

Program Goals

- SSP seeks to develop and test innovative strategies, and implement evidence-based probation and parole approaches that improve supervision success rates. This will in turn increase community safety and reduce violent and other crime by effectively addressing participants' risks and needs and reducing recidivism. Among SSP's many objectives are to:
- Improve supervision strategies that will reduce recidivism.
- Promote and increase collaboration among agencies and officials who work in probation, parole, pretrial, law enforcement, treatment, reentry, and related community corrections fields.
- Develop and implement strategies for the identification, supervision, and treatment of young adult supervisees that may serve as models for other agencies throughout the nation.

Smart Supervision Program (SSP)

Purpose of Report

The SSP Grantee Feedback Report is a biannual report prepared by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) that allows grantees to compare their project's reported performance measurement data with that of the SSP program as a whole. All reported data represent the 6-month period of October 2015–March 2016, unless otherwise noted.

Program Purpose¹

The purpose of the SSP is to improve probation and parole success rates and reduce crime committed by those under probation and parole supervision. Improved success rates lead to greater public safety, fewer admissions and returns to prisons and jails, and increased taxpayer savings.

Report Highlights

- One-third of grantees have a completion rate of 80 percent or better since the start of their award.
- More than 1,600 participants were referred to services over 2,200 times during the 6-month period. This is an increase from the October 2014–March 2015 period and is part of an overall upward trend since reporting began in 2013.
- More than 1,500 community supervision officers and 338 service provider representatives were trained during the 6-month period. This is an increase from the October 2014–March 2015 period and is part of an overall upward trend since reporting began in 2013.
- On average, grantees are exceeding their enrollment goals based on the elapsed time and number of new participants. Overall trends from the past year show that more grantees are exceeding their enrollment goals by wider margins. This points to an increased rate of enrollment in the past 6 months compared to the April–September 2016 period.

¹ The Biannual Grantee Feedback Report includes performance data reported by BJA SSP grant recipients that conducted grant activities through March 2016. The following data comes from the Performance Measurement Tool (PMT) data covering SSP grants from FY2012 through FY2015. The data reflected in this report represents the information as entered by grantees.

Grantee Overview

Figure 1. Map of SSP Sites (N = 24)



Table 1. Active SSP Awards by Fiscal Year (FY)²

Federal FY	Number of active awards	Amount of active awards	Total funds awarded
2012	4	\$1,753,970	\$3,675,366
2013	6	\$3,837,793	\$3,837,793
2014	7 ³	\$4,749,846	\$4,558,858
2015	7	\$4,771,344	\$4,771,344
Total	24	\$15,112,953	\$16,843,361

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 Amount of active awards exceeds total funds awarded because one grantee received a supplemental award from FY15 funds.

Figure 2. Award Activity Types of FY2013–2015 Grantees (N = 20)⁴

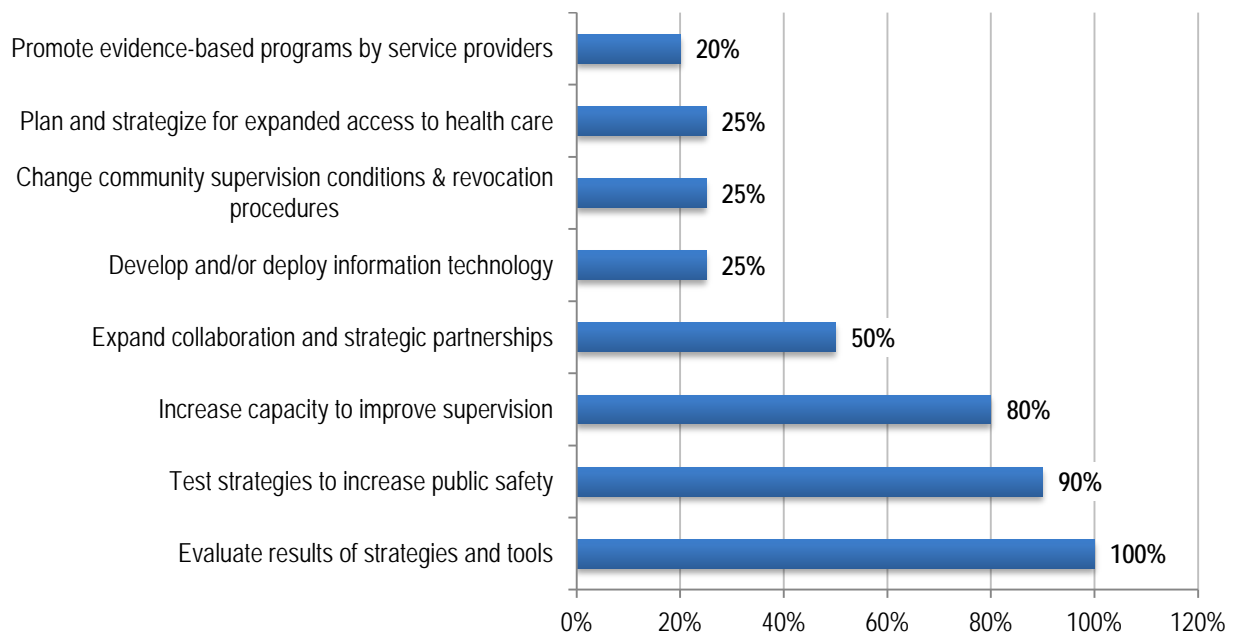
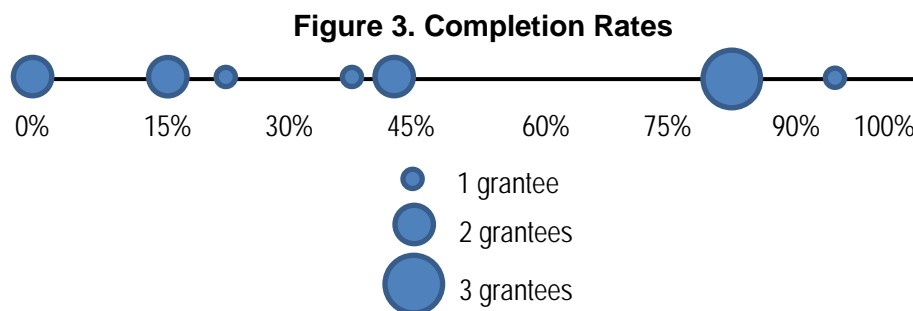


