Community Corrections
Allen County, Indiana

Community Transition Program

Report for Calendar Years
2014 – 2016

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Community Transition Program Impact Evaluation

Introduction

The following report summarizes the major evaluation findings examining offenders placed in supervision via Community Transition program (CTP) by the Allen County Circuit Court. The report is designed with the following questions as organizing principles:

1. Who tends to enter the CTP?
2. What types of offenses are committed leading to referral to the CTP?
3. What level of risk do CTP offenders demonstrate?
4. How successful are offenders in completing the CTP?
5. What relationships exist between items 1-4 and program completion?
6. How frequent is recidivism?
7. What form does that recidivism take?
8. 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 supervision program that recruits and recognizes a well-trained, professional work force to serve and protect our community, its crime victims and those adult offenders under supervision by effectively deploying the field's best practices, proven programming, and rehabilitative strategies to hold offenders accountable and promote their success."

CTP Description and Target Population

Each county in Indiana may develop a program to which inmates of the Department of Correction may be released prior to reaching their maximum sentence to participate in community supervision. It allows each county's judiciary to determine the level of supervision to apply to offenders under their supervision. The Allen County Superior Court has been using the CTP Statute and working with community-returning offenders since 1999, via offender placement in the Allen Superior Reentry Court Program. However, if an offender is released to Allen County with a low-level felony conviction (e.g., Class D or Level 6 Felony offense), the Court may place the offender in the Community Transition Program at ACCC. ACCC also supervises offenders through the CTP component who are transferred from other counties to participate in CTP. CTP is for offenders who have a very short amount of time to serve prior to their Earliest Possible Release Date. ACCC provides electronic monitoring supervision, minimal case management services, field, random drug screening to ensure abstinence, and employment services.

Preparation of this Evaluation Report

The information presented in this report examines those who entered supervision, left supervision and completed the three-year follow-up between January 1, 2014 and December 31, 2016. During this time, a total of 183 offenders entered supervision, 157 completed supervision, and fifty-eight (58) completed their 3 year post follow-up recidivism check. The information used to prepare this report was extracted from the Allen County data-base and provided to the evaluators on January 31, 2017. This data was used for the examination of all of the information provided.

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 – entry into supervision (intake), completion of supervision (discharge), and three-year recidivism (follow-up). Such analyses are 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 six years (i.e., January 1, 2009-July 14, 2011; July 15, 2011-December 31, 2013), in an attempt to examine trends over time.

Executive Summary of Evaluation Findings
Community Transition

• Offenders entering Community Transition were, on average, 35.4 years of age, with a range of just over 18 (18.2) years to just over 65 (65.6) years.

• 85.3% of the offenders entering this supervision were male.

• 47.0% of Community Transition offenders were Caucasian, 48.1% were African American, 2.2% were Latino, and less than 3% (2.7%) were other ethnicities.

• 70.5% of offenders starting Community Transition were single, 9.3% were married, 6.0% separated, 14.2% divorced and none were widowed.

• Offenders entering Community Transition were reported to have 0 to 7 dependent children, with a median number of children of 1.

• About 2 in 5 (40.4%) of the offenders resided in Quadrant 4, and over 1 in 5 (22.4%) resided in Quadrant 3 and Quadrant 2. The remainder of the offenders lived in Quadrant 1 (14.8%).

• 36.7% of those starting Community Transition had obtained a high school diploma and 41.7% completed a GED equivalency exam. About 1 in 25 (3.9%) had obtained degrees beyond high school and 17.8% had less than a high school diploma.

• Just over half (54.6%) of the Community Transition offenders were charged with Class D Felonies, 1 in 7 (14.2%) with Class B Felonies, and just over 1 in 7 (13.7%) with Class C Felonies. About 1 in 100 (1.1%) were classified with Class A Felonies/Murder charges. This same percentage (1.1%) were charged with Class A Misdemeanors. Just under 1 in 6 offenders received Level 4, 5 or 6 felony convictions (15.3%). Most of these were Level 6 Felonies (9.8%), the lowest severity crime for the three levels (4, 5, & 6).

