

## Department of Justice Strategic Objectives

Provide services and programs to help facilitate the successful reintegration of individuals returning from incarceration.

### Program Goals

- Support jurisdictions to develop and implement comprehensive and collaborative strategies that address the challenges posed by reentry to increase public safety and reduce recidivism for individuals reentering communities from incarceration who are at medium to high risk for recidivating.
- Use validated assessment instruments to screen and identify offenders for participation in reentry programs.
- Implement a transition plan for incarcerated people, incorporating both pre-release and post-release services.

# Second Chance Act Targeting Adults with Co-Occurring Substance Use and Mental Health Disorders

## Purpose<sup>1</sup>

The Second Chance Act (SCA) of 2007,<sup>2</sup> administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), was enacted to break the cycle of recidivism; improve public safety; and help state, local, and tribal government agencies and community organizations respond to the rising populations of formerly incarcerated people who return to their communities. This report covers two quarters of data collected from April to September 2015 for the SCA Co-Occurring Program grantees.

## Program Highlights

- A total of 1,224 new participants (768 pre-release and 456 post-release) were enrolled between April and September 2014, but this number rose slightly to 1,274 new (792 pre-release and 482 post-release) participants between April and September 2015, an increase of 4 percent.
- During the first half of FY 2015, 89 percent (140 participants) of all post-release participants who *successfully* completed the program were classified as either moderate or high risk. In the second half of FY 2015, that number increased to 96 percent (148 participants).
- Overall, the completion rates for SCA Co-Occurring Program participants were 80 percent (pre-release) and 72 percent (post-release).

<sup>1</sup> The Biannual Grantee Feedback Report includes performance data reported by BJA SCA Co-Occurring Program grant recipients that conducted grant activities from April– September 2015. The following data are drawn from the Performance Measurement Tool (PMT) data covering SCA grants for the second half of FY 2015 (April–September 2015). The data reflected in this report represent the information entered in the PMT by grantees.

<sup>2</sup> Public Law 110-199.

## Grantee Overview

**Table 1. Program Type: April–September 2015**

Program Type	April–September 2015
Jail-based	5
Prison-based	1
Both	0
Other <sup>3</sup>	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>

- Table 1 shows the program type—jail-based, prison-based, or both—offered by grantees during the April–September 2015 reporting period.

**Table 2. Program Award Amounts by Fiscal Year<sup>4</sup>**

Federal Fiscal Year	Number of Active Awards	Total of Active Awards	Total Funds Awarded
2012	5	\$2,925,700	\$5,320,710
2013	12	\$7,023,158	\$7,023,158
2014	12	\$7,052,909	\$7,052,909
2015 <sup>5</sup>	0	\$0	\$5,989,258
<b>Total</b>	<b>29<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>\$14,095,884</b>	<b>\$25,386,035</b>

**Table 3. Implementing Organization Type: April–September 2015**

Agency Type	April 2015 –September 2015
Nonprofit organizations	3
State agency	5
Tribal government	0
Unit of local government	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>

- Table 3 shows the organization types/grantees that provided services to program participants.

<sup>3</sup> “Other” refers to grantees that did not provide a response to this question.

<sup>4</sup> 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 open in the Grants Management System.

<sup>5</sup> FY 2015 grants had been awarded, but grantee performance data in the PMT were not yet available.

