

SECOND CHANCE ACT FACT SHEET

Grantees funded in Fiscal Years 2009–2023¹



BJA
Bureau of Justice Assistance
U.S. Department of Justice

Fact Sheet Highlights

Through Fiscal Year (FY) 2023, Second Chance Act (SCA) grant funds* have gone to



910 state, local, and tribal agencies and nonprofit organizations
in 49 states and 3 territories (the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico).**

* Includes SCA carve outs

** Includes only awards that reported in PMT or JustGrants; does not include grants awarded in FY2023 that have not yet submitted performance measure reports

From the onset,

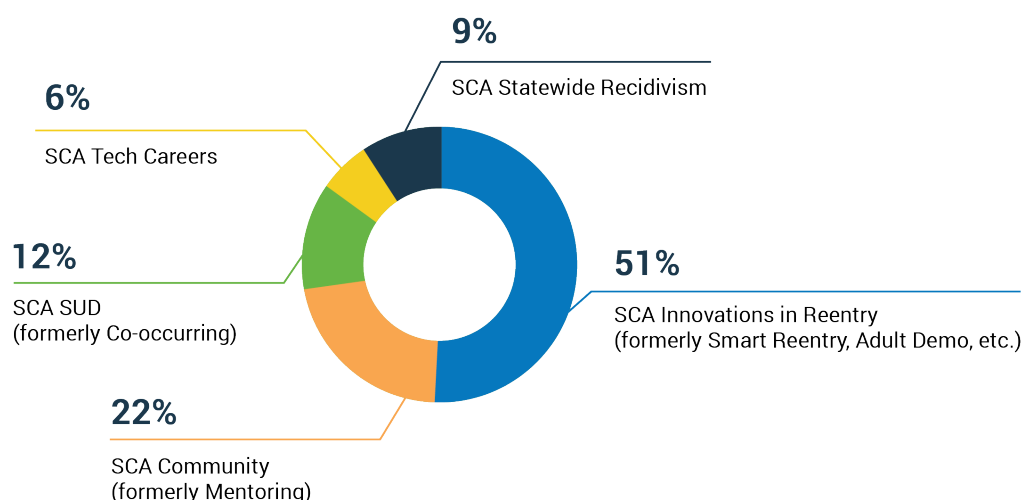


\$664M allocated to Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) for SCA Programs.

SCA programs cover a wide gamut of activities across different [program tracks](#) such as corrections and community, education and employment, and behavioral health, housing, and family support. Participants in SCA programs that provide direct services are matched to services that are partially or fully funded by SCA grant funds. Individuals may receive one or more types of services depending on their individual need, intent of the program, and availability including cognitive behavioral interventions, treatment for substance use disorders, job placement/employment, and/or vocational services.

Figure 1

SCA grant funds – through BJA programs – have reached more than 182,000 justice-involved individuals who participated in **reentry services** or **parole and probation programs**. Below is the proportion of individuals served by each program:



¹ Data is from grantees who received funding from FY 2009 to FY 2023; data reported is from FY 2012 through FY 2023 (for programs reporting in PMT) or Calendar Year (CY) 2023 (for programs reporting in JustGrants).

Figure 2

Over half of all participants enrolled in **employment, housing, and education services** gained employment, obtained housing, and received a higher education



* Does not include referrals to non-SCA Programs

Includes data from the following programs: Innovations in Reentry, Community, SUD, Tech Careers, and Statewide Recidivism

There are four additional programs that are funded through SCA carve-outs: Swift, Certain, and Fair Supervision (SCF); Smart Supervision; Crisis Stabilization and Community Reentry (CSCR); and Pay for Success. Below are examples of supervision programs that are designed to improve the effectiveness of probation/parole and improve supervision outcomes.

Smart Supervision: Building Capacity to Create Safer Communities

One of the goals of Smart Supervision is to improve the capacity and effectiveness of probation and parole agencies. To achieve that goal, grantees are afforded the opportunity to use grant funds to conduct trainings. In 2023, 69 trainings were conducted, reaching over 240 individuals (e.g., probation officers, supervisors, and line staff). The types of trainings included case management, documentation, administering risk/needs assessment, case planning, assessment scoring, interviewing, cognitive behavioral interventions, and utilizing coordinated community response for cases of IPV. <https://bja.ojp.gov/program/smart-probation-innovations-supervision/overview>

Swift, Certain, and Fair Supervision (SCF) Program: Applying the Principles Behind Project HOPE

SCF was designed to improve supervision outcomes, prevent recidivism, and reduce crime and incarceration. To date, FY 2022 grantees** have successfully begun their efforts toward accomplishing these goals. Grantees have submitted their action plans and begun recruitment for program staff. They have acquired research partners, grant administrators, law enforcement representatives, and community resource agencies. Program success is noticeable in Ohio with an 88% success rate thus far. Of 16 participants who have entered the program, 14 have successfully completed and been released from their Community Control. <https://scfcenter.org/>

It is important to note that accurate data rely on correct data tracking and entry by the grantees and those agencies reporting to grantees, as such the data and analysis findings provided reflect the information as reported. These analytical findings make no claims of causation or demonstrate evidence of program effectiveness, and, as with all performance data, readers must use caution when interpreting the results, as factors other than the program may have contributed to the performance outcomes reported.

Data gathered during the FY 2020–2022 activity period was impacted by the Covid-19 global pandemic. Grantees and service providers experienced a disruption to services, which raised obstacles for service delivery and data collection. The following data reflect services adapted to and provided during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Reported results are products of performance measure data available since FY 2012. The report includes only awards that reported in PMT or JustGrants; does not include grants awarded in FY2023 that have not yet submitted performance measure reports

**Grantees that were funded with an FY 2022 award; includes data reported through CY 2023