

Community Corrections

Allen County, Indiana



Allen County Community Corrections
201 W. Superior Street
Fort Wayne, IN 46802
Telephone: 260.449.7252
<http://allencountycorrections.org>

Home Detention - Executed Placement Program

Report for Calendar Years
2014 – 2016

External program evaluation completed by:
Aaron Kivisto, Ph.D., Jacqueline Wall, Ph.D., & Joseph Hansel, Ph.D.

Home Detention-Executed Placement Program Impact Evaluation

Introduction

The following report summarizes the major evaluation findings examining offenders placed in supervision via Home Detention-Executed Placement (HD-EP) 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-EP?
2. What types of offenses are committed leading to referral to the HD-EP?
3. What level of risk do HD-EP offenders demonstrate?
4. How successful are offenders in completing the HD-EP?
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-EP Description and Target Population

Allen Circuit and Superior Courts may refer offenders to Allen County Community Corrections for screening and eligibility for placement on Home Detention for felony and/or misdemeanor offenses as a part of a sentencing agreement(s). Offenders are referred to ACCC for Home Detention as an alternative to placement with the Indiana Department of Correction, and are supervised either with RF or GPS monitoring equipment. Through a screening and eligibility process, ACCC's Intake Division determines if an offender is required by statute to be placed under GPS supervision. Allen County Community Corrections accepts placement on Home Detention for executed placements from other jurisdictions.

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 1,115 offenders entered supervision, 758 completed supervision and 919 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

Home Detention-Executed Placement

- Offenders entering Home Detention – Executed Placement (HD-EP) were, on average, 34.6 years of age, with a range of just over 18 (18.5) to just over 74 (74.1) years.
- Of the 1,115 offenders, nearly 4/5 (77.6%) entering HD-EP were male.
- 51.8% of HD-EP offenders were Caucasian, 41.6% were African American, 4.8% were Latino, and 1.8 were other ethnicities.
- Two-thirds (66.6%) of offenders starting HD-EP were single, 14.0% were married, 6.4% separated, 12.3% divorced and 0.7% widowed.
- Offenders entering HD-EP were reported to have 0 to 19 dependent children (*Median* number of children of 1).
- 42.7% of those starting HD-EP had obtained a high school diploma and 34.1% completed a general equivalency diploma (GED). About 1 in 20 (4.6%) had obtained degrees beyond high school. Just fewer than 1 in 5 (18.4%) offenders had obtained less than a high school diploma.
- Of those entering HD-EP between 2014 and 2016, 35.5% lived in quadrant 4, 27.7% in quadrant 3, 19.0% in quadrant 2, and 17.6% in quadrant 1. In addition, 2 offenders lived outside of Allen County (0.2%).
- Offense types at intake included 67.7% Class D Felony, 15.1% Class C Felony, and 4.8% Class B Felony offenses. An additional 10.8% of these offenders were charged with Class A Misdemeanors, 0.7% with Class B Misdemeanors, and 1.0% with Class C Misdemeanor offenses.
- 31.7% of the offenders were charged with major driving offenses, 19.1% with drug offenses, 18.9% with property offenses, 20.1% with public order offenses, 9.5% with violent offenses and 0.7% with sexual offenses.
- Risk of re-offense was measured in various ways. According to the IRAS, of those receiving a risk level IRAS score, 2 in 7 (28.6%) were found to have High or Very High Risk level of reoffending.
- Regarding program outcomes, 29.1% of those entering HD-EP from 2014 to 2016 were either still under supervision or had missing data. Using the entire sample, 477 (62.9%) successfully completed the program, 193 (25.5%) committed technical violations, 51 (6.7%) received new charges, 30 (4.0%) escaped, 3 (0.4%) died or were inactive, 2 (0.3%) self-terminated, 1 (0.1%) was administratively released, and 1 (0.1%) was transferred.
- Those who successfully completed their supervision were more likely to have been in supervision longer, to have fewer prior DOC commitments, be older, have more years of educational attainment, and have at least a high school education or GED. Also, lower scores on the V-RAG and IRAS were related to successful completion.

Executive Summary of Evaluation Findings

Home Detention-Executed Placement

- The arrest records of 919 offenders previously in the Home Detention-Executed Placement program were monitored for 36 months. For these offenders, 636 (69.2%) were not rearrested, and 283 were rearrested (30.8%). Approximately 1 in 4 of offenders monitored (n = 224; 24.4%) were arrested 1 time, about 1 in 20 (n = 44; 4.9%) were rearrested 2 times, and just over 1 in 10 (n = 12; 1.3%) offenders were rearrested 3 times. There was 1 offender (0.1%) who was arrested 4 times, and 1 offender (0.1%) was arrested 6 times. The offenders who were rearrested were noted to share a number of individual characteristics, including younger age, being of minority ethnicity, single, less education, more prior DOC commitments, less time in supervision, and having a residence in Quadrant 4 when they entered supervision. In addition, higher scores on the IRAS and not successfully completing supervision were both associated with being arrested.

