING IN FINAL WRITTEN REPORTS. QUESTIONNAIRES WERE PRETESTED BY PERSONS INVOLVED IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAM EVALUATIONS IN THE EASTERN PART OF MASSACHUSETTS. MINOR CHANGES WERE MADE TO QUESTIONNAIRES BASED ON PRETESTER COMMENTS AND FURTHER INTROSPECTION, AND FINAL VERSIONS WERE PREPARED. EVALUATOR AND MANAGER/FUNDER QUESTIONNAIRES AND SAMPLE PAGES FROM THE DATA ANALYSIS PACKET ARE APPENDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

97. **M. LEWIS. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE.** OHIO ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE DIVISION DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, 30 EAST BROAD STREET, 26TH FLOOR, COLUMBUS, OH 43215. 188 p. 1977. **NCJ-41230**

THIS REPORT PRESENTS THE RESULTS OF A PROJECT TO INVESTIGATE CURRENT EVALUATION METHODOLOGIES AS THEY APPLY TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH AND PROGRAM ASSESSMENT. THE PROJECT WAS CONDUCTED BY OHIO'S DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT TO DETERMINE THE GENERAL STATE OF THE ART IN EVALUATION AND TO DELINEATE THE CRITICAL ISSUES INVOLVED BY EXAMINING A BROAD RANGE OF SCIENTIFIC DISCIPLINES. ALTERNATIVE STRATEGIES FOR THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF EVALUATION RESEARCH ARE OUTLINED AS ARE THE FOUNDATIONS FOR THE FORMULATION OF A GENERAL THEORY OF EVALUATION. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20531.

98. **R. G. LEWIS and J. R. GREENE. IMPLEMENTATION EVALUATION—A FUTURE DIRECTION IN PROJECT EVALUATION.** PERGAMON PRESS, INC, MAXWELL HOUSE, FAIRVIEW PARK, ELMSFORD NY 10523; ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES. *JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE*, V 6, N 2 (SUMMER 1978), P 167-176. **NCJ-50415**

THE METHODS, FINDINGS, AND IMPLICATIONS OF AN IMPLEMENTATION EVALUATION OF PROACTIVE POLICE UNITS (SURVEILLANCE UNITS, SATURATION PATROL UNITS, REGIONAL DETECTIVE BUREAUS) IN MICHIGAN ARE SUMMARIZED. THE TENDENCY OF ORGANIZATIONAL RESEARCHERS, EVALUATION SPECIALISTS, POLICYMAKERS, AND PROGRAM DEVELOPERS TO IGNORE THE ISSUE OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION IS NOTED. THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF THE MICHIGAN STUDY, WHICH EMPLOYED RESEARCH QUESTIONS ABOUT ENVIRONMENTAL INFLUENCES ON PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION, EFFECTIVENESS, AND INSTITUTIONALIZATION, IS OUTLINED. PRELIMINARY FINDINGS ARE REPORTED FROM INTERVIEWS WITH POLICE PROJECT PERSONNEL REGARDING THE DEVELOPMENT OF EACH PROJECT, ITS ACTUAL OPERATION, THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT, AND THE FACTORS THAT APPEARED TO FACILITATE OR HINDER THE SUCCESS OF THE PROJECT OR ITS INSTITUTIONALIZATION. FOUR PRIMARY ISSUES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS—PROJECT GOAL AND OBJECTIVE CLARITY, GOAL CONSENSUS, INTERDEPENDENCE OF VESTED INTERESTS, AND LOCAL MOTIVATIONS FOR OBTAINING AND USING FEDERAL SUPPORT—ARE CONSIDERED. THE EVALUATION FINDINGS IMPLY THE FOLLOWING: (1) PROBLEMS CREATED BY GOAL AMBIGUITY AND LACK OF GOAL CONSENSUS AMONG RELEVANT INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS SHOULD BE DEALT WITH THROUGH MORE INTENSIVE SITE PREPARATION THAN IS CUSTOMARY FOR MOST DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS; (2)

EARLY PHASES OF IMPLEMENTATION SHOULD EMPHASIZE FORMATIVE, AS OPPOSED TO SUMMATIVE, EVALUATION SO THAT FEEDBACK RELEVANT TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROJECT WILL BE PROVIDED; (3) EVALUATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS IS NECESSARY IF PROJECT RESULTS ARE TO BE GENERALIZED; AND (4) EMPHASIS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS ULTIMATELY WILL ENHANCE THE ABILITY TO DRAW CAUSAL INFERENCES FROM PROJECT EVALUATIONS. A LIST OF REFERENCES AND READINGS IS INCLUDED.

99. **T. LONG. DEVELOPMENT OF A LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION CAPABILITY.** 10 p. 1977. **NCJ-53941**

THE ISSUES INVOLVED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN EFFECTIVE EVALUATION PROCESS ARE DISCUSSED, THE STRUCTURE OF AN EVALUATION UNIT AND ITS FOCUS ARE DESCRIBED, AND THE PROCESS THAT SHOULD BE FOLLOWED IS TRACED. THIS DISCUSSION OF A MODEL METROPOLITAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION PROCESS IS BASED ON THE EXPERIENCES OF THE OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING'S EVALUATION UNIT, JACKSONVILLE, FLA. THIS UNIT WAS A MODEL EVALUATION PROGRAM PARTICIPANT DURING THE 1975-1976 FISCAL YEAR. A PERMANENT EVALUATION UNIT IS RECOMMENDED, AS OPPOSED TO OUTSIDE CONTRACTORS, SINCE THE UNIT CAN COORDINATE WITH ALL AGENCIES AND CAN ACCUMULATE A FILE OF BASELINE DATA TO BE USED FOR MORE THAN ONE EVALUATION. IDENTIFYING EVALUATION NEEDS, FOCUSING ON IMPACT VERSUS PROCESS EVALUATIONS, AND CHOOSING THE EVALUATION METHODS BEST SUITED TO TIME AND BUDGET CONSTRAINTS ARE DISCUSSED. THE EVALUATION PROCESS IS DESCRIBED, BEGINNING WITH PREEVALUATION PLANNING, CONTINUING THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RESEARCH DESIGN, DATA COLLECTION, DATA ANALYSIS, AND ENDING WITH POSTSTUDY IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY AND EVALUATION FOLLOWUP. THE POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE ASPECTS OF EVALUATION FOLLOWUP ARE BRIEFLY REVIEWED.

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION, WASHINGTON, DC, FEBRUARY 1977.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

100. **M. MOLOF and L. SIEGEL. POLICING URBAN MASS TRANSIT SYSTEMS—EVALUATION DESIGNS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH.** MITRE CORPORATION WASHINGTON OPERATIONS, 1820 DOLLEY MADISON BOULEVARD, MCLEAN VA 22101. 37 p. 1977. **NCJ-60283**

THIS SUGGESTION FOR AN EVALUATION PROJECT REVIEWS TRANSIT POLICING OPERATIONS AND THE NEED TO EVALUATE THESE ACTIVITIES, LISTS DATA ELEMENTS REQUIRED, SUGGESTS FIVE RESEARCH DESIGNS, AND PRESENTS A HYPOTHETICAL CASE STUDY. PREVIOUS RESEARCH HAS SUGGESTED THAT URBAN MASS TRANSIT SYSTEMS NEED TO DEVELOP AND EVALUATE PROJECTS DIRECTED TOWARD CONTROLLING JUVENILE CRIME, TO IMPROVE THE COORDINATION OF ELECTRONIC SECURITY EQUIPMENT WITH OTHER SECURITY MEASURES, TO DECREASE THE VULNERABILITY OF AUTOMATIC COIN-CHANGE AND TICKET VENDING MACHINES, AND TO IMPROVE FIRE DETECTION AND PREVENTION. THE FIRST STEP IN EVALUATING THESE POLICING MEASURES IS DATA COLLECTION. DIFFERENT TRANSIT POLICE UNITS USE DIFFERENT CLASSIFICATION SCHEMES FOR CRIMES, COMPLICATING COMPARISONS BETWEEN SYSTEMS. UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING WOULD STANDARDIZE DEFINITIONS AND PROVIDE A MEANINGFUL DATA BASE. A HANDBOOK FOR MEASURING PASSENGER PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME IS ALSO NEEDED FOR EVALUATION RESEARCH. DATA NOT GENERALLY RECORDED INCLUDED OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS, VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS, AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS, ALL OF WHICH WOULD IMPROVE EVALUA-

TION. THE MOST COMMONLY USED RESEARCH DESIGNS ARE ONE-GROUP, PRETEST-POSTTEST DESIGNS, NONEQUIVALENT CONTROL GROUP DESIGN, TIME SERIES, MULTIPLE-TIME SERIES, AND A SERIES OF STATISTICAL ANALYSES TECHNIQUES. AN INTENSIVE CASE STUDY OF THE WASHINGTON, D.C., METROPOLITAN AREA TRANSIT AUTHORITY (RAPID RAIL SYSTEM) IS RECOMMENDED AS A POSSIBLE PHASE II STUDY UNDER THE NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM OF NILECJ. A 2-YEAR STUDY COSTING ABOUT \$250,000 IS DESIGNED. TABULAR DATA AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

101. **K. L. MORELL, Ed. CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION—PAPERS FROM WASHINGTON STATE EVALUATION EXCHANGE CONFERENCES, 1975-1976.** WASHINGTON LAW AND JUSTICE PLANNING OFFICE, INSURANCE BUILDING, ROOM 107, OLYMPIA WA 98504; UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON LAW SCHOOL, CONDON HALL, SEATTLE WA 98195; WASHINGTON STATE OFFICE OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT; WASHINGTON STATE PLANNING AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS AGENCY, 1306 CAPITOL WAY, OLYMPIA WA 98504. 156 p. 1976. **NCJ-38408**

THIS VOLUME PRESENTS FORMAL AND INFORMAL ADDRESSES MADE TO THE FOUR EVALUATION EXCHANGE CONFERENCES DEALING WITH EVALUATION IN COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS, BURGLARY REDUCTION, YOUTH SERVICE BUREAUS, AND PUBLIC DEFENDERS. THE EVALUATION EXCHANGE CONFERENCES WERE HELD TO EXPLORE THE OPINIONS OF OPERATIONAL PROJECT DIRECTORS AND EVALUATORS, AND TO STIMULATE THEIR IDEAS IN TERMS OF ACCOUNTABILITY, QUALITY CONTROL, AND EFFECTIVENESS MEASUREMENT. THIS PUBLICATION IS A SUMMATION OF THE REMARKS MADE BY CONFERENCE SPEAKERS. TOPICS INCLUDED CASE STUDIES ON EXISTING PROGRAM EVALUATIONS, EVALUATION TECHNIQUES, AND THE PHILOSOPHY OF EVALUATION. IN ADDITION TO THE CONFERENCE ADDRESSES, THIS DOCUMENT INCLUDES COPIES OF EACH CONFERENCE SCHEDULE.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20531.

102. **NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE MD 20850. HOW WELL DOES IT WORK?—REVIEW OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION, 1978.** 374 p. 1979. **NCJ-64112**

EVALUATION IN THE FIELDS OF CORRECTIONS, COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION, COURTS, POLICE, AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IS PRESENTED ALONG WITH FINDINGS OF A SURVEY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCHERS AND EVALUATORS. AN EXPLORATION OF EXISTING STUDIES OF TREATMENTS TO REDUCE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR THROUGH THE CORRECTIONS SYSTEM CONCLUDES THAT MOST SUCH STUDIES FAIL TO MEASURE EITHER THE STRENGTH OF THE TREATMENT (HOW INTENSIVE IT WAS) OR THE INTEGRITY (HOW CONSISTENTLY THE PLANNED TREATMENT WAS ADMINISTERED). ANOTHER EVALUATION INDICATES THAT PRESENT RESEARCH INTO PROBATION, PAROLE, AND DETERMINATE SENTENCING OFFERS NO PANACEA FOR RECIDIVISM BUT DOES OFFER HOPE FOR A LOWER 'FAILURE' RATE AND A BETTER OPPORTUNITY FOR REINTEGRATION OF PAST OFFENDERS WITHIN THEIR COMMUNITIES. THE EFFICACY OF COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS IS DEFENDED IN ONE REVIEW ARTICLE; THE LACK OF EFFECTIVE EVALUATION OF PROGRAM RESULTS CAUSES THESE PROGRAMS TO BE UNDERRATED. ANOTHER DISCUSSES MEASUREMENT ISSUES IN EVALUATING COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS. A DISCUSSION OF INNOVATIONS IN COURT PROCEDURES, ORGANIZATION, SENTENCING, AND

RELATED ISSUES FINDS FEW SCIENTIFIC EVALUATIONS OF THESE INNOVATIONS BUT CITES MANY LESS FORMAL ASSESSMENTS OF THEM AS INDICATIVE OF CERTAIN APPARENT TRENDS. EXPERIMENTAL FINDINGS ON TECHNIQUES OF POLICE PATROL AND OTHER FIELD ACTIVITIES ARE EXPLORED. ALSO, LITTLE EVALUATIVE EVIDENCE IS FOUND REGARDING THE EFFICACY OF RECENT POLICE REORGANIZATIONS, PARTICULARLY THOSE IN WHICH SMALLER FORCES MERGE INTO LARGER UNITS. A CONSIDERATION OF POLICE RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAMS CRITICIZES EXISTING PROGRAMS IN TERMS OF SUPPORT AND EVALUATION. NEW COMPUTER-AIDED TYPES OF POLICE CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS ARE EXPLAINED AND THE LACK OF EFFECTIVE EVALUATION OF THEM IS DISCUSSED. FINALLY, AN INVESTIGATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CONTROL AND PREVENTION STRATEGIES CONCLUDES THAT LINKAGES BETWEEN SCHOOLS, WORK, AND FAMILY SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED AND STRENGTHENED. FINDINGS OF A SURVEY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCHERS AND EVALUATORS INDICATE THAT CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATIONS NEED IMPROVED METHODOLOGIES AND METHODOLOGICAL PRACTICES; THAT EVALUATORS, PROGRAM OPERATORS, AND POLICYMAKERS NEED GREATER TRAINING AND UNDERSTANDING OF EVALUATIONS; AND THAT EVALUATION RESULTS NEED TO BE APPRECIATED AND UNDERSTOOD BY PERSONS OUTSIDE THE EVALUATION COMMUNITY. NUMEROUS REFERENCE NOTES AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00882-8; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

103. **J. R. NEWMAN and J. OBERSTONE. USE OF DECISION THEORY IN THE EVALUATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS.** UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. 99 p. 1972. **NCJ-25072**

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE MODERN THEORY OF DECISION MAKING EMPHASIZING THOSE ASPECTS THAT ARE GERMANE TO THE EVALUATION OF ONGOING OR PROPOSED ACTION PROGRAMS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE AREA. THE APPROACH TO DECISION MAKING PROBLEMS THAT IS TAKEN BY THE AUTHORS INVOLVES 4 STEPS: FIRST, ALL THE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES ARE IDENTIFIED WITH SPECIFIED MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS WHEN POSSIBLE; THE PROJECT'S POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES AND UNCERTAINTIES ARE DESCRIBED; THEN THE RELATIVE PREFERENCES ON THE DECISION MAKER FOR EACH POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCE ARE ESTABLISHED; AND, FINALLY, A REASONABLE, RATIONAL RULE IS ESTABLISHED FOR COMBINING THE INFORMATION SPECIFIED IN THE FIRST THREE STEPS. THE RULE IS USED AS AN AID IN REACHING THE FINAL DECISION ABOUT THE PROGRAM. THE BASIC ELEMENTS OF DECISION MAKING ARE PRESENTED AS WELL AS A CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR VARIOUS TYPES OF DECISIONS. A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH TO DECISION MAKING IS GIVEN WHICH IS ILLUSTRATED BY A COMPLETELY WORKED OUT EXAMPLE OF THE APPROACH. THE FINAL SECTION PRESENTS METHODS OF EXTRACTING EXPERT OPINION FROM GROUPS OR INDIVIDUALS. THE APPENDIX CONTAINS A BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO THE THEORY OF PROBABILITY AND STATISTICS.

Sponsoring Agency: LOS ANGELES REGIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING BOARD, 304 SOUTH BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES CA 90013.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

104. **OHIO DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, 30 EAST BROAD STREET, 26TH FLOOR, COLUMBUS OH 43215. ASSESSMENT OF OHIO LEAA AWARDS FOR THE OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES REGIONAL PLANNING UNITS.** 41 p. 1978. **NCJ-60296**

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES OF THE OHIO OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES ARE SUMMARIZED WITH REGARD TO PROCEDURAL ASPECTS OF MONITORING AND EVALUATING LEAA PROJECTS. THE LEAA MANDATE RELATIVE TO MONITORING AND EVALUATION STATES THAT MONITORING INVOLVES THE DESCRIPTION OF PLANNED PROJECT RESULTS AND THE COMPARISON OF THESE PLANNED RESULTS WITH ACTUAL PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS WHILE EVALUATION INVOLVES MORE INTENSIVE ANALYSIS THAT PERMITS INFERENCE ABOUT WHETHER CHANGES OR ACHIEVEMENTS ARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO PROJECT ACTIVITIES. OHIO HAS DESIGNED AND IMPLEMENTED CONCEPTUAL AND OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES FOR ASSESSING PROJECT OUTCOMES: THE CONCEPTUAL METHOD IS BASED ON A MANAGEMENT BY OBJECTIVES AND RESULTS STRATEGY REGARDING PROJECT ASSESSMENT. OBJECTIVES (PROJECT OUTCOMES) AND ACTIVITIES (PROJECT MEANS) ARE STATED IN MEASURABLE TERMS AND ARE ASSESSED ON A PROJECT-BY-PROJECT BASIS. OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES INVOLVE THE USE OF THREE PRIMARY ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENTS. THE PROJECT-SPECIFIC MONITORING INSTRUMENT INCLUDES MEASURES OF EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS. THE MONITORING AND EVALUATION PERFORMANCE REVIEW INSTRUMENT INCORPORATES BOTH QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE ELEMENTS AND ULTIMATELY ESTABLISHES THE RELIABILITY OF PROJECT RESULTS WHILE GENERATING INFORMATION ON REASONS FOR OUTCOMES. THE NARRATIVE ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENT FUNCTIONS AS A CONDUIT FOR PROJECT STAFF PERSPECTIVES AND IS SUBMITTED WITH THE PROJECT-SPECIFIC MONITORING INSTRUMENT. FRONT-END PLANNING WHICH ENHANCES BOTH IMPLEMENTATION AND ASSESSMENT PROCESSES ENCOMPASSES THREE STEPS: RESEARCH AND PROBLEM FORMULATION; DEVELOPMENT OF GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES; AND DEVELOPMENT OF ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENTS. SAMPLE OBJECTIVES ARE TO REDUCE THE RECIDIVISM RATE, TO REDUCE INSTITUTIONAL PLACEMENT, TO INCREASE CRIME REPORTING, AND TO INCREASE THE ARREST CLEARANCE RATE. TO ASSURE A SMOOTH AND RESPONSIVE PROCESS, THE OHIO SYSTEM FOCUSES ON DATA COLLECTION, REPORTING PROCEDURES, AND THE PURPOSE OF ANALYSIS WITH REGARD TO ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENTS. STEPS IN PLANNING AND ASSESSMENT PROCESSES ARE OUTLINED, AND PROJECT OPERATIONAL CONCEPTS ARE ILLUSTRATED. APPENDIXES CONTAIN ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENTS AND A FLOW CHART DEPICTING SEQUENTIAL STEPS IN THE HANDLING AND PROCESSING OF ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENTS.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

105. **C. C. RENTZ and R. R. RENTZ, Eds. EVALUATING FEDERALLY SPONSORED PROGRAMS.** JOSSEY-BASS, INC, 433 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO CA 94104. 107 p. 1978. **NCJ-51956**

THIS EXAMINATION OF THE VARYING APPROACHES AND AIMS OF THOSE INVOLVED IN THE EVALUATION OF FEDERALLY SPONSORED PROGRAMS CONTAINS CASE STUDIES FROM BOTH LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION (LEAA) AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS. A COMMON THEME THROUGHOUT THE BOOK IS THE NEED FOR USEFULNESS OF EVALUATION DATA. EACH OF THE SIX CHAPTERS WAS WRITTEN EITHER BY AN INDIVIDUAL FROM AN AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR AN EVALUATION OR BY AN OUTSIDE EVALUATOR. THE INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER EXAMINES THE CONGRESSIONAL APPROACH TO EVALUATION AS A MEANS OF MONITORING AGENCY ACCOUNTABILITY AND CONTRASTS THIS WITH THE AGENCY APPROACH, WHICH IS USUALLY TO IMPROVE PROGRAM MANAGEMENT. EVALUATION DESIGNS ARE DESCRIBED FOR THREE EDUCATION PROGRAMS (AN EVALUATION OF A LAW TO IMPROVE EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED, AN EVALUATION OF PRO-

GRAMS FUNDED BY THE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT, AND TWO PROGRAMS FOR SMALL CHILDREN). THEN THE VARYING PERSPECTIVES ON EVALUATION THAT EXIST WITHIN LEAA ARE EXAMINED AND CRITICIZED. THE NEED FOR POLICY-RELEVANT DATA IS EXAMINED AND SUGGESTIONS ARE MADE FOR APPROACHES TO ENSURE USEFULNESS OF THE EVALUATION. MANY OF THE CHAPTERS INCLUDE REFERENCES. THE BOOK IS INDEXED.

Supplemental Notes: NEW DIRECTIONS FOR PROGRAM EVALUATION 2, SUMMER 1978.

Availability: JOSSEY-BASS, INC, 433 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO CA 94104.

