

Community Corrections

Allen County, Indiana



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Allen County Restoration Court Program

Report for Calendar Years
2014 – 2016

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Allen County Restoration Court Program Impact Evaluation

Introduction

The following report summarizes the major evaluation findings examining offenders placed in supervision via Restoration 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.

Restoration Court Description & Target Population

The Allen Circuit Restoration Court Program serves not only offenders with co-occurring mental illness and addiction who would have been previously eligible under the Forensic Diversion statute, but also offenders sentenced to Home Detention as a condition of probation, Direct Placement offenders, and CTP/Reentry offenders from the Allen Superior Court. Seriously mentally ill offenders are identified at the onset; tracked throughout their participation; and are critically and clinically evaluated for intervention through the mental health track staffing. Offenders are sentenced to the Allen Circuit Restoration Court to participate for a year in the Program. The Restoration Court provides judicial oversight, case management, and mental health services. The offenders are placed on electronic monitoring for a minimum of six (6) months at which time they may earn their release by obtaining employment, attending Substance Abuse Treatment, managing prescribed medication and attending counseling as ordered.

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 208 offenders entered supervision, 127 completed supervision, and 293 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

Restoration Court

- Offenders entering Allen County Restoration Court were, on average, 39.4 years of age, with a range of just over 19 (19.7) years to just over 67 (67.4) years.
- Out of 208 offenders entering the program, 141 (67.8%) were male.
- 78.8% of Restoration Court offenders were Caucasian, 18.8% were African American, and 2.4% were Latino/a.
- 54.3% of offenders starting Restoration Court were single, 17.3% were married, 8.2% separated, 18.8% divorced and 1.4% widowed.
- Offenders entering Restoration Court were reported to have 0 to 8 dependent children, with a median number of children of 0.
- 47.3% of those starting Restoration Court had obtained a high school diploma and 32.2% completed a GED equivalency exam. Just over 1 in 10 (10.3%) had obtained degrees beyond high school and just fewer than 1 in 10 (9.8%) had less than a high school diploma.
- Of those entering Restoration Court between 2014 and 2016, 19.7% lived in quadrant 4, 36.1% in quadrant 3, 27.4% in quadrant 2, and 16.8% in quadrant 1.
- 95 of the 208 offenders (45.7%) in this program were charged with Level 6 Felonies, 76 offenders (36.5%) were charged with Class D Felonies, 15 offenders (7.2%) were charged with Class A Misdemeanors, 12 offenders (5.8%) were charged with Class C Felonies, and 10 offenders (4.8%) were charged with Level 5 Felonies.
- 194 (93.3%) of the offenders in this program were charged with major driving offenses, a large majority of the driving offenses were driving while intoxicated. Of the remaining, 7 offenders (3.4%) were charged with public order offenses, 4 (1.9%) were charged with drug offenses, 3 (1.4%) with property offenses, and no offenders (0%) were charged with a violent offense or sexual offense.
- Risk of re-offense was measured in various ways. According to the IRAS, of those receiving a risk level IRAS score, a little over 1 in 5 (22.1%) were found to have High or Very High Risk level of reoffending.
- Regarding program outcomes, 88 offenders (42.3%) of those entering Restoration Court from 2014 to 2016 were either still under supervision or had missing data. Using the entire sample, 70 offenders (33.7%) successfully completed the program, 6 offenders (2.9%) received new charges, 40 offenders (19.2%) had unsatisfactory releases, often technical violations, 3 offenders (1.9%) escaped, and 1 offender (0.5%) was administratively released.
- Those who successfully completed their supervision were more likely to have been in supervision longer and be married or divorced opposed to single or separated.
- Just less than 1 of every 5 (18.8%) 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 (14.3% of the overall sample). Of the 4.1% (n=12) who were arrested on more than one occasion, most (11/12 offenders) were arrested twice. Only one offender was arrested five times during this three-year period.