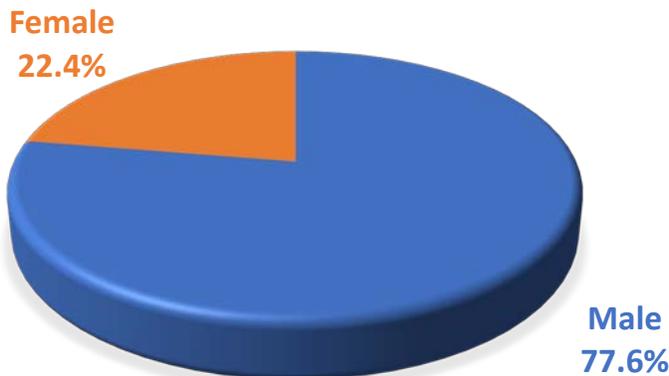
Home Detention-Executed Placement

Section 1

**Characteristics of offenders entering HD-EP
during years 2014 – 2016**

Demographics of those entering the HD-EP between 2014 and 2016

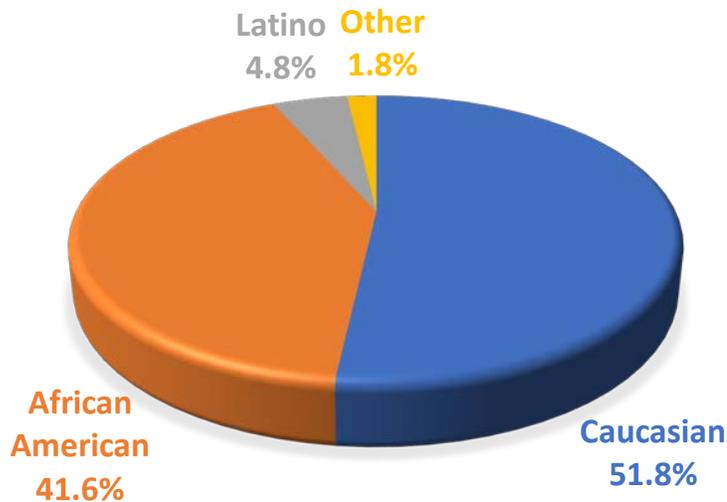
GENDER



Eleven-hundred fifteen (1,115) offenders entered supervision via Home Detention-Executed Placement Programs between January 1, 2014 and December 31, 2016.

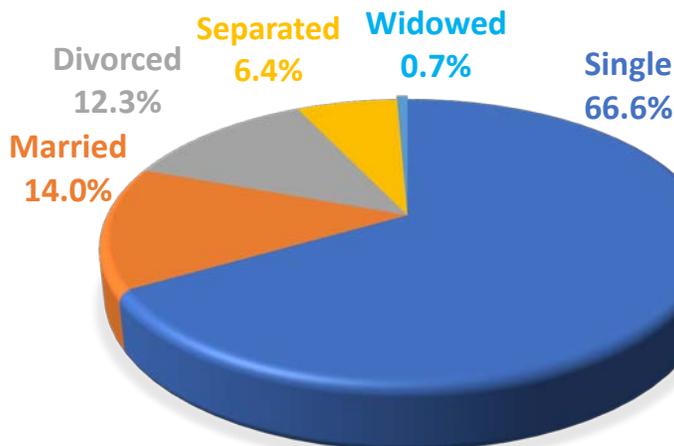
Offenders were on average 34.6 years of age (Standard Deviation [SD] = 10.5), with a range of over 18 years of age (18.5) to just over 74 years of age (74.1). These offenders were largely male (77.6%). Just over half (51.8%) were Caucasian, about 2 in 5 were African-American (41.6%), less than 1 in 20 Latino/a (4.8%) and less than 1 in 50 (1.8%) other ethnicities (e.g., Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American, and bi-racial).

RACE/ETHNICITY



Two (2) in 3 of the offenders were single (66.6%), about 1 in 7 were married (14.0%), about 1 in 16 were separated (6.4%), and about 1 in 8 were divorced (12.3%). A very small number were widowed (0.7%). For offenders entering HD-EP, the median number of dependent children reported was 1, with a range of 0-19 children.

