

# Community Corrections

Allen County, Indiana



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## Home Detention- Day Reporting Placement Program

Report for Calendar Years  
2014 – 2016

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# Home Detention-Day Reporting Placement Program Impact Evaluation

## Introduction

The following report summarizes the major evaluation findings examining offenders placed in supervision via Home Detention-Day Reporting (HD-DR) program 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?
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.”

## HD-DR Description and Target Population

Home Detention – Day Reporting serves offenders who are ordered by the Court during the time when the offender is awaiting sentencing and/or placement in Home Detention, or when it is determined that the level of supervision is appropriate. Offenders in HD-DR supervision commonly report five days during the week and are subject to alcohol and substance use testing.

## 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 232 offenders entered supervision, 162 completed supervision, and 479 completed their 3 year post follow-up recidivism check. The information used to prepare this report was extracted from the Allen County database and provided to the evaluators on January 31, 2017. 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 – 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

## HD-DR

- Offenders entering Home Detention – Day Reporting (HD-DR) were, on average, 34.6 years of age, with a range of just over 19 (19.4) years to just under 77 (76.8) years.
- Out of 232 offenders in the program, 191 (82.3% ) of offenders entering this supervision were male.
- 59.9% of HD-DR offenders were Caucasian, 33.6% were African American, 5.6% were Latino, and 0.8 were other ethnicities.
- 72.4% of offenders starting HD-DR were single, 11.2% were married, 3.9% separated, 11.2% divorced and 1.3% widowed.
- Offenders entering HD-DR were reported to have 0 to 8 dependent children, with a median number of children of 0.
- 43.9% of those starting HD-DR had obtained a high school diploma and 32.6% completed a GED. About 1 in 15 (6.5%) had obtained degrees beyond high school and 17.0% had less than a high school diploma.
- Of those entering HD-DR between 2014 and 2016, 36.2% lived in quadrant 4, 17.2% in quadrant 3, 22.4% in quadrant 2, and 24.1% in quadrant 1.
- Of the 232 offenders in the program, 91 (39.2%) offenders were charged with Class D Felonies, 55 (23.7%) were charged with Class C Felonies, 32 (13.8%) were charged with Class B Felonies, and 31 (13.4%) were charged with Level 6 Felonies. The remaining 23 offenders (9.9%) were: 9 (3.9%) charged with Level 5 Felonies, 5 (2.2%) each charged with Level 4 Felonies and Class A Misdemeanors, 2 (0.9%) charged with Class A Felonies, and 1 offender (0.4%) each for murder and an infraction (unspecified).
- 25.4% of the offenders were charged with major driving offenses, 9.5% with drug offenses, 13.4% with property offenses, 14.7% with public order offenses, 14.2% with violent offenses and 22.8% with sexual offenses.
- Risk of re-offense was measured in various ways. According to the IRAS, of those receiving a risk level IRAS score, 1 in 3 (33.3%) were found to have High or Very High Risk level of reoffending.
- The number of offenders ending supervision in HD-DR was 162. About three-fifths (61.1%) of these offenders were identified as successfully completing their supervision program. Nearly 3 in 10 (27.8%) of these offenders were terminated due to technical violations, with the remaining receiving new charges or eloping.
- Those who successfully completed their supervision were more likely to have been in supervision longer and to live outside of Quadrant 4. Also, lower scores on the IRAS were related to successful completion.

# Executive Summary of Evaluation Findings

## HD-DR

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- The arrest records of 479 offenders previously in the Home Detention-Day Reporting Placement program were monitored for 36 months. For the 479 HD-DR program offenders, 322 (67.2%) were not rearrested, and 157 were rearrested (32.8%). For the 157 rearrested, 119 (24.8%) were rearrested 1 time, 28 (5.8%) were rearrested 2 times, 8 offenders (1.7%) was rearrested 3 times, and 2 offenders (0.4%) were arrested 4 times. No significant relationships were established among number of arrests, demographics and time or completion in the HD-DR program.

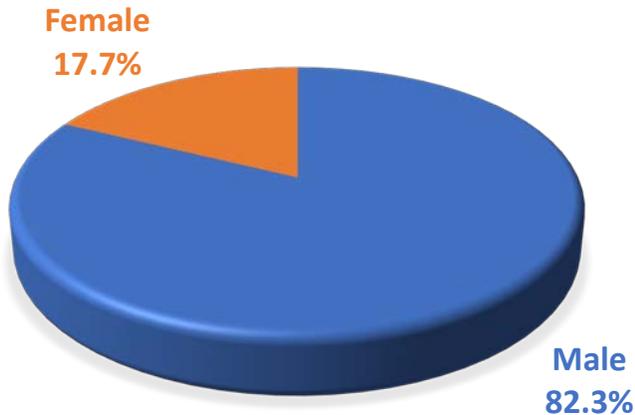
# **Home Detention-Day Reporting Placement**