• 41 of the Community Transition program offenders were charged with public order offenses (22.4%), 39 offenders were charged with drug offenses (21.3%), 26 with violent offenses (14.2%), 40 with property offenses (21.9%), 27 with major driving offenses (14.8%), and 10 with sexual offenses (5.5%).

• Risk of re-offense was measured in various ways. According to the IRAS, of those receiving a risk level IRAS score (92.5% of the sample entering the CT program), over 2 in 5 (43.9%) were found to have High or Very High Risk level of reoffending. Another 2 in 5 had a Moderate risk (38.5%), while less than 1 in 5 a low risk (17.6%) of re-offense

• Regarding program outcomes, 14.2% of those entering Community Transition from 2014 to 2016 were either still under supervision or had missing data. Using the sample of those completing the program, nearly 9 in 10 (89.9%) successfully completed their supervision, while 6.4% committed technical violations, 1.3% received new charges and 2.6% escaped.

• Those who successfully completed their supervision did not differ significantly from other offenders on any available predictors.

Executive Summary of Evaluation Findings
Community Transition

- The arrest records of 58 offenders previously in the Community Transition program (CTP) between 2011 and 2013 were monitored for 36 months post-supervision. For these 58 Community Transition program offenders, 39 (67.2%) were not rearrested, while 19 were (32.8%). For the 19 rearrested, 14 (24.1%) were rearrested 1 time, 4 (6.9%) were rearrested 2 times, and 1 offender (1.7%) was rearrested 3 times.

- No relationships were established among number of arrests post-program and demographics/personal characteristics, or time or completion of the Community Transition program..
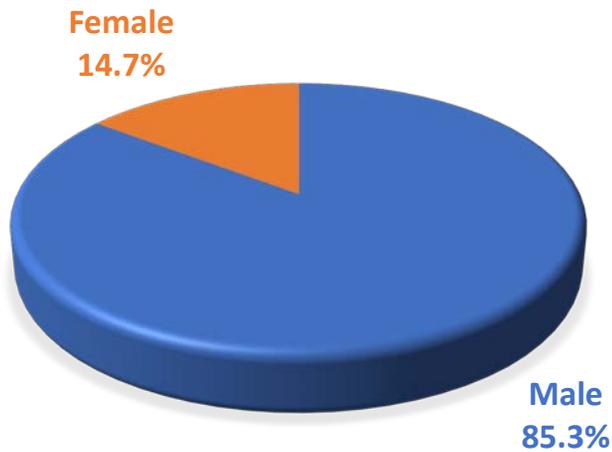
Community Transition
Section 1

Characteristics of offenders entering
Community Transition
during years 2014 – 2016

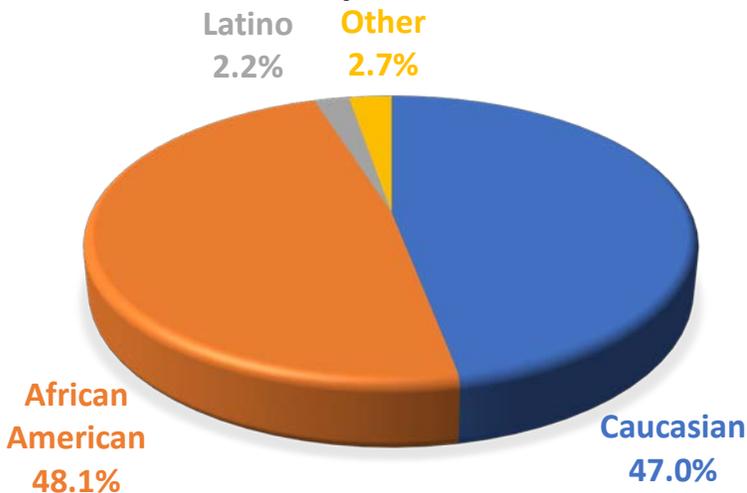# Demographics of those entering the Community Transition between 2014 and 2016

GENDER

Female
14.7%

Male
85.3%

RACE/ETHNICITY

Latino
2.2%

Other
2.7%

African American
48.1%

Caucasian
47.0%

MARITAL STATUS

Divorced
14.2%

Separated
6.0%

Married
9.3%

Single
70.5%

One-hundred eighty-three (183) offenders entered supervision via Community Transition between January 1, 2014 and December 31, 2016.