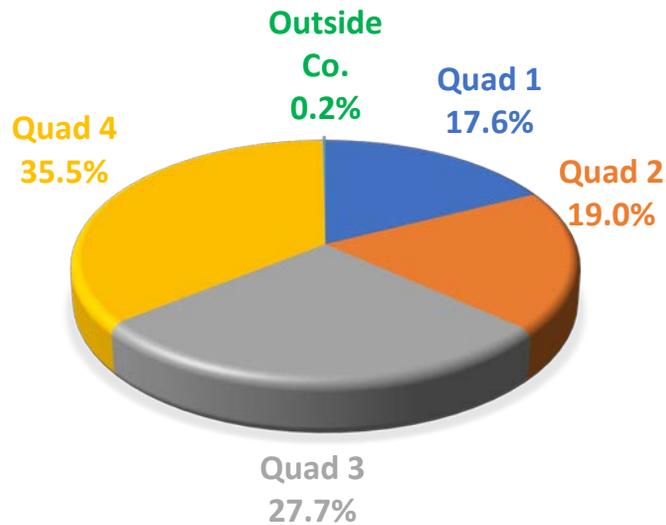
MARITAL STATUS



Slightly more than 3 in 4 (76.8%) of the members of this group of offenders had obtained a high school diploma (42.7%) or an equivalency certificate (GED) (34.1%), but only 47.3% had attended school for 12 years or more. Less than five percent (4.6%) of those in the HD-EP Program had obtained degrees beyond a high school diploma. Fewer than 1 in 5 (18.4%) offenders had not completed high school.

Demographics of those entering the HD-EP between 2014 and 2016

RESIDENCE BY QUADRANT IN ALLEN COUNTY



Over 1 in 3 (35.6%) of the offenders resided in Quadrant 4, and over 1 in 4 (27.8%) resided in Quadrant 3. The remainder of over one third (36.6%) of the offenders lived in Quadrant 1 (17.6%) or Quadrant 2 (19.0%). Two (2) offenders (0.2%) entering the Home Detention-Executed Placement Program between 2014 and 2016 resided outside of Allen County.

Home Detention-Executed Placement

Section 2

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

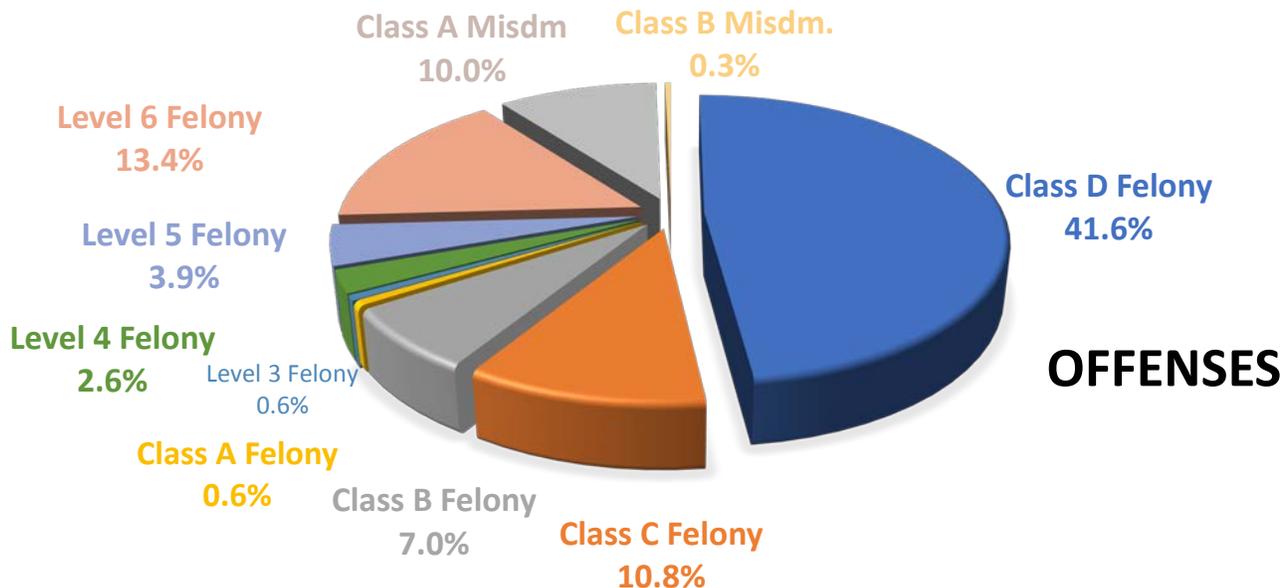
The chart below shows the percent of primary offenses for offenders entering the Home Detention – Executed Placement Program. The primary offenses were mostly spread across driving-related offenses (31.7%), public order offenses (20.1%), drug offenses (19.1%), and property offenses (18.9%). A smaller fraction of HD-EP offenders were convicted of violent offenses (9.5%) and sexual offenses (0.7%).

The average number of prior Department of Correction (DoC) commitments for those entering HD-E was 1.0 (SD=1.6), with a range of 0-13. The Median number of prior commitments was 0.

