

Program Performance Report

Second Chance Act—Family-Based Prisoner Substance Abuse Treatment Grant Program

July 2011–March 2012



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In 2007, the Second Chance Act was signed into law. It was created to help break the cycle of criminal recidivism, improve public safety, and help states, units of local government, and American Indian tribes better address the growing population of offenders who return to their communities. The Second Chance Act provides grants to state, local, and tribal governments to promote the safe and successful reintegration of individuals into the community after they are released from incarceration. Second Chance Act grantees are committed to help those in the reentry process by appropriately assessing risk and need and by offering individualized case plans and services.

The goal of the Second Chance Act is to implement reentry programs that do the following:

- Use validated assessment instruments to screen and identify offenders for participation in reentry programs;
- Implement a transition plan for offenders, incorporating both pre- and post-release services;
- Provide treatment services (including substance abuse and mental health) to offenders;
- Offer additional services (including pro-social, educational, vocational, employment, and housing) to offenders;
- Support offenders with case management to monitor reintegration; and
- Reduce recidivism.¹

In fiscal year (FY) 2009, Congress appropriated \$25 million for Second Chance Act grant programs. This initial round of funding was divided among four grant programs—Adult Mentoring, Adult Demonstration (hereafter Reentry), Juvenile Mentoring, and Juvenile Demonstration—and established the National Reentry Resource Center. In FY 2010, Congress appropriated \$100 million in federal funding for the implementation and administration of additional sections authorized by the Second Chance Act. FY 2010 awards were divided among the four existing grant programs noted above, and the legislation authorized four other adult grant programs: Family-Based Prisoner Substance Abuse Treatment Grant Program, Targeting Offenders with Co-occurring Substance Abuse and Mental Health Grant Program, Reentry Court Grant Program, and the Technology Careers Grant Program. In FY 2011, all Second Chance Act grant programs were re-appropriated. This report covers three quarters of data collected from July 2011 to March 2012 for the Family-Based Second Chance Act grantees.²

Key Findings During the Reporting Period

- Grantees, on average, admitted 57% of those deemed eligible for pre-release reentry programs.
- A total of 967 participants were enrolled in pre-release family-based reentry services and 329 were enrolled in post-release services.
- A total of 572 family members received services while participants were in the pre-release reentry phase and 282 family members received services while participants were in the post-release phase.
- The average rate across grantees of moderate- and high-risk participants admitted to the program was about 84%.
- Substance abuse services were the most utilized service type, followed by pro-social services, cognitive-based services, and family counseling services.
- The successful completion rate averaged 81% for participants exiting pre-release services and 43% for those exiting post-release services.

¹ Recidivism information is not available at this time. Recidivism performance data will be provided once a large enough sample size has been established. In addition, more robust recidivism information will be provided upon the completion of the National Institute of Justice outcome evaluation.

² This report is based on self-reported data reported by grantees in the Performance Measurement Tool (PMT). Data are validated through analysis and through data validation rules that are entered into the PMT.

