A Statewide, Multi-site, outcome evaluation of Indiana's Alcohol and Drug Programs

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to present the findings and state-wide program recommendations for an outcome evaluation conducted on the Indiana Alcohol and Drug Programs administered through the Indiana Judicial Center. This evaluation is intended to determine the impact of participation in one of the Court Alcohol and Drug programs on the relevant measures of recidivism. For the participant group, there were a total of 21 counties that voluntarily participated in the program level data collection and for the individual level database there were 16 programs that were able to participate.[1] Altogether, there were 2,188 cases in the participant group.[2] There were three probation departments from Indiana counties that were able to provide data that comprises the comparison group for this study.[3]

For clarity, this report is divided into three main sections. First, Section I will provide a brief discussion on the Indiana Court Alcohol and Drug Programs and the education curriculum that most local programs have chosen to use., **PRI**ME For Life© - Indiana. Next, the methodology employed in this state-wide evaluation will be presented. Findings included in this section are: (1) a description of the types of offenders served by these alcohol and drug programs; (2) identification of the characteristics of the offenders who successfully complete the programs and (3) identification of offender characteristics that experienced successful outcomes related to recidivism.[4] Specifically, the four measures of recidivism included in these analyses are: (1) arrest following discharge from the alcohol and drug program, (2) arrest

[1] Additional counties did submit the individual data; however, due to missing information on necessary variables for follow-up, these counties were not included in this analysis.
[2] The majority of counties provided over 500 cases; however, random samples of 150 cases were selected. For counties that did not have 150 cases, the entire sample was included in the individual database. The range was from 91 cases to 150 cases included in the individual level database.
[3] Similar to the alcohol and drug programs, only the probation departments that were collecting information on the necessary variables for follow-up were included in this analysis.
[4] It should be noted that there may be a difference in the type of offender that is successfully discharged and one that does not experience recidivism after any type of discharge status from the program.

for a misdemeanor, (3) arrest for a felony; and (4) incarceration after discharge from the program. Second, Section II will present the findings related to the multivariate analyses and the program level analyses. In particular, important characteristics related to program efficacy will also be examined. Further, based on these program characteristics, a statewide program score will be created from variables that have empirically demonstrated reductions in recidivism. Limitations of this study will also be addressed. Finally, Section III will include a discussion of program recommendations and possible policy implications for the Indiana Judicial Center and the Court Alcohol and Drug Programs.

SECTION I. IDENTIFYING THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SUCCESSFUL COURT ALCOHOL AND DRUG PROGRAM PARTICIPANT

Indiana Court Alcohol and Drug Programs

There are 53 drug and alcohol programs that are administered by the Indiana Judicial Center and are operated through the local county courts. In addition, funding for the programs also comes from user fees and participant fees[5]. The primary role of the Indiana Judicial Center is to provide certifications, ongoing evaluations, support and training for the program directors and staff for these agencies. According to the provisions of IC 12-23-14, courts with misdemeanor jurisdiction are permitted to establish a court alcohol and drug program. A wide range of services can be offered by these programs such as clinical intake assessments, education, case management and specialized service delivery that includes external referrals to treatment services if needed.[6] If a program determines that external services in their community are inadequate to address the needs of participants, approval from the local court

[5] Specific local user fees are identified in the Indiana Code 33-37-8 found on the Indiana Judicial Center website.
[6] The court alcohol and drug programs offer educational curriculum and not treatment services.

and the Indiana Judicial Center and the DMHA (Department of Mental Health and Addiction) must be sought to provide rehabilitative services.

Funding to assist with maintaining program operations can come from a variety of sources such as the program participant fees, local governments, grant monies, and private donations. Many of the programs do require that the participants submit for alcohol and drug screening while being active in the program and fees can be assessed for this service. Client intake assessments are to be completed within six weeks of the court order for the offender to participate in the program. A primary purpose of these assessments is to guide the staff member in making referrals for education or treatment services; however, it should be noted that clients are permitted to independently complete portions of the assessment rather than a staff member. According to the Rules of the Court Administered Alcohol and Drug Programs, these clinical assessments, which are similar to a bio-psychosocial assessment, must include the following information: (1) statement of the client's problem, (2) the status of peer and familial relations, (3) education, employment and family history, (4) medical and mental health history, and (5) substance abuse history, attitudes and previous treatment history.[7]

PRI*ME For Life© Education Curriculum*

Since a statewide pilot program was conducted in 2001, a majority of the Indiana court-administered alcohol and drug programs have been utilizing the **PRI**ME For Life© education curriculum to address client behaviors attributed to substance abuse. Specifically, abstinence and addressing high risk attitudes and decision-making related to substance abuse are two of the primary goals for this educational model. Developed by Ray Daugherty and Terry O'Bryan and offered through the Prevention Research Institute, this educational curriculum is

[7] For a full listing of the information gathered by the clinical assessment, please see pages 13-14 of the Rules of Court Administered Alcohol and Drug Programs. In addition, information pertaining to the professional requirements of program directors and staff to obtain and maintain professional status are provided.

intended to target a wide variety of audiences, age groups, and risk levels associated with substance abuse issues. Instructors of the three educational curriculum models[8] can be divided and presented based on the risk level of group participants; however standardization regarding the presentation and delivery of the curriculum is necessary to ensure the integrity of the model. Further, actuarial and validated risk assessment of program participants would be needed if components were to be divided for a targeted audience.[9]

Methodology

For this study, data for the individual level database were gathered in both paper and electronic format from all participating agencies. To be an eligible alcohol and drug program participant for this analysis, the following information was needed: (1) the intake date had to occur between January 1, 2002 through December 31, 2004, (2) the file had to include the offender's first and last names, (3) the offender social security number and the (4) the offender date of birth, (4) and the intake and discharge dates. Once all data were compiled and entered into an individual level database, random samples of 150 cases were drawn from each program.[10] Comparison cases were drawn from a sample of probationers that were from Indiana counties and were active on probation for a substance abuse related offense during January 1, 2002 through December 31, 2004. Eligible comparison cases required the first and last name of the probationer, their date of birth, and the probationer's social security number for follow-up data to be collected. The follow-up period for recidivism was one year. This was calculated based on the date of discharge from the program. A risk composite measure

[8] At the time of this study, **PRI**ME For Life© was the only approved educational curriculum with the three educational models: Substance Abuse Information, Basic Substance Abuse Education and Advanced Substance Abuse Education. Since then, other educational curriculums have been approved by the IJC. All three of these programs have varying dosages of educational based curriculum. For additional rules on educational curriculum, please review Section 31 of the Rules of Court Administered Alcohol and Drug Programs.

[9] Currently the Indiana Judicial Center is developing an actuarial risk assessment for drug and alcohol program participants that will be validated on this specific population.

[10] For counties with less than 150 cases, all eligible participant cases were used.

was developed to control for differences in risk between the participant and comparison groups. Included in this risk factor were criminal history, employment status and drug and alcohol history.[11]

Program level data were collected from twenty-two participating agencies and these data include information on program characteristics based on the content and capacity for each agency. Specifically, capacity includes variables related to program leadership, staff characteristics and quality assurance measures. Program content areas address offender assessment practices within the agency and the characteristics of the intervention provided.[12] Each of the items within the two areas was scored on a two point scale, suggesting that the program either had or did not have a particular item. Next, using individual program total scores, a state-wide program score was calculated. This overall program score allows for a state-wide rating of the programs and will assist in identifying state-wide strengths and needed improvements in the alcohol and drug programs.

To examine program termination status and the impact on recidivism, both bivariate and multivariate analyses were conducted in addition to the descriptive statistics needed to identify characteristics of successful program clients. Termination status was measured as a dichotomous variable: successful or unsuccessful termination and measures of recidivism were limited metric scales that were also recoded to dichotomous variables. For example, the total number of arrests following the discharge date were collected and this variable was then recoded into 0= no post arrests and 1= 1 or more post arrests. This allowed for multivariate

[11] A correlation matrix was examined to identify problems associated with multicollinearity among the variables. Both criminal history and drug and alcohol history were significantly correlated at .8. As such, these variables were included in the composite risk measure to address this issue. These variables loaded on the first factor and explained 61% of the variance.

[12] Two scale variables were created based on a modified version of the Evidence-Based Correctional Program Checklist (CPC).

logistic regression analyses to be conducted since a dichotomous outcome measure is required. Both termination status and the four recidivism measures: (1) arrest following discharge from the alcohol and drug program, (2) arrest for a misdemeanor, (3) arrest for a felony; and (4) incarceration after discharge from the program were examined in the multivariate analyses. Further, termination status was also examined as an independent variable in the multivariate models to determine if a client's termination status would significantly predict any of the outcome measures. Finally, staff survey results are presented as percentages since these data were measured on an ordinal Likert scale. Results for Section I analyses follows starting with a section detailing the descriptive statistics conducted for the individual level database. This section on descriptive statistics will provide information regarding the demographic data for both the participant and comparison cases as well as providing information pertaining to the typical offender served by the alcohol and drug programs in Indiana.

Descriptive statistics

Table 1 presents the descriptive statistics pertaining to the demographics for both groups. For the participant group, approximately 80% of the sample is comprised of males, while just slightly over 20% are females. Similarly, the comparison group contains 81% males and nearly 19% females. Over three-quarters of both the participant and comparison cases are made up of white offenders; although the participant group contains 88% white offenders and almost 12% nonwhite offenders. The average age for both groups is approximately 32 years. A majority of both the participant and comparison cases are employed; however, there were more individuals employed in the comparison group than the participant group (82.9% and 74.9% respectively). Regarding education, the majority of alcohol and drug program participants, comprising almost 44% of the participant group, had completed high school or

earned their GED. In contrast, nearly 62% of the comparison sample had not completed high school.[13] Twenty-five percent of the participant group had a minimum of some college experience or higher, while only 11 percent of the comparison group had earned this much educational experience. Nearly 32% of the participant group was reporting to make between $0 and $4,000 in yearly income. Yet, almost 50% of the participant sample were earning between $15,000 to over $30,000 a year.[14] When examining the seriousness of the current charge, forty percent of the comparison group was on probation for a felony, while approximately 20 percent of the participant group was currently convicted of a felony.[15]

[13] For the education variable, the sample size was higher for the participant group since this information was often included on the Indiana Judicial Center data collection forms for purposes of this study.
[14] Income data was not available on any of the probation cases in the comparison group.
[15] Due to the differences in charge seriousness between the participant and comparison groups, criminal history was included as a variable in the composite risk measure to control for these differences in risk.

Table 1. Demographics- Descriptive Statistics

	Participant		Comparison	
Variables	N	%	N	%
Sex				
Male	1744	79.8	1443	81.4
Female	441	20.2	329	18.6
Race				
Nonwhite	255	11.7	98	4.5
White	1931	88.3	1669	76.3
Employment				
Employed	1415	74.9	933	82.9
Not Employed	473	25.1	193	17.1
Income				
0-4999	623	31.9	--	--
5000-9999	146	7.5	--	--
10000-14999	217	11.1	--	--
15000-19999	237	12.1	--	--
20000-24999	244	12.5	--	--
25000-29999	139	7.1	--	--
30000+	348	17.8	--	--
Education				
Less than HS	613	31.2	713	61.7
HS/GED	858	43.7	316	27.4
Some college	350	17.8	104	9.0
Assoc/Tech	48	2.4	--	--
BA/BS	84	4.3	19	1.6
Masters or above	10	.5	3	.3
Current charge				
Misdemeanor	1375	79.5	1230	60.0
Felony	355	20.5	821	40.0
		Mean (SD)		Mean (SD)
Age	1849	31.5 (11.5)	2180	31.6 (11.3)

Table 2 depicts the descriptive statistics for the program group related to participant offender characteristics. As demonstrated, the majority of participants in the court alcohol and drug programs did not have previous participation in their current court alcohol drug program

or a different program (84.1% and 66.1% respectively). Almost 34% of the program clients were involved in other court alcohol and drug programs prior to their current intervention. Approximately 41% of the participant group reports that alcohol is their first drug of choice followed by marijuana, methamphetamine, and cocaine/crack.[16] Almost seventy percent of the clients are involved in the court alcohol and program from 3 months to 1 year. Almost half of the participant sample was in the program for either 3 through 6 months or 9 through 12 months. Additionally, a total of 56% of the clients participated in programming for 0 to 3 months or over 9 months.

[16] The "other" category for first drug of choice includes a variety of other drugs, such as painkillers, opiates, depressants, ecstasy, amphetamines, prescription medication, etc that had small percentages.

Table 2. Participant Offender Characteristics

Variables	N	%
Previous participation in current alcohol and drug program		
No	1128	84.1
Yes	214	15.9
Previous participation in any alcohol and drug program		
No	480	66.1
Yes	246	33.9
First drug of choice		
Alcohol	887	40.6
Marijuana	159	7.2
Methamphetamine	34	2.0
Cocaine/Crack	7	.3
Other	1101	49.9
Length of time in program		
0-3 months	290	15.9
3-6 months	448	24.6
6-9 months	353	19.4
9-12 months	465	25.5
over 1 yr	266	14.6

Table 3 demonstrates the prior arrest and incarceration history for both the participant and comparison groups. In particular, there are five criminal history variables examined for the entire sample: (1) any prior arrest, (2) any prior misdemeanor arrest, (3) any prior felony arrest, (4) any prior jail term and (5) any prior prison term.[17] Moreover, the participant group has a variable for previous drug and alcohol arrests that is presented in Table 3.[18]

As seen in Table 3, a majority of both the participant and comparison cases had at least one prior arrest, one prior misdemeanor arrest and one prior felony arrest. When examining the differences between the participant and comparison cases for the first variable, the

[17] These five variables were originally measured on a limited metric scale and were later recoded as dichotomous measures of previous arrest history. All five variables were collected from the official record checks provided by IDACs for purposes of this study.

[18] Previous drug and alcohol arrests is an offender self-report variable that was provided on the data collection forms from the Indiana Judicial Center for purposes of this study.

probationers were found to have approximately 16% more prior arrests than the drug and alcohol program participants. At least 44% of the participant group did not have any prior arrests before beginning their court alcohol and drug program. At least 95% of the participant and comparison cases had one or more misdemeanor and felony arrests. Almost 97% of the participants had never been to jail prior to entering the alcohol and drug program. Regarding prior jail terms, the probationers had almost sixteen percent more than the participant group. Similarly, only 2% of the participant sample had ever been to prison, while 14% of the probationers had been to prison at least once prior to their current conviction. For prior substance abuse arrests, 72% of the court alcohol and drug program participants reported having no such arrests, while 28% indicated that they had been arrested at least once for a substance abuse related offense. Given these variations in previous arrests and incarcerations for the participant and probation samples, prior criminal history was included in creating a composite risk measure to address these differences in risk between the two groups. This risk factor is included as a control variable in the multivariate models.

Table 3. Prior Criminal History

	Participant		Comparison	
Variables	N	%	N	%
Prior arrests				
None	965	44.1	619	28.3
One or more	1223	55.9	1569	71.7
Prior misdemeanor arrests				
None	16	2.7	30	4.1
One or more	569	97.3	695	95.9
Prior felony arrests				
None	16	5.2	23	3.8
One or more	289	94.8	583	96.2
Prior jail terms				
None	2107	96.3	1742	79.6
One or more	81	3.7	446	20.4
Prior prison terms				
None	2141	97.9	1881	86.0
One or more	47	2.1	307	14.0
Prior substance abuse arrest				
None	1576	72.0	--	--
One or more	612	28.0	--	--

Table 4 illustrates the four outcome measures for both the participant and comparison groups.[19] Additionally, termination status is provided for the participant group. As depicted, over 81% of the participant sample was successfully discharged from the alcohol and drug program. The comparison group experienced a higher percentage of failures in comparison to the participant group. For arrests after the discharge date, 81% of the participant group was not re-arrested; however, almost 71% of the comparison group was not re-arrested following their completion of probation. As such, almost 10% more of the probationers experienced a post arrest failure following discharge. Over twice the number of probationers had a post

[19] These failure rates were significant based on Pearson chi-square test statistics.

misdemeanor in comparison to the participant group (221 versus 110 respectively). Regarding post felonies, over 94% of both the participant and the probation group did not have a post discharge felony. Nearly five times the number of probationers was incarcerated following discharge compared to the participant group. Figures for the failure rates for both the participant and comparison groups are presented in the Appendix.

Table 4. Outcome Measures

	Participant		Comparison	
Variables	N	%	N	%
Termination status				
Unsuccessful	329	18.6	--	--
Successful	1440	81.4	--	--
Post arrests				
No	1773	81.0	1556	71.1
Yes	415	19.0	632	28.9
Post misdemeanors				
No	2078	95.0	1967	89.9
Yes	110	5.0	221	10.1
Post felonies				
No	2085	95.3	2055	93.9
Yes	103	4.7	133	6.1
Post incarcerations				
No	2156	98.5	2022	92.4
Yes	32	1.5	166	7.6

Crosstabulations examining program success

This next section presents the crosstabulation and Pearson chi-square test statistic results that were conducted to determine what individual characteristics were found to be significantly associated with successful termination from the alcohol and drug program. These analyses will examine the impact of demographic data on program termination status, as well

as previous criminal history, length of time in the program and previous substance abuse history.

Table 5 examines the relationship between the demographic characteristics of the participant group and termination status. Almost 80% of the males and nearly 85% of the females in the participant group received a successful discharge. For race, 66.5% of the nonwhite participants were successfully discharged while 83% of the white participants were successfully discharged. In comparison to the 76% of non-employed participants, eighty-six percent of the employed participants were successfully terminated from their drug and alcohol program. When examining income, just over 78 percent received a successful discharge; however, almost 87% of the offenders who earn $15,000 a year were successfully terminated. Over 84% of the alcohol and drug program participants with a high school diploma or higher earned a successful discharge which is almost 13 percent higher than those who did not earn their high school diploma. Finally, 84% of the participants who had a current misdemeanor charge were more likely to have a successful discharge than that of the felony offenders (76.9%). Pearson chi-square test statistics indicate that with the exception of sex, all other variables were significantly correlated with termination status. While a significant association was not demonstrated for the variable sex, the remainder of these significant findings suggests that failure is more likely for nonwhite males, who have not earned their high school diploma, are earning less than $15,000 a year and are facing a current felony conviction.

Table 5. Program Termination Status by Demographic Characteristics

	Unsuccessful Discharge		Successful Discharge	
Variables	N	%	N	%
Sex[a]				
Male	274	19.4	1140	80.6
Female	55	15.5	299	84.5
Race[b]				
Nonwhite	58	33.5	115	66.5
White	271	17.0	1325	83.0
Employment[c]				
Employed	157	14.0	965	86.0
Not Employed	86	24.0	273	76.0
Income[d]				
$0-$14,999	173	21.7	624	78.3
$15,000 +	104	13.4	674	86.6
Education[e]				
Less than HS	127	28.8	314	71.2
HS Grad +	180	15.9	949	84.1
Current charge[f]				
Misdemeanor	179	15.8	951	84.2
Felony	56	23.1	186	76.9

[a] Pearson x^2= 2.758, p= .097
[b] Pearson x^2= 28.225, p= .000
[c] Pearson x^2= 19.681, p= .000
[d] Pearson x^2= 18.887, p= .000
[e] Pearson x^2= 33.314, p= .000
[f] Pearson x^2= 7.482, p= .006

Table 6 presents the crosstabulation findings of program termination status by participant offender characteristics. Eighty-three percent of the individuals that were not previously involved in this alcohol and drug program were successfully discharged while 77% that were previously enrolled in the current program were successfully discharged. Pearson chi-square test statistics neared significance for this association; however, this finding may suggest that program participants who did not participate prior to their current enrollment may

be at lower risk than those that have previously been involved in the current intervention.[20] Upon examination of prior participation in any alcohol and drug program, there is little variation between those who have previously participated in any programming and those who have not. Approximately 82% of the participant group resulted in successful discharges regardless of past substance abuse programming. Pearson chi-square test statistics did not indicate a significant association between previous participation in any program and termination status.

Noteworthy for this study is the last variable, length of time in the program, which was found to be significantly correlated with termination status. This variable was dichotomized from the original scale presented in Table 2 since research indicates that the duration of programming is most effective between 3 to 9 months. As depicted in Table 6, participants who were in the program for 3-9 months were significantly more likely to be successfully discharged than those who received 0 to 3 months of intervention or over 9 months of services. This suggests that more participants can be successfully terminated when kept actively involved in programming between a three to nine month time range. In addition, this could possibly reduce harm to public safety by minimizing early or lengthy releases from programming. Further, the costs associated with lengthy service delivery could potentially be reduced by maintaining the duration of programming from 3 to 9 months.

[20] An actual risk score based on a validated and standardized assessment tool was unavailable for this group. In addition, the termination status for previous programming was unavailable.

Table 6. Program Termination Status by Participant Offender Characteristics

	Unsuccessful Discharge		Successful Discharge	
Variables	N	%	N	%
Previous participation in current alcohol and drug program[a]				
No	180	17.3	859	82.7
Yes	48	22.9	162	77.1
Previous participation in any alcohol and drug program[b]				
No	85	18.4	376	81.6
Yes	40	17.3	191	82.7
Length of time in program[c]				
0-3 months & over 9 months	202	23.2	667	76.8
3-9 months	126	17.6	591	82.4

[a] Pearson x^2= 3.584, p= .058
[b] Pearson x^2= .131, p= .717
[c] Pearson x^2= 7.704, p= .006

Table 7 illustrates the findings associated with previous criminal history and substance abuse history. With the exception of the last variable, prior substance abuse arrests, these results indicate that for offenders with a prior criminal history, their likelihood for a successful discharge decreased. Pearson chi-square test statistics indicate a significant association between prior arrests, prior prison terms and prior substance abuse arrests and termination status. In particular, nearly 88% of the program participants that did not have a prior arrest record were significantly more likely to be successfully terminated from the alcohol and drug program. Similarly, almost 82% of the program participants that did not experience a prior prison term were significantly more likely to be successfully discharged. Given that prior criminal history would likely increase the risk of the individual, this finding may not be surprising. Further, slightly over 14% of the offenders that had a prior self-reported substance abuse arrest were less likely to be unsuccessfully terminated in comparison to those that did not report any prior substance abuse arrests (20.7%). Likewise, those that did experience a prior substance abuse arrest (85.8%) were significantly more likely to be successfully

discharged than those who did not have a prior arrest (79.3%). There are two possible explanations for this finding. First, given that this last variable is from self-report data, it is possible that there is some unreliability with the offender response. Second, the interventions may possibly be targeting the appropriate population and risk level since these offenders have a history of prior substance use. While it is unknown what the risk level of the program participants actually is, given the nature of the intervention targeting those with a risk associated with alcohol and drug use, it is possible that those with a prior substance abuse arrest are reducing their risk in that area.

