

Community Corrections

Allen County, Indiana



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Pre-Trial Day Reporting Placement Program

Report for Calendar Years
2014 – 2016

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Pre-Trial Day Reporting Placement Program Impact Evaluation

Introduction

The following report summarizes the major evaluation findings examining offenders placed in supervision via Pre-Trial Day Reporting (PTDR) Placement program by the Allen County Circuit Court.

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

1. Who tends to enter the PTDR?
2. What types of offenses are committed leading to referral to the PTDR?
3. What level of risk do PTDR offenders demonstrate?
4. How successful are offenders in completing the PTDR?
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.”

Pre-Trial Supervision Description & Target Population

In April of 2008, a new pre-trial program was implemented to provide supervision of individuals charged with a felony level offense of operating while intoxicated (OWI). Offenders arrested and charged with an OWI were then offered a bail agreement consisting of participation in Day Reporting at the Allen County Community Corrections facility according to a specific schedule. If the offender accepted the offer, the offender would then be permitted to be released from confinement until the date of his or her omnibus court hearing. Day reporting may be a temporary order by the court for offenders' pre-trial supervision while awaiting sentencing, awaiting home detention placement or during the latter part of a special court supervision when less restrictive alternative to home detention is needed.

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. The number of offenders who entered into supervision in PTDR was 563, while 159 offenders completed supervision during this time frame. Nine-hundred sixty eight (968) offenders completed their 3 year post follow-up recidivism check in this time frame. 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

Pre-Trial Day Reporting Placement

- Offenders entering the Pre-Trial Day Reporting Placement program (PTDR) were, on average, 36.7 years of age, with a range of just over 19 (19.4) years to just over 73 (73.2) years.
- Out of 563 persons entering this program, 436 (77.4%), or just under 4 of every 5 offenders, were male.
- 63.0% of PTDR offenders were Caucasian, 26.5% were African American, 8.0% were Latino, and 2.5% were other ethnicities.
- 64.5% of offenders starting PTDR were single, 13.9% were married, 6.0% separated, 14.0% divorced and 1.6% widowed.
- Offenders entering PTDR were reported to have 0 to 11 dependent children, with a median number of children of 0.
- About half (51.8%) of those starting PTDR had obtained a high school diploma and 25.5% completed a general equivalency diploma (GED). About 1 in 11 (9.0%) had obtained degrees beyond high school and about 1 in 8 (13.6%) had less than a high school diploma.
- Of those entering PTDR between 2014 and 2016, 30.8% lived in quadrant 4, 19.9% in quadrant 3, 22.4% in quadrant 2, and 20.3% in quadrant 1. In addition, 37 offenders (6.6%) lived outside of Allen County.
- Of the 563 offenders entering PTDR, 3 in 5 (339; 60.2%) were charged with Level 6 Felonies. Just over 1/3 (198; 35.2%) were charged with Class D Felonies, and about 1 in 33 (16; 2.8%) with Level 5 Felonies. The remaining 10 offenders, or about 1 of every 50 (1.8% of the sample), were charged with Class C Felonies (5 offenders; 0.9% of the sample), Class A Misdemeanors (3; 0.5%) or Class B Misdemeanors (2; 0.4%).
- About 1 in four offenders (25.4%) were charged with major traffic violations. Over 1 in 5 (22.8%) were charged with sexual offenses. The remainder received charges of public disorder offenses (17.2%), property offenses (13.4%), violent offenses (11.6%), and substance use offenses (9.5%).
- Risk of re-offense was measured in various ways. Only 11 of the offenders received an IRAS assessment (2.0%). A low risk score was identified for nearly three-quarters of the offenders with a risk level on the IRAS (8, or 72.8% of the offenders assessed) and just under 3 in 10 were found to have high or very high risk level of reoffending (3, or 27.2% of the offenders assessed).
- Regarding program outcomes, 73 of the 232 offenders (31.5%) entering PTDR from 2014 to 2016 were either still under supervision or had missing data. Using the entire sample, 63.5% successfully completed the program, 26.4% committed technical violations, 5.7% received new charges, and 4.4% were labelled escaped.
- Those who successfully completed their supervision were more likely to have been in supervision longer and to live outside Quadrant 4. **Also, lower scores on the IRAS were related to successful completion.**

Executive Summary of Evaluation Findings Pre-Trial Day Reporting Placement

- The arrest records of 968 offenders previously in the Pre-Trial Day Reporting program were monitored for 36 months. For the 968 PTDR program offenders, 783 (80.9%) were not rearrested, and 185 were rearrested (18.8%). For the 185 rearrested, 151 (15.6%) were rearrested 1 time, 27 (2.8%) were rearrested 2 times, and 7 offenders (0.7%) was rearrested 3 times. The offenders who were rearrested were noted to share a number of individual characteristics, minority ethnicity, receipt of a DSM Axis-II diagnosis, and having a residence in Quadrant 4 at intake. In addition, there was a positive association between re-arrest and risk level scores on the PCL-R.