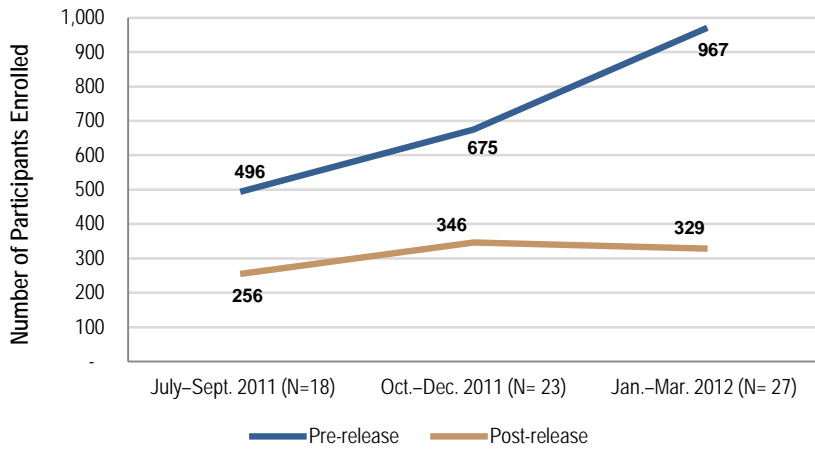
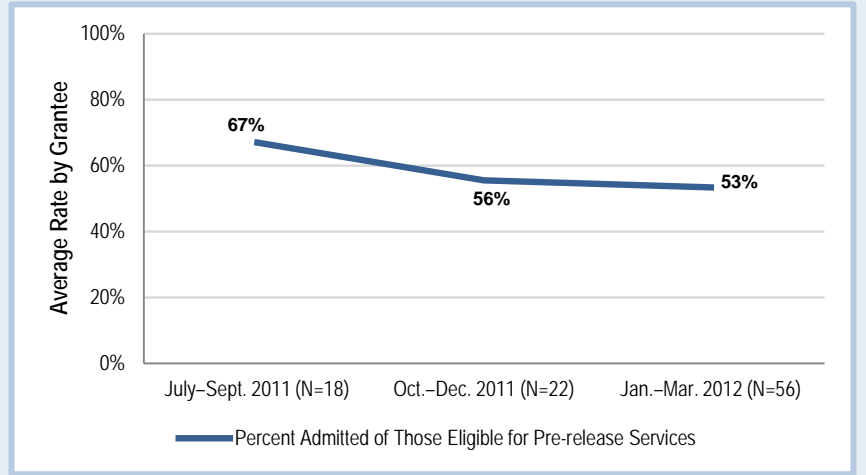
Key Performance Measures

Measure	Data Elements Used To Calculate Measure	Definition	Interpretation
Program Capacity	A. Number of new participants admitted B. Number of eligible offenders % Admitted of Eligible = A/B	Admitted participants compared with the total number who were eligible.	Assesses the intake and screening process—specifically, how many participants the program can serve compared with the need in that area.
Percent New Admissions	A. Number of new participants admitted B. Number of participants enrolled in the reentry program C. Number of new family members admitted D. Number of family members enrolled in the reentry program % New Participants = A/B % New Family = C/D	Number of new participants/family admitted, divided by the total number of participants enrolled in the reentry program.	Assesses the capacity of the program by tracking the percentage of new participants admitted. Also assesses the number of family members enrolled in the program.
Percent Enrolled Receiving Family-Based Services	A. Number of participants enrolled in the program B. Number of participants enrolled in family-based services % Receiving Services = A/B	Percentage of participants enrolled in the program who are receiving family-based services.	Assesses the program design. Almost all participants should be receiving family-based services.
Percent Testing Positive For Drugs or Alcohol at Intake	A. Number of participants with positive tests B. Number of new participants admitted	Percentage of participants who tested positive for alcohol or drugs at intake out of new admissions.	Assesses the target population for existing alcohol or drug use problems.
Percent High, Moderate, and Low Risk	A. Number of high risk B. Number of moderate risk C. Number of low risk % High Risk = $A/(A+B+C)$ % Moderate Risk = $B/(A+B+C)$ % Low Risk = $C/(A+B+C)$	Percentage of participants who had a new assessment and their subsequent risk level.	Assesses the target population for percentages of participants who are considered high and moderate risks, the two groups targeted by Second Chance Act funding.
Percent Who Obtained Employment and Housing	A. Number of participants who obtained employment/housing B. Number of participants who participated in employment/housing services % Obtained = A/B	Percent of participants who obtained housing and employment.	Based on research showing that ex-offenders need housing and employment for successful reintegration.
Percent Successfully Completing Program	A. Number of successful completers B. Number who failed the program C. Number who failed due to court criminal involvement D. Number who failed due to lack of engagement E. Number who absconded F. Number of other failures % Completed = $A/(A+B+C+D+E+F)$	Percentage of participants who successfully completed the program.	Assesses how many participants have successful reintegrated into society.

Graphs of Performance Measures

Program Capacity

Grantees, on average, admitted 53% of those deemed eligible for pre-release reentry programs from January to March 2012. Grantees are serving a large portion of offenders eligible within their target populations.

