

Allen County Community Corrections
Home Detention-Day Reporting Program
Report for Calendar Years 2011-2013

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Home Detention-Day Reporting Program Impact Evaluation

Introduction

The following report summarizes the major evaluation findings examining offenders placed in supervision via Home Detention-Day Reporting (HD-DR) programs by the Allen County Circuit Court.

The report is designed with the following questions as organizing principles:

1. Who tends to enter the HD-DR?
2. What types of offenses are committed leading to referral to the HD-DR?
3. What level of risk do HD-DR offenders demonstrate?
4. How successful are offenders in completing the HD-DR?
5. What relationships exist between items 1-4 and program completion?
6. How frequent is recidivism and what form does that recidivism take?
7. What relationships exist between items 1-4 and recidivism?

Allen County Community Corrections Description

The mission of Allen County Community Corrections is to operate a community based program that provides services to offenders, persons charged with a crime or an act of delinquency, persons sentenced to imprisonment, or victims of crime or delinquency to meet the needs of the individual criminal offender, victims of crime and the community at large.

HD-DR Purpose

HD-DR serves offenders who are placed in supervision from both felony and/or misdemeanor court as a part of a sentencing agreement(s). Transfers from other felony and misdemeanor courts are also eligible for placement into the HD-DR program. All offenders placed in a HD-DR supervision component are directly referred from court as a stipulation of their sentencing and have not served time in a Department of Correction facility for the charges/convictions that place them into HD-DR.

History of HD-DR

Allen County Community Corrections initiated HD-DR programs on January 1, 2004. Since this time, the program has served individuals with mental illness who experience recurrent arrest and incarceration for drug or alcohol related offenses.

Preparation of this Evaluation Report

The information presented in this report examines three separate samples of offenders who participated in supervision. During this time, a total of 267 offenders entered supervision between January 1, 2012 and December 31, 2013. The number of offenders who completed supervision in HD-DR between July 15, 2011 and December 31, 2013 was 304. Two hundred and seventy one (271) offenders completed their 3-year post follow-up recidivism check between July 15, 2011 and December 31, 2013. The information used to prepare this report was extracted from the Allen County database and provided to the evaluators on June 17, 2014. This data was used for the examination of all of the information provided in this report.

It is important to know that this report, although looking at factors associated with individual offenders, is designed to assess outcomes at a programmatic level. As a consequence, information provided represents an analysis of offenders under supervision at the three different time points – intake, exit, and three-year

recidivism and is not designed to follow an offender from entry into care until they exit and complete their post-supervision follow-up.

It is also important to recognize that this report does not include information on offenders who were not accepted into supervision, and it is crucial to identify that those offenders accepted did not represent a random group of offenders being processed through the Allen County judicial system. In other words, as there is no contrast or control group available to serve as a comparison, it is challenging to claim without uncertainty that the outcomes are exclusively due to the programs implemented. This is especially true for samples seen at completion of supervision and at the three-year recidivism check, as it is not known how representative these samples are. That being said, the information has been examined in comparison to that which has been collected in the past, in an attempt to examine trends over time.

Summary of Evaluation Findings Home Detention-Day Reporting

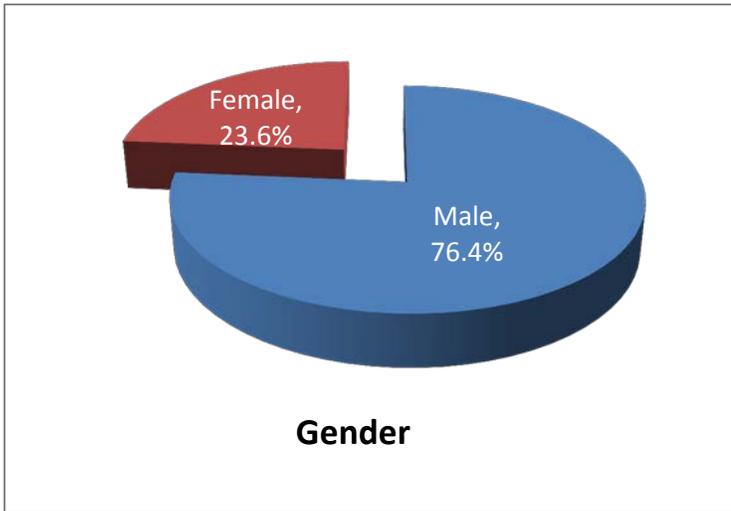
- Offenders entering Home Detention – Day Reporting (HD-DR) were on average, 31.3 years of age, with a range of just under 19 to just over 68 years.
- 76.4% of offenders entering this supervision were male.
- 61.0% of HD-DR offenders were Caucasian, 29.6% were African American, 7.5% were Latino, 1.1% were Asian, and 0.4% were bi-racial.
- 68.9% of offenders starting HD-DR were single, 11.2% were married, 6.4% separated, 12.7% divorced and 0.7% widowed.
- Offenders entering HD-DR were reported to have 0 to 8 dependent children, with a median number of children of 1.
- 45.3% of those starting HD-DR had obtained a high school diploma and 33.3% completed a General Education D equivalency exam. Less than 1 in 50 (1.9%) had obtained degrees beyond high school and 18.7% had less than a high school diploma.
- Of those entering HD-DR between 2012 and 2013, 31.8% lived in quadrant 4, 24.0% in quadrant 3, 22.1% in quadrant 2, and 22.1% in quadrant 1.
- 10.9% of those in this offender group had a primary diagnosis on Axis I. 89.7% of those diagnoses were related to alcohol or other substance abuse/dependence. About 1 in 14 (6.9%) received a primary diagnosis of a mood disorder and about 1 in 30 (3.4%) were diagnosed with a primary diagnosis on Axis I with an anxiety disorder.
- 7.9% of those in this offender group had a secondary diagnosis on Axis I. 71.4% of those diagnoses were related to alcohol or other substance abuse/dependence. 23.8% received a primary diagnosis of a mood disorder or an anxiety disorder. Less than 1 in 20 (4.8%) received a secondary Axis I diagnosis of a psychotic disorder.
- Of those given a primary diagnosis on Axis II, 1 in 2 (50.0%) received a diagnosis of Antisocial Personality Disorder and 1 in 12 (8.3%) received a diagnosis of Borderline Personality Disorder. Most offenders (95.5%) were missing data for primary and secondary Axis II diagnosis.
- 7 of every 4 (70.0%) offenders were charged with Class D Felony offenses, 1 in 7 (13.9%) with Class C Felonies, and about 1 in 10 (9.7%) with Class B Felonies. Less than 1 in 200 (0.4%) were classified with Class A Felony charges. Over 1 in 20 (5.6%) were classified with Class A Misdemeanors.

- 30.0% of the offenders were charged with major driving offenses, 18.4% with drug offenses, 16.1% with property offenses, 7.0% with public order offenses, 10.1% with violent offenses and 9.0% with sexual offenses.
- Risk of re-offense was measured in various ways. According to the IRAS, of those receiving a risk level IRAS score, over 1 in 2 (54.3%) was found to have High or Very High Risk level of reoffending.
- Using the entire sample, 68.8% successfully completed the program, 4.3% received new charges, 22.4% committed technical violations, 1.3% escaped, 0.3% were administratively released, and 2.3% were classified as other.
- Age was associated with successful completion of supervision (i.e. those who were successful were more likely to be older). Successful completion was positively related to being a member of the majority race, as was years of education (i.e. success was associated with a greater number of years of education completed). In addition, successful completion was more frequently seen among offenders with lower levels of risk.
- More than 3 in 10 (34.3%) of all offenders who underwent a three-year recidivism check during 2011-2013 were arrested. The offenders who were arrested were noted to share a number of individual characteristics. These characteristics included being of younger age, having less education, being an ethnic minority and staying in supervision for a shorter length of time.

Section 1

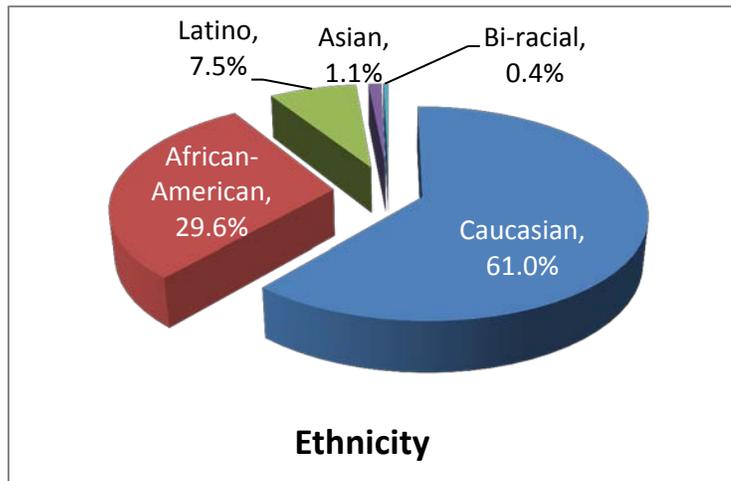
Who tends to enter HD-DR?
2012-2013

Demographics of those entering HD-DR between 2012 and 2013

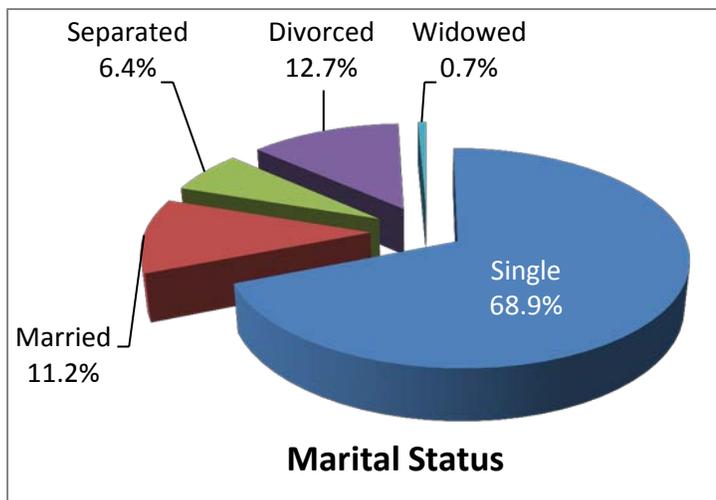


267 offenders entered HD-DR between 2012 and 2013.