## **Section 1**

**Characteristics of offenders entering  
supervision between 2014 and 2016**

# Demographics of those entering the HD-DR between 2014 and 2016

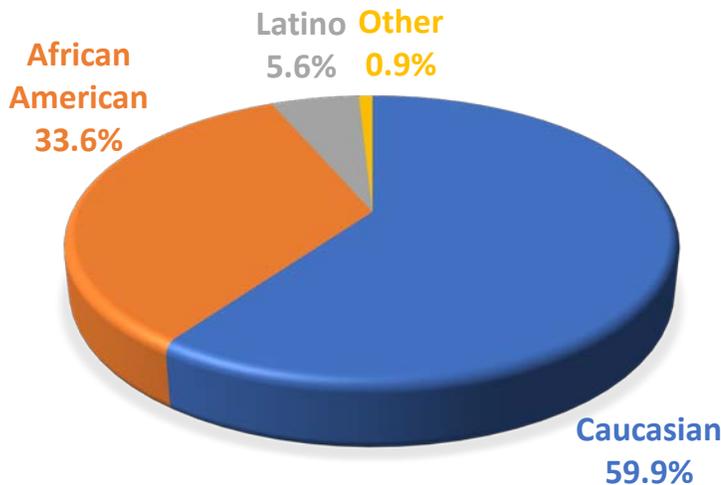
## GENDER



Two-hundred thirty-two (232) offenders entered supervision via Home Detention-Day Reporting Programs between January 1, 2014 and December 31, 2016.

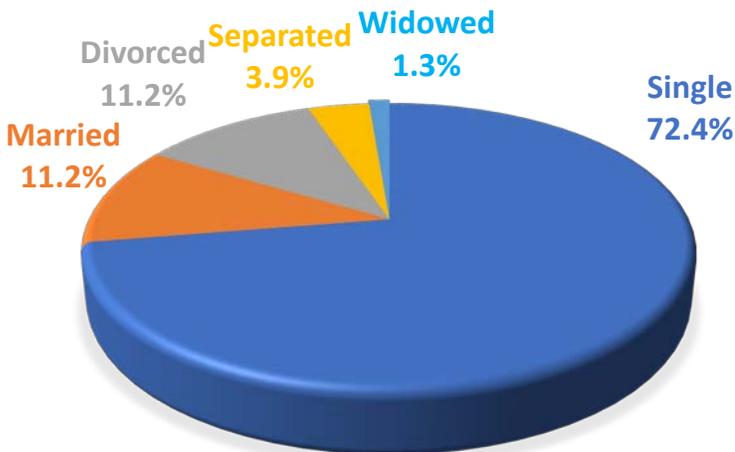
Offenders were on average 34.6 years of age (Standard Deviation [SD] = 12.4), with a range of over 19 years of age (19.1) to just under 77 years of age (76.8). These offenders were largely male (82.3%). Nearly 2 in 3 (59.9%) were Caucasian, about 1 in 3 were African-American (33.6%), a little over 1 in 20 were Latino/a (5.6%) and less than 1 in 100 (0.9%), other ethnicities (e.g., Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American, and bi-racial).

## RACE/ETHNICITY



Nearly 3 in 4 of the offenders were single (72.4%), and over 1 in 10 were married (11.2%) or were divorced (11.2%). Nearly 1 in 25 were separated (3.9%). A very small number were widowed (1.3%). For offenders entering HD-DR, the median number of dependent children reported was 0, with a range of 0 to 8 children.

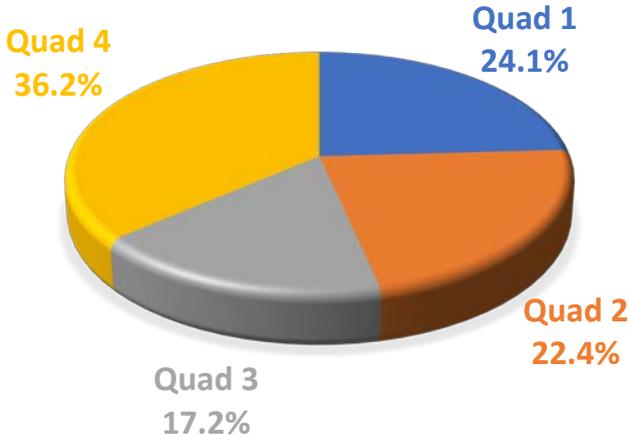
## MARITAL STATUS



Slightly more than 3 in 4 (76.5%) of the members of this group of offenders had received a high school diploma (43.9%) or an equivalency certificate (GED; 32.6%), while only half (50.4%) had attended school for 12 years or more. Less than ten percent (6.5%) of those in the HD-DR Program had obtained degrees beyond a high school diploma. Seventeen percent (17.0%) reportedly completed less than high school.