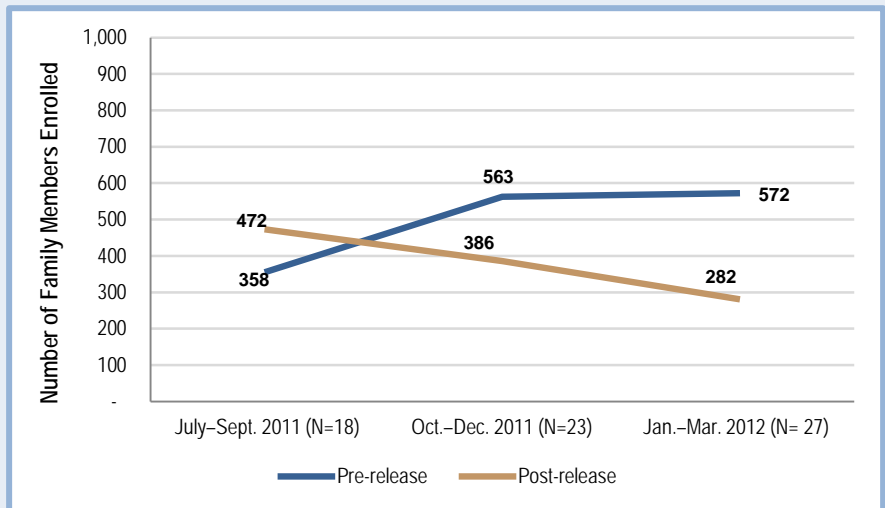


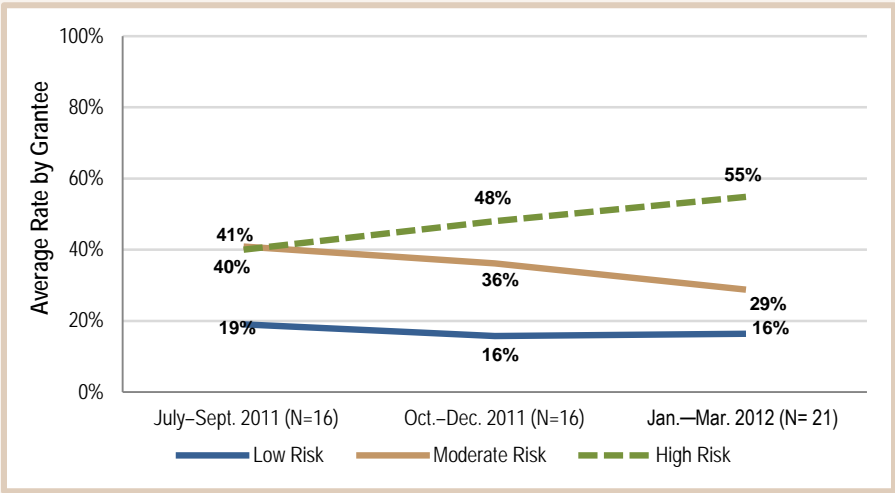
Quarterly Participant Enrollment

In this reporting period, 967 participants were enrolled in pre-release family-based reentry services and 329 were enrolled in post-release services. New participants represented 55% of those enrolled in pre-release services and 51% of those enrolled in post-release services (not shown). Over time, enrollment has increased in pre-release services, while there has been a slight decline in the number of post-release participants.

Family Member Enrollment

In this reporting period, 572 family members received services while participants were in the pre-release reentry phase and 282 family members received services while participants were in the post-release phase. Over time, the number of family members receiving services while participants are in the pre-release phase has increased, while there has been a slight decline in the number of family members receiving services in the post-release phase.