106. **A. L. SCHNEIDER and P. R. SCHNEIDER. EVALUATORS AND DECISION-MAKERS—PERCEPTIONS OF THE EVALUATION PROCESS.** 58 p. 1977. **NCJ-54717**

THIS PAPER REPORTS ON THE NEEDS ASSESSMENT PHASE OF THE MODEL EVALUATION PROGRAM IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON THAT WAS UNDERTAKEN AT THE REQUEST OF THE STATE'S LAW AND JUSTICE PLANNING OFFICE. THE 8-MONTH STUDY WAS CONDUCTED TO ASSESS THE PERFORMANCE OF THE EVALUATION SYSTEM AND TO RECOMMEND STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING THE EVALUATION PROCESS. THE MAJOR ISSUE IN THE STUDY WAS THE IDENTIFICATION OF FACTORS THAT CONSTRAIN AND/OR FACILITATE THE USE OF INFORMATION FROM EVALUATION IN THE DECISIONMAKING PROCESS. INFORMATION ON DECISIONMAKING PROCEDURES WITHIN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES WAS OBTAINED THROUGH INFORMAL INTERVIEWS WITH PERSONNEL, DOCUMENTS PREPARED BY AGENCIES, AND A FORMAL SURVEY. TWO MEASURES WERE EMPLOYED TO ESTIMATE THE EXTENT TO WHICH REGIONAL PREFERENCES PREVAILED IN THE ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FOR 1977: THE EXTENT TO WHICH PROJECTS THAT ACTUALLY RECEIVED FUNDS WERE RANKED ABOVE PROJECTS THAT DID NOT RECEIVE FUNDS, AND THE PROPORTION OF ALL REGIONAL PROJECTS JUDGED AS NOT ACCEPTABLE. IN THE SURVEY, RESPONDENTS WERE ASKED QUESTIONS DEALING WITH THE NUMBER OF EVALUATION REPORTS THEY BECAME AWARE OF DURING THE 1976 PLANNING PROCESS, THE NUMBER OF EVALUATION REPORTS THEY REVIEWED BUT DID NOT USE THE INFORMATION IN THEIR WORK, THE NUMBER OF EVALUATION REPORTS THEY USED TO ARGUE FOR THE DISCONTINUATION OF A PROJECT, AND THE NUMBER OF EVALUATION REPORTS THEY USED TO ARGUE FOR MAJOR CHANGES IN PROJECT OPERATION. THERE WERE MARKED DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE STATE PLANNING PROCESS AND THE REGIONAL PLANNING PROCESS CONCERNING THE USE OF EVALUATION REPORTS AND THE EXTENT OF INVOLVEMENT IN DECISIONMAKING. EVALUATION TECHNIQUES AND PROCEDURES AND THE UTILITY OF EVALUATIVE INFORMATION ARE DISCUSSED. A DESCRIPTION OF THE SURVEY METHODOLOGY AND SUPPORTING DATA ARE APPENDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20531.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

107. **L. SECHREST, S. G. WEST, M. A. PHILLIPS, R. REDNER, and W. YEATON, Eds. EVALUATION STUDIES REVIEW ANNUAL, VOLUME 4.** SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212. 766 p. 1979. **NCJ-65332**

THE STRENGTH AND INTEGRITY OF TREATMENTS AS PROBLEMS IN CONSTRUCT VALIDITY OF EVALUATION RESEARCH IS THE PRIMARY TOPIC OF PAPERS INCLUDED IN THIS ANTHOLOGY. THE FOURTH ANNUAL REVIEW OF EVALUATION STUDIES. INTEGRATING THEORY, CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS, AND METHODOLOGY, THE ANTHOLOGY FOCUSES ON THE IDEAL, RATHER THAN THE PRACTICE, OF EVALUATION RE-

SEARCH. IT IS A REFERENCE SOURCE FOR EVALUATION SPECIALISTS, CATEGORIZING CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER THESE MAJOR SUBJECT HEADINGS: (1) THE THEORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF EVALUATION; (2) ALTERNATIVE METHODOLOGIES AND STRATEGIES; (3) TECHNOLOGY OF EVALUATION; (4) EVALUATION STUDIES; (5) UNANTICIPATED FINDINGS; AND (6) UTILIZATION. TAKEN AS A WHOLE, THE PAPERS ARGUE THAT CONCLUSIONS REGARDING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A TREATMENT CAN ONLY BE MADE FOLLOWING KNOWLEDGE OF THE STRENGTH OF THE INITIAL TREATMENT AND AN ASSURANCE OF THE EXPERIMENT'S INTEGRITY. SPECIFICALLY, PAPERS DISCUSS ECOLOGY OF PROGRAM RESEARCH, ISSUES IN EVALUATING HUMAN SERVICES DELIVERY, WHAT CAN BE EXPECTED TO WORK IN EVALUATION, TREATMENT DESTRUCTION TECHNIQUES, SENSITIVITY AND BIAS IN IMPACT EVALUATION, RANDOM ASSIGNMENT AND RANDOM-TIME QUOTA SELECTION, THE ETHICS OF RANDOM ASSIGNMENT TO TREATMENT, THE USE OF MULTIPLE CONTROL GROUPS IN A LARGE-SCALE CLINICAL TRIAL OF SURGICAL TECHNIQUES, PROBLEMS OF UNITS OF ANALYSIS, AGGREGATION, AND SPECIFICATION IN CAUSAL MODEL CONSTRUCTION, OTHER CRITICAL ISSUES IN CAUSAL MODELS, AND MORE. EVALUATION OF PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION AND TRAINING AND EVALUATING THE COMPETENCY OF EVALUATORS THEMSELVES ARE DISCUSSED AS PARAMOUNT TO EVALUATION OUTCOME. A VARIETY OF STUDIES ARE USED TO ILLUSTRATE OTHER EVALUATION TOPICS: A STUDY OF THE 55-MILE-AN-HOUR SPEED LIMIT CONCERNS THE USEFULNESS OF TOOLS OF NORMATIVE AND POSITIVE ECONOMIC ANALYSIS, FOR EXAMPLE, AND A STUDY COMPARING FAULT TO NO-FAULT DIVORCE EXAMINES INTERRUPTED TIME SERIES ANALYSIS AS AN EVALUATION METHOD. A STUDY OF CIGARETTE SMOKING EMPHASIZES THE PROBLEMS OF TIME DELAY FOR POSITIVE STUDY RESULTS. INDIVIDUAL PAPERS INCLUDE REFERENCES.

Availability: SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212.

108. **L. SECHREST, S. O. WHITE, and E. D. BROWN, Eds. REHABILITATION OF CRIMINAL OFFENDERS—PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS.** NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, 2101 CONSTITUTION AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20418. 283 p. 1979. **NCJ-62370**

THE REPORT OF A PANEL THAT EXAMINED THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CORRECTIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAMS AND ASSOCIATED EVALUATIVE RESEARCH IS PRESENTED, ALONG WITH RELATED PAPERS COMMISSIONED BY THE PANEL. AFTER NEARLY 2 YEARS OF STUDY, THE PANEL ON RESEARCH ON REHABILITATIVE TECHNIQUES, ESTABLISHED UNDER THE AEGIS OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, CONCLUDED THAT THE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY USED TO EVALUATE OFFENDER REHABILITATION PROGRAMS IS GENERALLY SO INADEQUATE THAT ONLY A RELATIVELY FEW STUDIES WARRANT ANY UNEQUIVOCAL INTERPRETATIONS. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT RESEARCH ON OFFENDER REHABILITATION BE PURSUED MORE VIGOROUSLY, MORE SYSTEMATICALLY, MORE IMAGINATIVELY, AND MORE RIGOROUSLY. SPECIFICALLY, TREATMENTS SHOULD BE BASED UPON STRONG THEORETICAL RATIONALES, PERHAPS INVOLVING TOTAL PROGRAMS RATHER THAN WEAK OR PIECEMEAL TREATMENTS. THE FIVE COMMISSIONED PAPERS CONSIDER (1) AN EVALUATION MODEL FOR MEDICAL CARE BASED ON INFORMATION ABOUT PATIENT OUTCOMES AND ITS REPLICABILITY FOR OFFENDER REHABILITATION PROGRAMS; (2) METHODOLOGICAL FACTORS OBSTRUCTING EFFECTIVE EVALUATION OF OFFENDER REHABILITATION PROGRAMS AND WAYS OF IMPROVING CORRECTIONAL PROGRAM EVALUATIONS; (3) MODELS OF CRIMINAL RECIDIVISM DESIGNED TO PREDICT THE LENGTH OF TIME FROM RELEASE TO COMMISSION OF

ANOTHER OFFENSE, BASED UPON OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS; (4) ISSUES INVOLVED IN THE MEASUREMENT OF RECIDIVISM AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RECIDIVISM MEASUREMENT; AND (5) AREAS OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH WITH POTENTIAL FOR IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE REHABILITATION PROGRAMS. THE APPENDIXES CONTAIN AN ASSESSMENT OF THE ACCURACY OF AN EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT AND A LIST OF THOSE IN ATTENDANCE AT A PANEL CONFERENCE ON REHABILITATION HELD JULY 25-27, 1977. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED FOR THE RELATED PAPERS. **Availability:** NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, 2101 CONSTITUTION AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20418.

109. **D. K. STEWART. EVALUATION FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES—PROBLEM ORIENTED DISCUSSION.** 44 p. 1978. **NCJ-48123**

THIS REPORT DISCUSSES CONSIDERATIONS INVOLVED IN PLACING THE EVALUATION PROCESS WITHIN AN ORGANIZATIONAL AND PRACTICAL CONTEXT. THE DISCUSSION PROCEEDS FROM THE FOLLOWING PERSPECTIVES: (1) PROGRAM EVALUATION IS A POLICY/MANAGEMENT TOOL; (2) VARIOUS LEVELS OF POLICY AND MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL HAVE NUMEROUS AND DIVERGENT EVALUATION INFORMATION NEEDS; AND (3) RARELY IS AN EVALUATION SO FATALLY FLAWED AS TO BE WITHOUT SOME RELEVANCE TO POLICY. THE REPORT IDENTIFIES POTENTIAL PROBLEMS IN THE CONDUCT OF PROGRAM EVALUATION SO THAT THEY CAN BE ANTICIPATED, ASSESSED, AND PREEMPTED. PITFALLS IN INTERPRETING DATA FOR ALTERNATIVE POLICY PURPOSES ARE EXAMINED. CONCERNS TO BE ADDRESSED BEFORE DATA COLLECTION BEGINS ARE ANALYZED TO MINIMIZE IMPEDIMENTS TO A SUCCESSFUL EVALUATION. DURING THE DATA ACQUISITION AND DATA ANALYSIS STAGES, CERTAIN INTERPRETATIONAL PROBLEMS MUST BE CONSIDERED, INCLUDING POTENTIAL DIFFICULTIES OF TRANSFERRING PROGRAMS TO NEW ENVIRONMENTS OR OF EXPANDING PROGRAMS. THE FINAL STAGE OF THE EVALUATION CYCLE IS DISCUSSED IN TERMS OF CONVERTING PROBLEMS INTO PRODUCTS. A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY IS INCLUDED, AND THE APPENDIXES CONTAIN TECHNICAL DISCUSSIONS OF VARIABLES, CORRELATION, AND EXPERIMENTS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00710-4; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

110. **D. SZABO and S. RIZKALLA. CONDUCTING EVALUATIVE RESEARCH AND IMPLEMENTING ITS RESULTS—DILEMMAS FOR BOTH ADMINISTRATORS AND RESEARCHERS.** WICHITA STATE UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, BOX 95, WICHITA KS 67208. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPARATIVE AND APPLIED CRIMINAL JUSTICE*, V 2, N 1 (SPRING/SUMMER 1978), P 15-28. **NCJ-53959**

THE THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL PROBLEMS OF EVALUATION, PROBLEMS IN IMPLEMENTING EVALUATION RESULTS, AND PARTICULAR PROBLEMS RELATED TO THE MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE INSTITUTIONS ARE DISCUSSED. DISCUSSION OF A VARIETY OF DEFINITIONS OF EVALUATION REVEALS THAT EVALUATIVE RESEARCH HAS SEVERAL FACETS WHICH CONCERN ITS OWN OBJECTIVES AS WELL AS ITS CONTENT OR THE FUNCTIONS IT CAN FULFILL. POSSIBLE APPROACHES TO EVALUATIVE RESEARCH ARE DISCUSSED UNDER THE FOLLOWING MODELS: (1) THE GOAL ATTAINMENT MODEL, WHICH PLACES EMPHASIS ON THE MEASUREMENT OF THE DEGREE OF SUCCESS OR FAILURE ENCOUNTERED BY THE PROGRAM IN REACHING PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES; (2) THE SYSTEM MODEL, WHICH PLACES

EMPHASIS ON MEASURING THE DEGREE TO WHICH AN ORGANIZATION REALIZES ITS GOALS UNDER A GIVEN SET OF CONDITIONS; AND (3) HARD VERSUS SOFT DATA, WHICH STRESSES THE QUANTITATIVE METHOD OF EVALUATION. THERE IS A NEED TO DEVISE MORE EFFECTIVE RELATIONSHIPS AMONG EVALUATORS, AGENCY ADMINISTRATORS, AND POLICYMAKERS IN THE PROMOTION OF CONTINUOUS RESEARCH. IN EXAMINING THIS ISSUE, THE STUDY EXPLORES REASONS WHY A LACK OF COOPERATIVE RELATIONSHIPS AMONG EVALUATORS, ADMINISTRATORS, AND POLICYMAKERS HAS PREVAILED UP TO THE PRESENT, AND SOLUTIONS ARE SUGGESTED THAT WILL CREATE A FAVORABLE CLIMATE FOR RESEARCH AND IMPROVE COOPERATION BETWEEN ADMINISTRATORS AND RESEARCHERS. IN DISCUSSING PROBLEMS IN IMPLEMENTING EVALUATION RESULTS, TWO SETS OF FACTORS ARE IDENTIFIED WHICH ACCOUNT FOR THE NONUTILIZATION OF RESEARCH RESULTS: (1) FACTORS LINKED WITH THE ORGANIZATIONAL SYSTEMS THAT ARE EXPECTED TO USE THE EVALUATION RESULTS AND (2) FACTORS LINKED WITH THE CURRENT STATE OF EVALUATION PRACTICE. WAYS OF DEALING WITH THESE FACTORS ARE SUGGESTED. PARTICULAR PROBLEMS RELATED TO IMPLEMENTING THE RESULTS OF EVALUATION IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AS A PUBLIC SERVICE INSTITUTION ARE CONSIDERED. A REASONABLE DEGREE OF CONSENSUS ON GOALS MUST BE ACHIEVED AMONG THE VARIOUS AGENCIES IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE AREA IF THE RESULTS OF EVALUATION ARE TO BE IMPLEMENTED. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION, WASHINGTON, D.C., FEBRUARY 1977 PRICE QUOTED ABOVE IS FOR SINGLE ISSUE.

Availability: WICHITA STATE UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, BOX 95, WICHITA KS 67208.

111. **S. M. TALARICO, Ed. CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH—APPROACHES, PROBLEMS, AND POLICY.** ANDERSON PUBLISHING COMPANY, 646 MAIN STREET, CINCINNATI OH 45201. 407 p. 1980. **NCJ-66830**
- INTENDED FOR STUDENTS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, THIS ANTHOLOGY PRESENTS ARTICLES ON RESEARCH APPROACHES, PROBLEMS, AND POLICY. APPROACHES CONSIST OF (1) RESEARCH SCOPE AND METHODS, INCLUDING BOTH THE ORIENTATION OF A PARTICULAR INVESTIGATION (BASIC OR APPLIED) AND (2) THE VARIETY OF STRATEGIES THAT CAN BE USED IN A GIVEN RESEARCH PROJECT. ARTICLES REPRESENTATIVE OF RESEARCH TYPES INCLUDE THOSE ON APPLICATION OF DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH AND ON MEASUREMENT PROBLEMS IN OFFICIAL AND SURVEY CRIME RATES. METHODS OF RESEARCH EXAMINED HERE ARE COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS, HISTORICAL RESEARCH, AND TIME-SERIES DATA. RESEARCH PROBLEMS ARE DIVIDED INTO METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS, WHICH CAN BE ASSOCIATED WITH THE PECULIAR REQUIREMENTS OF BOTH SCIENTIFIC INQUIRY AND STATISTICS, AND POLITICAL PROBLEMS, WHICH ENCOMPASS THE INDIRECT BUT NONETHELESS CONSEQUENTIAL FORCES THAT AFFECT RESEARCH PURSUITS. UNDER THE METHODOLOGICAL RUBRIC ARE ARTICLES DEALING WITH RESEARCH DESIGN PROBLEMS, DATA RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY, AND STATISTICS MISINTERPRETATION. DISCUSSIONS OF POLITICAL PROBLEMS ARE DEVOTED TO ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS IN EXPERIMENTAL AND EVALUATIONS RESEARCH AND TO THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF DATA ABOUT INDIVIDUALS. THE THIRD MAJOR SECTION OF THE ANTHOLOGY DEALS WITH TWO ASPECTS OF POLICY: THE POLICY IMPLICATIONS OF RESEARCH AND THE INTERPRETATION OF RESEARCH RESULTS. SPECIFIC ARTICLES COVER RESEARCH AND POLICE PATROL OFFICER SELECTION, THE DECISION TO CONVICT, THE LENGTH OF

INSTITUTIONALIZATION, AND DELINQUENT PROGRAM COMPLETION AND RECIDIVISM. FINALLY, THE SIGNIFICANCE OF INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS IS DEMONSTRATED IN A PAPER PRESENTING CONFLICTING RESEARCH RESULTS FROM DIFFERENT INVESTIGATIONS OF THE SAME TWO CASES. THE 24 ARTICLES IN THIS COLLECTION REFLECT THE BREADTH AND SCOPE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH, ILLUSTRATING ALSO THAT THE FOCUS OF MOST STUDIES HAS BEEN IN THE REALM OF CORRECTIONS, AT THE POSTCONVICTION LEVEL OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS. FOOTNOTES AND TABULAR DATA ARE PROVIDED WITH INDIVIDUAL ARTICLES. MAJOR TOPICAL SECTIONS HAVE QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION AND REFERENCES.

Supplemental Notes: CRIMINAL JUSTICES STUDIES.

Availability: ANDERSON PUBLISHING COMPANY, 646 MAIN STREET, CINCINNATI OH 45201.

112. **US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION ABSTRACTS OF PRESENTATIONS.** 341 p. **NCJ-39313**
- COLLECTION OF ABSTRACTS OF PRESENTATIONS MADE AT THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION ORGANIZED BY THE PANEL. AMONG THE 34 TOPICS CONSIDERED WERE THE ROLE, ACTIVITIES, AND RELATIONSHIPS OF EVALUATION; EVALUATING ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION; EVALUATING DRUG TREATMENT PROGRAMS MEASURING PERFORMANCE OF THE COURTS; AND IMPROVING EVALUATION USE.
- Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.
113. **E. VIANO, Ed. CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH.** D C HEATH AND COMPANY, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON MA 02173. 324 p. 1975. **NCJ-34155**
- COLLECTION OF INTERDISCIPLINARY WRITINGS ON THE POLITICS AND PRIORITIES OF RESEARCH IN CRIMINOLOGY CALLING FOR MORE PRACTICALLY ORIENTED RESEARCH. PAPERS ARE ORGANIZED INTO FIVE SECTIONS—THEORETICAL ISSUES, METHODOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES, PLANNING, RESEARCH TECHNIQUES, AND CASE MATERIALS. THE BOOK IS DESIGNED TO ACQUAINT THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCHOLAR WITH MANY AFFIRMATIVE AND PRODUCTIVE ASPECTS OF RESEARCH DESIGN, IMPLEMENTATION, INTERPRETATION, AND APPLICATION.
114. **J. S. WHOLEY and J. W. SCANLON. EVALUATION POLICY ISSUES AND POSSIBLE STRATEGIES FOR THEIR RESOLUTION.** URBAN INSTITUTE, 2100 M STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20037. 79 p. 1975. **NCJ-43983**
- LEAA'S PROGRESS TOWARD THE THREE GOALS IDENTIFIED BY THE EVALUATION POLICY TASK FORCE IN MARCH 1974 IS ASSESSED, RELATED ISSUES ARE IDENTIFIED, AND RECOMMENDATIONS ARE OFFERED. LEAA'S THREE EVALUATION GOALS ARE THE FOLLOWING: TO OBTAIN AND DISSEMINATE INFORMATION ON THE COST AND EFFECTIVENESS OF VARIOUS APPROACHES TO SOLVING CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROBLEMS; TO USE PERFORMANCE INFORMATION AT EACH LEAA ADMINISTRATIVE LEVEL IN PLANNING AND DECISIONMAKING TO ASSIST PROGRAM MANAGERS IN ACHIEVING ESTABLISHED GOALS; AND TO ASSIST STATE AND LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM UNITS IN REALIZING THE BENEFITS OF USING EVALUATION AS PART OF THEIR MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS. ALTHOUGH LEAA HAS MADE MAJOR RESOURCE COMMITMENTS TO ACHIEVING THESE GOALS, EVALUATION PROGRAMS SUFFER FROM LACK OF ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT. LEAA'S EVALUATION EFFORTS ARE FRAGMENTED AND UNDERFUNDED IN COMPARISON WITH THE EVALUATION PROGRAMS RECOMMENDED BY THE TASK

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FORCE. LACK OF ANALYTICAL CAPABILITY WITHIN LEAA LIMITS PROGRESS TOWARD EVALUATION GOALS. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT LEAA ASSIGN MAJOR RESPONSIBILITY FOR EACH EVALUATION PROGRAM TO A SPECIFIC PROGRAM OFFICE; PROVIDE EACH OFFICE WITH THE AUTHORITY, FINANCIAL RESOURCES, AND ANALYTICAL CAPABILITY TO IMPLEMENT A COORDINATED PROGRAM; AND HOLD EACH OFFICE ACCOUNTABLE FOR PROGRESS TOWARD THE EVALUATION GOAL. PROBLEMS IN IMPLEMENTING THE TASK FORCE REPORTS ARE IDENTIFIED, AND RECOMMENDATIONS PERTAINING TO THE ATTAINMENT OF EACH EVALUATION GOAL ARE PRESENTED. A SEPARATE VOLUME CONTAINS COMMENTS ON ISSUES CONCERNING MANAGEMENT OF LEAA EVALUATION PROGRAMS, DEVELOPMENT OF EVALUATION CAPABILITY, EVALUATION METHODOLOGY, AND EVALUATION UTILIZATION. APPENDED MATERIALS INCLUDE EXCERPTS FROM THE TASK FORCE REPORT, DISCUSSIONS OF ASSESSMENT OF EVALUABILITY AND RAPID FEEDBACK EVALUATION, AND A LISTING OF POSSIBLE TOPICS FOR AN EVALUATION TRAINING PROGRAM.

Supplemental Notes: INCLUDES ATTACHMENT—COMMENTS ON POLICY ISSUES, AND APPENDICES.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

115. **K. N. WRIGHT. ORGANIZATIONAL APPROACH TO CORRECTIONAL EFFECTIVENESS.** PILGRIMAGE PRESS, ROUTE 11, BOX 553, JONESBORO TN 37659. 83 p. 1979.

NCJ-62586

RESEARCH INDICATES THAT BEFORE ACCEPTANCE OF THE CONTENTION THAT CORRECTIONS CANNOT CHANGE THE PROBABILITY OF REOFFENSE, ADDITIONAL STUDY OF THE CORRECTIONAL AND COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENTS IS WARRANTED. THIS STUDY INVOLVES TWO CONSIDERATIONS: (1) ARE ORGANIZATIONAL DIFFERENCES IMPORTANT WHEN ASSESSING OUTCOME DIFFERENCES? AND (2) IS THE ENVIRONMENT, AS CONCEIVED AND MEASURED, RELATED TO OUTCOME? PROCEDURES USED IN CORRECTIONAL OUTCOME EVALUATIONS ARE ELABORATED IN ORDER TO PRODUCE MORE EXACT ANALYSES. SEVERAL APPROACHES TO RESEARCH IN THIS FIELD ARE EXAMINED, INCLUDING THE IDEA OF AN ORGANIZATIONAL ENVIRONMENT (THE TOTAL EFFECT OF LIVING AND WORKING WITHIN THE ORGANIZATION). DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES ARE IDENTIFIED IN THE CORRECTIONAL LITERATURE WHICH HAVE BEEN USED TO STUDY THE ENVIRONMENT OF CORRECTIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, SUCH AS THE SOCIALIZATION PROCESS OF PRISONIZATION; SCOPE, Pervasiveness, AND SANCTION; AND SOCIAL FUNCTIONS SUCH AS POLITICAL, EDUCATIONAL, PRODUCTION, ADAPTATION, AND BOUNDARY MAINTENANCE. ANOTHER METHOD USED TO STUDY CORRECTIONAL PROCESSES IS A COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF DIFFERENT CORRECTIONAL ORGANIZATIONS. THE INTENT, METHODOLOGY, AND RESULTS OF 10 CLASSICAL OUTCOME STUDIES DEMONSTRATE THE DEVELOPMENTAL PROCESS AND THE CURRENT STATE-OF-THE-ART OF CORRECTIONAL EFFECTIVENESS STUDIES. METHODS USED TO MEASURE THE RECIDIVISM STATUS AND INDIVIDUAL BACKGROUNDS OF SELECTED SUBJECTS OF CORRECTIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FALL INTO FOUR STAGES: (1) SELECTING SAMPLES FROM EACH CORRECTIONAL ORGANIZATION, USUALLY ON A QUARTERLY BASIS; (2) OBTAINING BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON EACH SUBJECT; (3) MEASURING RECIDIVISM, USING A PAROLE FAILURE DEFINITION; (4) ANALYZING ORGANIZATIONAL DIFFERENCES. ONE IMPORTANT FINDING RESULTED FROM THESE ANALYSES OF PAST RESEARCH EFFORTS: CORRECTIONAL ORGANIZATIONS WITH HIGH OVERALL COMMITMENT ARE MORE LIKELY TO HAVE HIGHER RECIDIVISM RATES THAN ORGANIZATIONS THAT DO NOT HAVE HIGH COMMITMENT BECAUSE THE INCARCERATION EXPERIENCE REINFORCES CRIMINAL IDENTITY IN THE FORMER INSTITUTIONS. THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE

STUDIES ARE OFFERED. (1) THEORETICAL CONCEPTS SHOULD BE REFINED AND ELABORATED IN ORDER TO PROVIDE A MORE USEFUL MODEL FOR STUDYING ORGANIZATIONAL PROCESSES; (2) IN STUDIES ON EVALUATION OUTCOME, A 3-YEAR TRACKING PERIOD SHOULD BE USED; (3) OUTCOME STUDIES SHOULD INCORPORATE METHODS TO ADJUST FOR TIME-AT-RISK; (4) DATA QUALITY CAN BE IMPROVED BY CONSULTING PERSONALLY WITH THE PAROLE OFFICER OR SUBJECT; AND (5) STUDIES SHOULD CONSIDER THE POSTCORRECTIONAL COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT AND ITS EFFECTS ON RECIDIVISM. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.