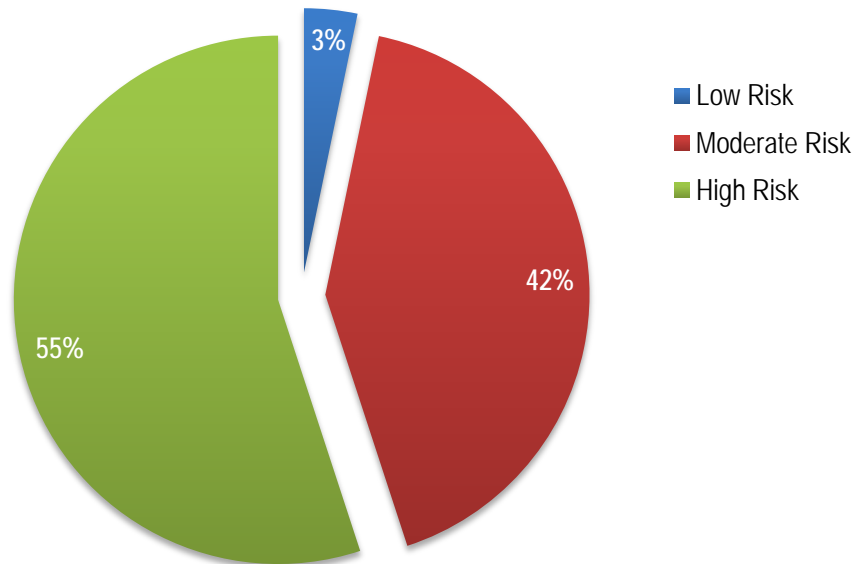
<sup>6</sup> This number is more than 28 because grantees have more than one award (see Appendix A).

Both Maryland Department of Public Safety Correctional Services and Kennebec County only reported for one reporting period (Apr-Jun 2015).

**Figure 1. Map of SCA Co-Occurring Program Sites**

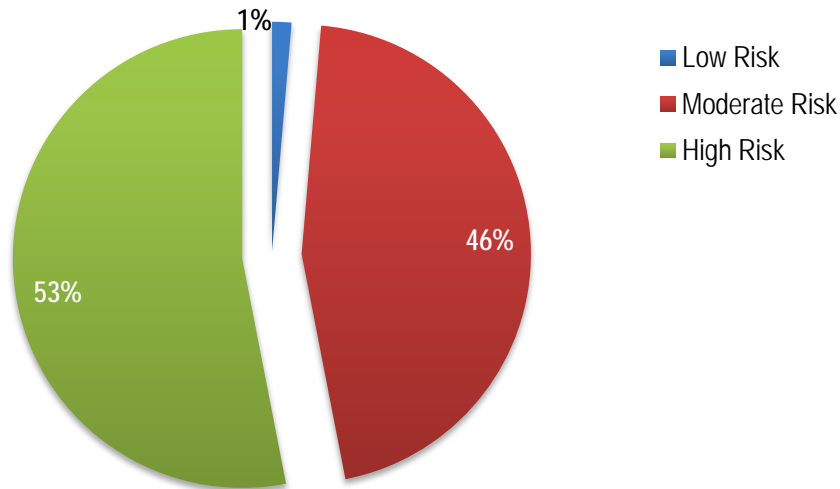


**Figure 2. Risk Assessment Levels of New Pre-Release Participants (N = 676)**



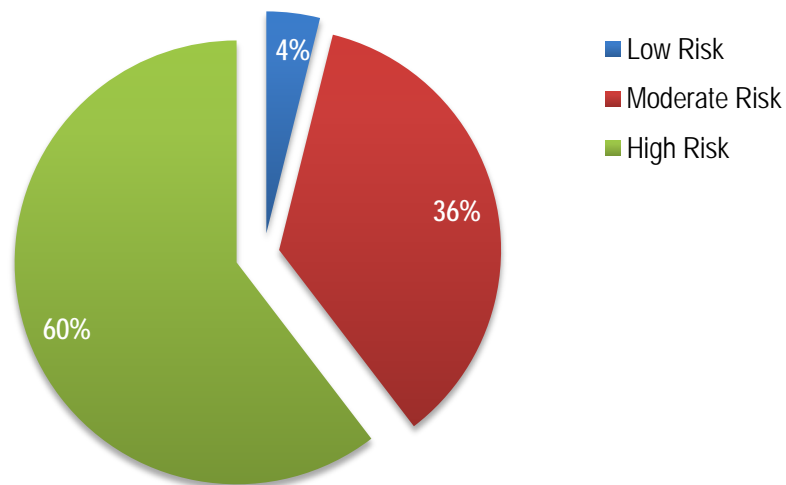
- During the 6-month period of April–September 2015, 97 percent of all new pre-release participants were classified as either moderate risk or high risk.

**Figure 3. Risk Assessment Levels of Participants Who Did Not Successfully Complete Post-Release Services (N = 294)**



- During the 6-month period of April–September 2015, 99 percent of all post-release participants who did not successfully complete the program were classified as either moderate risk or high risk.