Offenders were on average 35.4 years of age (Standard Deviation [SD] = 10.9), with a range of just over 18 years of age (18.2) to just over 65 years of age (65.6). These offenders were largely male (85.3%). The majority of offenders were Caucasian (47.0%) or African-American (48.1); fewer than 1 in 50 were Latino/a (2.2%) and less than 1 in 40 (2.7%) other ethnicities (e.g., Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American, and bi-racial).
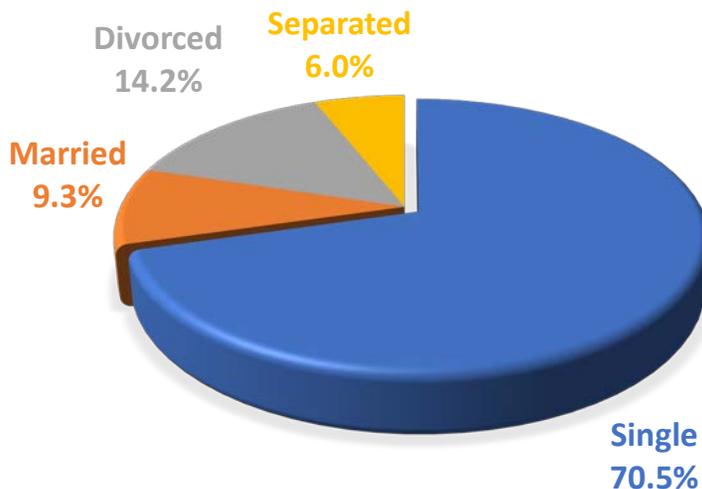
Seven (7) in 10 of the offenders were single (70.5%), about 1 in 10 were married (9.3%), 1 in 17 were separated (6.0%), and 1 in 7 were divorced (14.2%). None were widowed. For offenders entering Community Transition, the median number of dependent children reported was 1, with a range of 0-7 children.
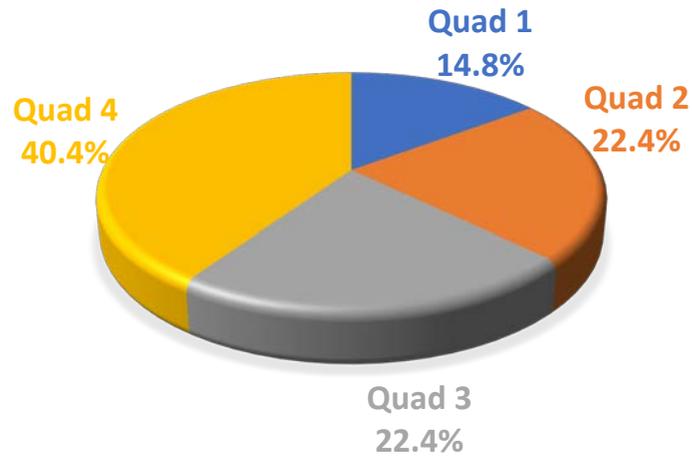
Nearly than 4 in 5 (78.4%) of the members of this group of offenders had obtained a high school diploma (36.7%) or an equivalency certificate (GED) (41.7%), but only about 2 in 5 (40.6%) had attended school for 12 years or more. Less than four percent (3.9%) of those in the Community Transition Program had obtained degrees beyond a high school diploma. Just under 1 in 5 (17.8%) of these offenders reportedly completed less than high school.