Table 7. Program Termination Status by Prior Criminal History

	Unsuccessful Discharge		Successful Discharge	
Variables	N	%	N	%
Prior arrests[a]				
None	97	12.5	680	87.5
One or more	232	23.4	760	76.6
Prior misdemeanor arrests[b]				
None	3	20.0	12	80.0
One or more	106	22.7	360	77.3
Prior felony arrests[c]				
None	2	13.3	13	86.7
One or more	68	32.7	140	67.3
Prior jail terms[d]				
None	311	18.3	1385	81.7
One or more	18	24.7	55	75.3
Prior prison terms[e]				
None	317	18.3	1414	81.7
One or more	12	31.6	26	68.4
Prior substance abuse arrest[f]				
None	249	20.7	956	79.3
One or more	80	14.2	484	85.8

[a] Pearson x^2= 34.214, p= .000
[b] Pearson x^2= .063, p= .802
[c] Pearson x^2= 2.435, p= .119
[d] Pearson x^2= 1.847, p= .174
[e] Pearson x^2= 4.322, p= .038
[f] Pearson x^2= 10.654, p= .001

Crosstabulations examining recidivism

Similar to the format of the crosstabulations discussed above, this next section will present the crosstabulation and Pearson chi-square test statistic results that were conducted to determine what individual characteristics were found to be significantly associated with successful outcomes following termination from the court alcohol and drug program. In particular, these analyses will examine the impact of demographic data, the length of time in

the program, participant offender characteristics and program termination status on recidivism.[21]

Table 8 examines the impact of demographic characteristics on post arrests. Regarding sex, females (85.5%) were significantly more likely to not be arrested following discharge than males (79.9%). Nearly 77% of nonwhite clients compared to almost 82% of white clients were not arrested after program termination. While not producing a significant relationship, 83% of offenders that were employed and were earning over $15,000 a year were more likely to not experience a post arrest. Almost 82% of those with a high school diploma or better did not have a post arrest following discharge. Finally, the variable, current charge, did not significantly impact outcome. Regardless of the seriousness of the current offense, at least 82% of the offenders were not arrested following program termination.

[21] Crosstabulation results examining prior criminal history on recidivism are located in Table A1 in the Appendix.

Table 8. Post Arrests by Demographic Characteristics

	No Post Arrests		One or More Post Arrests	
Variables	N	%	N	%
Sex[a]				
Male	1394	79.9	350	20.1
Female	377	85.5	64	14.5
Race[b]				
Nonwhite	195	76.5	60	23.5
White	1576	81.6	355	18.4
Employment[c]				
Employed	1174	83.0	241	17.0
Not Employed	380	80.3	93	19.7
Income[d]				
$0-$14,999	787	79.8	199	20.2
$15,000 +	805	83.2	163	16.8
Education[e]				
Less than HS	479	78.1	134	21.9
HS Grad +	1106	81.9	244	18.1
Current charge[f]				
Misdemeanor	1155	84.0	220	16.0
Felony	291	82.0	64	18.0

[a] Pearson x^2= 7.076, p= .008
[b] Pearson x^2= 3.877, p= .049
[c] Pearson x^2= 1.684, p= .194
[d] Pearson x^2= 3.618, p= .057
[e] Pearson x^2= 3.886, p= .049
[f] Pearson x^2= .846, p= .348

Table 9 depicts the crosstabulation results examining the impact of participant offender characteristics on post arrests. According to the Pearson chi-square test statistic, the only significant relationship resulted from termination status on post arrests, which is primarily due to the lack of variation in the other variables. As such, almost 82% of the successful terminations were not re-arrested following discharge, compared to 63% who were unsuccessfully discharged. Nearly 37% of the unsuccessful discharges experienced re-arrest, while slightly over 18% of the successful terminations had at least one post arrest.

Table 9. Post Arrests by Participant Offender Characteristics

	No Post Arrest		One or More Post Arrests	
Variables	N	%	N	%
Previous participation in current alcohol and drug program[a]				
No	907	80.4	221	19.6
Yes	164	76.6	50	23.4
Previous participation in any alcohol and drug program[b]				
No	374	77.9	106	22.1
Yes	195	79.3	51	20.7
Length of time in program[c]				
0-3 months & over 9 months	798	78.2	223	21.8
3-9 months	638	79.7	163	20.3
Program termination status[d]				
Unsuccessful	208	63.2	121	36.8
Successful	1175	81.6	265	18.4

[a] Pearson x^2= 1.588, p= .208
[b] Pearson x^2= .175, p= .675
[c] Pearson x^2= .598, p= .439
[d] Pearson x^2= 53.009, p= .000

Table 10 examines the four recidivism measures by program termination status for the participant group only. These crosstabulations were computed in order to establish a base rate for the termination status types for each of the four outcomes which should assist in the interpretation of the multivariate analyses. As demonstrated, termination status is significantly correlated with each outcome measure. For post arrest, almost 82% of the successful discharges resulted in no follow-up re-arrest in comparison to 63% of the unsuccessful discharges. Note that for one or more re-arrests and one or more felonies, the unsuccessful discharges were almost twice as likely to experience this failure. Similarly, for misdemeanor arrest and post incarcerations, the unsuccessful terminations were almost three times as likely to result in one or more misdemeanor arrest.

Table 10. Recidivism Measures by Termination Status

	Unsuccessful Discharge		Successful Discharge	
Variables	N	%	N	%
Post Arrest[a]				
None	208	63.2	1175	81.6
One or more	121	36.8	265	18.4
Misdemeanor[b]				
None	289	87.8	1378	95.7
One or more	40	12.2	62	4.3
Felony[c]				
None	299	90.9	1376	95.6
One or more	30	9.1	64	4.4
Incarceration[d]				
None	317	96.4	1426	99.0
One or more	12	3.6	14	1.0

[a] Pearson x^2= 53.009, p= .000
[b] Pearson x^2= 30.392, p= .000
[c] Pearson x^2= 11.629, p= .001
[d] Pearson x^2= 13.235, p= .000

These analyses in Section I addressed three main issues: (1) to provide a description of the types of offenders served by court alcohol and drug programs; (2) to identify the characteristics of the offenders who successfully complete the programs and (3) to demonstrate the type of offender characteristics that experienced successful outcomes. Based on these data, the typical offender served in the alcohol and drug program is a white male, approximately 31.5 years of age. The majority of clients have a high school diploma or less and are employed. The seriousness of their current conviction is generally for misdemeanor and most offenders self-report that they do not have a prior substance abuse arrest. In addition, the majority of clients did indicate no previous drug and alcohol intervention. For most of the clients, their first drug of choice is alcohol followed by marijuana and methamphetamines. Approximately 50% of the clients average between 3-12 months in programming. Regarding prior criminal history, over half of the program clients have at least one prior arrest and the

majority has one or more prior felony or misdemeanor arrests. Very few of the program clients have previous incarcerations.

When comparing the demographic characteristics to program success, the offenders who are white, employed, have an education level of high school or more and who earn over $15,000 yearly are significantly more likely to have a successful termination. Similarly, offenders facing a current misdemeanor conviction were significantly more likely to be successfully discharged than those with a current felony. Clients who spent an average of 3 to 9 months in programming were also significantly more likely to have a successful program outcome. Further, successful discharges were also significantly associated with program clients having no prior arrests and no self-reported prior substance abuse arrests. Moreover, when examining re-arrests after discharge from the program, males and nonwhites and program clients who were unsuccessfully discharged were significantly more likely to recidivate. Finally, when comparing termination status types, unsuccessful discharges were significantly more likely on each outcome measure to result in failure. Section II will present the results from multivariate analyses as well as the findings related to the content and capacity of the programs state-wide in Indiana.

SECTION II. IDENTIFYING THE PREDICTORS OF THE SUCCESSFUL COURT ALCOHOL AND DRUG PROGRAM CLIENT AND PROGRAM EFFICACY

Section II will first present findings from the multivariate model that examines the predictors of program discharge status for the participant sample only. Next, results of the multivariate analyses which investigate the impact on recidivism for both the participant and comparison groups will be presented. In addition, Section II includes a detailed presentation of

the results regarding program content and capacity and the strengths and weaknesses commonly found across agencies in Indiana.

Predictors of Program Discharge Status

Expanding upon the findings from the bivariate models, this multivariate model will determine if there are significant predictors of program discharge status. In addition, predicted probabilities will be presented. Table 11 examines if sex, race, age, current conviction seriousness, length of time in program and prior arrests were significant predictors of successful termination following discharge. Note that program termination is coded as 0=unsuccessful terminations and 1=successful terminations.[22]

Three variables, race, age and program length were significant predictors of outcome. White offenders were significantly correlated with future successful termination. Regarding age, please recall that the average age was 31 years. As such, older program participants were significantly more likely to experience successful discharge. For length of time in program, this dichotomous measure indicates that offenders who receive between three to nine months of intervention are significantly more likely to be successfully terminated than those who receive less than three months or over nine months.[23]

[22] The codebook for the database has the coding guide for each variable to assist with interpretation of the findings.

[23] This variable was calculated using the actual intake and discharge dates as provided by the participating programs on the data collection forms.

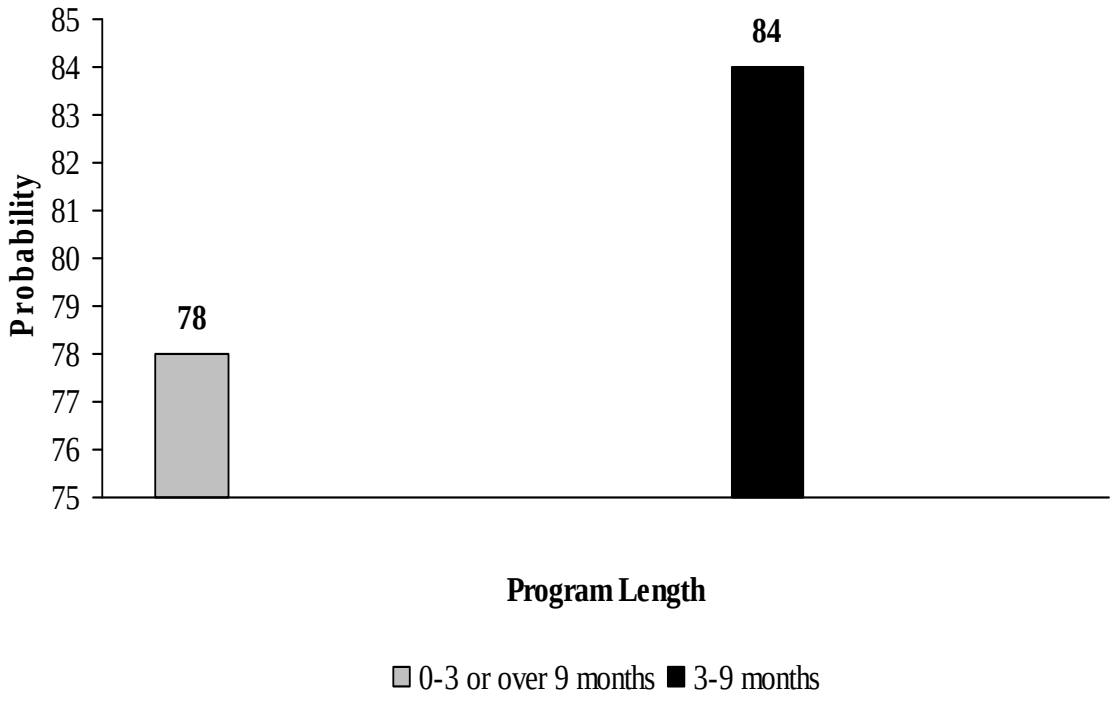
Table 11. Predictors of Successful Program Termination

Variables	B	S.E.	Sig.
Sex	.104	.198	.599
Race	-.825	.232	.000
Age	.020	.007	.005
Length of time in program	.316	.155	.042
Prior arrests	-.284	.163	.081
Current charge	-.362	.186	.051
Constant	1.028	.261	.000

-2 Log Likelihood= 1110.865, Pseudo R^2= .046

Given that multivariate modeling was conducted, predictive probabilities were calculated to examine the likelihood of successful discharge on program length. Figure 1 displays these probabilities. As illustrated, 84% of participants who were provided with 3 to 9 months of intervention were significantly more likely to be successfully terminated from the drug and alcohol program in comparison to offenders who received under three months or over nine months.

Figure 1. Probability of Successful Discharge for Program Length



Predictors of Recidivism

This next set of logistic regression analyses will examine the effect of the several variables on the four outcome measures: (1) arrest following discharge from the program, (2) arrest for a misdemeanor, (3) arrest for a felony; and (4) incarceration after discharge from the program.[24] Analyses will be conducted for the entire sample to control for group status (participant versus comparison), and then by program participants only to examine some of the variables unique to that sample. When the entire sample is being analyzed, the risk composite measure will be introduced into the model to control for differences in risk. Similar to the

[24] With the exception of post arrest for the entire sample, the multivariate logistic regression tables for the remaining outcome measures will be included in the Appendix.

presentation of findings above, predictive probabilities will be presented where appropriate to provide the likelihood for an outcome occurring based on a significant variable in the model.

Table 12 demonstrates the significant predictors of re-arrest following discharge for the entire sample. This model controls for differences in group status[25] as well as differences in risk between the participant and comparison groups. With the exception of sex and race, the significant predictors of re-arrest are group status, age and risk.[26] The interpretations of the parameter estimates are as follows. First, the probationers were significantly more likely to be re-arrested than the participant group. Second, re-arrest was significantly associated with the more youthful offender. Third, increases in risk are significantly related to re-arrest following discharge.[27] Findings in the Appendix which examine the predictors of post misdemeanor arrest, felony re-arrest and post incarceration for the entire sample only revealed one significant predictor of post incarceration which was group status. Interpretation of that parameter indicated that the comparison group was significantly more likely to result in post incarceration than the participant group.

[25] Group status is defined as controlling for the differences in the participant and comparison group since the model examined the predictors of arrest for the entire sample. There may still be extraneous variables that could not be controlled for since the risk level (based on an actuarial risk assessment) of both groups was unknown. In addition, it permits the interpretation of the slope.

[26] Given the large number of cases that were males and whites in the individual level database, there was little variation on these variables. These variables are not significant due to being almost a constant in the database.

[27] Multivariate analyses examining a possible interaction effect between the group variable and the risk factor variable were explored. This interaction term was only significant for the post misdemeanor arrest outcome at p=.007.

Table 12. Predictors of Post Arrest- Entire Sample

Variables	B	S.E.	Sig.
Group	-.541	.225	.016
Sex	-.278	.280	.321
Race	-.148	.370	.689
Age	-.027	.011	.013
Risk Factor	.265	.105	.012
Constant	.359	.366	.327

-2 Log Likelihood= 547.281, Pseudo R^2= .060

Given that group status was significant in predicting the likelihood of re-arrest, probabilities of post arrest occurring have been calculated. Figure 2 illustrates these percentages when examining the entire sample. As demonstrated, the probability of re-arrest for the probation group is 36% while the likelihood for re-arrest for the participant group is 25%.

Figure 2. Probability of Re-arrest

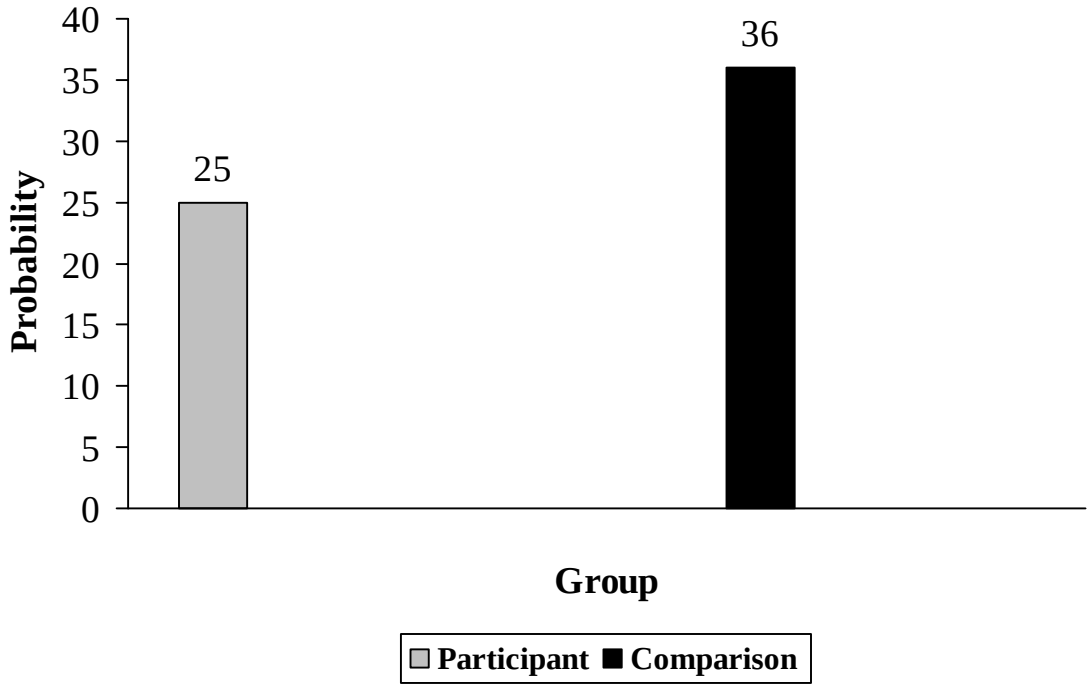


Table 13 presents the significant predictors of re-arrest for the participant sample only. Unlike previous models, this model is examining whether or not termination status and time at risk can significantly predict re-arrest following discharge. There are three significant predictors of post arrest for the participant sample only: age, termination status and the composite risk factor. Youthful offenders are significantly more likely to be arrested following discharge from their drug and alcohol program. Unsuccessful terminations and higher risk clients are significantly associated with re-arrests.

Table 13. Predictors of Post Arrest- Participant Sample

Variables	B	S.E.	Sig.
Sex	.373	.261	.154
Race	.202	.355	.569
Age	-.033	.011	.002
Time at risk	.048	.115	.673
Time in program	.139	.213	.513
Termination Status	-1.018	.262	.000
Risk Factor	.228	.100	.022
Constant	.137	.431	.750

-2 Log Likelihood= 560.960, Pseudo R^2= .089

Figure 3 illustrates the predicted probabilities of re-arrest for program discharge status based on the finding that unsuccessful terminations are significantly more likely to be re-arrested in comparison to the participant sample. As displayed below, 37% of the unsuccessful discharges experienced a re-arrest following discharge in contrast to the 16% of the successful discharges. This suggests that unsuccessful discharges are two times as likely as successful discharges to result in re-arrest following termination from the program.

Figure 3. Probability of Re-arrest for Program Discharge Status

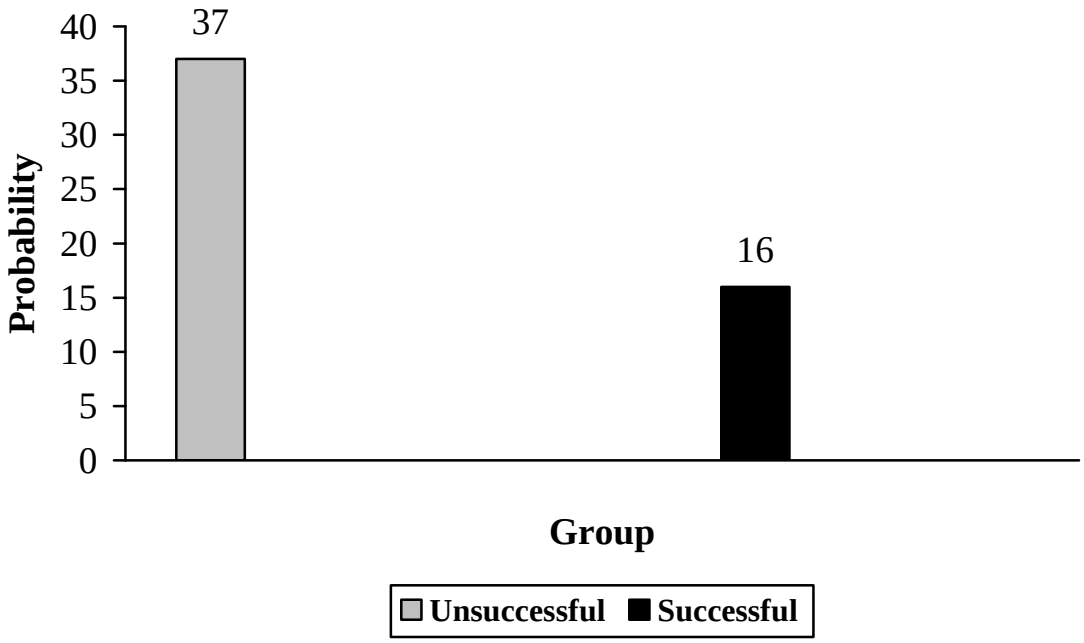


Table 14 displays the multivariate analysis for post misdemeanor arrest for the participant sample only. Two variables are shown to be significant predictors of post misdemeanor arrest following discharge from the alcohol and drug program: (1) age and (2) termination status. Similar to the discussion above regarding interpretation of the variable's parameters, the youthful offenders were significantly associated with post misdemeanor arrest. Also, for the unsuccessfully discharged program participants, there appears to be a significant relationship with increases in post misdemeanor re-arrests.

Table 14. Predictors of Post Misdemeanor Arrest- Participant Sample

Variables	B	S.E.	Sig.
Sex	.639	.453	.159
Race	.958	.525	.068
Age	-.086	.026	.001
Time at risk	.227	.204	.268
Time in program	.228	.387	.557
Termination Status	-.940	.455	.039
Risk Factor	.143	.198	.470
Constant	-.706	.833	.397

-2 Log Likelihood= 212.058, Pseudo R^2= .131

Figure 4 visually displays the predicted probabilities for post misdemeanor arrest for termination status outcomes. In particular, the probability of a re-arrest for a misdemeanor is 10.5% for the unsuccessful program discharges compared to 3.9% for the successful terminations.