Availability: PILGRIMAGE PRESS, ROUTE 11, BOX 553, JONESBORO TN 37659.

116. **R. M. YIN. EVALUATING CITIZEN CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS.** 15 p. 1977. **NCJ-53927**

PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH EVALUATING CITIZEN CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS ARE PRESENTED. CITIZEN PATROL GROUPS ARE SPECIFICALLY MENTIONED. THERE ARE FOUR BASIC APPROACHES THAT CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS MAY TAKE: (1) PAID PUBLIC POLICING ACTIVITIES, (2) ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN, (3) PRIVATE-MINDED ACTIONS, AND (4) PUBLIC-MINDED ACTIONS. OBSTACLES WHICH MAKE EVALUATION OF CITIZEN CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS DIFFICULT INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING: THE IDENTIFICATION OF MEASURABLE OBJECTIVES, THE IDENTIFICATION OF A TARGET POPULATION, THE ABILITY TO CONTROL THE PROGRAM, THE ABILITY TO MEASURE KEY FEATURES OF THE INTERVENTION PROCESS, AND THE AVAILABILITY OF SUFFICIENT TIME SO THAT THE SHORT AND LONG-TERM EFFECTS OF THE INTERVENTION CAN BE ASSESSED. CITIZEN PATROL GROUPS CAN BE TYPED AND INCLUDE BUILDING PATROLS, IN WHICH VOLUNTEERS OR PAID GUARDS MAINTAIN SURVEILLANCE OVER BUILDINGS AND NEIGHBORHOOD PATROLS, IN WHICH VOLUNTEERS OR PAID GUARDS MAINTAIN SURVEILLANCE OVER A SMALL GEOGRAPHIC AREA. NEIGHBORHOOD PATROLS' EFFECTIVENESS CANNOT BE DETERMINED BY TRADITIONAL RESEARCH METHODS BECAUSE THE AREA COVERED BY A NEIGHBORHOOD PATROL IS OFTEN POORLY DEFINED, AND THE EFFECTS OF THE PATROL CANNOT BE SUFFICIENTLY DISTINGUISHED FROM EFFECTS RELATING TO POLICE AND OTHER CRIME CONTROL ACTIVITIES. FINALLY, THE QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF LOCAL POLICE ACTIVITIES COULD CHANGE AS A RESULT OF THE PRESENCE OF A NEIGHBORHOOD PATROL. IN CONTRAST, THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BUILDING PATROL PROGRAMS CAN BE ASSESSED. COMPETITION WITH THE POLICE AND OTHER AGENCIES WOULD NOT BE A FACTOR IN THIS KIND OF AN EVALUATION, AND THE SAMPLE IS USUALLY CLEARLY DEFINED. THE IMPLICATION OF THIS RESEARCH IS THAT NEGATIVE FINDINGS OF CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS ARE NOT NECESSARILY VALID. IN EXAMINING THE FINDINGS OF AN EVALUATION, IT IS IMPORTANT TO CONSIDER THE LIMITATIONS OF THE EVALUATION, ITSELF. LIST OF REFERENCES IS PROVIDED.

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION, WASHINGTON, DC, FEBRUARY 1977.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION TECHNIQUES

Procedure Manuals and Guides

117. **AUBURN UNIVERSITY. ALABAMA LAW ENFORCEMENT—DEVELOPMENT OF EVALUATION.** 576 p. 1975.

NCJ-31546

DATA BASE OF COMPREHENSIVE INFORMATION ON STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES DESIGNED TO DEVELOP GUIDELINES FOR POLICE PROGRAM EVALUATION AND TO IMPLEMENT A SYSTEM OF CONTINUOUS PROGRAM EVALUATION. A QUESTIONNAIRE/INTERVIEW SURVEY WAS USED TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ON THE WORKLOAD, MANPOWER, EDUCATION, SALARIES, AGE LEVELS, EQUIPMENT, FACILITIES, PERSONNEL, AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE 345 LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN THE STATE. OVER 94 PER CENT OF THE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES ARE REPRESENTED IN THIS REPORT. SIXTY-FIVE OF 67 SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENTS WERE ALSO INTERVIEWED. THIS REPORT PRESENTS INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM 63 OF THE 95 QUESTIONS OF THE 18-PAGE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE. AGENCIES ARE ORGANIZED INTO SIX GROUPS BY SIZE FOR PURPOSES OF ANALYSIS. THIS REPORT ALSO CONTAINS THE RESULTS OF A CITIZEN ATTITUDE SURVEY OF 1500 CITIZENS ON CRIME AND POLICE, AND CENSUS DATA (BY REGION, COUNTY, AND LOCAL JURISDICTION) FOR ALL JURISDICTIONS IN EXCESS OF 2500 POPULATION. IN ADDITION, THIS REPORT CONTAINS A COMPLETE DIRECTORY OF ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN ALABAMA, AN AGENCY BY AGENCY LISTING OF EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1974, AND A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE ORGANIZATION OF AND RESOURCES FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT IN ALABAMA. SAMPLE QUESTIONS FROM THE CITIZEN ATTITUDE SURVEY AND THE COMPLETE AGENCY QUESTIONNAIRE ARE INCLUDED IN THE APPENDIX.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

118. **S. H. BAKER and O. RODRIGUEZ. RANDOM TIME QUOTA SELECTION—AN ALTERNATIVE TO RANDOM SELECTION IN EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATIONS.** VERA INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE, 30 EAST 39TH STREET, NEW YORK NY 10018. 22 p. 1977.

NCJ-54782

AN EVALUATIVE RESEARCH SELECTION PROCEDURE THAT SERVES AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO RANDOM ASSIGNMENT TO EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL GROUPS IS DESCRIBED AS APPLIED IN THE EVALUATION OF A CRIMINAL COURT DIVERSION PROGRAM. RESEARCHERS CONDUCTING CONTROL GROUP EXPERIMENTS IN FIELD SETTINGS WHERE THE TREATMENT INVOLVES CLIENT SERVICES OFTEN ENCOUNTER OPPOSITION BY CLIENTS AND PRACTITIONERS WHEN

CLIENTS MUST BE ASSIGNED RANDOMLY TO EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL GROUPS, DUE TO THE EXCLUSION OF CONTROL GROUP MEMBERS FROM TREATMENT. THE USE OF COMPARISON GROUPS INSTEAD OF CONTROL GROUPS AND THE USE OF DELAYED TREATMENT FOR CONTROLS ARE TWO ALTERNATIVE SELECTION PROCEDURES USED. THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF THESE ALTERNATIVES ARE DISCUSSED. A THIRD ALTERNATIVE, WHICH IS THE PRINCIPAL SUBJECT OF THIS PAPER, WAS USED IN THE EVALUATION OF A PRETRIAL DIVERSION PROGRAM THAT CHANNLED DEFENDANTS INTO EMPLOYMENT SERVICES, EDUCATIONAL COUNSELING, AND OTHER REFERRAL SERVICES. BECAUSE OF LIMITED FUNDS, THE PROGRAM WAS NECESSARILY RESTRICTED TO A CERTAIN NUMBER OF CLIENTS. THE SELECTION PROCEDURE PROVIDED FOR THE SCREENING OUT ON THE BASIS OF PROGRAM CRITERIA MORE DEFENDANTS THAN COULD BE DIVERTED TO THE PROGRAM, THUS PROVIDING AN OVERFLOW OF ELIGIBLE SUBJECTS TO SERVE AS A CONTROL GROUP. A QUOTA SYSTEM WAS DEVELOPED IN ORDER TO SELECT THOSE CASES TO BE DIVERTED DURING A GIVEN TIME PERIOD (E.G., A MONTH, WEEK, OR DAY). OVER AN EXTENDED PERIOD, THESE QUOTAS WOULD EQUAL THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES THE PROJECT HAD FUNDS TO SERVE. THE REMAINING CASES SCREENED AND APPROVED DURING ANY TIME PERIOD WOULD CONSTITUTE AN OVERFLOW OF ELIGIBLE DEFENDANTS TO BE PROCESSED NORMALLY BY THE COURT (CONTROL GROUP). THE PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINING THE QUOTA PERIODS USED IN THE RESEARCH ASSIGNMENT IS DESCRIBED. THE EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL GROUPS THAT RESULTED WERE COMPARED ON SOCIOECONOMIC AND CRIMINAL BACKGROUND AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THEIR COURT CASES AND FOUND TO BE SIMILAR. SOME GUIDELINES ARE SUGGESTED FOR THE USE OF THIS SELECTION TECHNIQUE, AND ITS COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES IN RELATION TO OTHER ALTERNATIVES TO RANDOM SELECTION ARE DISCUSSED.

Supplemental Notes: EARLIER VERSION PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, SAN FRANCISCO, SEPTEMBER 1978.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

119. **G. J. BENSINGER. DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF EVALUATION DESIGNS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRAINING PROGRAMS—THE COOK COUNTY (IL) MODEL.** 33 p. 1977.

NCJ-53984

THE PROCEDURE FOR DESIGNING, EVALUATING, AND IMPROVING TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSONNEL USED IN COOK COUNTY, ILL., IS DESCRIBED. IN DEVELOPING THE TRAINING NEEDS FOR THE TOTAL SYSTEM OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN COOK COUNTY, THE FOLLOWING TRAINING AREAS WERE IDENTIFIED: CORRECTIONAL TRAINING, ADULT PROBATION TRAINING, COURT SERVICES TRAINING, LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT, AND SPECIAL SYSTEM INSTITUTES AND SEMINARS. THE TRAINING FORMAT DEVELOPED INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING NINE ELEMENTS: (1) ASSESSMENT OF TRAINING NEEDS; (2) RANKING TRAINING PRIORITIES; (3) SETTING GENERAL TRAINING OBJECTIVES; (4) SELECTION OF TRAINING DESIGN AND INSTRUCTORS; (5) SETTING INSTRUCTORS' TRAINING OBJECTIVES; (6) CONSTRUCTION OF EVALUATION INSTRUMENTS; (7) ADMINISTRATION OF INSTRUMENTS; (8) ANALYSIS OF DATA; AND (9) IMPLEMENTATION OF CHANGE. THE NATURE OF EACH OF THESE ELEMENTS IS EXPLAINED. THE PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF THIS FORMAT TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN ADULT PROBATION PRESERVICE TRAINING PROGRAM IS DESCRIBED. THE EVALUATION INSTRUMENT WAS DESIGNED TO MEASURE THE QUALITY OF TRAINING AND ASSESS THE APPLICABILITY OF TRAINING TO PROBATION WORK IN THE COUNTY. SPECIFICALLY THE QUESTIONNAIRE PROVIDED DATA ON THE EXTENT TO WHICH TRAINING OBJECTIVES WERE MET IN AFFECTING ON-THE-JOB BEHAVIOR, THE DESIRED DIRECTION OF CHANGE ON GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM, INSTRUCTOR EVALUATION, AND SUBJECTIVE FEEDBACK. RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION APPLIED TO THE PROBATION TRAINING COURSE ARE REPORTED. EVALUATION FINDINGS WERE REVIEWED FIRST BY THE PROJECT'S ADMINISTRATORS, COORDINATORS, AND THE PARTICULAR INSTRUCTORS OF THE PROGRAM. THE DATA WERE REVIEWED ALSO BY THE CHIEF ADULT PROBATION OFFICER AND HIS ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF. AFTER REVIEWING THE DATA SEPARATELY, THEY MET TO DISCUSS IMPLICATIONS FOR CHANGE AND IMPROVEMENT IN PROBATION TRAINING. THE MAJOR DECISION RESULTING FROM THE ANALYSIS OF THE EVALUATION FINDINGS WAS TO INCORPORATE ADDITIONAL PRACTICAL EXAMPLES OF ON-THE-JOB SITUATIONS TO MEET THE REQUEST OF TRAINEES FOR MORE HELP IN DEALING WITH THESE SITUATIONS. THIS PROCEDURE OFFERS A QUICK METHOD, USING FEW RESOURCES, FOR EVALUATING TRAINING WITH A VIEW TO IMMEDIATE IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CONTENT AND FORMAT OF TRAINING SESSIONS. A SAMPLE OF THE EVALUATION INSTRUMENT IS PROVIDED, AND DATA FROM THE PARTICULAR EVALUATION DESCRIBED ARE REPORTED. A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY IS ALSO INCLUDED.

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION WASHINGTON, DC, FEBRUARY 1977—PANEL 19 EVALUATION OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMS.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

120. **P. BLOCH and D. ANDERSON. POLICEWOMEN ON PATROL—FINAL REPORT—METHODOLOGY, TABLES AND MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENTS.** URBAN INSTITUTE, 2100 M STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20037. 267 p. 1974.

NCJ-16812

METHODOLOGY, DESCRIPTIONS OF THE MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENTS, A SUMMARY OF ANALYTICAL METHODS, TABLES OF RESULTS AND SAMPLE SURVEY INSTRUMENTS ARE INCLUDED IN THIS 1972-1973 EVALUATION OF POLICEWOMEN IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. THIS STUDY COMPARED THE PERFORMANCE OF NEW POLICEWOMEN ON PATROL WITH THAT OF A COMPARABLE GROUP OF NEW

MALE POLICE OFFICERS. THE GOAL OF THIS STUDY WAS TO DETERMINE THE FEASIBILITY OF HIRING WOMEN FOR PATROL ASSIGNMENTS ON THE SAME BASIS AS MEN, THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF SUCH PRACTICES, AND THE EFFECT THIS HIRING WOULD HAVE ON POLICE OPERATIONS. THE RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE EVALUATION ARE FOUND IN THE FIRST VOLUME OF THIS REPORT, NCJ-15131. THIS SECOND VOLUME CONTAINS THE METHODOLOGY, DATA TABLES, AND RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS. IN THE DISCUSSION OF THE METHODOLOGY HISTORY, GENERAL DESIGN AND PURPOSE OF THE STUDY ARE DESCRIBED. DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS OF EACH MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENT USED, INCLUDING THE SAMPLE, THE PURPOSE AND FORMAT OF EACH INSTRUMENT, AND STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES UTILIZED FOR EACH INSTRUMENT ARE PROVIDED. THE DATA TABLES ARE GROUPED BY SURVEY INSTRUMENT. THE MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENTS REPRODUCED HERE INCLUDE THE PATROL SURVEY. THE OFFICIALS' SURVEY, A COMMUNITY SURVEY, STRUCTURED OBSERVATION FORMS, A SERVICE SURVEY, CHIEF'S SURVEY, AND PERSONNEL JACKET FORM. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: FORD FOUNDATION, 320 EAST 43RD STREET, NEW YORK NY 10017.

Availability: POLICE FOUNDATION, 1909 K STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20006.

121. **H. S. BLOOM. EVALUATING HUMAN SERVICE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS BY MODELING THE PROBABILITY AND TIMING OF RECIDIVISM.** HARVARD UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF CITY AND REGIONAL PLANNING, GUND HALL, CAMBRIDGE MA 02138. 31 p. 1978.

NCJ-54099

A METHOD FOR DETERMINING THE SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM IMPACT OF PROGRAMS AIMED AT REDUCING RECIDIVISM AMONG OFFENDERS, DRUG ABUSERS, AND ALCOHOLICS IS PRESENTED. THE PROPOSED METHOD PROVIDES EVALUATORS WITH THREE CAPABILITIES: EXAMINATIONS OF SHORT-TERM PROGRAM IMPACTS ON THE POSTPONEMENT OF RECIDIVISM THROUGH ESTIMATES OF THE AVERAGE TIME AT WHICH RECIDIVISM OCCURS, MEASUREMENT OF LONG-TERM IMPACT ON PREVENTION OF RECIDIVISM THROUGH ESTIMATES OF THE ULTIMATE PROBABILITY OF RECIDIVISM, AND DETERMINATION OF WHETHER INDIVIDUALS HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL LONG ENOUGH TO BE CONSIDERED 'SAFE' THROUGH ESTIMATES OF THEIR CONDITIONAL PROBABILITY OF FUTURE RECIDIVISM. THE STATISTICAL MODEL UNDERLYING THE METHOD IS BASED ON THE PREMISE THAT THE LONGER SOMEONE IS SUCCESSFUL (I.E., AVOIDS RECIDIVISM) THE MORE LIKELY HE OR SHE IS TO REMAIN SUCCESSFUL. THIS PREMISE DIFFERS FROM THAT OF AN EARLIER MODEL, WHICH ASSUMED THAT AN INDIVIDUAL'S ULTIMATE SUCCESS OR FAILURE IS DETERMINED COMPLETELY UPON RELEASE. THE DERIVATION AND POLICY PARAMETERS OF THE PROPOSED MODEL ARE DESCRIBED. APPLICATION OF THE MODEL TO PROGRAM FOLLOWUP DATA IS EXPLAINED AND ILLUSTRATED IN AN EXAMPLE EMPLOYING FOLLOWUP DATA ON 257 ILLINOIS PAROLEES. A COMPARISON OF THE RESULTS OBTAINED BY APPLYING THE PROPOSED MODEL AND THE EARLIER MODEL MENTIONED ABOVE TO THE SAME DATA REVEALS THAT THE TWO MODELS YIELD SIMILAR POLICY IMPLICATIONS. IT IS NOTED, HOWEVER, THAT THE PROPOSED MODEL, BECAUSE ITS BASIC ASSUMPTIONS ARE MORE PLAUSIBLE, IS LIKELY TO FIND GREATER ACCEPTANCE IN THE POLICY DETERMINATION PROCESS. DIRECTIONS FOR FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROPOSED MODEL ARE SUGGESTED. SUPPORTING DATA AND MATHEMATICAL FORMULATIONS ACCOMPANY THE TEXT, MUCH OF WHICH IS COUCHED IN STATISTICAL TERMINOLOGY.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

122. **COUNCIL OF EUROPE LIBRARIE BERGER-LEVRULT, PLACE BROGLIE, STRASBOURG, FRANCE. METHODS OF EVALUATION AND PLANNING IN THE FIELD OF CRIME—1ST CRIMINOLOGICAL COLLOQUIUM—STRASBOURG, 28-30 NOVEMBER 1973.** 150 p. 1974. France. **NCJ-16036**

PROCEEDINGS, CONTRIBUTIONS, AND DISCUSSIONS AT A MEETING OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SPECIALISTS HELD BY THE EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR CRIME PROBLEMS OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE. THE COLLOQUIUM WAS HELD IN STRASBOURG, FRANCE IN NOVEMBER, 1973. IT INCLUDED A REPORT ON THE PLANNING, BUDGETING, AND EVALUATION OF POLICE WORK IN THE SWEDISH SYSTEM. THE REPORT EMPHASIZED THE COORDINATION OF PLANNING EFFORTS BY DIFFERENT AUTHORITIES AND AGENCIES, AND NOTED THE DIFFICULTY IN QUANTIFYING AND EVALUATING SUCH NOTIONS AS THE ACCEPTABLE LEVEL OF RESPECT FOR LAW, THE PUBLIC SENSE OF SECURITY, AND CRIME PREVENTION IN GENERAL. THE COLLOQUIUM ALSO INCLUDED A REPORT ON THE METHODS USED TO EVALUATE REHABILITATION AND TREATMENT EFFORTS. IT CITED EVALUATIONS CARRIED OUT IN SEVERAL COUNTRIES WHICH FOUND NO DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE RESULTS OF TRADITIONAL TREATMENTS AND THE RESULTS OF CERTAIN INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS. THE REPORT CONCLUDED THAT SUCH EVALUATIONS HAVE CHARACTERISTICALLY CONCENTRATED ON THE OBJECTIVES OF THE TREATMENT—USUALLY TO LOWER RECIDIVISM—AND NEGLECTED THE STUDY OF THE TREATMENT PROCESS ITSELF. THE REPORT FURTHER CONCLUDED THAT THIS WAS A RESULT OF AN INAPPROPRIATE MEDICAL VIEW OF PENAL TREATMENT WHICH ASSUMES THAT THE CURE OF THE OFFENDER IS THE IMPORTANT TASK, AND THAT THE NATURE OF THE TREATMENT IS RELATIVELY EASY TO UNDERSTAND. THE REPORT RECOMMENDS EVALUATIONS WHICH COMPARE PENAL MEASURES WITH RESPECT TO THEIR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COSTS, THEIR CAPACITY FOR GENERAL DETERRENCE, THE PROTECTION AFFORDED TO THE PUBLIC FROM THE ACTIVITIES OF KNOWN CRIMINALS, AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH THEY SATISFY REQUIREMENTS OF JUSTICE AND HUMANITY. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

123. **S. R. GUSTAFSON and J. H. LOESCH. MINNESOTA—QUARTERLY REPORTS FROM THE CODE (CLIENT ORIENTED DATA FOR EVALUATION) SYSTEM FOR MINIMUM DATA PROJECTS—A TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REPORT.** WASHINGTON STATE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT ATTN CORRECTIONS CLEARINGHOUSE, MAIL STOP KG-11, OLYMPIA WA 98504. 24 p. 1979. **NCJ-66378**

THIS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REPORT FOR PROJECT PERSONNEL REPRODUCES AND EXAMINES THE THREE QUARTERLY REPORTS FROM THE CLIENT-ORIENTED DATA FOR EVALUATION (CODE) INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR A DIFFERENT SAMPLE PROJECT. IT HAS BEEN DESIGNED TO CLARIFY THE CONTENTS OF THE COMPUTER-GENERATED REPORTS AND TO ANSWER QUESTIONS THAT MAY ARISE ABOUT THEIR INTERPRETATION. THE THREE REPORTS ARE THE QUARTERLY STATISTICAL REPORTS, THE ACTIVE CLIENT REPORT, AND THE CLIENT FOLLOWUP CALENDAR. A PAGE-BY-PAGE EXAMINATION OF THE CONTENTS OF THE STATISTICAL REPORTS INCLUDES A DESCRIPTION OF THE TITLE PAGE CONTAINING THE PROJECT NAME, AN ARBITRARILY ASSIGNED PROJECT NUMBER, THE DATE OF THE REPORT, AND A TABLE OF CONTENTS. OTHER PAGES CONTAIN FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS OF SEX, AGE, AND ETHNICITY FOR THREE CATEGORIES OF CLIENTS (WHEREVER POSSIBLE) AND DISTRIBUTIONS BY MONTH OF INTAKE AND TERMINATION (INCLUDING TOTAL INTAKE, TERMINATION, AND FOLLOWUP FORMS). DISTRIBUTIONS OF SOURCES OF CLIENT REFERRALS AND CLIENT RELATION TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AT INTAKE ARE PRESENTED FOR EACH OF THE THREE CATEGORIES, AND TABULATIONS OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY REASONS FOR REFERRAL TO

THE PROJECT FOR EACH CATEGORY ARE INCLUDED. FINALLY, TABULATIONS OF CLIENT LEVEL OF INVOLVEMENT WITH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AT INTAKE, TERMINATION, AND FOLLOWUP (THE MOST COMPLEX TABULATIONS IN THE STATISTICAL REPORT) ARE FURNISHED. THE STATISTICAL REPORT TABULATES SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE PROJECT AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF REASONS FOR TERMINATION FROM THE PROJECT BOTH FOR CLIENTS TERMINATED WITHIN THE LAST 12 MONTHS AND FOR ALL TERMINATED CLIENTS. THE ACTIVE CLIENT REPORT LISTS THE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER, AGE AT INTAKE, SEX, ETHNIC BACKGROUND, INTAKE DATE, AND DAYS IN THE PROGRAM FOR ALL ACTIVE CLIENTS. THE CLIENT FOLLOWUP CALENDAR LISTS THE SAME INFORMATION PLUS TERMINATION DATE AND FOLLOWUP DUE DATE. UNLIKE THE ACTIVE CLIENT REPORT, IT IS SORTED BY FOLLOWUP DUE DATE, NOT BY CLIENT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER. AN APPENDIX CONTAINS GROUPINGS OF REFERABLE OFFENSES.