**Figure 4. Risk Assessment Levels of Participants Who Successfully Completed Post-Release Services (N = 154)<sup>7</sup>**

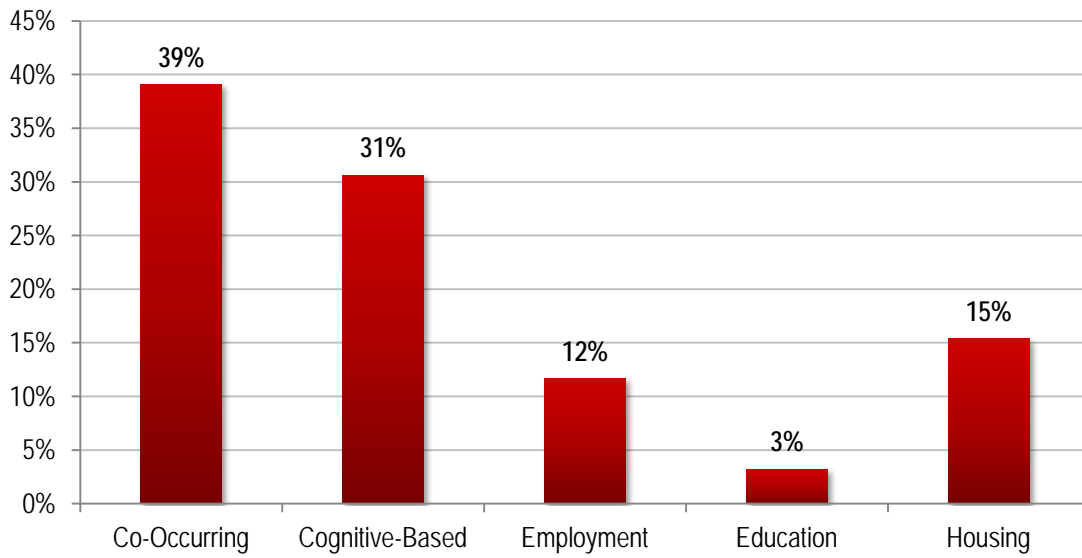


- During the 6-month period of April–September 2015, 96 percent of all post-release participants who successfully completed the program were classified as either moderate risk or high risk, which meets program requirements. Research has consistently shown that recidivism reduction is greatest among participants considered moderate to high risk for recidivating, with little to no positive results seen in those participants classified as low risk (McGuire, 2002).<sup>8</sup>

<sup>7</sup> The top three validated risk assessment instruments utilized by grantees are: (1) Level of Service Inventory–Revised (LSI/LSI-R/LSI/R:SV); Level of Service/ Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI); and Ohio Risk Assessment System (ORAS/ ORAS-SRT).

<sup>8</sup> McGuire, J. (2002). *Evidence-based programming today*. Paper presented at the International Community Corrections Association Conference, Boston, MA, November 2002.