Demographics of those entering the Community Transition program between 2014 and 2016

**RESIDENCE BY QUADRANT
IN ALLEN COUNTY**

Quad 1
14.8%

Quad 2
22.4%

Quad 4
40.4%

Quad 3
22.4%

About 2 in 5 (40.4%) of the offenders resided in Quadrant 4, and over 1 in 5 (22.4%) resided in Quadrant 3 and Quadrant 2. The remainder of the offenders lived in Quadrant 1 (14.8%).

Community Transition Program
Section 2

Types of offenses of those entering CTP
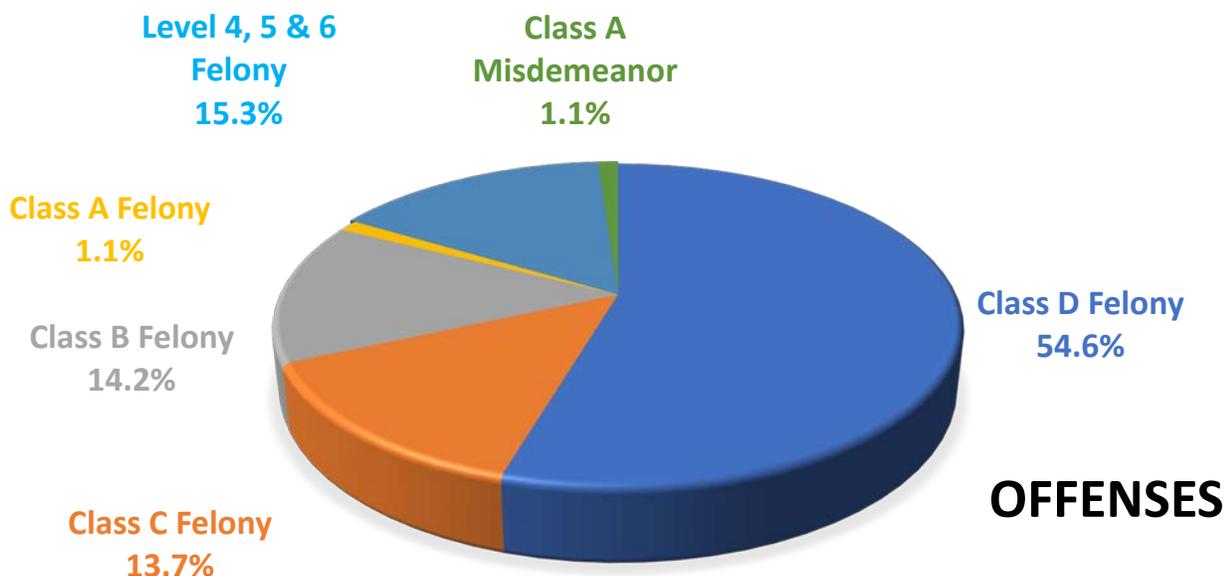during years 2014 – 2016

The chart below shows the percent of primary offenses for offenders entering the Community Transition program. The primary offenses were mostly spread across the following types of offenses: public order offenses (22.4%), drug offenses (21.3%), violent offenses (14.2%), property offenses (21.9%), and driving-related offenses (14.8%). A small number of sexual offenses (5.5%) were also reported

The average number of prior Department of Correction (DoC) commitments for those entering the Community Transition program was 2.3 (SD = 2.0), with a range of 0-16. The Median number of prior commitments was 2.

Primary Offense	frequency	%
Violent offenses	26	14.2
Property offenses	40	21.9
Drug offenses	39	21.3
Public order offenses	41	22.4
Sex offenses	10	5.5
Major driving offenses	27	14.8

Just over half of the offenders were noted to have Class D felony charges (54.6%), while approximately one in seven had Class B (14.2%) or Class C (13.7%) felony charges. Approximately 1 in 10 (9.8%) had Level 6 felony charges. The other offenders were charged with Class A felonies (1.1%), Level 4 felonies (0.6%), Level 5 felonies (4.9%), or Class A Misdemeanor (1.1%) charges.