Primary Offense	frequency	%
Violent offenses	106	9.5
Property offenses	211	18.9
Drug offenses	213	19.1
Public order offenses	224	20.1
Sex offenses	8	0.7
Major driving offenses	353	31.7

Just over 2 in 5 (41.4%) of the offenders in this group had been charged with Class D Felonies. Almost 1 in 10 were charged with Class C Felonies (9.3%), and slightly more than 1 in 20 (6.0%) were charged with Class B felonies. A small number of offenders were charged with a Class A Felony offenses (0.5%). About 1 in 50 offenders were charged with Level 4 Felony offenses (2.2%), while nearly 1 in 20 had Level 5 Felonies (3.9%) and nearly 1 in 8 had Level 6 Felonies (13.4%). Class A misdemeanor offenses were reported in nearly 1 of every 10 offenders (8.6%), while Class B misdemeanor offenses were charged to a small minority (0.3%).

Violence classification was missing on 74.7% of the sample. 148 offenders were classified as violent no victim; 127 were classified as both victim and violent; 6 were classified as victim not violent; and 1 was classified as a sex offender.



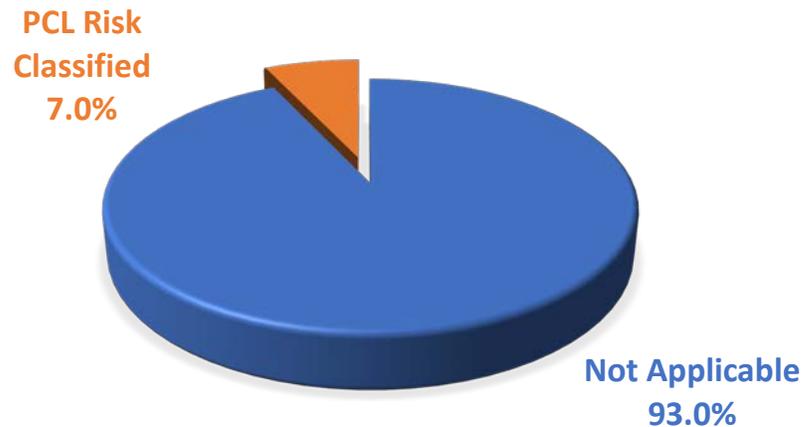
Home Detention-Executed Placement

Section 3

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

Level of offender risk identified in Home Detention – Executed Placement Program

RISK CLASSIFICATION DATA

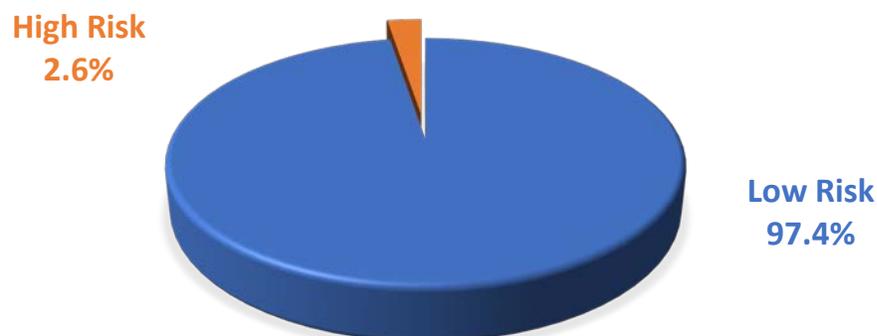


About 1 in 14 (7.0%) of all offenders in Home Detention – Executed Placement were classified on the risk level of the PCL-R. Offenders who were not classified (93.0%) are shown as not applicable. Of the PDR offenders classified on the PCL-R, nearly all (97.4%) were classified as low risk. The remaining 2.6% were classified as high risk.

Total scores on the VRAG were reported on 56 offenders in the sample of those entering Home Detention – Executed Placement. The total *Mean* score was 5.1 (*SD*=6.9), which corresponds to a medium risk of future violence.

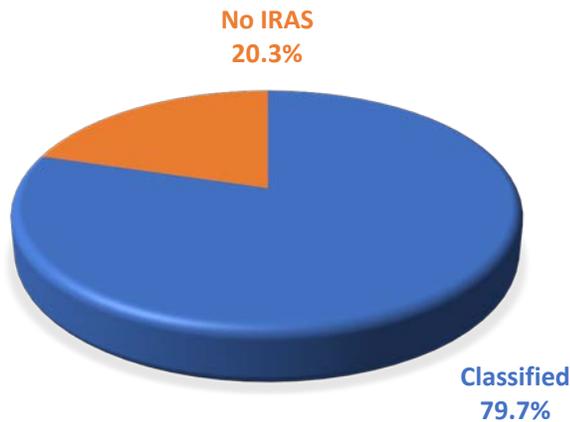
Nine offenders entering Home Detention – Executed Placement were classified for risk of future spousal assault with the SARA. Only one offender was classified for risk of future sexual offending with the SORAG.

