Community Corrections
Allen County, Indiana

Re-Entry Court Program

Report for Calendar Years
2014 – 2016

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Re-Entry Court Program Impact Evaluation

Introduction
The following report summarizes the major evaluation findings examining offenders placed in supervision via the Re-entry Court program (RCP) by the Allen County Circuit Court.
The report is designed with the following questions as organizing principles:
1. Who tends to enter the RCP?
2. What types of offenses are committed leading to referral to the RCP?
3. What level of risk do RCP offenders demonstrate?
4. How successful are offenders in completing the RCP?
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 program that provides services to offenders, persons charged with a crime or an act of delinquency, persons sentenced to imprisonment, or victims of crime or delinquency to meet the needs of the individual criminal offender, victims of crime and the community at large.

Description & Target Population
The Allen Superior Reentry Court provides returning inmates with a myriad of stabilization services in order to assist the offender to re-integrate successfully into the community. The program applies electronic monitoring, field supervision, and case management. Offenders are expected to complete appropriate treatment/classes, job search, and develop goals for positive behavioral change during their time on the program. The RCP is a year-long program where an offender is on electronic monitoring for the period up to the offender's earliest possible release date (EPRD). Once the offender is released from electronic monitoring the offender continues to be supervised by a case manager while attending treatment, mentoring, and regularly scheduled court hearings.

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 327 offenders entered the RCP, 231 completed supervision, and 650 offenders 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
Re-Entry Court

• Offenders entering the Re-Entry Court program (RCP) were, on average, 33.9 years of age, with a range of just over 19 (19.1) to just over 67 (67.2) years.

• 90.2% of offenders entering this supervision were male.

• 34.9% of RCP offenders were Caucasian, 59.3% were African American, 4.9% were Latino, and less than 1% (0.9%) were other ethnicities.

• 76.4% of offenders starting the RCP were single; 11.7% were married, 0.6% separated, and 11.3% divorced. No offenders entering this supervision component were widowed.

• Offenders entering the RCP were reported to have 0 to 7 dependent children, with a median number of children of 0.5.

• 27.0% of those starting the RCP had obtained a high school diploma and 53.7% completed a general equivalency GED equivalency exam. About 1 in 30 (3.4%) had obtained degrees beyond high school and 15.8% had less than a high school diploma.

• Of those entering Re-Entry Court between 2014 and 2016, 42.5% lived in quadrant 4, 25.4% in quadrant 3, 19.6% in quadrant 2, and 12.5% in quadrant 1.

• Nearly half of the offenders were charged with Class B Felonies (48.0%), and over a third were charged with Class C Felonies (34.3%). About 1 in 30 were charged with Class A Felonies (3.4%). About 1 in 15 were charged with Class D Felonies (6.7%). One (1) offender each was charged with Murder (0.3%), a Class A Misdemeanor (0.3%), a Level 3 Felony (0.3%), and a Level 4 Felony (0.3%). Almost 1 in 20 offenders were charged with Level 5 Felonies (4.9%), and about 1 in 70 were charged with Level 6 Felonies (1.5%).

• 4.0% of the offenders were charged with major driving offenses, 23.2% with drug offenses, 28.4% with property offenses, 26.0% with public order offenses, 26.0% with violent offenses and 8.0% with sexual offenses.

• Risk of re-offense was measured in various ways. According to the IRAS, of those receiving a risk level IRAS score, nearly 2 in 3 (57.1%) were found to have High or Very High Risk level of reoffending.

• About 2 in 5 (37.8%) offenders were identified as successfully completing the program. Just over 3 in 10 (31.3%) offenders were terminated due to technical violations, 13.5% escaped, and 11.7% were charged with a new offense. Just under 1 in 28 (3.5%) were released for administrative reasons, while 1 in 50 (1.7%) self-terminated and one offender was listed as terminated for other reasons.

• Those who successfully completed their supervision were more likely to have been in supervision longer, have fewer prior DOC commitments, have more years of education, and live outside of Quadrants 4. Also, lower scores on the IRAS were related to successful completion.