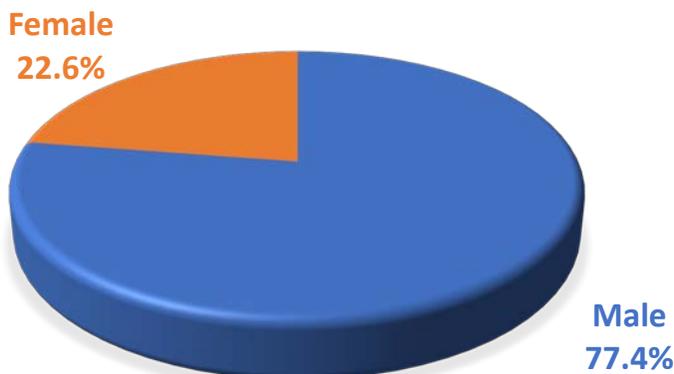
Pre-Trial Day Reporting Placement

Section 1

**Characteristics of offenders entering PTDR
during years 2014 – 2016**

Demographics of those entering Pre-Trial Day Reporting Placement between 2014 and 2016

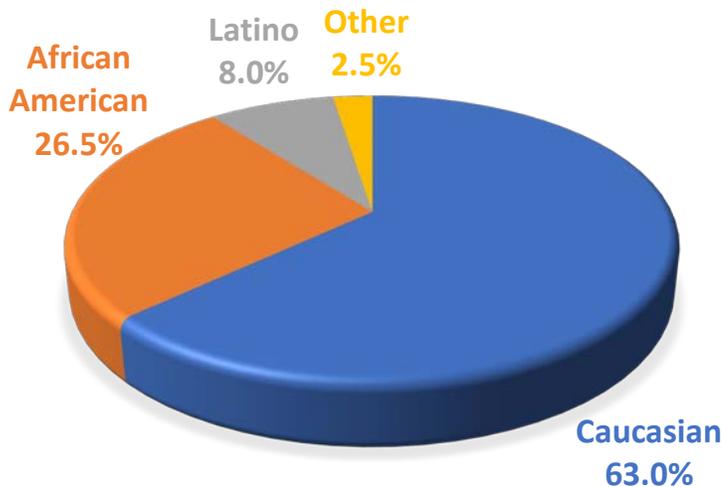
GENDER



Five-hundred sixty-three (563) offenders entered supervision via Pre-Trial Day Reporting Placement programs between January 1, 2014 and December 31, 2016.

Offenders were on average 36.7 years of age (Standard Deviation [SD] = 11.5), with a range of over 19 years of age (19.4) to just over 73 years of age (73.2). These offenders were largely male (77.4%). Nearly 2 in 3 (63.0%) were Caucasian, about 1 in 4 were African-American (26.5%), nearly 1 in 12 were Latino/a (8.0%) and about 1 in 40 (2.5%) other ethnicities (e.g., Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American, and bi-racial).

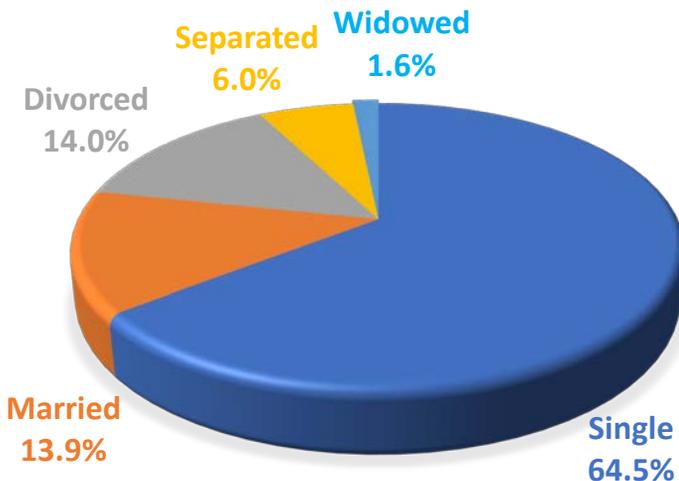
RACE/ETHNICITY



Nearly 2 in 3 of the offenders were single (64.5%), nearly 1 in 7 were married (13.9%) and 1 in 7 were divorced (14.0%). Over 1 in 17 were separated (6.0%), and a very small number, less than 1 in 50, were widowed (1.6%). For offenders entering PTDR, the median number of dependent children reported was 0, with a range of 0 to 11 children.