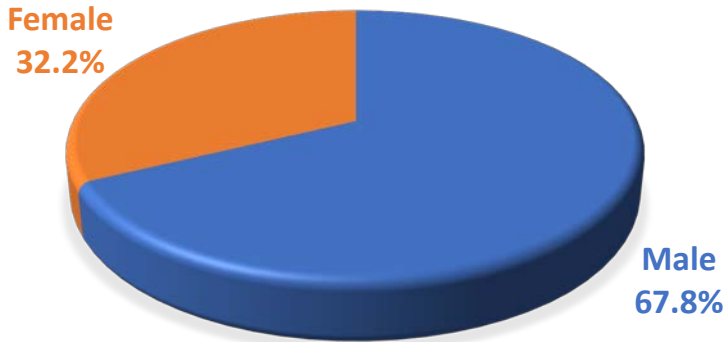
Restoration Court

Section 1

Characteristics of offenders entering
Restoration Court
during years 2014 – 2016

Demographics of those entering the Restoration Court between 2014 and 2016

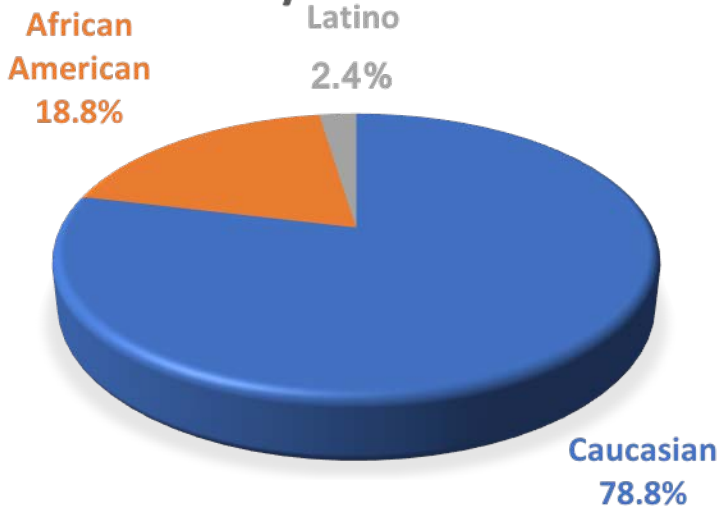
GENDER



Two-hundred eight (208) offenders entered supervision via Allen County Restoration Court between January 1, 2014 and December 31, 2016.

Offenders were on average 39.4 years of age (Standard Deviation [SD] = 11.2), with a range of just over 19 years of age (19.7) to just over 67 years of age (67.4). These offenders were largely male (67.8%) and Caucasian (78.8%). About 1 in 5 were African-American (18.8%) and less than 1 in 40 were Latino/a (2.4%).

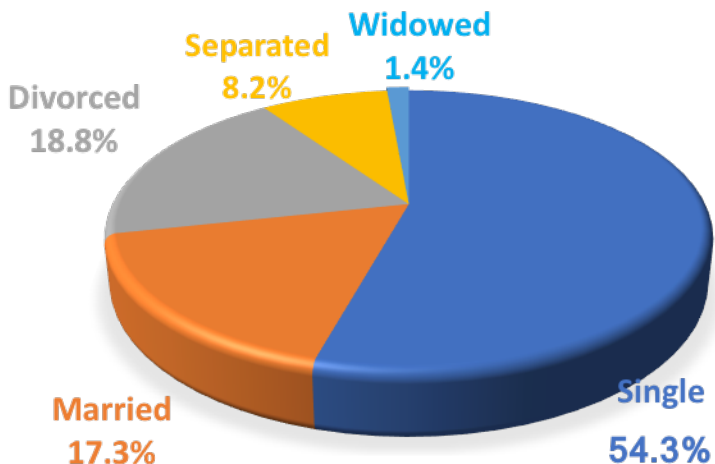
RACE/ETHNICITY



Just over half of the offenders were single (54.3%), about 1 in 6 were married (17.3%), about 1 in 12 were separated (8.2%), and just less than 1 in 5 were divorced (18.8%). A very small number were widowed (1.4%). For offenders entering Restoration Court, the *Median* number of dependent children reported was 0, with a range of 0-8 children.