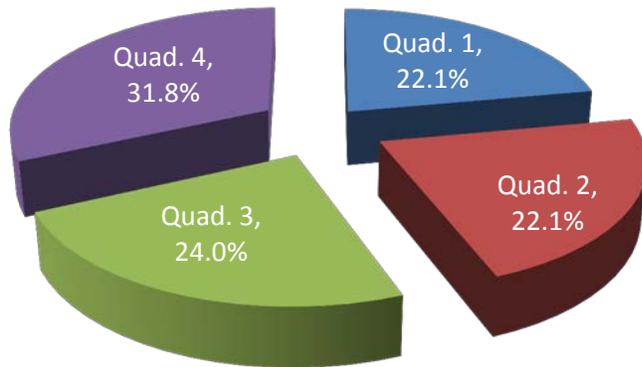
Offenders were on average 31.3 years of age (Standard Deviation [SD] = 10.3), with a range of just under 19 years of age (18.7) to just over 68 years of age (68.2). A large majority of offenders were male (76.4%). About 3 in 5 (61.0%) were Caucasian, with about 3 in 10 being African-American (29.6%), 1 in 13 Latino (7.5%), 1 in 100 (1.1%) were Asian/Pacific Islander and less than 1 in 100 (0.4%) were biracial.



About 8 in 10 (78.6%) of this group of offenders had obtained a high school diploma (45.3%) or a General Education Diploma (GED) equivalency certificate (33.3%). A majority (55.9%) had attended school for 12 years or more. Less than 2 percent (1.9%) of those in the HD-DR program had obtained degrees beyond a high school diploma. 18.7% reported less than high school completed.



About 7 in 10 of the offenders were single (68.9%), just over 1 in 10 were married (11.2%), over 1 in 50 were separated (6.4%), 1 in 9 were divorced (12.7%), and less than 1 in 100 were widowed (0.7%). For these offenders, the median number of children reported was 1, with a range of 0-8 children.

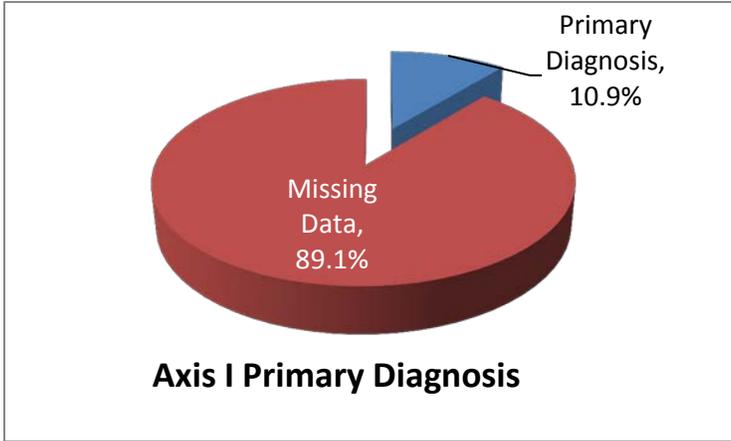


Residence by Quadrants in Allen County

Offenders were relatively evenly distributed across the quadrants of residence. Almost a third of the offenders (31.8%) came from quadrant 4. About 1 in 4 (24.0%) came from quadrant 3. About a fifth of offenders came from each of quadrant 1 (22.1%) and quadrant 2 (22.1%).

Mental Health and Substance Abuse/Use Conditions

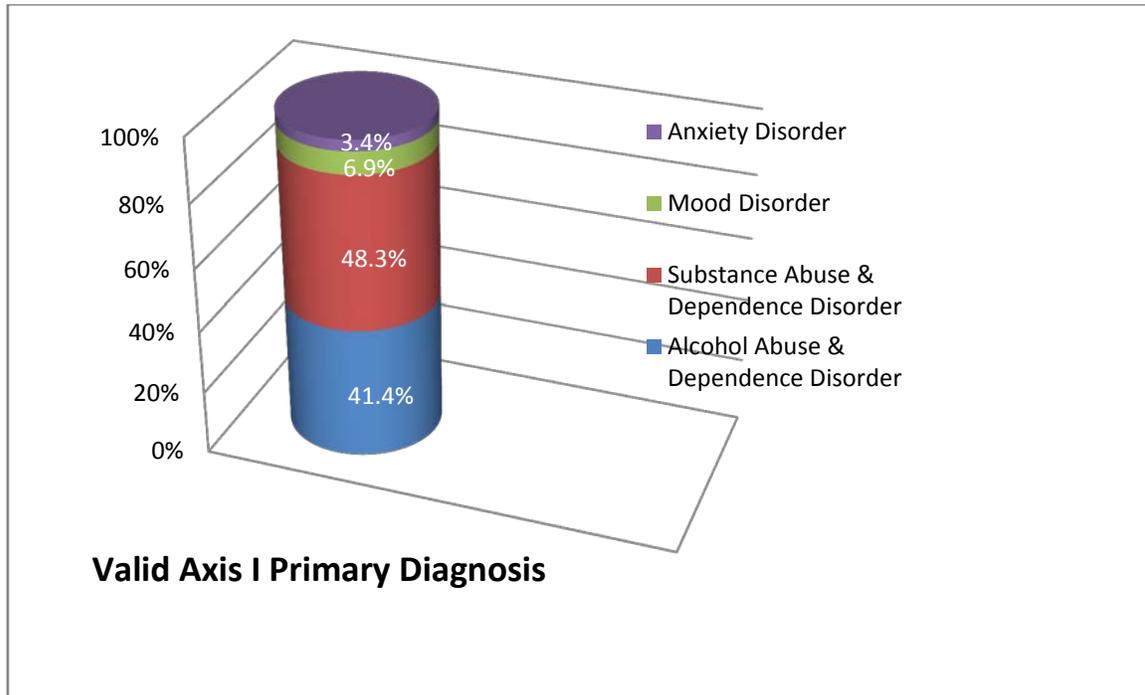
Axis I



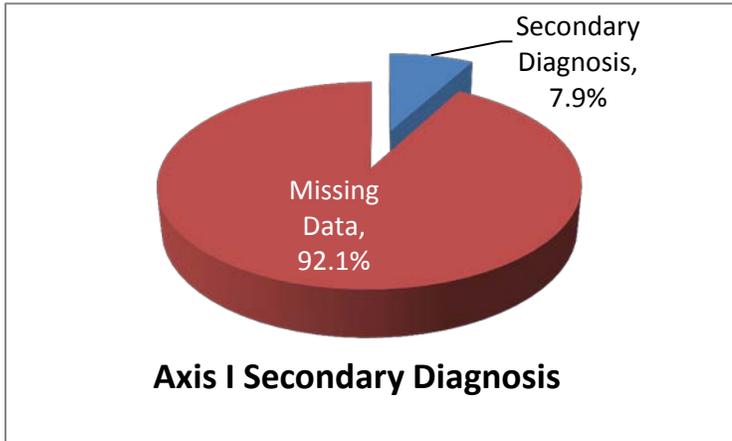
Offenders entering the HD-DR between 2012 and 2013 were evaluated for mental disorders using the DSM-IV criteria. Of the offenders in this sample using all of the data, 10.9% of offenders in the HD-DR received a *primary* mental health diagnosis on Axis I. The 89.1% of the group not receiving an evaluation were classified as missing data.

For offenders receiving a primary, Axis I diagnosis, the most common diagnosis (48.3%) was for substance use disorders.

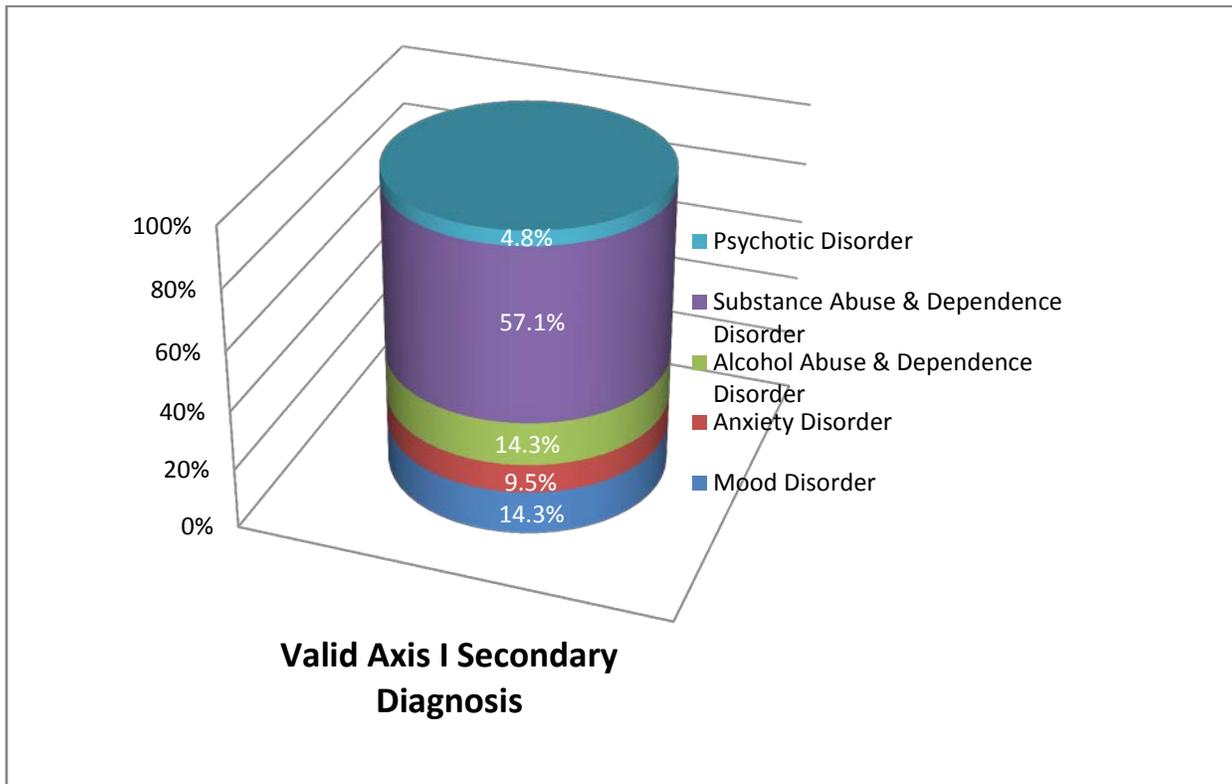
About 2 in 5 (41.4%) offenders receiving an Axis I diagnosis received an Axis I primary diagnosis for alcohol use. About 1 in 15 (6.9%) were diagnosed with a mood disorder and about 1 in 30 (3.4%) were diagnosed with an anxiety disorder. No other primary Axis I diagnoses were assigned.