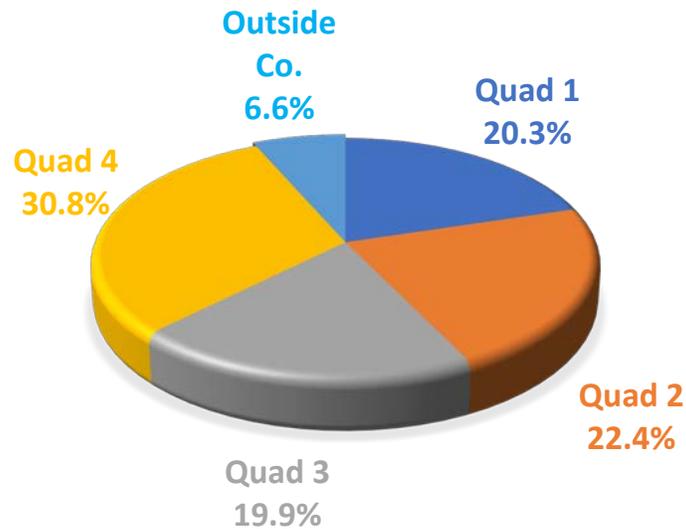
Slightly more than 3 in 4 (77.3%) of the members of this group of offenders had obtained a high school diploma (51.8%) or an equivalency certificate (i.e., GED; 25.5%), but only 60.8% had attended school for 12 years. Nearly in in 8 offenders (13.6%) entering PTDR had reportedly completed less than a high school education. Just under one of every ten offenders (9.0%) entering the PTDR Placement Program had obtained degrees beyond a high school diploma.

MARITAL STATUS



Demographics of those entering the Pre-Trial Day Reporting Placement between 2014 and 2016

RESIDENCE BY QUADRANT IN ALLEN COUNTY



Nearly 1 in 3 (30.8%) of the offenders resided in Quadrant 4, and nearly 1 in 5 (19.9%) resided in Quadrant 3. Nearly 1 in 4 offenders lived in Quadrant 2 (22.4%) and over 1 in 5 lived in Quadrant 1 (20.3%). About 1 in 15 offenders (6.6%) lived outside Allen County.

Pre-Trial Day Reporting Placement

Section 2

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

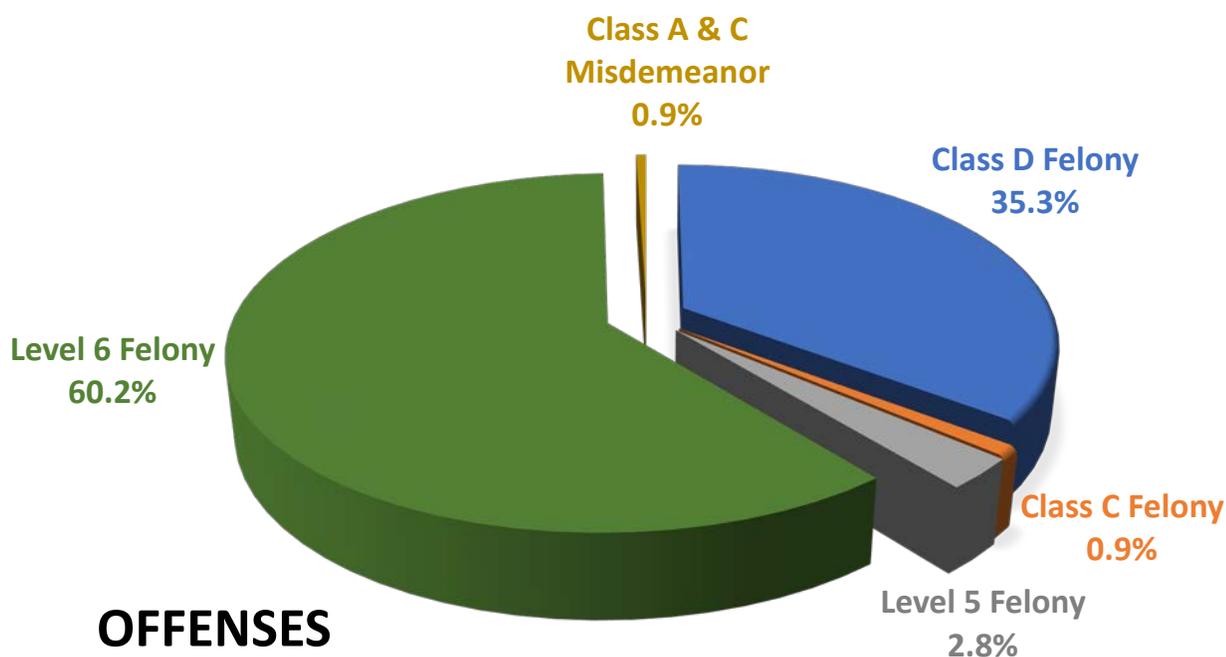
Types of Offenses Committed by Offenders in the Pre-Trial Day Reporting Placement Program 2014 - 2016