Figure 4. Probability of Misdemeanor Re-arrest for Program Discharge Status

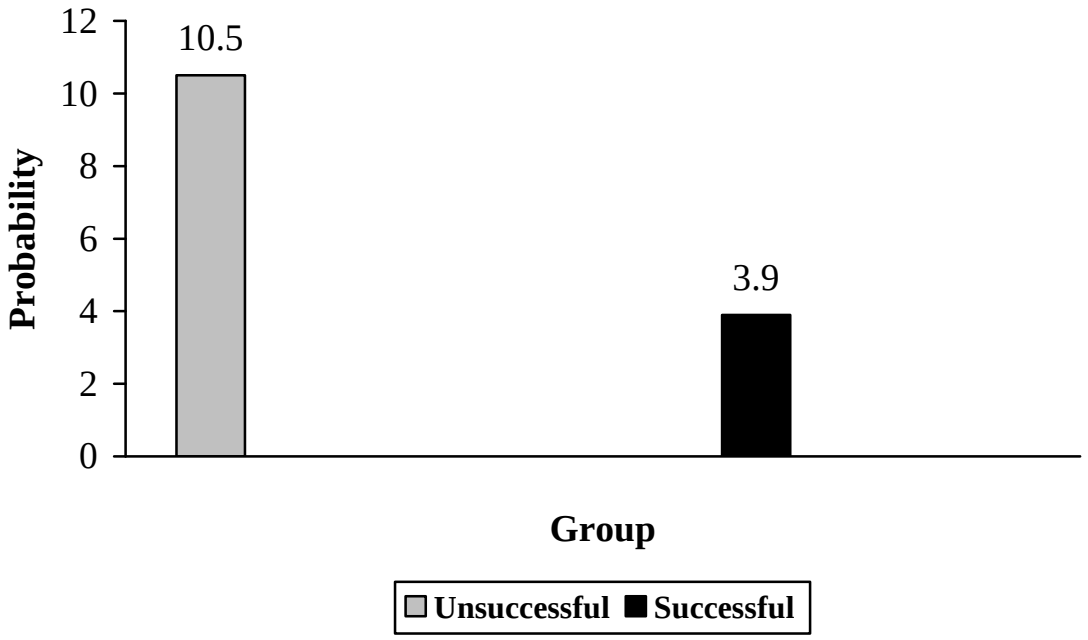


Table 15 presents the logistic regression findings for post felony arrest for the participant sample only. Termination status is found to be the only significant predictor of felony re-arrest. In particular, significant associations have resulted for the offenders that have been unsuccessfully terminated from the court alcohol and drug program.

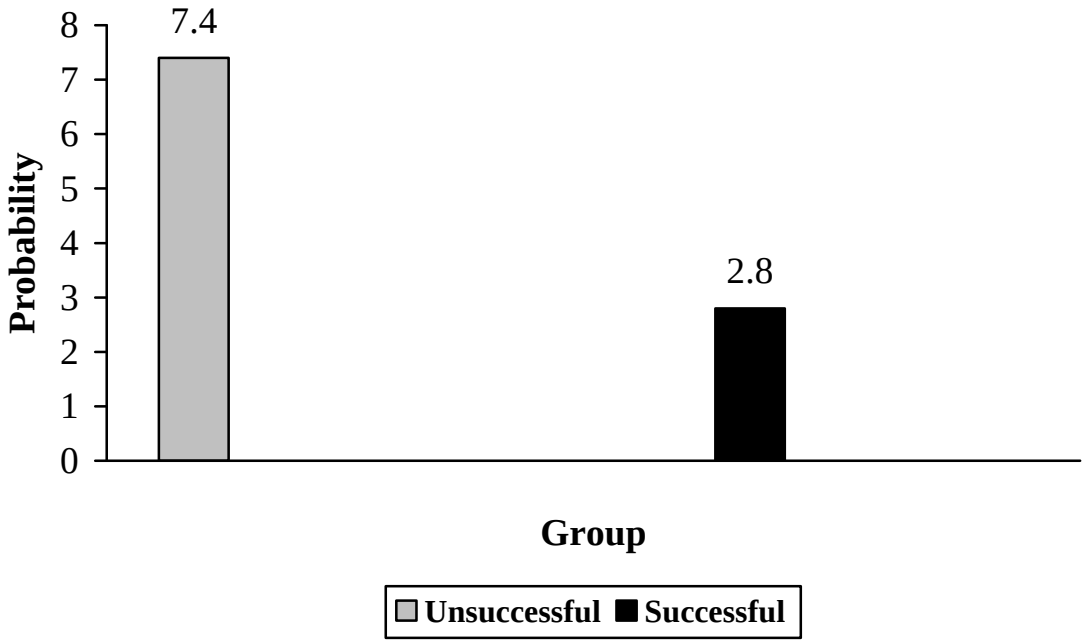
Table 15. Predictors of Post Felony Arrest- Participant Sample

Variables	B	S.E.	Sig.
Sex	.432	.549	.431
Race	-18.204	5150.987	.997
Age	-.051	.026	.052
Time at risk	-.081	.251	.748
Time in program	.850	.479	.076
Termination Status	-1.179	.513	.021
Risk Factor	.138	.222	.536
Constant	-1.284	.907	.157

-2 Log Likelihood= 163.813, Pseudo R^2= .115

Figure 5 presents the predicted probabilities for felony re-arrest by program discharge status. Following the same pattern as the previous figures examining this relationship, the probability of felony re-arrest is 7.4% for the unsuccessful terminations and 2.8% for the successful discharges.

Figure 5. Probability of Felony Re-arrest for Program Discharge Status



Finally, the last model, Table 16, demonstrates the findings related to post incarceration for the participant sample only. Given that there were few cases that experienced such a failing outcome for the participant group, there were no significant predictors of post incarceration.[28] While not significant, the parameter estimate for termination status can be interpreted in the same direction as the previous multivariate models examining participant cases only.[29]

[28] Note the base rates in Table 10. There were only 14 cases that experienced post incarceration for the participant group.

[29] Predicted probabilities are not presented visually in this report due to the lack of significant findings for this model. This model was only reported to examine the last recidivism measure for the participant group.

Table 16. Predictors of Post Incarceration- Participant Sample

Variables	B	S.E.	Sig.
Sex	.673	.925	.467
Race	-16.946	4964.576	.997
Age	-.052	.051	.302
Time at risk	-.551	.500	.271
Time in program	.908	.893	.310
Termination Status	-1.131	.923	.221
Risk Factor	-.410	.652	.530
Constant	-2.033	1.708	.234

-2 Log Likelihood= 58.976, Pseudo R^2= .129

There are three relevant findings generated from the multivariate analyses. First, termination status was a significant predictor of outcome for three of the four recidivism measures. This suggests that successful terminations are significantly associated with successful outcomes. Hence, intervention is an important component in predicting success for these offenders. Second, length of time in the program was a significant predictor of program termination status. In particular, for the clients who received between three to nine months of programming, their discharge status was significantly more likely to be successful than the clients who received less than three months or over nine months. Recall that the majority of clients in this sample are receiving less than three months or over nine months of programming. Therefore, examining the length of intervention is an appropriate concern for the alcohol and drug programs. Third, the composite risk factor, while only significant for the post arrest outcome, suggested that higher risk individuals were significantly related to one or more re-arrest. Given this finding, the need for risk assessment within the court alcohol and drug programs should be a consideration. Overall, these multivariate analyses indicate that the programs should consider adopting a three to nine month program based on offender risk level in an attempt to increase successful discharges and possibly reduce recidivism. The following section presents the findings from the program level analyses.

Statewide program characteristics

This subsection is intended to provide detailed information regarding the content and capacity of the court alcohol and drug programs and their specialized services across the state of Indiana. There were a total of 22 programs that participated in this phase of the study. In order to provide a statewide program integrity score, a discussion of the methods employed follows.

Each agency that participated in the data collection for the individual level database was requested to voluntarily participate in the second phase of the project. This phase requested that agencies provide specific information pertaining to programming characteristics that have been found to reduce recidivism. Once the data were collected, a two point scale was developed for each of the items, which indicated whether or not a program met that effective programming characteristic. Effective programming characteristics were divided into two main sections, content and capacity. Specifically, a program's capacity measure is comprised of three smaller sections. First, there is a section that includes variables related to the program director's educational and professional qualifications and their level of involvement in program development, service delivery and staff supervision. Similar to the first section, a second section for capacity examines measures of staff characteristics including educational and professional experience, service delivery and assessment, and attitudes supportive of the program's educational curriculum goals. Third, a final subsection of capacity identifies the quality assurance measures that are actively being addressed by the programs. These include internal and external quality assurance measures such as methods to maintain client satisfaction, auditing of files, offender reassessment, formal program evaluation, and monitoring of external service providers.

Content is a program-specific measure that determines whether or not a program is appropriately and effectively providing structured services that are evidence-based, meaning that offender assessment and intervention characteristics effectively target areas that promote reductions in recidivism. Specific to the content of a program is offender assessment and the use of a validated instrument that examines the risk factors and criminogenic needs of clients in order to develop a case plan that targets areas of highest risk for the program participant. Once each program scores were compiled, a statewide program integrity score was calculated by determining the overall percentage for both of the content and capacity areas out of a total of 81 points. Finally, using a modified four point rating system (1= Highly effective 61+%, 2= Effective 51-60%, 3= Needs improvement 40-50% and 4= Ineffective 0-39%), the overall rating for statewide program effectiveness was assigned.[30]

Statewide program capacity

Table 17 presents the three subsections for program capacity and the overall percentage and overall rating for that subsection. The total possible points for the program director qualification section are 14, for staff qualifications the total possible points are 11 and for quality assurance the total possible points are 10. As shown in Table 16, a majority of the programs were directed by very qualified and experienced individuals who were involved in the program not in just a supervisory capacity but also in service delivery. Regarding staff qualifications, two areas of weakness were noticed: (1) relevant employment experience, (2) lack of clinical supervision for external agencies providing treatment[31] However, a majority of

[30] These modified cutoffs used to provide a statewide integrity score and rating are developed from the Correctional Program Checklist (CPC).

[31] It should be noted that there was evidence of some communication with external treatment providers; however, clinical supervision was not reported. In addition, this item would impact external quality assurance. It should be noted that The Court Rules require that there is a referral agreement between the external treatment providers and the court alcohol and drug program and that the State of Indiana determines if the external treatment provider is DMHA certified.

staff exhibited values supportive of the program goals established in the **PRI**ME For Life© curriculum.[32] The last subsection in capacity is quality assurance. As depicted in Table 17, this is a weak area for the Indiana court alcohol and drug programs. While there was minimal evidence of external quality assurance and clients satisfaction measures were being practiced in some programs, overall, there is little monitoring of internal service delivery, offenders are not being reassessed at discharge, and programs are not being formally evaluated. In particular, while the IJC maintains a certification process with each program, it was not reported that the individual programs were hiring an external program evaluator to assess the program effectiveness and to provide recommendations[33]. Given these areas of strengths and weaknesses, the statewide program capacity rating suggests a need for improvement in these three domains.

Table 17. Statewide Program Capacity Score and Rating

Capacity Areas	Total Score	Total Percentage	Overall Rating
Program Director Qualifications and Service Delivery	8	57%	2
Staff Qualifications and Service Delivery	5	45%	3
Quality Assurance	2	20%	4
Overall Capacity	15	43%	3

Statewide program content

Table 18 presents the two subsections for program content and the overall percentage and overall rating for each subsection. The total possible points for the targeted evidence based treatment section are 31, and offender assessment and case planning the total possible points are 15. As demonstrated overall in Table 18, the areas of content for alcohol and drug programs are ineffective based on this rating system. Based on the responses of employees

[32] Refer to the staff survey results found in the Appendix for additional information regarding staff attitudes.
[33] There is an initial and recertification process that is conducted by the IJC for each program. Compliance standards as well as the policies and procedures for initial certification and recertification are set forth in the Court Alcohol and Drug Program rules in Sections 6-8.

from the 22 participating programs, the adopted educational curriculum, **PRI**ME For Life©, is being used; however, there are no set standards or objectives being maintained when these agencies internally provide this educational service.[34] A variety of required hours to successfully complete the program were identified without specifying that this was done due to various client risk levels. Further, while **PRI**ME For Life© provides lesson plans toward targeting high-risk thinking and behavior, there were discrepancies between program director and staff responses as to whether or not the manual was being consistently followed. Further, there was little indication that the programs had a procedure for rewarding behaviors. A consistent strength observed in these data was that all programs reported following a systematic discharge plan for clients. Concerning offender assessments with a validated and standardized risk instrument, many of the agencies were not utilizing a standardized risk assessment that identified areas of need for targeted service delivery and case planning. As such, the programs were unable to target the high risk offenders due to not having a standardized and validated tool to assess client risk.[35] However, the Indiana Judicial Center has set forth rules regarding the intake assessment that is conducted on all participants. Specific rules concerning this instrument are provided in Section 22 of the Court Alcohol and Drug Program Rules document as provided by the Indiana Judicial Center. As previously mentioned, the assessment must be conducted within six weeks of intake into the program and that the referrals must be based on the evidence collected during the interview with the client. Many of the programs did address one aspect of responsivity, which was a language barrier. A

[34] The dosage of **PRI**ME For Life© for offenders that received external services was unknown.
[35] Based on communication with the Indiana Judicial Center, a risk and needs assessment instrument that will be validated on the alcohol and drug clients is being developed currently. It is therefore possible that the offender assessment and targeted evidence based programming areas could notably increase once that goal is met.

few of the participating counties have a growing Hispanic population, and these programs were making appropriate service delivery accommodations for these clients.

Table 18. Statewide Program Content Score and Rating

Content Areas	Total Score	Total Percentage	Overall Rating
Targeted Evidence Based Programming	14	45%	3
Validated Risk and Needs Assessment with Case Planning Objective	4	27%	4
Overall Content	18	39%	4

Overall Statewide Program Score and Rating

With a final total of 33 out of 81 possible points, **the overall percentage is 41%**. This percentage would be classified as a **needs improvement rating**.

Limitations

While these findings have produced some relevant information for the Indiana Judicial Center and Court Alcohol and Drug Programs, they must be considered in the framework of the study's limitations. This subsection will discuss the limitations of this study so as to interpret all findings cautiously and within that context.

First, there is an issue regarding the representativeness of this sample and that of the population served by the court alcohol and drug programs. A majority of this sample was comprised of males and white clients. As such, these findings may not reflect that of a more representative sample that includes the same proportion of clients by their sex and race. Further, many of the cases involving a Hispanic client were considered ineligible for follow-up data collection because the Social Security numbers were often missing. Also, not all programs were included in this study. There are two reasons for this: (1) voluntary participation and (2) missing data making a case ineligible for follow-up data collection efforts.

Given these issues, not all programs are included, thereby limiting the representativeness of this study.

Second, while the comparison groups were comprised of probationers from Indiana counties with a current drug and alcohol conviction, it should be noted that not all counties in the program participant group were also in the comparison group. Similar to the program groups, participation was voluntary for the probation departments across Indiana. While the program participant groups took a random sample of 150 eligible cases, this was not done for the comparison groups since all eligible cases had to be used. As such, differences in the county of participation may exist between the groups.

Third, the composite risk factor used to control for differences in risk between the participant and comparison cases only included measures of criminal history, history of alcohol and drug use and employment. Both criminal history and history of alcohol and drug use are static factors and employment is the only dynamic risk factor. Given that these variables would only make up a portion of an individual's risk to recidivate, another limitation of this study involves the inability to control for differences in risk between groups based on a risk score from a standardized and validated risk assessment tool. Specifically, these data were unable to control for additional dynamic risk factors which have been empirically demonstrated to be correlated with recidivism.

Fourth, the program level data do not contain each site regulated by the Indiana Judicial Center. Therefore, the program summary score and rating is a reflection of 22 programs, not all sites. Additionally, the program summary score was not generated from a formal program assessment, such as the CPAI-2000. While program level variables that are correlated with recidivism were examined, this did not include internal educational group observation,

observation of external treatment milieu and corroborative evidence of internal service delivery. Given that a formal program assessment for all agencies was not a part of this proposed study, such an assessment may potentially provide a different score or statewide rating.

SECTION III- RECOMMENDATIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Based on the results from these analyses, the following recommendations can be made for the Indiana Judicial Center Court Alcohol and Drug Programs:

- Given the ineffective rating for an offender assessment tool, a standardized and validated risk assessment should be implemented for all alcohol and drug programs. Specifically, programming characteristics cannot be tailored to a targeted population without a validated risk assessment. Further, programs will only be able to identify the high risk offenders and target this group for the appropriate intensity and duration of services when the risk score is known. Additionally, programs would most likely be evaluated as more effective in the content areas if they were using a standardized and validated risk assessment tool on their clients. These programs would benefit greatly from the automated version of the Level of Service/Case Management Inventory. Given that there are approximately 53 operating court alcohol and drug programs in Indiana that are certified by the Indiana Judicial Center, one assessment tool that addresses a client's dynamic risk factors and assists in the case planning process would be a consistent and uniform method for tracking clients progress as well as maintaining an important element of quality assurance through offender reassessment in all of these programs. Further, this would greatly improve case planning recommendations rather than having all clients receive the same type and amount of educational curriculum and external treatment

services. Moreover, clients would not be responsible for completing any portion of their assessment individually. If the Indiana Judicial Center were to implement a new risk assessment tool into the programs, formal training for all staff from a certified trainer would be necessary to ensure the accuracy of the risk level. Training for new staff hired after a risk assessment's implementation should also be formal and be provided from a certified trainer. Staff should not be training other staff on the assessment tool.

- Services should be lasting between three to nine months and should be based on the risk level of the client. The intensity of the intervention during this time period should also be based on an offender's risk level based on an actuarial, standardized and normed risk assessment[36].
- For programs that do not provide education in-house and utilize community resources for both education and treatment services, external monitoring practices should be implemented. Specifically, case management staff of the court alcohol and drug programs should not just limit external monitoring to occasional phone communication between service providers and the court alcohol and drug program. In order to thoroughly track client progress, location monitoring is also necessary, including group observation and a thorough understanding of the curriculum used by the service provider and the integrity in which the model is being adhered to. External service providers should also be adhering to evidence based practices. Referrals should be discontinued if the community educational programming and treatment providers are not adhering to best practices.

[36] It should be noted that in Section 22 of the Indiana Court and Alcohol and Drug Program rules that the information collected on the current intake assessments is to be utilized for referrals to programming and the dosage.

- All educational curriculum provided internally by the programs should involve a formal service delivery training as a refresher for all facilitators and such trainings should be held annually.
- To strengthen the area of quality assurance, a more structured internal quality assurance process needs to be developed and consistently monitored. While the recertification process conducted by the IJC maintains the required standards for each program, additional internal quality measures could be considered. These internal quality assurance measures could be incorporated by all program staff and could potentially minimize the disruption typically generated when preparing for the recertification process. This should include the regular auditing of files, internal group observation and feedback to staff by the program director, meetings for case management planning and client progress between staff and the program director, reviews of offender assessments and case management planning by the program director, clinical supervision of external treatment providers, and client reassessment at discharge. Further, each of the programs should each undergo a formal evaluation conducted by an external program evaluator to identify their individual strengths and weaknesses and future program evaluations should be considered to track program progress. Finally, programs should track offender re-arrest and re-incarceration outcomes to assess how well the program is performing based on reducing recidivism.