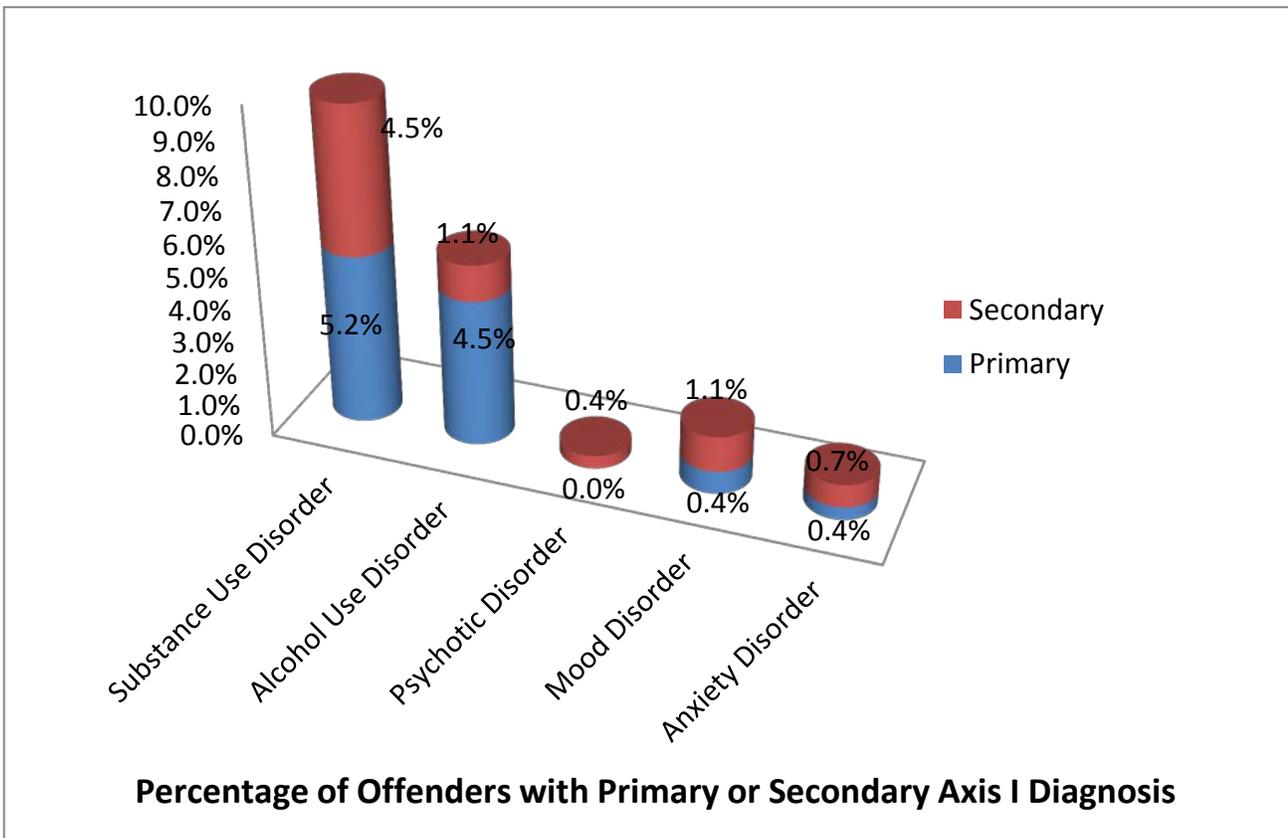
Of the total, 7.9% of offenders in the HD-DR received a *secondary* mental health diagnosis on Axis I. The 92.1% of the group not diagnosed with a secondary Axis I disorder were classified as missing data.



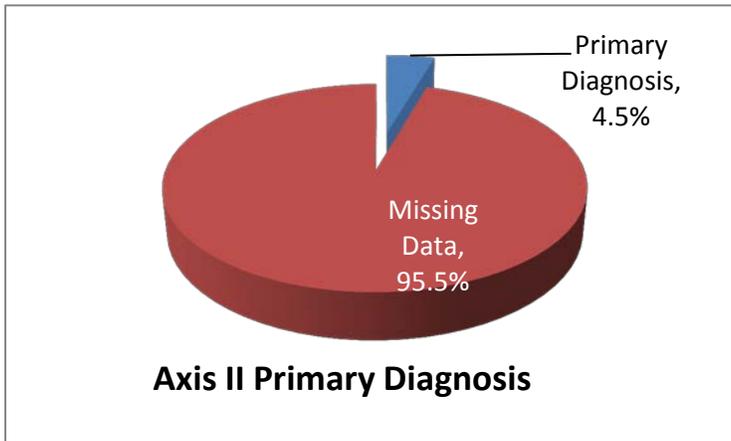
Of the offenders receiving *secondary* mental health diagnoses on Axis I, almost 3 in 5 were diagnosed with substance use disorders (57.1%), 1 in 7 were diagnosed with alcohol use disorders (14.3%), and 1 in 7 were diagnosed with mood disorders (14.3%). Nearly 1 in 10 were diagnosed with anxiety disorders (9.5%). Less than 1 in 20 were diagnosed with a psychotic disorder (4.8%).



Including those with missing data, nearly 1 in 10 (9.7%) of those in this offender group had primary (5.2%) or secondary (4.5%) diagnoses of the Axis I disorders involving substance abuse or dependence. About 1 in 20 (5.6%) of those in this offender group had primary (4.5%) or secondary (1.1%) diagnoses of the Axis I disorders involving alcohol abuse or dependence. About 1 in 50 (1.8%) offenders in this group had primary (0.7%) or secondary (1.1%) diagnoses of Mood Disorders and about 1 in 100 (1.1%) had primary (0.4%) or secondary (0.7%) diagnoses of Anxiety Disorders. Fewer than 1 in 200 offenders (0.4%) were diagnosed with a Psychotic Disorder, and none (0.0%) were diagnosed with a primary Psychotic Disorder.



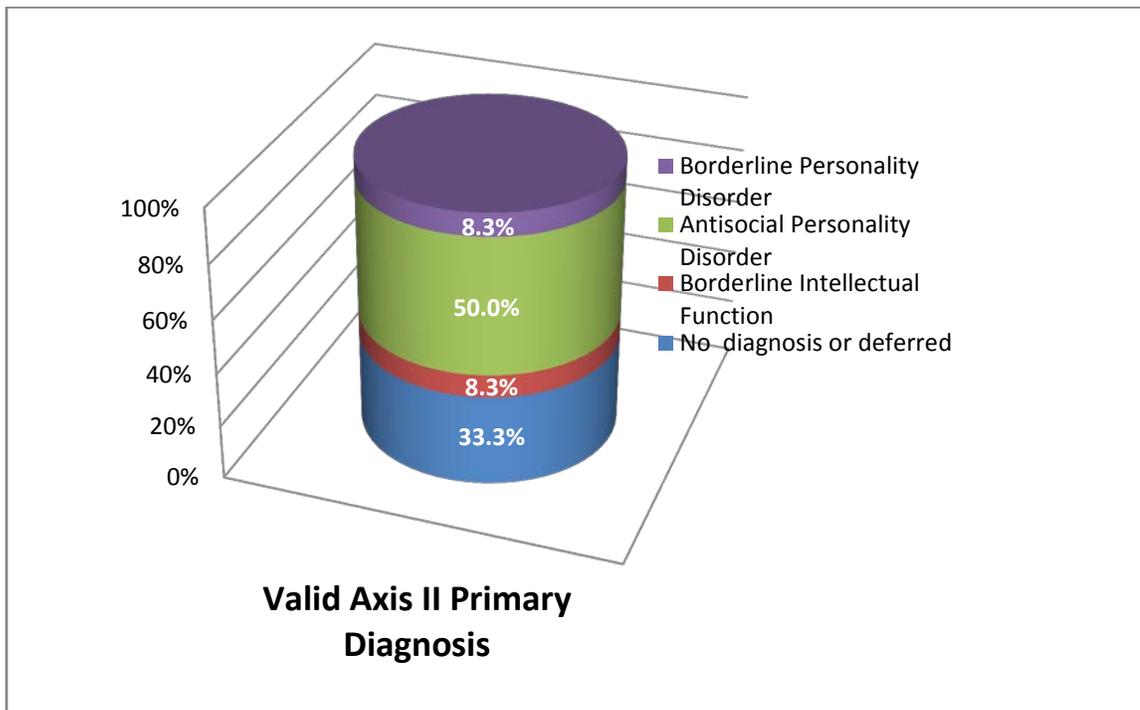
Axis II and Axis V Diagnoses



Some of the offenders entering HD-DR between 2012 and 2013 were evaluated for Axis II mental disorders using the DSM-IV criteria. Of HD-DR offenders, 4.5% were evaluated for a *primary* mental health diagnosis on Axis II. For 95.5% of the group, the diagnostic data were missing.

For offenders evaluated for a primary Axis II diagnosis, 1 in 3 (33.3%) offenders did not receive an Axis II diagnosis because the diagnosis was deferred.

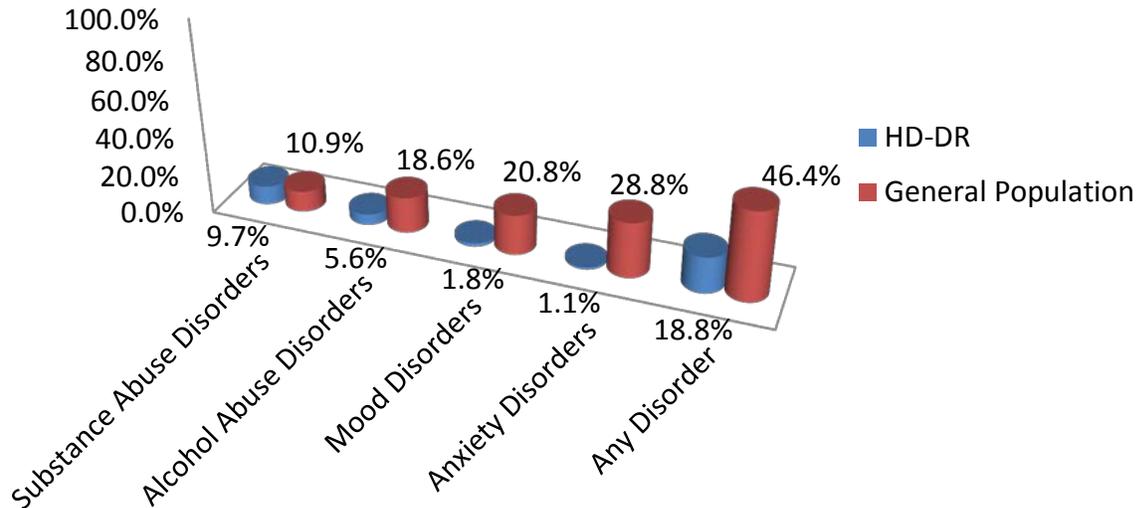
1 in 2 (50.0%) were diagnosed with an Antisocial Personality Disorder, 1 in 12 (8.3%) received a Borderline Intellectual Functioning diagnosis, and 1 in 12 (8.3%) were diagnosed with Borderline Personality Disorder.