The chart below shows the percent of primary offenses for offenders entering the Pre-Trial-Day Reporting Placement program. Just over 2 in 5 of the offenders had Level 6 Felony offenses (60.2%), while just over 1 in 3 had Class D Felony charges (35.2%), and approximately 1 in 35 had Level 5 Felony offenses (2.8%). Class C Felony (0.9%), Class A Misdemeanor (0.5%) , and Class C Misdemeanor (0.4%) charges were reported for less than 1 of every 100 offenders.

Primary offenses for this offender group were spread across the general classifications and are represented in the table below.

The average number of prior Department of Correction (DoC) commitments for those entering the Pre-Trial Day Reporting Placement program was 0.3 (*SD* = 0.9), with a range of 0-6. The Median number of prior commitments was 0. Violence classification was missing on 99.6% of the sample. One offender was classified as having committed a violent crime with no victim and one was classified as having committed a violent crime with a victim.

Primary Offense	%
Violent offenses	11.6%
Property offenses	13.4%
Drug offenses	9.5%
Public order offenses	17.2%
Sexual offenses	22.8%
Major driving offenses	25.4%



Pre-Trial Day Reporting Placement

Section 3

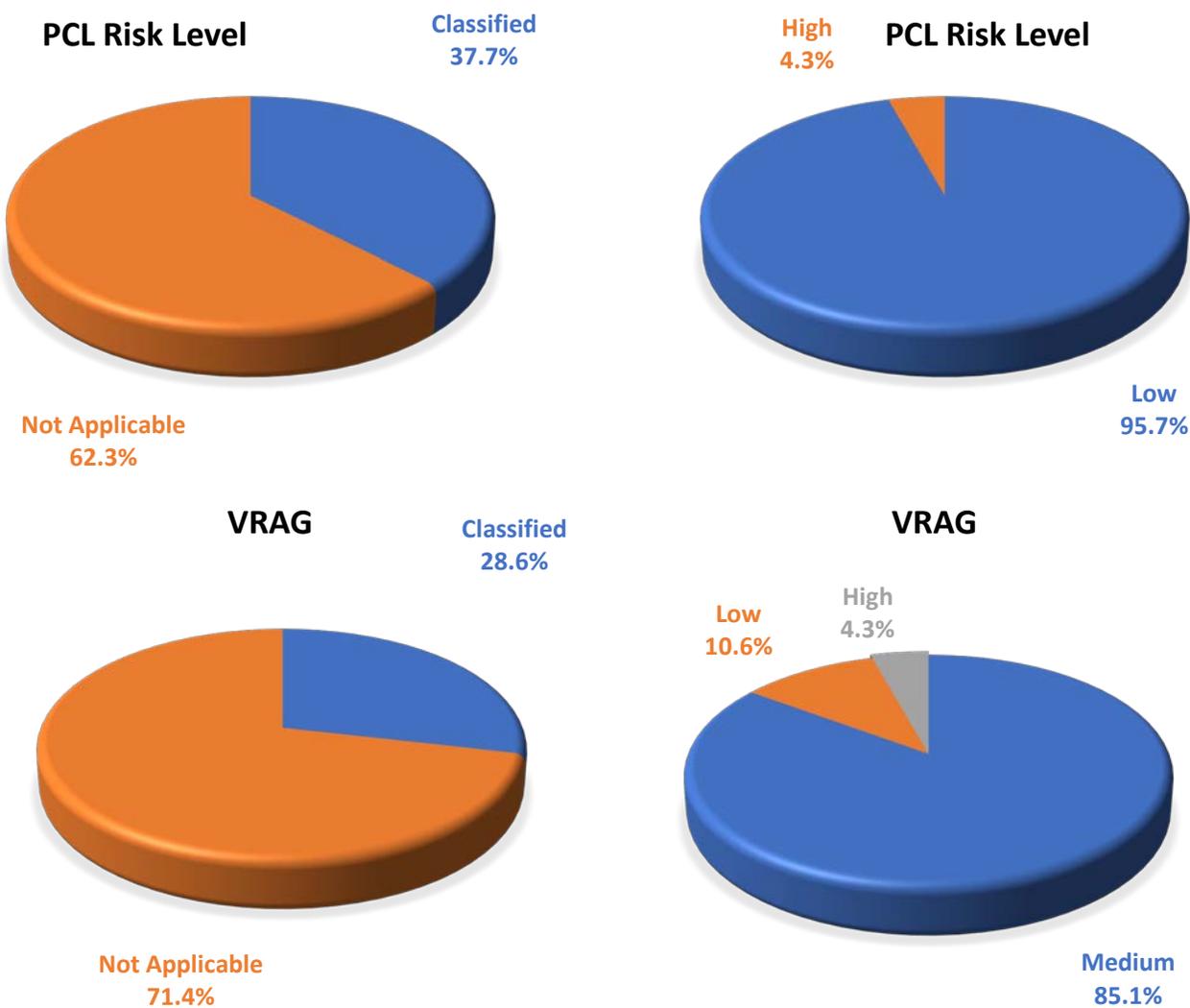
Measured risk levels of those entering PTDR
during years 2014 – 2016