Appendix

Table A1. Post Arrest by Prior Criminal History

	No Post Arrest		One or More Post Arrest	
Variables	N	%	N	%
Prior arrests[a]				
None	848	87.9	117	12.1
One or more	925	75.6	298	24.4
Prior misdemeanor arrests[b]				
None	4	25.0	12	75.0
One or more	431	75.7	138	24.3
Prior felony arrests[c]				
None	4	25.0	12	75.0
One or more	220	76.1	69	23.9
Prior jail terms[d]				
None	1723	81.8	384	18.2
One or more	50	61.7	31	38.3
Prior prison terms[e]				
None	1738	81.2	403	18.8
One or more	35	74.5	12	25.5
Prior substance abuse arrest[f]				
None	1291	81.9	285	18.1
One or more	482	78.8	130	21.2

[a] Pearson x^2= 52.595, p= .000
[b] Pearson x^2= 21.020, p= .000
[c] Pearson x^2= 20.316, p= .000
[d] Pearson x^2= 20.395, p= .000
[e] Pearson x^2= 1.347, p= .246
[f] Pearson x^2= 2.861, p= .091

Figure A1. Failure rates- Participant and Comparison Cases

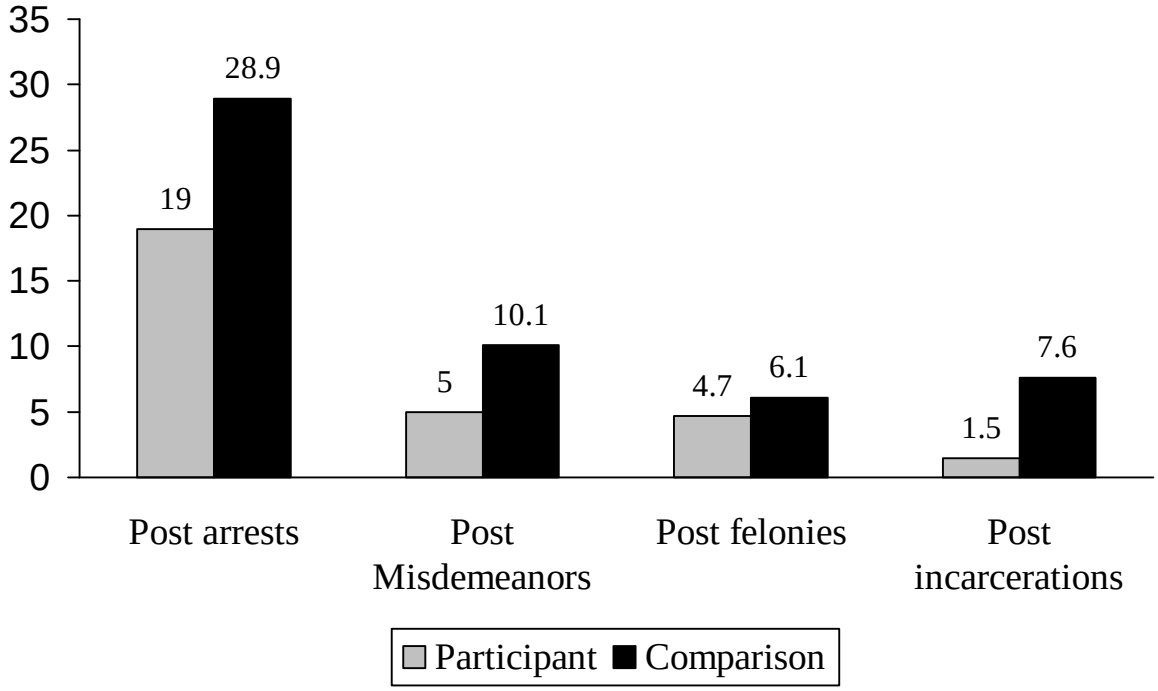


Table A2. Predictors of Post Misdemeanor Arrest- Entire Sample

Variables	B	S.E.	Sig.
Group	-.572	.358	.110
Sex	-.922	.545	.091
Race	-.059	.564	.916
Age	-.013	.016	.439
Risk Factor	.234	.138	.090
Constant	-1.477	.544	.007

-2 Log Likelihood= 287.752, Pseudo R^2= .044

Table A3. Predictors of Post Felony Arrest- Entire Sample

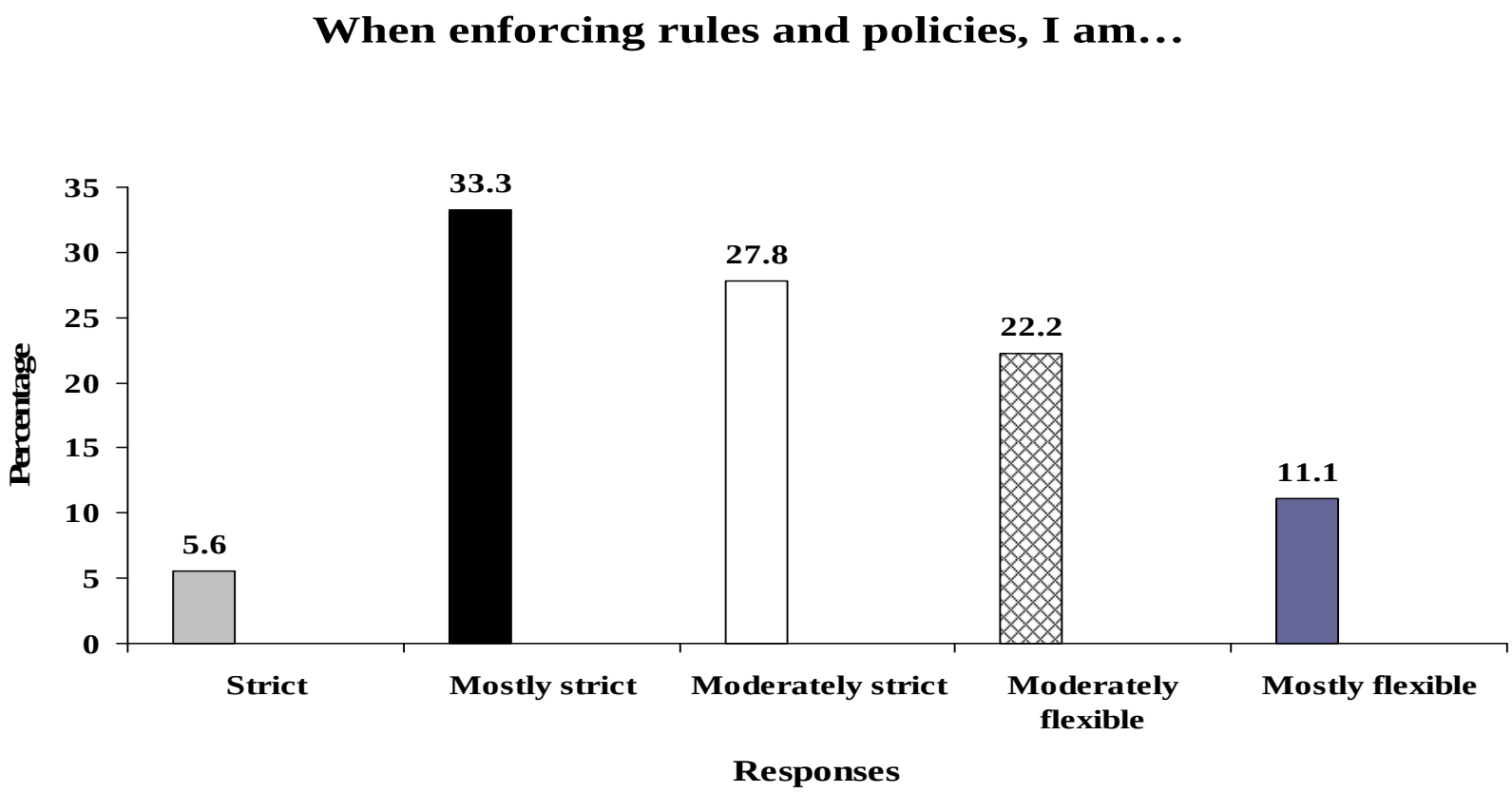
Variables	B	S.E.	Sig.
Group	-.636	.446	.154
Sex	.013	.482	.979
Race	-1.058	1.038	.308
Age	-.005	.019	.781
Risk Factor	.159	.174	.360
Constant	-2.195	.644	.001

-2 Log Likelihood= 221.011, Pseudo R^2= .028

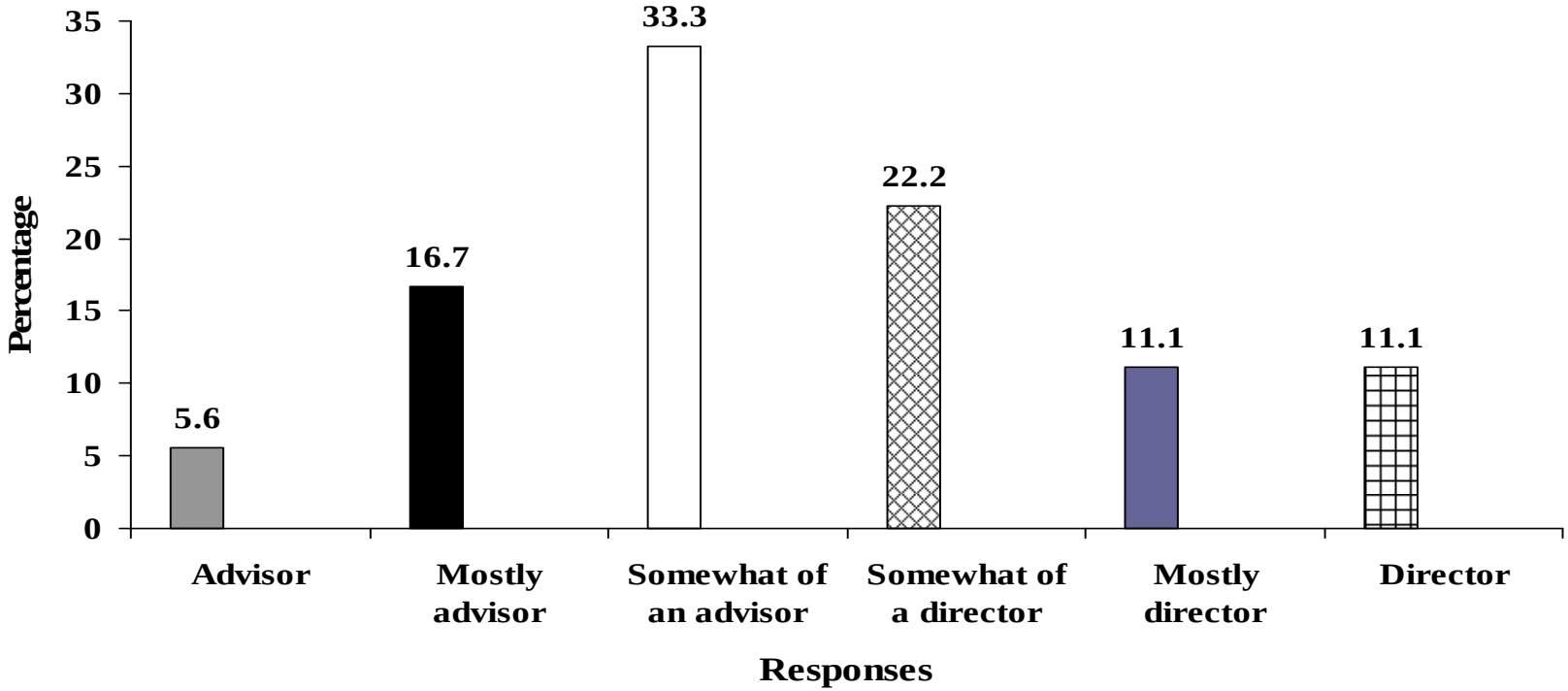
Table A4. Predictors of Post Incarceration- Entire Sample

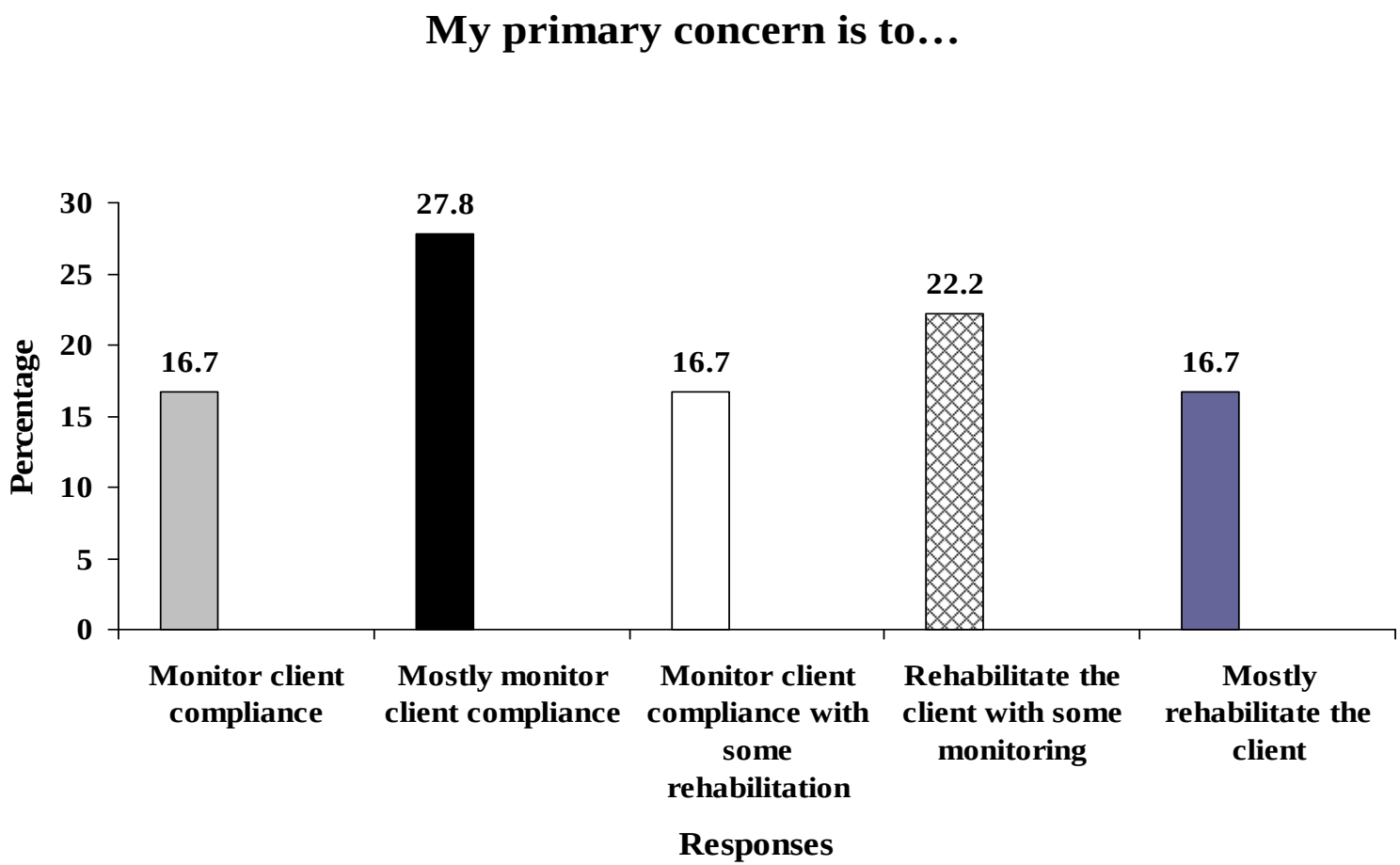
Variables	B	S.E.	Sig.
Group	-2.768	1.029	.007
Sex	-.822	.641	.200
Race	-.711	1.062	.504
Age	.015	.020	.464
Risk Factor	.251	.179	.162
Constant	-2.702	.710	.000

-2 Log Likelihood= 178.017, Pseudo R^2= .127

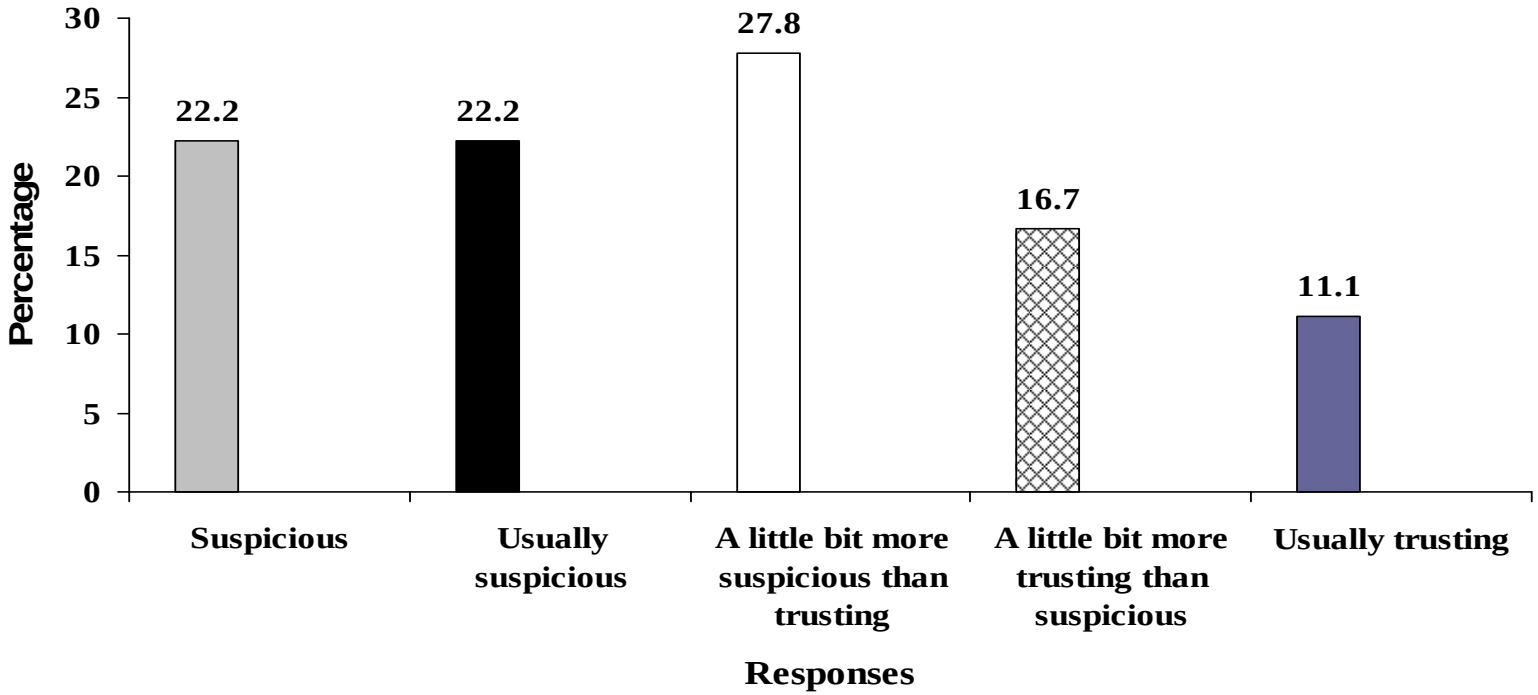

When enforcing rules and policies, I am…
Percentage
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
5.6
33.3
27.8
22.2
11.1
Strict
Mostly strict
Moderately strict
Moderately flexible
Mostly flexible
Responses

The role I adopt when most closely working with clients, most closely approximates…

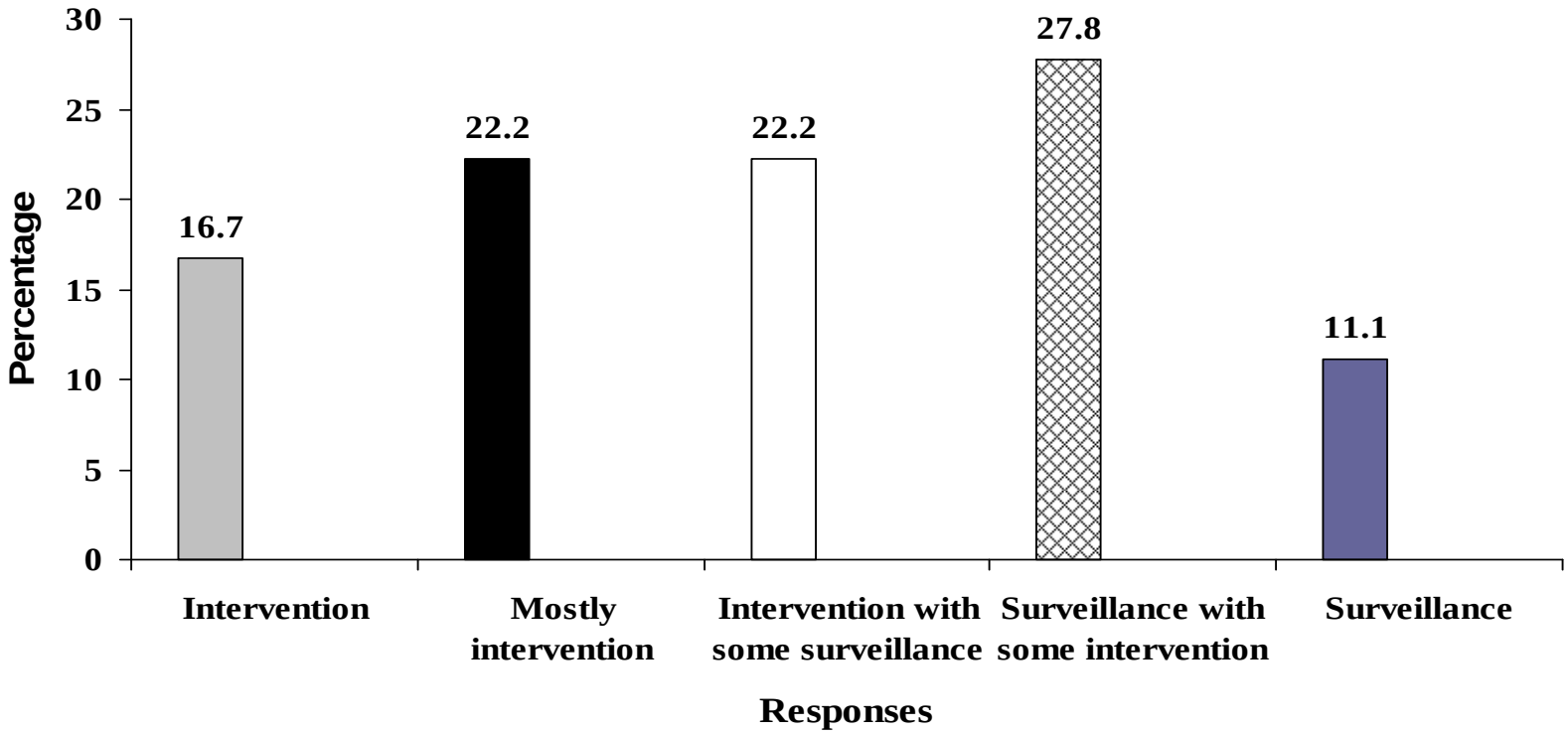


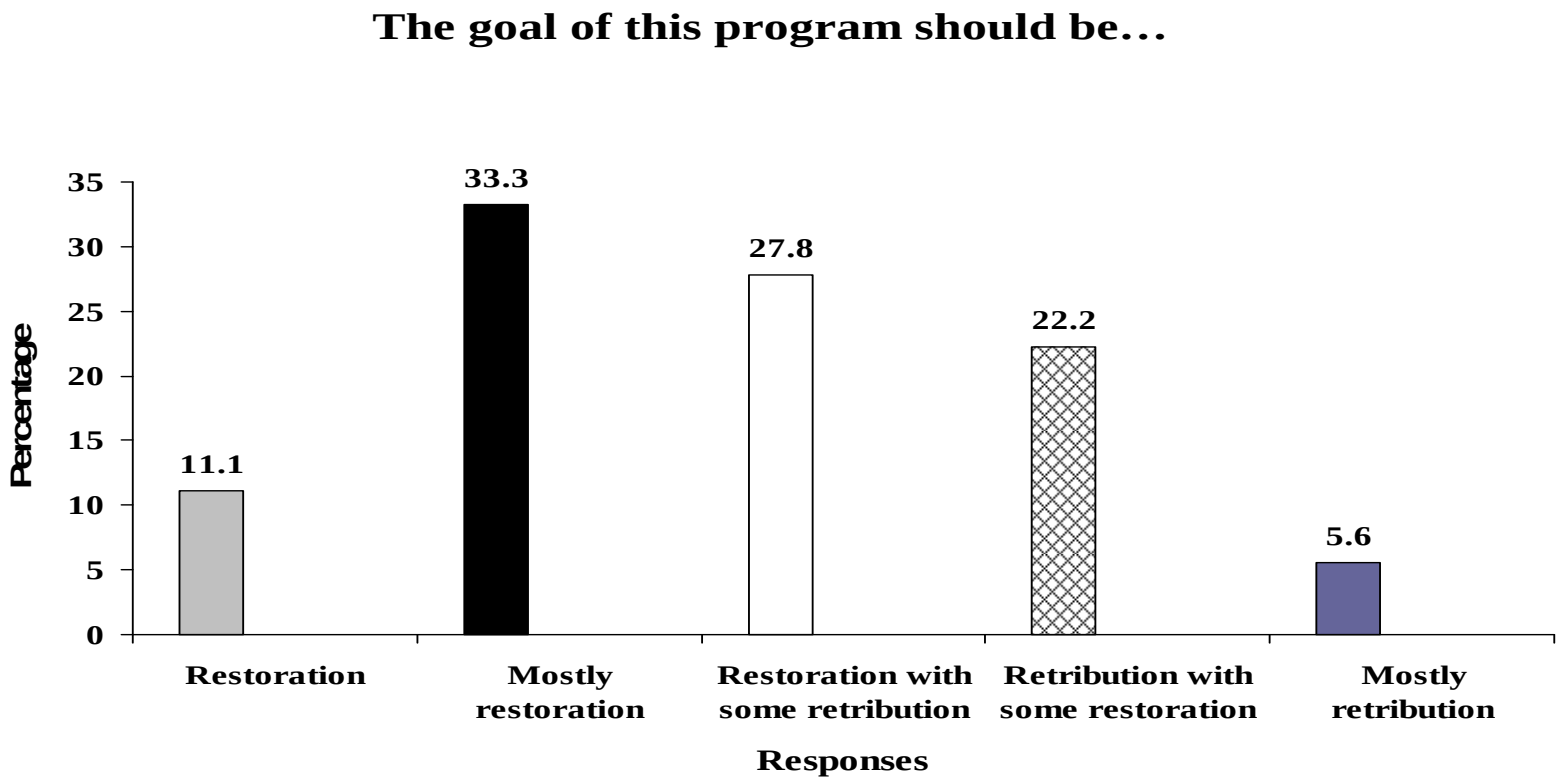

My primary concern is to…
Percentage
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
16.7
27.8
16.7
22.2
16.7
Monitor client compliance
Mostly monitor client compliance
Monitor client compliance with some rehabilitation
Rehabilitate the client with some monitoring
Mostly rehabilitate the client
Responses