124. **H. P. HATRY, L. H. BLAIR, D. M. FISK, J. H. GREINER, J. R. HALL JR, and P. S. SCHAENMAN. HOW EFFECTIVE ARE YOUR COMMUNITY SERVICES? PROCEDURES FOR MONITORING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MUNICIPAL SERVICES.** URBAN INSTITUTE, 2100 M STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20037; INTERNATIONAL CITY MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION, 1140 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20036. 330 p. 1977. **NCJ-46877**

THIS REPORT PROVIDES SUGGESTIONS FOR MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES AND DATA COLLECTION WHICH CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS CAN USE TO EVALUATE THE QUALITY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THEIR SERVICES. MEASURES AND DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES ARE DISCUSSED FOR THE FOLLOWING BASIC SERVICES PROVIDED BY CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS: CRIME CONTROL, FIRE PROTECTION, SOLID WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL, RECREATION, LIBRARIES, LOCAL TRANSPORTATION, WATER SUPPLY, AND HANDLING OF CITIZEN COMPLAINTS AND REQUESTS FOR SERVICES. THE EMPHASIS IS ON TECHNIQUES WHICH ARE APPROPRIATE FOR SMALL AND LARGE COMMUNITIES. THE SECTION ON CRIME CONTROL DOES NOT CONSIDER THE POLICE ROLE IN TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT OR EMERGENCY MEDICAL AID, THOUGH TRAFFIC CONTROL MEASURES ARE COVERED BRIEFLY IN THE TRANSPORTATION SECTION. INSTEAD, THE FOCUS IS DEFINED AS PROMOTING THE SAFETY OF THE COMMUNITY AND A FEELING OF SECURITY AMONG THE CITIZENS, PRIMARILY THROUGH THE DETERRENCE/PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE APPREHENSION OF OFFENDERS, AND PROVIDING SERVICE IN A FAIR, HONEST, PROMPT, AND COURTEOUS MANNER. A TABLE PRESENTS 26 SPECIFIC MEASUREMENTS OF CRIME CONTROL SERVICES TOGETHER WITH CRIME DATA SOURCES. SLIGHT MODIFICATIONS OF CRIME STATISTIC COLLECTION ARE SUGGESTED TO AID EVALUATION; THESE INCLUDE PROVIDING CRIME RATES SEPARATELY FOR BUSINESSES AND FOR RESIDENCES, CONSIDERING TRANSIENT AS WELL AS RESIDENTIAL POPULATIONS IN DETERMINING CRIME RATES, AND IDENTIFYING RATES FOR THOSE CRIMES USUALLY SUSCEPTIBLE TO POLICE DETERRENCE SUCH AS CRIME VISIBLE FROM THE STREET. EACH MEASURE SUGGESTED IN THE TABLE IS EXPLAINED IN DETAIL IN THE ACCOMPANYING TEXT. IN ADDITION TO CRIME STATISTICS, AN EVALUATION SHOULD INCLUDE A GENERAL CITIZEN SURVEY, A SURVEY OF BUSINESSES, AND A SURVEY OF PERSONS WHO HAVE CALLED FOR SERVICE. THESE SURVEYS SHOULD FOCUS ON CITIZEN PERCEPTION OF POLICE SERVICES. SUCH SURVEYS COULD COST \$10 TO \$15 PER CONTACT. THIS DATA IS ESSENTIAL TO FULLY

EVALUATE CRIME CONTROL SERVICES. SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR EACH CHAPTER IS PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agencies: NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION, 1800 G STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20550; US DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, 451 SEVENTH STREET, SW, WASHINGTON DC 20410; NATIONAL CENTER FOR PRODUCTIVITY AND QUALITY OF WORKING LIFE.

Availability: URBAN INSTITUTE, 2100 M STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20037.

125. **T. HAUSNER. NEW METHODS TO ASSESS THE BEHAVIORAL CONSEQUENCES OF DELINQUENCY TREATMENT PROGRAMS.** 121 p. 1975. **NCJ-32805**

THIS STUDY TESTED THE RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF RESULTS ACHIEVED USING A BEHAVIOR RATING SYSTEM DEVELOPED BY THE AUTHOR; SCORES GIVEN BY PARENTS AND TEACHERS WERE COMPARED FOR DELINQUENT AND NONDELINQUENT YOUTHS. THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT MEASURES OF RECIDIVISM AND PERSONALITY TESTS HAVE BEEN THE TWO MAIN METHODS FOR EVALUATING THE BEHAVIORAL CONSEQUENCES OF INTERVENTIONS SUCH AS DELINQUENCY TREATMENT PROGRAMS. THE AUTHOR REVIEWS THE PROBLEMS INHERENT IN BOTH THESE APPROACHES, AND PROPOSES THAT A METHOD WHICH ASSESSES ACTUAL CHANGES IN BEHAVIOR IN THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT WOULD BE A MORE RELIABLE FORM OF EVALUATION. A BEHAVIOR RATING SCHEDULE WAS DEVELOPED, AND GIVEN TO PARENTS AND TEACHERS OF A SAMPLE OF YOUTHS INVOLVED IN THREE KENTUCKY TREATMENT PROGRAMS FOR JUVENILES AND A SAMPLE OF NONDELINQUENT YOUTHS. THE AUTHOR SOUGHT TO DETERMINE: 1) THE DEGREE OF CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SEVERAL SIGNIFICANT AUTHORITY FIGURES WHEN THEY ARE RATING BEHAVIORS OF DELINQUENTS AND NONDELINQUENTS; 2) WHETHER DELINQUENTS AND NONDELINQUENTS DIFFER IN BEHAVIOR AT SCHOOL; 3) WHETHER RECIDIVISTS AND NONRECIDIVISTS DIFFER IN BEHAVIOR AT SCHOOL AND/OR AT HOME; AND 4) WHICH OF THE BEHAVIORS MEASURED IN THIS STUDY ARE INTERCORRELATED. IT WAS FOUND THAT PARENT/TEACHER RATINGS WERE IN CLOSE CORRESPONDENCE, THAT TEACHERS OBSERVED DIFFERENCES BETWEEN DELINQUENTS AND NONDELINQUENTS ABOVE ANY BIASES DUE TO KNOWLEDGE OF DELINQUENCY, AND THAT PARENTS' RATINGS MAY HAVE BEEN BETTER DISCRIMINATORS OF RECIDIVISM/NONRECIDIVISM THAN THE TEACHERS'. THE AUTHOR CONCLUDES THAT THE EVALUATION METHODS USED IN THIS STUDY WERE PROVEN FEASIBLE.

Supplemental Notes: UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY—DISSERTATION.

Availability: UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR MI 48106; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

126. **J. G. HEILMAN. EVALUATION—A PRACTICAL GUIDE FOR EVALUATORS OF SOCIAL ACTION PROJECTS.** AUBURN UNIVERSITY. 77 p. 1977. **NCJ-42723**

INTENDED FOR THOSE INVOLVED IN EVALUATION OF SOCIAL ACTION PROGRAMS, THIS MONOGRAPH IDENTIFIES THE CHOICES AND PROBLEMS COMMON TO MOST EVALUATION WORK AND SUGGESTS METHODS OF DEVELOPING AND OPERATING AN EVALUATION SYSTEM. THIS GUIDE IS BASED PRINCIPALLY ON THE EXPERIENCE OF THE AUBURN CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION PROJECT. WHILE THE GUIDE IS BASED ON ACTUAL EXPERIENCE IN EVALUATING CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS, THE PROCEDURES AND CONCLUSIONS ARE SET IN A THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND RELATE GENERALLY TO THE STUDY OF ALL GOVERNMENT FUNDED PROGRAMS. INCLUDED IN THIS GUIDE ARE SUGGESTIONS ON HOW TO ESTABLISH A DATA BASE, STAFF, RECRUITMENT AND ORGANIZATION, DEVELOPING AN EVALUATION

PROCEDURE, AND TECHNIQUES OF RESEARCH AND ANALYSES. THE GUIDE ALSO DISCUSSES SUCH IMPORTANT EVALUATION ASPECTS AS RELATIONS WITH THE SUBGRANTEES AND POLITICAL ISSUES OF EVALUATION.

127. **J. G. HEILMAN and M. T. MILLER. EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN AND CAUSAL ANALYSIS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION.** AUBURN UNIVERSITY. 14 p. 1977. **NCJ-53929**

A QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH DESIGN TERMED AN 'EX POST FACTO, STAGGERED, TIME SERIES DESIGN' IS DESCRIBED AND JUDGED APPROPRIATE FOR PRACTICING EVALUATORS CONSIDERING MOST CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS. THIS PAPER WAS WRITTEN SPECIFICALLY FOR PRACTICING EVALUATORS PAID BY A GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY TO EVALUATE A RANGE OF PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS ON AN ONGOING BASIS, WITH RELATIVELY LIMITED FUNDING. THESE EVALUATORS NEED TO OBTAIN SUITABLE DATA AND AN APPROPRIATE ANALYTIC DESIGN WITHIN A RESTRICTED PERIOD OF TIME WITH LIMITED RESOURCES AND MOST OFTEN AFTER PROJECT ACTIVITIES HAVE COMMENCED. TO PROVIDE A SETTING FOR THE PRESENTATION, RESEARCH DESIGNS AND POSSIBLE THREATS TO THEIR VALIDITY ARE DISCUSSED. CERTAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF GOVERNMENT-FUNDED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS ARE FOUND TO ENCOURAGE THE USE OF QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL DESIGNS: (1) CONTINUATION AND FUNDING OF PROGRAMS FOR SEVERAL YEARS; (2) THE INTRODUCTION OF THE SAME OR SIMILAR PROGRAMS AT DIFFERENT TIMES IN VARIOUS LOCALES; AND (3) MUCH OF THE DATA NEEDED FOR EVALUATION IS AVAILABLE INDEPENDENTLY, APART FROM THE EVALUATOR'S RESEARCH EFFORTS. EX POST FACTO TIME SERIES ANALYSIS CAN BE USED ON THOSE PROGRAMS THAT HAVE BEEN OPERATING FOR A PERIOD OF TIME. THE FUNDING OF SIMILAR PROJECTS IN DIFFERENT LOCATIONS AT VARIOUS TIMES PERMITS THE USE OF STAGGERED EXPERIMENTAL GROUPS, WHICH (COMBINED WITH A CONTROL GROUP RECEIVING THE TREATMENT) PERMITS CONTROL OF HISTORICAL EVENTS AS VALIDITY THREATS. MUCH OF THE DATA REQUIRED BY EVALUATION ALSO HAS BEEN RECORDED ROUTINELY BY PUBLIC AGENCIES OVER A PERIOD OF YEARS PREDATING ANY EVALUATION EFFORT. IT IS CONCLUDED, THEREFORE, THAT AN EX POST FACTO TIME SERIES DESIGN, USING STAGGERED EXPERIMENTAL GROUPS WITH A CONTROL GROUP AND EMPLOYING DATA ALREADY GATHERED, IS AN APPROPRIATE EVALUATION DESIGN WHICH USES TO ADVANTAGE THE GIVEN CHARACTERISTICS OF GOVERNMENT-FUNDED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS. THE APPLICATION OF THE DESIGN TO A PROGRAM FOR IMPROVING THE PROSECUTORIAL EFFICIENCY OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS IS DESCRIBED. A BRIEF BIBLIOGRAPHY IS PROVIDED.

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION.

Sponsoring Agency: ALABAMA LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING AGENCY, 2863 FAIRLAND DRIVE, BUILDING F, SUITE 49, EXECUTIVE PARK, MONTGOMERY, AL 36111.

128. **M. D. INGLE, J. WILKS, and D. I. PARSONS. CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM EVALUATION CAPABILITY BUILDING A SYSTEM-WIDE APPLICATION AT THE COUNTY LEVEL.** 17 p. 1977. **NCJ-53726**

AN INHOUSE CONTINUING EVALUATION PLAN DEVELOPED BY THE ONONDAGA COUNTY, N.Y., CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING AND COORDINATION UNIT IS DESCRIBED. THE PLAN EVALUATES EACH PROGRAM AS PART OF THE TOTAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. HAVING EXPERIENCED THE PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH (1) THE ABSENCE OF A SOUND KNOWLEDGE BASE, (2) THE LACK OF COST EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT-BY-PROJECT EVALUATION APPROACH, AND (3) THE INABILITY OF TRADITIONAL RESEARCH TO PRO-

VIDE ANSWERS CONCERNING THE SYSTEM-WIDE COST EFFECTIVENESS OF SPECIFIC PROJECTS, ONONDAGA COUNTY DECIDED TO TRY A DIFFERENT APPROACH. THIS APPROACH IS BASED ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT EACH PROJECT IS PART OF A TOTAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND MUST BE EVALUATED IN TERMS OF THE TOTAL SYSTEM. IT ALSO ASSUMES THAT CLASSICAL EXPERIMENTAL DESIGNS MAY BE PREMATURE AT THE CURRENT LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE OPERATION OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. INSTEAD, CONTRACTS ARE MONITORED BY ESTABLISHING BENCHMARKS AND MEASURING ACHIEVEMENTS AGAINST THESE BENCHMARKS. ORIGINALLY THE APPROACH WAS USED TO EVALUATE FIVE LEAA PROJECTS. SINCE MONEY AVAILABLE FOR EVALUATION WAS ONLY 3 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR THE PROJECTS, INHOUSE STAFF WAS TRAINED TO GATHERED THE EVALUATION DATA. EACH PERSON IN AN ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY WAS ON THE EVALUATION TEAM AND WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COLLECTION OF A CERTAIN PORTION OF THE DATA. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BASE RATES, THE TYPES OF DATA COLLECTED, AND THE ACTUAL OPERATION OF THE EVALUATION ARE DESCRIBED IN DETAIL. THE ULTIMATE PURPOSE WAS TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE PROJECT WAS DOING WHAT IT WAS SUPPOSED TO DO, AND (2) WHETHER WHAT IT WAS DOING WAS WORTHWHILE IN LIGHT OF MONEY AVAILABLE IN THE TOTAL SYSTEM. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT SUCH A SYSTEM-ORIENTED EVALUATION IS QUITE FEASIBLE FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS. APPENDED CHARTS DESCRIBE THE EVALUATIONS OF THE FIVE LEAA PROGRAMS AND ILLUSTRATE THE EVALUATION FRAMEWORK.

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION, WASHINGTON, DC, FEBRUARY 1977.

Sponsoring Agency: NEW YORK DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

129. **G. M. JANEKSELA. EVALUATION MODEL FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE.** GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF URBAN LIFE, ATLANTA GA 30303. *CRIMINAL JUSTICE REVIEW*, V 2, N 2 (FALL 1977), P 1-11. **NCJ-50960**

FOLLOWING A DISCUSSION OF THE PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN THE EVALUATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS, TWO MODELS ARE ASSESSED AS POSSIBLE EVALUATION TOOLS. THE SOCIAL ACCOUNTING MODEL IS RECOMMENDED. THE REASONS WHY CLASSICAL EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH IS INFEASIBLE FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS ARE REVIEWED. EVEN WITH QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL DESIGNS, A VARIETY OF PROBLEMS ARE ENCOUNTERED, AND WHENEVER THERE IS CONFLICT BETWEEN THE EVALUATION DESIGN AND THE NEEDS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, THE DESIGN HAS TO BE CHANGED. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT GENERAL EVALUATION MODELS WHICH ARE APPLICABLE TO ALL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS SHOULD BE USED TO SUPPLEMENT TRADITIONAL RESEARCH DESIGNS. THESE MODELS SHOULD FOCUS ON ATTRIBUTES WHICH ARE COMMON ACROSS SUBSYSTEMS AND PROGRAMS. GOAL EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY MODELS ARE DISCUSSED, WITH EMPHASIS ON WEAKNESSES OF THE GOAL-ORIENTED EVALUATION MODELS. THE SOCIAL ACCOUNTING MODEL, AN EFFICIENCY MODEL, PROVIDES DESCRIPTION OF THE SYSTEM'S SOCIAL BENEFITS AND SOCIAL COSTS AND EXPRESSES PROGRAM VALUE IN TERMS OF A NET SURPLUS OR A NET DEFICIT. THE SOCIAL ACCOUNTING MODEL ALLOWS EVALUATION ACROSS TIME, COUNTERPART SYSTEMS, PROGRAMS, AND COMMUNITIES. THE FEASIBILITY OF EXPRESSING THE COSTS OF CRIME AND THE BENEFITS OF A CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAM IN MONETARY TERMS IS DEMONSTRATED. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT NATIONAL STANDARDS FOR THESE COSTS BE ESTABLISHED THROUGH THE FORMATION OF A CRIMINAL JUSTICE SOCIAL ACCOUNT-

ING COMMITTEE. THIS GROUP OF EXPERTS WOULD DEVELOP THE DATA BASE NECESSARY FOR SOCIAL ACCOUNTING AND HAVE AN IMPACT ON THE ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS AND PROGRAMS. REFERENCES AND FOOTNOTES ARE APPENDED.

130. **K. W. JOHNSON, R. TAMBERRINO, K. ZUSPAN, and W. D. FRAZIER. MULTIFACETED EVALUATION STRATEGY FOR THE FIELD OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.** PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION UNIT. 132 p. 1976. **NCJ-35514**

THIS HANDBOOK DESCRIBES A STRATEGY FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATING FEDERALLY-FUNDED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS AT THE STATE, REGIONAL, COUNTY, AND LOCAL LEVELS. TYPES OF PROGRAM EVALUATION METHODOLOGIES MOST FREQUENTLY USED IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE ARE DISCUSSED AND THE CRITICAL PROGRAM EVALUATION PROBLEMS THAT HAVE TO BE OVERCOME ARE ANALYZED. THESE PROBLEMS INCLUDE THE LACK OF COLLABORATION BETWEEN EVALUATORS AND DECISION MAKERS WHO MAY HAVE SOME USE FOR EVALUATION PRODUCTS, THE INCOMPATIBILITY OF EVALUATION PRODUCTS WITH THE USER'S NEEDS, AND THE DECISION MAKER'S LACK OF AWARENESS AND UNDERSTANDING OF PROGRAM EVALUATION AND ITS UTILITY. A PROGRAM EVALUATION STRATEGY DESIGNED TO COMBAT THESE PROBLEMS IS THEN PRESENTED. IN ADDITION, THE VARIOUS PHASES WHICH MAKE UP THE EVALUATION STRATEGY BEING VALIDATED ARE DESCRIBED IN DETAIL. THE APPENDIX CONTAINS SEVEN CASE STUDIES FROM THE EVALUATION UNIT PRESENTED TO KEY DECISION MAKERS FUNCTIONING AT THE STATE, REGIONAL, COUNTY, AND LOCAL LEVELS, AS WELL AS A GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS PROVIDED. (THIS EVALUATION STRATEGY WAS DEVELOPED AND VALIDATED BY THE PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY (MD) CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION UNIT.)

Sponsoring Agency: MASSACHUSETTS GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

131. **R. KATZ and M. BROWN. METHODOLOGY FOR CONDUCTING A COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF TASC (TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES TO STREET CRIME)—HIGH IMPACT ANTI-CRIME PROGRAM.** MITRE CORPORATION WASHINGTON OPERATIONS, 1820 DOLLEY MADISON BOULEVARD, MCLEAN VA 22101; US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 28 p. 1974. **NCJ-36117**

PAPER DESCRIBING A METHODOLOGY TO PERFORM A COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF THE TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES TO STREET CRIME (TASC) PROGRAM, A NATIONAL LEVEL HIGH IMPACT ANTI-CRIME PROGRAM. TASC IS A PROGRAM DESIGNED TO REFER ARRESTED DRUG ADDICTS TO APPROPRIATE COMMUNITY BASED TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMS. A METHODOLOGY IS DESCRIBED FOR PERFORMING THE EVALUATION BY A PROCEDURE WHICH CLASSIFIES ADDICTS INTO HOMOGENOUS POPULATION GROUPS SHARING COMMON CHARACTERISTICS AND ESTIMATES THE VARIOUS LEVELS OF EFFECTIVENESS OF AVAILABLE TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES IN REHABILITATING THESE GROUPS. THE METHODOLOGY DEVELOPED CONTAINS A DESCRIPTION OF STUDY OBJECTIVES IN THE FORM OF RESEARCH QUESTIONS TO BE ADDRESSED, EVALUATION PROCEDURES, AND DATA REQUIREMENTS. IT IS DESIGNED TO BE ADAPTABLE TO A WIDE RANGE OF DATA. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20531.

132. **D. M. KEMP, J. D. WALLER, J. W. SCANLON, P. G. NALLEY, and C. LANCER. DESCRIPTION AND ASSESSMENTS OF THE MODEL EVALUATION PROGRAM PROJECTS.** URBAN INSTITUTE, 2100 M STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20037. 408 p. 1979. **NCJ-55723**

EIGHT DESCRIPTIVE REPORTS ARE PRESENTED ON COMPLETED MODEL EVALUATION PROGRAMS (MEP) SUPPORTED BY NILECJ GRANTS TO STATE AND REGIONAL PLANNING UNITS/AGENCIES TO DEVELOP AND DEMONSTRATE SUCCESSFUL EVALUATION SYSTEMS. PROGRAM OBJECTIVES FOR THE GRANTEEES WERE TO ENCOURAGE STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES TO GENERATE AND USE EVALUATION INFORMATION AND TO TEST WAYS IN WHICH EFFECTIVE USE OF EVALUATION INFORMATION CAN HELP STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES ACHIEVE THEIR OBJECTIVES. THESE INDIVIDUAL ASSESSMENT REPORTS REFER TO MEP'S BY THE ALAMEDA, CALIF., REGIONAL REGIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING BOARD, THE PENNSYLVANIA GOVERNOR'S JUSTICE COMMISSION, THE COLUMBIA, S.C., CENTRAL MIDLANDS REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL, THE JACKSONVILLE, FLA., OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING, THE ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL OKLAHOMA GOVERNMENTS, THE VENTURA, CALIF., CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING BOARD, THE MICHIGAN OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS, AND THE ILLINOIS LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMISSION. INFORMATION IS PRESENTED ON EVALUATION SYSTEMS DESIGN AND RATIONALE, STRATEGIES, EXPECTATIONS, EXPERIENCES, AND OUTCOMES. SOME GENERAL CONCLUSIONS ARE (1) WITHOUT PLANNED, WELL-MANAGED PROCESSING PROCEDURES, HIGH VOLUME DATA SYSTEMS QUICKLY BECOME UNMANAGEABLE; (2) QUALITY CONTROL AND DATA ANALYSIS ARE EXPENSIVE; (3) STANDARD SYSTEMS ARE FEASIBLE BUT EXPENSIVE; (4) USER OWNERSHIP OF THE SYSTEM CAN FACILITATE SUCCESS (AS IN THE VENTURA SYSTEM); (5) EFFECTIVE USE OF THE EVALUATION FRAMEWORK MAY REQUIRE ITS USE IN THE PROJECT DESIGN; (6) INFORMATION USERS SHOULD BE PRESENTED EVALUATION RESULTS VERBALLY OR IN WRITTEN SUMMARY FORM, AS WELL AS IN FULL REPORTS, AND GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY TO DISCUSS THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE RESULTS; (7) DATA AND RECORDKEEPING ACTIVITIES OF MOST LOCAL AGENCIES ARE NOT ADEQUATE FOR AN EVALUATION SYSTEM; (8) STAFFING PROBLEMS; LACK OF PRODUCTION COMMITMENT, AND DISINTERESTED MANAGEMENT CAN RESULT IN SYSTEM FAILURE (AS IN THE PENNSYLVANIA MEP); AND (9) ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMITTEE OF LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REPRESENTATIVES TO FOLLOW THE STUDY CAN BE HELPFUL (AS PROVEN IN THE ALAMEDA STUDY).