Executive Summary of Evaluation Findings
Re-Entry Court

• The arrest records of 650 offenders previously in the Re-Entry Court program were monitored for 36 months. For the 650 Re-Entry Court program offenders, 364 (56.0%) were not rearrested, and 286 were rearrested (44.0%). Examining the arrest rates from this sample, 179 (27.5%) were rearrested 1 time, 63 (9.7%) were rearrested 2 times, 27 offenders (4.2%) was rearrested 3 times, and 17 offenders (2.6%) were arrested 4 or more times. The offenders who were rearrested were more likely to be male. In addition, there were statistically significant relationships showing inverse relationships with age and years of education completed, while the number of prior arrests were positively associated with recidivism during the 35-month post-supervision time frame. Other relationships were also established for those offenders entering supervision with a Class D Felony offense, as well as a relationship between being rearrested and higher scores on two of the risk assessment measures (i.e., IRAS and V-RAG). Lastly, successful completion of this supervision component was associated with lower rates of re-arrest.
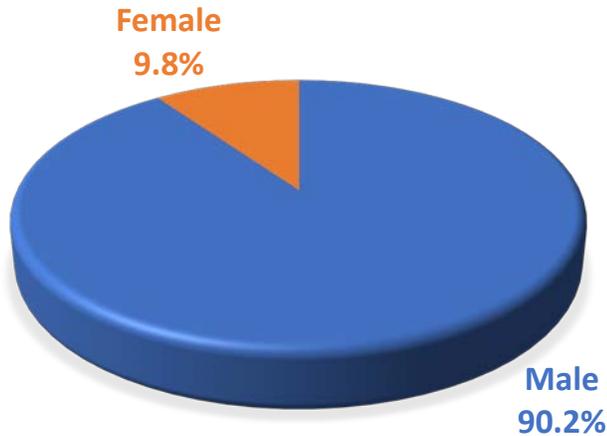
Re-Entry Court
Section 1

Characteristics of offenders entering
Re-Entry Court during years 2014 – 2016

# Demographics of those entering the Re-Entry Court between 2014 and 2016

GENDER

Female
9.8%

Male
90.2%

RACE/ETHNICITY

Latino **Other**
4.9% **0.9%**

Caucasian
34.9%

African American
59.3%

MARITAL STATUS

Divorced **Separated**
11.3% **0.6%**

Married
11.7%

Single
76.4%

Three-hundred twenty-seven (327) offenders entered supervision via Re-Entry Court between January 1, 2014 and December 31, 2016.

Offenders were on average 33.9 years of age (Standard Deviation [SD] = 10.8), with a range of just over 19 years of age (19.1) to just over 67 years of age (67.2). These offenders were largely male (90.2%). Three (3) in 5 (59.3%) offenders were African-American, about 1 in 3 were Caucasian (34.9%), less than 1 in 20, Latino/a (4.9%), and less than 1 in 100 (0.9%) other ethnicities (e.g., Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American, and bi-racial).
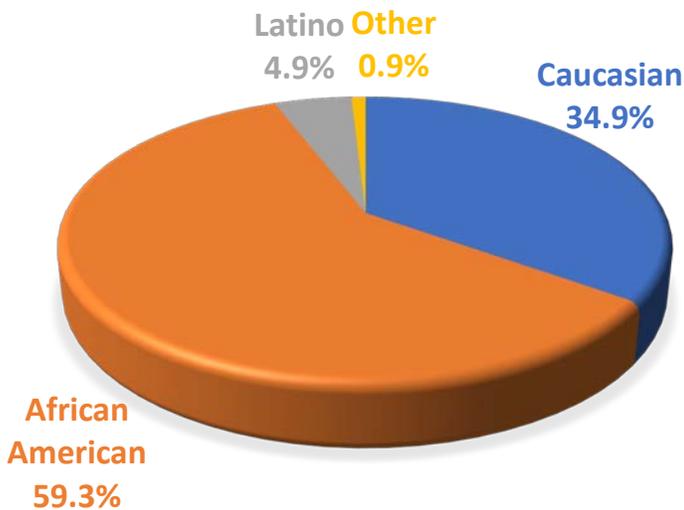
Over three (3) of four (4) of the offenders were single (76.4%), about 1 in 8 were married (11.7%), and over 1 in 10 were divorced (11.3%). A very small number were separated (0.6%); none were widowed. For offenders entering Re-Entry Court, the median number of dependent children reported was half a child (0.5), with a range of 0-9 children.