When working with clients, I am …

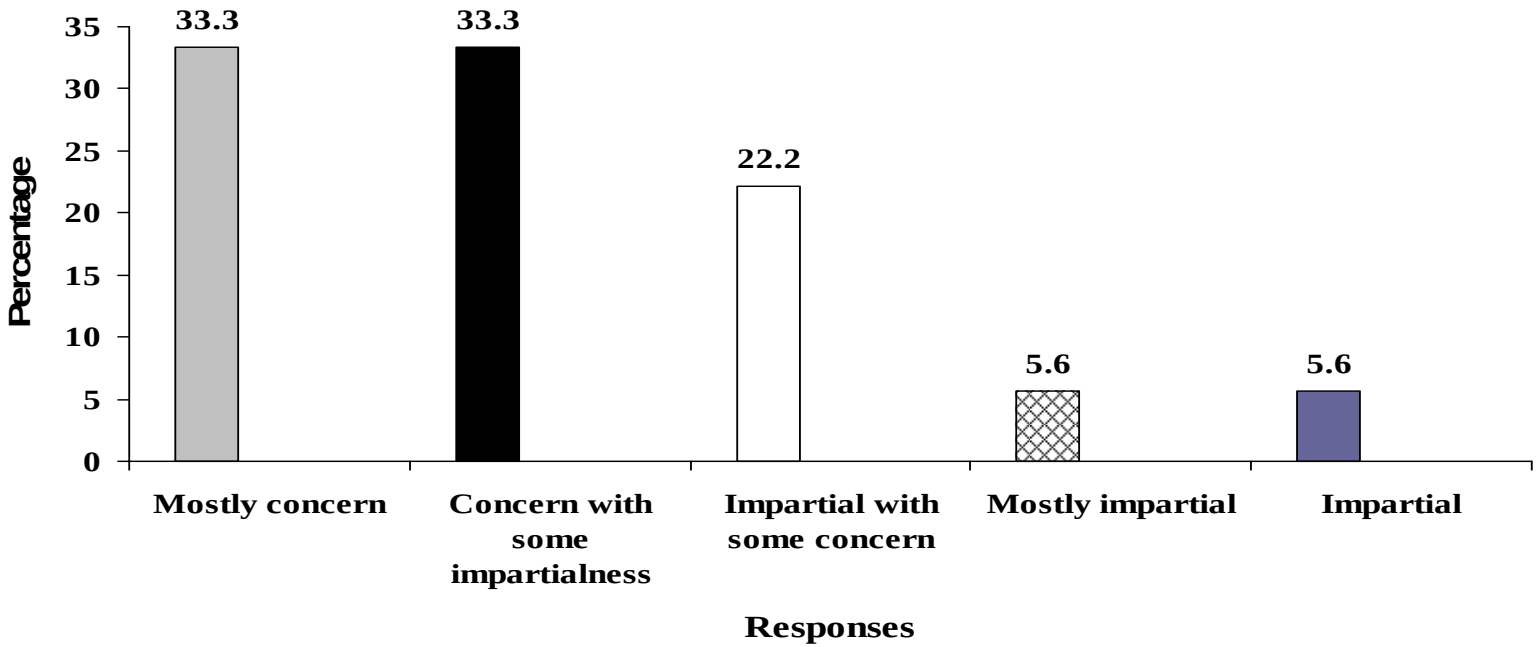


The most important aspect of my job is…

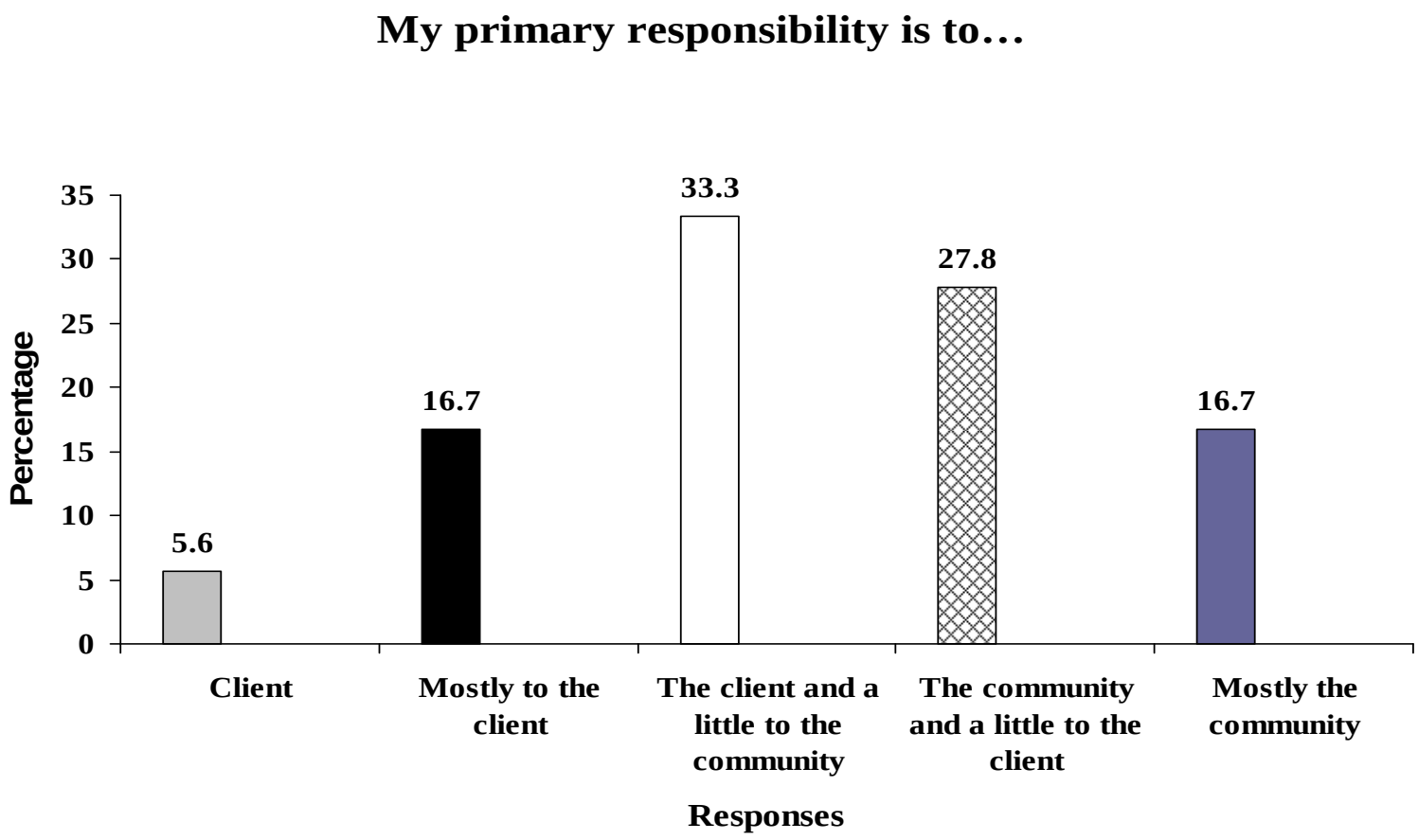



The goal of this program should be…
Percentage
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
11.1
33.3
27.8
22.2
5.6
Restoration
Mostly restoration
Restoration with some retribution
Retribution with some restoration
Mostly retribution
Responses

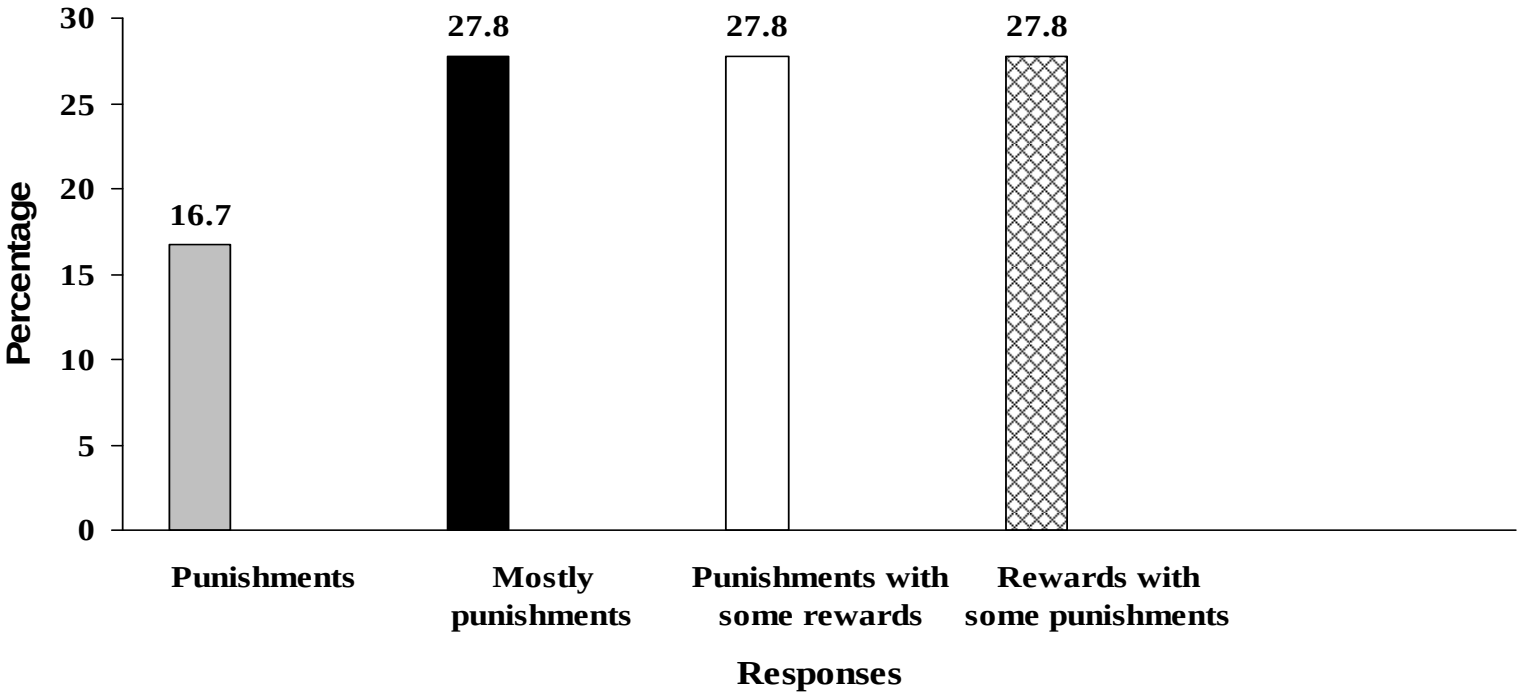
My relationship with clients is best described as …



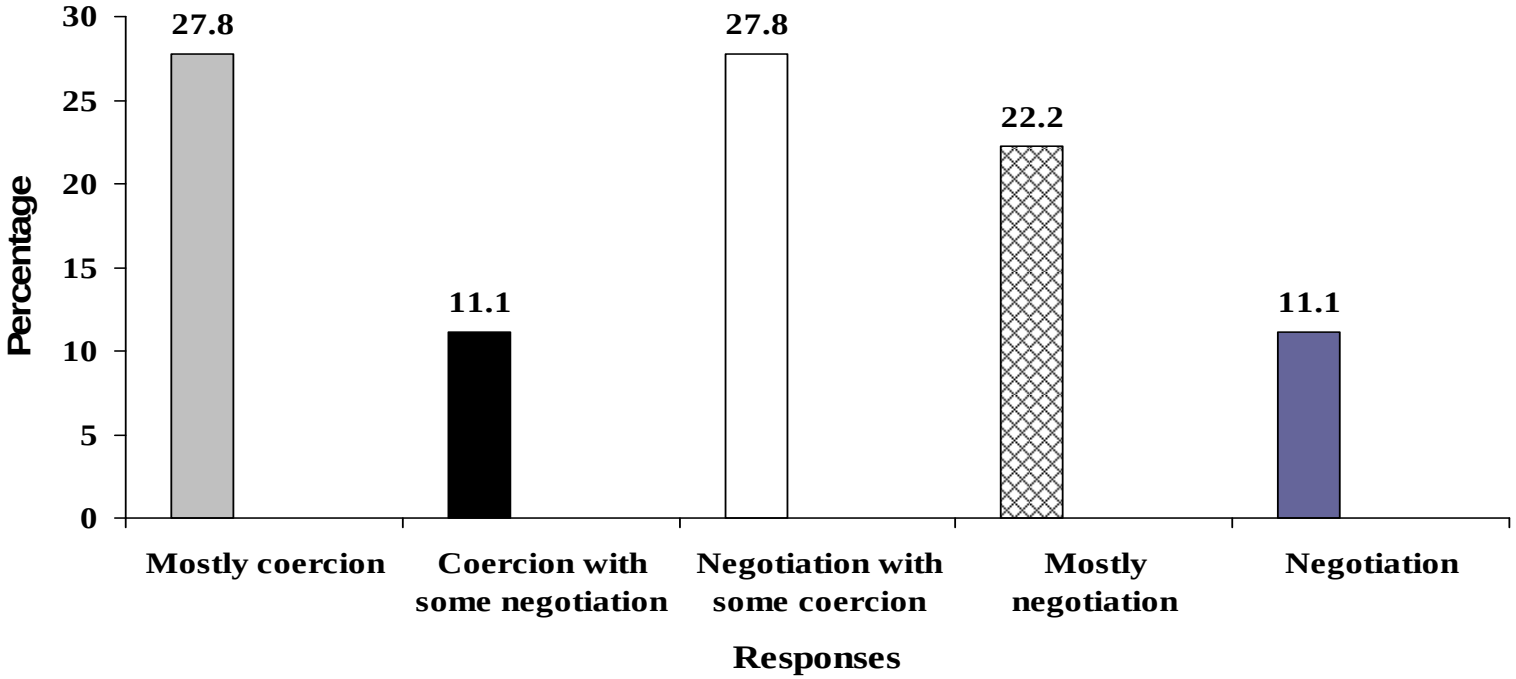
My role is best described as …
Percentage
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
5.6
22.2
33.3
33.3
5.6
Mostly a police officer
Police officer with some social work
Social worker with some policing
Mostly a social worker
Social worker
Responses


My primary responsibility is to…
Percentage
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
5.6
16.7
33.3
27.8
16.7
Client
Mostly to the client
The client and a little to the community
The community and a little to the client
Mostly the community
Responses

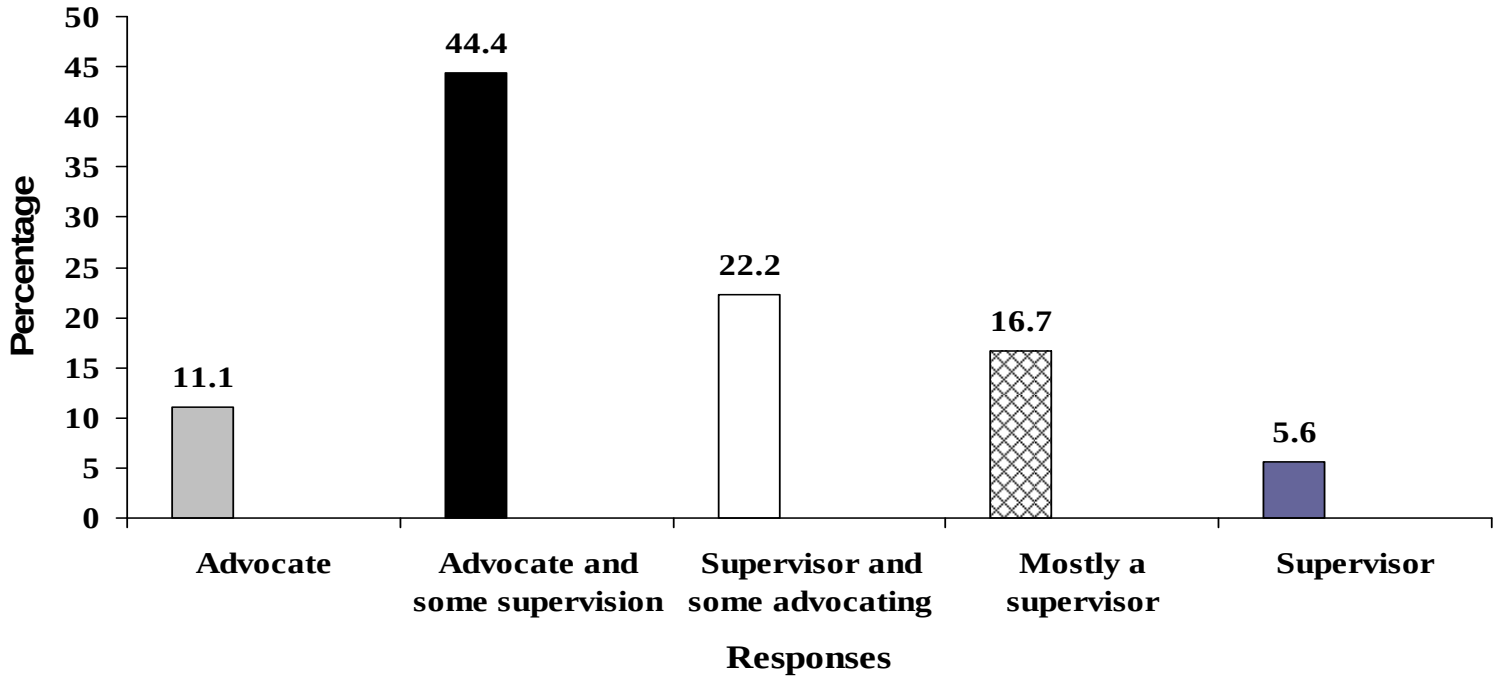
To change client behavior, I am likely to use …



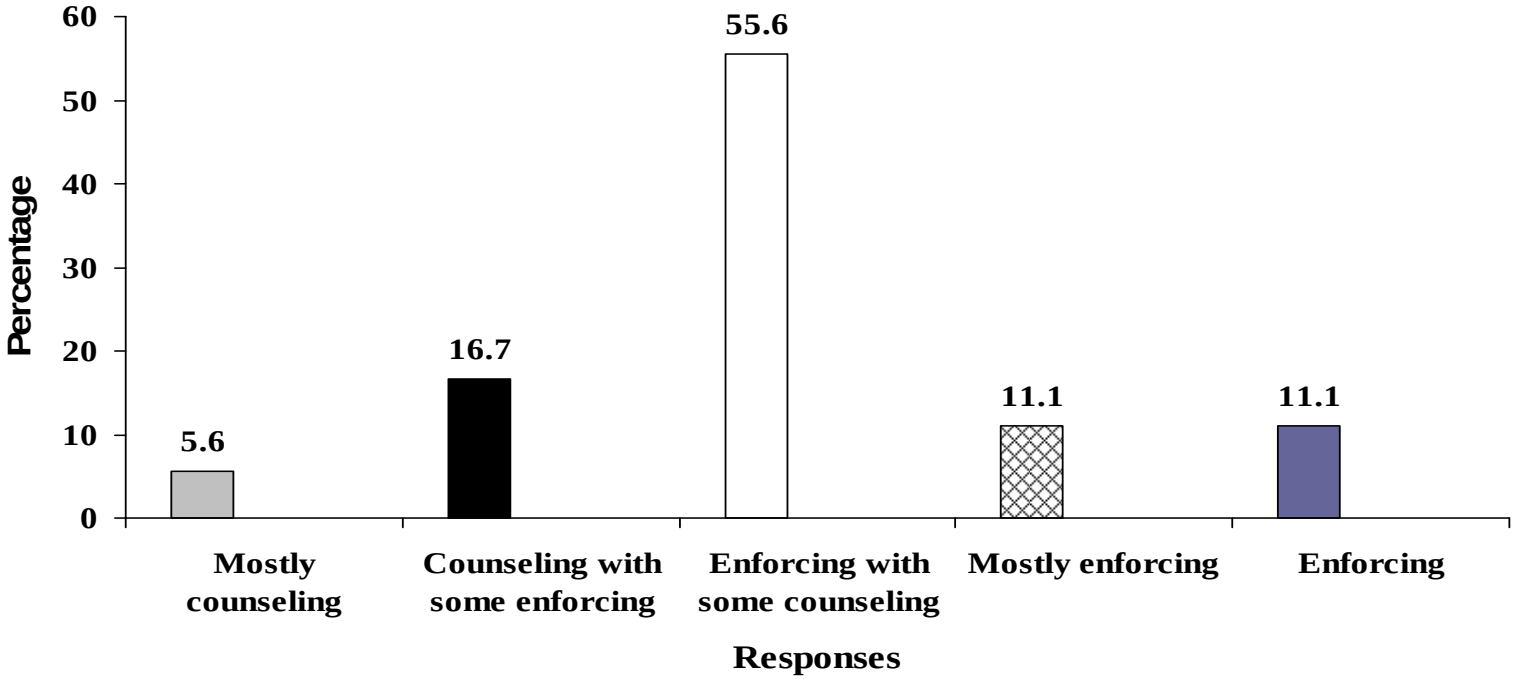
My style of communication with clients is best described as …



