

Program Performance Report

Second Chance Act—Technology Careers Grant Program

July 2011–June 2012



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Program Performance Report (July 2011–June 2012)

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 Technology Careers grantees.²

Key Findings During the Reporting Period

- Grantees, on average, admitted 43% of those deemed eligible for the technology careers program.
- 812 participants were enrolled in the technology careers program.
- The average rate by grantee of moderate- and high-risk post-release participants admitted to the program was about 90%.
- From April to June 2012, educational services were the most utilized service type, followed by cognitive-based services and pro-social services.
- The successful completion rate for participants exiting pre-release services averaged 79%.

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 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.

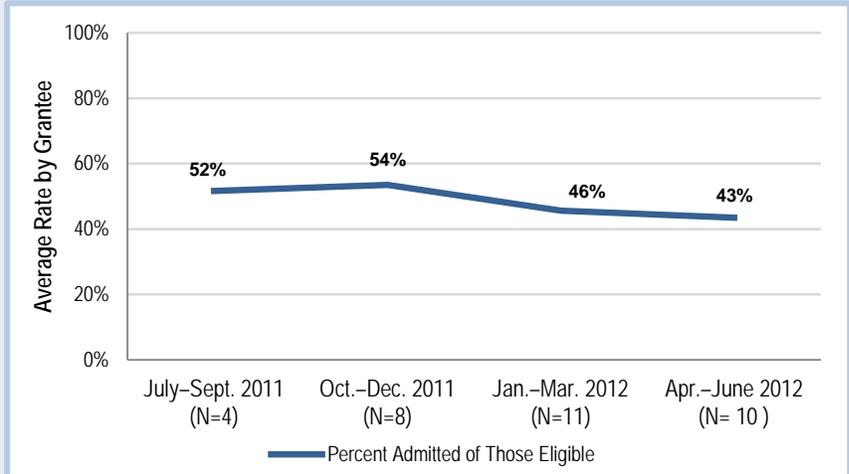
Key Performance Measures

Measure	Data Elements Used to Calculate Measure	Definition	Interpretation
Program Capacity	Number of new participants admitted Number of eligible offenders $\% \text{ Admitted of Eligible} = A/B$	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.
Percent New Admissions	Number of new participants admitted Number of participants enrolled in the reentry program $\% \text{ New Participants} = A/B$	Number of new participants 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.
Percent High, Moderate, and Low Risk	Number of high risk Number of moderate risk Number of low risk $\% \text{ High Risk} = A/(A+B+C)$ $\% \text{ Moderate Risk} = B/(A+B+C)$ $\% \text{ Low Risk} = C/(A+B+C)$	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 Successfully Completing Program	Number of successful completers Number who failed the program Number who failed due to court criminal involvement Number who failed due to lack of engagement Number who absconded Number of other failures $\% \text{ Completed} = A/(A+B+C+D+E+F)$	Percentage of participants who successfully completed the program.	Assesses the rate of participants who have successfully reintegrated into society.

Graphs of Performance Measures

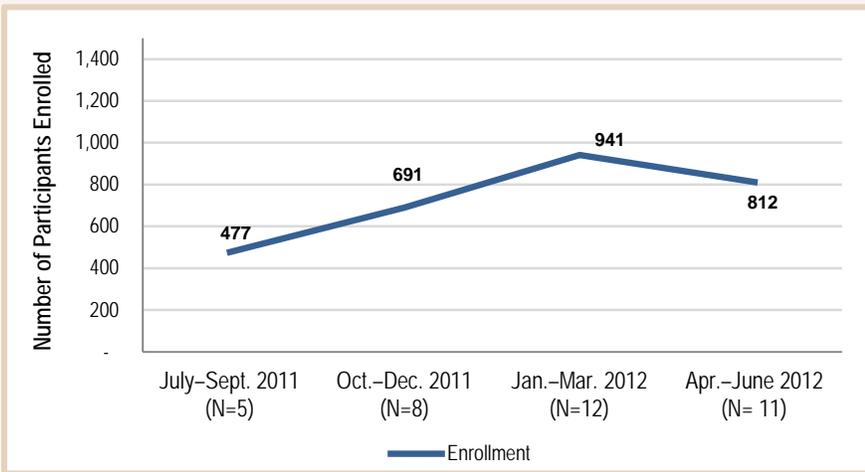
Program Capacity

Grantees, on average, admitted 43% of those deemed eligible for the technology careers program from April to June 2012. Grantees are serving a large portion of offenders eligible within their target populations.