Slightly more than 4 in 5 (80.7%) of the members of this group of offenders had obtained a high school diploma (27.0%) or an equivalency certificate (GED) (53.7%), but only 30.4% had attended school for 12 years or more. A relatively small number (3.4%) of those in the Re-Entry Court Program had obtained degrees beyond a high school diploma. About 1 in 6 (15.8%) reportedly completed less than high school.
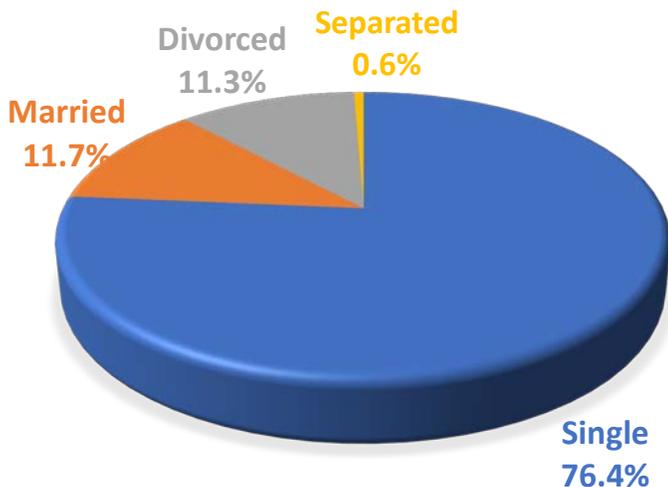
Demographics of those entering the Re-Entry Court between 2014 and 2016

**RESIDENCE BY QUADRANT
IN ALLEN COUNTY**

Quad 1
12.5%

Quad 2
19.6%

Quad 4
42.5%

Quad 3
25.4%
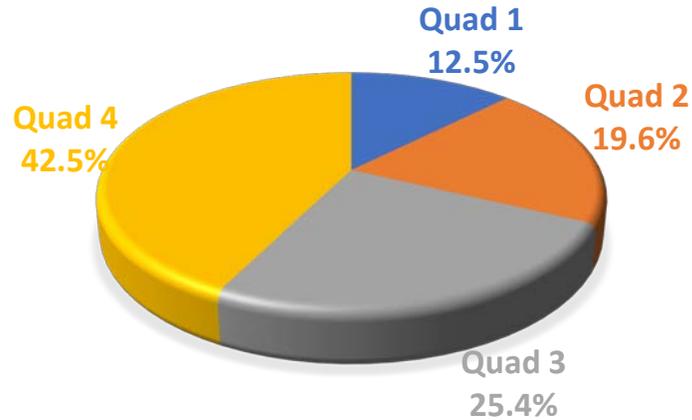
Just over 2 in 5 (42.5%) of the offenders resided in Quadrant 4, and about 1 in 4 (25.4%) resided in Quadrant 3. About 1 in 5 offenders (19.6%) resided in Quadrant 2, and about one in 8 (12.5%) of the offenders lived in Quadrant 1.

Re-Entry Court
Section 2

Types of offenses for those entering the Re-Entry Court program during years 2014 – 2016
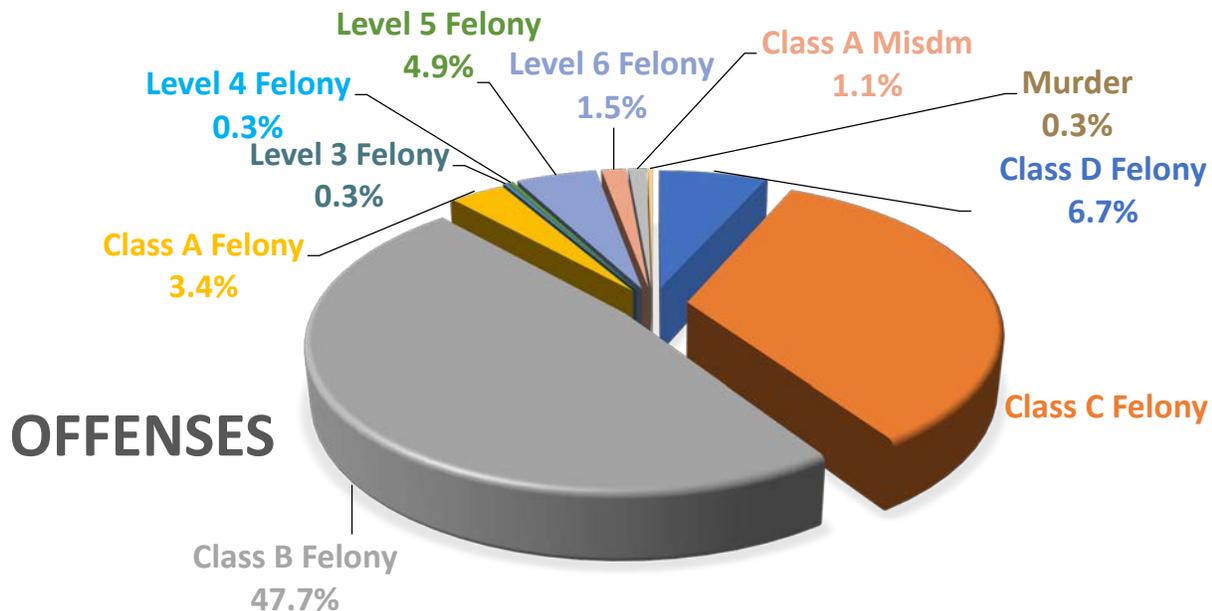
Offenses committed at Re-entry Court Program entry (2014 – 2016)