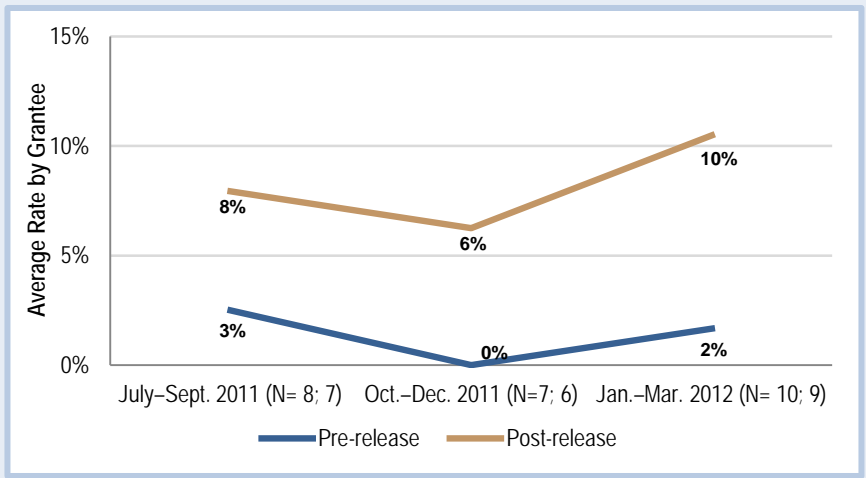


Risk Assessment Level

From January to March 2012, the average rate across grantees of moderate- and high-risk participants admitted to the program was about 84%. The percent of low-risk participants admitted to the program remained low.

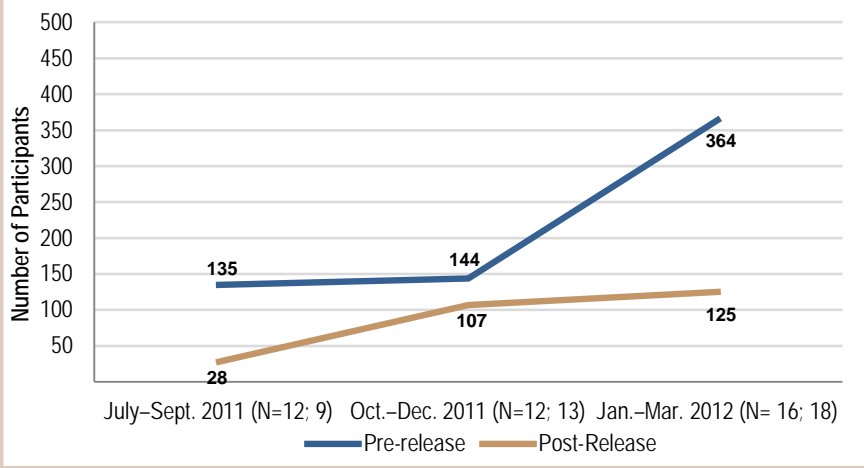
Positive Drug and Alcohol Tests at Intake

Thirty-seven percent of grantees reported giving bioassays to test for alcohol or drugs at intake (not shown). From January to March 2012, the average rate by grantee of positive tests among participants admitted to pre-release services was 2% (N=10) and 10% for post-release (N=9).