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00797-0; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

133. **J. G. KINZER. EVALUATION IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS—GUIDELINES AND EXAMPLES.** MITRE CORPORATION, P O BOX 208, BEDFORD MA 01730. 165 p. 1973. **NCJ-11209**

GUIDE FOR DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING PLANS TO EVALUATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT WHEREVER POSSIBLE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROJECT OBJECTIVES BE STATED IN QUANTITATIVE TERMS AND THAT AN EVALUATION PLAN BE DEVELOPED IN CONJUNCTION WITH PROJECT GRANT APPLICATIONS. THIS MANUAL COMBINES AND REVISES TEN DOCUMENTS THAT WERE PREPARED BY THE MITRE CORPORATION FOR THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE (NILECJ) IN 1972 AND 1973 AS AN AID TO THE EVALUATION OF THE HIGH IMPACT ANTI-CRIME PROGRAM. AS A PACKAGE, IT IS INTENDED TO SERVE AS A REFERENCE AND

WORKING MANUAL FOR A WIDE VARIETY OF AUDIENCES. INCLUDED IN THIS MANUAL IS A PROGRAM MANAGER'S GUIDE FOR PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF AN EVALUATION PLAN AND AN EVALUATOR'S GUIDE FOR THE PREPARATION OF EVALUATION COMPONENTS. REPRODUCED ARE FOUR SAMPLE EVALUATION PLANS (IN THE FORM OF EVALUATION COMPONENTS OF HYPOTHETICAL PROJECT GRANT APPLICATIONS TO LEAA FOR HIGH IMPACT FUNDING) THAT ILLUSTRATE THE EVALUATION METHODOLOGY IN A VARIETY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROJECTS SUCH AS A POLICE COMMAND AND CONTROL PROGRAM AND A METHADONE MAINTENANCE PROJECT. FOUR EXAMPLES OF INTEGRATED EVALUATION COMPONENTS ARE PROVIDED BY A HYPOTHETICAL YOUTH SERVICES PROGRAM OUTLINE AND COMPLETE DESCRIPTIONS OF THREE OF ITS SUBORDINATE PROJECTS. STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WILL FIND THE MANAGER'S GUIDE HELPFUL IN UNDERSTANDING THE WORK OF EVALUATION IN DEVELOPING EVALUATION PLANS FOR THEIR PROGRAMS, WHEREAS EVALUATION PLANNERS WILL FIND THE EVALUATOR'S GUIDE AND THE COMPONENTS USEFUL IN PREPARING REALISTIC AND VALID EVALUATION PLANS FOR THEIR PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00210-2; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

134. **M. P. KIRBY. MANAGEMENT 1—THE ROLE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR IN EVALUATION.** PRETRIAL SERVICES RESOURCE CENTER, SUITE 200, 1010 VERMONT AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20005. 62 p. 1979. **NCJ-55511**

THIS BULLETIN DESCRIBES THE REQUIRED ACTIVITIES OF AN ADMINISTRATOR CONDUCTING A GOOD EVALUATION OF AN AGENCY. A FORMAT IS PROPOSED FOR AN ADMINISTRATOR'S EFFECTIVE INTERVENTION IN EVALUATIONS. IN ADDITION TO A SIX-STEP STRUCTURE OF THE EVALUATION PROCESS, HINTS AND INSIGHTS ADDRESS THE TYPES OF QUESTIONS RAISED BY PRACTITIONERS INVOLVED IN ASSESSMENTS OF THEIR PROGRAMS. THE FIRST STEP FOCUSES ON UNDERSTANDING THE VALUE AND LIMITATIONS OF AN EVALUATION AND PROVIDES A FRAMEWORK BY WHICH THE ADMINISTRATOR DEVELOPS A REALISTIC CONCEPTION OF THE EVALUATION PROCESS. THE NEXT STEP DEALS WITH DEVELOPING A WORKING PAPER, AN INFORMAL DOCUMENT WHICH ACTS AS A PLAN OR ROAD MAP TO HELP THE ADMINISTRATOR MANAGE THE STUDY DURING THE PRE-EVALUATION PERIOD. THE WORKING PAPER DESCRIBES THE ANALYTICAL STRUCTURE OF THE STUDY, INCLUDING THE GOAL STATEMENT, QUESTIONS, ASSUMPTIONS, COMPARISONS, AND OUTCOMES; IT ALSO PROVIDES A WORK PLAN WHICH INCLUDES THE DATA GATHERING AND ANALYSIS ACTIVITIES OF THE EVALUATION. THE THIRD STEP INVOLVES PREPARING A PROPOSAL AND COVERS THE STRUCTURE OF A PROPOSAL, THE DEVELOPMENT OF A BUDGET, AND SOURCES OF EVALUATION FUNDING. THE NEXT STEP--PREPARING A REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL (RFP)--PROVIDES SUGGESTIONS FOR WRITING AN EFFECTIVE RFP. THE FINAL TWO STEPS INVOLVE STAFFING CONCERNS--EMPLOYING A RESEARCHER AND WORKING WITH POLICYMAKERS AND STAFF. A FRAMEWORK FOR THE SELECTION OF THE MOST EFFECTIVE RESEARCHER IS OUTLINED, ALONG WITH THE WAY IN WHICH THE ADMINISTRATOR INVOLVES LOCAL OFFICIALS IN THE PRE-EVALUATION PERIOD. CHARTS ARE INCLUDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20531.

Availability: PRETRIAL SERVICES RESOURCE CENTER, SUITE 200, 1010 VERMONT AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20005; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

135. **S. KOBRIN and M. W. KLEIN. NATIONAL EVALUATION DESIGN FOR DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF STATUS OFFENDER PROGRAM.** UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH INSTITUTE, 950 WEST JEFFERSON BLVD, LOS ANGELES, CA 90007. 150 p. 1976. **NCJ-39719**
- THIS WORKPLAN INCLUDES PROGRAM PHASE SCHEDULES, PROCEDURES FOR COLLECTING AND ANALYZING DATA SUBMITTED BY THE VARIOUS DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF STATUS OFFENDER (DSO) PROGRAMS, AND DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS. THE NATIONAL EVALUATION OF THE DSO PROGRAM IS MASSIVE IN SCOPE AS IT WILL ENTAIL THE PROCESSING OF OVER 6,000 CLIENT-CENTERED DATA FORMS EACH MONTH FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS. SEVEN DIFFERENT TYPES OF STATUS OFFENDER PROGRAMS LOCATED IN VARIOUS AREAS OF THE COUNTRY WILL BE REPORTING TO THE SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. DATA ANALYSES TO BE PERFORMED INCLUDE THE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CONTROL VARIABLES (DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF JUVENILE CLIENTS IN DSO PROGRAMS, INDIVIDUAL PROGRAM CLIENT POPULATION STATISTICS, AND COMMUNITY TOLERANCE MEASUREMENTS) WITH THE DEPENDENT VARIABLES OF OFFICIAL DELINQUENCY RECORDS, SELF-REPORTED DELINQUENCY, AND CLIENT SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT DATA. DATA WILL BE CROSS CLASSIFIED TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTS OF THE VARIOUS TYPES OF DSO PROGRAMS (THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLES OF THE STUDY). THESE PROGRAMS HAVE BEEN PLACED IN THE FOLLOWING GROUPINGS: DIVERSION, DIAGNOSTIC, AND EVALUATION SCREENING UNITS; SHELTER CARE HOMES (RESIDENCY OF 30 DAYS OR LESS); GROUP HOMES (OVER 30 DAYS); FOSTER HOMES; MULTIPLE SERVICE CENTERS (SUCH AS YOUTH SERVICES BUREAUS); OUTREACH INTERVENTION (ACTIVE EFFORTS TO INTERVENE IN AND ATTEMPT TO MODIFY VARIOUS PHYSICAL, SOCIAL, AND EMOTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CLIENT); AND SERVICES WHICH OFFER COUNSELING ONLY. INSTRUCTIONS FOR CODING AND BLANK COPIES OF ALL THE DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS ARE PROVIDED. THESE FORMS ARE DESIGNED TO BE PROCESSED BY OPTICAL SCANNING EQUIPMENT. PROCEDURES FOR TRACKING LOST OR INCOMPLETE DATA COLLECTION FORMS ARE DESCRIBED.
- Sponsoring Agency:** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20531.
- Availability:** GPO. Stock Order No. 027-000-00514-4.
136. **G. KUPERSMITH. HIGH IMPACT ANTI-CRIME PROGRAM—SAMPLE IMPACT PROJECT EVALUATION COMPONENTS.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 280 p. 1974. **NCJ-42710**
- WHILE IN VARYING STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT, THESE EVALUATION COMPONENTS REPRESENT ACTUAL EVALUATION STRATEGIES BEING USED TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ANTI-CRIME PROGRAMS IN A VARIETY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE ENTERPRISES. PROGRAM AREAS EVALUATED INCLUDE ADULT CORRECTIONS, JUVENILE CORRECTIONS, ADJUDICATION, POLICE DEPLOYMENT, AND TARGET HARDENING. WITHIN THESE FUNCTIONAL AREA DESIGNATIONS, EACH EVALUATION COMPONENT DESCRIBES THE OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT, AS WELL AS THE DATA, MEASURES, AND METHODS WHICH WILL BE USED TO COMPLETE THE EVALUATION EFFORT.
- Sponsoring Agency:** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
- Availability:** GPO. Stock Order No. 027-000-00264-1.
137. **E. A. LIND. SOME METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS IN EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES OF LEGAL ISSUES.** 28 p. 1978. **NCJ-50389**
- PROCEDURAL CONSIDERATIONS IN THE STUDY OF LEGAL ISSUES ARE DISCUSSED IN TERMS OF THE METHODOLOGICAL DISTINCTION BETWEEN EXPERIMENTS IN A FUNCTIONING COURT SYSTEM AND EXPERIMENTS CONDUCTED OUTSIDE THE SYSTEM. EVALUATIVE VERSUS SIMULATION TERMINOLOGY PLACES AN EMPHASIS ON INDUCTIVE RATHER THAN DEDUCTIVE PRINCIPLES OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH. WHEN THE GOAL OF A STUDY IS TO USE DATA TO GENERATE GENERAL THEORETICAL PROPOSITIONS OR TO DETERMINE CAUSE-EFFECT RELATIONSHIPS WITHIN A PARTICULAR SYSTEM, IT IS IMPORTANT THAT RESEARCH BE CONDUCTED IN THE SYSTEM OF INTEREST OR IN A SYSTEM THAT CLOSELY APPROXIMATES THE SYSTEM TO WHICH RESULTS ARE TO BE APPLIED. WHEN THE GOAL OF A STUDY IS TO TEST SOME ALREADY PROPOSED THEORY, IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT THE RESEARCH SETTING MEET CONDITIONS SPECIFIED BY THAT THEORY; THAT THE STUDY SIMULATE SOME REAL SYSTEM TO WHICH THE THEORY IS THOUGHT TO APPLY IS ONLY OF SECONDARY IMPORTANCE. SINCE LEGAL EXPERIMENTS ARE USED FOR BOTH INDUCTIVE AND DEDUCTIVE RESEARCH, TERMINOLOGY EMPHASIZING ONLY INDUCTIVE CONCERNS IS CUMBERSOME. THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE CITED TO EMPHASIZE SPECIFIC REFERENTS FOR DISCUSSING THE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF EACH TYPE OF EXPERIMENT: ARBITRATION IN THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT FOR CONNECTICUT, PROCEDURAL JUSTICE IN THE LABORATORY, AND SENTENCING IN THE CIRCUIT COURT. A GENERAL DESCRIPTION IS PROVIDED OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF EVALUATIVE, PROXIMAL SIMULATION, AND DISTAL SIMULATION EXPERIMENTS AS APPLIED TO LEGAL RESEARCH. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED.
138. **J. H. LOESCH. INFORMATION SYSTEMS FOR EVALUATION RESEARCH—A CASE STUDY.** MINNESOTA CRIME CONTROL PLANNING BOARD EVALUATION UNIT, 444 LAFAYETTE ROAD, ST PAUL MN 55101. 12 p. 1978. **NCJ-66308**
- IMPROVED QUALITY AND COMPLETENESS OF DATA AND LOWERED ROUTINE OPERATING COSTS ARE REPORTED IN THIS CASE STUDY OF A COMPUTERIZED INFORMATION SYSTEM DESIGNED EXPLICITLY FOR CONTINUING EVALUATION RESEARCH. PROBLEMS OF SIZE, REPORTING SCHEDULES, NEED FOR FREQUENT UPDATING OF INFORMATION, AND THE NEED FOR INDIVIDUAL AND STATISTICAL INFORMATION LED TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CLIENT-ORIENTED DATA FOR EVALUATION (CODE). THE SYSTEM SERVES THE EVALUATION UNIT OF THE MINNESOTA CRIME CONTROL PLANNING BOARD AND HAS COLLECTED DATA ON THE CLIENTS OF ALL CLIENT-ORIENTED, GRANT-FUNDED PROJECTS SINCE 1972. THE CASE STUDY DESCRIBES PROBLEMS OF DATA ACCESSING, THE DEVELOPMENT OF A PILOT PROJECT WITH SOPHISTICATED UPDATE AND INDIVIDUAL-LEVEL DATA ACCESS CAPABILITIES, AND RESULTANT COST DIFFICULTIES THAT LED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION RETRIEVAL (SIR) SYSTEM. MAJOR SIR DATA STRUCTURE FEATURES OF THE SIR AND CODE SYSTEMS ARE DESCRIBED IN TERMS OF THEIR ABILITY TO MINIMIZE THE TOTAL COST OF SPECIFIC INFORMATION RETRIEVAL. ADVANTAGES OF THE CODE PROJECT INCLUDE IMPROVED QUALITY AND COMPLETENESS OF DATA SUBMITTED BY PROJECTS AND LOWERED ROUTINE OPERATING COSTS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF THE OLD MASTER FILE SYSTEM, ESPECIALLY WHEN COSTS OF THE PREVIOUS METHODS OF ANALYSIS ARE INCLUDED AS A PREVIOUS OPERATING COST. TABULAR DATA ARE PROVIDED. FOR THE USER'S GUIDE TO CODE, SEE NCJ-66307.

139. J. H. LOESCH and R. A. SNELL. **USER'S GUIDE FOR THE CLIENT-ORIENTED DATA FOR EVALUATION (CODE) INFORMATION SYSTEM.** MINNESOTA CRIME CONTROL PLANNING BOARD EVALUATION UNIT, 444 LAFAYETTE ROAD, ST PAUL MN 55101. 23 p. 1979. **NCJ-66307**

THIS USER'S GUIDE DESCRIBES THE CLIENT-ORIENTED DATA FOR EVALUATION (CODE) INFORMATION SYSTEM CONSISTING OF TWO DATA BASES AND A SET OF REPORT FUNCTION FOR DATA COLLECTED FOR THE MINNESOTA CRIME CONTROL PLANNING BOARD. THE DATA BASES ARE ORGANIZED USING THE SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION RETRIEVAL (SIR) SYSTEM, A COMMERCIALY MAINTAINED AND DOCUMENTED DATA BASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM DESIGNED FOR LARGE OR COMPLEX RESEARCH DATA. THE GUIDE INCLUDES A DESCRIPTION OF CODE'S IMPLEMENTATION HISTORY AND DESIGN PHILOSOPHY. DATA CAPTURE AND CODING ARE EXPLAINED, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF THE MINIMUM-DATA DATA BASE (MDCODE) AND THE CORRECTIONS DATA BASE (CPCODE). THE PROCEDURES FOR UPDATING ARE DESCRIBED, AS WELL AS THE REPORT PROGRAMS FOR EACH DATA BASE USED FOR PROJECT MONITORING AND CLIENT FOLLOWUP. COMMANDS REQUIRED TO RUN SPECIFIC REPORTS FOR EACH DATA BASE ARE PRESENTED. PROCEDURES FOR RESTORING FILES FROM AN SIR DATA BASE ARE NOTED. SIR HAS THE CAPABILITY TO STORE NON-SIR PROGRAMS AND OTHER FILES SO LONG AS THESE FILES ARE NORMAL TEXT AND ARE NO WIDER THAN 80 CHARACTERS. PROCEDURES ARE OUTLINED FOR BACKUP AND FILE MAINTENANCE, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF DISK FILES AND TAPE BACKUP PROCEDURES FOR BOTH DATA BASES. STEPS REQUIRED TO RETIRE AN OLD TAPESET AND BEGIN A NEW ONE ARE NOTED, AND CARD FILE MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES ARE DESCRIBED. TO MINIMIZE THE AMOUNT OF WORK NECESSARY TO BACKUP AND DOCUMENT THE DATA BASES AND ASSOCIATED FILES, BACKUP DOCUMENTATION PROCEDURES ARE ALSO BRIEFLY DESCRIBED.

140. **LOS ANGELES REGIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING BOARD, 304 SOUTH BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES CA 90013. DIVERSION EVALUATION SPECIFICATION.** 149 p. 1975. **NCJ-28469**

EVALUATION CRITERIA ARE PRESENTED FOR THE JUVENILE DIVERSION PROGRAMS INCLUDED IN THE PROJECT HEAVY (HUMAN EFFORTS AIMED AT VITALIZING YOUTH) ORGANIZATION. PROJECT HEAVY IS AN EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM IN LOS ANGELES (CA) TO CONSOLIDATE JUVENILE COURT DIVERSION PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS IN THE CENTRAL CITY HIGH DELINQUENCY AREA. THIS SPECIFICATION DEFINES EVALUATION, EXAMINES THE TYPES OF AND APPROACHES TO EVALUATION, AND CONSIDERS THE USE OF EVALUATION IN SUPPORTING DECISIONS. IT COVERS THE POINTS MOST LIKELY TO BE OF CONCERN TO THE DIVERSION PROJECTS' MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS. IT FOCUSES ON APPROACHES THAT WILL PROVIDE MEANINGFUL INFORMATION ADEQUATE FOR MAKING DECISIONS CONCERNING THE DEGREE OF PROGRAM IMPACT OR SUCCESS. FURTHER, IT PROVIDES FOR THOSE INVOLVED IN DIVERSION PROGRAM EVALUATION, SUGGESTED GUIDELINES, PROCEDURES, AND INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS. THIS MINIMUM SET OF CRITERIA MUST BE INCLUDED IN ANY EVALUATION EFFORT UNDERTAKEN BY THE INDIVIDUAL PROJECT.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20531.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

141. G. MACGREGOR and A. ST GEORGE. **EVALUATION OF STATE AND LOCAL PROGRAMS—A PRIMER.** NEW MEXICO STATE PLANNING OFFICE, GREER BUILDING, 505 DON GASPER, SANTA FE NM 87503. 125 p. 1976. **NCJ-38262**

THIS PRIMER IS DESIGNED FOR INTERNAL EVALUATORS, CONTRACT MANAGERS, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, AND OTHER PERSONS CHARGED WITH EVALUATION OF SMALL SCALE PROGRAMS WHO HAVE LITTLE FORMAL TRAINING IN ITS MORE TECHNICAL ASPECTS. IT WAS WRITTEN SPECIFICALLY FOR CONTRACT MANAGERS AND INTERNAL EVALUATORS WHO ARE REQUIRED BY LEAA OR TITLE XX TO EVALUATE PROGRAMS BUT MAY NOT HAVE THE EXPERTISE. BASIC ENOUGH TO BE GENERALIZED TO MANY DIFFERENT TYPES OF PROGRAMS, IT IS MEANT TO PROVIDE A STARTING POINT FOR PROGRAMS AND AGENCIES INITIATING EVALUATION EFFORTS. IT ALSO SERVES AS THE BASIS FOR A NEW MEXICO TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM IN EVALUATION WHICH ASSISTS CLIENTS IN CONDUCTING AN EVALUATION FROM ITS BEGINNING TO COMPLETION. THE PRIMER GIVES THE READER AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF EVALUATION, THE ROLE OF THE EVALUATOR, PLANNING AND MANAGING AN EVALUATION, CONDITIONS NECESSARY TO CONDUCT PROGRAM EVALUATION, MEASUREMENT, EVALUATION DESIGN, SAMPLING TECHNIQUES, DATA COLLECTION, DATA ANALYSIS, AND INTEGRATION OF EVALUATION FINDINGS. APPENDED MATERIALS INCLUDE READINGS ON MANAGING THE EVALUATION PROGRAM, EVALUATION REPORT CONTENT FORMAT, BASIC STEPS INVOLVED IN GOAL FORMATION AND OBJECTIVE SETTING, AND THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF SAMPLES. TWO BIBLIOGRAPHIES ARE ALSO PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, 330 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE, SW, WASHINGTON DC 20201.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM; PROJECT SHARE, P O BOX 2309, ROCKVILLE MD 20852.

142. G. J. MCCALL. **OBSERVING THE LAW—APPLICATIONS OF FIELD METHODS TO THE STUDY OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM.** 214 p. 1975. **NCJ-30443**

THIS MONOGRAPH REVIEWS THE RANGE OF EXISTING FIELD METHODS IN SOCIAL RESEARCH AND DESCRIBES APPLICATIONS OF THESE METHODS, TECHNIQUES, AND RESEARCH DESIGNS TO THE STUDY OF SELECTED TOPICS IN CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE. THE AUTHOR FIRST REVIEWS SUCH METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION AS DIRECT OBSERVATION, INTERVIEWING, TESTS AND QUESTIONNAIRES, AND ANALYSIS OF RECORDS. ELEMENTS OF RESEARCH DESIGN ARE THEN OUTLINED, AND THE TYPES OF RESEARCH DESIGNS—SURVEYS, EXPERIMENTS, PARTICIPANT OBSERVATION, AND JOINT DESIGNS FOR FIELD RESEARCH—ARE DESCRIBED. THE AUTHOR THEN DISCUSSES FIELD RESEARCH METHODS IN RELATION TO OBSERVATION OF CRIMINALS AND THE VICTIM, COMMUNITY, OBSERVATIONS OF THE POLICE, STUDIES OF PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE FUNCTIONS AND PROGRAMS, OBSERVATIONS OF COURT FUNCTIONS, AND INVESTIGATIONS OF CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 017-024-00452-9; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

143. J. L. MCKINNEY and D. L. CHRISTENSEN. **EVALUATION PLAN WORKBOOK—THE HOW-TO BOOK FOR PROPOSAL WRITERS AND PROJECT MANAGERS.** MASSACHUSETTS COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 110 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON MA 02108. 107 p. 1979. **NCJ-66385**

DESIGNED PRIMARILY AS A TOOL FOR INTRODUCTORY WORKSHOPS AND FOR MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL (PAR-

TICULARLY PROJECT DIRECTORS), THIS WORKBOOK PRESENTS THE STEPS FOR PLANNING A SYSTEM FOR PROJECT MONITORING OR EVALUATION. OVERVIEWS HELP PORTRAY A PROJECT ANALYSIS, A MONITORING PLAN, AND AN EVALUATION PLAN. AN OUTLINE OF THE STEPS INVOLVED IN WRITING A PROBLEM STATEMENT DURING THE COURSE OF A PROJECT ANALYSIS ADDRESSES THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROBLEM, THE MENTION OF A SPECIFIC CRIME OR TYPE OF CRIME, THE INDICATION OF A SPECIFIC JURISDICTION OR SPONSORING AGENCY OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, THE DESIGNATION OF THE TARGET POPULATION, AND THE LOCATION OF THE PROJECT IN THE APPROPRIATE GEOGRAPHIC AREA. EXERCISES ILLUSTRATE THE CONVERSION OF PROJECT STATEMENTS INTO PROJECT GOALS AND A SET OF PROJECT OBJECTIVES. INSTRUCTIONS FOR WRITING MEASURABLE OBJECTIVES FOCUS (1) ON HOW TO IDENTIFY OBSERVABLE BEHAVIORS OF CONDITIONS THAT WILL OCCUR IF AN OBJECTIVE IS BEING MET, (2) HOW TO DESCRIBE THESE BEHAVIORS OR CONDITIONS CONCRETELY, AND (3) HOW TO CONVERT THESE BEHAVIORS INTO MEASURES FOR BOTH INDIVIDUAL CLIENTS AND THE PROJECT. A BASIC MONITORING PROJECT PLAN IS PRESENTED TO HELP ANSWER QUESTIONS REGARDING PROJECT PRODUCTIVITY, CLIENT PROGRESS THROUGH THE PROJECT, NEEDED RESOURCES, AND PROJECT ADMINISTRATION. FINALLY, THREE RESEARCH DESIGNS ARE PRESENTED THAT USE RANDOMLY SELECTED AND COMPARISON GROUPS AND BEFORE-AND-AFTER MEASUREMENTS OF CLIENT BEHAVIOR. ILLUSTRATIVE TABLES AND EXERCISES ARE INCLUDED FOR EACH CHAPTER, AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY AND ANSWERS TO THE EXERCISES ARE GIVEN.