Violence classification was missing on 61.7% of the sample. 35 offenders were classified as having committed a violent act with a victim, 28 were classified as having committed a violent crime with no victim, 5 were categorized as committing a sex offense, and 2 as having a victim but no violence.
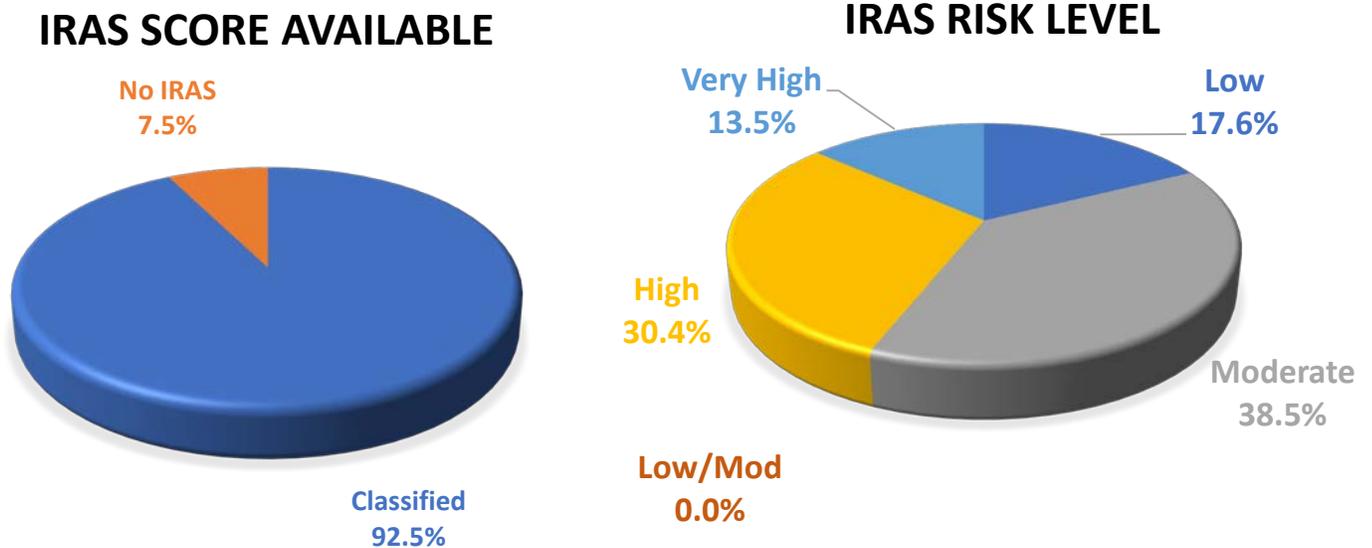

OFFENSES

Community Transition Program
Section 3

Measured risk levels of those entering CTP
during years 2014 – 2016

Nearly all of the offenders had IRAS scores recorded (n = 137, 92.5% of total cases). The average score for offenders on the IRAS was 20.0 (SD = 6.9). Of the offenders in Community Transition with IRAS scores, 13.5% were considered to be at Very High Risk of reoffending, 30.4% were considered to be at High Risk, 38.5% a Moderate Risk, and 17.6% a Low Risk.

IRAS SCORE AVAILABLE

No IRAS
7.5%

Classified
92.5%

IRAS RISK LEVEL

Very High
13.5%

Low
17.6%

High
30.4%

Low/Mod
0.0%

Moderate
38.5%

IRAS Scores	Mean	SD
Total at entry	20.0	6.9
Criminal History	5.2	2.1
Education, Employment, Finances	4.2	1.6
Family and Social Support	1.5	1.2
Neighborhood Problems	1.2	1.2
Substance Abuse	2.4	1.4
Peer Associations	2.9	1.5
Criminal Attitudes/Behaviors	3.9	2.3

Scores on components of the IRAS are shown in the table above. Criminal history had the highest score (*Mean* = 5.2, SD = 2.1). The *Mean* score for criminal attitudes/behaviors was 3.9 (SD = 2.3) and Education, employment and financial situation was 4.2 (SD = 1.6). Scores on the peer associations component was 2.9 (SD = 1.5), substance abuse 2.4 (SD = 1.4), family and social support 1.5 (SD = 1.2) and neighborhood problems 1.2 (SD = 1.2).

