

Department of Justice Strategic Objectives

To reform and strengthen America’s criminal justice system by targeting only the most serious offenses for federal prosecution, expanding the use of diversion programs, and aiding inmates in reentering society.

Program Tenets

- RSAT’s authorizing legislation is the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-322).
- RSAT is a federal formula program in which all 56 states and territories are eligible to apply for funding.
- Offenders must remain in jail-based programs at least 3 months and in prison-based programs at least 6 months.
- RSAT programs offer substance abuse treatment along with other services such as cognitive, behavioral, social, or vocational assistance.

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Program

Purpose¹

The purpose of the RSAT program is to assist state and local governments in developing and implementing substance abuse treatment programs in state and local correctional and detention facilities, and to create and maintain community-based aftercare services for justice-involved individuals. Funds are also available in the form of state awards and local subawards to create and maintain community-based aftercare services for individuals after they are released from incarceration.

Program Highlights

Compared to April–September 2014, grantees reported the following for the April–September 2015 period:

- Total enrollment in jail, residential, and aftercare programs decreased.
- Jail program completion rates decreased slightly from 74 percent to 72 percent, and residential program completion rates remained the same, at 64 percent.
- The number of participants assessed as high risk in both jail and residential prison programs declined.

Program Funding

Table 1. Federal Appropriation and State Awards by Federal Fiscal Year

Fiscal Year	Total Funding Awarded	State Awards		
		Minimum	Average	Maximum
2013 (N = 53)	\$10,589,247	\$42,357	\$197,301	\$1,103,224
2014 (N = 53)	\$8,637,752	\$34,551	\$160,938	\$881,054
2015 (N = 53)	\$8,852,961	\$35,412	\$167,037	\$908,404

- RSAT formula awards to the states and territories ranged from \$34,551 to \$1,103,224. Due to the higher congressional appropriation in that year, FY 2013 experienced the highest average state award amount.

¹ The Biannual Grantee Feedback Report includes performance data reported by BJA RSAT grant recipients that conducted grant activities through September 2015. The following data comes from the Performance Measurement Tool (PMT) data covering RSAT grants from FY 2012 through FY 2014. The data reflected in this report represents the information as entered by grantees.

This report was prepared by James Steyee, CSR, Incorporated, under contract number GS-10F-0114L from the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

Grantee Overview

Table 2. Active RSAT Federal Awards by Fiscal Year²

Fiscal Year	Active Awards ³	RSAT Funds Awarded to Active Grantees
2010	4	\$ 687,407
2011	23	\$3,807,590
2012	28	\$2,061,998
2013	31	\$3,380,484
2014	42	\$4,485,188
2015	4	\$ 332,122
Total	132	\$8,197,794

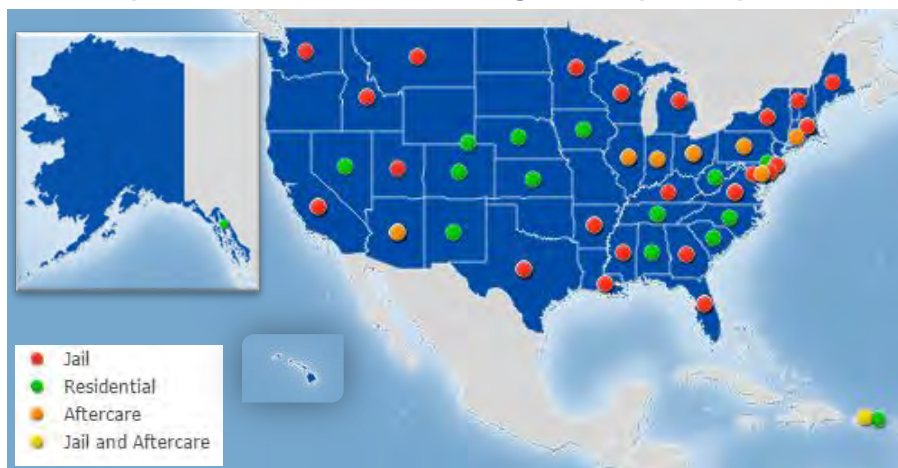
- During the second half of FY 2015, there were 132 active awards in 53 states and territories, which were awarded more than \$8 million, collectively. This includes only active awards that reported activity during the two reporting periods. Award totals include funds allocated to direct grantees as well as subgrantees.