Level of risk identified in Pre-Trial-Day Reporting Placement Program offenders

Nearly 2 in 5 (37.7%) of all offenders in the Pre-Trial Day Reporting program were classified on the risk level of the PCL-R. For those offenders who were classified on the PCL-R, a large majority (N=202, 95.7%) were identified as low risk. Just over one of every twenty-five (4.3%) offenders who were classified on the PCL-R were identified as high risk, and no offenders were classified on this instrument as being of moderate risk.

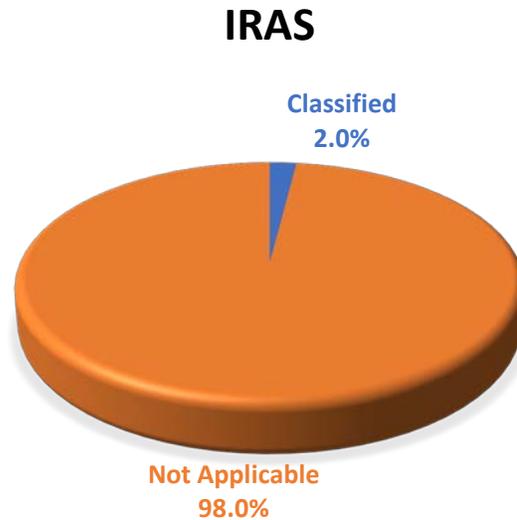
Nearly three (3) of every 10 (28.6%) offenders in the Pre-Trial Day Reporting placement program were classified on the risk level of the VRAG. Of those classified on the VRAG, a majority were classified as Medium Risk (N=137, 85.1%). Approximately 1 in 10 (10.6%) was classified as Low Risk, while 4.3% were classified as High Risk.

Only one offender in the Pre-Trial Day Reporting program was classified on the SORAG and one using the SARA, so these scores are not included.



Level of risk identified in Pre-Trial Day Reporting Placement Program offenders

Very few of the offenders had IRAS scores recorded ($n = 11$, 2.0% of total cases). The average score for offenders on the IRAS was 19.5 ($SD = 7.8$). Of the offenders in Pre-Trial Day Reporting with IRAS scores, 9.0% were considered to be at Very High Risk of reoffending, 18.2% were considered to be at High Risk, 45.5% a Moderate Risk, and 27.3% a Low Risk.



IRAS Scores	Mean	SD
Total at entry	19.5	7.8
Criminal History	4.0	1.7
Education, Employment, Finances	2.6	1.9
Family and Social Support	1.8	1.4
Neighborhood Problems	1.1	1.3
Substance Abuse	2.8	1.4
Peer Associations	3.0	1.9
Criminal Attitudes/Behaviors	4.2	2.4

Scores on components of the IRAS are shown in the table above. Criminal attitudes/behaviors had the highest score ($Mean = 4.2$, $SD = 2.4$). The $Mean$ score for criminal history was 4.0 ($SD = 1.7$). The average score on the peer associations component was 3.0 ($SD = 1.9$), substance abuse 2.8 ($SD = 1.4$), education, employment and financial situation was 2.6 ($SD = 1.9$), family and social support 1.8 ($SD = 1.4$) and neighborhood problems 1.1 ($SD = 1.3$).