# Demographics of those entering the HD-DR between 2014 and 2016

## RESIDENCE BY QUADRANT IN ALLEN COUNTY



Over 1 in 3 (36.2%) of the offenders resided in Quadrant 4, and over 1 in 6 (17.2%) resided in Quadrant 3. Nearly 1 in 4 offenders each lived in Quadrant 2 (22.4%) or in Quadrant 1 (24.1%).

# **Home Detention-Day Reporting Placement**

## **Section 2**

Types of offenses of those entering HD-DR  
during years 2014 – 2016

# Types of Offenses Committed

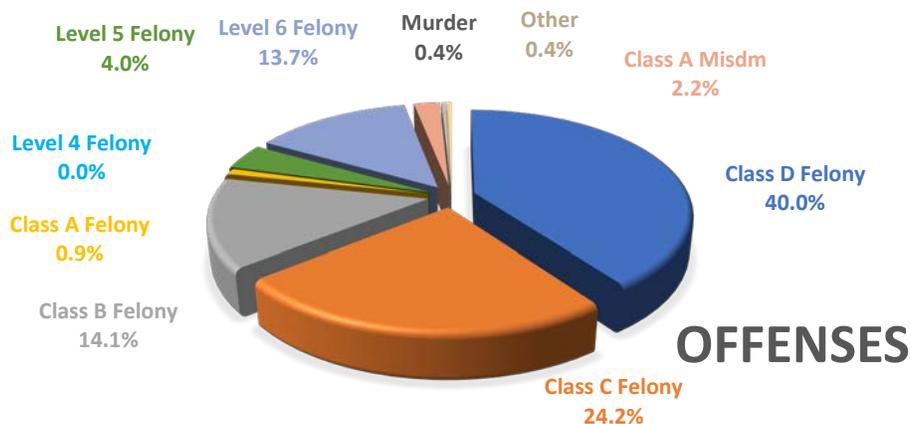
The chart below shows the percent of primary offenses for offenders entering the Home Detention Day Reporting Program. Primary offenses included convictions for driving-related offenses (25.4%), violent offenses (11.6%), property offenses (13.4%), and public order offenses (17.2%), drug offenses (9.5%), and sexual offenses (22.8%).

The average number of prior Department of Correction (DoC) commitments for those entering HD-DR was 1.0 ( $SD=1.4$ ), with a range of 0-9. The *Median* number of prior commitments was 1.

| Primary Offense        | frequency | %    |
|------------------------|-----------|------|
| Violent offenses       | 27        | 11.6 |
| Property offenses      | 31        | 13.4 |
| Drug offenses          | 22        | 9.5  |
| Public order offenses  | 40        | 17.2 |
| Sex offenses           | 53        | 22.8 |
| Major driving offenses | 59        | 25.4 |

Most offenders in the HD-DR had been charged with Class D Felonies (39.2%), Class C Felonies (23.7%), Class B Felonies (13.8%), or Level 6 Felonies (13.4%). Only 2 (0.9%) offenders were charged with Class A Felonies, 9 (3.9%) were charged with Level 5 Felonies, 5 (2.2%) were charged with A Misdemeanors, 1 (0.4%) was charged with Murder, and 1 (0.4%) was charged with an Infraction.

Violence classification was not available for nearly three-fifths (59.1%) of the sample. Of those with violence classifications, 36 (37.9%) were classified as sex offenders, 32 (33.7%) as both victim and violent, 26 (27.4%) as violent, no victim, and only 1 (1.1%) as victim, not violent.