Table 3. Operational⁴ RSAT Federal and Subawards by Program Type

Reporting Period	Awards Reporting in Jail Section	Awards Reporting in Residential Section	Awards Reporting in Aftercare Section	Total ⁵
April–June 2015	71	81	31	117
July–September 2015	77	80	28	123

- Residential-based programs were operational in 21 states.
- Jail-based programs were operational in 30 states.
- Aftercare programs were operational in 11 states.

Figure 1. Map of BJA-Funded RSAT Programs: April–September 2015^{6,7}



² An active award is one with an end date that has not expired, the grantee has not completed a final report in the PMT, and the award is still opened in the Grants Management System.

³ Not all grantees and subrecipients were operational during the two reporting periods. Programs may not be operational for many reasons, including administrative issues, a lack of program participants, a grantee/subrecipient that is not yet spending funds, or an award is closing out.

⁴ An operational program means that grantees and subgrantees executed program activities outlined in their application and spent award funds during the quarter(s) for which they are reporting.

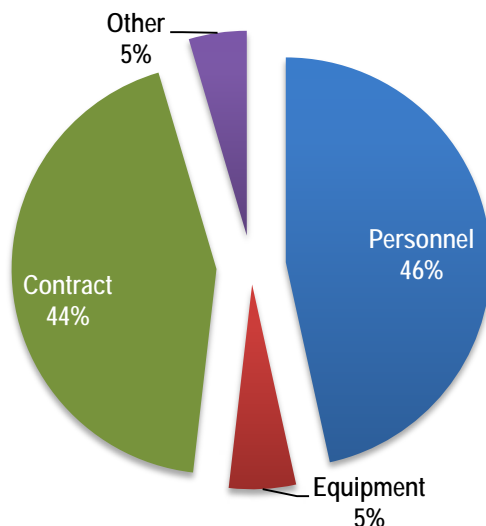
⁵ Totals are less than the number of active awards because some grantees were nonoperational for the reporting period.

⁶ Territories Guam and American Samoa not included in map.

⁷ Subawards are not included due to limited available geographic information.

BJA and Matching Funds Spent

Figure 2. Federal and Nonfederal Matching Funds Spent by Expense Category: April–September 2015

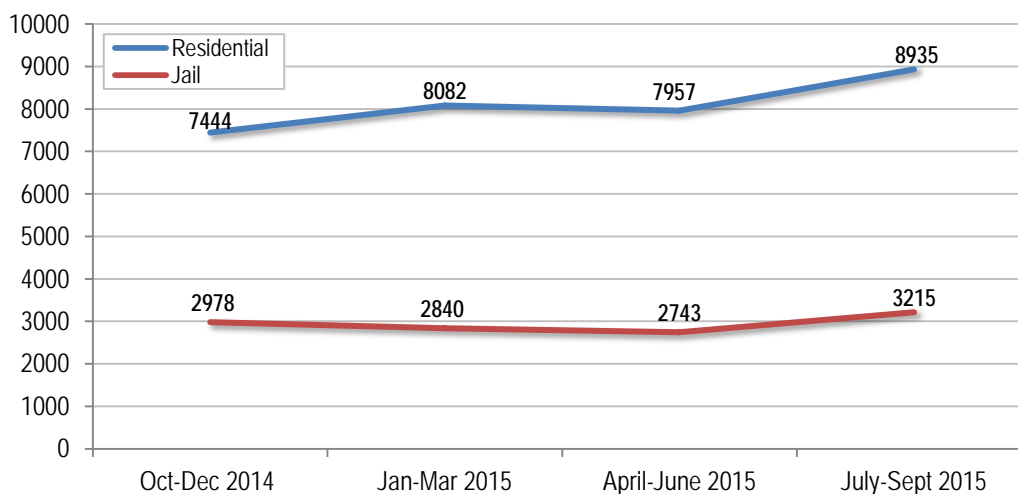


Of the \$9.4 million spent during April–September 2015:

- A total of 46 percent went to personnel and fringe benefits.
- A total of 44 percent went to contracts, which include contracted services for treatment, housing, and employment services if not conducted by grantees in-house.