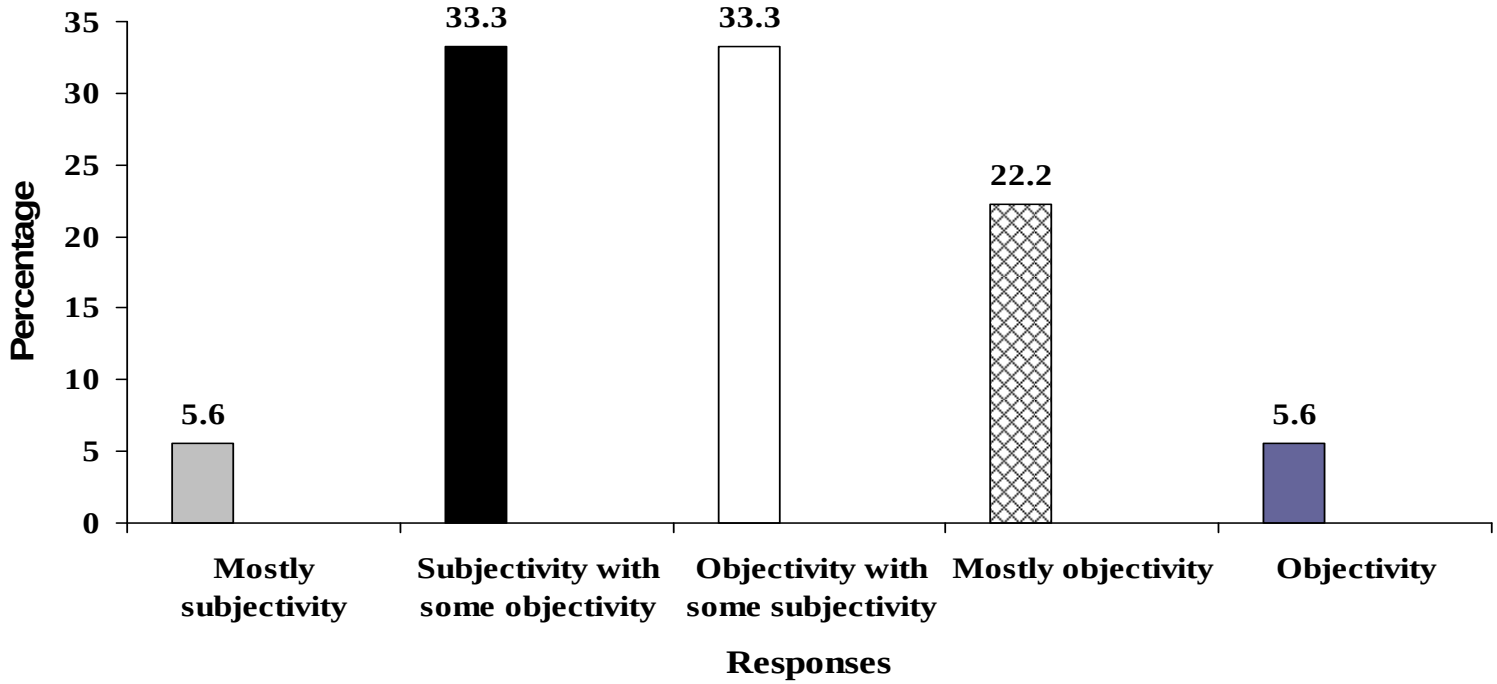
My most appropriate role with clients is as …



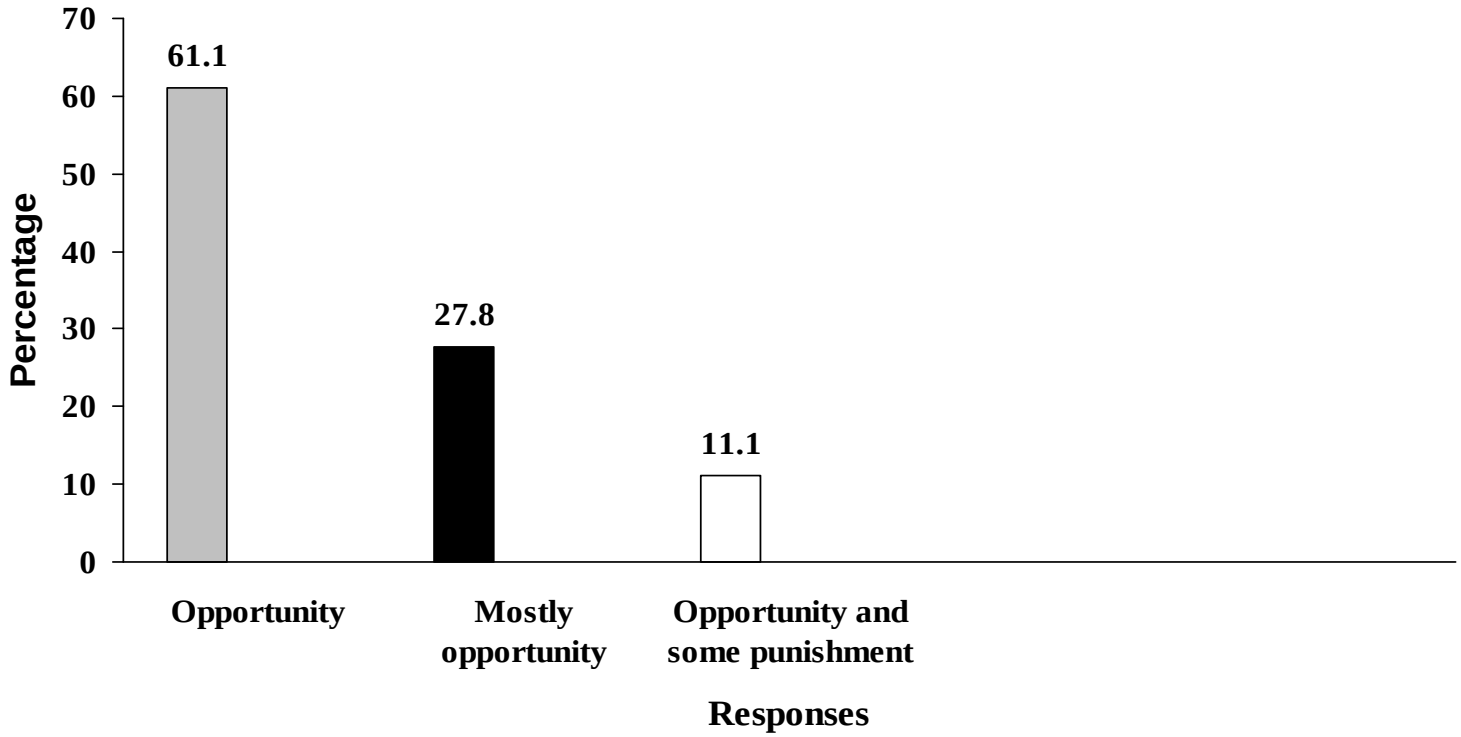
The most essential part of my job is …



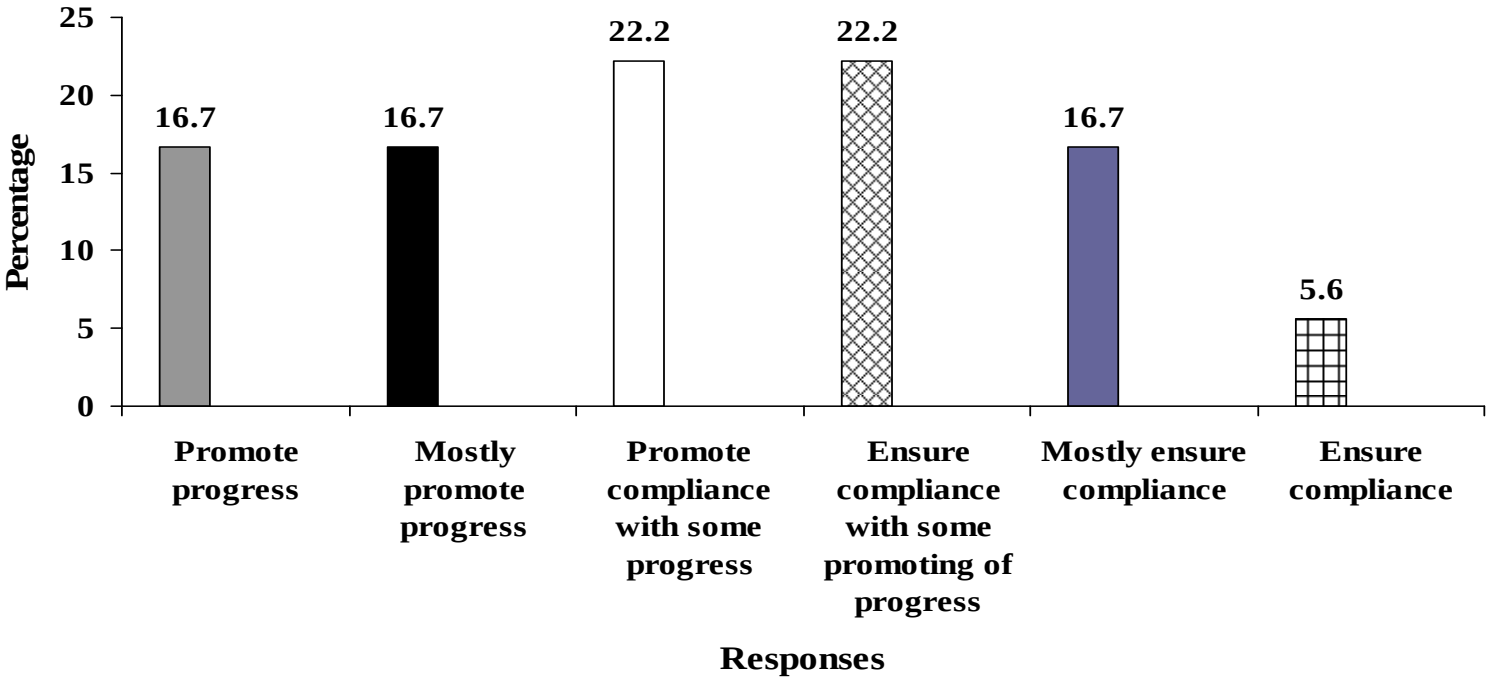
Effective case supervision requires …



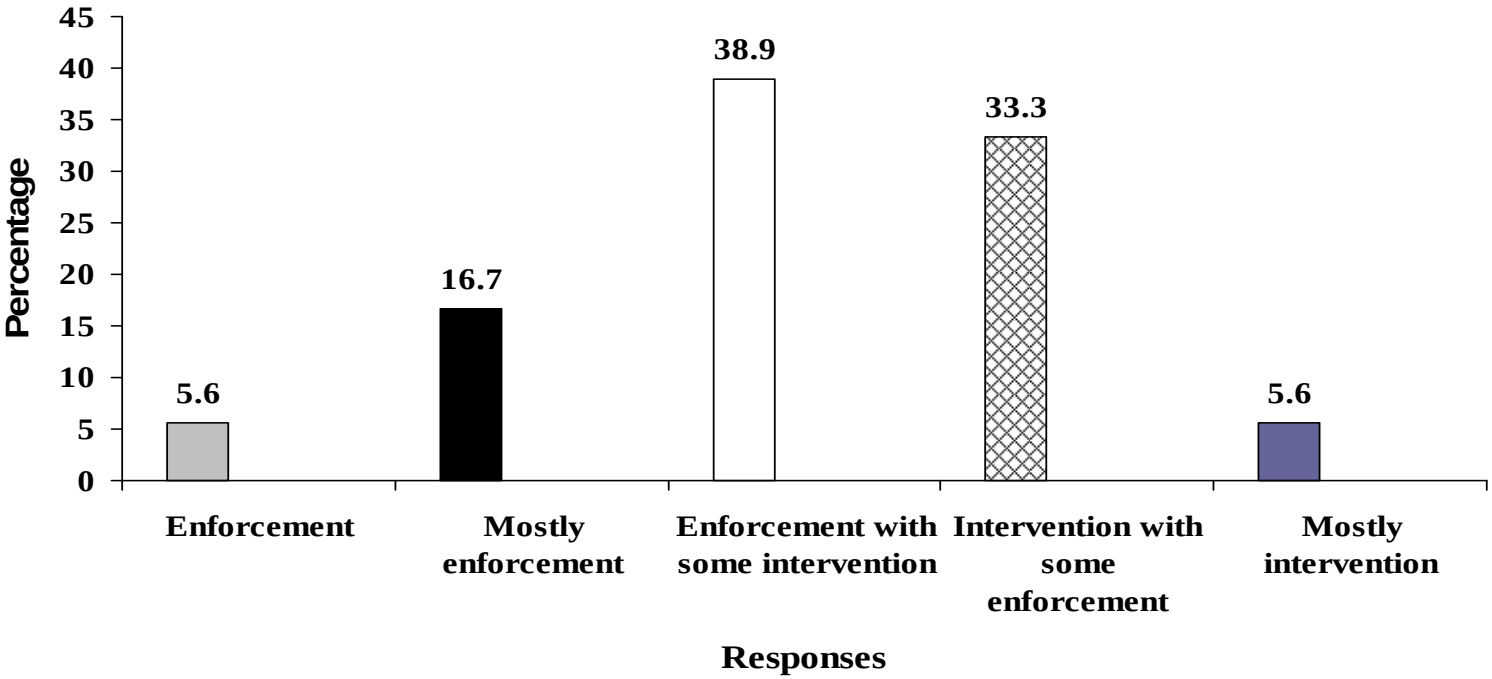
Alcohol and drug programming is best described as …



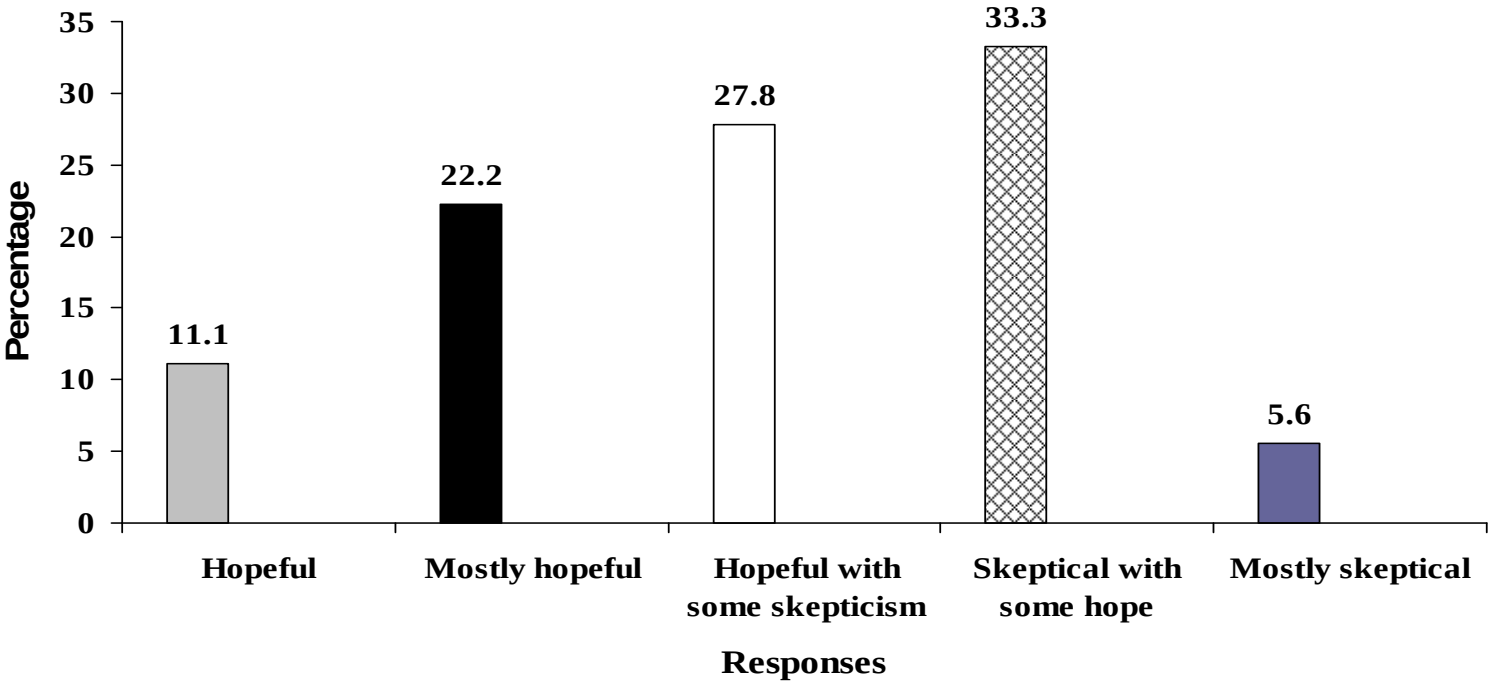
The primary purpose of monitoring activities is to …



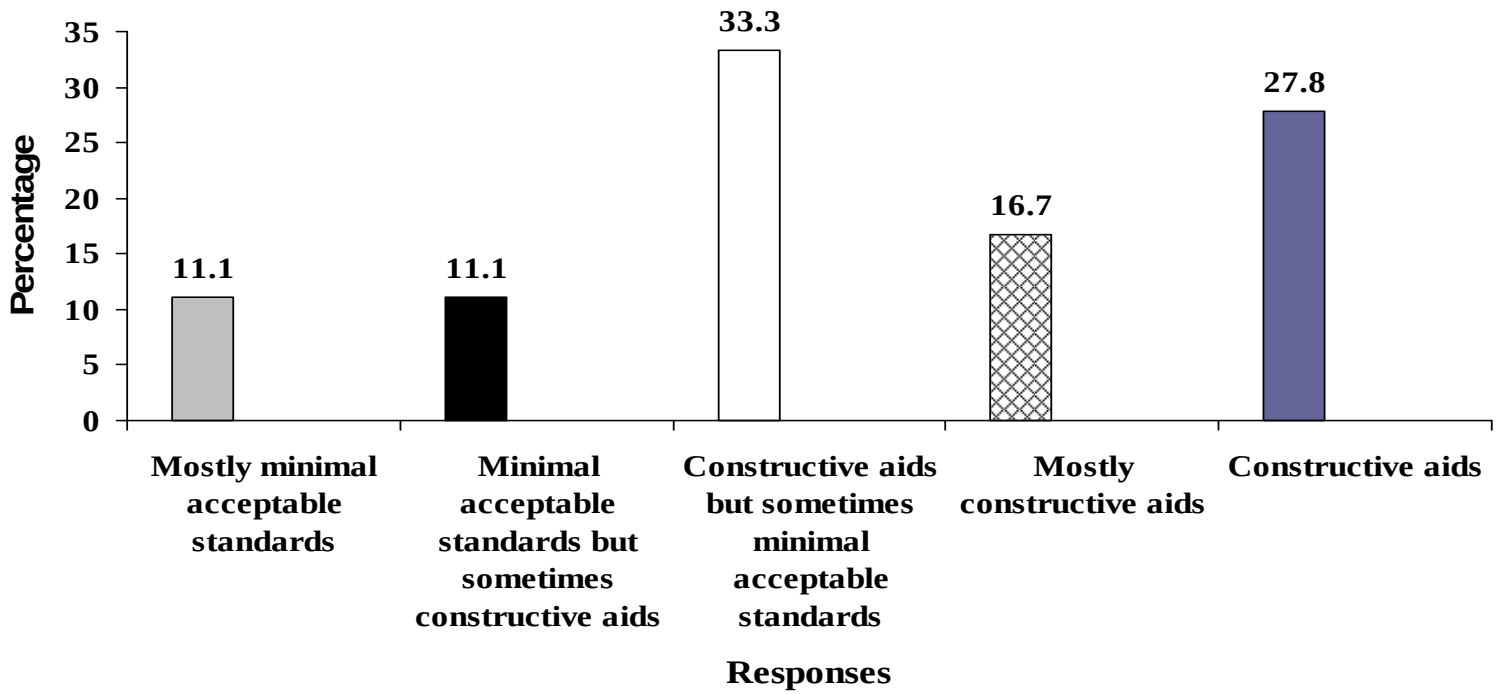
My primary function is …



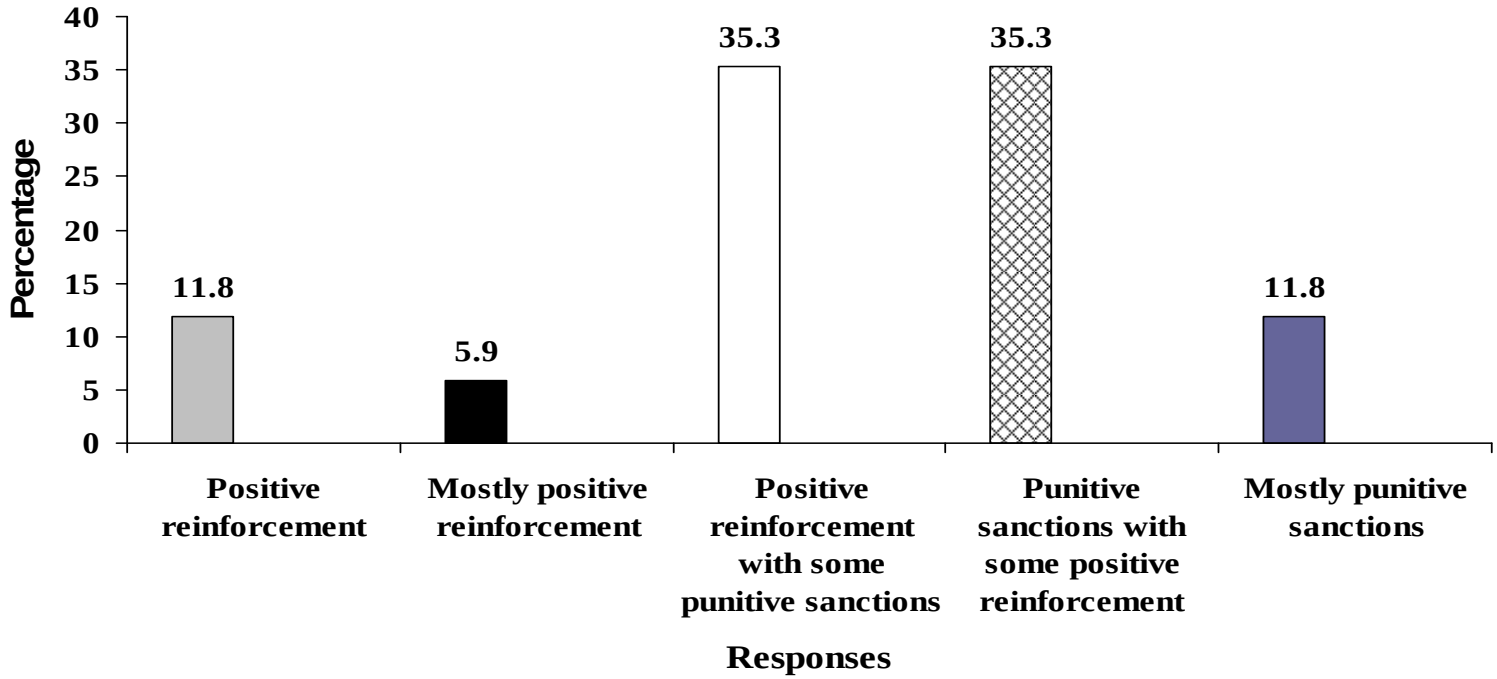
My attitude toward clients recently placed under my care …