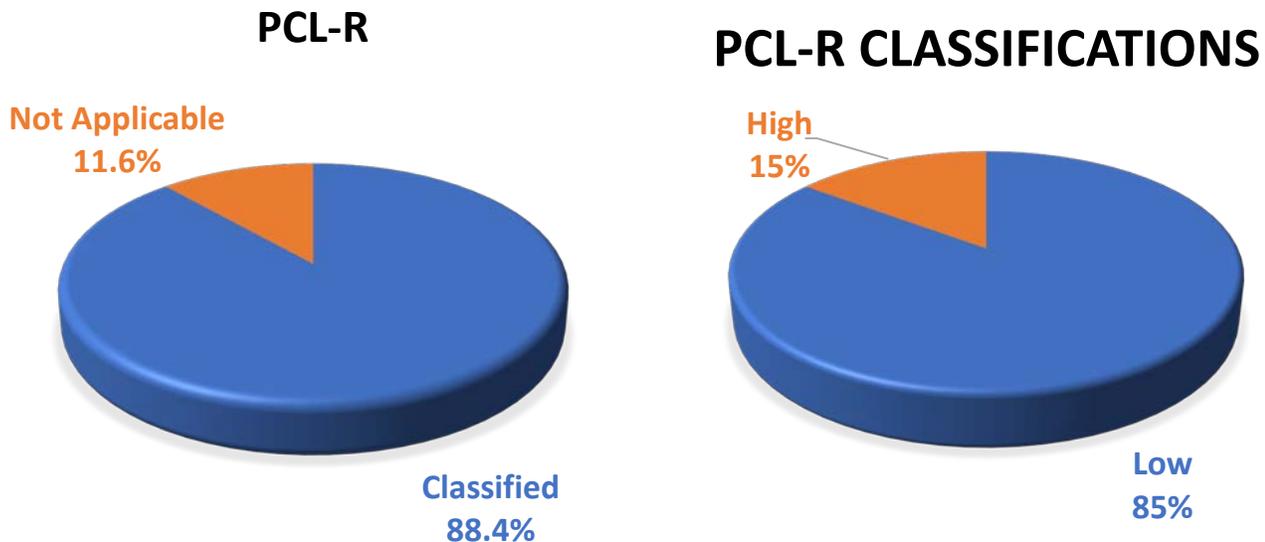


# **Home Detention-Day Reporting Placement**

## **Section 3**

**Measured risk levels of those entering HD-  
DR during years 2014 – 2016**

## Level of offender risk identified in Home Detention – Day Reporting



One-eighth (11.6%) of all HD-DR offenders were classified on the risk level of the PCL-R. Offenders who were not classified (88.4%) are shown as missing data. Of the HD-DR offenders classified on the PCL-R, over four-fifths (85.2%) were classified as low risk. The remaining offenders (14.8%) were classified as high risk.

Total scores on the VRAG were reported on 23 cases, representing in about 1/10 (9.9%) of the sample of offenders entering the Home Detention – Day Reporting (HD-DR) program. The total *Mean* score was 5.7 (*SD*=8.5), which corresponds to a medium risk of future violence. Of all HD-DR offenders with VRAG scores, a large majority (95.7%) were considered to be at medium or high risk of re-offending. Of those who received valid VRAG risk level scores, 4.3% were classified as low risk, 78.3% were classified as medium risk.

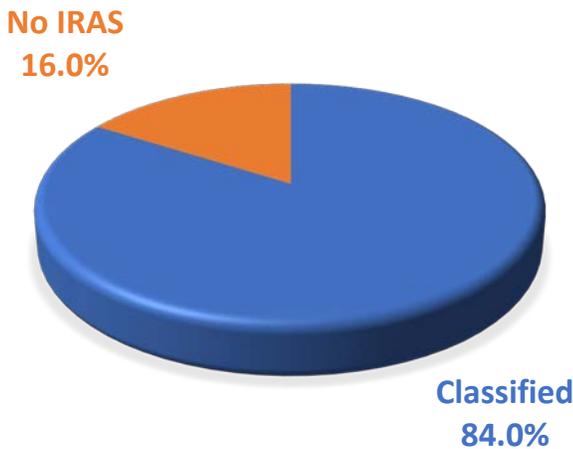
A small number of HD – DR offenders ( $n = 5$ ; 2.2%) were classified for risk of future spousal assault with the SARA. The total *Mean* score was 16.2 (*SD*=5.9), with scores ranging from 9 to 23.

A smaller percentage of HD-DR offenders ( $n = 10$ ; 4.3%) were classified for risk of future sexual offending with the SORAG. The total *Mean* score was 11.0 (*SD*=12.2), with scores ranging from -6 to 35.

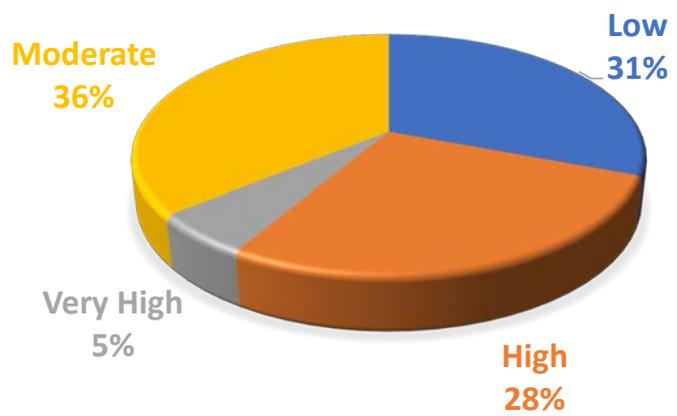
# Level of offender risk identified in Home Detention – Day Reporting

IRAS scores were recorded on the majority of the offenders in Home Detention – Day Reporting (HD-DR) (n = 195, 84.0% of total cases). Of these offenders, 1 in 218 (5.6%) were considered to be at Very High risk of reoffending, nearly 7 in 25 at High risk (27.7%), 35.9% a Moderate risk, and 30.77% a Low Risk. In looking only at those offenders who were rated on the IRAS, 8.8% were found to have High Risk levels, 55.9% Moderate Risk, and 35.3% Low Risk. None were classified as Very High Risk.