Participant-Level Key Measures⁸

Figure 3. Total Participants in Residential and Jail RSAT programs



- Residential programs increased their total enrollment from 7,444 to 8,935 over the four quarters of FY 2015.
- Overall, jail enrollment increased over the year, but the increase was more gradual than the residential programs.

⁸ During the two reporting periods comprising April–September 2015, the PMT recorded how many participants were in each program as well as any newly entering participants. To arrive at the total number of people enrolled during the reporting period, we combined the number of people enrolled during the last day of the reporting period with those who exited during the reporting period. This number represents a comprehensive view of the total number of participants enrolled during the reporting period.

Table 4. New Participants in Residential and Jail Programs

Program Type	Key Performance Measure	Reporting Period	N	Total	Average	Maximum Value
Residential	Total New Participants	April–Sept. 2015	163	4,671	40.6	248
Jail	Total New Participants	April–Sept. 2015	149	2,528	27.2	320

- Residential programs had an average of 41 new participants per program during the April–September 2015 reporting period; jail programs had an average of 27 new participants per program during the same time period.
- At least one residential program had 248 new participants during the April–September 2015 reporting period, and at least one jail program had 320 new participants during the same reporting period.

Participant-Level Key Measure for Jail- and Residential-Based Programs

This section describes those programs that were operational and using BJA RSAT funds in April–September 2015. These programs may not be representative of all residential- and jail-based RSAT programs.

Table 5. Program Completion Rate for the Jail- and Residential-Based Program⁹

Program Type	Reporting Period	N	Average	Maximum Value
Residential	April–Sept 2015	163	64%	100%
Jail	April–Sept 2015	149	69%	100%

- The successful completion rates for residential and jail programs were 64 percent and 69 percent, respectively.
- The successful completion and release rates¹⁰ (not shown in Table 5) for residential programs was 66 percent; successful completion and release rates for jail programs was 81 percent.

Table 6. Time in Program for Participants Completing Jail and Residential Programs: April–September 2015

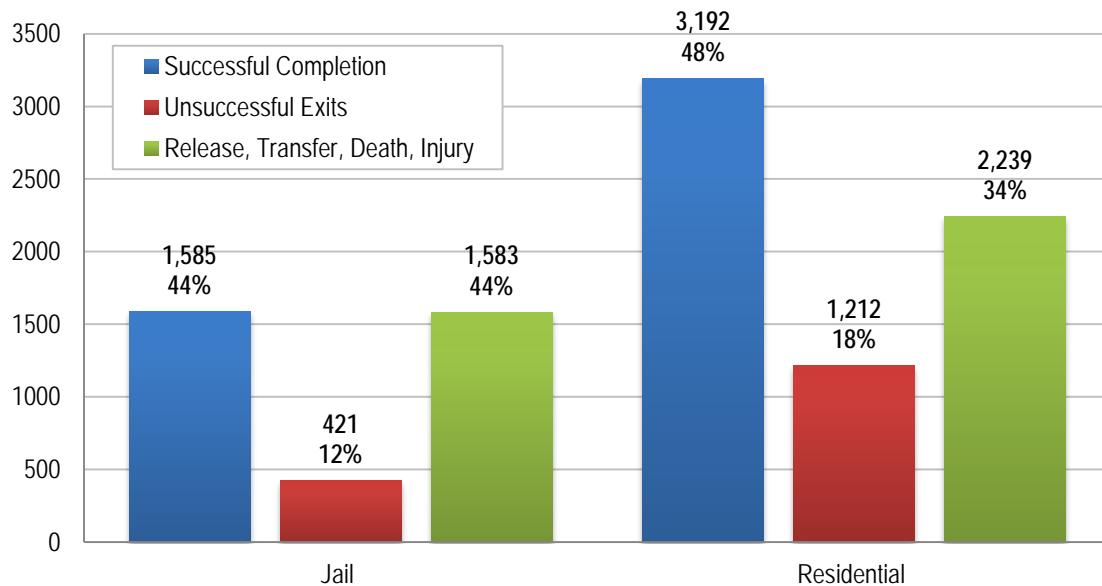
Participants Who Completed Program: Time Frame	Jail-Based Programs		Residential-Based Programs	
	(N)	%	(N)	%
3 Months	812	51	140	4
4 to 6 Months	645	41	1,176	37
7 to 9 Months	94	6	1,432	45
10 or More Months	34	2	444	14
Total	1,585	100	3,192	100

