Program Performance Report

Second Chance Act—Adult Demonstration Reentry Grant Program

July 2011–June 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: the Family-Based Prisoner Substance Abuse Treatment Grant Program, the Targeting Offenders with Co-occurring Substance Abuse and Mental Health Grant Program, the Reentry Court Grant Program, and the Technology Careers Grant Program. In FY 2011, all Second Chance Act grant programs were reappropriated. This report covers four quarters of data collected from July 2011 to June 2012 for the Second Chance Act Adult Reentry grantees.[2] Data from October 2009 to June 2011 were analyzed and will be published on BJA's Web site.

Key Findings During the Reporting Period

- Grantees, on average, admitted 57% of participants deemed eligible for the program.
- 5,429 participants were enrolled in adult reentry demonstration pre-release services and 5,611 participants were enrolled in post-release services.
- The average rate across grantees of moderate- and high-risk participants admitted to the program was about 86%.
- Pro-social services were the most utilized service type in this reporting period, followed by employment services and cognitive-based services.
- Out of the total number enrolled in services, the average participant employment rate across grantees was 54% and the average participant housing rate was 73%.
- The successful completion rate for participants exiting pre-release services averaged 83% and was 47% for those exiting post-release services.

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[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 (NIJ) outcome evaluation.

[2] This report is based on grantee 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. Values and "N" sizes for specific reporting periods may change over time as grantees are contacted periodically to validate inaccurate data.
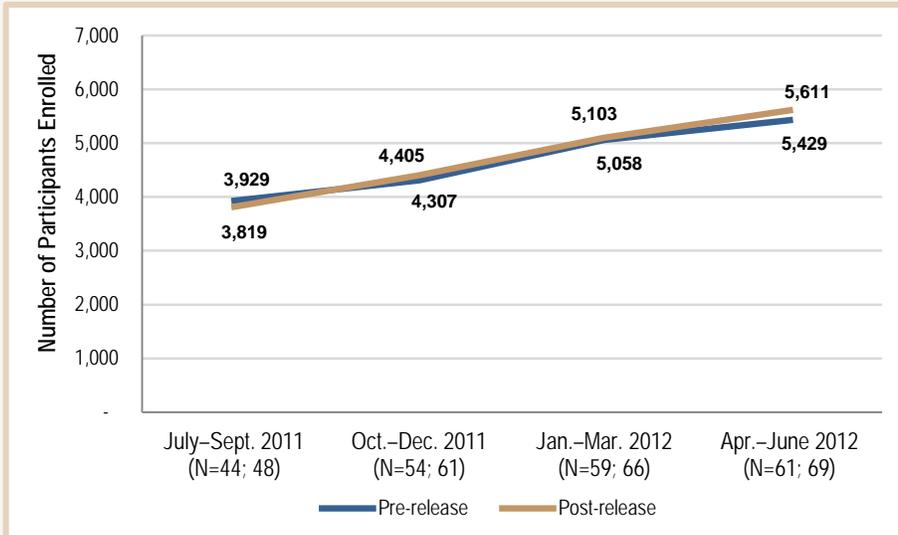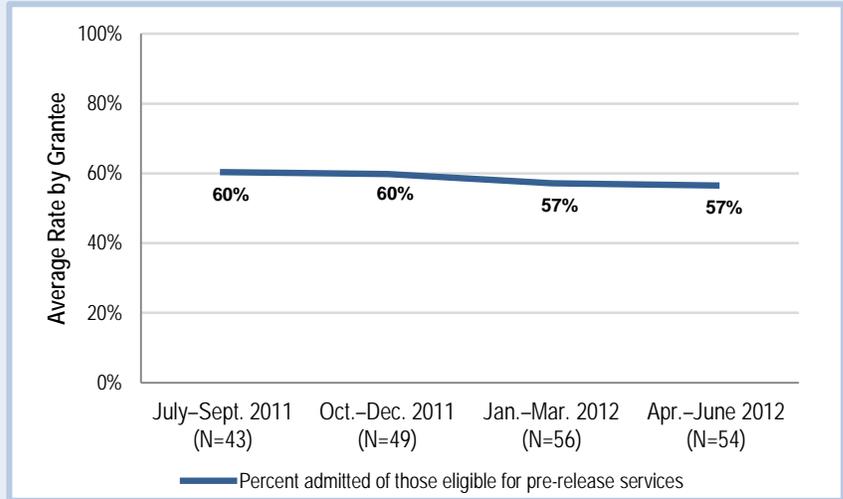
Key Performance Measures