Including those with missing data, about 1 in 50 (2.2%) of those in this offender group received an Axis II diagnosis of Antisocial Personality Disorder, nearly 1 in 200 (0.4%) received a diagnosis of Borderline Personality Disorder, nearly 1 in 200 (0.4%) received a diagnosis of Borderline Intellectual Functioning, and Axis II diagnosis was deferred for 1 in 65 (1.5%) offenders.

Just over 1 in 10 (10.9%) offenders in this group were assigned a score on Axis V (Global Assessment of Functioning) of the DSM-IV (APA, 1999). The *Mean* score on Axis V for these offenders was 53.7 with a standard deviation of 7.7. Scores in this range are typical of those who exhibit moderate psychological symptoms and/or moderate impairment in social, educational, or occupational functioning. The GAF scores for the sample ranged from 40 to 70, suggesting a range of severely disturbed individuals to those with relatively mild psychopathology.

Prevalence of Axis I Conditions

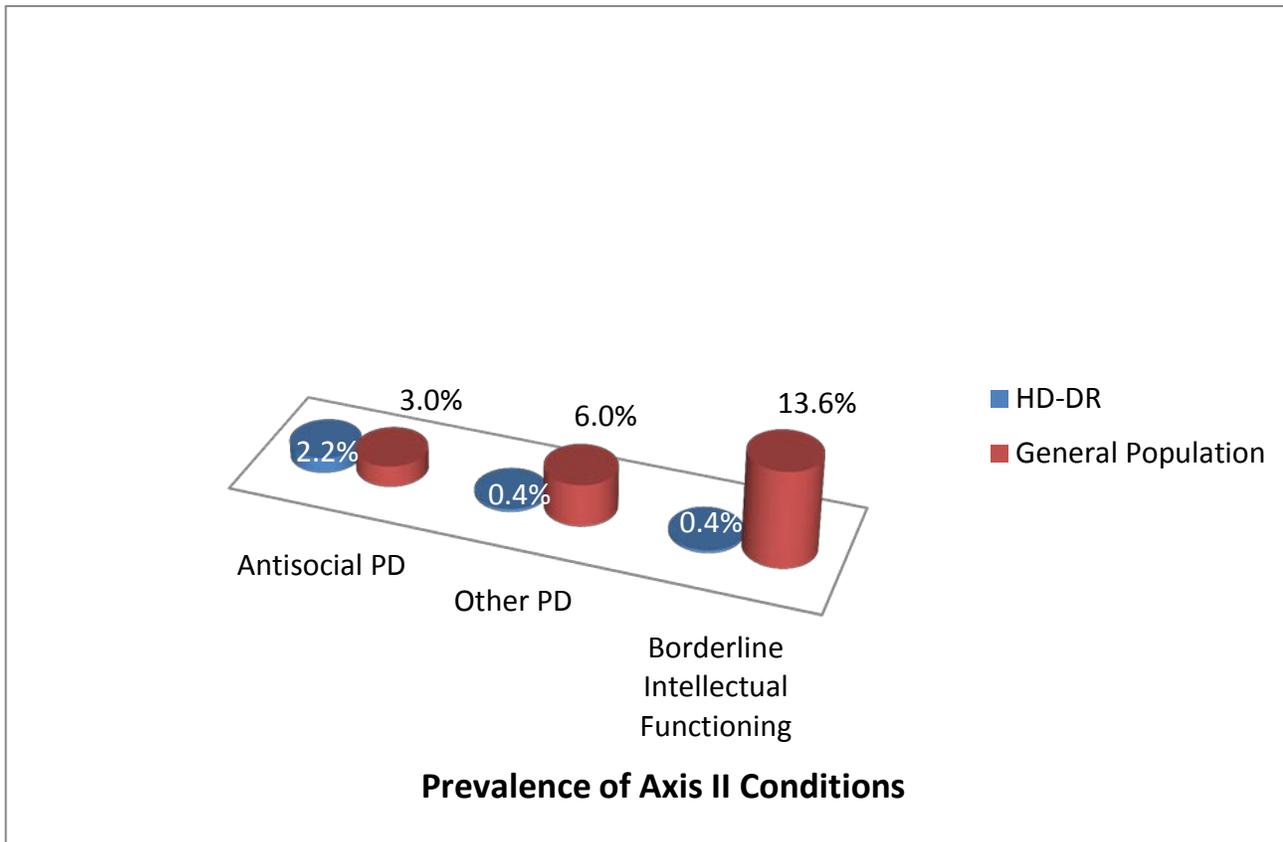


Prevalence of Axis I Conditions

Note: In the above graphic, prevalence rates (in percentage of the population) for Axis I diagnoses within the HD-DR population are compared to lifetime prevalence rates in the general US population (Kessler et al., 2005).

- Substance Use Disorders are 1.1 times less likely to be diagnosed in the HD-DR sample.
- Alcohol Use Disorders are 3.32 times less likely to be diagnosed in the HD-DR sample.
- Mood disorders are 11.6 times less likely to be diagnosed in the HD-DR sample.
- Anxiety Disorders are 26.2 times less likely to be diagnosed in the HD-DR sample.
- These offenders are 2.5 times less likely to receive any Axis I diagnosis compared to the general population.

Prevalence of Axis II Conditions



Note: In the above graphic, prevalence rates (in percentage of the population) for Axis II diagnoses within the HD-DR population are compared to lifetime rates in the general US population (DSM-IV-TR, 2000). Prevalence rates of Borderline Intellectual Functioning are estimated based upon normal curve equivalent.

- Antisocial Personality Disorder is 1.4 times less likely to be diagnosed in the HD-DR sample.
- Other Personality Disorders are 3.2 times less likely to be diagnosed in the HD-DR sample.
- Those in the HD-DR sample are 34.0 times less likely to receive a diagnosis of Borderline intellectual Functioning compared to the general population.

Section 2

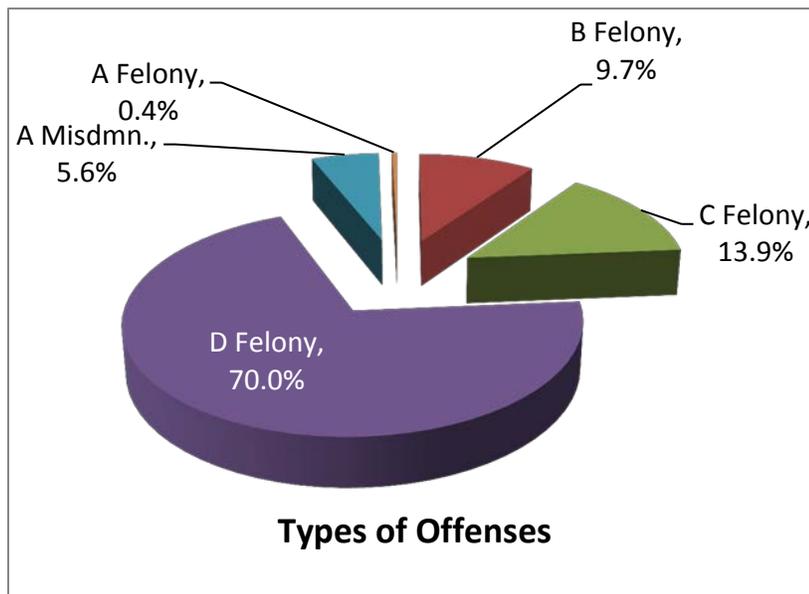
What types of offenses are committed leading to referral to HD-DR?

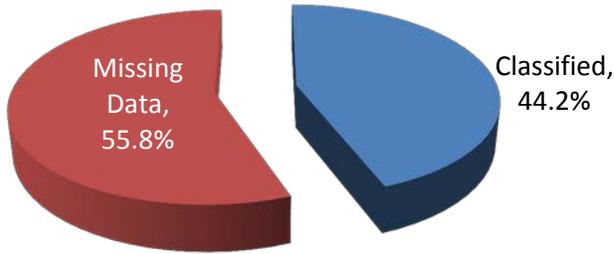
Types of Offenses Committed

The chart below shows the percent of primary offenses for offenders entering the HD-DR. The most frequent offense for this group was major driving offenses, including DWI and habitual traffic violator, with nearly 1 in 3 (30.0%) committing this type of offense. Less than 1 in 5 (18.4%) committed drug offenses and 1 in 6 (16.1%) committed property offenses. About 1 in 10 (10.1%) HD-DR offenders were charged with violent offenses and fewer than 1 in 10 (9.0%) were charged with sex offenses. About 1 in 14 (7.0%) of the offenders were charged with public order offenses.

| Primary Offense | % |
|------------------------|-------|
| Major driving offenses | 30.0% |
| Drug offenses | 18.4% |
| Property offenses | 16.1% |
| Public order offenses | 7.1% |
| Violent offenses | 10.1% |
| Sexual offenses | 9.0% |

The average number of prior Department of Correction (DoC) commitments for those entering HD-DR was 0.56 ($SD=1.0$), with a range of 0-7. The Median number of prior commitments was 0. A majority (70.0%) of the offenders were charged with Class D Felonies, about 1 in 7 (13.9%) were charged with Class C Felonies and about 1 in 10 (9.7%) were charged with Class B Felonies. Less than 1 in 200 (0.4%) of the offenders had been charged with a Class A Felony, and about 1 in 20 (5.6%) were charged with a Class A Misdemeanor.

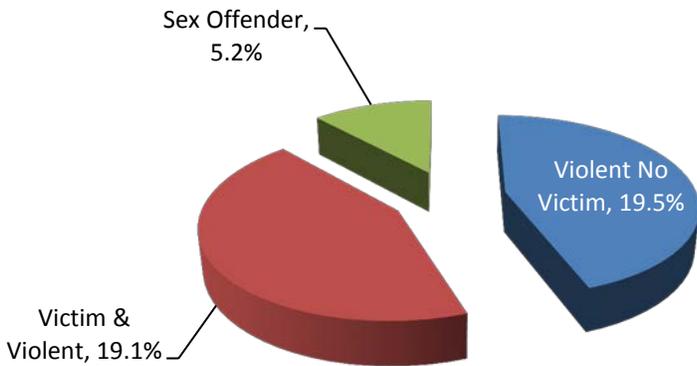




Violent Crime Classifications

The violence of crimes of about 4 in 10 (44.2%) of the offenders entering HD-DR between 2012 and 2013 were classified. The remainder (55.8%) was not classified and is shown as missing data.