- For residential-based programs, 82 percent of participants who completed the program did so within 9 months.
- For jail-based programs, 92 percent of participants who completed the program did so in the first 6 months.

⁹ Successful completion for jail program includes engaging a participant in programming for at least 3 months. Residential programs are required to engage participants for a period of 6-12 months. Additional program requirements are defined by grantees at the local level.

¹⁰ This includes those participants who successfully completed the program and were released from their jail and residential participant status.

Figure 4. Number of Participants Completing and Unsuccessfully Exiting the Program: April–September 2015



- RSAT participants can successfully and unsuccessfully leave their respective programs. During the reporting period, 1,585 jail participants and 3,192 residential participants successfully completed programmatic requirements. Jail programs had 421 participants who unsuccessfully exited, and residential program had 1,212 participants who unsuccessfully exited.

Table 7. Number of Participants Who Entered Residential- or Jail-Based Programs Identified for High Criminogenic Risks and Substance Abuse Treatment: April–September 2015

	<i>N</i> - Programs	Minimum Number of High-Risk Participants ¹¹	Average Number of High-Risk Participants	Maximum Number of High-Risk Participants
Jail Programs	163	0	23.3	143
Residential Programs	149	0	47.0	310

- On average, jail programs identified 23 people as high risk. Overall, 67 percent of jail participants were identified as high risk.
- Residential programs identified 47 people per program as high risk. Overall, 60 percent of the residential participants were identified as high risk.

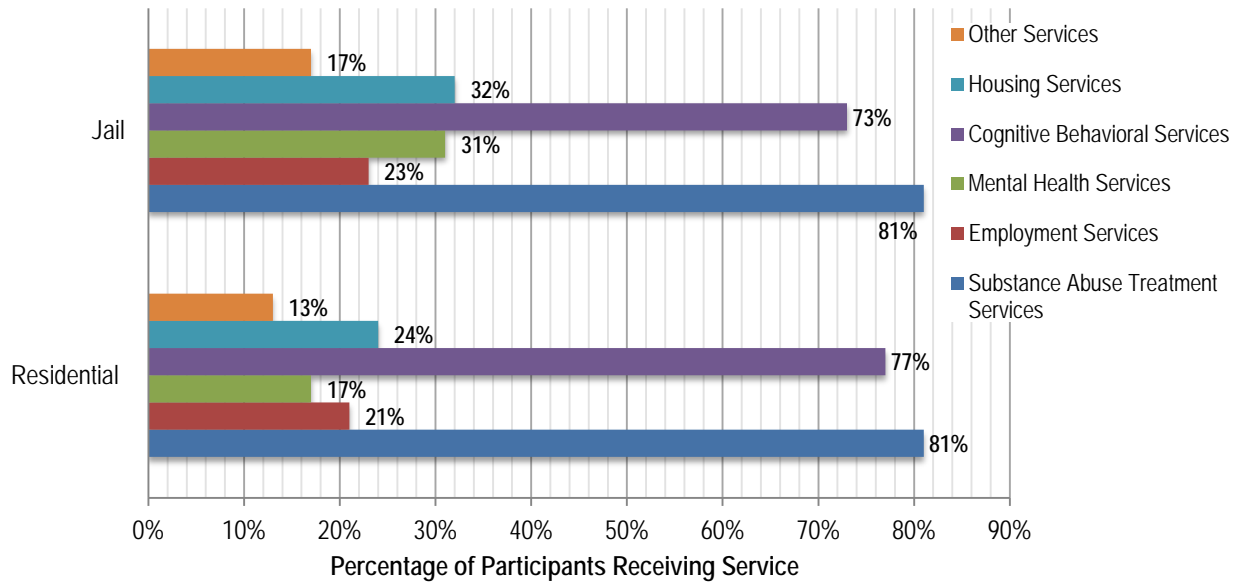
¹¹ Some programs may not have had any participants entering the program and thus did not receive a risk assessment.