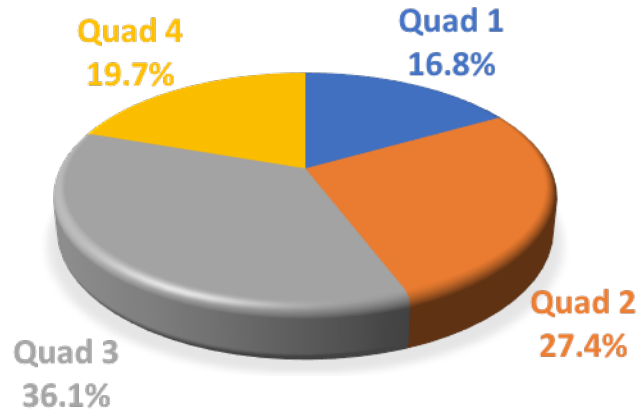
Nearly 4 in 5 (79.5%) of the members of this group of offenders had obtained a high school diploma (47.3%) or an equivalency certificate (GED) (32.2%). About 1 in 10 (10.3%) of those in the Restoration Court Program had obtained degrees beyond a high school diploma. Less than 1 in 10 reportedly completed less than high school (9.8%).

MARITAL STATUS



Demographics of those entering the Restoration Court between 2014 and 2016

RESIDENCE BY QUADRANT IN ALLEN COUNTY



About 1 in 5 (19.7%) of the offenders resided in Quadrant 4, and over 1 in 3 (36.1%) resided in Quadrant 3. More than 1 in 4 resided in Quadrant 2 (27.4%), and 1 in 6 offenders resided in Quadrant 1 (16.8%).

Restoration Court

Section 2

Types of offenses of those entering
Restoration Court during years 2014 – 2016

Types of Offenses Committed

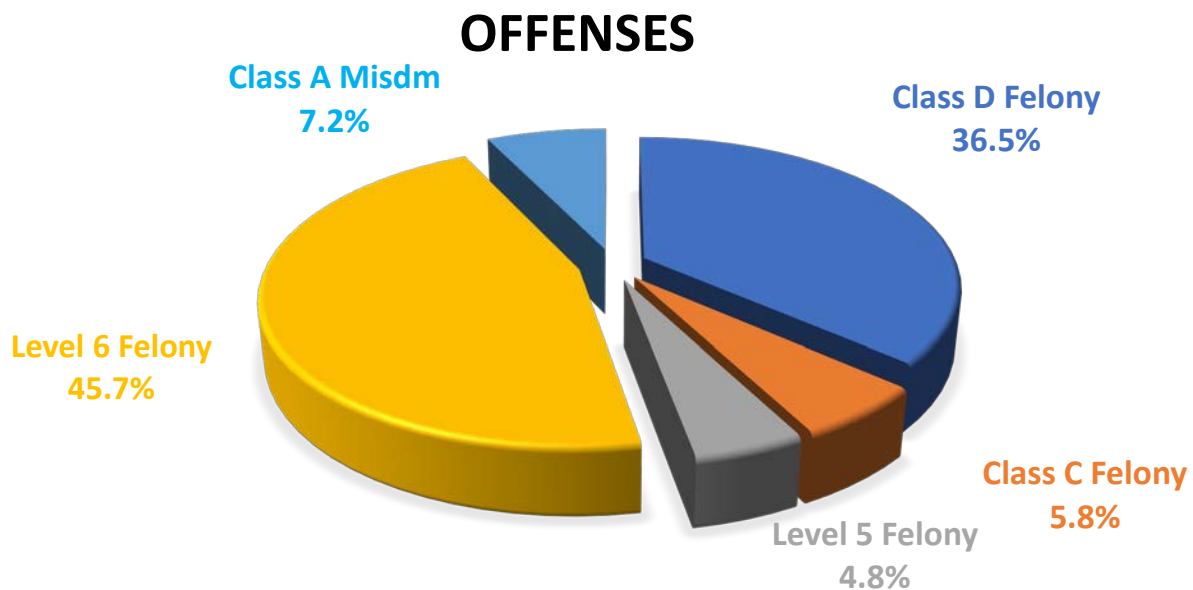
The chart below shows the percent of primary offenses for offenders entering the Restoration Court program. Nearly all of the primary offenses included convictions for driving-related offenses (93.3%). A small fraction of Restoration Court offenders were convicted of public order offenses (3.4%), drug offenses (1.9%), and property offenses (1.0%).