Of those classified, about 1 in 5 (19.5%) committed crimes that involved violence but no victim. A similar number committed crimes that involved violence against a victim (19.1%). A smaller percentage of offenders (5.2%) were involved in sexual offenses.

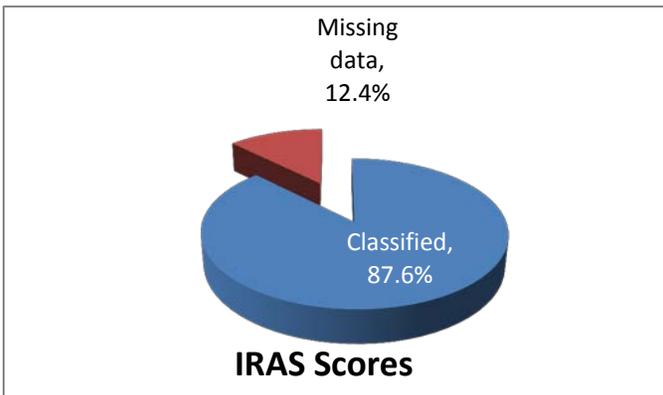
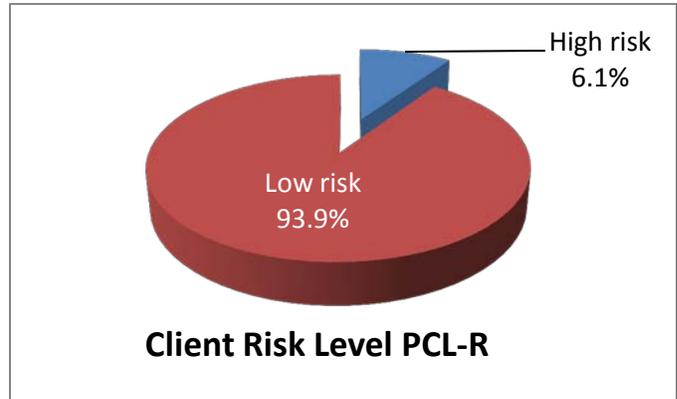
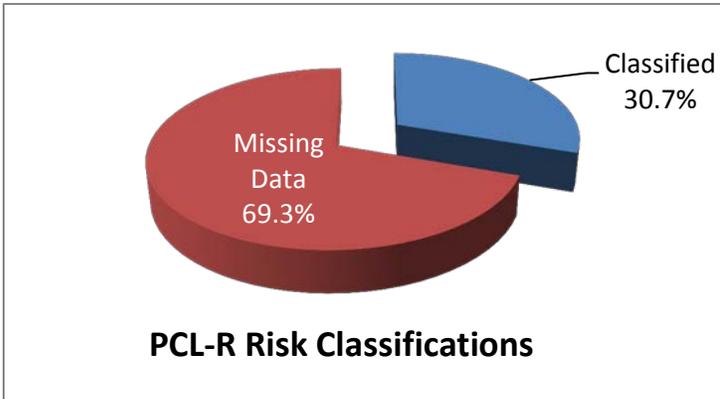


Valid Violent Crime Classifications

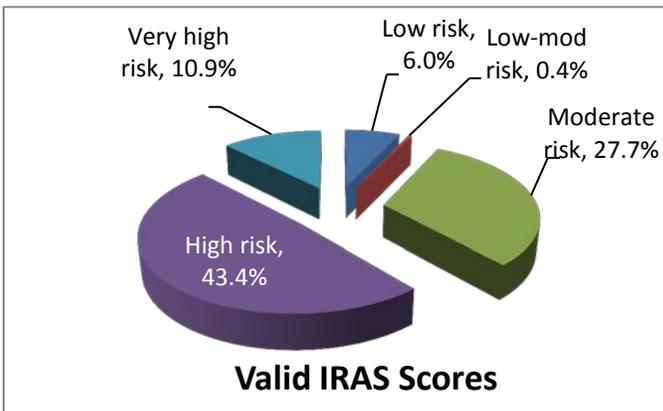
Section 3

What level of risk do HD-DR offenders demonstrate?

About 3 in 10 (30.7%) of HD-DR offenders were classified on the PCL-R risk evaluation. The rest were not and are shown on the chart below as missing data. Of the valid classifications over 9 in 10 (93.9%) of offenders were classified as low risk on the PCL-R. The remaining 6.1% were classified as high risk.

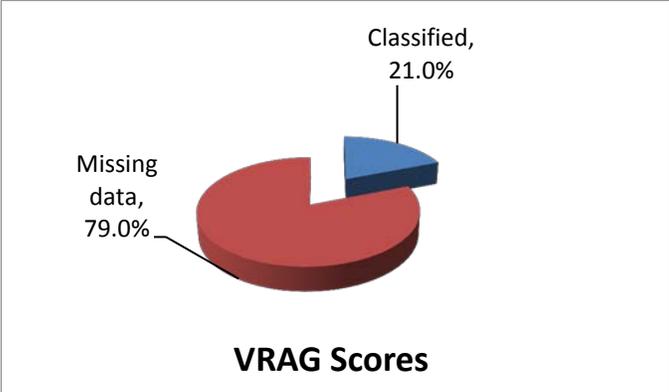


Most offenders had valid IRAS scores recorded (n = 234, 87.6% of total cases). All others were classified as missing data (12.4%). Of offenders classified in HD-DR, over half (54.3%) were considered to be at High Risk (43.4%) or Very High Risk (10.9%) of reoffending. About 1 in 4 were considered moderate risk (27.7%), and about 1 in 20 (6.0%) were considered low (5.6%) to low/moderate (0.4%) risk.



| IRAS Scores | Mean | SD |
|-------------------------------|------|-----|
| Total at entry | 23.5 | 9.2 |
| Criminal History | 3.6 | 1.9 |
| Education, Employment, Finan. | 3.2 | 1.6 |
| Family and Social Support | 2.1 | 1.4 |
| Neighborhood Problems | 1.7 | 1.0 |
| Substance Abuse | 3.3 | 1.5 |
| Peer Associations | 3.9 | 1.5 |
| Criminal Attitudes/Behaviors | 5.3 | 2.2 |

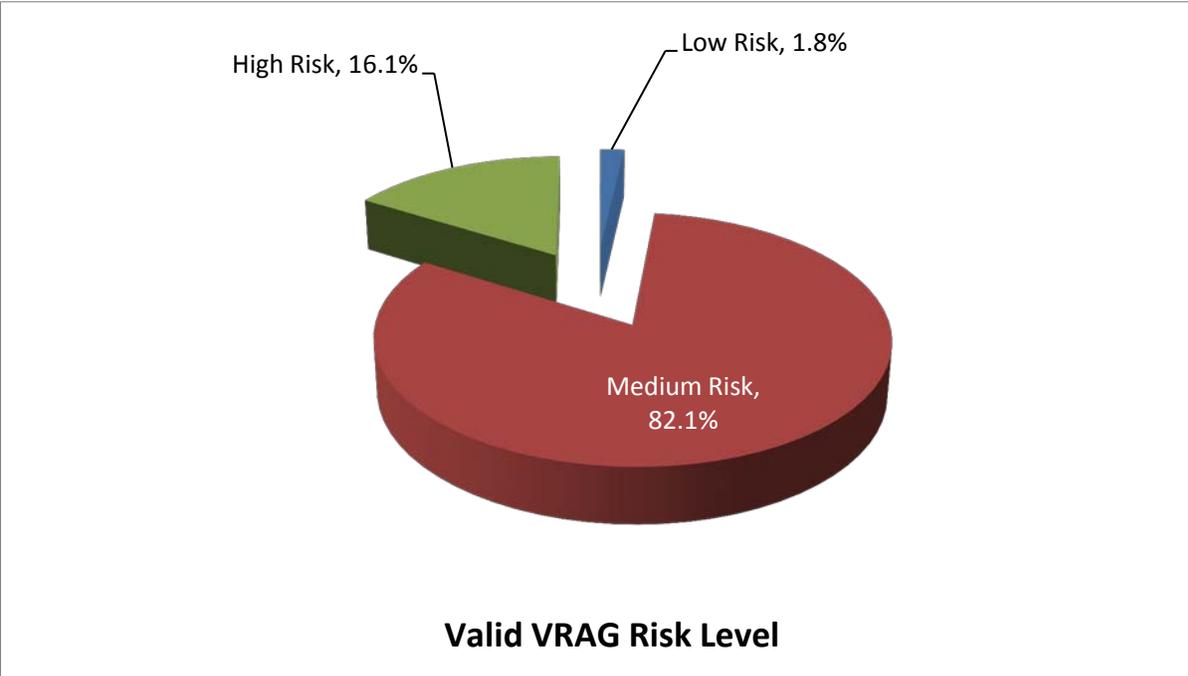
Scores on components of the IRAS are shown in the table above. Criminal attitudes and behavior had the highest mean score of 5.3 and a standard deviation of 2.2. The Mean score for criminal history was 3.6 (SD = 1.9). Scores on peer associations was 3.9 (SD = 1.5). Education, employment and financial situation had a Mean score of 3.2 (SD = 1.6), substance abuse 3.3 (SD = 1.5), neighborhood problems 1.7 (SD = 1.0), and family and social support had a mean score of 2.1 (SD = 1.4).



Total scores on the VRAG were reported on about 1 in 5 (21.0%) of the sample of offenders entering the HD-E Program. The total *Mean* score was 5.6 (*SD*=7.1), which corresponds to a medium risk of future violence.