## IRAS SCORE AVAILABLE



## IRAS RISK LEVELS



| IRAS Scores                     | Mean | SD  |
|---------------------------------|------|-----|
| Total at entry                  | 17.4 | 7.1 |
| Criminal History                | 3.4  | 2.2 |
| Education, Employment, Finances | 2.9  | 1.7 |
| Family and Social Support       | 1.2  | 1.2 |
| Neighborhood Problems           | 0.9  | 1.1 |
| Substance Abuse                 | 2.5  | 1.5 |
| Peer Associations               | 2.7  | 1.7 |
| Criminal Attitudes/Behaviors    | 3.7  | 2.3 |

Scores on components of the IRAS are shown in the table above. Criminal attitudes/behaviors had the highest average score (*Mean* = 3.7, *SD* = 2.3). The *Mean* score for criminal history was 3.4 (*SD* = 2.2). Education, employment and financial situation was 2.9 (*SD* = 1.7). Scores on the peer associations component was 2.7 (*SD* = 1.7), substance abuse was 2.5 (*SD* = 1.5), family and social support 1.2 (*SD* = 1.1), and neighborhood problems 0.9 (*SD* = 1.1).

# **Home Detention-Day Reporting Placement**

## **Section 4**

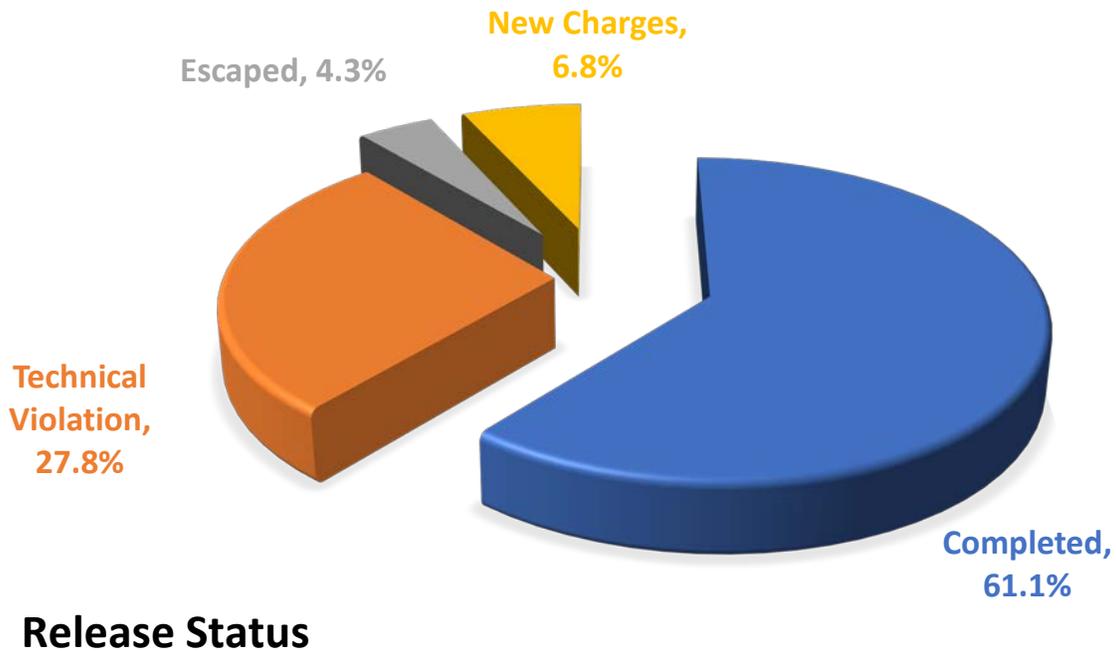
**Completion percentage of those entering HD-  
DR during years 2014 – 2016**

# How successful are offenders in completing the Home Detention – Day Reporting program?

The number of offenders ending supervision in HD-DR was 162. About three-fifths (61.1%) of these offenders were identified as successfully completing their supervision program. Nearly 3 in 10 (27.8%) of these offenders were terminated due to technical violations, with the remaining receiving new charges or eloping.