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 to reentry program % New Participants = A/B	Number of new participants admitted divided by the total number of participants enrolled to the reentry program.	Assesses the capacity of the program by tracking the percentage of new participants admitted.
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.
Employment and Housing Outcomes	A. Number of people who obtained housing/employment	Number of people who obtained housing and employment since release.	Based on research showing that ex-offenders need to have housing and employment for successful reintegration.
Percent Successfully Completed	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 57% of those deemed eligible for pre-release reentry services from April to June 2012. Grantees are serving a large portion of offenders eligible within their target populations.

Average Rate by Grantee

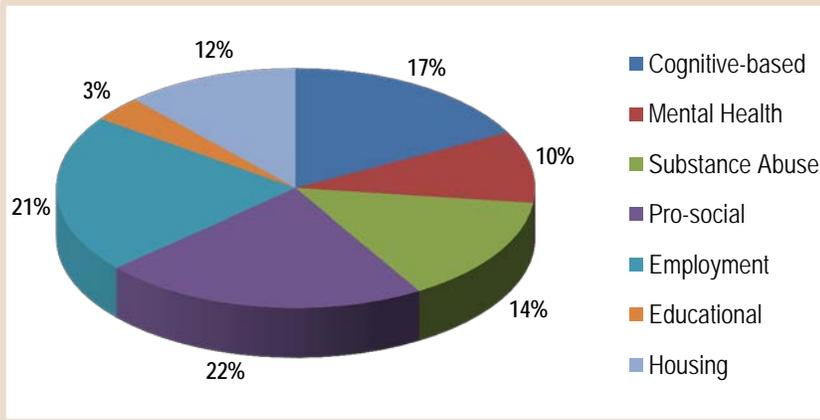|	July–Sept. 2011 (N=43)	Oct.–Dec. 2011 (N=49)	Jan.–Mar. 2012 (N=56)	Apr.–June 2012 (N=54)
Percent admitted of those eligible for pre-release services	60%	60%	57%	57%

Quarterly Participant Enrollment

In this reporting period, 5,429 participants were enrolled in adult demonstration pre-release services and 5,611 participants were enrolled in post-release services. New participants represented 47% of those enrolled in pre-release services and 27% of those enrolled in post-release services (not shown). Over time, enrollment has increased.

Number of Participants Enrolled

	July–Sept. 2011 (N=44; 48)	Oct.–Dec. 2011 (N=54; 61)	Jan.–Mar. 2012 (N=59; 66)	Apr.–June 2012 (N=61; 69)
Pre-release	3,929	4,307	5,058	5,429
Post-release	3,819	4,405	5,103	5,611

Risk Assessment Level

The average rate across grantees of moderate- and high-risk participants admitted to the program was about 86%. The percent of low-risk participants admitted to the program remained low.

Average Rate by Grantee

	July–Sept. 2011 (N=38)	Oct.–Dec. 2011 (N=45)	Jan.–Mar. 2012 (N=46)	Apr.–June 2012 (N=45)
Low Risk	6%	9%	10%	14%
Moderate Risk	39%	35%	35%	33%
High Risk	55%	56%	56%	53%

Pie chart legend:
- Cognitive-based
- Mental Health
- Substance Abuse
- Pro-social
- Employment
- Educational
- Housing