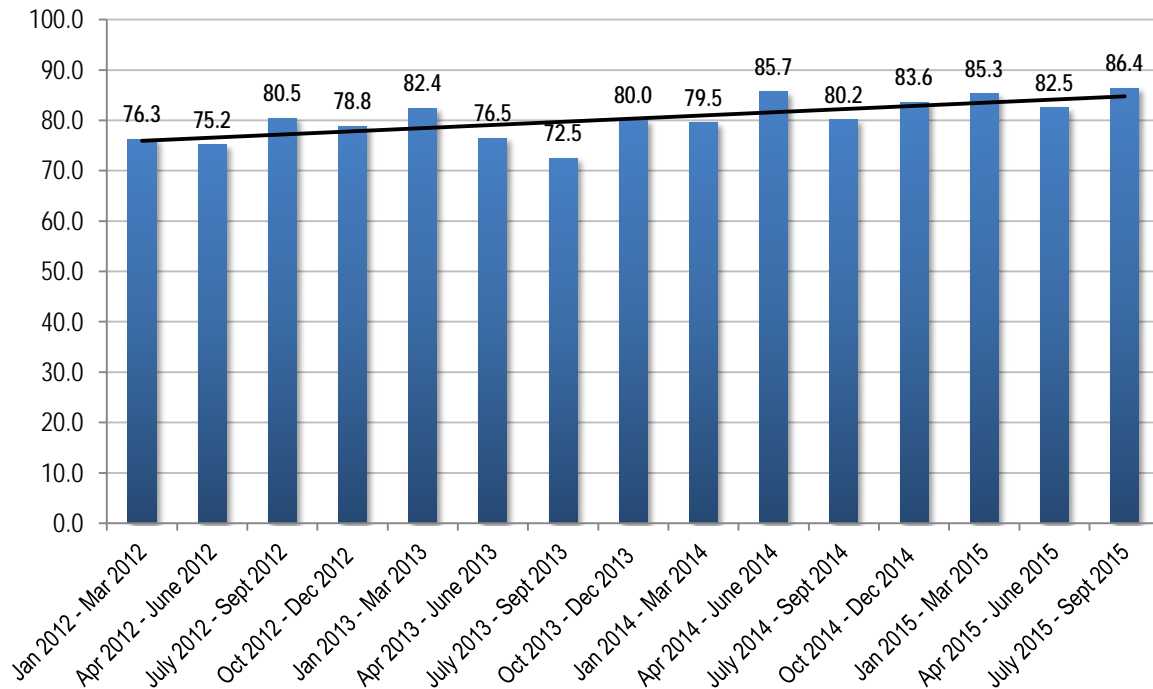
**Figure 5. Post-Release Services Utilized Most Often By Participants (N = 2,057)**



- During the 6-month period of April–September 2015, co-occurring services were the most utilized service type by program participants, followed in order by cognitive-based services, housing services, employment services, and educational services.

## Overall Completion Rates by Quarter: Pre-Release and Post-Release Participants

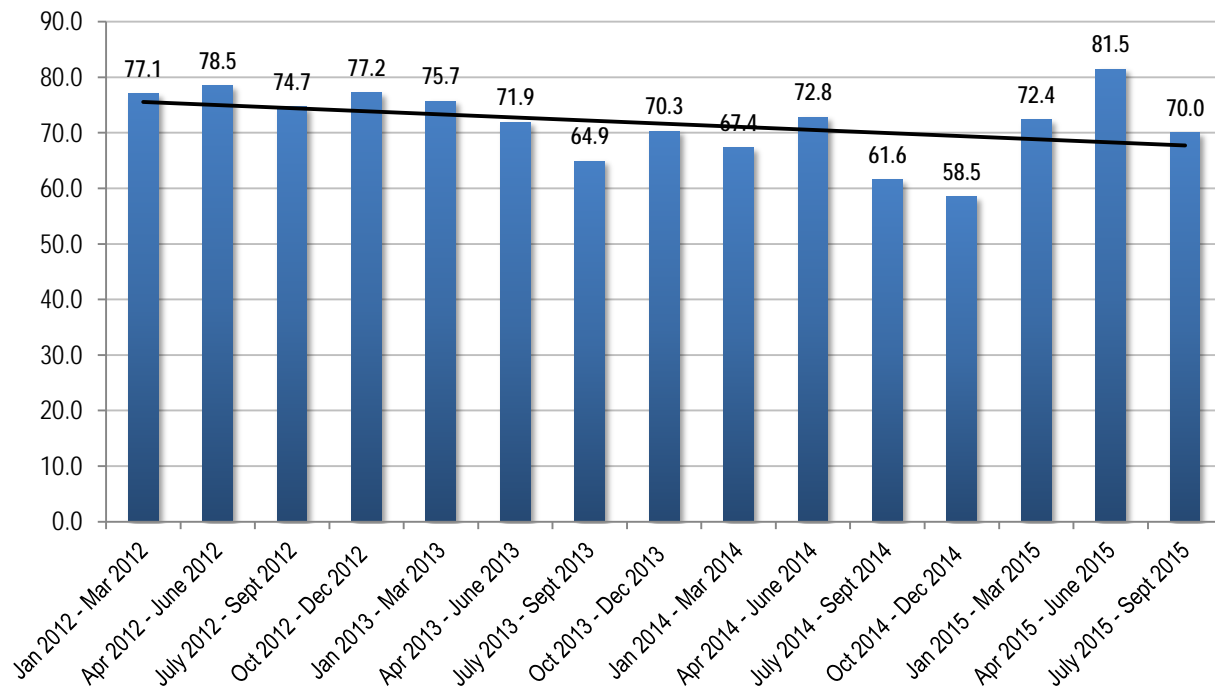
**Figure 6. Average Completion Rates by Quarter: Pre-Release**