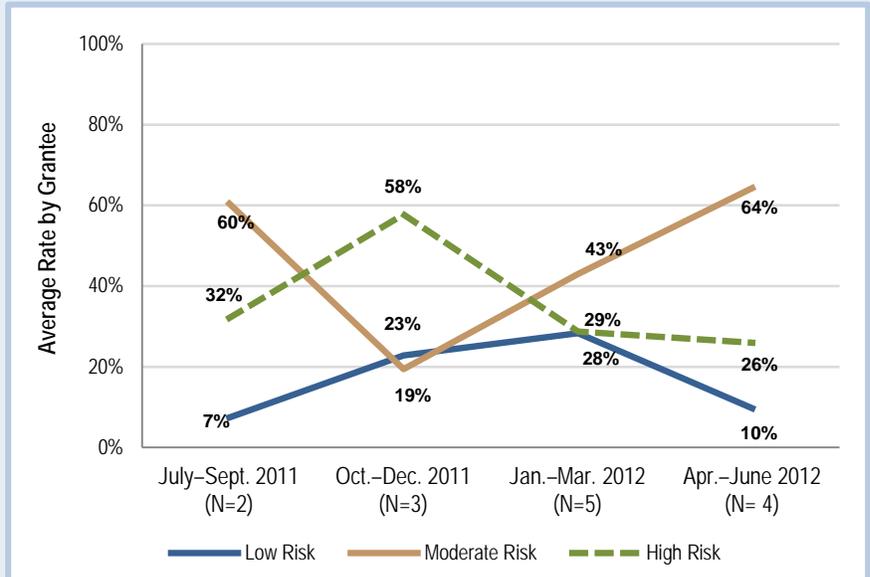
Quarterly Participant Enrollment

In this reporting period, 812 participants were enrolled in the technology careers program.



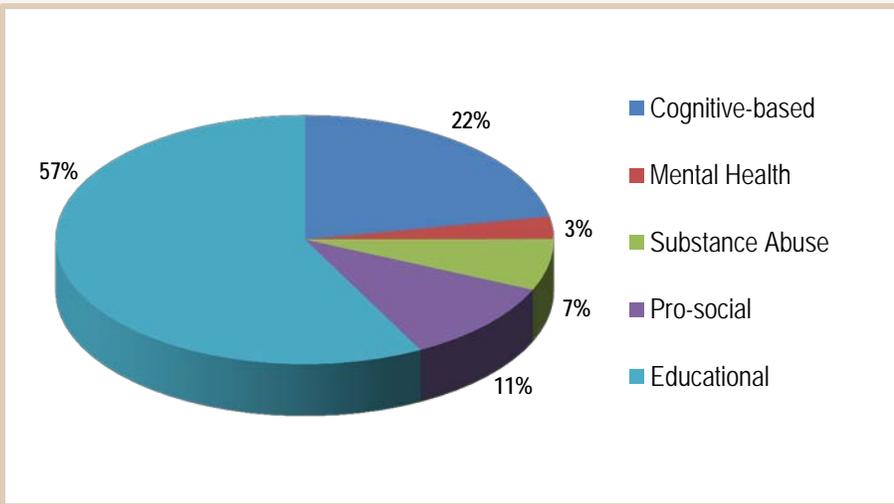
Risk Assessment Level

From April to June 2012, the average rate by grantee of moderate- and high-risk post-release participants admitted to the program was about 90%. The percentage of low-risk participants admitted to the program remained low.



Post-release Services Utilized Most Often³

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



Successful Completion Rate

From April to June 2012, 250 participants completed pre-release program requirements. The successful completion rate for participants exiting pre-release services averaged 79%.



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. It should also be noted that the Technology Careers program is an employment program, so it is assumed that all participants are receiving employment services. Each individual may receive one or more services.