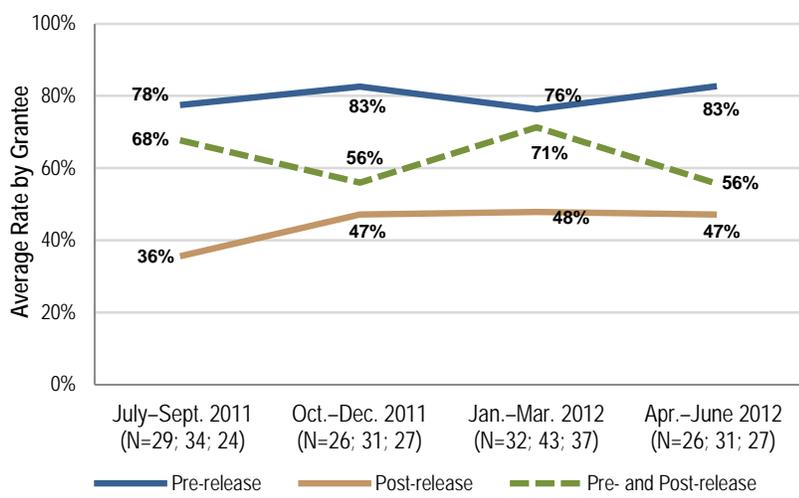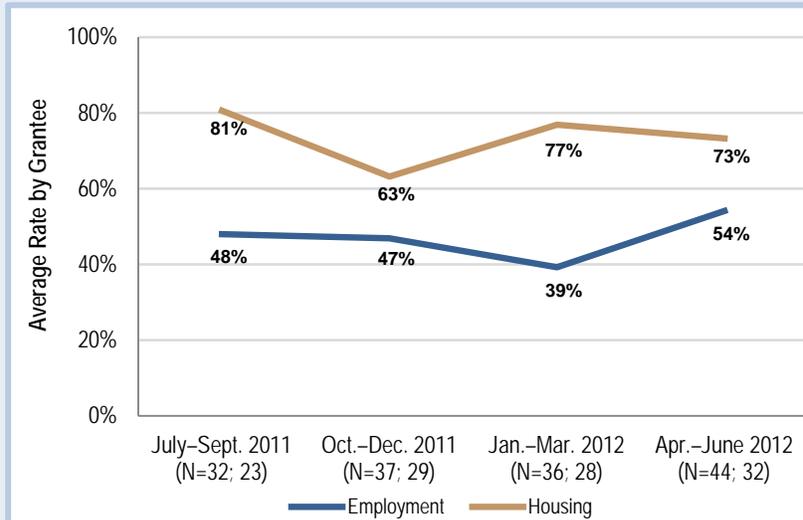Pie chart values: 17%, 10%, 14%, 22%, 21%, 3%, 12%

Post-release Services Utilized Most Often[3]

From April to June 2012, pro-social services were the most utilized service type, followed by employment services and cognitive-based services.

Post-release Service Outcomes[4]

During the April to June 2012 reporting period, 1,470 participants were enrolled in directly provided post-release employment services and 809 in housing services (not shown). Out of the total number enrolled in services, the average participant employment rate across grantees was 54% and the average participant housing rate was 73%.

Chart: Average Rate by Grantee

	July–Sept. 2011 (N=32; 23)	Oct.–Dec. 2011 (N=37; 29)	Jan.–Mar. 2012 (N=36; 28)	Apr.–June 2012 (N=44; 32)
Employment	48%	47%	39%	54%
Housing	81%	63%	77%	73%

Successful Completion Rates

From April to June 2012, 854 participants completed pre-release program requirements and 373 completed post-release requirements. The successful completion rate for participants exiting pre-release services averaged 83% and was 47% for those exiting post-release services. Moreover, 56% of participants who successfully completed post-release program requirements also completed those for pre-release services.

Chart: Average Rate by Grantee

	July–Sept. 2011 (N=29; 34; 24)	Oct.–Dec. 2011 (N=26; 31; 27)	Jan.–Mar. 2012 (N=32; 43; 37)	Apr.–June 2012 (N=26; 31; 27)
Pre-release	78%	83%	76%	83%
Post-release	36%	47%	48%	47%
Pre- and Post-release	68%	56%	71%	56%

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[3] 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. Each individual may receive one or more services.

[4] Participants who did not find employment/housing in this reporting period may have either obtained those service outcomes in a prior reporting period and are still enrolled in services or 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.