The chart below shows the percent of primary offense types for offenders entering the Reentry Court program. Offenders in the Reentry Court program were noted to have primary offenses included convictions for property offenses (28.4%), public order offenses (26.0%), drug offenses (23.2%), violent offenses (10.4%), with a smaller number of sexual offenses (8.0%) and major driving offenses (4.0%)

The average number of prior Department of Correction (DoC) commitments for those entering the Reentry Court program was 2.2 (SD=1.8), with a range of 0-9. The Median number of prior commitments was 2. Violence classification was missing on 49.1% of the sample. 87 offenders were classified as having committed a violent crime with no victim, 58 were classified as both victim and violent, 14 were classified as sex offenders, and 5 were classified as victim not violent.

Primary Offense	frequency	%
Violent offenses	34	10.4
Property offenses	93	28.4
Drug offenses	76	23.2
Public order offenses	85	26.0
Sex offenses	26	8.0
Major driving offenses	13	4.0

Just over four of every five offenders were noted to have Class B (48.0%) or Class C (34.3%) Felony charges. Approximately 1 in 14 (6.7%) offenders had Class D Felony charges reported, while about 1 in 20 had Level 5 Felony (4.9%) offenses and 1 in 28 were charged with Class A Felonies (3.4%). The other offenders were noted to have been charged with Level 6 Felony charges (1.5%), Level 3 Felonies (0.3%), Level 4 Felonies (0.3%), Class A Misdemeanor (1.1%) charges, or murder (0.3%).

OFFENSES

Level 5 Felony 4.9%
Level 6 Felony 1.5%
Class A Misdm 1.1%
Murder 0.3%
Level 4 Felony 0.3%
Level 3 Felony 0.3%
Class A Felony 3.4%
Class D Felony 6.7%
Class C Felony
Class B Felony 47.7%

Re-Entry Court
Section 3

Measured risk levels of those entering the Re-Entry Court program during years 2014 – 2016

Nearly nine-tenths of the offenders had IRAS scores recorded (n = 294, 91.3% of total cases). The average score for offenders on the IRAS was 22.7 (SD = 6.7). Of the offenders in Reentry Court with IRAS scores, 14.3% were considered to be at Very High Risk of reoffending, 42.9% were considered to be at High Risk, 33.0% a Moderate Risk, and 9.9% a Low Risk.

IRAS SCORE AVAILABLE

No IRAS
8.7%

Classified
91.3%

IRAS RISK LEVELS

Very High
14%

Low
10%

Moderate
33%

High
43%
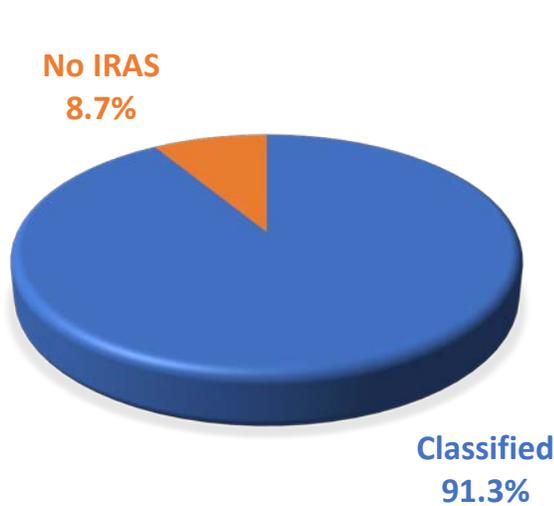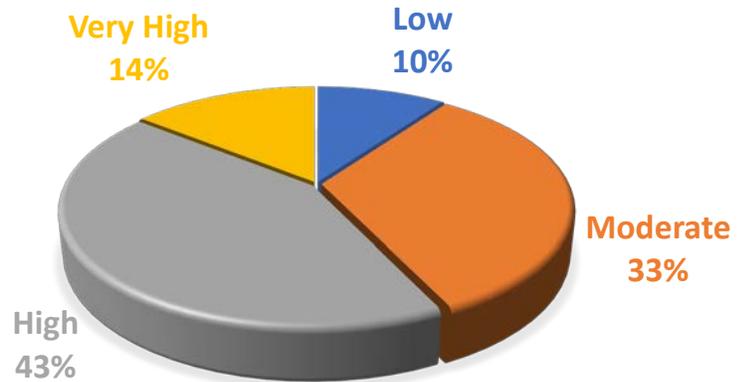
IRAS Scores	Mean	SD
Total at entry	22.7	6.7
Criminal History	5.3	2.0
Education, Employment, Finances	4.4	1.3
Family and Social Support	1.5	1.3
Neighborhood Problems	1.4	1.3
Substance Abuse	2.6	1.4
Peer Associations	3.4	1.6
Criminal Attitudes/Behaviors	4.2	2.3