Of the total ending supervision, 38.9% did not successfully finish their supervision program. The reasons that offenders did not finish the program are as follows:

- 27.8% committed technical violations
- 6.8% received new charges
- 4.3% were labeled as escaped



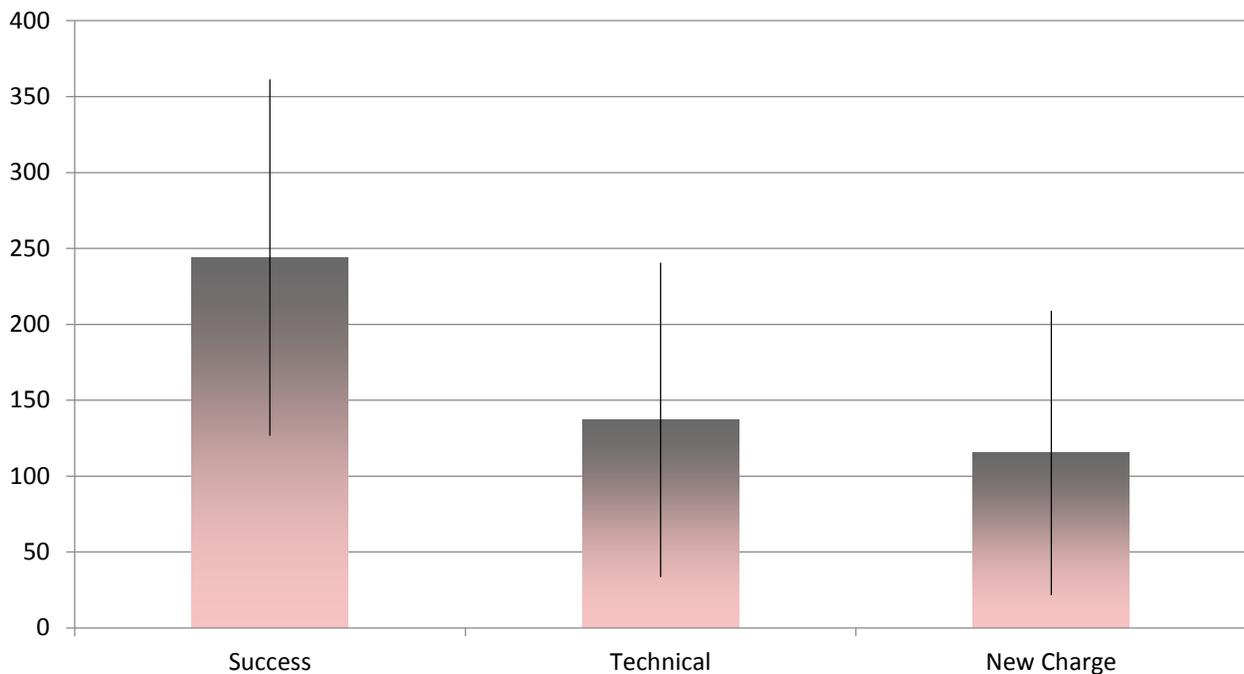
# **Home Detention – Day Reporting**

## **Section 2**

Characteristics of offenders completing  
supervision during years 2014 – 2016

# Completion of Home Detention - Day Reporting between 2014 and 2016

- Time in program was calculated for offenders successfully completing supervision (99; 61.1%) and those who were terminated for technical violations or those who received new charges (63; 38.9%). The vertical bars represent the mean length of time in the program. The vertical lines represent the range encompassing +/- 1 standard deviation (*SD*) for those in each category.
- Interestingly, for those who successfully completed, the lengths of time offenders were on program ranged from 11 days to 665 days, with a *Mean* of 243.9 (*SD* = 117.37) days and a *Median* of 54 days.
- The length of time in the program was positively associated with program success. The average length of time in the program was longer for those who successfully completed supervision relative to those who received technical violations (*Mean* days on program = 137.1, *SD* = 103.5, *Range* = 0 to 467) or new charges (*Mean* days = 115.3, *SD* = 93.7, *Range* = 14 to 340).



# Relationships Between Offender Characteristics and Program Completion in Home Detention Day Reporting between 2014 and 2016

Characteristics of offenders who were identified as completing the Home Detention – Day Reporting 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, over 3 in 5 were successful (99 out of 162 identified completers), while about 2 of every 5 offenders (38.9%) 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 through HD-DR, the representativeness of these offenders is not established.