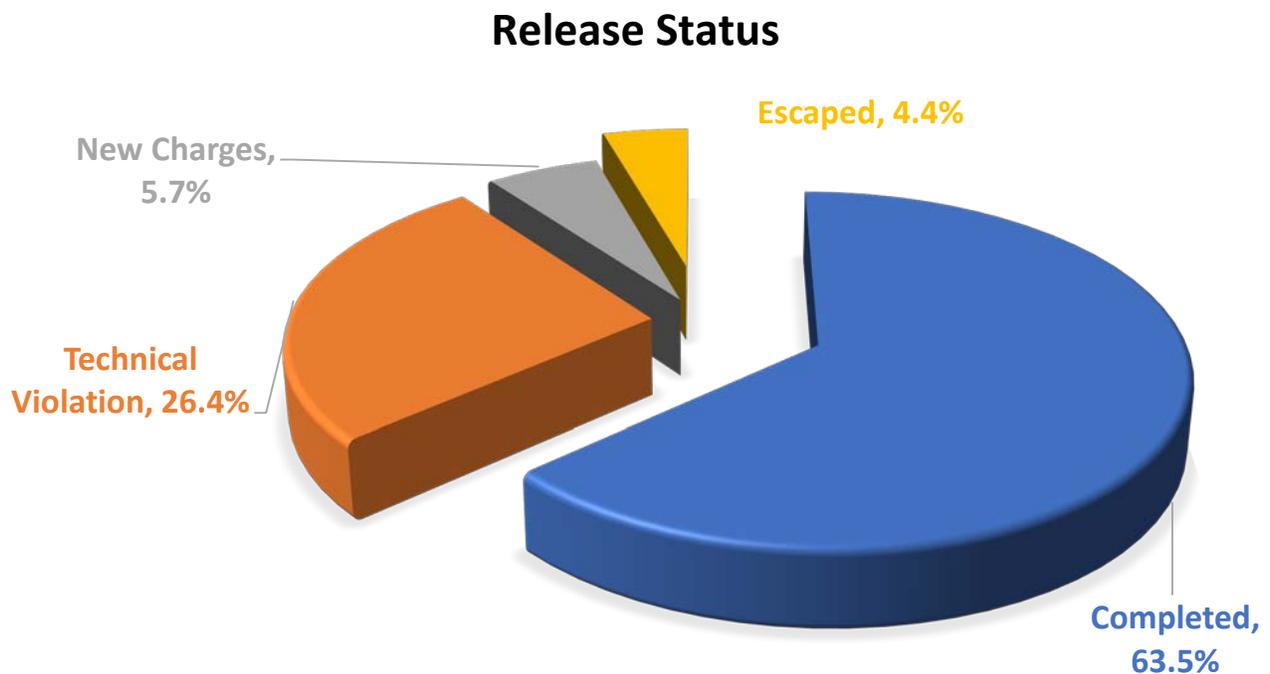
Pre-Trial Day Reporting Placement

Section 4

Completion percentages of those entering
PTDR during years 2014 – 2016

How successful are offenders in completing the Pre-Trial-Day Reporting Placement program?

The number of offenders ending supervision was 159. About 6 of every 10 (63.5%) offenders were identified as successfully completing the program. About 1 in 4 (26.42%) offenders were terminated due to technical violations, while 5.7% were charged with a new offense, and 4.4% escaped.



Pre-Trial-Day Reporting Placement

Section 5

Characteristics of offenders completing PTDR
during years 2014 – 2016

Relationships Between Offender Characteristics and Program Completion in Pre-Trial Day Reporting Placement between 2014 and 2016