Level of offender risk identified in the Community Transition Program

Only 3 (2.0%) of all offenders completing the Community Transition program were classified on the risk level of the **PCL-R**. All of these offenders were labeled low risk.

Total scores on the **VRAG** were reported on 2 of the sample of offenders in the Community Transition program.

On the **SARA**, 5 offenders were rated; scores for these offenders on the SARA averaged 16.2 (SD=5.9, with a range of 9-23.

There were no offenders who had been rated using the **SORAG**.

Community Transition Program
Section 4

Completion percentage of those entering CTP during years 2014 – 2016

How successful are offenders in completing the Community Transition Program?

- The number of offenders ending supervision was 157. Nearly 9 in 10 (89.9%) successfully completed their supervision, while 6.4% committed technical violations, 1.3% received new charges and 2.6% escaped.

Completion Status	Percentage
Successful Completion	89.9%
Technical Violations	6.4%
New Charges	1.3%
Escaped	2.6%

Community Transition
Section 5

Characteristics of offenders completing CTP during years 2014 – 2016

Relationships Between Offender Characteristics and Program Completion in Community Transition between 2014 and 2016
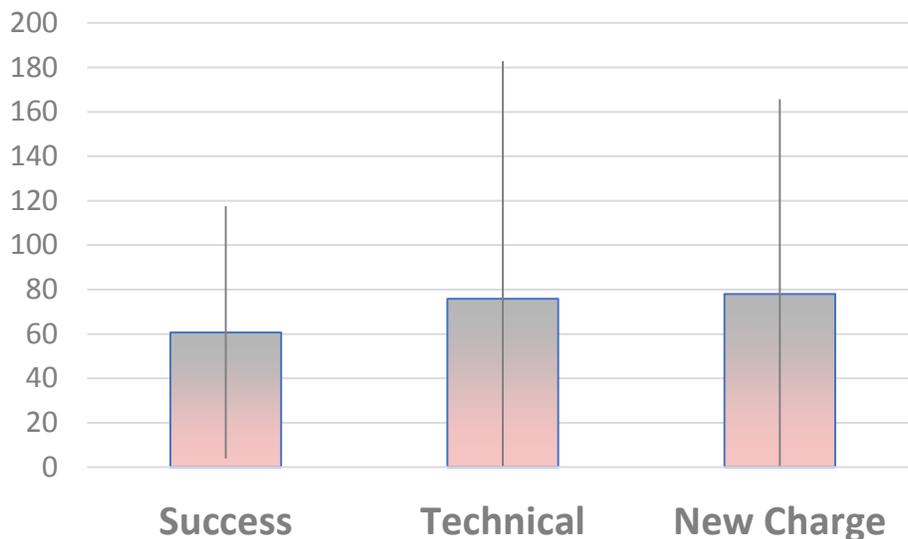
Characteristics of offenders who were identified as completing the Community Transitions program were further examined. This investigation compared characteristics of those who successfully completed their program to those who were terminated for technical violations and those for whom new charges were filed. Of those classified as successful completers versus those receiving technical violations of new charges, nearly 9 in 10 were successful (141 out of 157 identified completers), while about 1 of every 10 offenders (10.2%) were deemed to have been unsuccessful.

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 though Community Transitions, the representativeness of these offenders is not established.

•As length of time in supervision increased, the odds of successful completion of supervision did not differ significantly (Odds ratio = 0.99, Confidence interval = 0.99 to 1.00).