- **As length of time in supervision increased, the odds of successful completion** of supervision showed an increase (Odds ratio = 1.01, Confidence interval = 1.01 to 1.01); specifically, each additional day in the program was associated with a 1% increased odds of successful program completion.
- The number of prior DOC commitments was unrelated to successful completion of the program (Odds ratio = 0.88, Confidence interval = 0.70 to 1.09).
- Age was unrelated to successful completion of the program (Odds ratio = 1.01, Confidence interval = 0.98 to 1.04).
- **Offenders living in quadrant 4 had a lower odds of positive completion** when compared to all of the other offenders, Odds ratio = 0.42, Confidence interval = 0.21 to 0.84; specifically, offenders in Quadrant 4 had a 58% lower odds of success relative to offenders outside of Quadrant 4.
- Race was unrelated to successful completion (Odds ratio = 0.66, Confidence interval = 0.39 to 1.28).
- Gender was not associated with successful completion.
- **Years of education completed was a variable marginally positively associated** with successful program completion (Odds ratio = 1.22, Confidence interval = 0.99 to 1.51).
- Marital status was unrelated to successful completion.
- Those with *at least* a high school education or GED had similar odds of successful completion compared to those without this level of educational attainment (Odds ratio = 1.98, Confidence interval = 0.82 to 4.76).
- 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 unrelated to successful completion (Odds ratio = 0.93, Confidence interval = 0.83 to 1.04).
- **Scores on the IRAS were significantly inversely related to program completion** (Odds ratio = 0.90, Confidence interval = 0.85 to 0.95); specifically, each additional point on the IRAS was associated with odds of successful completion that were 10% lower.

# **Home Detention-Day Reporting Placement**

## **Section 6**

**Characteristics of offenders completing the 36  
month follow-up period during years 2014 –  
2016**

# Offenders completing post-supervision recidivism check between 2014 and 2016

In order to evaluate recent recidivism outcomes, a sample of offenders was comprised of those individuals completing the 3-year recidivism check during 2014-2016. These 479 offenders completed their supervision between 2011 and 2013.

- The sample was largely male (77.3%), and identified as Caucasian (58.9%) or African American (32.3%), (Latino/a = 7.0%, Asian = 1.2%, Native American = 0.2%, Bi-racial = 0.2% and Middle Eastern = 0.2%), and averaged 32.0 years of age ( $SD = 10.9$ ;  $Mdn = 28.6$ ; Range = 18.0 - 82.2) at entry into supervision.
- The majority of the sample was not married (married = 12.4%, single = 70.5%, separated = 3.9%, divorced = 12.4%, widowed = 0.8%). Average number of dependent children was 1.1 ( $SD = 1.6$ ;  $Mdn = 1.0$ ; Range = 0 - 16.0).
- Average number of years of education completed was 11.6 ( $SD = 1.9$ ;  $Mdn = 12.0$ ; Range = 2 - 20). Nearly 3 in 4 (73.6%) had completed high school (44.3%) or received a general equivalency certificate (29.3%).
- Approximately 1 in 5 offenders (18.4%) in the sample had a primary Axis I diagnosis. Of those with a diagnosis, more than 4 in 5 (86.5%) were related to substance use, abuse or dependence, including alcohol or illicit drugs (only 12 out of 89 persons were diagnosed with a condition not related to the use of substances). Of those with a secondary Axis I diagnosis ( $n=72$  or 14.9% of the overall sample), 68.0% had a secondary diagnosis related to substance issues (e.g., abuse or dependence). Approximately twenty percent (19.5%) of those with a secondary diagnosis were given a mood disorder diagnosis, while the other secondary diagnoses identified consisted of anxiety and adjustment disorders, psychotic disorders and antisocial behavior. In the overall sample with recorded Axis II conditions ( $n = 30$ , 6.2% of the entire sample), diagnoses given most often include antisocial personality disorder, and borderline intellectual functioning. These 2 conditions were diagnosed in 0.8% of the overall sample of offenders in HD-DR.
- On average, this group had 0.6 prior commitments ( $SD = 1.0$ ;  $Mdn$  number of prior commitments = 0.0; range = 0-7).
- Offense types at entry into supervision included nearly 3 in 4 (73.1%) with Class D Felony offenses, about 1 in 8 (13.5%) Class C Felonies, and about 1 in 11 (8.9%) Class B Felonies.. An additional 1 in 20 (4.6%) of these offenders were charged with Class A Misdemeanor offenses.
- Scores on the IRAS, collected on 72.5% of the sample ( $n = 351$ ), averaged 21.8 ( $SD = 6.9$ ;  $Mdn = 22.0$ ; Range = 3 - 42). Risk ratings obtained on the IRAS were also recorded; just over 1 in 10 (10.8%) of the sample was at Very High risk for reoffending, about 2 in 5 (43.0%) of offenders were at High risk, 3 in 10 (31.9%) at Moderate risk, 1 in 300 (0.3%) at Low/Moderate risk, and approximately 1 in 7 (14.0%) at Low risk.
- PCL-R scores were included for just over 1 in 5 of HD-DR offenders (22.3% of the sample,  $n = 108$ ); these scores averaged 15.5 ( $SD = 6.1$ ;  $Mdn = 15.0$ ; Range = 2 - 32). Of those offenders with PCL-R risk scores 6.5% ( $n = 7$ ) were identified as high risk and 93.5% ( $n = 101$ ) were identified as low risk. On the V-RAG, which was collected on 15.1% of the offenders ( $n = 73$ ), the average score was 2.9 ( $SD = 8.4$ ;  $Mdn = 3.0$ ; Range = -16 - 23) Other measures of risk assessment (i.e., SORAG and SARA were collected on a small minority of these offenders and will not be reported here.
- The average length of time for offenders to have been on program was about 5 months ( $M = 150.0$  days;  $SD = 100.0$ ;  $Mdn = 151.0$ ; Range = 0 - 560 days).
- Nearly 1 in 3 (32.9%) 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 rearrested once (25.0%). However, 5.8% were arrested twice, 1.7% were arrested three times, and 0.4% were arrested four times. No offender was arrested more than four times during the three-year period.