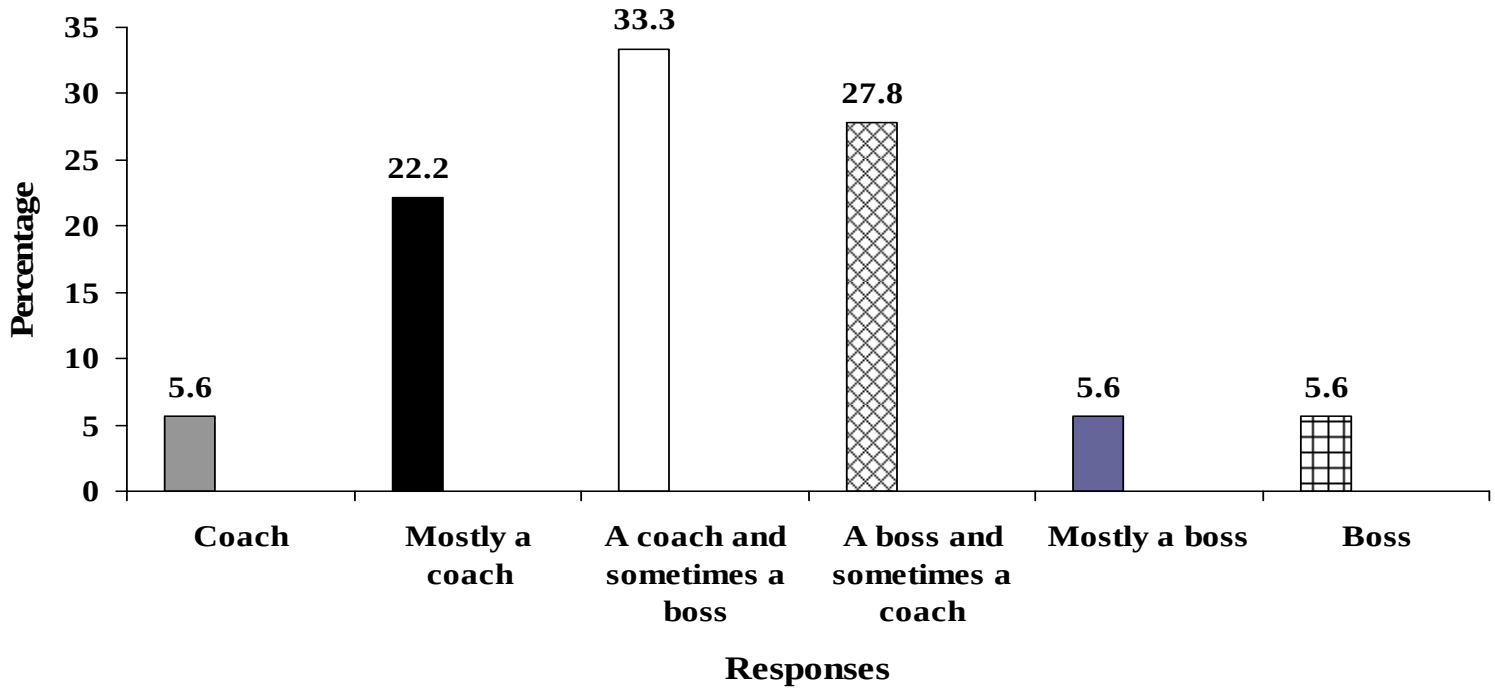
The rules and regulations of this program are …



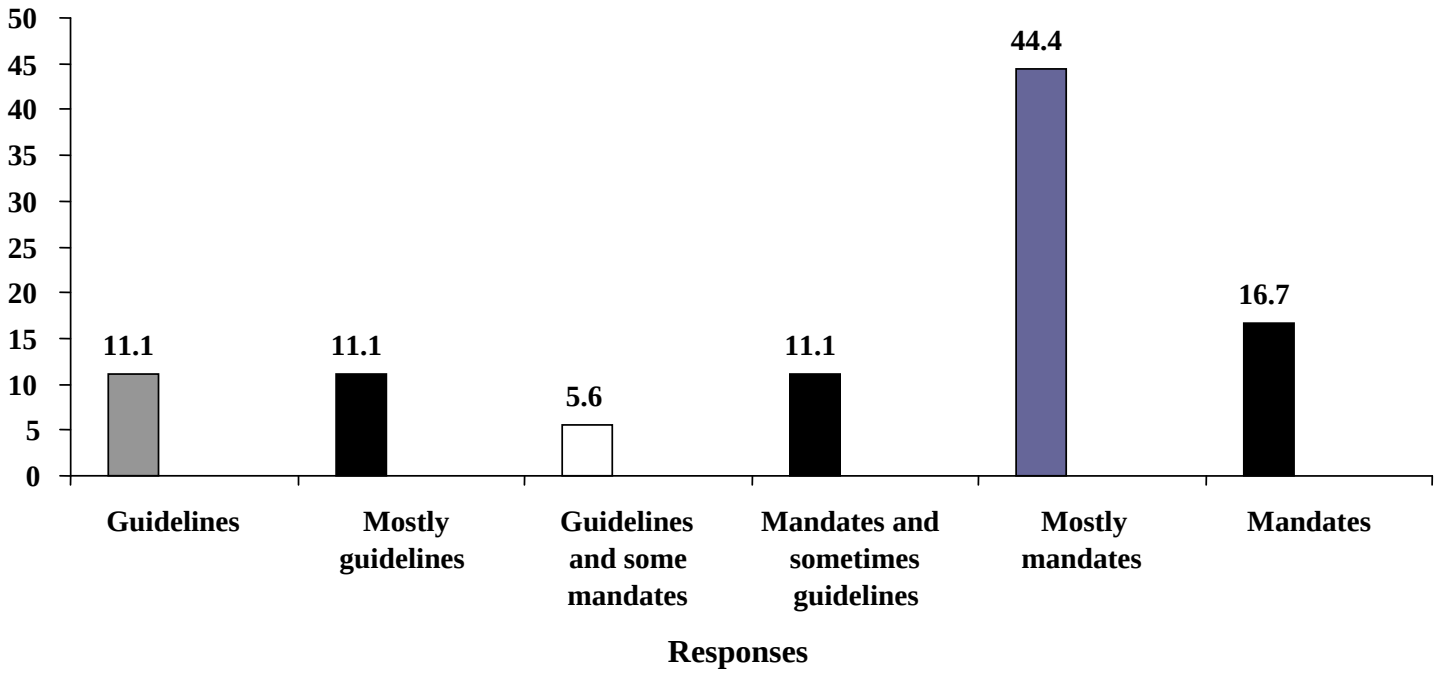
The most effective way to change behavior is through …



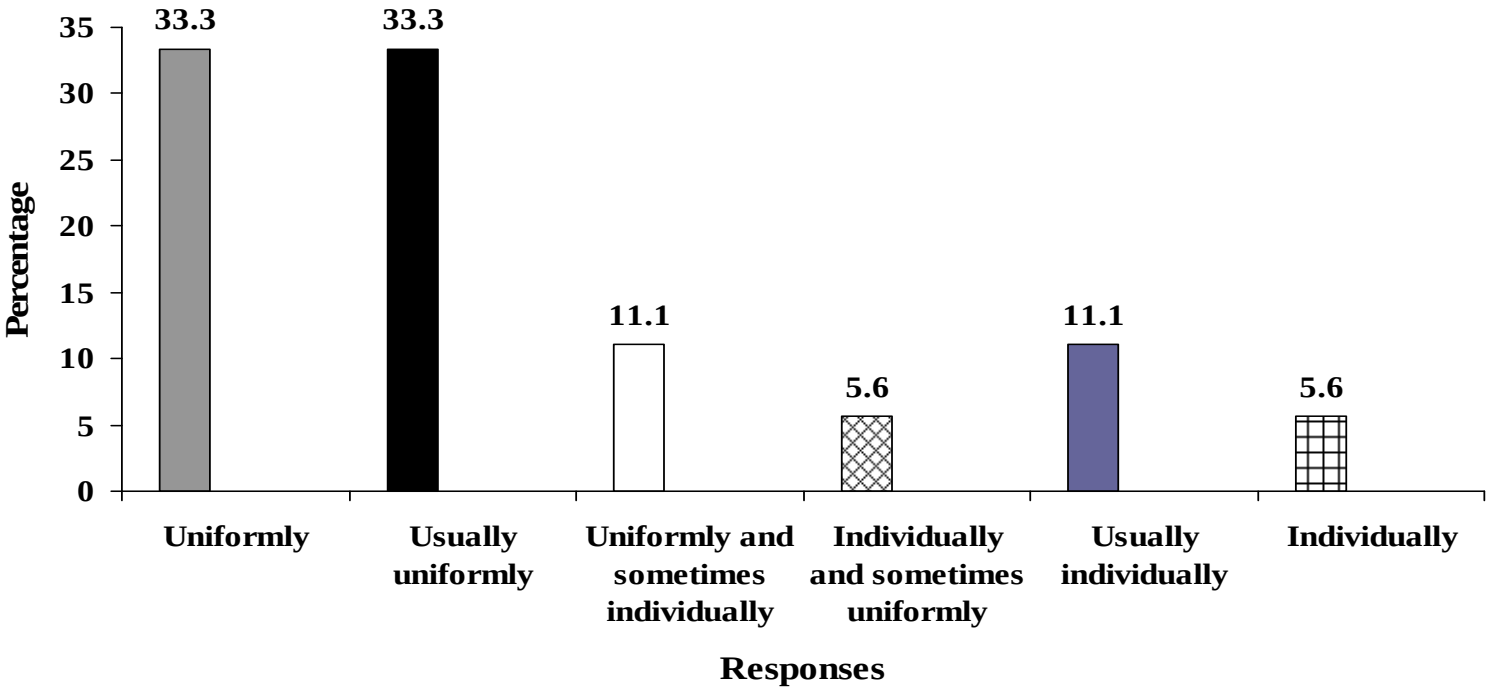
My role with clients is best described as …



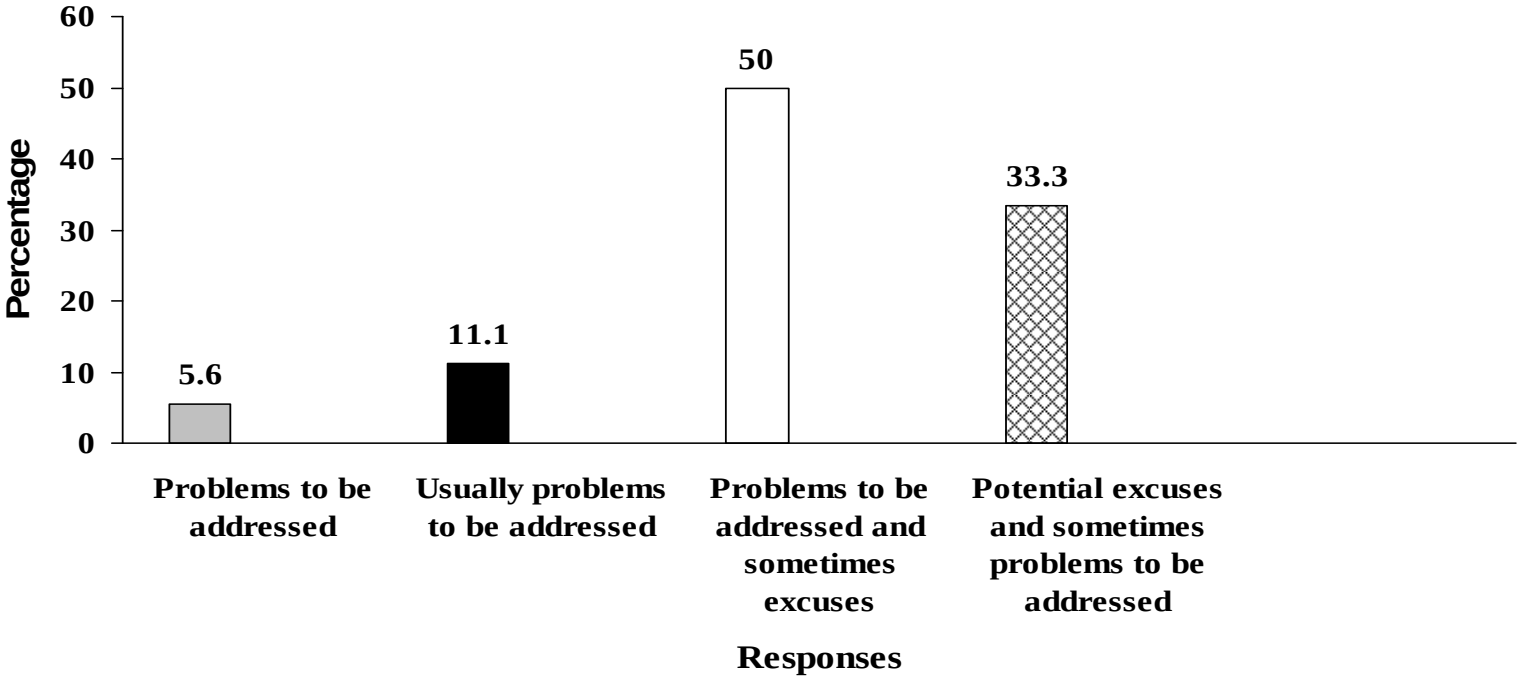
Case plans are best viewed as…



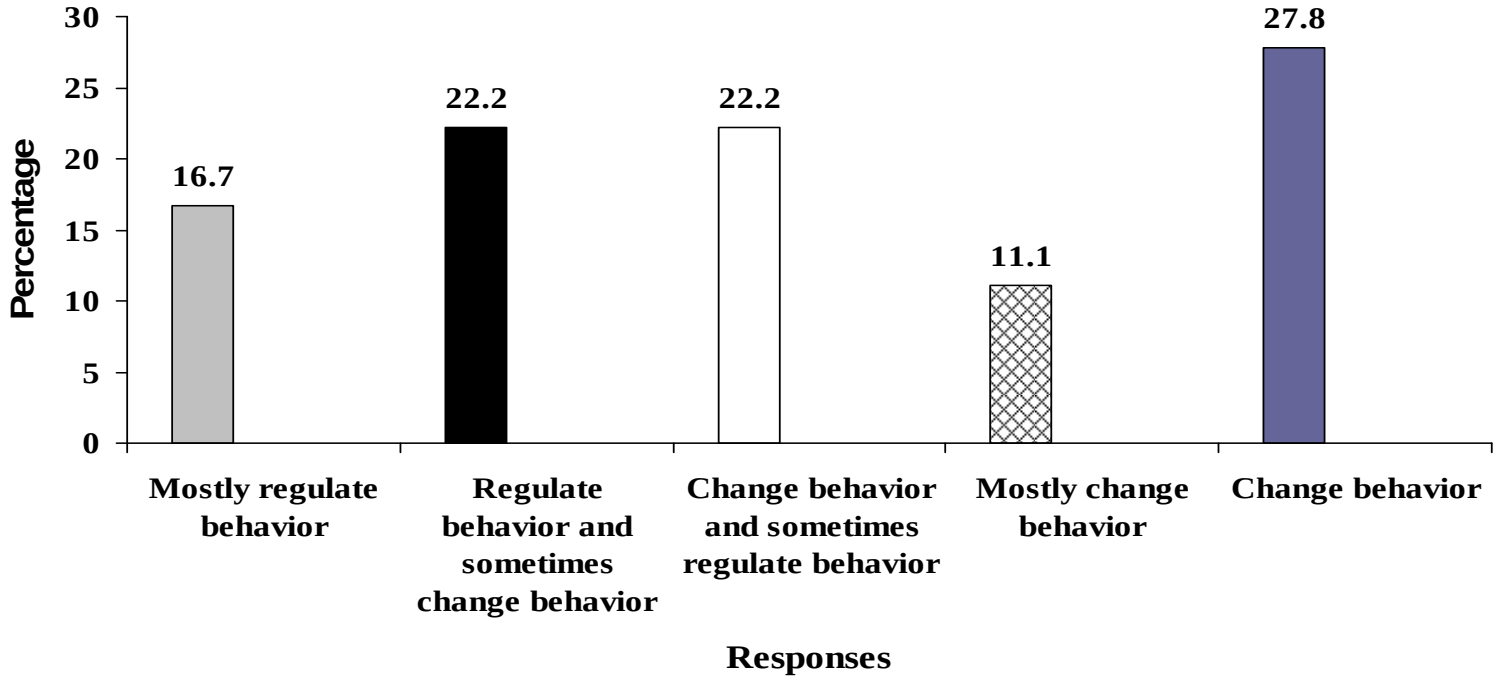
Rules and policies should be enforced …



Client's personal issues should be viewed as …



Case supervision should be designed to …



Individual Level Database- Variable Values

Value		Label
Group	0	comparison
	1	participant
rec_race	0	White
	1	Non White
rec_sex	0	male
	1	female
rec_income	0	0-4999
	1	5000-9999
	2	10000-14999
	3	15000-19999
	4	20000-24999
	5	25000-29999
	6	30000+
rec_income1	0	0-14,999
	1	15000+
rec_educ	0	less than HS/GED
	1	HS/GED
	2	Some college
	3	Associates/Technical/Vocational
	4	BA/BS
	5	Masters or above
rec_educ1	0	less than high school
	1	high school grad or above
rec_employ	0	employed
	1	not employed
rec_sarrests	0	0 arrests
	1	1 arrest
	2	2 arrests
	3	3 or more arrests
rec_sarrest1	0	0 arrests
	1	1 or more arrest
rec_sadarrests	0	0 arrests
	1	1 arrest
	2	2 arrests
	3	3 or more arrests
rec_sadarrest1	0	0 arrests
	1	1 or more arrest
rec_timeprog	0	0-3 months
	1	3-6 months
	2	6-9 months
	3	9-12 months
	4	over 1 yr
rec_timeprog1	0	0-3 months and over 9 months

	1	3-9 months
rec_serious	0	misdemeanor
	1	felony
	3	unknown
rec_serious1	0	misdemeanor
	1	felony
rec_compliance	0	terminated unsuccessfully
	1	successful discharge
	2	active case
rec_compliance1	0	terminated unsuccessfully
	1	successful discharge
rec_tprogram	0	no
	1	yes
rec_oprogram	0	no
	1	yes
rec_priorarrest	0	no prior arrests
	1	1 or more prior arrests
rec_priormisd	0	no prior misdemeanor arrests
	1	1 or more prior misdemeanor arrests
rec_priorfel	0	no prior felony arrests
	1	1 or more prior felony arrests
rec_priorjail	0	no prior jail
	1	1 or more prior jail terms
rec_priorpris	0	no prior prison terms
	1	1 or more prior prison terms
rec_arrestpost	0	no post arrests
	1	one or more post arrests
rec_misdpost	0	no post misdemeanors
	1	one or more post misdemeanors
rec_felpost	0	no post felonies
	1	one or more post felonies
rec_incarpost	0	no post incarcerations
	1	one or more post incarcerations
filter_$	0	Not Selected
	1	Selected

Program Level Database- Variable Values

Value		Label
educate	1	high school diploma
	2	some college
	3	associates
	4	B.S./B.A.
	5	M.S. or higher
degree	1	high school
	2	criminal justice
	3	counseling
	4	social work
	5	psychology
	6	business
	7	education
	8	other
certif1	1	chemical dependency/substance abuse
	2	licensed social work
	3	IJC drug and alcohol program certification
	4	mental health counselor
	5	PRI instructor
	6	probation officer
certif2	1	chemical dependency/substance abuse
	2	licensed social work
	3	IJC drug and alcohol program certification
	4	mental health counselor
	5	PRI instructor
certif3	1	chemical dependency/substance abuse
	2	licensed social work
	3	IJC drug and alcohol program certification
	4	mental health counselor
	5	PRI instructor
txprog	0	no
	1	yes
hire	0	no
	1	yes
stfmatch	0	no
	1	yes
casemtch	0	no
	1	yes
charasgn	1	rotating

	2	caseload
	3	evaluation
	4	sex of client and casemanager
	5	client preference
	6	alphabetically
	7	director sees them all
	8	other
stfmeet	0	no
	1	yes
dirserv	0	no
	1	yes
commval	0	no
	1	yes
commexst	0	no
	1	yes
cjvalue	0	no
	1	yes
crtref	0	no
	1	yes
appclnt	0	no
	1	yes
assess	0	no
	1	yes
adeval	0	no
	1	yes
riskmeth	1	LSI-R
	2	SASSI
	3	Wisconsin
	4	IN state risk assessment
risklevel	1	low
	2	medium
	3	high
needs	0	no
	1	yes
needmeth	1	LSI-R
	2	SASSI
	3	Wisconsin
	4	IN state risk assessment
progvar	0	no
	1	yes
septx	0	no
	1	yes
termrisk	0	no
	1	yes
model	1	IJC substance abuse tx model
	2	self help