•As the number of prior DOC commitments increased, there was a non-significant trend suggesting than offenders were less likely to successfully complete the program (Odds ratio = 0.91, Confidence interval = 0.72 to 1.14).

•There was no relationship between an offender's age and the odds of successfully completing the Community Transitions program (Odds ratio = 0.99, Confidence interval = 0.95 to 1.06).

•Offenders living in quadrant 4 showed similar odds of successful program completion when compared to offenders living in Quadrants one, two, and three, Odds ratio = 0.97, Confidence interval = 0.30 to 3.23.

•Race was unrelated to successful completion. Comparing majority verses minority race/ethnicity, the odds of successful completion were approximately 12% lower for those of minority ethnicity compared to majority ethnicity, although this difference was not statistically significant (Odds ratio = 0.88, Confidence interval = 0.27 to 2.92).

•Gender was not associated with successful completion.

•Years of education completed was a variable unrelated to successful program completion (Odds ratio = 0.94, Confidence interval = 0.65 to 1.35).

•Offenders who had earned at least a high school education or GED were had a 12% lower odds of successfully completing the program, although this difference was not statistically significant (Odds ratio = 0.88, Confidence interval = 0.18 to 4.28)

•Marital status was not related to successful completion (X^2 (1, N = 109) =2.03, p=*ns*).

•Scores on the PCL-R were unrelated to successful completion (Odds ratio = 1.01, Confidence interval = 0.95 to 1.08).

•Scores on the V-RAG were not significantly associated with successful completion (Odds ratio = 0.93, Confidence interval = 0.83 to 1.04).

•Scores on the IRAS were not related to program completion (Odds ratio = 0.92, Confidence interval = 0.84 to 1.03).

Completion of Community Transition supervision between 2014 and 2016

- Time in program was calculated for offenders successfully completing supervision (n = 141; 92.2%) and those who were terminated for technical violations or received new charges (n = 12; 7.8%). The vertical bars represent the mean length of time in the program. The vertical lines represent the range encompassing +/- 1 standard deviation for those in each category. The relationship between program length and successful supervision was not significantly different between these two groups of offenders (Odds Ratio = 1.0, 95% Confidence Interval = .99 to 1.0).

- Interestingly, for those who successfully completed, the lengths of time offenders were on program ranged from 12 days to 448 days, with a Median of 54 days.

- The length of time in the program was unrelated to program success. The average length of time in the program was similar for those who successfully completed supervision (Mean days = 60.72, *SD* = 56.76) compared to those who received technical violations (Mean days = 75.8, *SD* = 107.12) or new charges (Mean days = 78.0, *SD* = 87.68).

Community Transition

Section 6
Characteristics of offenders completing the 36 month follow-up period
during years 2014-2016

Offenders completing the Community Transition Program between 2011 and 2013

In order to evaluate recent recidivism outcomes, a sample of offenders was evaluated. This sample was comprised of those individuals alive and completing the 3-year recidivism check during 2014-2016 (N = 58).

- The sample was largely male (81.0%), African American (51.7%), Caucasian (39.7%) or Latino/a = 6.9%, with other racial / ethnic categories representing less than 2% of the sample (Bi-racial = 1.7%,Asian = 0.0% and Native American=0.0%), and averaged 34.2 years of age (*SD* = 9.6; *Median* = 33.0; *Range* = 19.4 - 60.5) at entry into supervision.

- The majority of the sample was not married (married = 8.6%, single = 69.0%, separated = 1.7%, divorced = 20.7%, and widowed=0.0%). Average number of dependent children was 1.0 (*SD* = 1.3; *Median* = 1; *Range* = 0-5).

- Average number of years of education completed = 10.8 (*SD* = 1.5; *Median* = 11.0; *Range* = 7-14). Nearly 7 in 10 had completed at least 12 years of education (29.3%) or a general equivalency certificate (41.4%).

- None of the offenders (0.0%) in the sample had a primary or secondary Axis I diagnosis, nor did any have an Axis II diagnosis.