- Figure 6 shows the average completion rates<sup>9</sup> reported by grantees for pre-release participants in each quarter between January 2012 and September 2015. The trend line shows that the average completion rates have increased since January 2012.
- Average completion rates range from a low of 72.5 in the July–September 2013 quarter to a high of 86.4 in the July–September 2015 quarter. Completion rates are important because they are a meaningful measure of participant success in the program.

<sup>9</sup> Completion rate is: Total number of people exiting the program successfully since the start of the grant/ (total number exiting the program successfully since the start of the grant + total number of people exiting the program unsuccessfully since the start of the grant).

**Figure 7. Average Completion Rates by Quarter: Post-Release**



- Figure 7 shows the average completion rates reported by grantees for post-release participants in each quarter between January 2012 and September 2015. The trend line shows that the average completion rates have decreased since January 2012.
- Average completion rates for post-release participants range from a low of 58.5 in the October–December 2014 quarter to a high of 81.5 in the April–June 2015 quarter. Overall, grantees reported higher completion rates for pre-release participants than they did for post-release participants.
- The lower completion rates for post-release participants, compared to pre-release participants, may be attributable to intensive post-prison supervision that leads to a relatively large number of participants leaving the Co-Occurring Program unsuccessfully.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>10</sup> Sabol, W.J., & McGready, J. (1999). *Time Served in Prison By Federal Offenders, 1986-97*. Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. NCJ 171682.

## Key Performance Measures

**Table 4a. Overview of Key Pre-Release Performance Measures (April–September 2015)**

Key Performance Measure	Number of Grantees	Total	Average (Mean) <sup>11</sup>	Maximum Value <sup>12, 13</sup>
Total number of participants enrolled in pre-release services	24	1,336	32	145
Number of new participants enrolled in pre-release services	24	792	19	81
Number of participants who completed pre-release services	24	451	12	55
Pre-release participants no longer in the program due to failure to meet program requirements	24	48	2	44

- New participants accounted for 59 percent (792 out of 1,336) of total *pre-release* enrollment.

**Table 4b. Overview of Key Post-Release Performance Measures (April–September 2015)**

Key Performance Measure	Number of Grantees	Total	Average (Mean) <sup>14</sup>	Maximum Value <sup>15, 16</sup>
Total number of participants enrolled in post-release services	24	1,320	31	150
Number of new participants enrolled in post-release services	24	482	11	54
Number of participants who completed post-release services	24	198	5	39
Post-release participants no longer in the program due to failure to meet program requirements	24	25	1	4

- New participants accounted for 37 percent (482 out of 1,320) of total *post-release* enrollment.

<sup>11</sup> The average value represents the average number of participants for grantees that provided data for each of the variables in the table.

<sup>12</sup> The minimum value is zero for these key indicators for all grantees in this report.

<sup>13</sup> The maximum value is provided for the grantee with the highest number of participants for that particular variable.

<sup>14</sup> The average value represents the average number of participants for grantees that provided data for each of the variables in the table.

<sup>15</sup> The minimum value is zero for these key indicators for all grantees in this report.

<sup>16</sup> The maximum value is provided for the grantee with the highest number of participants for that particular variable.



## Training and Technical Assistance (TTA) Information to Improve Outcomes

Do you have questions about how to get the most from your SCA Co-Occurring Program grant? Please contact your TTA team at the National Reentry Resource Center.