Scores on components of the IRAS are shown in the table above. Criminal history had the highest score (*Mean* = 5.3, *SD* = 2.0). The *Mean* score for the education, employment and financial situation component was 4.4 (*SD* = 1.3) and criminal attitudes/behaviors was 4.2 (*SD* = 2.3). Scores on the peer associations component was 3.4 (*SD* = 1.6), substance abuse, 2.6 (*SD* = 1.4), family and social support, 1.5 (*SD* = 1.3), and neighborhood problems, 1.4 (*SD* = 1.3).

Level of risk identified in Reentry Court offenders

Only 34 (10.4%) of all offenders completing the Re-entry Court program were classified on the risk level of the PCL-R. Four of five offenders were labeled low risk (82.4%), while the rest (17.6%) were classified as high risk offenders.

Total scores on the VRAG were reported on 34 of the sample of offenders entering the Reentry Court. The scores ranged from -12 to 28, with a Median of 9.0, or medium risk of future violence.

On the SARA, 6 offenders were rated; scores for these offenders averaged 15.0 (SD = 4.6, with a range of 8 - 21).

On the SORAG, 2 offenders were rated; scores for these offenders averaged 16.5 (SD = 19.1, with a range of 3-30).
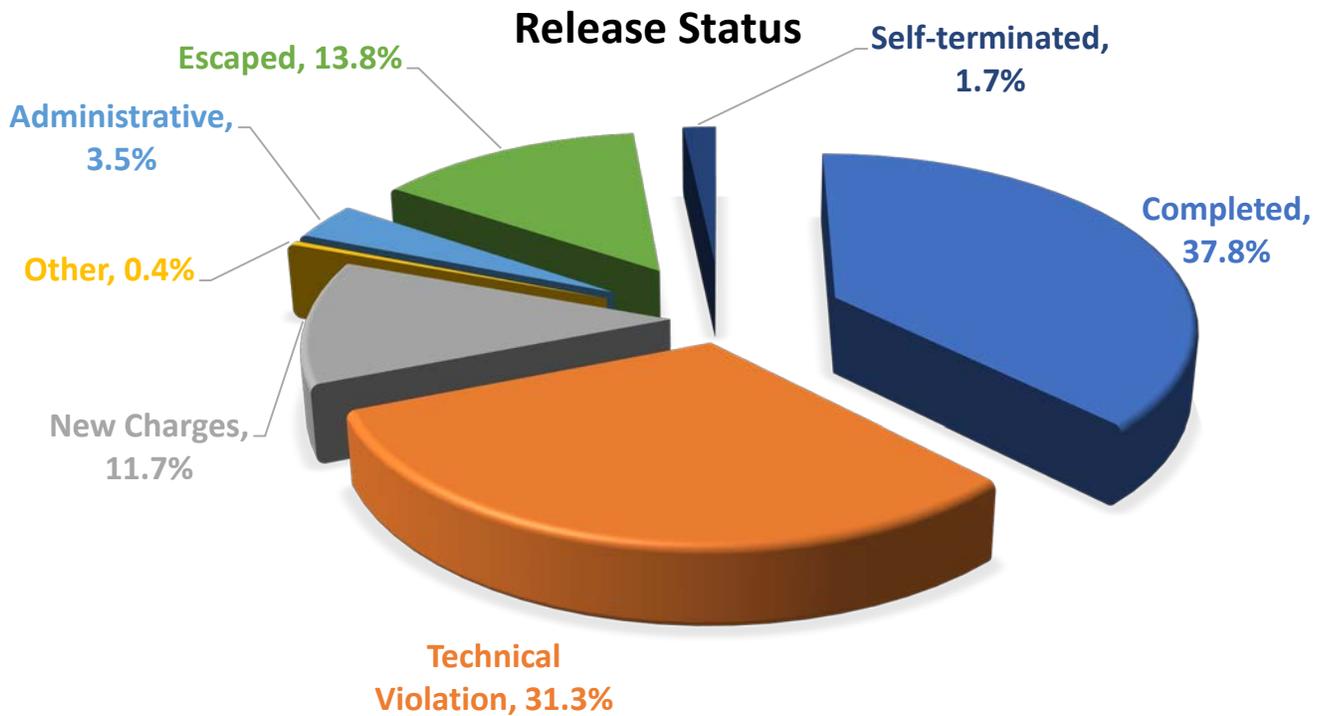
Re-Entry Court
Section 4