- On average, this group had 2.3 prior commitments (*SD* = 1.8; *Median* number of prior commitments = 2; *Range* = 0-9).

- Offense types at intake included 79.3% with a Class D Felony, 6.9% Class C Felony, 8.6% with a Class B Felony and 5.2% with a Class A Felony.

- Of those offenders with IRAS risk scores (39.7%, n = 23), 26.1% (n = 6) were identified as very high risk, while 47.8% (n =11) were identified as high risk and 26.1% (n = 6) were identified as low risk. Scores on the IRAS averaged 26.4 (*SD* = 6.6; *Median* = 27.0; *Range* = 15-42). Other measures of risk assessment (i.e., IRAS, SORAG, SARA, and PCL-R) were collected on a small minority of these offenders and will not be reported here.

- These offenders were on program an average of 59.7 days (*SD* = 25.7; *Median* = 56.0; *Range* = 22-178).

- Nineteen (19) (32.8%) of these offenders were arrested on at least one occasion during the specified recidivism period. For the 19 rearrested, 14 (24.1%) were rearrested 1 time, 4 (6.9%) were rearrested 2 times, and 1 offender (1.7%) was rearrested 3 times. No offender was arrested more than three times during the three-year period.

Community Transition Program
Section 7

Number of arrests occurring during the 36
month follow-up period
2014 – 2016

Arrests During 36-month Recidivism Check (2014-16) for Community Transition Program (2011-2013)

Primary Arrest	6 months	12 months	18 months	24 months	30 months	36 months
A Felony						
B Felony						
C Felony		1	1			
D Felony	2	2				
Level 5 Felony				1	1	
Level 6 Felony			2	3		1
A Misdemeanor	2	1	1	3	1	
B Misdemeanor				2		
C Misdemeanor					1	
D Misdemeanor						
Total	4	4	4	9	3	1

Community Transition Program
Section 8

Offender characteristics and arrests during the
36 month follow-up period
2014 – 2016

Recidivism characteristics for offenders completing supervision in Community Transition between 2011 and 2013

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 have, are, and will move though the Community Transition program, the representativeness of these offenders is not established.

- There were no statistically significant relationships between the following variables and recidivism: age, marital status, education level, number of dependent children, IRAS score, or total days on program.

- Minority race/ethnicity was not associated with re-arrest. Given the distribution and lack of Asian Americans (n=0) and Native Americans (n=0), only African Americans, Latinos and Caucasians were compared. Members of ethnic minorities (African Americans and Latinos) had arrest rates nearing 3 in 10 (28.6%). Caucasians arrest rates during the post-supervision phase were nearly 2 in 5 (39.1%). However, relationships between groups were not statistically different.

- Gender was not associated with arrest during the post-supervision follow-up (X^2 (1, N=58) = 0.80, p=*ns*). The arrest rate for men was 31.9% (15/47), while for women was 36.4% (4/11).

- Years of education completed was not significantly associated with being re-arrested following program completion (r_s (54) = -.19, p=*ns*).

- When examined by quadrant where living at program entry, re-arrest rates for offenders were not significantly different (X^2 (1, N=58) = .95, p=*ns*). These rates were as follows: quadrant 1 (40.0% or 6/15), followed by those in quadrant 3 (35.3% or 6/17), quadrant 2 (33.3% or 2/6), and quadrant 4 (25.0% or 5/20).

- The number of prior adult correctional commitments were not statistically associated with arrest in the 36-month, post-supervision time period (r_s (56) = .06, p=*ns*).

- Scores on the IRAS were not significantly related to re-arrest during the three years post-program completion (r_s (21) = .07, p=*ns*).

- Successful completion of Community Transition was not associated with arrest during the 3 year follow-up time frame (X^2 (1, N=58) = 0.1, p=*ns*). The odds for those who did not successfully completed this supervision component of being arrested were 1.3 times greater than for those who were considered successfully completers.