	3	cognitive behavioral
	4	disease/AA
	5	education
	6	mixed/eclectic
model1	1	IJC substance abuse tx model
	2	self help
	3	cognitive behavioral
	4	disease/AA
	5	education
	6	mixed/eclectic
model2	1	IJC substance abuse tx model
	2	self help
	3	cognitive behavioral
	4	disease/AA
	5	education
	6	mixed/eclectic
model3	1	IJC substance abuse tx model
	2	self help
	3	cognitive behavioral
	4	disease/AA
	5	education
	6	mixed/eclectic
model4	1	IJC substance abuse tx model
	2	self help
	3	cognitive behavioral
	4	disease/AA
	5	education
	6	mixed/eclectic
model5	1	IJC substance abuse tx model
	2	self help
	3	cognitive behavioral
	4	disease/AA
	5	education
	6	mixed/eclectic
weektrn	1	1-3 hours
	2	4-7 hours
	3	8-11 hours
	4	over 12 hours
roleplay	0	no
	1	yes
pracskl	0	no
	1	yes
riskvary	0	no
	1	yes
cltinput	0	no
	1	yes

rewards	0	no
	1	yes
punishers	0	no
	1	yes
supervise	0	no
	1	yes
manual	0	no
	1	yes
regused	0	no
	1	yes
monitor	0	no
	1	yes
allservices	0	no
	1	yes
csldsize	1	1-10 clients
	2	11-20 clients
	3	21-30 clients
	4	31 or more clients
lengthtx	1	3 months or less
	2	3-6 months
	3	6-9 months
	4	9 months and over
outcmeval	0	no
	1	yes
aftercare	0	no
	1	yes
operation	1	0-12 months
	2	1 year
	3	2 years
	4	3+ years
design	0	no
	1	yes
schedule	0	no
	1	yes
samesch	0	no
	1	yes
txhours	1	1-3 hours
	2	4-7 hours
	3	8-11 hours
	4	over 12 hours
reqwork	0	no
	1	yes
probyrisk	0	no
	1	yes
grpassign	0	no
	1	yes

staffmatch	0	no
	1	yes
incentives	0	no
	1	yes
punishmnts	0	no
	1	yes
aftercare1	0	no
	1	yes
aclast	1	1-3 months
	2	3-6 months
	3	6-12 months
	4	12 or more months
	5	as long as needed
oftenmeet	1	3 times/week
	2	once week
	3	biweekly
	4	monthly
hirecharac	0	no
	1	yes
newstafftrng	0	no
	1	yes
ongoingtrng	0	no
	1	yes
staffmtgs	0	no
	1	yes
staffmodify	0	no
	1	yes
capacity	0	no
	1	yes
parolee	0	no
	1	yes
prerelease	0	no
	1	yes
diversion	0	no
	1	yes
probation	0	no
	1	yes
preparole	0	no
	1	yes
workrelease	0	no
	1	yes
prisoners	0	no
	1	yes
substabuse	0	no
	1	yes

employmnt	0	no
	1	yes
coggrps	0	no
	1	yes
education	0	no
	1	yes
mentalhlth	0	no
	1	yes
financial	0	no
	1	yes
sexoffend	0	no
	1	yes
angermgt	0	no
	1	yes
subsab02	0	no
	1	yes
employ02	0	no
	1	yes
coggrp02	0	no
	1	yes
educat02	0	no
	1	yes
mentalhlth02	0	no
	1	yes
financ02	0	no
	1	yes
sexoff02	0	no
	1	yes
angermgt02	0	no
	1	yes
majchanges	0	no
	1	yes
txmanual	0	no
	1	yes
assessrisk	0	no
	1	yes
asessneeds	0	no
	1	yes
clntinput	0	no
	1	yes
cltsurvey	0	no
	1	yes
reassessed	0	no
	1	yes
reconvdata	0	no

	1	yes
advboard	0	no
	1	yes
commsupp	1	not supportive
	2	mid-low supportive
	3	moderately supportive
	4	mid-high supportive
	5	very supportive
cjcomsupp	1	not supportive
	2	mid-low supportive
	3	moderately supportive
	4	mid-high supportive
	5	very supportive
advbdinvolv	1	not at all
	2	a little bit
	3	moderately
	4	quite a bit
	5	extremely
staffsupp	1	not supportive
	2	mid-low supportive
	3	moderately supportive
	4	mid-high supportive
	5	very supportive
funding	1	not adequate
	2	low-mid adequate
	3	moderately adequate
	4	mid-high adequate
	5	very adequate
clntmonitor	1	not at all
	2	a little bit
	3	moderately
	4	quite a bit
	5	very well
progchnges	1	no changes
	2	few changes
	3	moderate changes
	4	quite a few changes
	5	many changes
progfnding	1	no changes
	2	few changes
	3	moderate changes
	4	quite a few changes
	5	many changes
comsupp	1	no changes
	2	few changes

	3	moderate changes
	4	quite a few changes
	5	many changes
exclcriter	0	no
	1	yes
evals	0	no
	1	yes
compargrp	0	no
	1	yes
educlevel	1	high school diploma
	2	some college
	3	associates
	4	B.S./B.A.
	5	M.S. or higher
areadegree	1	high school
	2	criminal justice
	3	counseling
	4	social work
	5	psychology
	6	business
	7	education
	8	other
certific1	1	chemical dependency/substance abuse
	2	licensed social work
	3	IJC drug and alcohol program certification
	4	csams
certific2	1	chemical dependency/substance abuse
	2	licensed social work
	3	IJC drug and alcohol program certification
	4	csams
certific3	1	chemical dependency/substance abuse
	2	licensed social work
	3	IJC drug and alcohol program certification
	4	csams
Certific4	1	chemical dependency/substance abuse
	2	licensed social work
	3	IJC drug and alcohol program certification
	4	csams
prevtxwork	0	no
	1	yes

annualasses	0	no
	1	yes
regsupervis	0	no
	1	yes
trngs	0	no
	1	yes
modifystruc	0	no
	1	yes
txmanual1	0	no
	1	yes
reguseman	0	no
	1	yes
allservice	0	no
	1	yes
strucinput	0	no
	1	yes
formsurv	0	no
	1	yes
riskassess	0	no
	1	yes
riskmeth1	1	LSI-R
	2	SASSI
	3	Wisconsin
	4	IN state risk assessment
clntneeds	0	no
	1	yes
clntreasses	0	no
	1	yes
	3	sometimes
aftercare2	0	no
	1	yes
aclength	1	1-3 months
	2	3-6 months
	3	6-12 months
	4	12 or more months
	5	as long as needed
acmeeting	1	3 times/week
	2	once week
	3	biweekly
	4	monthly
stffmtgs	1	more than once per week
	2	one per week
	3	twice per month
	4	once per month
	5	other
qualinsuran	1	regular case file audits

	2	observations of groups
	3	regular reports on client progress
	4	pre/post testing of clients
	5	reassessment
	6	client satisfaction surveys
	7	other
qualins2	1	regular case file audits
	2	observations of groups
	3	regular reports on client progress
	4	pre/post testing of clients
	5	reassessment
	6	client satisfaction surveys
	7	other
qualins3	1	regular case file audits
	2	observations of groups
	3	regular reports on client progress
	4	pre/post testing of clients
	5	reassessment
	6	client satisfaction surveys
	7	other
qualins4	1	regular case file audits
	2	observations of groups
	3	regular reports on client progress
	4	pre/post testing of clients
	5	reassessment
	6	client satisfaction surveys
	7	other
qualins5	1	regular case file audits
	2	observations of groups
	3	regular reports on client progress
	4	pre/post testing of clients
	5	reassessment
	6	client satisfaction surveys
	7	other
ratequalins	1	very inadequate
	2	inadequate
	3	adequate
	4	very adequate
excluscriter	0	no
	1	yes
exclusadher	1	not at all
	2	somewhat

	3	mostly
	4	very much so
	5	no exclusionary criteria
excritare	1	too strict
	2	not strict enough
	3	appropriate
aftrcreadeq	1	very inadequate
	2	inadequate
	3	adequate
	4	very adequate
aftrcrecoop	1	low
	2	moderate
	3	high
	4	very high
recidivdata	1	yes
	2	no
	3	do not know
progchg02	1	no changes
	2	few changes
	3	moderate changes
	4	quite a few changes
	5	many changes
fundchg02	1	no changes
	2	few changes
	3	moderate changes
	4	quite a few changes
	5	many changes
commchg02	1	no changes
	2	few changes
	3	moderate changes
	4	quite a few changes
	5	many changes
staffsupp1	1	not supportive
	2	mid-low supportive
	3	moderately supportive
	4	mid-high supportive
	5	very supportive
commsupp1	1	not supportive
	2	mid-low supportive
	3	moderately supportive
	4	mid-high supportive
	5	very supportive
cjsupp1	1	not supportive
	2	mid-low supportive
	3	moderately supportive

	4	mid-high supportive
	5	very supportive
funding1	1	not adequate
	2	low-mid adequate
	3	moderately adequate
	4	mid-high adequate
	5	very adequate
clntopportun	1	never
	2	rarely
	3	sometimes
	4	often
	5	every session
clntsupervis	1	never
	2	rarely
	3	sometimes
	4	often
	5	every session
intensityvary	1	never
	2	rarely
	3	sometimes
	4	often
	5	every session
grpsopen	0	no
	1	yes
grpsclose	0	no
	1	yes
workreq	0	no
	1	yes
rewards1	0	no
	1	yes
punishmnt1	0	no
	1	yes
monitortx	0	no
	1	yes
initialtrng	0	no
	1	yes
primoblig	1	rehabilitate the client
	2	mostly rehabilitate the client
	3	rehabilitate the client with some rule enforcement
	4	enfore rules with some rehabilitation
	5	mostly enforce rules and policies
	6	enforce rules and policies
enforcrule	1	strict

	2	mostly strict
	3	moderatlely strict
	4	moderately flexible
	5	mostly flexible
	6	flexible
roleadopt	1	advisor
	2	mostly advisor
	3	somewhat of an advisor
	4	somewhat of a director
	5	mostly director
	6	director
concern	1	monitor client compliance
	2	mostly monitor client compliance
	3	monitor client compliance with some rehabilitation
	4	rehabilitate the client with some monitoring
	5	mostly rehabilitate the client
	6	rehabilitate the client
workingwith	1	suspicious
	2	usually suspicious
	3	a little bit more suspicious than trusting
	4	a little bit more trusting than suspicious
	5	usually trusting
	6	trusting
impaspect	1	intervention
	2	mostly intervention
	3	intervention with some surveillance
	4	surveillance with some intervention
	5	mostly surveillance
	6	surveillance
goal	1	restoration
	2	mostly restoration
	3	restoration with some retribution
	4	retribution with some restoration
	5	mostly retribution
	6	retribution
relationship	1	concern
	2	mostly concern
	3	concern with some impartialness
	4	impartial with some concern

	5	mostly impartial
	6	impartial
role1	1	police officer
	2	mostly a police officer
	3	police officer with some social work
	4	social worker with some policing
	5	mostly a social worker
	6	social worker
primrespons	1	client
	2	mostly to the client
	3	the client and a little to the community
	4	the community and a little to the client
	5	mostly the community
	6	community
chngbehav	1	punishments
	2	mostly punishments
	3	punishments with some rewards
	4	rewards with some punishments
	5	mostly rewards
	6	rewards
stylecomm	1	coercion
	2	mostly coercion
	3	coercion with some negotiation
	4	negotiation with some coercion
	5	mostly negotiation
	6	negotiation
approrole	1	advocate
	2	mostly an advocate
	3	advocate and some supervision
	4	supervisor and some advocating
	5	mostly a supervisor
	6	supervisor
essentpt	1	counseling
	2	mostly counseling
	3	couseling with some enforcing
	4	enforcing with some counseling
	5	mostly enforcing
	6	enforcing
effectspvsn	1	subjectivity
	2	mostly subjectivity
	3	subjectivity with some objectivity
	4	objectivity with some subjectivity
	5	mostly objectivity

	6	objectivity
adprogr	1	opportunity
	2	mostly opportunity
	3	opportunity and some punishment
	4	punishment and some opportunity
	5	mostly punishment
	6	punishment
monitoring	1	promote progress
	2	mostly promote progress
	3	promote compliance with some ensuring compliance
	4	ensure compliance with some promoting of progress
	5	mostly ensure compliance
	6	ensure compliance
primfnctn	1	enforcement
	2	mostly enforcement
	3	enforcement with some intervention
	4	intervention with some enforcement
	5	mostly intervention
	6	intervention
attitude	1	hopeful
	2	mostly hopeful
	3	hopeful with some skepticism
	4	skeptical with some hope
	5	mostly hopeful
	6	hopeful
rulesregs	1	minimal acceptable standards
	2	mostly minimal acceptable standards
	3	minimal acceptable standards but sometimes constructive aids
	4	constructive aids but sometimes minimal acceptable standards
	5	mostly constructive aids
	6	constructive aids
effective	1	positive reinforcement
	2	mostly positive reinforcement
	3	positive reinforcement with some punitive sanctions
	4	punitive sanctions with some positive reinforcement
	5	mostly punitive sanctions

	6	punitive sanctions
role2	1	coach
	2	mostly a coach
	3	a coach and sometimes a boss
	4	a boss and sometimes a coach
	5	mostly a boss
	6	boss
txplans	1	guidelines
	2	mostly guidelines
	3	guidelines and sometimes mandates
	4	mandates and sometimes guidelines
	5	mostly mandates
	6	mandates
rules	1	uniformly
	2	usually uniformly
	3	uniformally and sometimes individually
	4	individually and sometimes uniformly
	5	usually individually
	6	individually
persissues	1	problems to be addressed
	2	usually problems to be addressed
	3	problems to be addressed and sometimes excuses
	4	potential excuses and sometimes problems to be addressed
	5	usually potential excuses
	6	potential excuses
cssupervis	1	regulate behavior
	2	mostly regulate behavior
	3	regulate behavior and sometimes change behavior
	4	change behavior and sometimes regulate behavior
	5	mostly change behavior
	6	change behavior

A Statewide, Multi-site, outcome evaluation of Indiana's Alcohol and Drug Programs

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The purpose of this report is to summarize the findings and state-wide program recommendations for an outcome evaluation conducted on the Indiana Alcohol and Drug Programs administered through the Indiana Judicial Center. This evaluation was intended to determine the impact of participation in one of the Court Alcohol and Drug programs on the relevant measures of recidivism. For the participant group, there were a total of 21 counties that voluntarily participated in the program level data collection and for the individual level database there were 16 programs that were able to participate.[1] Altogether, there were 2,188 cases in the participant group.[2] There were three probation departments from Indiana counties that were able to provide data that comprises the comparison group for this study.[3]

Conceptual Framework

For this evaluation, both program level and individual level data were collected. We followed a six-step methodology for the study. First, data for the individual level database were gathered in both paper and electronic format from all participating agencies. Once all data were compiled and entered into an individual level database, random samples of 150 cases were drawn from each program.[4] Second, comparison cases were drawn from a sample of probationers that were from three Indiana counties and were active on probation for a substance abuse related offense.

Third, we defined the follow-up period for recidivism as one year from the date of discharge from the program or probation. Fourth, a risk composite measure was developed to control for differences in risk between the participant and comparison groups. Fifth, program level data were collected from twenty-two participating agencies and these data include information on program characteristics based on the content and capacity for each agency. Specifically, capacity includes variables related to program leadership, staff characteristics and quality assurance measures. Program content areas address offender assessment practices within the agency and the characteristics of the

[1] Additional counties did submit the individual data; however, due to missing information on necessary variables for follow-up, these counties were not included in this analysis.
[2] The majority of counties provided over 500 cases; however, random samples of 150 cases were selected. For counties that did not have 150 cases, the entire sample was included in the individual database. The range was from 91 cases to 150 cases included in the individual level database.
[3] Similar to the alcohol and drug programs, only the probation departments that were collecting information on the necessary variables for follow-up were included in this analysis.
[4] For counties with less than 150 cases, all eligible participant cases were used.

intervention provided.[5] Finally, an overall program score was calculated based on the capacity and content measures and a state-wide rating of program effectiveness was defined. A summary of the findings follows with some results presented in tables. Please note, select tables are presented in chronological order and are not numbered the same as they are in the full report.

Individual Level Findings

Tables 1 and 2 provide the descriptive statistics related to the demographic and prior criminal history for both the participant and the comparison groups. As demonstrated in Table 3 which examines the recidivism measures by termination status, those who were successfully terminated from the court alcohol and drug programs were significantly less likely to experience arrest or post incarceration than those who did not graduate.

Program Level Findings

This section is intended to report the findings regarding the content and capacity of the court alcohol and drug programs and their specialized services across the state of Indiana. There were a total of 22 programs that participated in this phase of the study. As illustrated in Table 4, the statewide program capacity rating was needs improvement. Table 5 presents the statewide program content scores and ratings. The overall statewide rating for content was ineffective.

Overall Statewide Program Score and Rating

With a final total of 33 out of 81 possible points, **the overall percentage is 41%**. This percentage would be classified as a **needs improvement rating**.

Limitations

While these findings have produced some relevant information for the Indiana Judicial Center and Court Alcohol and Drug Programs, they must be considered in the framework of the study's limitations. These limitations are summarized below:

(1) There is an issue regarding the representativeness of this sample and that of the population served by the court alcohol and drug programs. A majority of this sample was comprised of males and white clients.

[5] Two scale variables were created based on a modified version of the Evidence-Based Correctional Program Checklist (CPC).

(2) While the comparison groups were comprised of probationers from Indiana counties with a current drug and alcohol conviction, it should be noted that not all counties in the program participant group were also in the comparison group. Specifically, only 3 probation departments agreed to participate. Multivariate analyses examining the only participant group and comparison group from the same county suggested that there was not a significant difference with respect to recidivism.

(3) The composite risk factor used to control for differences in risk between the participant and comparison cases only included measures of criminal history, history of alcohol and drug use and employment. Specifically, these data were unable to control for additional dynamic risk factors which have been empirically demonstrated to be correlated with recidivism.

(4) Program level data do not contain each site regulated by the Indiana Judicial Center. Therefore, the program summary score and rating is a reflection of 22 programs, not all sites. Additionally, the program summary score was not generated from a formal program assessment.

Recommendations

Based on the results from these analyses, the following recommendations can be made for the Indiana Judicial Center Court Alcohol and Drug Programs[6]:

(1) Given the ineffective rating for an offender assessment tool, a standardized and validated risk assessment should be implemented for all alcohol and drug programs.

(2) Services should be lasting between three to nine months and should be based on the risk level of the client. The intensity of the intervention during this time period should also be based on an offender's risk level based on an actuarial, standardized and normed risk assessment[7].

(3) For programs that do not provide education in-house and utilize community resources for both education and treatment services, external monitoring practices should be implemented.

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[6] Additional details for the recommendations are provided in the full report.

[7] It should be noted that in Section 22 of the Indiana Court and Alcohol and Drug Program rules that the information collected on the current intake assessments is to be utilized for referrals to programming and the dosage.

(4) All educational curriculum provided internally by the programs should involve a formal service delivery training as a refresher for all facilitators and such trainings should be held annually.

(5) To strengthen the area of quality assurance, a more structured internal quality assurance process needs to be developed and consistently monitored. While the recertification process conducted by the IJC maintains the required standards for each program, additional internal quality measures could be considered.

(6) Each of the programs should each undergo a formal evaluation conducted by an external program evaluator to identify their individual strengths and weaknesses and future program evaluations should be considered to track program progress.

(7) Finally, programs should track offender re-arrest and re-incarceration outcomes to assess how well the program is performing based on reducing recidivism.

Table 1. Demographics- Descriptive Statistics

	Participant		Comparison	
Variables	N	%	N	%
Sex				
Male	1744	79.8	1443	81.4
Female	441	20.2	329	18.6
Race				
Nonwhite	255	11.7	98	4.5
White	1931	88.3	1669	76.3
Employment				
Employed	1415	74.9	933	82.9
Not Employed	473	25.1	193	17.1
Income				
0-4999	623	31.9	--	--
5000-9999	146	7.5	--	--
10000-14999	217	11.1	--	--
15000-19999	237	12.1	--	--
20000-24999	244	12.5	--	--
25000-29999	139	7.1	--	--
30000+	348	17.8	--	--
Education				
Less than HS	613	31.2	713	61.7
HS/GED	858	43.7	316	27.4
Some college	350	17.8	104	9.0
Assoc/Tech	48	2.4	--	--
BA/BS	84	4.3	19	1.6
Masters or above	10	.5	3	.3
Current charge				
Misdemeanor	1375	79.5	1230	60.0
Felony	355	20.5	821	40.0
		Mean (SD)		Mean (SD)
Age	1849	31.5 (11.5)	2180	31.6 (11.3)

Table 2. Prior Criminal History

	Participant		Comparison	
Variables	N	%	N	%
Prior arrests				
None	965	44.1	619	28.3
One or more	1223	55.9	1569	71.7
Prior misdemeanor arrests				
None	16	2.7	30	4.1
One or more	569	97.3	695	95.9
Prior felony arrests				
None	16	5.2	23	3.8
One or more	289	94.8	583	96.2
Prior jail terms				
None	2107	96.3	1742	79.6
One or more	81	3.7	446	20.4
Prior prison terms				
None	2141	97.9	1881	86.0
One or more	47	2.1	307	14.0
Prior substance abuse arrest				
None	1576	72.0	--	--
One or more	612	28.0	--	--

Table 3. Recidivism Measures by Termination Status

	Unsuccessful Discharge		Successful Discharge	
Variables	N	%	N	%
Post Arrest[a]				
None	208	63.2	1175	81.6
One or more	121	36.8	265	18.4
Misdemeanor[b]				
None	289	87.8	1378	95.7
One or more	40	12.2	62	4.3
Felony[c]				
None	299	90.9	1376	95.6
One or more	30	9.1	64	4.4
Incarceration[d]				
None	317	96.4	1426	99.0
One or more	12	3.6	14	1.0

[a] Pearson x^2= 53.009, p= .000
[b] Pearson x^2= 30.392, p= .000
[c] Pearson x^2= 11.629, p= .001
[d] Pearson x^2= 13.235, p= .000

Table 4. Statewide Program Capacity Score and Rating

Capacity Areas	Total Score	Total Percentage	Overall Rating
Program Director Qualifications and Service Delivery	8	57%	2
Staff Qualifications and Service Delivery	5	45%	3
Quality Assurance	2	20%	4
Overall Capacity	15	43%	3

Table 5. Statewide Program Content Score and Rating

Content Areas	Total Score	Total Percentage	Overall Rating
Targeted Evidence Based Programming	14	45%	3
Validated Risk and Needs Assessment with Case Planning Objective	4	27%	4
Overall Content	18	39%	4