PCL-R RISK LEVEL

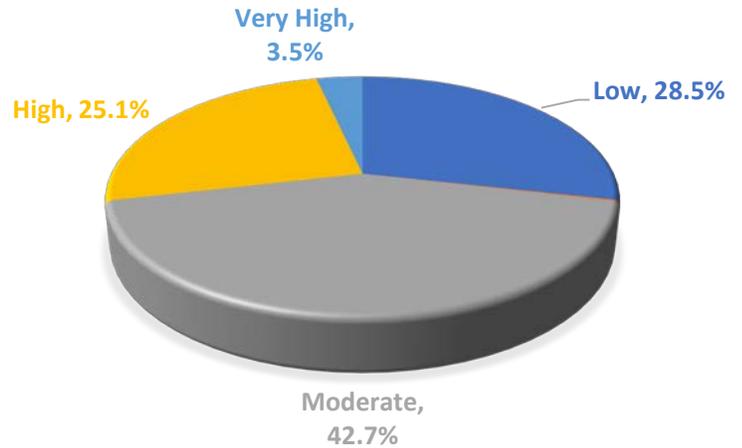


For the offenders having IRAS scores recorded (n = 889, 79.7% of total cases), 1 in 4 (25.1%) were considered to be at high risk of reoffending, approximately 2 in 5 (42.7%) a moderate risk, and 3 in 10 (28.5%) a low risk. A small minority of about 1 in 200 (0.2%) offenders were found to have a low/moderate risk of re-offending.

IRAS SCORE AVAILABLE



IRAS RISK LEVELS



IRAS Scores	Mean	SD
Total at entry	18.2	6.3
Criminal History	4.3	2.0
Education, Employment, Finances	3.1	1.7
Family and Social Support	1.3	1.2
Neighborhood Problems	0.9	1.1
Substance Abuse	2.8	1.3
Peer Associations	2.7	1.5
Criminal Attitudes/Behaviors	3.3	2.0

Scores on components of the IRAS are shown in the table above. Criminal history had the highest score (*Mean* = 4.3 *SD* = 6.3). The *Mean* score for criminal attitudes/behaviors was 3.3 (*SD* = 2.0) and Education, employment and financial situation was 3.1 (*SD* = 1.7). The average score on the substance abuse component was 2.8 (*SD* = 1.3), for peer associations was 2.7 (*SD* = 1.5), family and social support 1.3 (*SD* = 1.2), and neighborhood problems 0.9 (*SD* = 1.1).

Home Detention-Executed Placement

Section 4

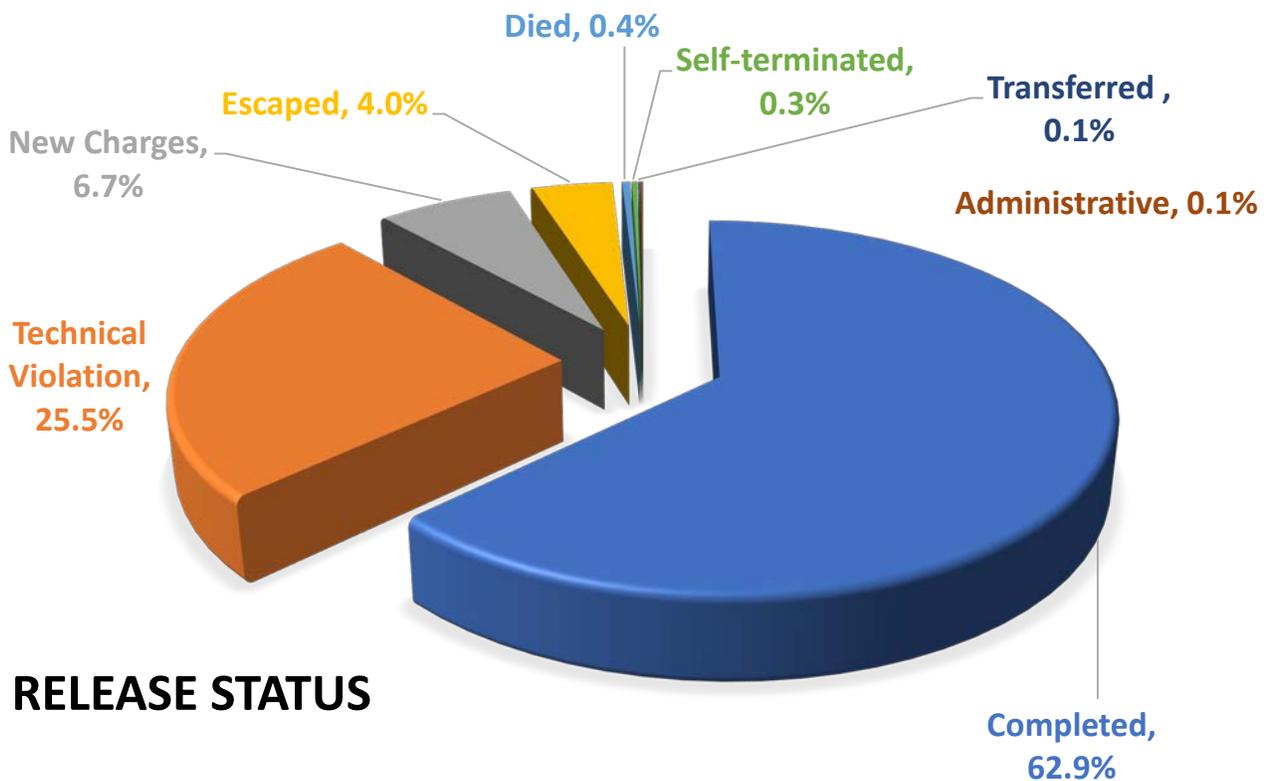
Completion percentage of those entering HD-EP during years 2014 – 2016