Sponsoring Agencies: MASSACHUSETTS COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 110 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON MA 02108; US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20531; NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE RESEARCH CENTER, 360 HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON MA 02115.

Availability: MASSACHUSETTS COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 110 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON MA 02108.

144. **S. L. MEHAY. EVALUATING THE PERFORMANCE OF A GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE THE CASE OF CONTRACT LAW ENFORCEMENT.** UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS, LOS ANGELES CA 90024. 69 p. 1974.

NCJ-32815

THIS STUDY DESCRIBES EFFORTS TO DEVELOP USEFUL CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING THE RELATIVE PERFORMANCE OF ALTERNATIVE MUNICIPAL SERVICES DELIVERY SYSTEMS: IN THIS CASE, CONTRACT LAW ENFORCEMENT IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY. THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF THIS STUDY WAS TO DESCRIBE THE GENERAL EVALUATIVE CRITERIA AND TO APPLY THEM SPECIFICALLY TO POLICE SERVICES, BOTH AS AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE METHODOLOGY EMPLOYED AND AS A DEVICE FOR COMPARING THE CONTRACT SYSTEM WITH SELF-PROVISION OF POLICE SERVICES THROUGH A CITY DEPARTMENT. IN THE FIRST SECTION OF THIS REPORT, THE RELEVANT CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING SERVICE DELIVERY THROUGH ALTERNATIVE STRUCTURES ARE PRESENTED AND DISCUSSED ALONG WITH A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE 'EVALUATION' LITERATURE. THE EMPIRICAL INDICATORS NECESSARY FOR ASSESSING THE PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACT LAW ENFORCEMENT ARE THEN PRESENTED. TWO SEPARATE STRATEGIES WERE PURSUED TO DEVELOP THE NECESSARY INFORMATION TO EVALUATE THE MULTIPLE FACETS OF THE CONTRACT STRUCTURE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES. FIRST, DATA WERE COLLECTED ON VARIOUS COMPONENTS OF PERFORMANCE AND CONVENTIONAL STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES WERE EMPLOYED TO ANALYZE THE DATA. SECOND, POLICE CHIEFS, CHOSEN FROM INDEPENDENT CITIES IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

COUNTIES WHERE COUNTY CONTRACTING IS PREVALENT, WERE INTERVIEWED. THE RESULTS ARE COMPARED WITH THE STATISTICAL RESULTS. FINALLY, SOME TRENDS IN THE CONTRACT LAW ENFORCEMENT PLAN ARE DISCUSSED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

145. **METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS, 1225 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20036; BALTIMORE REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL. EVALUATION DESIGN FOR CONCENTRATED CRIME REDUCTION PROGRAMS IN MARYLAND.** 91 p. 1973.

NCJ-36687

THIS EVALUATION DESIGN DESCRIBES THE METHODS TO BE USED IN COMPLETING AN EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROGRAMS IN BRINGING ABOUT CRIME REDUCTION AND OTHER RELATED OBJECTIVES IN MARYLAND'S FOUR URBAN COUNTIES. THESE COUNTIES ARE BALTIMORE, ANNE ARUNDEL, PRINCE GEORGE'S AND MONTGOMERY. THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS A DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM CONCEPTS, SETS FORTH IN SOME DETAIL THE PLANNING STEPS THROUGH WHICH EACH OF THE COUNTIES WENT BEFORE IT DEVELOPED ITS GRANT APPLICATION, THE SPECIFIC PROGRAM IN EACH OF THE FOUR COUNTIES, THE EVALUATION DESIGN ITSELF FOR ALL PROGRAMS AS WELL AS FOR EACH PROGRAM UNIQUELY, AND AN EXPLANATION OF HOW TO MAKE USE OF THE EVALUATION TOOLS PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

Sponsoring Agency: MARYLAND GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

146. **M. M. MILLER, Ed. EVALUATING COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAMS—TOOLS, TECHNIQUES, AND A CASE STUDY.** 139 p. 1975.

NCJ-32810

THIS BOOK PROVIDES USEFUL INFORMATION, GUIDELINES, AND IDEAS FOR THE EVALUATION OF COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAMS FOR OFFENDERS. IT DESCRIBES EVALUATION TECHNIQUES AND APPROACHES AND PRESENTS A CASE STUDY OF AN INTERNAL EVALUATION PRODUCED BY SOCIAL, EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, INC. (SERD) OF AN EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM OPERATED BY THE FIRM FOR OVER TWO YEARS (1971-1973). (SERD IS A DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA-BASED HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, SOCIAL SCIENCE, RESEARCH, AND CONSULTING ORGANIZATION ESTABLISHED IN 1964.) THE CASE STUDY PROVIDES A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE PRIVATELY-OPERATED SERD/ CONGRESS HEIGHTS HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CENTER PROGRAM WITH A SIMILAR PROGRAM OPERATED BY A PUBLIC AGENCY. IN ADDITION, IT SHOWS STEP-BY-STEP, CONCRETE WAYS IN WHICH EVALUATION CAN BE EFFECTIVELY APPLIED, OUTLINING THE ENTIRE PROCESS OF HOW THE EVALUATION WAS DESIGNED, THE QUESTIONS IT WAS SUPPOSED TO ANSWER, THE TECHNIQUES USED TO GET THE ANSWERS, AND THE CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS THAT RESULTED FROM THE EVALUATION. (THE SERD/ CONGRESS HEIGHTS HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CENTER WAS A COMMUNITY-BASED RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT FACILITY FOR CONVICTED YOUTHFUL FELONS, CONFINED TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS' TWO YOUTH CENTERS IN LORTON, VIRGINIA. THE MAJOR THRUST OF THE CENTER'S COUNSELING PROGRAM WAS TO PROVIDE THE DIRECTION, STIMULI, AND SUPPORT NECESSARY TO ASSIST RESIDENTS IN SECURING EMPLOYMENT, TO REMAIN DRUG-FREE, AND TO PLAN AND PREPARE FOR RELEASE OR PAROLE.) THIS REPORT ALSO DESCRIBES AND INCLUDES SAMPLE OF BASIC FORMS, PROCEDURES, AND SYSTEMS NECESSARY TO PROVIDING AN ADEQUATE DATA BASE FOR EVALUATION. IN ADDITION, A SAMPLE FORMAT IS PRESENTED FOR A MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

TESTED AND USED BY SERD TO TRACK PROGRAM RESIDENTS AND CLIENTS. A TEN-PAGE BIBLIOGRAPHY AND AN INDEX ARE INCLUDED. THE APPENDIX CONTAINS A GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND A DESCRIPTION OF THE METHODOLOGY EMPLOYED IN THE SERD CASE STUDY EVALUATION.

Availability: D C HEATH AND COMPANY, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON MA 02173.

147. **R. H. MOOS. EVALUATING CORRECTIONAL AND COMMUNITY SETTINGS.** 399 p. 1975. **NCJ-44172**

THE DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF NEW METHODS FOR EVALUATING THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENTS OF INSTITUTIONAL AND COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS ARE DISCUSSED. PART I, AN OVERVIEW, PROVIDES THE BASIC CONCEPTS WHEREBY ALL TYPES OF SOCIAL ENVIRONMENTS CAN BE EVALUATED. PART II DISCUSSES THE THEORETICAL RATIONALE AND METHODOLOGY INVOLVED IN CONSTRUCTING THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS ENVIRONMENT SCALE (CIES), A TECHNIQUE THAT ASSESSES NINE DIMENSIONS OF THE SOCIAL CLIMATE OF CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS. PART III ILLUSTRATES THE USE OF THIS TECHNIQUE IN PROGRAM COMPARISONS AND EVALUATIONS. BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION AND TRANSACTIONAL ANALYSIS; THE IMPACT OF CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS ON RESIDENT MORALE; MODES OF ADAPTATION AND COPING; THE RESULTS OF THE CIES IN EXPERIMENTAL GROUP HOMES AND CAMPS ADMINISTERED BY THE NEW YORK STATE DIVISION OF YOUTH; AND THE INTERACTION BETWEEN PROGRAM, STAFF, AND RESIDENTS ARE EXPLORED. PART IV PRESENTS THE APPLICATION OF THIS WORK TO COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS, TO FAMILIES, AND TO MILITARY COMPANIES. IN A DISCUSSION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DELINQUENCY AND THE FAMILY, THE FAMILY ENVIRONMENT SCALE (FES), WHICH SYSTEMATICALLY ASSESSES THE 10 MOST SALIENT DIMENSIONS OF FAMILY CLIMATE, IS DEVELOPED. THE FINAL SECTION EXPLORES THE THE SIGNIFICANT IMPLICATIONS OF THIS WORK FOR ALL TYPES OF SOCIAL SETTINGS. CIES AND FES SCORING KEYS ARE APPENDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED).

Sponsoring Agencies: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852; NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM; NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY NATIONAL CENTER FOR YOUTH DEVELOPMENT; STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

Availability: JOHN WILEY AND SONS, 605 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK NY 10016.

148. **S. MOYER and S. B. HARRIS. SELF-EVALUATION IN COMMUNITY-BASED RESIDENTIAL CENTRES, V 1—GUIDE.** ONTARIO SOLICITOR GENERAL, TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA. 94 p. 1978. Canada. **NCJ-46599**

REASONS FOR SELF-EVALUATION, THE SETTING OF GOALS AND OBJECTIVES, DEVELOPING INDICATORS OF SUCCESS, PROGRAM MONITORING, AND MONITORING INSTRUMENTS ARE CONSIDERED. DEFINING THE OVERALL GOAL AND THE SPECIFIC, MEASURABLE OBJECTIVES OF THE HOUSE IS PRESENTED AS THE FIRST STEP IN THE SELF-EVALUATION PROCESS. IDENTIFYING AND DEVELOPING INDICATORS OF SUCCESS IN TERMS OF BOTH THE RESIDENT'S PERFORMANCE AND THE HOUSE STAFF EFFORTS FOR EACH OF THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES FOLLOWS. THE FINAL STEP CONSISTS OF MONITORING THE HOUSE PROGRAM IN ORDER TO KEEP TRACK OF WHAT IS HAPPENING FOR THE PURPOSE OF ESTIMATING THE DEGREE OF SUCCESS OF THE HOUSE IN MEETING ITS OBJECTIVES. IT IS BELIEVED THAT THROUGH THESE STEPS ANY COMMUNITY-BASED RESIDENTIAL CENTER CAN IMPROVE UNDERSTANDING OF THE PROGRESS MADE BY THE RESIDENTS AND INCREASE COMMUNICATION AMONG THE STAFF, EVALUATE THE SUCCESS OF PARTICULAR AS-

PECTS OF THE HOUSE'S PROGRAM, AND EVALUATE THE OVERALL SUCCESS OF THE HOUSE. SAMPLES OF SELF-EVALUATION FORMS INCLUDED IN THE REPORT ARE INITIAL ASSESSMENT OF THE RESIDENT, WEEKLY PROGRESS REPORT, RESIDENT SUMMARY FORM, DAILY LOGS, RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT HISTORY, FOLLOWUP INFORMATION ON RESIDENT, AND ADMISSION FORM.

Sponsoring Agency: ONTARIO SOLICITOR GENERAL, TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Availability: ONTARIO MINISTRY OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL OF CANADA COMMUNICATION DIVISION, OTTAWA, ONTARIO K1A 0P8, CANADA.

149. **S. MOYER, S. B. HARRIS, and S. B. HARRIS. SELF-EVALUATION IN COMMUNITY-BASED RESIDENTIAL CENTRES, V 2—PROSPECTS AND PITFALLS.** ONTARIO SOLICITOR GENERAL, TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA. 217 p. 1978. Canada. **NCJ-46600**

THE METHODOLOGY FOR DEVELOPING THE SELF-EVALUATION DESIGN IS PRESENTED, ALONG WITH THE SELECTION, PROGRAM, CHARACTERISTICS, AND STRATEGIES OF THE HOUSES STUDIED. PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF EVALUATION ARE TREATED. THIS IS VOLUME 2 OF A 2-VOLUME REPORT OF A SELF-EVALUATION PROJECT INVOLVING COMMUNITY-BASED RESIDENTIAL CENTERS. VOLUME 1 CONTAINED THE STEPS NECESSARY FOR THE SELF-EVALUATION OF HOUSE PROGRAMS. VOLUME 2 INCLUDES THE METHOD AND RATIONALE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SELF-EVALUATION PROCESS, TOGETHER WITH A DISCUSSION OF THE INITIAL REACTIONS OF THE PARTICIPATING HOUSE STAFFS TO THE CONCEPT. A SAMPLE OF 26 AGENCIES VOLUNTEERED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE SELF-EVALUATION PROJECT. WHILE UNINTENDED, THE SAMPLE IS CLOSE TO BEING REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RANGE AND TYPE OF PRIVATELY-OPERATED HALFWAY HOUSES IN CANADA. THE VARIETY OF HOUSES VISITED IS CONSIDERED SUFFICIENT FOR AN ADEQUATE TEST OF THE PRINCIPLES AND MONITORING FORMS DEVELOPED FOR SELF-EVALUATIVE APPLICATION. THE PROGRAM ELEMENTS INVOLVED IN THE SAMPLE WERE ONE-TO-ONE COUNSELING, GROUP MEETINGS, THE HOUSE ATMOSPHERE OR MILIEU, AND EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE. THE INTAKE POLICIES AND PRACTICES OF THE HOUSES VISITED ARE ALSO CONSIDERED. THE PROBLEMS OF THE HOUSE PROGRAMS ARE VIEWED MAINLY IN TERMS OF THEIR ABILITY TO MEET THEIR GOALS AND THE NATURE OF THEIR INTERNAL MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE. RECOMMENDATIONS ARE PRESENTED, SPECIFYING IMMEDIATE STEPS THAT MUST BE TAKEN IN HALFWAY HOUSE MONITORING AND EVALUATION. THE APPENDIX CONTAINS A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON SELF-EVALUATIVE STUDIES AND COMMENTARIES, RESULTS OF EVALUATIONS, AND THE SYSTEM PERSPECTIVE OF CORRECTIONAL EVALUATION.

Sponsoring Agency: ONTARIO SOLICITOR GENERAL, TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Availability: ONTARIO MINISTRY OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL OF CANADA COMMUNICATION DIVISION, OTTAWA, ONTARIO K1A 0P8, CANADA.

150. **S. NAGEL. WHAT'S NEW ABOUT CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION RESEARCH?** 23 p. 1978. **NCJ-53112**

EVALUATION MODELS FOR DEDUCING THE EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVE POLICIES BEFORE THEIR ADOPTION ARE DISCUSSED, ALONG WITH AN EVALUATION PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINING AN OPTIMUM POLICY FOR ACHIEVING DEFINED GOALS. TWO RELATIVELY NEW VARIATIONS ON TRADITIONAL EVALUATION RESEARCH IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE FIELD ARE CONSIDERED. ONE NEW DEVELOPMENT AIMS AT DEDUCING THE EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVE POLICIES

BEFORE THEIR ADOPTION, AS CONTRASTED TO THE MORE USUAL APPROACH OF EVALUATING POLICIES BEFORE AND AFTER THEY HAVE BEEN ADOPTED. THIS DEDUCTIVE MODELING INVOLVES DETERMINING THE EFFECTS OF POLICIES FROM EMPIRICALLY TESTED PREMISES, ALTHOUGH SPECIFIC APPLICATIONS OF THE PREMISES MAY NOT HAVE BEEN EMPIRICALLY TESTED. WHILE IT IS INDICATED THAT VARIOUS TYPES OF DEDUCTIVE MODELING MIGHT BE INVOLVED IN SUCH AN APPROACH, THE CLASSIFICATION CONSIDERED HAS TO DO WITH PREMISES RELATED TO TYPES OF DECISIONMAKING. SPECIFICALLY CONSIDERED ARE: (1) MODELS OF GROUP DECISIONMAKING, SUCH AS EFFECTS ON CONVICTION RATES OF CHANGING THE SIZE OF JURIES; (2) MODELS OF BILATERAL DECISIONMAKING, SUCH AS THE EFFECTS ON THE JAIL POPULATION OF INCREASED PRETRIAL RELEASE WHICH FEEDS THROUGH THE PLEA BARGAINING SYSTEM; AND (3) MODELS OF INDIVIDUAL DECISIONMAKING, SUCH AS THE EFFECTS OF REQUIRING JUDGES TO PUBLICIZE THEIR DECISIONAL PROPENSITIES AND OTHER PERFORMANCE INDICATORS. A SECOND NEW DEVELOPMENT DEALS WITH DETERMINING AN OPTIMUM POLICY OR COMBINATION OF POLICIES FOR ACHIEVING A GIVEN GOAL OR SET OF GOALS. THIS APPROACH IS TO BE CONTRASTED WITH THE MORE COMMON ONE WHERE POLICIES ARE ESTABLISHED FIRST AND THE EVALUATOR ATTEMPTS TO DETERMINE THE EXTENT TO WHICH DESIRED GOALS HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED. THE MODELS DISCUSSED DEAL WITH THE FOLLOWING GENERAL SITUATIONS: (1) DETERMINING OPTIMUM POLICY LEVEL WHERE DOING TOO MUCH OR TOO LITTLE MAY BE UNDESIRABLE; (2) DETERMINING OPTIMUM POLICY WHERE SCARCE RESOURCES NEED TO BE ALLOCATED; AND (3) DETERMINING OPTIMUM CHOICE AMONG DISCRETE ALTERNATIVES, ESPECIALLY UNDER CONDITIONS OF UNCERTAINTY. IT IS BELIEVED THE APPROACHES SUGGESTED CAN HELP TO AVOID THE METHODOLOGICAL AND NORMATIVE DEFECTS OF THE TRADITIONAL CROSS-SECTIONAL OR TIME SERIES ANALYSIS OF POLICIES OR TREATMENTS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE SECOND NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION, WASHINGTON, DC, NOVEMBER 20-21, 1978.

Sponsoring Agencies: FORD FOUNDATION, 320 EAST 43RD STREET, NEW YORK NY 10017; ILLINOIS LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMISSION, 120 SOUTH RIVERSIDE PLAZA, 10TH FLOOR, CHICAGO IL 60606.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

151. **M. PEDRAJO, M. KEATING, and S. WEBER. DADE COUNTY (FL)—METHODOLOGY FOR THE EVALUATION OF EX-OFFENDER PROJECTS.** DADE COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING UNIT. 52 p. 1974. **NCJ-16894**

INCLUDES MODEL OBJECTIVES FOR VARIOUS TYPES OF SERVICES FOR EX-OFFENDERS, SITE VISIT REPORTS, SUGGESTED DATA ITEMS, SAMPLE DATA COLLECTION AND CLIENT INTERVIEW FORMS, AND STANDARDS FOR A MODEL PROGRAM. MODEL OBJECTIVES FOR EX-OFFENDER SERVICES PROJECTS, RESIDENTIAL PROJECTS, VOLUNTEER SERVICE PROJECTS, AND A COORDINATING PROJECT ARE INCLUDED. PROJECT SUMMARIES AND ON-SITE REPORTS FOR EIGHT PROJECTS ARE PRESENTED. PERSONAL IDENTIFYING INFORMATION, LEGAL STATUS AND HISTORY, SERVICE NEEDS IDENTIFIED BY EX-OFFENDER AND STAFF, SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE EX-OFFENDER PROGRAM, AND ADMINISTRATIVE DATA ARE THE DATA ITEMS SUGGESTED. STANDARDS AND GOALS IN ADMINISTRATION, PROGRAM, AND PERSONNEL FOR EX-OFFENDER PROGRAMS ARE Delineated.

Sponsoring Agency: FLORIDA BUREAU OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING AND ASSISTANCE, ROOM 530, CALTON BUILDING, TALLAHASSEE FL 32304.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

152. **D. M. PETERSEN, Ed. POLICE WORK—STRATEGIES AND OUTCOMES IN LAW ENFORCEMENT.** SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212. 128 p. 1979. **NCJ-62473**

FACTORS AFFECTING POLICE EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY ARE DISCUSSED, AND WAYS OF MEASURING POLICE OUTPUT ARE CONSIDERED IN THIS SERIES OF RESEARCH PAPERS. IN THE OPENING PRESENTATION, QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES ARE USED TO STUDY THE IMPACT OF EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCES ON SPECIFIC POLICE ATTITUDES. THE FINDING FROM A LITERATURE REVIEW THAT ATTITUDES ARE NOT SIGNIFICANTLY RELATED TO EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUNDS OF PATROL OFFICERS LEADS TO THE CONCLUSION THAT POLICE PERFORMANCE OR BEHAVIORAL MEASURES ARE THE PREFERRED DEPENDENT VARIABLES FOR EXAMINING THE RELEVANCE OF VARIOUS TYPES OF EDUCATION TO POLICING. A SECOND STUDY EXAMINES THE INTERACTION PATTERNS BETWEEN A CORRUPT MUNICIPAL POLITICAL CULTURE AND AN HONEST MUNICIPAL POLICE AGENCY THROUGH CASE STUDIES OF THE OAKLAND, CALIF., NEWBURG, N.Y., AND LOS ANGELES, CALIF., POLICE AGENCY—POLITICAL CULTURE INTERACTIONS DURING SELECTED PERIODS. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POLICE CYNICISM AND WORK ALIENATION INITIALLY POSITED BY NIEDERHOFFER IS EXAMINED EMPIRICALLY, AND CATEGORIES ARE DETERMINED OF OFFICERS FOR WHICH CYNICISM AND WORK ALIENATION ARE SIGNIFICANTLY RELATED. USING POLICE RESPONSE TIME AS THE MEASURE OF PATROL SERVICE EQUITY AND EFFICIENCY, ONE PAPER PROPOSES A METHOD WHEREBY EQUITY AND EFFICIENCY ARE SIMULTANEOUSLY MAXIMIZED WITHIN GIVEN RESOURCE LIMITS. THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE PER CAPITA NUMBER OF POLICE, THE CRIME RATE, AND VARIABLES CAUSALLY RELATED TO THE CRIME RATE ARE DETERMINED FOR 252 NORTHERN AND NORTHEASTERN SUBURBS, SHOWING A POSITIVE CORRELATION BETWEEN POLICE FORCE AND CRIME RATE INCREASE. A SIXTH STUDY PURSUES THIS SAME THEME USING THREE SEPARATE POLICE-RESOURCE DEPENDENT VARIABLES AND CRIME RATES REPORTED FROM THE UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS AND THE CENTRAL CITIES SAMPLE VICTIMIZATION SURVEYS. IN THE FINAL PAPER, AN INDEX IS DEvised FOR MEASURING OVERALL POLICE OUTPUT REFLECTING DEGREE OF EFFICIENCY IN ACTUAL AND EXPECTED TASK PERFORMANCE. TABULAR AND GRAPHIC DATA, FOOTNOTES, AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED THROUGHOUT.

