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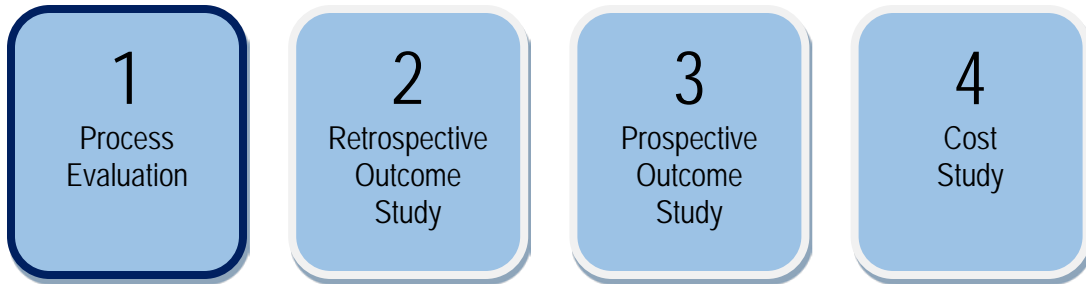
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and improving other outcomes through a **prospective outcome study** that includes participants' self-reported information, and

- determine the per capita program costs of each AORDP project through a **cost study**.



This research report is based on the first round of process evaluation site visits conducted in early 2014,^a as well as on data collected from the study's 2013 evaluability assessment^b and initial administration of an online stakeholder survey in spring 2014.^c This report offers the field a first glimpse of the use of key evidence-based practices (EBPs) germane to reentry—specifically criminogenic risk and needs assessment—among the seven AORDP evaluation sites. Additional reports on the AORDP site's use of EBPs—specifically case management and communication techniques and cognitive interventions—will be available through the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (www.ncjrs.gov). A report on implementation challenges is available at <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/249188.pdf>.

^a The AORDP sites received initial SCA funding from BJA in October 2010 under FY 2011. Process evaluation visits early in 2014, therefore, occurred roughly 3 years after sites received initial funds. During the site visits, researchers conducted semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders including program administrators, line staff, and representatives from partner agencies in the criminal justice and human services fields. The site visits lasted 2-3 days and were led by 2-person teams from RTI and the Urban Institute.

^b The evaluability assessment aimed to answer two questions: Is the program evaluable? If so, how, and at what level of effort? Data collection activities consisted of document review, telephone interviews with core team members, site visits including semi-structured interviews with project staff and partners, and review of project case files and administrative records. For more information, please see the executive summary for the final evaluation ability assessment report, available at <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/243978.pdf>

^c The Web-based survey was completed by 214 criminal justice and human services stakeholders (including agency leadership, such as probation chiefs, jail administrators, and executive directors, and a variety of frontline correctional facility staff, probation officers, case managers, counselors, etc.) across the seven AORDP sites. The response rate for the survey was 70%.