Table 2. Supervised Population of SSP Grantees

Measure	Total	Minimum	Average per grantee	Median per grantee	Maximum
Supervised population of SSP grantees (N = 9)	92,454	16	10,273	3,723	49,498

SSP Program Completion Rates (N = 12)⁵



The SSP program successful completion rate is the ratio of those who successfully completed a program to all participants who exited a program. One-third of grantees had completion rates of 80 percent or better. Two awards had a completion rate of zero, indicating they had no successful exits since the start of the award, but they did have unsuccessful exits from their program (23 total unsuccessful exits).

⁴ Activity types come from the FY2015 solicitation and are not available for FY12 grantees. Grantees may pursue more than one activity type.

⁵ Program completion rates were only calculated for those grantees that had participants exit the program (either successfully or unsuccessfully).

Grantees Providing Training

Table 3. Grantee Training Activities

Measure	Total	Minimum	Average per grantee	Maximum
Number of trainings conducted (<i>n</i> = 16)	205	1	12.8	90
Number of community supervision officers trained (<i>n</i> = 14)	1,528	4	109.1	696
Number of service provider representatives trained (<i>n</i> = 6)	338	3	56.3	252

Training community supervision officers and service provider representatives was a common activity, with more than 1,500 people total trained over the course of 205 trainings. These trainings varied from statewide training on the execution of the project to local trainings on risk-assessment instruments.

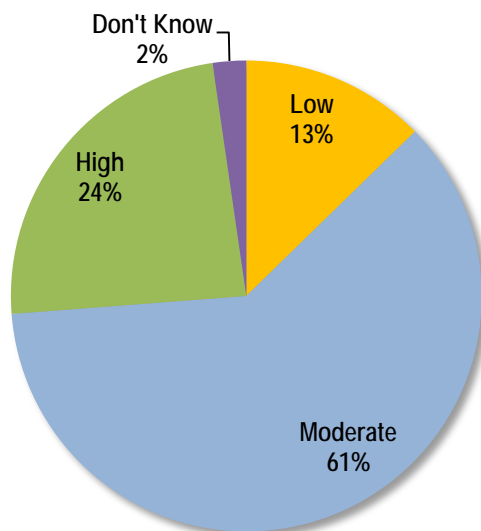
Grantees Providing Direct Services (*N* = 10)

Table 4. Program Progress by Time Elapsed and Participants Served as of March 2016

Measure	Overall	Minimum	Average value	Maximum
Estimated number of participants to be served in program	9,862	25	986	8,329
Actual number of participants enrolled in program	6,557	0	656	4,310
Percent of estimated participants actually enrolled	66.5%	0%	107.2%	302.5%

For grantees that provide direct services as part of their grant, the estimated number of participants to be served in the program as of March 2016 was calculated based on the estimated population to receive services and the program time elapsed. This was then compared with the actual number enrolled as of that date. The average percent of estimated participants who actually enrolled for all grantees was 107 percent, meaning that on average, the estimated number was exceeded. The low overall percentage comes from one large grantee that only enrolled 52 percent of its target.