Figure 5. Risk and Needs Assessment Instruments Used by RSAT Grantees: April–September 2015



- As indicated in Figure 5, the most common assessment instrument that grantees reported they used is the LSI-R (17 percent), followed by Compas (8 percent), GAIN (7 percent), and LSCMI (3 percent). Grantees reported that they used the tools shown in the smaller-sized text less often.

Figure 6. Services Received while Enrolled by Jail- or Residential-Based Program Participants: July–September 2015¹²



- During the July–September 2015 reporting period, about 81 percent of residential- and jail-based participants received substance abuse treatment services.
- About 77 percent of residential-based program participants and 73 percent of jail-based program participants also received cognitive and behavioral services.

¹² 19 percent of participants did not receive substance abuse treatment during the two reporting periods; however, they would have previously completed these services in a prior reporting period.

Table 8. Number of Participants Tested for Alcohol and Illegal Substances in Residential- and Jail-Based Programs: April–September 2015

Alcohol and Illegal Substance Testing	<i>N</i> - Programs	Total	Minimum Number of Participants Testing Positive	Average Number of Participants Testing Positive	Maximum Number of Participants Testing Positive	Percent Positive
Residential-Based Participants Testing Positive	115	118	0	1.6	22	1.6%
Jail-Based Participants Testing Positive	93	74	0	.79	12	1.8%

- Out of 7,466 residential-based participants tested for drug and alcohol use, 118 tested positive.
- Out of 2,574 jail-based participants tested for drug and alcohol use, 74 tested positive.

Table 9. Noncompletion Time Frames and Reasons for Not Completing Programs: April–September 2015

Participants Who Did Not Complete Program: Time Frame	Jail-Based Programs		Residential-Based Programs	
	(<i>N</i>)	%	(<i>N</i>)	%
0 to 3 Months	560	85	1,044	53
4 to 6 Months	75	11	679	35
7 to 9 Months	10	2	179	9
10 or More Months	11	2	67	3
Total	656	100	1,969	100
Participants Who Did Not Complete Program: Reasons				
Termination for a New Charge	35	5	32	2
Release or Transfer to Another Facility	180	27	507	26
Death or Serious Illness	12	2	48	2
Voluntary Dropout	114	17	242	13
Failure to Meet Program Requirements	72	11	363	18
Violation of Institutional Rules	200	31	575	29
Other	43	7	202	10
Total	656	100	1,969	100

Residential-Based Programs

- Of those participants who did not complete the program, 53 percent exited in the first 3 months.
- Of those participants who did not complete programs, the most common reasons given were violation of institutional rules (29 percent), release or transfer to another facility (26 percent), and failure to meet program requirements (18 percent).

Jail-Based Programs

- The 85 participants who did not complete the program exited within 4–9 months.
- Of those participants who did not complete programs, the most common reasons given were violation of institutional rules (31 percent), release or transfer to another facility (27 percent), voluntary dropout (17 percent), and failure to meet program requirements (11 percent).

Participant-Level Key Measures for Aftercare Programs

The funding authorization allows for creating and maintaining community-based aftercare services for offenders: “States may use up to 10 percent of their total RSAT award for treatment of parolees for up to 1 year after they have been released from a correctional facility.”¹³ Aftercare services involve the coordination between correctional treatment programs and other social service and rehabilitation programs, such as education and job training, parole supervision, halfway houses, self-help, and peer-group programs.

This section represents those programs using funds from April to September 2015 for aftercare services.