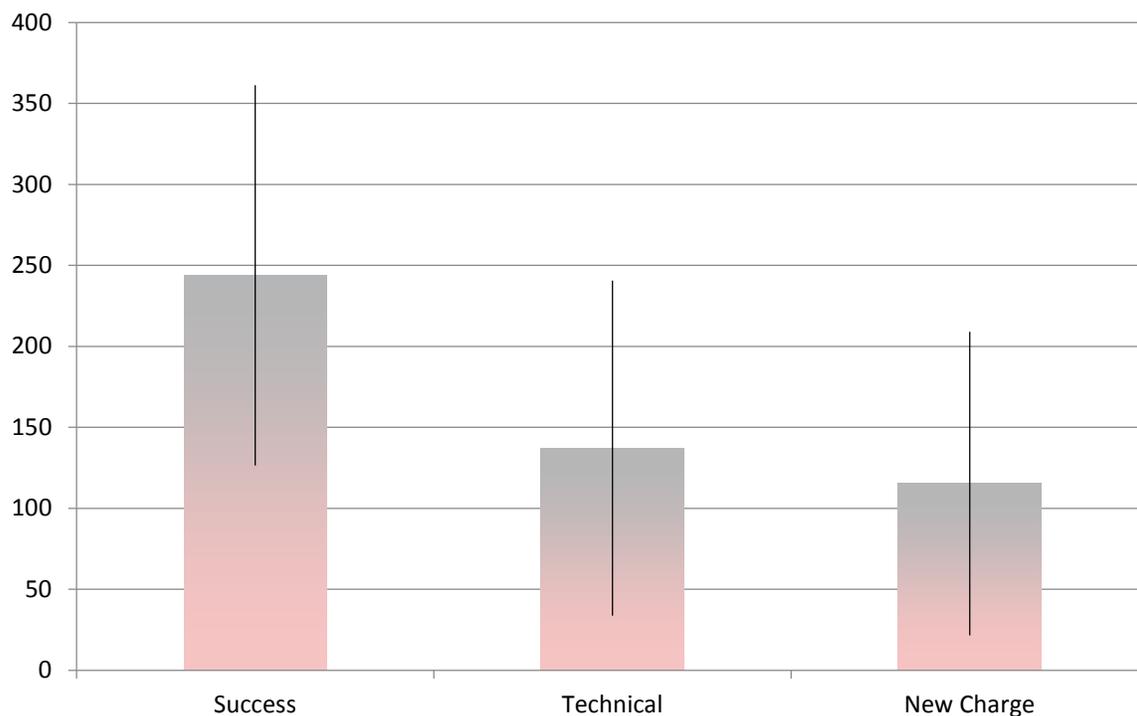
Characteristics of offenders who were identified as completing the Pretrial Day Reporting Placement program were further examined. This investigation compared characteristics of those who successfully completed their program to those who were terminated for technical violations and those for whom new charges were filed. Of the 151 offenders classified as either successfully completing the program or receiving technical violations or new charges, approximately 7 in 10 of those who completed supervision were successful (106 out of 151 identified completers), while about 3 of every 10 offenders (29.8%) 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 Pre-Trial Day Reporting, 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 = 1.00 to 1.01).
- For each prior DOC commitment offenders experienced there was an approximately 12% decrease in odds of successful program completion, although this effect was not statistically significant (Odds ratio = 0.88, Confidence interval = 0.70 to 1.09).
- Age was unrelated to the odds of successful program completion (Odds ratio = 1.01, Confidence interval = 0.98 to 1.04).
- **Offenders living in quadrant 4 showed a 58% lower odds of successful completion** when compared to all of the other offenders, Odds ratio = 0.42, Confidence interval = 0.21 to 0.84.
- Race was slightly but not statistically significantly associated with successful completion. Comparing majority versus minority race/ethnicity, the odds of successful completion were 34% lower for those of minority ethnicity compared to majority race offenders (Odds ratio = 0.66, Confidence interval = 0.34 to 1.28).
- Gender was not associated with successful completion.
- Years of education completed was a variable marginally associated with successful program completion, such that **for each additional year of education attained offenders had a 22% greater odds of successful program completion** (Odds ratio = 1.22, Confidence interval = 0.99 to 1.51).
- Offenders who had obtained at least a high school education or GED were somewhat more likely to successfully complete the program, although this effect was not statistically significant (Odds ratio = 1.98, Confidence interval = 0.82 to 4.76).
- Marital status was unrelated to successful completion.
- Scores on the PCL-R were unrelated to successful completion, although the sample of offenders in Pre-Trial Day Reporting administered the PCL-R was small.
- Scores on the VRAG were unrelated to successful completion, although the sample of offenders in Pre-Trial Day Reporting administered the VRAG was small.
- Scores on the IRAS were significantly linked to program success. **For each additional point on the IRAS, offenders had a 10% lower odds of successful completion** (Odds ratio = 0.90, Confidence interval = 0.85 to 0.95).

Completion of Pre-Trial-Day Reporting Placement supervision between 2014 and 2016

- Time in program was calculated for offenders successfully completing supervision (106; 70.2%) versus those who were terminated for technical violations or who received new charges (45; 29.8%). The vertical bars represent the mean length of time on program. The vertical lines represent the range encompassing +/- 1 standard deviation for those in each category. There was no significant association between the length of time offenders were in the program and their odds of successful completion (Odds Ratio = 1.00, Confidence Interval, 0.98 to 1.02).
- On average, those who successfully completed the program were enrolled for 243.9 days, which was considerably longer than those who received technical violations (137.1 days) or new charges (115.3 days).
- Interestingly, for those who successfully completed, the lengths of time offenders were on program ranged from 11 days to 665 days, with a *Median* of 193 days.



Pre-Trial-Day Reporting Placement

Section 6

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

Offenders completing Pre-Trial-Day Reporting Placement program between 2011 and 2013

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 2014-2016 (N = 968).