The average number of prior Department of Correction (DoC) commitments for those entering Restoration Court was 0.8 (*SD*=1.4), with a range of 0-7. The *Median* number of prior commitments was 0.

Primary Offense	frequency	%
Violent offenses	0	0
Property offenses	3	1.4
Drug offenses	4	1.9
Public order offenses	7	3.4
Sex offenses	0	0
Major driving offenses	194	93.3

More than 2 in 5 of the offenders entering Restoration Court had been charged with Level 6 Felony offenses (45.7%). Class D Felonies were identified in just over 1 in 3 (36.5%) of these offenders. Just over 1 in 20 were charged with Class C Felonies (5.8%) or Level 5 Felony offenses (4.8%), and 1 in 14 (7.2%) were charged with Class A misdemeanor offenses. None of these offenders were charged with a Class A Felony or in other classes of misdemeanor offense.

Violence classification was documented for 13.0% of the sample; 14 offenders were classified as having committed a violent crime with no victim, 10 as having committed a violent act with a victim, and 3 as having a victim but no violence.



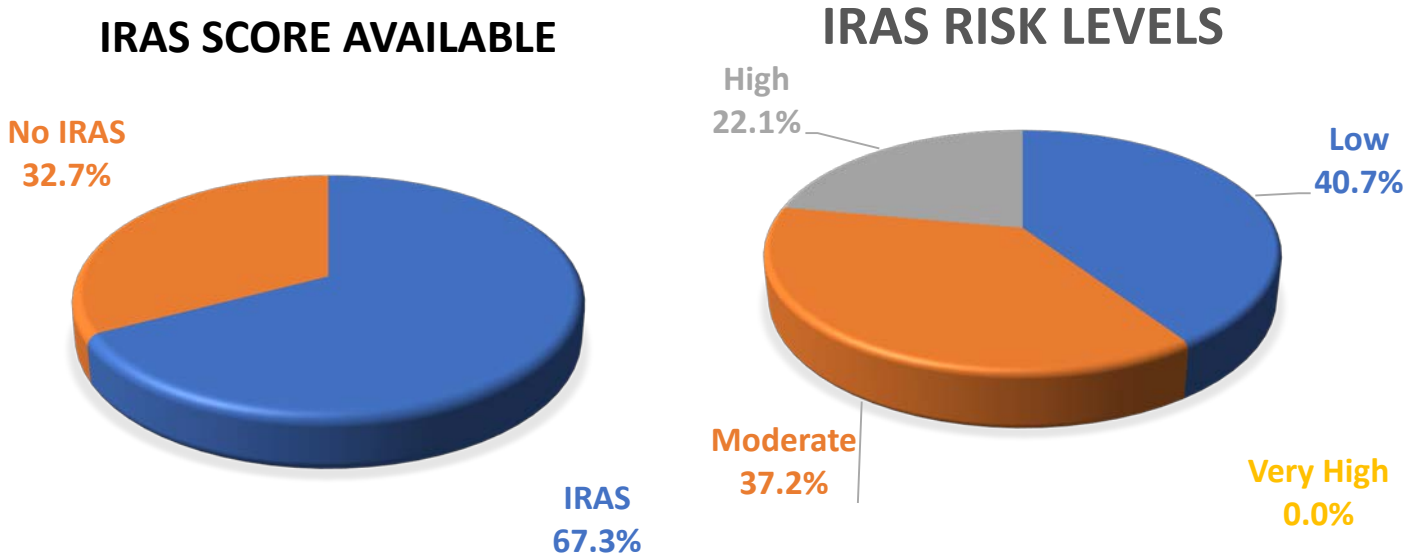
Restoration Court

Section 3

Measured risk levels of those entering
Restoration Court during years 2014 – 2016