Participants Receiving Family-Based Services³

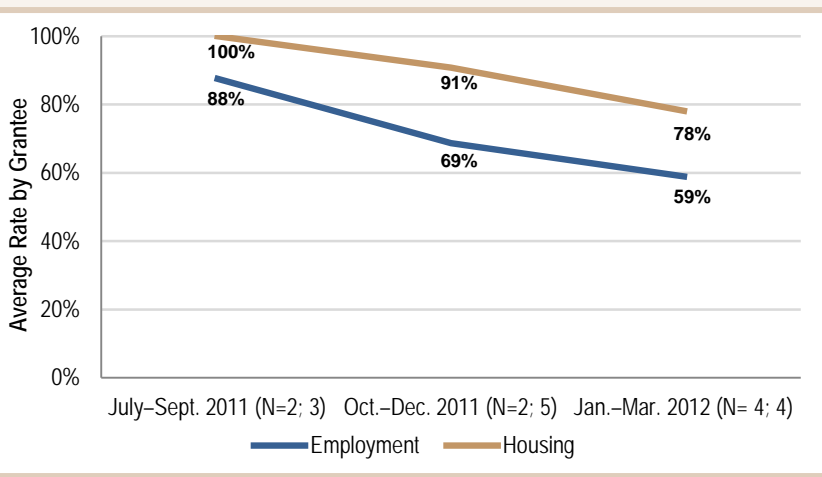
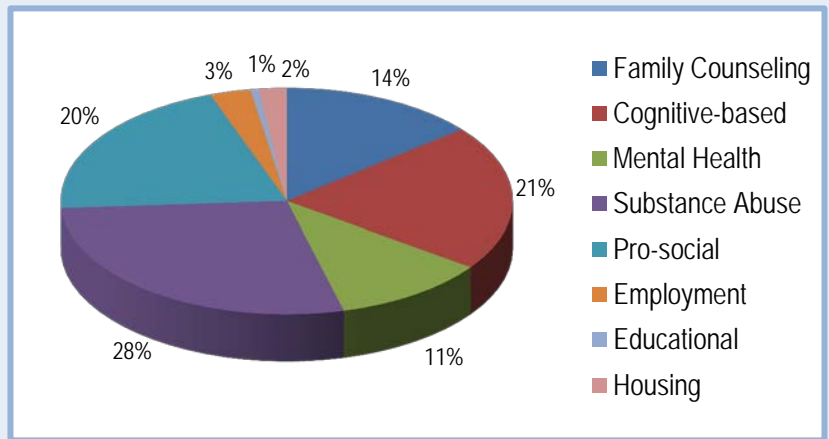
A total of 364 participants were directly enrolled in family-based pre-release services and 125 participants were enrolled in post-release services. This represents a large increase over time for those enrolled in pre-release services.



³ Family-based services include family counseling treatment or a specific type of psychotherapy that involves family members. It aims to help families deal with important issues that may interfere with the functioning of the family and the home environment.

Post-release Services Utilized Most Often⁴

From January to March 2012, substance abuse services were the most utilized service type, followed by pro-social services, cognitive-based services, and family counseling services.

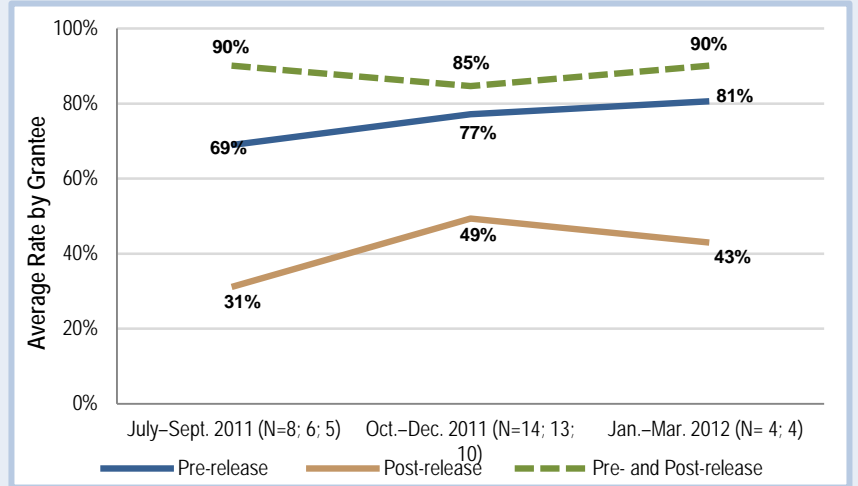


Post-release Services Outcomes⁵

Twenty-six participants were enrolled in directly provided post-release employment services, and 10 were enrolled in housing services. Out of the total number enrolled in services, the average participant employment rate across grantees was 59% and the average participant housing rate was 78%.

Successful Completion Rates

From January to March 2012, 193 participants completed pre-release program requirements and 49 completed post-release requirements. The successful completion rate for participants exiting pre-release services averaged 81% and was 43% for those exiting post-release services. Moreover, 90% of participants who successfully completed post-release program requirements also completed those for pre-release services.



⁴ Pro-social services can include programs such as anger and stress management, faith-based services, family counseling services, life skills training, and any other type of structured activities.

⁵ Participants who did not find employment/housing in this reporting period may have either obtained those service outcomes in a prior reporting period and they are still enrolled in services or they are seeking employment/housing. It should also be noted that grantees have reported difficulty in tracking outcomes for participants who are referred out to services. Thus, data are only collected on participants who are directly provided with services.