How successful are offenders in completing the Home Detention – Executed Placement Program?

The number of offenders ending supervision was 758. About 3 of every 5 (62.9%) offenders were identified as successfully completing the program. Close to 1 in 4 (25.5%) offenders were terminated due to technical violations.

Examining the offenders (39.4% of the sample) who did not finish the program, the classifications were found:

- 25.5% committed technical violations
- 6.7% received new charges
- 0.4% died
- 4.0% were labeled as escaped
- 0.1% transferred to another jurisdiction
- 0.1% were administratively released
- 0.3% were recorded as self-termination



Home Detention-Executed Placement

Section 5

Offender characteristics/time in program and
successful completion of HD-EP
during years 2014 – 2016

Relationships Between Offender Characteristics and Program Completion in Home Detention – Executed Placement between 2014 and 2016

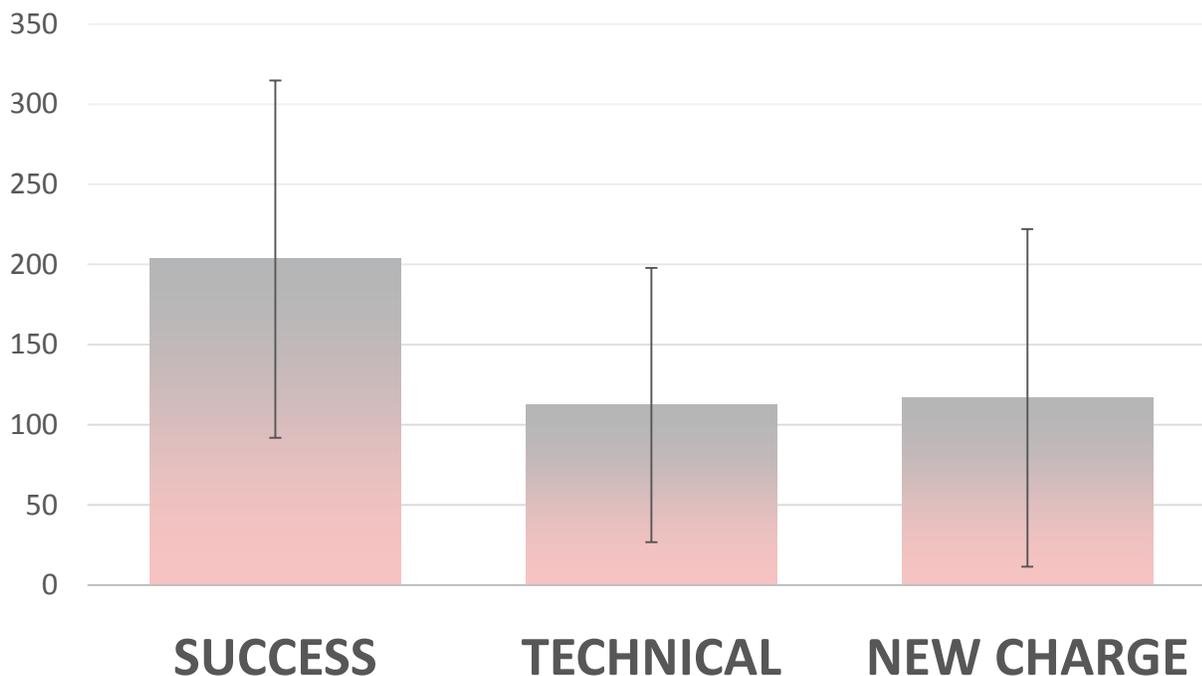
Characteristics of offenders who were identified as completing the Home Detention – Executed Placement program were further examined. This investigation compared characteristics of those who successfully completed their program to those who were terminated for technical violations and those for whom new charges were filed. Of those classified as successful completers versus those receiving technical violations or new charges, **approximately 3 in 5 of those who completed supervision were successful** (479 out of 790 identified completers), while about 2 of every 5 offenders (39.3%) 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-E, the representativeness of these offenders is not established.