Level of risk identified in Restoration Court offenders

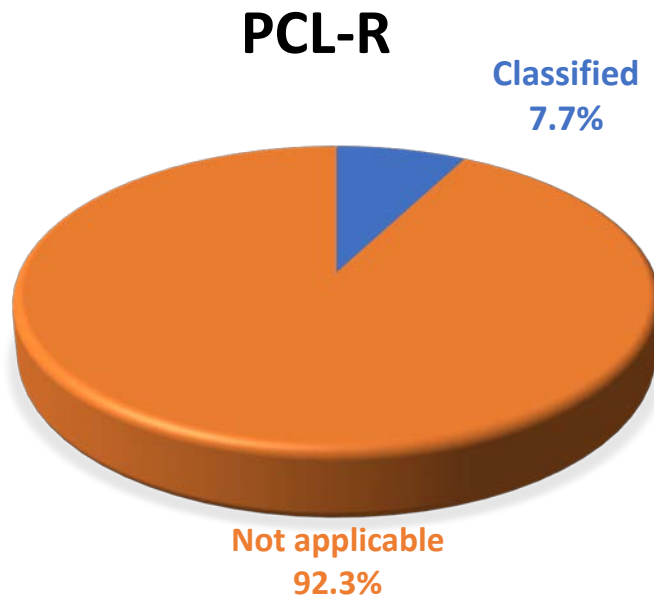
A majority of the offenders had IRAS scores recorded (n = 140, 67.3% of total cases). Of all offenders in the Restoration Court, 14.9% were considered to be at High Risk of reoffending, 25.0% a Moderate Risk, and 27.4% a Low Risk. In looking only at those offenders who were rated on the IRAS, 22.1% were found to have High Risk levels, 37.2% Moderate Risk, and 40.7% Low Risk. None were classified as Very High Risk.



IRAS Scores	Mean	SD
Total at entry	16.0	6.4
Criminal History	3.8	2.0
Education, Employment, Finances	2.5	1.5
Family and Social Support	1.1	1.2
Neighborhood Problems	0.6	0.9
Substance Abuse	2.8	1.3
Peer Associations	2.4	1.5
Criminal Attitudes/Behaviors	3.0	1.9

Scores on components of the IRAS are shown in the table above. The highest score was obtained on the Criminal history scale (*Mean* = 3.8, *SD* = 2.0). The *Mean* score for criminal attitudes/behaviors was 3.0 (*SD* = 1.9), substance abuse was 2.8 (*SD* = 1.3), education, employment and financial situation was 2.5 (*SD* = 1.5), and scores on the peer associations component averaged 2.4 (*SD* = 1.5). Family and social support (*Mean* = 1.1; *SD* = 1.2) and neighborhood problems (*Mean* = 0.6; *SD* = 0.9) were also rated, albeit at a lower rate.

Level of risk identified in Restoration Court offenders



Fewer than 1 in 10 (7.7%) of offenders entering Restoration Court were classified on the risk level of the PCL-R. Offenders who were not classified (92.3%) are shown as not applicable. Of the Restoration Court offenders classified on the PCL-R, 100% were classified as low risk.

Total scores on the V-RAG were reported on 9 offenders in the sample of those entering the Restoration Court, so will not be reported here. No scores were reported on the SORAG or SARA.

Restoration Court

Section 4

Completion percentage of those entering
Restoration Court during years 2014 – 2016

How successful are offenders in completing the Restoration Court?

The number of offenders ending supervision was 127. About 3/5 (58.3%) of offenders were identified as successfully completing the program. About 1 in 3 (33.1%) of offenders were terminated due to technical violations, and a small minority were listed as sustaining new charges, escaping or being subject to administrative release.