- The sample was largely male (78.5%), Caucasian (65.8%), African American (24.9%), or Latino/a = 7.9% (Asian = 0.9%, Bi-racial = 0.2%, Native American = 0.2%, and Other = 0.1%), and averaged 35.6 years of age ($SD = 11.3$; $Mdn = 33.3$ Range = 18.7-70.0) at entry into supervision.
- The majority of the sample was not married (married = 13.8%, single = 61.4%, separated = 4.6%, divorced = 18.8%, and widowed = 1.3%). Average number of dependent children was 1.1 ($SD = 1.6$; $Mdn = 0$; Range = 0-24).
- Average number of years of education completed = 12.0 ($SD = 2.0$; $Mdn = 12.0$; Range = 2 - 20). More than 4 in 5 had completed at least 12 years of education (63.1%) or a general equivalency certificate (22.1%). 85.2
- On average, this group had 0.27 prior commitments ($SD = 0.8$; Mdn number of prior commitments = 0; Range = 0 - 9).
- Offense types at intake included 96.3% with a Class D Felony, 3.4% Class C Felony, 0.1% with a Class B Felony and 0.2% with a Class A Misdemeanor charge.
- Of those offenders with IRAS risk scores (8.3%, n=80), 17.5% (n=14) were identified as high risk of reoffending, 53.8% (n = 43) as moderate risk, 1.3% (n = 1) as moderate/low risk, and 27.5% (n = 22) as low risk. Scores on the IRAS averaged 5.1 ($SD = 4.3$; $Mdn = 4.0$; Range = 1 - 22).
- PCL-R scores averaged 14.3 (n = 409; $SD = 7.1$), and the average V-RAG score in this sample of offenders was 5.6 (n = 278; $SD = 8.2$). 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.
- These offenders were on program an average of 75.3 days ($SD = 58.4$; $Mdn=55.0$; range = 0 - 692).
- Nearly 1 in 5 (19.1%) 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 (15.6%). However, 2.8% of these offenders were arrested twice, and 0.7% were arrested three times.

Pre-Trial-Day Reporting Placement

Section 7

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

2014 – 2016

Arrests During 36-month Recidivism Check (2014 -2016) for Pre-Trial-Day Reporting Placement program (2011 - 2013)

Primary Arrest	6 months	12 months	18 months	24 months	30 months	36 months
A Felony						
B Felony	2		2	1		
C Felony	1	3	3	2		2
D Felony	7	11	9	12	9	4
Level 5 Felony			1	2	2	3
Level 6 Felony		1	1	4	5	10
A Misdemeanor	16	13	9	13	17	14
B Misdemeanor	6	5	7	4	4	5
C Misdemeanor	2		1	1		
D Misdemeanor						
Total	34	33	33	39	37	38

Pre-Trial-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 Pre-Trial-Day Reporting Placement 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 through the Pre-Trial Day Reporting program, the representativeness of these offenders is not established.

- There were no statistically significant relationships between the following variables and recidivism: marital status, number of dependent children, having an Axis I diagnosis, the number of prior adult correctional commitments, scores on the SORAG, SARA, or IRAS, or total days on program.
- **Age was inversely associated with arrest during the 36-month, post-supervision time period** ($r_s(966) = -.10, p = .001$).
- Minority race/ethnicity was associated with re-arrest. Given the distribution and low number of Latino/a ($n = 76$), Asian ($n=9$), Native American ($n=2$), Bi-racial ($n = 2$), and those classified as other races ($n = 1$), members of these groups were combined with African Americans ($n = 241$), to compare with Caucasians ($n = 637$). Being classified as part of a minority group was associated with arrest ($X^2(1, N=968) = 11.1, p = .001$). **The odds for members of minority groups to be arrested was 1.7 times that for those in the majority group.**
- **The number of years of education completed was significantly negatively associated with re-arrest** ($r_s(914) = -.15, p = .02$).
- When examined by quadrant where living at program entry, re-arrest rates were significantly different ($X^2(1, N=952) = 15.4, p = .004$). These rates were as follows: quadrant 4 (24.8% or 76/306), followed by those in quadrant 3 (18.7% or 31/166), quadrant 2 (18.6% or 40/215), and quadrant 1 (10.7% or 19/178). Those residing out of county had arrest rates of 16.1% (14/87). **The odds for persons living in quadrant 4 were 1.7 times higher than those in the other areas of residence.**
- On risk measures calculated at program entry, **there were significant relationships between recidivism and scores on the PCL-R** ($r_s(407) = .19, p < .001$), **and on the VRAG** ($r_s(275) = .24, p < .001$).
- Successful completion of PDR was associated with lower levels of arrest during the 3 year follow-up time frame ($X^2(1, N=968) = 16.8, p = .001$). **The odds for those who did not successfully complete this supervision component of being arrested were 2.0 times higher than for those who were considered successfully completers.**