

BJA Center for Program Evaluation and Performance Measurement - RSAT Logic Model

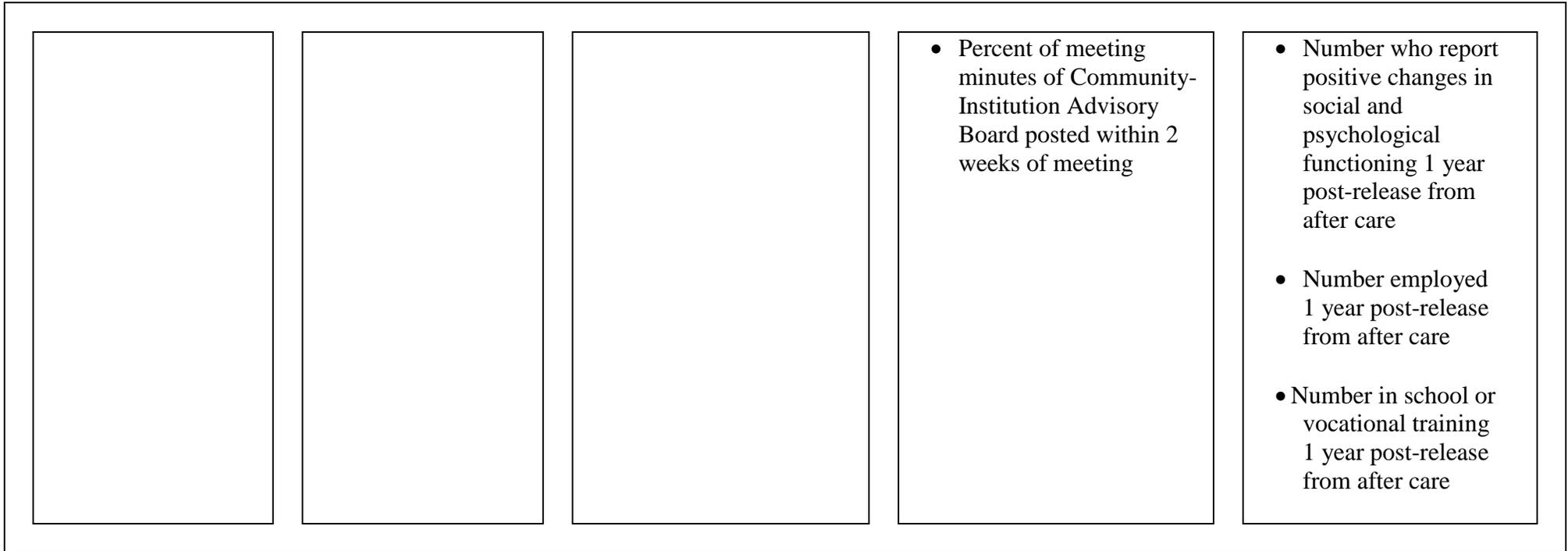
Goal: Address the problems of substance-abusing offenders.

<u>Objectives</u>	<u>Inputs</u>	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Outputs/ Process Measures</u>	<u>Outcome Measures</u>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Address substance abuse problems of offenders in prison. 2. Assist the substance-abusing offenders through the reentry process 3. Assist communities in the reentry process 	<p>RSAT program staff</p> <p>Correctional officers</p> <p>Valid risk/needs assessment instrument</p> <p>Dedicated space for the therapeutic community</p> <p>Participant survey</p> <p>Community based organization</p> <p>RSAT program staff</p> <p>Community Institutional Advisory Board</p> <p>Meeting space for Community Institutional Advisory Board</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a therapeutic community (TC) environment for substance abuse treatment • Identify offenders in need of treatment with risk/need assessments • Develop a treatment plan that is responsive to the risk/needs of the individual • Reassess participants risk/needs every few months • Provide services identified through risk needs assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TC community developed in prison • Total number of participants assessed • Total number of offenders entering RSAT • Number of Individualized Treatment Plans developed • Average number of times participants assessed • Number of days of residential treatment and/or aftercare provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number dropped out of RSAT • Number terminated from RSAT • Number successfully completing RSAT program • Number rearrested, reconvicted, reincarcerated, and/or revoked (while in aftercare and at 1, 3 and 5 years post-release) • Average time to rearrest • Number of new drug related arrests

- Conduct satisfaction surveys of TC participants prior to release from facility and after completion of aftercare
- Coordinate with community based organizations to ensure linkage to aftercare for RSAT participants once released
- Create a Community-Institution Advisory Board; meet quarterly to discuss and resolve issues related to provision of services

- Degree of program participation (average length of stay in program, number of counseling sessions)
- Average length of stay in the RSAT, in days, for those completing the program
- Number of participants' expressing satisfaction with services received.
- Total number of offenders entering aftercare
- Average length of stay in aftercare, for those completing the program
- Aftercare -- degree of program participation (average length of stay in program, number of counseling sessions)

- Number of program violations by type (number of infractions and number of positive drug tests)
- Number who remain drug free while in RSAT
- Number successfully completing aftercare
- Number dropped out of aftercare
- Number terminated from aftercare
- Number who remain drug free while in aftercare
- Number who remain drug free 1 year post-release from aftercare



Theory

IF correctional institutions identify the needs of incarcerated substance abusing inmates, develop individualized treatment plans for addressing those needs, create therapeutic environments in prisons to provide treatment to address substance abuse, incorporate reentry planning activities into treatment programs, and provide offenders with community-based treatment and other broad-based aftercare services, THEN offenders will be better prepared for their reintegration into the communities from which they came and their abuse of substances will be reduced or eliminated, thereby reducing the demand for, use, and trafficking of illegal drugs.