Figure 7. Enrolled Aftercare Program Participants: October 2014–September 2015

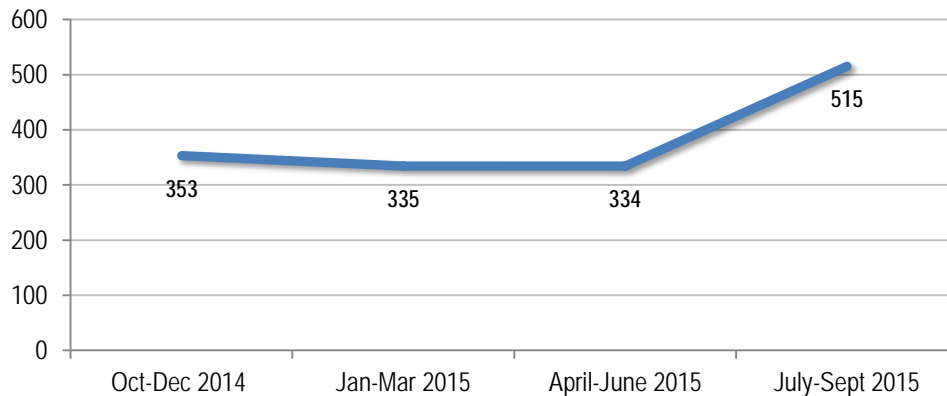


Table 10. Aftercare New Enrollment: April–September 2015

Aftercare	<i>N</i> - Programs	Total New Participants	Minimum Number of New Participants	Average Number of New Participants	Maximum Number of New Participants
New Participants	58	170	0	5.2	30

- During April–September 2015, a total of 170 participants were enrolled in an RSAT-funded aftercare program; this averages to about 5.2 people per program.

Table 11. Completion Rates for Aftercare Programs for the Life of the Grant

Aftercare	<i>N</i> - Programs	Minimum Completion Rate	Average Completion Rate	Maximum Completion Rate
Completion Rate	58	0	40.5%	100

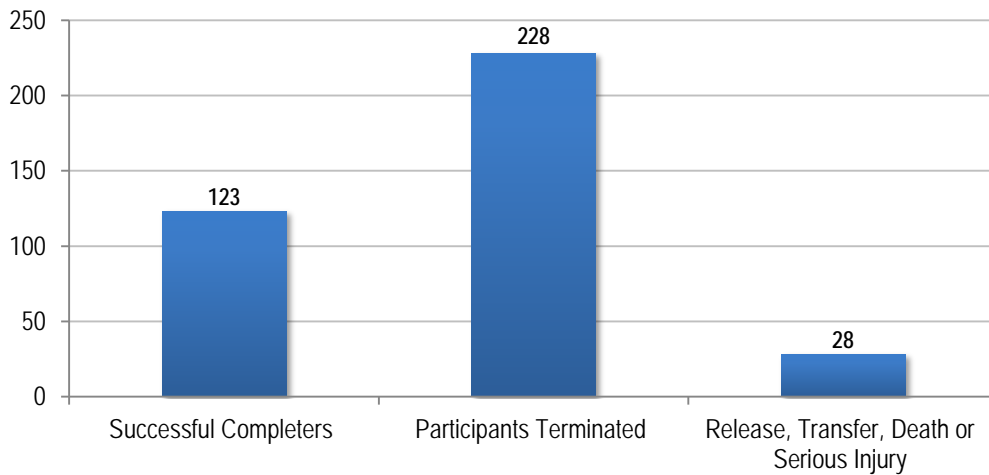
Table 12. Participants Successfully Completing Aftercare

Participants Who Completed Program: Time Frame	Total	%
0 to 3 Months	18	15
4 to 6 Months	93	75
7 to 9 Months	6	5
10 or More Months	6	5
Total	123	100

- About 75 percent of those who completed an aftercare program did so 4–6 months from enrollment.