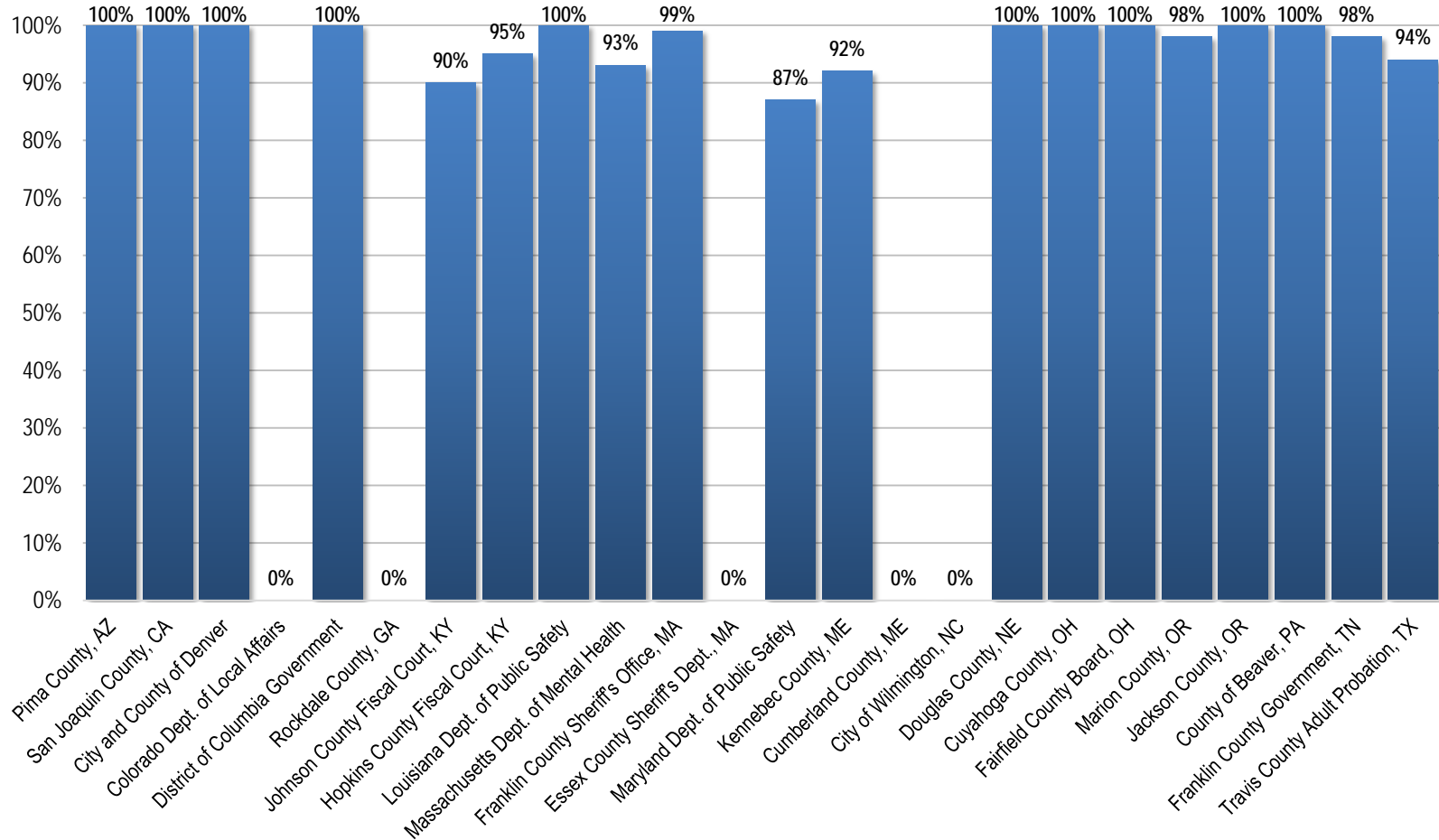


### TTA Provider Information:

Stefan LoBuglio ([slobuglio@csg.org](mailto:slobuglio@csg.org))  
(877) 332-1719/ (240) 482-8587  
[info@nationalreentryresourcecenter.org](mailto:info@nationalreentryresourcecenter.org)  
<http://csgjusticecenter.org/nrrc/technical-assistance/>

### Upcoming SCA Events:

**Figure 8. Pre-Release Completion Rates By Grantee: Life of Award**



**Figure 9. Post-Release Completion Rates By Grantee: Life of Award**