Figure 4. Risk Assessment Level of New Participants



More than 700 new participants were enrolled in SSPs during the 6-month period, with the majority of the participants having a risk assessment level of high or moderate. This is consistent with SSP objectives and evidence-based practices that support focusing on those considered to be moderate to high risk. Grantees used a wide variety of validated risk assessment tools, many of which are customized to the jurisdiction.

Grantees Providing Intervention and Treatment Services (N = 9)

Figure 5. Most Referred Services, by Number of First-Time Referrals and Number of Grantees Referring

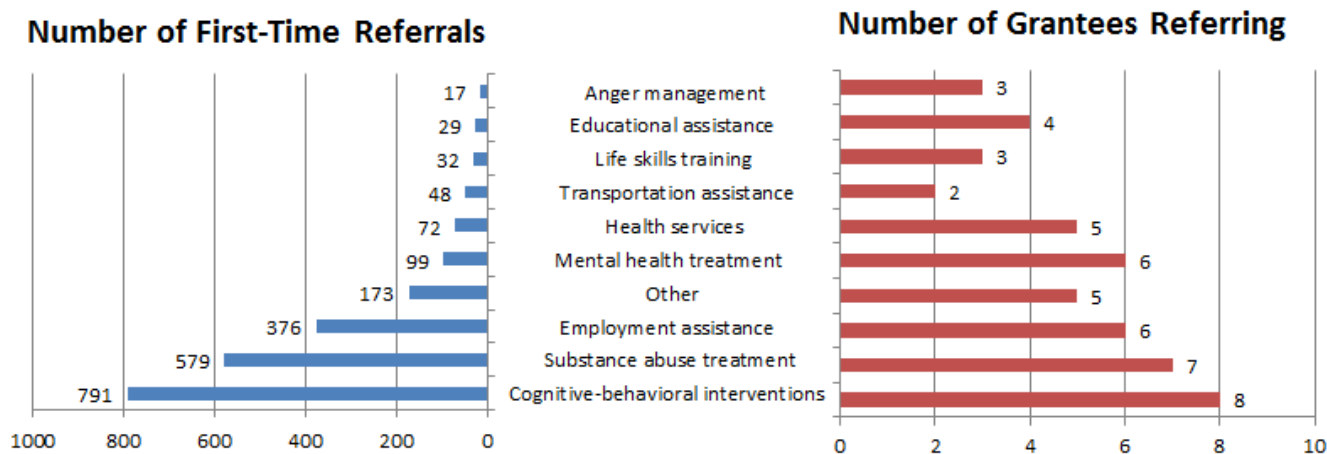


Table 5. Participants Referred to Services

Measure	Total	Minimum	Average per grantee	Maximum
Total service referrals	2,242	55	249	765
Unique individuals referred	1,611	16	179	621

More than 1,600 unique participants were referred over 2,200 times from October 2015–March 2016. Cognitive-behavioral interventions were the most commonly referred service, which research suggests is

an effective treatment for those considered to be moderate to high risk.⁶ The “Other” services include financial, legal, and assistance for victims of domestic abuse.

Project Progress

Table 6. Governance Board Meetings and Membership

Measure	Total	Minimum	Average per grantee	Maximum
Number of times governance board met (<i>n</i> = 15)	45	0	3	8
Number of agencies on governance board (<i>n</i> = 15)	132	2	9	28

The governance board is responsible for overseeing SSP planning and implementation. On average, governance boards met three times during a 6-month period and had representation from 9 agencies. Most governance boards had representation from courts, community service providers, prosecutors, and law enforcement personnel.

Table 7. Organizational Change

Type of change	Percent of grantees since start of their award (<i>N</i> = 24)
Implementing new policies or procedures	46% (11)
Producing new policy guides	21% (5)
Updating policies or procedures	29% (7)

One SSP goal is to create organizational change around the program. Since the start of their respective awards, 11 grantees (46 percent) have implemented new policies or procedures, 5 (21 percent) produced new policy guides, and 7 (29 percent) updated policies or procedures. Policy changes grantees mentioned include guidelines for implementing evidence-based practices, changing participant service options to include the SSP, and updating policies on risk assessment.

⁶ <http://www.crimesolutions.gov/PracticeDetails.aspx?ID=57>

Technical Assistance to Improve Outcomes

Do you have questions about how to get the most from your SSP grant? Be sure to contact the Council of State Governments (CSG), the SSP program technical assistance provider.



CSG Justice Center Web site: <https://csgjusticecenter.org/>

Contact your CSG Team:

Nicole Jarrett: njarrett@csg.org

Upcoming CSG/SSP Events:

Contact your CSG team for more info!

- National Reentry Resource Center
SCA FY16 Grantee Orientation Webinar on November 9, 2016
- Smart Supervision Training Summit, January 9–10, 2017 at the American Probation and Parole Association 2017 Winter Training Institute, Reno, Nevada