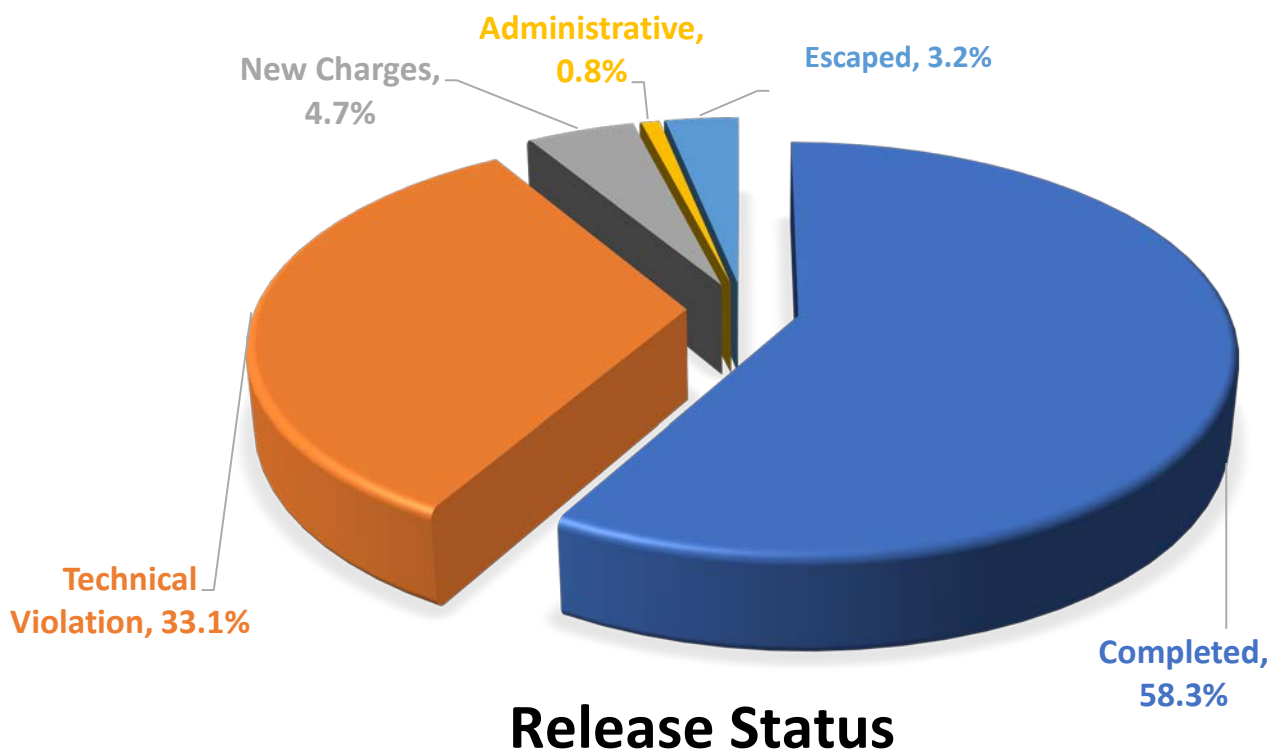
Of the total who did not successfully finish the program (41.7% of the sample), the reasons are as follows:

33.1% committed technical violations

4.7% received new charges

3.2% were labeled as escaped

0.8% were labeled as administrative



Restoration Court

Section 5

Characteristics of offenders completing
Restoration Court during years 2014 – 2016

Relationships Between Offender Characteristics and Program Completion in Restoration Court between 2014 and 2016