Supplemental Notes: SAGE RESEARCH PROGRESS SERIES IN CRIMINOLOGY.

Availability: SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212.

153. **T. H. POISTER, J. C. MCDAVID, and A. H. MAGOUN. APPLIED PROGRAM EVALUATION FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZE CITIES.** PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, 211 BURROWES BUILDING, UNIVERSITY PARK PA 16802. 222 p. 1977. **NCJ-54511**

PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS EVALUATION, AS APPLIED BY SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED CITIES, IS DISCUSSED, AND TWO CASE STUDIES OF EVALUATION IN PENNSYLVANIA INVOLVING HOUSING REHABILITATION AND CRIME PREVENTION ARE CITED. THE EVALUATION OF PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS INVOLVES DETERMINING THE EXTENT TO WHICH A PROGRAM IS ACHIEVING ITS INTENDED OBJECTIVES. AS SUCH, EFFECTIVENESS IS A PRIMARY MEASURE OF PROGRAM PERFORMANCE. MOVING THROUGH THE DESIGN AND CONDUCT OF PROGRAM EVALUATION REQUIRES THE EVALUATOR TO BECOME FAMILIAR WITH THE SUBSTANTIVE DESIGN AND INTENT OF A PROGRAM, TO DEVELOP MEASURES THAT WILL INDICATE WHETHER A PROGRAM IS OPERATING AS INTENDED, AND TO COLLECT AND ANALYZE

REAL-WORLD DATA. THE EVALUATION APPROACH OUTLINED IN THE REPORT CONSISTS OF SEVEN STEPS: (1) IDENTIFICATION OF OBJECTIVES AND SPECIFICATION OF PROGRAM DESIGN, (2) DEVELOPMENT OF EVALUATIVE CRITERIA AND A STATEMENT OF RESEARCH QUESTIONS, (3) DEVELOPMENT OF MEASURES AND IDENTIFICATION OF DATA SOURCES, (4) DESIGN OF THE OVERALL RESEARCH APPROACH, (5) DATA COLLECTION AND PROCESSING, (6) DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION, AND (7) REPORT WRITING AND DISSEMINATION. THE TWO CASE STUDIES INVOLVE FEDERALLY-FUNDED PROGRAMS. THE HARRISBURG HOUSING REHABILITATION PROGRAM IS PART OF AN ONGOING COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM UTILIZING FUNDS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT. THE YORK CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM, FOCUSING PRIMARILY ON BURGLARIES, IS FUNDED BY THE LEAA. BOTH PROGRAMS REPRESENT LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSE TO PRIORITY PROBLEMS. THEY UTILIZE SOMEWHAT SIMILAR EVALUATION TECHNIQUES IN THAT BOTH ARE TARGETED ON NEIGHBORHOOD OR CITY BLOCKS; THEY ARE ORIENTED TOWARD GEOGRAPHIC AREAS RATHER THAN TOWARD INDIVIDUAL CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS. DIFFERENT ANALYTICAL APPROACHES, HOWEVER, WERE EMPLOYED FOR EVALUATION WITHIN A QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN FRAMEWORK. EVALUATION PROCEDURES FOR THE TWO PROGRAMS ARE DETAILED, AND CONSIDERATION IS GIVEN TO CONSTRAINTS ON EVALUATION, THE INTERPRETATION OF EVALUATION RESULTS, AND THE USEFULNESS OF EVALUATIONS. EVALUATION-RELATED FORMS AND DATA ARE APPENDED. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF EDUCATION, 400 MARYLAND AVENUE, SW, WASHINGTON DC 20203.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

154. **J. REYNOLDS. MANAGEMENT-ORIENTED CORRECTIONS EVALUATION GUIDELINES.** CENTER FOR HUMAN SERVICES. 83 p. 1979. **NCJ-43344**

THIS MANUAL, WRITTEN FOR CORRECTIONS ADMINISTRATORS AND EVALUATORS PARTICIPATING IN 'MANAGEMENT-ORIENTED CORRECTIONS EVALUATION' WORKSHOPS, DEALS SPECIFICALLY WITH A MANAGEMENT APPROACH TO PROGRAM EVALUATION. THE SUCCESS OF THESE WORKSHOPS AND THE USEFULNESS OF THE GUIDELINES ON WHICH THEY WERE BASED HAS DEMONSTRATED THAT EVALUATION CAN BE AN EFFECTIVE INSTRUMENT FOR MANAGING AND IMPROVING THE CORRECTIONAL SUBSYSTEM OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. THE GUIDELINES DESCRIBE A GENERIC EVALUATION PROCESS THAT CAN BE EASILY ADAPTED TO A WIDE VARIETY OF CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS. THE MANUAL PRESENTS THE EVALUATION PROCESS IN THE FOLLOWING PHASES: SELECTING THE EVALUATION TOPIC; DEVELOPING THE EVALUATION PLAN, INCLUDING JUDGMENT STEPS, DATA PROCESSING STEPS, AND MANAGEMENT; AND CONDUCTING AND MANAGING THE EVALUATION. APPENDIXES PROVIDE A SUMMARY OF THE STEPS IN THE EVALUATION PROCESS AND WORKSHEETS. TABULAR DATA AND TWO APPENDIXES ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR-ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

155. **A. L. SCHNEIDER, P. R. SCHNEIDER, L. A. WILSON II, W. R. GRIFFITH, J. F. MEDLER, and H. F. FEINMAN. HANDBOOK FOR RESOURCES FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATORS.** INSTITUTE OF POLICY ANALYSIS, 777 HIGH STREET, SUITE 222, EUGENE OR 97401. 523 p. 1978. **NCJ-62064**

TO HELP EVALUATORS, PLANNERS, AND DECISIONMAKERS PRODUCE EFFECTIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATIONS,

THIS HANDBOOK DESCRIBES TECHNIQUES TO OVERCOME TYPICAL PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION. AN OVERVIEW OF THE PROBLEMS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION IS PRESENTED, AND NUMEROUS PROBLEMSOLVING TECHNIQUES ARE DESCRIBED, FOCUSING ON PROCEDURES TO OVERCOME TECHNICAL PROBLEMS (REVIEWING THREATS TO VALIDITY, TIME SERIES DESIGNS, PREDICTION METHODS, DETERMINING APPROPRIATE SAMPLE SIZES IN EVALUATION, RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY PROBLEMS, MEASURING CHANGE IN THE CRIME RATE, MEASUREMENT STRATEGIES FOR DETERMINING CITIZEN POLICY PREFERENCES, ETC.). A DISCUSSION OF TECHNIQUES FOR IMPROVING THE UTILITY OF EVALUATION FINDINGS IN PLANNING, PROJECT OPERATION, AND DECISIONMAKING EXAMINES A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO EVALUATION, ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES FOR ESTABLISHING THE CRITERIA OF SUCCESS, COST-BENEFIT AND COST-EFFECTIVENESS EVALUATION, AND THE ROLE OF EVALUATION IN RATIONAL AND BARGAINING DECISIONMAKING PROCESSES. IN ADDITION, EIGHT EVALUATIONS OF PROJECTS WITHIN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON ARE PRESENTED TO DEMONSTRATE THEIR INNOVATIVE OR EXEMPLARY APPROACHES FOR OVERCOMING PROBLEMS IN FIELD EVALUATION AND TO ILLUSTRATE PRINCIPLES DISCUSSED IN THIS VOLUME. TECHNIQUES FOR PROTECTING THE CONFIDENTIALITY AND PRIVACY OF DATA ARE ILLUMINATED THROUGH DISCUSSIONS OF THE TYPES OF FORMS NEEDED, THE ACTUAL EXAMPLES OF PROCEDURES THAT WERE USED, AND THE ISSUES INVOLVED IN OBTAINING INFORMED CONSENT. MOREOVER, THE MOST RECENT LEAA REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE PRIVACY, CONFIDENTIALITY, SECURITY, AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN SUBJECTS ARE INCLUDED. SOME REFERENCE SERVICES AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC MATERIALS FOR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATOR ARE PRESENTED. TABULAR DATA, CHARTS, GRAPHS, AND SAMPLE FORMS ARE INCLUDED.

Supplemental Notes: REPRINT.

Sponsoring Agencies: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531; WASHINGTON LAW AND JUSTICE PLANNING OFFICE, INSURANCE BUILDING, ROOM 107, OLYMPIA WA 98504.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

156. **J. R. SEABERG and D. F. GILLESPIE. BASELINE EVALUATION—EVALUATING CONSISTENCY BETWEEN FEDERAL STANDARDS AND LOCAL PROVISIONS.** JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WELFARE INCORPORATED SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT, WEST HARTFORD CT 06117. *JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WELFARE*, V 6, N 5 (SEPTEMBER 1979), P 657-672. **NCJ-60929**

A METHODOLOGY IS PROPOSED FOR EVALUATING LOCAL SERVICE DELIVERY PROGRAMS IN THE LIGHT OF FEDERAL STANDARDS PRESCRIBED FOR MEETING PARTICULAR SOCIAL NEEDS. THE PRIMARY FEATURE DISTINGUISHING BASELINE EVALUATION FROM OTHER EVALUATION FORMS IS THE EXISTENCE OF A PREDETERMINED SET OF OBJECTIVES AND SUB-OBJECTIVES IMPOSED ON THE PROGRAM EVALUATED FROM OUTSIDE THE PROGRAM'S DEVELOPMENT PROCESS. WITH THE PROGRAM OBJECTIVES THUS PREDETERMINED, THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATION IS HOW TO MEASURE AT A PARTICULAR TIME THE EXTENT TO WHICH ACTUAL PROGRAM PROCESSES AND OUTCOMES COMPARE WITH SET OBJECTIVES. IN A CASE EXAMPLE, A CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROGRAM IS EVALUATED AGAINST 'FEDERAL STANDARDS ON THE PREVENTION, IDENTIFICATION, AND TREATMENT OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT'. IN FIELD TESTING THE BASELINE EVALUATION PROCEDURE, MEASUREMENT FOR ALL ITEMS, OTHER THAN SERVICE ITEMS, WAS ACCOMPLISHED BY ANSWERING THESE QUESTIONS FOR EACH ITEM: (1) ARE EXISTING PROVISIONS CONSISTENT WITH THOSE PRESCRIBED IN THE STANDARDS? (2) IF NOT,

HOW DO THEY VARY? (3) ARE THERE ANY PLANS FOR CHANGING EXISTING PROVISIONS OR DEVELOPING NEW ONES RELATED TO THE MAIN THEMES OF THE STANDARDS? AND (4) TO ACHIEVE THESE CHANGES, WHAT PROBLEMS WOULD NEED CONFRONTING? ATTENDANT TO THE BASIC DESIGN OF THE BASELINE EVALUATION PROCEDURE WAS THE PROBLEM OF CASTING THE SUBSTANCE OF THE STANDARDS INTO MEASURABLE UNITS OF ANALYSIS. THIS WAS DONE BY TREATING THE PRESCRIBED GUIDELINES FOR MEETING THE STANDARDS AS UNITS FOR MEASUREMENT. DATA SOURCES FOR ANSWERING THE EVALUATION QUESTIONS ARE IDENTIFIED, AND PROCEDURES FOR DETERMINING RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY AND INTERPRETING INFORMATION ARE DESCRIBED. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE OFFICE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT, WASHINGTON DC 20201.

157. **J. R. SEABERG, D. F. GILLESPIE, J. LONG, and J. CONTE. SURVEY OF MEASURES AVAILABLE FOR EVALUATION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS.** UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, SEATTLE WA 98195. 105 p. 1975. **NCJ-35569**

REPORT ON A NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROJECT TO DEVELOP MEASURES WHICH CAN BE USED IN A SUMMATIVE EVALUATION OF THE CENTER'S SERIES OF DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS. A SET OF 140 QUESTIONS WAS PROVIDED TO SERVE AS A GUIDE TO THE MEASURES WHICH WERE REQUIRED. THE FIRST STEP IN THE PREPARATION OF THIS REPORT WAS A SURVEY OF AVAILABLE MEASURES. THE SUBSTANTIVE ELEMENT OF THE REPORT IS PRESENTED IN THREE MAJOR SECTIONS—PSYCHOMETRIC/SOCIOMETRIC MEASURES (RESULTS OF THE MEASURE SURVEY); COUNTING, LISTING MEASURES; AND OPEN-ENDED QUESTION MEASURES. THE REPORT PROVIDES THE VARIABLE NAME, A DEFINITION OR DISCUSSION OF THE DIMENSIONS OF THE VARIABLE, MEASURES RECOMMENDED FOR PROJECT STAFF USE, MEASURES RECOMMENDED FOR EVALUATOR USE, AND MEASURES NOT RECOMMENDED. THE REPORT CONCLUDES THAT RELATIVELY FEW MEASURES OF THE TYPE DESIGNATED AS APPROPRIATE ACTUALLY EXIST AND NOT MANY MORE EXIST WHICH MIGHT BE APPROPRIATE FOR EVALUATOR USE WITH SAMPLES OF THE TOTAL POPULATION SERVED BY THESE DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL CENTER ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, 468 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20013.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

158. **R. P. SEITER. CONSIDERATIONS FOR CONDUCTING EVALUATIVE RESEARCH.** 17 p. **NCJ-37068**

AFTER CRITICIZING CURRENT EVALUATION APPROACHES IN COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS, THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES THE IMPORTANCE OF SETTING EVALUATION GOALS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND PROPOSES A NEW, ALTERNATIVE OUTCOME MEASURE. THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT TWO SPECIAL PROBLEMS IN EVALUATIONS OF COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS ARE: (1) DEFINING PROGRAM GOALS AND OBJECTIVES; AND (2) DETERMINING MEASURES OF OUTCOME. HE MAINTAINS THAT IN DEFINING PROGRAM GOALS AND OBJECTIVES, IT IS IMPORTANT TO REALISTICALLY IDENTIFY LONG RANGE GOALS, WHILE DETAILING SHORT TERM OBJECTIVES THAT RESULT FROM ACTUAL PROGRAM ACTIVITIES. LONG RANGE COMMUNITY TREATMENT GOALS MAY BE A REDUCTION IN RECIDIVISM; HOWEVER, SEVERAL INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES OR SUB-GOALS MAY BE MORE APPROPRIATE FOR USE IN EVALUATIVE TECHNIQUES. BASED ON THIS DISCUSSION, THE AUTHOR ARGUES THAT

MEASURES OF OUTCOME SHOULD BE BASED ON PROGRAM GOALS AND OBJECTIVES. TRADITIONAL MEASURES ARE QUESTIONED, AND ALTERNATIVE OUTCOME MEASURES EXAMINED. AN ALTERNATIVE OUTCOME MEASURE (RELATIVE ADJUSTMENT) WHICH COMBINES A GRADUATED SCALE OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR WITH A POSITIVE SCALE OF ACCEPTABLE BEHAVIOR IS PRESENTED. DATA FROM AN EVALUATION OF COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL CENTERS IN OHIO IS PRESENTED AS AN EXAMPLE. FINALLY, RELATIVE ADJUSTMENT IS ALSO COMPARED TO EVALUATIVE RESULTS WHEN ONLY RECIDIVISM IS UTILIZED. THE AUTHOR CONCLUDES THAT ACCURATE ASSESSMENTS OF COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS CAN ONLY BE UNDERTAKEN USING METHODS SUCH AS THESE, WHICH COMBINE REALISTIC PROGRAM GOAL DEFINITION AND RELATED OUTCOME MEASURES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20531.

Availability: INTERNATIONAL HALFWAY HOUSE ASSOCIATION, 2525 VICTORY PARKWAY, CINCINNATI OH 45206.

159. **M. K. SNOOKS and H. C. DAUDISTEL. EMERGENCY MODEL FOR TRAINING EVALUATION RESEARCHERS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES.** 16 p. 1977. **NCJ-54724**

AN EDUCATIONAL MODEL FOR TRAINING PERSONS TO PERFORM EVALUATION RESEARCH IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS IS PRESENTED. IT IS BASED ON A 2-YEAR EVALUATIVE STUDY OF A GRADUATE TRAINING PROGRAM. ONGOING EVALUATION OF THE TRAINING PROGRAM CONSISTED OF TWO PHASES. FIRST, EMPHASIS WAS PLACED ON THE INTENDED FUNCTIONS OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM, WITH CRITERIA DEVELOPED FOR MEASURING THE ACHIEVEMENT OF TRAINING GOALS. SECOND, A SYSTEMS ANALYSIS WAS CONDUCTED THAT FOCUSED ON VARIOUS COMPONENTS OF THE PROGRAM, INCLUDING PERSONNEL, MATERIALS, AND PROCESSES AND RELATIONSHIPS. THE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY IN THE EVALUATION INCLUDED THE ANALYSIS OF PROJECT RECORDS AND OBSERVATION OF INTERACTION AMONG PROGRAM PERSONNEL. THE TRAINING PROGRAM CONSISTED OF STIPEND SUPPORT FOR 16 MASTER'S DEGREE STUDENTS AND DEVELOPED FROM THE PREMISE THAT THESE STUDENTS COULD BE TRAINED TO PERFORM EVALUATION RESEARCH IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES. THE THRUST OF THE PROGRAM WAS TO GIVE TRAINEES A SOLID AND TRADITIONAL BACKGROUND IN SOCIOLOGY, WITH ADDITIONAL COURSE WORK IN EVALUATION RESEARCH AND FIELD WORK IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES. THE TRAINING PROGRAM WAS RELATIVELY SUCCESSFUL IN TERMS OF THE CURRICULUM ASPECT, BUT PROBLEMS WERE ENCOUNTERED IN THE FIELD WORK ASPECT. FACTORS AFFECTING COMPLAINTS ABOUT FIELD WORK WERE THAT STUDENTS FELT INADEQUATELY PREPARED TO TAKE ON INTERNSHIPS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES AND THAT ADEQUATE TRAINING COULD PROBABLY NOT BE ACCOMPLISHED THROUGH TRADITIONAL SEMINAR FORMATS OR BY THE TRADITIONAL CURRICULUM. IT WAS DETERMINED THAT STUDENTS NEEDED MORE THOROUGH TREATMENT IN THE CLASSROOM CONCERNING REALITIES IN EVALUATION RESEARCH, A CLOSER LINKAGE AMONG PRACTICAL PROBLEMS OF A RESEARCH SITE, SHARPER SKILLS FOR IDENTIFYING RESEARCHABLE PROBLEMS, AND BROADER EXPERIENCE THROUGH INCREASED INTERACTION WITH FACULTY AND STUDENTS IN OTHER DISCIPLINES. COMMUNICATION AND INTERPERSONAL PROBLEMS WERE SIGNIFICANT. ORIENTATION AND AP-

PLICATION PHASES OF THE TRAINING PROGRAM ARE EXAMINED. REFERENCES ARE CITED.

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION, WASHINGTON, DC, FEBRUARY 22-24, 1977.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE MD 20852.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

160. **S. R. SONNAD and P. C. FRIDAY. NEED FOR HYBRID EVALUATION MODELS IN MULTI-MODULE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROJECTS.** 14 p. 1977. **NCJ-54010**

A STRATEGY FOR EVALUATING COMPLEX CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM INTERVENTIONS CHARACTERIZED BY NUMEROUS SETS OF OBJECTIVES AND MULTIPLE CRITERIA IS PROPOSED. THE STRATEGY WAS DEVELOPED IN THE CONTEXT OF ONE SUCH MULTIMODULE INTERVENTION--A PILOT PROJECT AIMED AT IMPROVING THE PROCESSING OF MISDEMEANANTS. THE PROJECT INVOLVED THREE AGENCIES (POLICE, PROSECUTOR, COURT); CUT ACROSS CITY, TOWNSHIP, AND COUNTY JURISDICTIONS; AND INCLUDED SEVEN DISTINCT MODULES (POLICE CITATION SYSTEM, COURT SUMMONS SYSTEM, PROSECUTION CASE SCREENING, COMPUTERIZED MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM, PRETRIAL RELEASE, SHORT-FORM PRESENTENCE REPORT, AND PROBATION). EACH MODULE HAD ITS OWN OBJECTIVES AND ORIENTATION. FOR EXAMPLE, WHEREAS THE PRETRIAL RELEASE MODULE WAS BASICALLY RESULT ORIENTED, THE COURT SUMMONS AND MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM MODULES WERE PRIMARILY EFFICIENCY ORIENTED AND THE SHORT-FORM PRESENTENCE REPORT WAS PROCESS ORIENTED. A HYBRID EVALUATION MATRIX WAS DEVELOPED IN WHICH EACH MODULE IS ASSIGNED A NUMERICAL RATING BASED ON ASSESSMENT BY THE APPROPRIATE CRITERION OR CRITERIA. A GLOBAL EVALUATION OF THE ENTIRE PROJECT, CONSISTING OF OVERALL RATINGS FOR EACH CRITERION, WAS DEVELOPED FROM THE INDIVIDUAL MODULE RATINGS. FIVE CATEGORIES OF EVALUATIVE CRITERIA ARE INCLUDED: OUTPUT, PERFORMANCE (OUTCOME), EFFICIENCY (COST BENEFIT AND COST EFFECTIVENESS), PROCESS, AND COMPARATIVE PREEXPERIMENTS/POSTEXPERIMENTS AND COMPARISONS WITH OTHER PROGRAMS). THE MODULE AND GLOBAL MATRICES ARE PRESENTED, TOGETHER WITH AN EXPLANATION OF THEIR STRUCTURE, A DISCUSSION OF THE NEED FOR A HYBRID APPROACH TO PROGRAM EVALUATION, AND A DESCRIPTION OF THE MISDEMEANANT-PROCESSING PROJECT. (THE PRESENTATION IS AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE HYBRID APPROACH RATHER THAN AN ACTUAL EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT. THE RATINGS CONTAINED IN THE MATRICES ARE HYPOTHETICAL.)

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION, WASHINGTON, DC, FEBRUARY 1977.