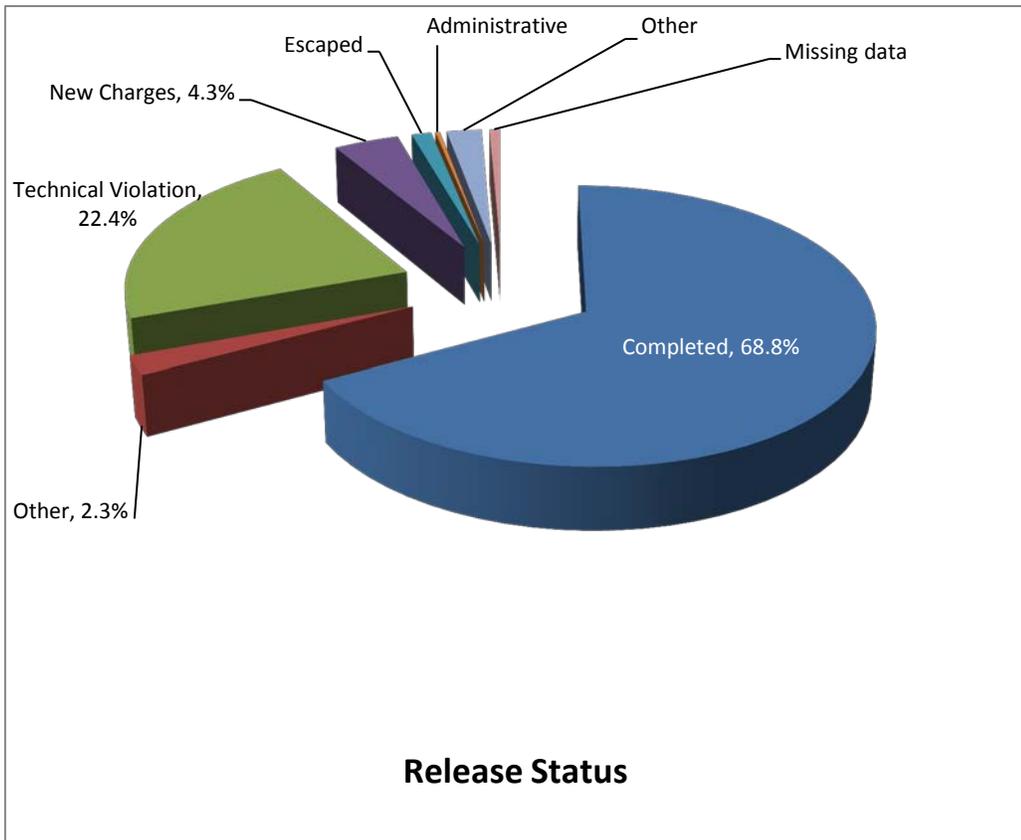
Of all offenders, 1 in 5 (20.5%) were considered to be at medium or high risk of re-offending. Of those who received VRAG risk level scores, 92.2% were classified as medium (82.1%) or high risk (16.1%). Less than 1 in 50 (1.8%) were classified as low risk.

A very small number of HD-E offenders (2.6%) were classified for risk of future spousal assault with the SARA and a small number of HD-E offenders (3.7%) were classified for risk of future sexual offending with the SORAG. No additional analyses were conducted for these measures due to the limited sample size.



Section 4

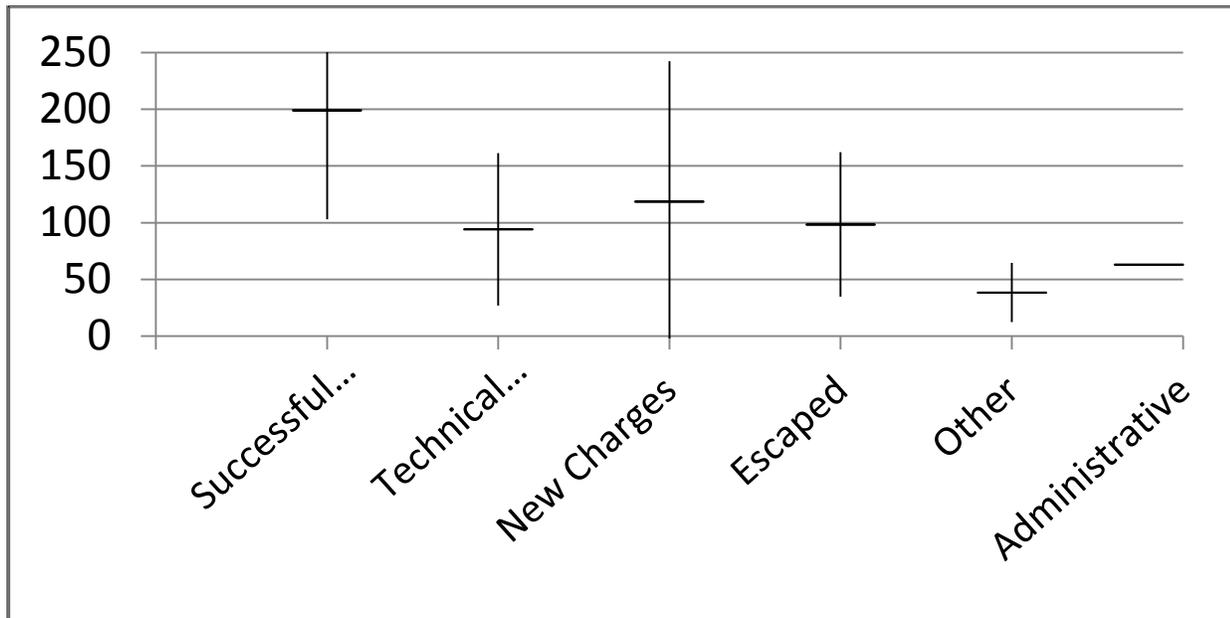
How successful are offenders in completing the HD-DR?



Of the offenders who were identified as completing supervision (N = 304), 0.7% (n=2) did not have data reported. About 2/3 of the offenders 68.8%, (n=209) successfully completed their supervision. About 4 in 10 cases (39.6%, n=171) did not successfully finish the program. The breakdown of reasons why these did not finish the program is as follows:

- 4.3% received new charges
- 22.4% committed technical violations
- 1.3% were labeled as escaped
- 0.3% were administratively released
- 2.3% were classified as other

Average time spent in HD-DR was calculated for the categories identified previously. Horizontal lines represent the mean length of time on program. The vertical lines represent the range encompassing +/- 1 standard deviation. Those who successfully completed supervision were on program the longest and averaged 199.3 days before release. Those committing technical charges (average number of days = 94.2) and those labeled as escaped (average number of days = 63.8) tended to be in supervision for a shorter period of time.



Section 5

What relationships exist between items 1-4 and program completion?

Characteristics of offenders who were identified as completing the HD-DR were further examined. This investigation compared characteristics of those who successfully completed their program to those who were terminated for technical violations and those for whom new charges were filed. Characteristics of these offenders are presented below. Some caution is suggested in the interpretation of these findings, as there may be other unmeasured factors present that influence results. In addition, when compared to the larger population of offenders who are and will move through HD-DR, the representativeness of these offenders is not established.

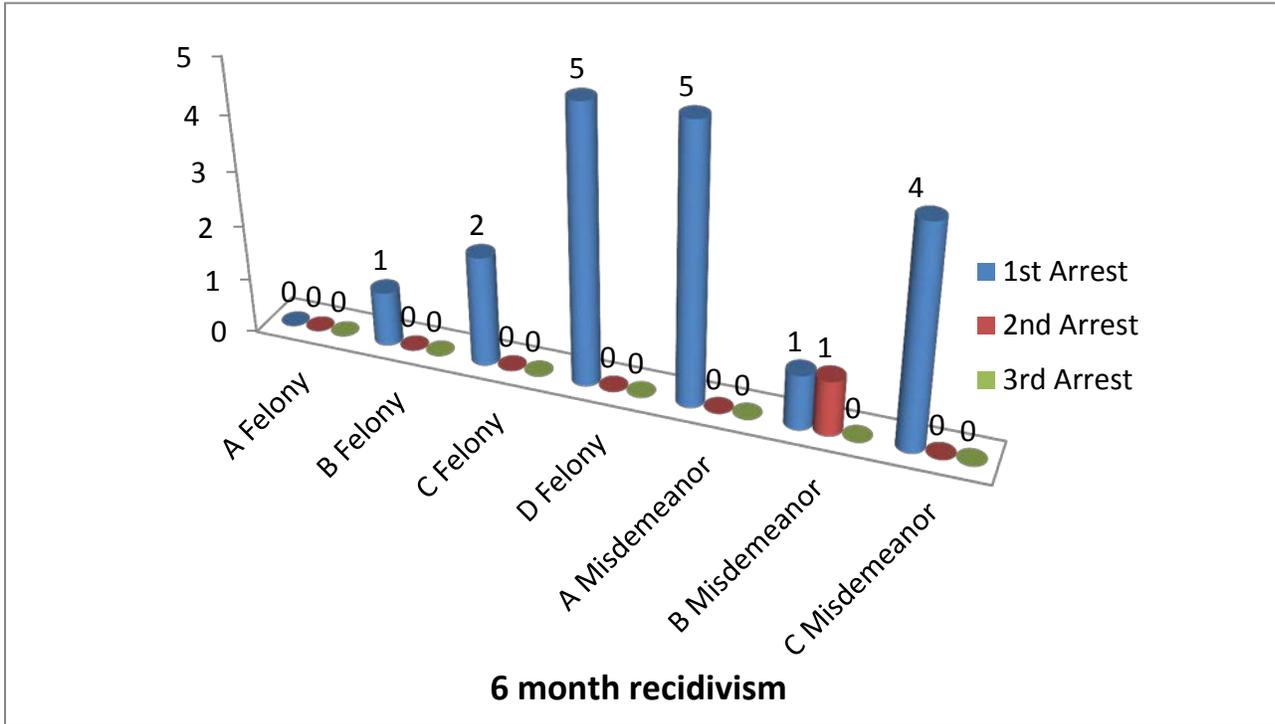
- As length of time in supervision increased, so did the likelihood of successful completion of supervision ($r_s (283) = .53, p < .001$).
- As the number of prior DOC commitments increased, it was less likely offenders would successfully complete supervision ($r_s (282) = -.23, p < .001$).
- The age of an offender was not related to successful completion ($r_s (283) = .07, p = .240$).
- No significant differences were seen in the proportion of offenders successfully completing based upon where they lived when they entered supervision (Cramer's $V = .08, ns$).
- Majority race was not associated with successful completion ($X^2 (1, 283) = 1.7, ns$).
- Gender was not associated with successful completion ($X^2 (1, 283) = 1.02, ns$).
- As years of completed education increased, so to did the likelihood of successful supervision completion ($r_s (271) = .16, p = .007$).
- Marital status was not associated with successful completion ($X^2 (1, 283) = 0.13, ns$).
- There was not a significant difference in odds of successful completion of HD-DR supervision for persons having at least a high school education versus those who did not complete school or receive an equivalency diploma ($X^2 (1, 283) = 0.03, ns$).
- Categorical risk level from the PCL-was not significantly associated with successful completion ($X^2 (1, 70) = 1.77, ns$).
- Scores on the Hare PCL-R were not significantly related to successful completion.
- There was insufficient numbers of scores on the V-RAG, SORAG, and SARA to power analyses.
- Scores on the IRAS were inversely related to successful completion ($r_s (250) = -.22, p = .001$).

