EMTAP: Evidence Mapping to Advance Justice Practice

EMTAP is devoted to building a knowledge base of effective interventions, issues of access, utilization enhancers, and outcomes and to provide practitioners, policymakers, and researchers with an easily accessible and user-friendly interface through which they can become better informed about evidence-based practices.

<table>
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<th><strong>Reentry</strong></th>
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<td><strong>N = 20</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Meta-Analyses = 12</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Systematic Reviews = 8</strong></td>
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13 of 20 Reviews were conducted on non-criminal justice populations

What Does it Take to Implement?
- The quality of implementation is significantly related to outcomes. Some of the implementation factors include: fewer dropouts; increased monitoring of providers; appropriate support and training for providers; an intervention that is well planned and has clear target population, aims, and objectives; utilizing small interactive groups.
- Staff play an important role in implementation. Staff should be motivated and experienced. A review of AA interventions found that recovering alcoholics make the best counselors.
- Leadership can make a big difference in sustaining a program. Charismatic leaders and local champions help in sustainability efforts.
- Having multi-agency involvement helps strengthen programs.

What Works n = 22
- Residential Treatment (i.e., live-in program with variety of services)
- Substance Abuse Treatment (e.g., therapeutic communities, behavioral therapies)
- Other Psychosocial Treatments (e.g., Cognitive Behavioral Therapies, Contingency Management)

What Needs More Research n = 16
- Family Interventions (e.g., improving knowledge and coping skills)
- Intensive Outpatient Programs (e.g., day programs)
- Legal Interventions (e.g., mandated treatments, jail diversion)
- Vocational Programs
- Alcoholics Anonymous
- Independent Living Programs

Making it Work for Criminal Justice Populations
- Follow-ups after more than 6 months need to be conducted to truly understand and measure the impact of an intervention.
- Collect outcomes using validated tools. Both individual and program characteristics should be collected; both can impact outcomes.
- Consider multiple outcomes for an intervention. While all types of an intervention may impact the primary outcome, some may have added benefits to other outcomes.
- Understand more about the impact of voluntary versus coercive participation on program outcomes. There were mixed findings on the impact of this, partially due to the confounding of research design impacts. Research should use a mix of participants in the same research design to really understand the difference.