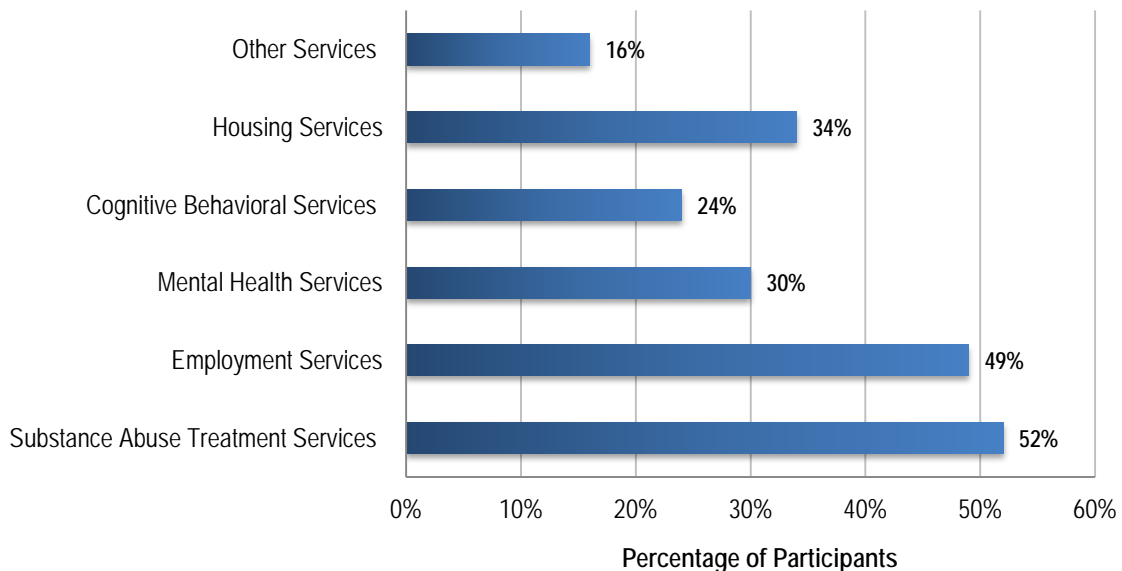
¹³ FY2015 grants may use more than 10 percent for treatment of parolees.

Figure 8. Number of Participants Successfully Completing the Program and Number of Participants Not Completing the Program: April–September 2015



- During April–September 2015, more people were terminated from the program than successfully completed all of the program requirements (Figure 8). “Terminated” is defined as exiting the program because of a new charge, voluntarily dropping out (if not on parole or court supervision), failing to meet program requirements, or absconding.

Figure 9. Services Received by Aftercare Program Participants: April–September 2015



- Figure 9 gives a snapshot of treatment service enrollment during April–September 2015. Overall, about 52 percent of aftercare participants received substance abuse treatment services,¹⁴ and 49 percent received cognitive behavioral services. These services included interventions that addressed both criminal thinking and antisocial behaviors. About 34 percent of participants received mental health services, and 30 percent received employment services.

¹⁴ Over the course of the program, all participants will receive substance abuse treatment services.

Table 13. Alcohol and Illegal Substance Testing in Aftercare Programs: April–September 2015

Alcohol and Illegal Substance Testing	N Programs	Total Testing Positive	Minimum Number of Participants Testing Positive	Average Number of Participants Testing Positive	Maximum Number of Participants Testing Positive
Aftercare Participants Testing Positive	33	14	0	.41	4

- A total of 370 aftercare program participants were tested for drug and alcohol use; 14 (4.3 percent) of those tested positive.

Table 14. Noncompletion Time Frames and Reasons for Not Completing Aftercare Programs: April–September 2015

Participants Who Did Not Complete Program: Time Frame	N	%
0 to 3 Months	229	89
4 to 6 Months	19	8
7 to 9 Months	7	3
10 or More Months	1	0
Total	256	100

Participants Who Did Not Complete Program: Reasons		
Termination for a New Charge	14	5
Release of Transfer to Another Facility	19	7
Death or Serious Illness	0	0
Voluntary Dropout	196	77
Failure to Meet Program Requirements	17	7
Abscond	1	0
Other	9	4
Total	256	100

- Of those participants who left the program without completing the program requirements, about 89 percent left in the first 3 months.
- Voluntary dropout (77 percent) is the most common reason cited when aftercare participants leave the program prior to completion.