Section 6

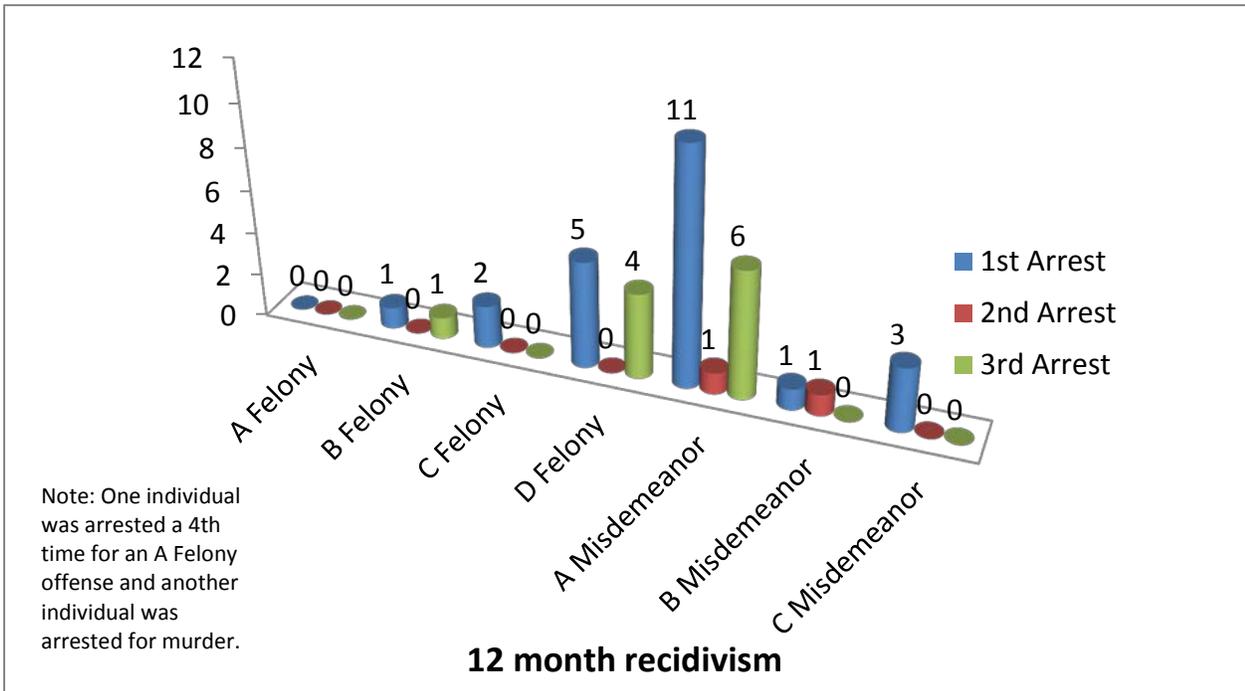
How frequent is recidivism and what form does that recidivism take?

In order to evaluate recent recidivism outcomes, a sample of offenders was comprised of those individuals alive and completing the 3-year recidivism check during 2011-2013 (N = 271).

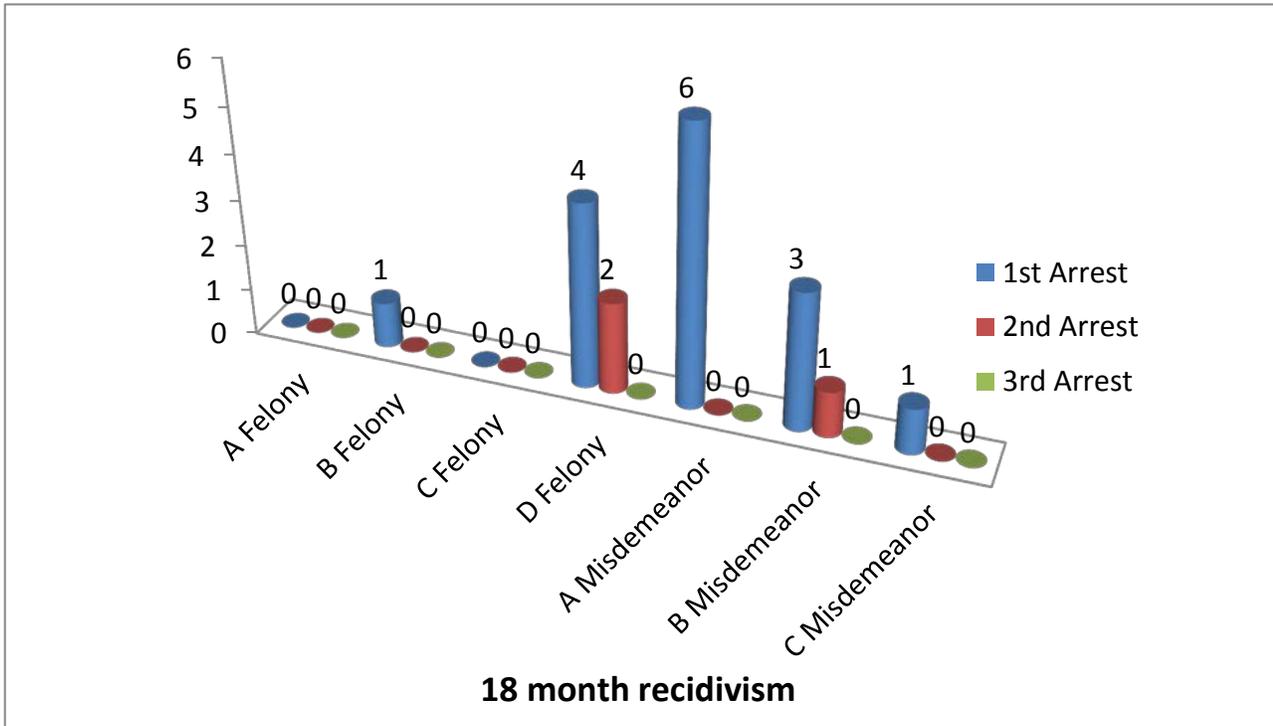
- The sample was largely male (75.3%), Caucasian (57.2%) or African American (31.4%), (Latino/a = 7.7%, Asian = 3.0% and Biracial=0.7%), and averaged 29.8 years of age (*SD* = 9.9; *Median* = 26.5; Range = 17.4-81.3) at entry into supervision. In addition, the majority of the sample was not married (married = 12.2%, single = 74.5%, separated = 2.6%, divorced = 10.0%, and widowed = 0.7%).
- Fifty three percent (53.0%) of the sample had a primary Axis I diagnosis. Of those with a diagnosis, almost 9 in 10 were related to substance use, abuse or dependence. Of those with a secondary Axis I diagnosis (n=101), 66% were related to substance issues (e.g., abuse or dependence). In the overall sample with recorded Axis II conditions (n=268), only 3 offenders were given a diagnosis (all were personality disorders).
- On average, this group had 0.4 prior commitments (*SD* = 0.9; *Median* number of prior commitments = 0; range = 0-9).
- Offense types at intake included 66.4% Class D Felony, 18.1% Class C Felony, and 12.2% Class B Felony offenses. An additional 3.3% of the offenders from HD-DR were charged with Class A Misdemeanors.
- Of those offenders with PCL-R risk scores (41.7%, n=113), 9.7% (n=11) were identified as high risk and 90.3% (n=102) were identified as low risk. PCL-R scores averaged 15.4 (*SD* = 6.5; *Median* = 15.0; Range = 4-31).
- These offenders were on program an average of 148.7 days (*Median*=147.0; *SD* = 91.4; range = <1 though 455).
- Just over 3 in 10 (34.3%) of these offenders were arrested on at least one occasion during the specified recidivism period. Of those completing this 3-year post program recidivism check, most were arrested once (26.2%). However, 6.3% were arrested twice, 1.1% three times, and 0.4% were arrested four times. No offender was arrested more than four times.



At a six-month recidivism check, 5 offenders were arrested for a Class D Felony, 2 for a Class C Felony, and 1 for a Class B Felony offense. Of recidivism at the misdemeanor level 5 offenders were arrested for Class A Misdemeanor offenses, 2 for Class B Misdemeanors, and 4 for Class C Misdemeanor offenses.