- **As length of time in supervision increased, so did the odds of successful completion of supervision** (Odds ratio = 1.01, Confidence interval = 1.01 to 1.01).
- **As the number of prior DOC commitments increased, the less likely an offender was to successfully complete the program** (Odds ratio = 0.88, Confidence interval = 0.80 to 0.97); specifically, for each prior DOC commitment, offenders had a 12% lower odds of successfully completing the program.
- **As the age of an offender increased, the likelihood of successful completion increased** (Odds ratio = 1.02, Confidence interval = 1.01 to 1.04); specifically, each additional year of age was associated with a 2% increased odds of program success.
- Offenders living in quadrant 4 showed equivalent odds of positive completion when compared to all of the other offenders, Odds ratio = 0.93, Confidence interval = 0.68 to 1.28.
- Race was unrelated to successful completion (Odds ratio = 0.99, Confidence interval = 0.73 to 1.33).
- Gender was not associated with successful completion.
- Years of education completed was a variable marginally positively associated with successful program completion (Odds ratio = 1.10, Confidence interval = 1.00 to 1.21); specifically, **for each additional year of educational attainment, offenders had a 10% increased odds of program success.**
- Marital status was unrelated to successful completion.
- **For those with at least a high school education or GED, the odds of successful completion were 59% higher than for those offenders without that level of education** (Odds ratio = 1.59, Confidence interval = 1.10 to 2.30).
- Scores on the PCL-R were unrelated to successful completion (Odds ratio = 0.94, Confidence interval = 0.86 to 1.02).
- Scores on the V-RAG were marginally inversely associated with successful completion ($p = .06$); specifically, **for each additional point on the VRAG, offenders had a 9% lower odds of program success** (Odds ratio = 0.89, Confidence interval = 0.79 to 1.01).
- Scores on the IRAS were inversely related to program completion (Odds ratio = 0.92, Confidence interval = 0.89 to 0.94); specifically, **each additional point on the IRAS was associated with an 8% lower odds of successful program completion.**

Completion of Home Detention – Executed Placement between 2014 and 2016

- Time in program was calculated for offenders successfully completing supervision (479; 60.6%) and those who were terminated for technical violations or received new charges (311; 39.4%). 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.
- Interestingly, for those who successfully completed, the length of time offenders were on program ranged from 2 days to 650 days, with a *Mean* of 203.4 (*SD* = 111.44) days and Median of 181 days.
- The length of time in the program was positively associated with program success, such that each additional day under supervision increased offenders odds of success by 1% (Odds ratio = 1.01, Confidence interval = 1.01 to 1.01).



Home Detention-Executed 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 alive and completing the 3-year recidivism check during 2011-2013 (N = 919).

- The sample was largely male (78.7%), Caucasian (53.6%) or African American (40.5%), (Latino/a = 4.7%, Asian = 0.7%, Native American = 0.3%, and Bi-racial = 0.2%), and averaged 33.4 years of age ($SD = 10.2$; $Mdn = 31.5$; Range = 18.7 – 68.8) at entry into supervision.
- The majority of the sample was not married (married = 13.7%, single = 69.4%, separated = 3.8%, divorced = 12.5%, and widowed = 0.5%). Average number of dependent children was 1.4 ($SD = 1.1$; $Mdn = 1.0$; Range = 0 - 17.0).
- Average number of years of education completed = 11.4 ($SD = 1.6$; $Mdn = 12.0$; Range=3-20). Nearly 3 in 4 (74.5%) had completed at least 12 years of education or a general equivalency certificate.
- On average, this group had 0.6 prior commitments ($SD = 1.1$; Mdn number of prior commitments = 0; range = 0 - 7).
- Offense types at intake included 67.7% Class D Felony, 15.1% Class C Felony, and 4.8% Class B Felony offenses. An additional 10.8% of these offenders were charged with Class A Misdemeanors, 0.7% with Class B Misdemeanors, and 1.0% with Class C Misdemeanor offenses.
- PCL-R scores were included for 206 of HD - EP offenders; these scores averaged 11.4 ($SD = 1.6$; $Mdn = 12.0$; Range = 3 - 20) and represented 22.4%, of the overall sample. Of those offenders with PCL-R risk scores, 205 had ratings; 13.7% (n = 28) were identified as high risk of reoffending and 86.3% (n = 17) were identified as low risk.
- The IRAS was collected on 74.0% (n = 680) offenders at program entry. The average score was 22.18 ($SD = 6.9$; $Mdn = 22.0$; Range = 4 – 42). Risk levels on the IRAS noted that 54.6% of offenders on whom the scale was collected demonstrated High or Very High risk of reoffending (High = 42.4%; Very High = 12.2%). Moderate risk was identified in 31.6% of the offenders, while 0.7% had Low/Moderate risk ratings and 13.1% were given Low ratings.
- On the V-RAG, which was collected on 14.9% of the offenders (n = 137), the average score was 6.9 ($SD = 8.6$; $Mdn = 6.0$; Range = -12 - 27). 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.
- Nearly two-thirds of offenders in the post-program sample were noted to have successfully completed their supervision (n = 64.3%). Of the remaining offenders, just over 1/3 (35.7%) were terminated from their supervision program.
- These offenders were on program an average of 161.8 days ($SD = 121.9$; $Mdn = 127.0$; Range = 0 -908).
- Just over 3 of every 10 (30.8%) of these offenders were arrested on at least one occasion during the 3-year post program recidivism check. Of those arrested, most were arrested one time (24.4%). However, 4.9% of the sample was arrested twice, and 1.3% were arrested three times. Two cases showed greater frequencies of arrest (i.e., one case – 4 arrests and 1 case – 6 arrests).