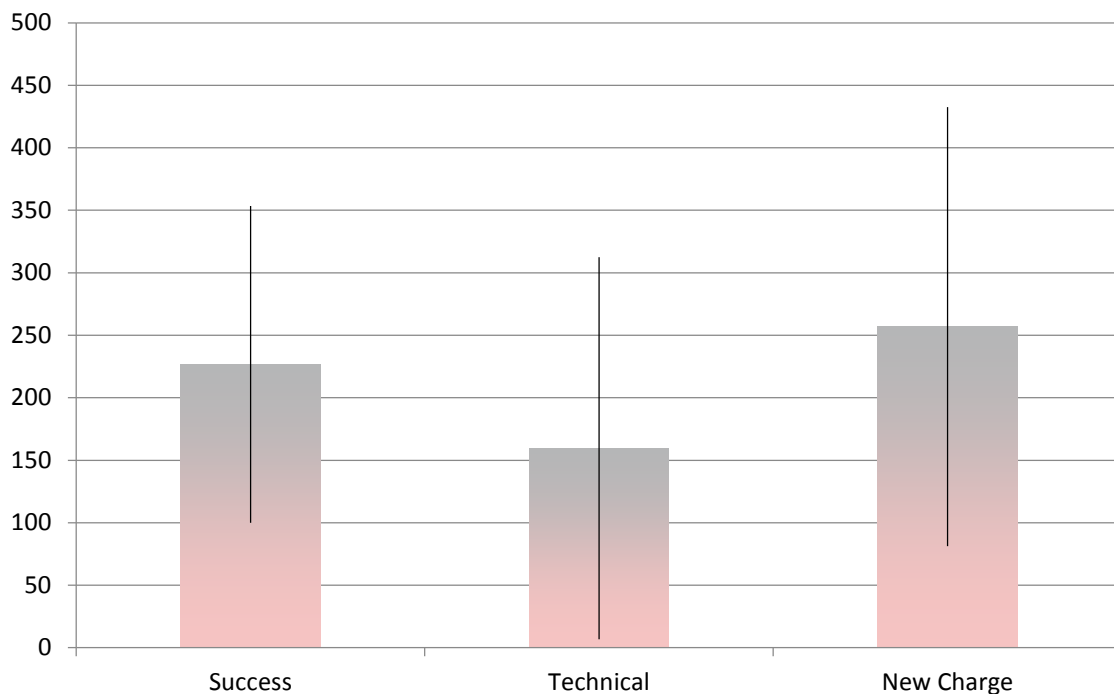
Characteristics of offenders who were identified as completing the Restoration Court program were further examined. This investigation compared characteristics of those who successfully completed their program to those who were terminated for technical violations and those for whom new charges were filed. Of the 127 offenders classified as either successful or as having received a technical violation or new charges, nearly 3 in 5 of those who completed supervision were successful (74 out of 127 identified completers), while about 2 of every 5 offenders (41.7%) 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 Restoration 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 1.01).
- **As the number of prior DOC commitments increased, offenders had a 17% lower odds of successfully completing the program.** This effect was not significant (Odds ratio = 0.82, Confidence interval = 0.63 to 1.09).
- Offenders age was not significantly related to odds of program success (Odds ratio = 0.99, Confidence interval = 0.96 to 1.02).
- Offenders living in quadrant 4 showed approximately equivalent odds of successful completion when compared to all of the other offenders, Odds ratio = 0.97, Confidence interval = 0.39 to 2.37.
- Race was not significantly related to successful completion (Chi square = 1.31, p = .52).
- Gender was not significantly associated with successful completion (Chi square = 1.07, p = .30).
- Years of education completed was a variable not related to successful program completion (Odds ratio = 0.90, Confidence interval = 0.75 to 1.08).
- Marital status was related to successful completion (Chi square = 9.04, p = .03). **Married and divorced offenders were more likely than offenders who were separated or single to successfully complete the program.**
- The attainment of at least a high school education or GED was unrelated to successful program completion (Chi square = 2.16, p = .83).
- Scores on the PCL-R were unrelated to successful completion (Odds ratio = 0.87, Confidence interval = 0.61 to 1.24). Notably, very few offenders in the Restoration Court program were administered the PCL-R.
- Scores on the VRAG were unrelated to successful completion. Notably, very few offenders in the Restoration Court program were administered the VRAG.
- Scores on the IRAS were not related to program completion (Odds ratio = 0.95, Confidence interval = 0.89 to 1.02).

How successful are offenders in completing the Restoration Court?

- Time in program was calculated for offenders successfully completing supervision (n=74; 35.6%) and those who were terminated for technical violations (n=42; 20.2%) or received new charges (n=6; 2.9%).
- The remaining 81 offenders entering the Restoration Court left the program for other reasons. The vertical bars in the chart below represent the mean length of time on program. The vertical lines represent the range encompassing +/- 1 standard deviation for those in each category. The relationship between program length and successful supervision was not significantly different between these two groups of offenders.
- Greater time in the program was not significantly associated with increased odds of success. Specifically, for each additional day that a participant stayed in supervision, there was only a 0.2% increase in the odds of success.
- Interestingly, for those who successfully completed, the lengths of time offenders were on program ranged from 8 days to 456 days, with a *Median* of 224.5 days.



Restoration Court

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 2011-2013 (N =293).