Completion percentage of those entering Re-Entry Court during years 2014 – 2016

How successful are offenders in completing the Reentry Court program?

The number of offenders ending supervision was 230. About 2 in 5 (37.8%) offenders were identified as successfully completing the program. Just over 3 in 10 (31.3%) offenders were terminated due to technical violations, 13.5% escaped, and 11.7% were charged with a new offense. Just under 1 in 28 (3.5%) were released for administrative reasons, while 1 in 50 (1.7%) self-terminated and one offender was listed as terminated for other reasons.

Release Status

- Escaped, 13.8%
- Administrative, 3.5%
- Self-terminated, 1.7%
- Other, 0.4%
- Completed, 37.8%
- New Charges, 11.7%
- Technical Violation, 31.3%

Re-Entry Court
Section 5

Characteristics of offenders completing Re-Entry Court during years 2014 – 2016

Relationships Between Offender Characteristics and Program Completion in Re-Entry Court between 2014 and 2016
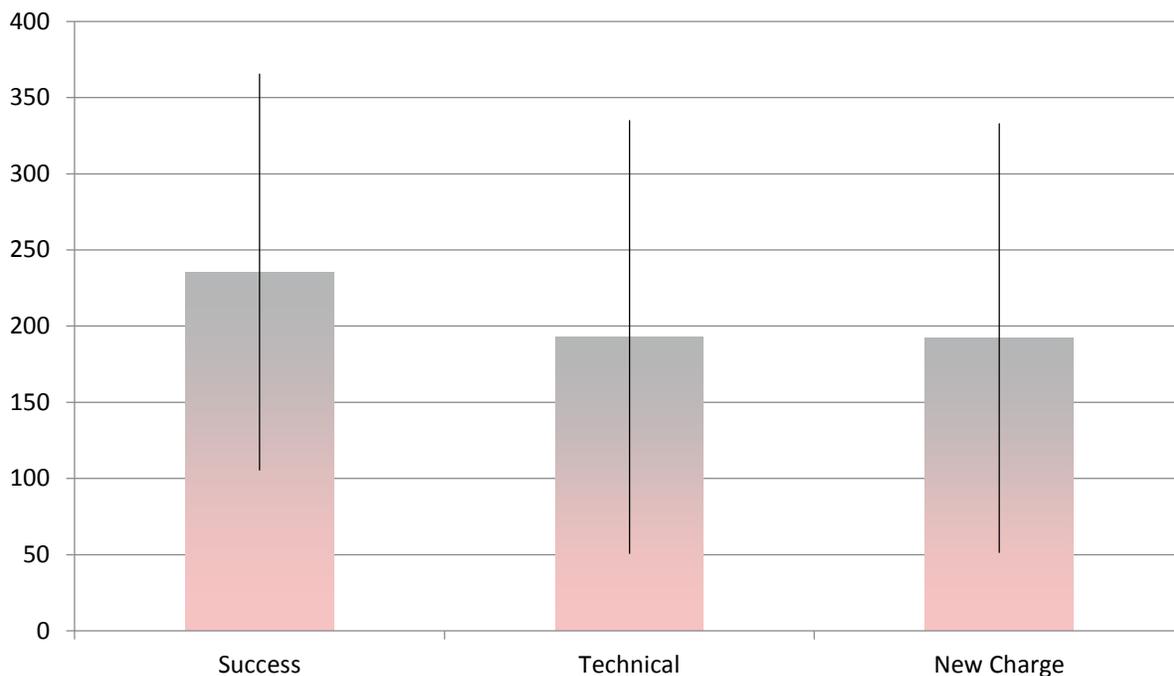
Characteristics of offenders who were identified as completing the Re-Entry Court program were further examined. This investigation compared characteristics of those who successfully completed their program to those who were terminated for technical violations and those for whom new charges were filed. Of those classified as successful completers versus those receiving technical violations of new charges, fewer than 2 in 5 of those who completed supervision were successful (86 out of 231 identified completers), while about 3 of every 5 offenders (62.8%) 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 though Re-Entry Court, 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 = 1.00, Confidence interval = 1.00 to 1.00).