# **Home Detention – Day Reporting Placement**

## **Section 7**

Types of re-offenses occurring during the 36  
month follow-up period 2014 – 2016

## Primary Arrest Rates by Time Post-Supervision Completion for offenders in Home Detention – Day Reporting

| Time           | 6 months | 12 months | 18 months | 24 months | 30 months | 36 months |
|----------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| A Felony       |          |           |           | 1         |           |           |
| B Felony       | 1        | 2         |           | 1         | 1         |           |
| C Felony       | 5        | 4         | 2         | 3         | 1         |           |
| D Felony       | 11       | 7         | 9         | 10        | 3         | 3         |
| Level 2 Felony |          |           |           |           |           | 1         |
| Level 3 Felony |          |           |           |           |           | 1         |
| Level 5 Felony |          | 1         | 1         | 1         |           | 2         |
| Level 6 Felony |          |           | 5         | 5         | 4         | 6         |
| A Misdemeanor  | 24       | 15        | 15        | 15        | 11        | 11        |
| B Misdemeanor  | 3        | 4         | 3         | 1         | 4         | 3         |
| C Misdemeanor  | 4        |           | 1         |           | 1         | 2         |
| Total          | 48       | 33        | 36        | 37        | 25        | 29        |

# **Home Detention – Day Reporting Placement**

## **Section 8**

**Offender characteristics and re-offenses  
during the 36 month follow-up period  
2014 – 2016**

# Recidivism characteristics for offenders completing supervision in Home Detention – Day Reporting 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 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: minority/majority race/ethnicity, gender, marital status, number of dependent children, having an Axis I diagnosis, having an Axis II diagnosis, quadrant of residence at entry into supervision, classification of offense, Hare PCL-R risk score, SARA score, number of prior adult correctional commitments, or successful completion of the supervision component.

- Age at supervision entry was significantly and inversely associated with arrest at the 36 month recidivism check ( $r_s(482) = -.14, p = .002$ ), suggesting that **as age increased, being arrested was less likely to occur.**
- The number of years of education completed was inversely related to arrest at a statistically significant level ( $r_s(463) = -.12, p = .01$ ), suggesting that **as years of education increased, there was a lower likelihood of rearrest.**
- **Scores on the V-RAG were significantly related to rearrest** during the three years post-program completion ( $r_s(71) = .37, p = .001$ ); although it should be noted that this analysis was conducted on a smaller sample than those completing the 36 month recidivism check.
- **Scores on the SORAG were significantly related to rearrest** during the three years post-program completion ( $r_s(20) = .44, p = .04$ ); although it should be noted that this analysis was conducted on a smaller sample than those completing the 36 month recidivism check.
- **Scores on the IRAS were significantly related to rearrest** during the three years post-program completion ( $r_s(349) = .26, p < .001$ ).
- The arrest rate post-supervision for offenders entering with Class D Felony offenses was 51.6% (82/159). Comparing these offenders with those entering supervision with Class B (41.8% rearrest rate) or Class C Felonies (42.0% rearrest rate), statistically significant differences were found. **The odds of arrest for those with Class D Felony offenses were 1.5 times greater when the other two groups** were considered in a combined fashion ( $X^2(1, N = 634) = 14.5, p = .03$ ).
- While successful completion of HD-DR supervision was not statistically associated with arrest during the 3 year follow-up time frame, the **total number days on program was significant and demonstrated an inverse relationship** ( $r_s(481) = -.11, p = .014$ ).