- The average age of offenders at entry into supervision was 37.5 years ($SD = 10.5$; $Median = 35.2$; $Range = 19.3 - 64.6$)
- The majority of the sample was male (51.2%). The sample was largely Caucasian (82.6%), with African Americans (14.7%), Latino/a (2.4%), and Native American (0.3%), ethnicities representing a minority in the sample.
- The majority of the sample was not married (married = 9.9%, single = 57.3%, separated = 9.6%, divorced = 21.8%, and widowed = 1.4%). Just over half (50.9%) of the sample had dependent children, with an average number of dependent children for the sample of 1.0 ($SD = 1.5$; $Median = 1.0$; $Range = 0 - 9.0$).
- Average number of years of education completed = 11.9 ($SD = 2.2$; $Median = 12.0$; $Range = 5-20$). More than 4 in 5 (84.9%) had completed at least 12 years of education or a general equivalency certificate.
- On average, this group had 0.4 prior commitments ($SD = 0.9$; $Median$ number of prior commitments = 0; $Range = 0 - 6$).
- Offense types at intake included 87.7% Class D Felony, 1.7% Class C Felony, and 0.7% Class B Felony offenses. An additional 9.9% of these offenders were charged with Class A Misdemeanor offenses.
- PCL-R scores were reported for 65 of Restoration Court offenders; these scores averaged 13.7 ($SD = 5.4$; $Median = 12.0$; $Range = 1 - 26$) and represented 22.2% of the overall sample. Of those offenders with PCL-R risk scores, 1.5% (n = 1) were identified as high risk of reoffending and 98.5% (n = 64) were identified as low risk.
- The IRAS was collected on 55.6% (n = 163) offenders at program entry. The average score was 22.18 ($SD = 6.9$; $Median = 22.0$; $Range = 7 - 38$). Risk levels on the IRAS noted that 53.4% of offenders on whom the scale was collected demonstrated High or Very High risk of reoffending (High = 47.9%; Very High = 5.5%). Moderate risk was identified in 28.2% of the offenders, while 1.8% had Low/Moderate risk ratings and 16.6% were given Low ratings.
- On the V-RAG, which was collected on 8.2% of the offenders (n = 24), the average score was 5.8 ($SD = 5.1$; $Median = 6.0$; $Range = -3 - 16$). 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.
- More than half of living offenders (n=288) in the post-program sample were noted to have successfully completed their supervision (n = 56.9%). Of this group of offenders, just under 3 in 10 (29.5%) were terminated from their supervision program.
- These offenders were on program an average of 251.3 days ($SD = 163.0$; $Median = 250.0$; $Range = 0 - 833$).
- Just less than 1 of every 5 (18.8%) 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 (14.3% of the overall sample). Of the 4.1% (n=12) who were arrested on more than one occasion, most (11/12 offenders) were arrested twice. Only one offender was arrested five times during this three-year period.

Restoration Court

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 Restoration Court

Time	6 months	12 months	18 months	24 months	30 months	36 months
A Felony						1
B Felony		1				
C Felony	1	1	1	1	1	
D Felony	2	5	5	6	1	2
A Misd.	5	4	4	1	4	1
B Misd.	1	2	1	1	2	
C Misd.	1					
D Misd.						
Level 3 Felony						
Level 4 Felony						
Level 5 Felony		1			2	1
Level 6 Felony			1	1	1	3
Murder	0					
Total	9	14	12	10	11	8

Restoration Court

Section 8

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

Recidivism relationships for Restoration Court

An examination of characteristics of offenders (N = 293) and recidivism for the 36 month time frame (2014-2016) following participation in Restoration Court 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 Restoration Court, the representativeness of these offenders is not established.

There were no statistically significant relationships between the following variables and recidivism: **age at entry into supervision**, racial/ethnic background, gender, marital status, number of dependent children, residence by quadrant of county, number of prior adult correctional commitments, risk rating on the PCL-R, IRAS or Hare PCL-R total scores or total days in supervision.

Years of education completed was significantly negatively associated with re-arrest ($r_s(286) = -.15, p = .014$), 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.

Scores on the V-RAG were inversely associated with arrest rates ($r_s(24) = -0.49, p = .01$), however, the size of the sample on which these scores is reported is small.

Successful completion of Restoration Court was associated with lower levels of arrest during the 3 year follow-up time frame ($X^2(1, N=288) = 5.58, p=.02$). The odds for those who did not successfully completed this supervision component of being arrested were 2.0 times higher than for those who were considered successfully completers.