Sponsoring Agencies: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531; US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20531.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

161. **SOUTHEAST MICHIGAN COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS, 800 BOOK BUILDING, 1249 WASHINGTON BLVD, DETROIT MI 48226. MODEL CORRECTIONS EVALUATION STUDY.** 74 p. 1974. **NCJ-19335**

A TWO PART REPORT DESCRIBING THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR ESTABLISHING AN EVALUATION SYSTEM AND THE BASIC EVALUATION SYSTEM DESIGN, WHICH IS APPLICABLE TO LOCALLY BASED MICHIGAN CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES. THE FIRST PART DISCUSSES OBJECTIVES,

GOALS, SYSTEM DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF AN EVALUATION METHODOLOGY. THE SECOND SECTION DEALS WITH A GENERAL SYSTEM DESCRIPTION, INTAKE FORM PROCEDURES, INMATE PROGRAM ACTIVITY REPORT PROCEDURES. PROJECT OBJECTIVES CALL FOR COMPREHENSIVE DATA GATHERING ACTIVITIES, SIMPLICITY, FLEXIBILITY OF APPLICATION TO THE DIVERSE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES IN COUNTIES AND TOWNS, CONTINUAL DATA INPUT AND REVISIONS, AND FEASIBILITY OF APPLYING THIS SYSTEM UNDER ACTUAL WORKING CONDITIONS AT JAILS. LOCAL CORRECTIONAL PROBLEMS ARE DESCRIBED THAT MIGHT CALL FOR CHANGES IN METHODOLOGY. THE KINDS OF DATA THAT ARE USED INCLUDE--GENERAL INMATE DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, INMATE CHARACTERISTICS FOR SPECIFIC OFFENSE GROUPS, CHARACTERISTICS OF RECIDIVISTS, AND CHARACTERISTICS OF INMATES IN REHABILITATION PROGRAMS. INTAKE FORMS, ACTIVITY FORMS, AND SAMPLE QUESTIONNAIRES ARE INCLUDED. REFER TO NCJ-19336 AND 19337 FOR DESCRIPTIVE NARRATIVES OF ACTIVITIES OF MEN'S AND WOMEN'S DIVISIONS AT THE DETROIT HOUSE OF CORRECTIONS WHICH HELPED IN THE STRUCTURING OF THIS METHODOLOGY.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

162. **UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES, 405 HILGARD AVENUE, LOS ANGELES CA 90024. CALIFORNIA--OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING STRATEGIC EVALUATION PLAN, V 1.** 103 p. 1975. **NCJ-16600**

AN EVALUATION PLANNING SYSTEM FOR WHICH THE MISSION IS TO REDUCE AND CONTROL CRIME IN CALIFORNIA, BY MAKING THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM MORE EFFECTIVE AND BY IMPROVING THE FUNCTIONING OF THAT SYSTEM. THE RECOMMENDATIONS THAT FOLLOW ARE ELABORATED UPON IN THE TEXT. THE FIRST RECOMMENDATION REQUIRES THAT THE CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING (OCJP), WHICH DEVELOPED THE STRATEGIC EVALUATION PLAN (SEP), RECOGNIZES THE NEED TO PLAN AND EVALUATE EFFECTIVELY AT BOTH THE MISSION AND FUNCTION LEVELS. SECONDLY, COMMITTEES SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED TO STANDARDIZE THE PROGRAM AND PROJECT EVALUATION PLANNING PROCESSES AND STAFF CAPABILITIES SHOULD BE CREATED AND MAINTAINED FOR ONGOING REVISIONS. NEXT, THE OCJP SHOULD EVOLVE AN INTEGRATED SET OF INCENTIVES AND CONTROLS THAT INCLUDE MORE RIGOROUS ACCEPTANCE STANDARDS FOR PROPOSALS, INTERIM REPORTS AND EVALUATION PRODUCTS. FOURTH, FUNDING SHOULD BE GRANTED OR SOUGHT FOR MORE AND BETTER PROGRAM EVALUATIONS AND MODEL DEMONSTRATION PROJECT EVALUATIONS. THE FIFTH AND SIXTH RECOMMENDATIONS DEAL WITH STRATEGIES FOR DISSEMINATING THE RESULTS OF EVALUATIONS AND FOR STIMULATING THE USE OF EVALUATION PRODUCTS THAT RESULT FROM PLANNING EVALUATION IMPROVEMENTS. FURTHERMORE, FUNDS SHOULD BE ALLOCATED FOR EVALUATING THIS EVALUATION PLAN AND MONITORING ANY CHANGES THAT RESULT FROM ITS USE. THE FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDE THE CONTINUATION OF THE SEP AND THE ALLOCATION OF FUNDS TO FULFILL ITS OBJECTIVES.

Sponsoring Agency: CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

163. **UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES, 405 HILGARD AVENUE, LOS ANGELES CA 90024. CALIFORNIA--OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING STRATEGIC EVALUATION PLAN, V 2.** 288 p. 1974. **NCJ-16601**

THIS VOLUME PROVIDES DETAILED DOCUMENTATION FOR THE STRATEGIC EVALUATION PLAN'S CONCLUSIONS AND

RECOMMENDATIONS. A BIBLIOGRAPHY LISTS THE REFERENCE MATERIAL THAT WENT INTO THIS STUDY.

Sponsoring Agency: CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

164. **P. C. UNSINGER. GANTT, PERT (PROGRAM EVALUATION AND REVIEW TECHNIQUE) AND CPM (CRITICAL PATH METHOD)—A TOOL FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNERS.** SAN JOSE STATE UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE DEPARTMENT, 125 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET, SAN JOSE CA 95192. 7 p. **NCJ-12736**

THE APPLICABILITY OF THREE OPERATIONAL RESEARCH TECHNIQUES TO THE LAW ENFORCEMENT MANAGER/PLANNER IN PLANNING TO ESTIMATE THE BEST USES OF TIME AND MONEY IS EXAMINED. THE TECHNIQUES WHICH ARE CONSIDERED ARE: ONE NAMED FOR HENRY L. GANTT, ITS CREATOR (GANTT); PROGRAM EVALUATION AND REVIEW TECHNIQUE (PERT); AND CRITICAL PATH METHOD (CPM). THE GANTT CHART WAS DESIGNED TO SHOW THE RELATIONSHIP OF TASKS WITHIN SOME VISUAL FRAMEWORK OF TIME, IN ORDER TO DISTRIBUTE A WORKLOAD EVENLY AND KEEP ALL EFFORTS INVOLVED SMOOTH AND CONTINUOUS. THE CHART SHOWS ALL WORK ACTIVITY IN RELATION TO TIME; EACH ACTIVITY AND EVENT CAN BE DRAWN SO THAT THE MANAGER/PLANNER CAN VISUALIZE ALL THE COMPONENTS IN RELATION TO EACH OTHER AND SCHEDULE EVENTS TO OCCUR IN A LOGICAL AND ECONOMICAL FASHION. A SAMPLE GANTT CHART IS GIVEN ILLUSTRATING A HYPOTHETICAL PLANNING PROBLEM. PERT IS AN EXTENSION OF THE GANTT CHART CONCEPT: ITS FOCUS IS ALSO ON EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES, BUT THESE ARE LAID OUT IN A NETWORK INSTEAD OF A BAR/TIME GRAPH. PERT SHOWS ALL THE WORK NECESSARY TO ACHIEVE A STATED OBJECTIVE WHILE ALLOWING THE MANAGER/PLANNER TO PREDICT TIME AND COSTS UNDER A VARIETY OF CONDITIONS. IT ALSO SPOTLIGHTS UNCERTAINTIES OR PROBLEMS THAT MIGHT IMPEDE OR DELAY THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE OBJECTIVE. A PERT NETWORK IS PRESENTED WHICH ILLUSTRATES THE SAME PROBLEM SHOWN IN THE SAMPLE GANTT CHART. TO CONSTRUCT A PERT NETWORK, THE MANAGER/PLANNER MUST FIRST LAY OUT A LOGICAL FLOW OF EVENTS—ESTIMATE ALL ACTIVITIES NECESSARY TO ACHIEVE THE GOAL AND CALCULATE WHICH CAN OCCUR CONCURRENTLY AND WHICH MUST AWAIT THE COMPLETION OF OTHER STEPS—AND THEN COLLECT INFORMATION ON TIME REQUIRED. EVERY PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR A PHASE OF THE WORK ESTIMATES OPTIMISTIC TIME, MOST LIKELY TIME, AND PESSIMISTIC TIME; EACH OF THESE IS PLACED INTO THE PERT NETWORK. A FORMULA IS PROVIDED FOR DETERMINING THE EXACT TIME AN ACTIVITY WILL PROBABLY REQUIRE, BASED ON THESE THREE ESTIMATES. BY USING THE NETWORK, THE MANAGER/PLANNER CAN ESTIMATE HOW LONG THE ENTIRE PROJECT WILL TAKE TO COMPLETE AND HOW LONG A PARTICULAR EVENT WILL TAKE. THE CRITICAL PATH METHOD IS BASED UPON THE PERT NETWORK. IT IS THE PATH INVOLVING THE LONGEST TIMES AND IS OBTAINED BY ADDING UP ALL THE EXPECTED TIMES (THE AVERAGES OF THE THREE ESTIMATED TIMES OF EACH EVENT). IF A POLICE MANAGER/PLANNER MUST ACCELERATE A PROGRAM TO MEET A SHORTER DEADLINE THAN ORIGINALLY ANTICIPATED, HE OR SHE WOULD HAVE TO CONCENTRATE RESOURCES ON SHORTENING THE TIME INVOLVED IN THIS CRITICAL PATH. THIS ASSURES THAT PRESSURE IS BROUGHT TO BEAR ON THE CORRECT AREAS IF DOLLAR ESTIMATES CAN BE ADDED TO THE PERT NETWORK. DOLLAR ESTIMATES CAN BE ADDED TO THE PERT NETWORK.

165. **J. D. WALLER, J. W. SCANLON, D. M. KEMP, and P. G. NALLEY. DEVELOPING USEFUL EVALUATION CAPABILITY—LESSONS FROM THE MODEL EVALUATION PROGRAM.** URBAN INSTITUTE, 2100 M STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20037. 156 p. 1979. **NCJ-55682**

THIS REPORT PRESENTS FINDINGS FROM AN ASSESSMENT OF EIGHT MODEL EVALUATION PROGRAMS (MEP) FUNDED BY NILECJ AND CONDUCTED BY STATE AND REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCIES TO DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT EVALUATION APPROACHES. PROGRAM OBJECTIVES WERE TO ENCOURAGE STATE AND LOCAL PLANNING AGENCIES TO GENERATE AND USE EVALUATION INFORMATION AND TEST WAYS IN WHICH EFFECTIVE USE OF EVALUATION INFORMATION CAN HELP THESE AGENCIES TO ACHIEVE THEIR OBJECTIVES. THIS PAPER REPORTS ON LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE MEP'S, WAYS TO MEASURE MEP SUCCESS, METHODS FOR BUILDING AN EVALUATION CAPABILITY, AND PROBLEMS TO BE EXPECTED IN IMPLEMENTING AND OPERATING EVALUATION SYSTEMS. IT WAS DETERMINED THAT EVALUATION SYSTEMS (1) CANNOT BE EXPECTED TO HAVE A MEASURABLE IMPACT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF STATE PLANNING AGENCIES AND REGIONAL PLANNING UNITS, SINCE THESE AGENCIES DO NOT HAVE PRIMARY OBJECTIVES THAT ARE BOTH VERIFIABLE AND REALISTIC, (2) ARE NOT LIKELY TO BE USEFUL TO THE PLANNING AGENCY STAFF UNLESS THE AGENCY IS BEING DIRECTED TOWARD SOME MISSION-RELATED OBJECTIVE, AND (3) CAN INCREASE THEIR CHANCES OF PROVIDING USEFUL INFORMATION BY SERVING USERS' EXISTING INFORMATION NEEDS AND ALLOWING USERS TO CONTROL THE STUDY. EVALUATION SYSTEMS OF VALUE TO POTENTIAL USERS CAN BE SET UP ONLY IF THE USER IS INVOLVED IN EVALUATION ACTIVITY. GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY, PLANNING AGENCIES WILL SET UP EVALUATION SYSTEMS WHICH DIFFER IN PRODUCT, COST, AND OPERATIONS, AND THESE SYSTEMS WILL NOT BE SUCCESSFUL IN LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES. PERSONS SETTING UP EVALUATION SYSTEMS CAN EXPECT A STAFF TURNOVER CAUSING DELAYS AND DISRUPTIONS, RELUCTANCE FROM PROJECT PERSONNEL TO RELINQUISH DATA, AND PROBLEMS WITH CIVIL SERVICE RULES, COMPUTER PROCESSING, AND CONTRACTING. SUCCESS OF THE MEP'S WHEN MEASURED BY ACHIEVEMENT OF AGENCY OBJECTIVES, USE, AND CONTINUATION, WAS SLIGHT, BUT DEMONSTRABLE SUCCESS IN HALF OF THE MEP SITES WAS NOTICEABLE AFTER MINIMIZING SUCCESS CRITERIA TO 'PROVIDING USEFUL INFORMATION TO AN IDENTIFIED MARKET.' MEP GRANTEES USED VARIOUS EVALUATION CAPABILITIES, SUCH AS OPERATING SYSTEMS ON A FULL-SCALE BASIS, ON A PILOT BASIS, ON A ONE-TIME BASIS, OR AS A TRAINING PROJECT. BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS OF EIGHT OF THESE SYSTEMS ARE PRESENTED ALONG WITH PROBLEMS TO BE EXPECTED IN IMPLEMENTING AND OPERATING EVALUATION SYSTEMS. TABLES AND FIGURES ARE PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00798-8; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

166. R. F. BORUCH, A. J. MCSWEENEY, and E. J. SODERSTROM. **RANDOMIZED FIELD EXPERIMENTS FOR PROGRAM PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT, AND EVALUATION—AN ILLUSTRATIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY.** SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212. *EVALUATION QUARTERLY*, V 2, N 4 (NOVEMBER 1978), P 655-695. **NCJ-52876**

THE PURPOSE OF THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY IS TO PROVIDE EVIDENCE ON THE FEASIBILITY AND SCOPE OF RANDOMIZED FIELD EXPERIMENTS IN PROGRAM PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT, AND EVALUATION. REFERENCES ARE LISTED TO COVER 300 RANDOMIZED FIELD TESTS UNDERTAKEN IN SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS, PRISONS, AND OTHER SOCIAL SETTINGS. THE LIST IS DIVIDED INTO 10 MAJOR CATEGORIES CORRESPONDING TO THE TYPE OF PROGRAM UNDER EXAMINATION. THE CATEGORIES ARE CRIMINAL AND CIVIL JUSTICE, MENTAL HEALTH, TRAINING AND EDUCATION, MASS COMMUNICATIONS, INFORMATION COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION, RESEARCH UTILIZATION, INDUSTRY AND PUBLIC UTILITIES, SOCIAL WELFARE, HEALTH SERVICES AND MEDICAL TREATMENT, AND FERTILITY CONTROL. THE MATERIALS, PUBLISHED BETWEEN 1944 AND 1978, ARE ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY AUTHOR WITHIN EACH SECTION.

Supplemental Notes: PRICE QUOTED ABOVE IS FOR ENTIRE ISSUE.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION, 1200 19TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20203.

Availability: SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212.

167. G. D. BOSTON, Ed. **TECHNIQUES FOR PROJECT EVALUATION-A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY.** NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE MD 20850. 77 p. 1977. **NCJ-43556**

DOCUMENTS ON DESIGNS, TECHNIQUES, AND SYSTEMS FOR EVALUATING CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS ARE CITED IN A 124-ENTRY ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY PREPARED BY NCJRS. THE OPENING SECTION ON TECHNIQUES AND METHODOLOGY FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROJECT EVALUATION INCLUDES SEPARATE LISTINGS OF PUBLICATIONS DEALING WITH METHODS APPLIED TO THE OVERALL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND PUBLICATIONS DESCRIBING EVALUATION TECHNIQUES APPLIED TO SPECIFIC COMPONENTS OF THE SYSTEM. SECTION II CITES DOCUMENTS THAT DESCRIBE VARIOUS EVALUATION TECHNIQUES, PROBLEMS, OR DE-

SIGNS RELEVANT TO THE PLANNING AND EVALUATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS. SECTION II DOCUMENTS DO NOT PERTAIN SPECIFICALLY TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE BUT ARE DRAWN FROM SUCH PROGRAM AREAS AS SOCIAL WELFARE, MENTAL HEALTH, AND MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION. GENERAL REFERENCE DOCUMENTS AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES ARE LISTED IN SECTION III. INSTRUCTIONS FOR OBTAINING DOCUMENTS FROM NCJRS AND OTHER SOURCES ARE PROVIDED, AS IS A LIST OF DOCUMENT SOURCE ADDRESSES KEYED TO BIBLIOGRAPHY ENTRY NUMBERS.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM. Stock Order No. ED147 337.

168. N. DAVENPORT. **EVALUATION RESEARCH IN SOCIAL POLICY—SELECTED REFERENCES, 1970-1974.** LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, 10 FIRST STREET, SE, WASHINGTON DC 20540. 8 p. 1974. **NCJ-26608**

TWO-PART BIBLIOGRAPHY WHICH PRESENTS 56 CITATIONS TO JOURNAL AND MONOGRAPHIC LITERATURE ON THE METHODOLOGIES OF EVALUATION RESEARCH, ITS THEORIES AND TECHNIQUES AND THEIR APPLICATION TO SOCIAL POLICY FORMULATIONS. THE MAJORITY OF THE CITATIONS ARE ANNOTATED AND HAVE BEEN CHOSEN FROM THE COMPUTERIZED BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA BASE CREATED AND MAINTAINED BY THE LIBRARY SERVICES DIVISION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE. THE MATERIAL CITED IS ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY MAIN ENTRY WITHIN EACH OF THE TWO SECTIONS. CITATIONS TO ITEMS IN THE CLASSIFIED COLLECTION OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ARE PROVIDED WITH CALL NUMBERS, ITEMS DESIGNATED LAW ARE LOCATED IN THE LAW LIBRARY AND THOSE WITH NEWSP ARE FOUND IN THE NEWSPAPER AND CURRENT PERIODICAL ROOM OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. ALL JOURNAL ARTICLES ARE PROVIDED WITH THE CALL NUMBER FOR THE BOUND VOLUMES OF THE JOURNAL REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THE ISSUES CITED HAVE BEEN BOUND AT THIS TIME. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

169. INDIANA UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN PUBLIC SAFETY, 400 EAST 7TH STREET, BLOOMINGTON IN 47401. **SURVEY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATIVE LITERATURE.** 62 p. 1973. **NCJ-10605**

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON EVALUATION THEORY AND ITS SPECIFIC APPLICATION TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, WITH INTRODUCTORY NOTES ON THE NATURE OF THE LITERATURE. THE MATERIALS ARE PRESENTED UNDER SEVEN TOPIC HEADINGS GENERAL EVALUATION WORKS, GENERAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION, POLICE ACTIVITIES, COURTS, CORRECTIONS, JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, AND DRUG ABUSE. THE INDIANA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, NCJRS, AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE AND INFORMATION CENTER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN WERE THE SOURCES USED IN CONDUCTING THE SEARCH.

170. **NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE MD 20850. CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION—AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY.** 60 p. 1975. **NCJ-25659**

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL MATERIAL COVERING EVALUATION METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURE, ENVIRONMENT AND FACILITY EVALUATION, PERSONNEL AND PERFORMANCE EVALUATION, EQUIPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY EVALUATION, AND PROGRAM EVALUATION. THIS LISTING OF EVALUATION SOURCE MATERIAL IS DIVIDED INTO FIVE GENERAL SECTIONS TO FACILITATE USAGE OF THE DOCUMENT. INCLUDED ARE EVALUATION-METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURE, ENVIRONMENT AND FACILITY EVALUATION, PERSONNEL AND PERFORMANCE EVALUATION, EQUIPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY EVALUATION, AND PROGRAM EVALUATION. THE MATERIAL HERE DOES NOT REPRESENT AN EXHAUSTIVE SEARCH OF THE LITERATURE. RATHER, IT IS INTENDED AS A BROAD SAMPLING OF A VARIETY OF EVALUATION MATERIAL, ARRANGED TO HELP THE READER INITIATE HIS SEARCH FOR PRACTICAL REFERENCE DOCUMENTS. DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS ARE PROVIDED TO ASSIST IN ORDERING THOSE DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE FROM THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE AND THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE. A SUBJECT INDEX IS APPENDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

171. **S. R. STELBER. EVALUATION RESEARCH—A BIBLIOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW.** COUNCIL OF PLANNING LIBRARIANS, P O BOX 229, MONTICELLO IL 61856. 41 p. 1976. **NCJ-36907**

APPROXIMATELY 185 CITATIONS PROVIDE THEORETICALLY RELEVANT SOURCES, SUITABLE METHODOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES, SUBSTANTIVELY-ORIENTED DATA COLLECTION AND/OR ANALYSIS METHODS, AND EXEMPLARY CASE STUDIES. SYSTEMS THEORY, STRUCTURAL-FUNCTIONALISM, NETWORK ANALYSIS, ORGANIZATIONAL THEORY, COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS, OPERATIONS THEORY AND OTHERS ARE INCLUDED AS POTENTIALLY-USEFUL THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE EVALUATOR. IN THE SECOND SECTION, A NUMBER OF METHODOLOGICAL PROCEDURES ARE OFFERED WHICH MAY BE UTILIZED BY BOTH THE NOVICE AND THE PROFESSIONAL. TACTICS FOR DATA COLLECTION, GUIDELINES FOR STATISTICAL ANALYSES, AND MEANS FOR FEEDBACK INTO ORGANIZATIONS OR PROGRAMS ARE PRESENTED. FURTHER UNDERSTANDING OF THE METHODOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES IS FACILITATED BY THE THIRD SECTION. DATA COLLECTION METHODS MOST AMENABLE TO PARTICULAR SITUATIONS ARE OFFERED, AND STATISTICAL METHODS ARE GIVEN SPECIFIC APPLICATIONS. FINALLY, THE FOURTH SECTION, WHILE SIMILAR TO THE THIRD, PRESENTS MORE WHOLISTIC WORKS ON EVALUATION IN THE PROGRAM SETTING. CASE STUDIES OF MANPOWER ORGANIZATIONS, MENTAL HEALTH CLINICS, PENAL INSTITUTIONS, COMMUNITY CENTERS, AND OTHERS PRESENT MODELS FOR THE EVALUATIVE RESEARCHER WISHING TO INCORPORATE A TESTED

FRAMEWORK IN HIS STUDY. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

Availability: COUNCIL OF PLANNING LIBRARIANS, P O BOX 229, MONTICELLO IL 61856; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

172. **F. YOSPE, D. C. GIBBONS, and G. F. BLAKE, Eds. PROGRAM EVALUATION IN CORRECTIONS—AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY.** NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATIONAL CONSORTIUM ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY, ASB 306, TEMPE AZ 85281. 80 p. **NCJ-32000**

THIS LISTING IS DIVIDED INTO FOUR SECTIONS ACCORDING TO TOPIC: EVALUATION THEORY AND METHODOLOGY, SPECIFIC EVALUATION TECHNIQUES AND PROBLEMS, SUMMARIES OF STUDIES OF CORRECTIONAL RESULTS, AND SAMPLE EVALUATION STUDIES.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20531.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

173. **W. ZARCHIKOFF. EVALUATIVE RESEARCH—A BIBLIOGRAPHY.** FRASER CORRECTIONAL RESOURCES SOCIETY, P O BOX 80702, BURNABY, BC, V5H 3Y1, CANADA. 69 p. 1975. United Kingdom. **NCJ-29959**

A COMPREHENSIVE LISTING OF BOOKS, JOURNAL ARTICLES, REPORTS, AND PAPERS DEALING WITH MEASUREMENT OF IMPACT EVALUATIVE RESEARCH AND ETHNOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTIVE EVALUATIVE RESEARCH. THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY IS INTENDED TO BE OF ASSISTANCE TO THOSE PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF EVALUATION PLANS IN THE HUMAN SERVICES. A SPECIAL EFFORT WAS MADE TO SELECT WORKS WHICH ARE CONCERNED WITH THE DELIVERY OF SERVICES IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CORRECTIONS FIELD. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS DIVIDED INTO TWO SECTIONS: THE MEASUREMENT OF IMPACT EVALUATIVE RESEARCH SECTION LISTS THOSE WORKS WHICH HAVE ATTEMPTED TO MEASURE TOTAL SYSTEMS, PROGRAMS, OR PROGRAM COMPONENTS, WHILE THE ETHNOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION EVALUATIVE RESEARCH SECTION IDENTIFIES WORKS THAT PRESENT METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS AND DISCUSS HOW THESE ISSUES MAY OR MAY NOT BE SOLVED IN A SUCCESSFUL EVALUATION PLAN. AUTHOR AND ORIGINATOR INDEX IS INCLUDED.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

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