•As the number of prior DOC commitments increased, the less likely an offender was to successfully complete the program; **for each prior DOC commitment, offenders had a 19% lower odds of successfully completing the program** (Odds ratio = 0.81, Confidence interval = 0.67 to 0.99).

•Age was unrelated to the odds of successful completion (Odds ratio = 1.00, Confidence interval = 0.98 to 1.02).

•Offenders living in quadrant 4 had significantly lower odds of successful program completion when compared to all of the other offenders (Odds ratio = 0.44, Confidence interval = 0.24 to 0.80). Specifically, **those living in Quadrant 4 had a 56% lower odds of successful completion relative to offenders living in other Quadrants**.

•Race was unrelated to the odds of successful completion (Odds ratio = 0.89, Confidence interval = 0.48 to 1.63).

•Gender was not associated with successful completion.

•Years of education was a variable positively associated with successful program completion (Odds ratio = 1.27, Confidence interval = 1.06 to 1.53). Specifically, **for each additional year of education attained, the odds ratio for successful program completion increased by 27%.**

•Marital status was unrelated to successful completion.

•Offenders with *at least* a high school education or GED had modestly increased odds of successfully completing the program relative to those without this level of educational attainment (Odds ratio = 2.38, Confidence interval = 0.88 to 6.44), although this association was only marginally statistically significant (p = .09).

•Scores on the PCL-R were not associated with successful completion (Odds ratio = 0.94, Confidence interval = 0.85 to 1.05).

•Scores on the V-RAG were not associated with successful completion (Odds ratio = 0.97, Confidence interval = 0.88 to 1.07).

•Higher scores on the IRAS were associated with lower odds of successful program completion (Odds ratio = 0.95, Confidence interval = 0.91 to 1.00). Specifically, **for each additional point on the IRAS, the odds for program success were reduced by 5%**.

Completion of Re-entry Court supervision between 2014 and 2016

- Time in program was calculated for offenders successfully completing supervision (86; 37.2%) and those who were terminated for technical violations or received new charges (145; 62.8%). 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. The length of time in the program was unrelated to program success versus receiving a technical violation or new charge (Odds ratio = 1.0 (95% Confidence interval = 1.0 to 1.0).

- Interestingly, for offenders who successfully completed the program, the length of time in the program ranged from 34 to 715 days, with a *Mean* of 235.4 days and *Median* of 205 days. Length of time in the program for those who received technical violations ranged from 3 to 749 days with a *Mean* of 192.9 and *Median* of 161 days. Those receiving new charges were in the program between 36 and 525 days with a *Mean* of 192.2 days and *Median* of 154 days.

Re-Entry Court
Section 6

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

Offenders completing the Reentry Court 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 = 650).

- The sample was largely male (83.5%), African American (56.2%) or Caucasian (39.5%), with other racial / ethnic categories representing less than 4.3% of the sample (Latino/a = 4.0%, Asian = 0.2%, Other = 0.2%, Native American=0.0%, and Bi-racial = 0.0%), and averaged 33.3 years of age (*SD* = 10.7; *Mdn* = 31.4; Range = 18.6 - 74.5) at entry into supervision.

- The majority of the sample was not married (married = 12.7%, single = 70.8%, separated = 2.9%, divorced = 13.0%, and widowed = 0.6%). Average number of dependent children was 1.4 (*SD* = 1.7; *Mdn* = 1.0; Range = 0 - 12).

- Average number of years of education completed = 10.7 (*SD* = 1.5; *Mdn* = 11.0; Range = 5 - 18). Just over 3 in 5 (61.2%) offenders had completed at least 12 years of education (24.5%) or a general equivalency certificate (36.7%).

- On average, this group had 2.1 prior commitments (*SD* = 1.6; *Mdn* number of prior commitments = 2.0; Range = 0 - 11).