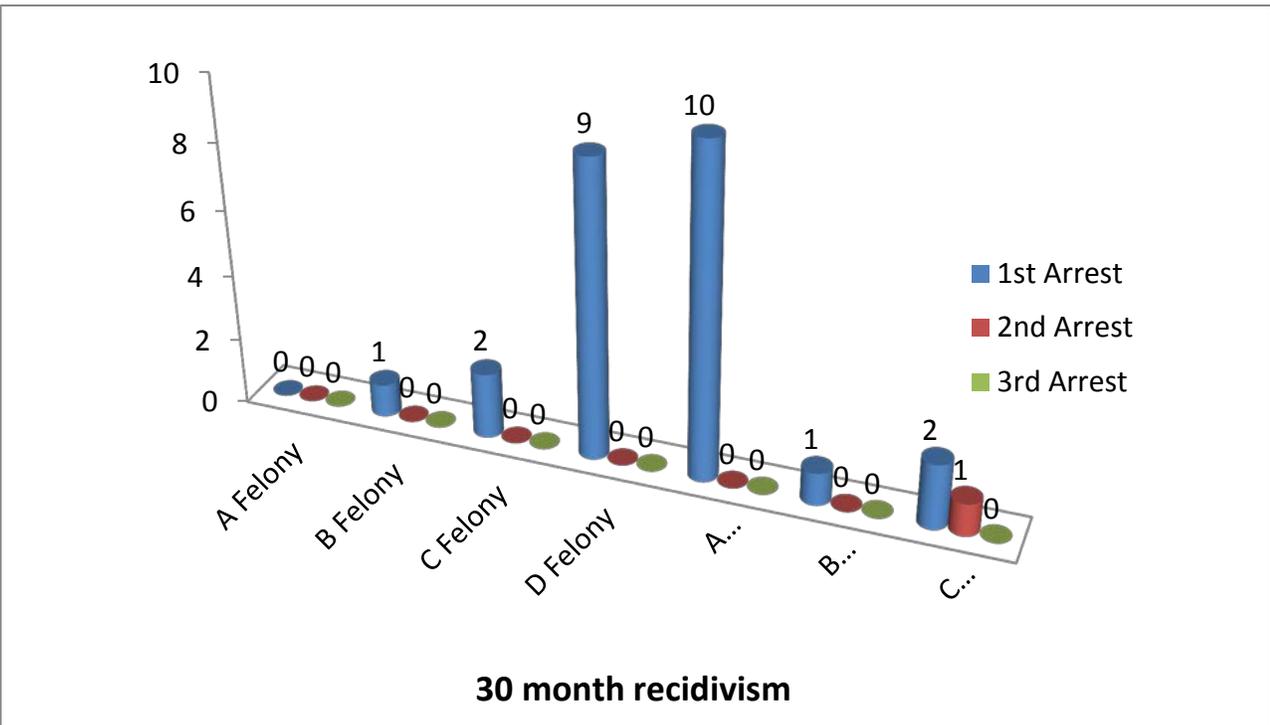
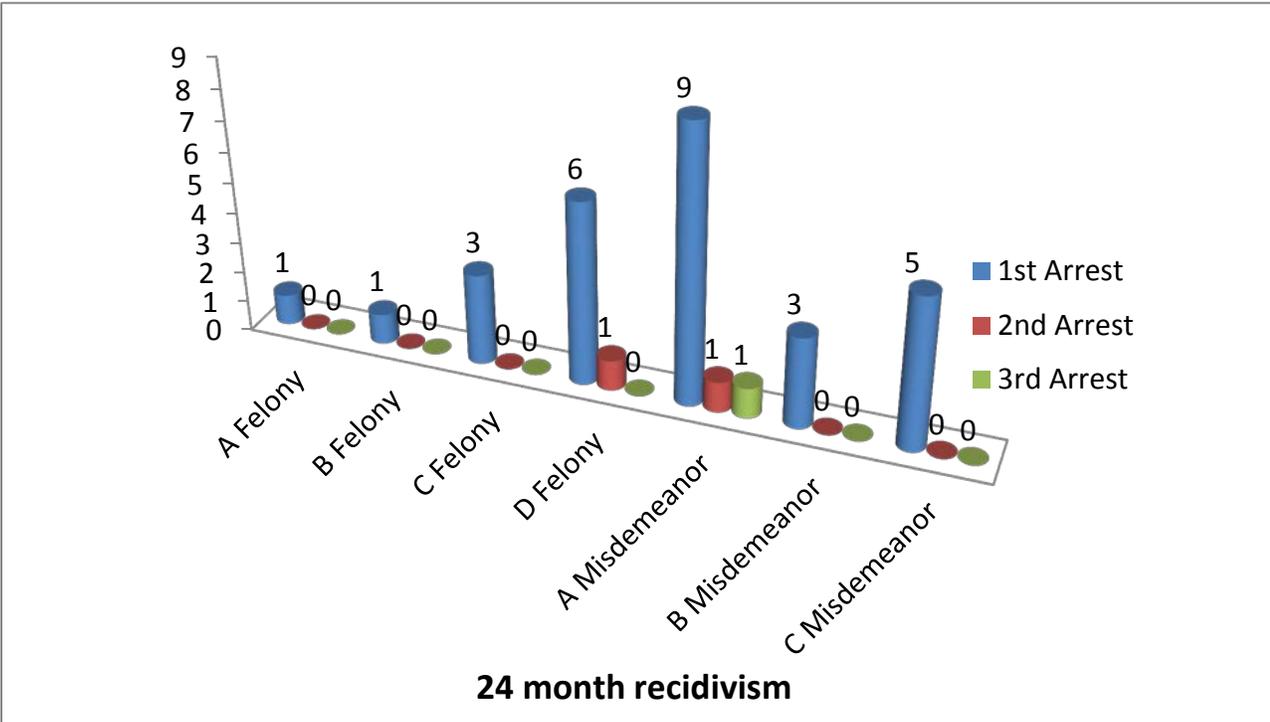


At a 12-month recidivism check (6-12 months post release), 9 arrests were made for a Class D Felony, 2 for a Class C Felony, and 2 for a Class B Felony offense. Of recidivism at the misdemeanor level, 18 arrests were for Class A Misdemeanor offenses, 2 for Class B Misdemeanors, and 3 for Class C Misdemeanors.

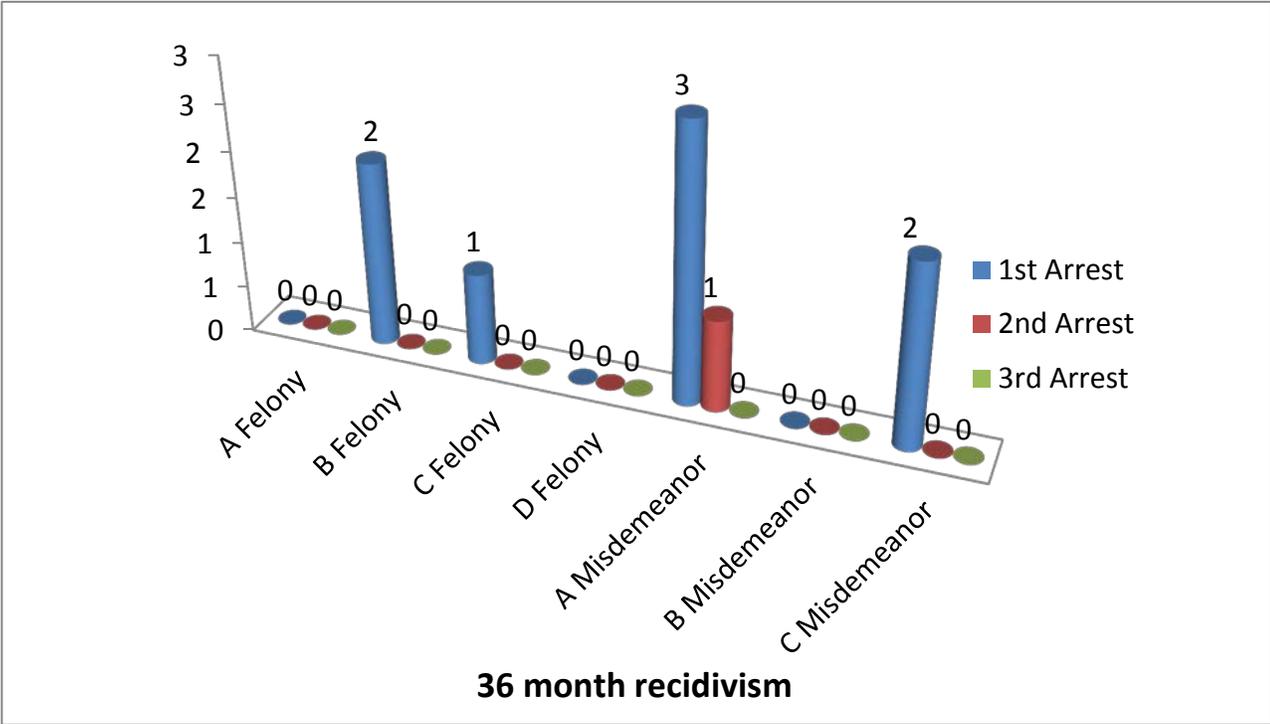


At an 18-month recidivism check (12-18 months post release), 6 arrests were made for a Class D Felony offense, and 1 for a Class B Felony. Of recidivism at the misdemeanor level, 6 were arrested for Class A Misdemeanor offenses, 4 for Class B Misdemeanors, and 1 for a Class C Misdemeanor offense.

At a 24-month recidivism check (18-24 months post release), 7 offenders were arrested for a Class D Felony offense, 3 for a Class C Felony, 1 for a Class B Felony, and 1 for an A Felony offense. Of recidivism at the misdemeanor level, 11 were arrested for a Class A Misdemeanor offense, 3 for Class B Misdemeanors, and 5 for Class C Misdemeanors.



At a 30-month recidivism check (24-30 months post release), 9 offenders were arrested for a Class D Felony, 2 for a Class C Felony, and 1 for a Class B Felony offense. Of recidivism at the misdemeanor level, 10 were rearrested for a Class A Misdemeanor offense, 1 for Class B Misdemeanors, and 3 for Class C Misdemeanors.



At the 36-month recidivism check (30-36 months post release), there was 1 arrest for a Class C Felony and 2 arrests for a Class B Felony offense. Of recidivism at the misdemeanor level, 4 arrests were for Class A Misdemeanor offenses and 2 for C Misdemeanors.

Section 7

What relationships exist between items 1-4
and recidivism?

The following summarizes analysis of relationships between recidivism and other variables under investigation.

Characteristics of these offenders are presented below. Some caution is suggested in the interpretation of these findings, as there may be other unmeasured factors present that influence results. In addition, when compared to the larger population of offenders who are and will move through the HD-DR, the representativeness of these offenders is not established.

- There were no statistically significant relationships between the following variables and recidivism: gender, marital status, number of dependent children, quadrant of residence, having an Axis I diagnosis, having an Axis II diagnosis, having a substance use diagnosis, prior DOC commitments, Hare PCL-R score, VRAG score, SORAG score, SARA score, total days on program or actual release status.
- Age was negatively associated with re-arrest ($r_s(269) = -.26, p < .001$), suggesting older age was associated with a lower likelihood of being arrested during the follow-up time frame.
- Minority race/ethnicity was associated with arrest for all races. However, given the distribution and size of Asian Americans, Latinos and biracial groups, only African Americans and Caucasians were compared. Doing so identified a significant relationship ($\chi^2(1, N=240) = 5.1, p = .032$). The odds that an offender of African American ethnicity would be rearrested post-supervision were 1.9 times higher than for offenders who were Caucasian.
- Years of education completed was negatively associated with arrest ($r_s(254) = -.16, p = .009$), thereby suggesting as education increased the likelihood of being re-arrested decreased.
- Although not statistically significant, offenders in quadrant 4 had the highest re-arrest rates (35.6% or 31/87), followed by those in quadrant 2 (24.7% or 23/64), quadrant 3 (22.6% or 21/68), and quadrant 1 (19.4% or 18/52).
- Length of supervision, or the total number of days on the program was negatively associated with recidivism ($r_s(269) = -.13, p = .036$). This relationship suggests that as length of time under supervision increased, the likelihood of being re-arrested decreased.

References

- American Psychiatric Association (2000). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (4th ed., text revision). Washington, DC: Author.
- Kessler, R.C., Berglund, P., Demler, O., Jin, R., Merikangas, K.R., & Walters, E.E. (2005). Lifetime prevalence and age-of-onset distributions of DSM-IV disorders in the national comorbidity survey replication. *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 62 (6), 593-602.