Home Detention-Executed 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 – Executed Placement

Time	6 months	12 months	18 months	24 months	30 months	36 months
A Felony	1	1	1			
B Felony	2	2	4	3	1	
C Felony	3	11	4	7	1	
D Felony	21	27	13	14	6	3
A Misd.	15	23	25	22	25	23
B Misd.	4	6	2	6	5	2
C Misd.	1	6	3	2	2	3
D Misd.						
Level 3 Felony			1		1	
Level 4 Felony					1	
Level 5 Felony		1	1	4	3	3
Level 6 Felony		3	7	7	11	11
Murder	1					
Total	48	80	61	65	56	45

Home Detention-Executed Placement

Section 8

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

Recidivism relationships for Home Detention – Executed Placement

An examination of characteristics of offenders (N = 919) and recidivism for the 36 month time frame (2014-2016) following participation in Home Detention – Executed Placement (HD – EP) are presented below. The following summarizes analysis of relationships between recidivism and other variables under investigation for those who were in supervision between 2011 and 2013. 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-EP, the representativeness of these offenders is not established.

There were no statistically significant relationships between the following variables and recidivism: gender, number of dependent children, Hare PCL-R score, VRAG score, or SORAG score.

Age at entry into supervision was significantly, inversely related to being arrested in the 36-month post-supervision time frame ($r_s(917) = -.19, p < .001$).

Given the different size of the racial/ethnic groups, i.e., Latino/a (n = 43), Asian American (n = 6), Native American (n = 3), and Bi-Racial (n = 2) offenders, all minorities were combined with African Americans (n = 372). **Minority race/ethnicity was associated with re-arrest.** More than 1/3 (35.4%) of minority group members (n = 426) were arrested during the 3 year time frame, while 26.8% of offenders from a majority ethnic background (n = 493) were arrested. The difference between these rates was statistically significant ($X^2(1, N = 919) = 8.06, p = .005$). The odds that an offender of minority race/ethnicity would be rearrested post-supervision was 1.5 times greater than that for those of majority race/ethnicity.

To examine marital status, marriage was compared to all forms of non-marital status (i.e., single, divorced, separated, and widowed). With this categorization, **marriage was associated with lower arrest rates in the post-supervision time frame** ($X^2(1, N = 919) = 6.01, p = .014$). Those who were married (n = 126), had a re-arrest rate of 21.4%, while those who were not married (n = 793) had an arrest rate of 32.3%. The odds for re-arrest for a non-married person were 1.7 times higher than for those who were married.

Years of education completed was significantly negatively associated with re-arrest ($r_s(875) = -.10, p = .002$), suggesting that as years of education increases, the likelihood of being arrested decreases. It must be noted that although this is a statistically significant relationship, the association may hold limited practical value.

Offenders in quadrant 4 had the highest re-arrest rates (35.3% or 114/323), followed by those in quadrant 3 (32.7% or 69/1211), quadrant 2 (22.6% or 43/190), and quadrant 1 (26.8% or 45/168). These outcomes were significant ($X^2(1, N=839) = 10.6, p = .014$). The odds for being arrested for those in quadrants 3 and 4 were 1.5 times greater than the odds of those in quadrants 1 and 2.

Scores on the IRAS were positively associated with arrest rates ($r_s(678) = 0.25; p < .001$), suggesting that as IRAS scores increase, the likelihood of arrest increases.

The number of prior adult correctional commitments was statistically associated with arrest in the 36-month, post-supervision time period ($r_s(915) = .09, p = .008$), suggesting that as the number of prior commitments increases, so does the likelihood of being arrested. It must be noted that although this is a statistically significant relationship, the association may hold limited practical value.

The number of days in supervision was significantly, inversely related to re-arrest during the 36 month time frame post-supervision completion ($r_s(916) = -.08, p = .02$), suggesting that **as the time of supervision increases, being re-arrested decreases**. It must be noted that although this is a statistically significant relationship, the association may hold limited practical value.

Successful completion of HE–EP was associated with lower levels of arrest during the 3 year follow-up time frame ($X^2(1, N=912) = 41.50, p=.001$). The odds for those who did not successfully complete this supervision component of being arrested were 2.6 times higher than for those who were considered successfully completers.