- Offense types at intake included the following: 38.5% Class C Felony offense, 34.6% Class B Felony, 24.5% Class D Felony, and 2.2% Class A Felony.

- Of those offenders with PCL-R risk scores (51.8%, n = 337), 84.0% (n = 283) were identified as Low risk, while 16.0% (n = 54) were identified as High risk. Scores on the PCL-R averaged 18.4 on the 339 offenders on whom it was reported (*SD* = 7.6; *Mdn* = 18.0; Range = 0 - 81).

- Of those offenders with IRAS risk scores (65.7%, n = 427), 33.5% (n = 143) were identified as Very High risk, while 48.7% (n = 208) were identified as High risk, 13.6% (n = 58) were Moderate risk, and 4.2% (n = 18) were identified as Low risk. Scores on the IRAS averaged 26.8 (*SD* = 6.9; *Mdn* = 27.0; Range = 6 - 44).

- V-RAG scores were available for 40.2% (n = 261) of this group of offenders. These scores averaged 10.8 (*SD* = 9.0; *Mdn* = 12.0; Range = -23 - 37). 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 307.4 days (*SD* = 173.4; *Mdn* = 281.0; Range = 0 - 1044).

- Of those completing this 3-year post program recidivism check, more than half (56.0%) were not arrested. For those who were arrested, most were on one occasion (27.5%). However, 9.7% of these offenders were arrested twice, 4.2% were arrested three times and 1.9% four times. Four offenders (0.6%) were arrested five times and one offender (0.2%) was arrested six times during the three-year period.

Re-Entry Court
Section 7

Types of offenses leading to re-arrest during the 36 month follow-up period 2014 – 2016

Offender arrests (2014-16) following completion of the Re-entry Court Program (2011-2013)

Primary Arrest	6 months	12 months	18 months	24 months	30 months	36 months
A Felony	1	1	1	1	2	
B Felony	4	7	1	6	4	
C Felony	8	5	3	3	3	1
D Felony	23	24	20	15	15	5
Level 2 Felony					1	
Level 3 Felony					3	
Level 4 Felony		1	1	1	1	
Level 5 Felony		1	1		2	3
Level 6 Felony			8	9	7	9
A Misdemeanor	19	31	21	31	27	21
B Misdemeanor	6	2	1	6	3	3
C Misdemeanor	2	3	4	4	6	2
Murder				1		1
Not classified			1			1
Total	63	75	62	77	74	46

Re-Entry Court
Section 8

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

Recidivism characteristics for offenders completing supervision in the Re-entry Court program 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 Re-entry Court program, the representativeness of these offenders is not established.

- There were no statistically significant relationships between the following variables and recidivism: minority/majority race, marital status, number of dependent children, quadrant of residence at entry into supervision, or scores on the PCL-R, SORAG or SARA.

- Age at supervision entry was significantly and inversely associated with arrest at the 36 month recidivism check (r_s (648) = -.08, p = .04), suggesting that **as age increased, being re-arrested was less likely to occur**.

- Gender was associated with arrest during the post-supervision follow-up (X^2 (1, N = 650) = 20.18, p > .001). The arrest rate for men was 47.9% (260/543), while for females was 24.3% (26/107). **The odds for a man being arrested were about 2.9 times greater than the odds for a woman**.

- The number of years of education completed was inversely related to arrest at a statistically significant level (r_s (624) = -.09, p = .03), suggesting that **as years of education increased, there was a lower likelihood of re-arrest**.

- **The number of prior adult correctional commitments were statistically associated with arrest** in the 36-month, post-supervision time period (r_s (645) = .11, p = .006).

- **Scores on the IRAS were significantly related to re-arrest during the three years post-program completion** (r_s (425) = .24, p <.001).

- **Scores on the V-RAG were significantly related to re-arrest during the three years post-program completion** (r_s (259) = .13, p = .03).

- 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% re-arrest rate) or Class C Felonies (42.0% re-arrest 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).

- **Total days on program was inversely associated with re-arrest** (r_s (648) = -.08, p = .04.

- Successful completion of Re-entry Court was associated with arrest during the 3 year follow-up time frame (X^2 (1, N = 647) = 12.86, p <.001). Those who successfully completed supervision had an arrest rate of 34.9% (83/238), while those who did not complete had an arrest rate of 49.4% (202/409). The **odds for those who did not successfully completed this supervision component of being arrested were 1.8 times greater than for those who were considered successfully completers**.