

# State of Indiana

## Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council



ANNUAL REPORT

October 1, 2016-September 30, 2017

## Executive Summary

Legislation establishing the Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council (JRAC) went into effect on July 1, 2015. JRAC consists of leadership from both the executive and judicial branches of state and local government. The JRAC organizational model consists of nine statutory members, a chairperson, and two standing committees (data and legislation). Between October 1, 2016 and September 30, 2017, JRAC reviewed and made funding recommendations for Department of Correction community supervision grants, reviewed the Division of Mental Health and Addiction's Recovery Works program, drafted legislative proposals, and worked with the Evidence Based Decision Making State Team on criminal justice data collection.

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## Accomplishments

- **FY 17 unused grant funds**
  - \$1.2M distributed to EBDM counties for pretrial services
  - \$500K distributed to 17 counties and 1 regional community corrections agency
    - One-time funding/short-term projects
      - training, equipment, data processing, drug testing supplies, notification technology
- **FY 18 Community Corrections Grant Awards**
  - \$25M distributed to 160 entities
  - 167 eligible entities requested \$30.6M
  - 31 new staff hired, 14 new programs established, and existing capacity expanded
- **Recovery Works Program**
  - \$13,249,737 expended for 14,595 individuals in FY17
  - \$4,748.169 expended for 2,646 new participants in FY18 (as of August 31)
  - Top 5 services: medication, group substance use disorder counseling, individual skills training/development, transportation, housing
  - Top 5 counties: Marion, Vanderburgh, Allen, Madison, Monroe
- **Legislative Work**
  - Testimony before House Courts and Criminal Code Committee (January 2017)
  - Testimony before Senate Criminal Law Committee (February 2017)
  - Drafted and supported amendments to IC 12-23-19-1, IC12-23-19-2, and IC 35-38-3-3(d)
  - Testimony before Interim Study Committee on Corrections and Criminal Law (September 2017)
- **Data Collection Improvements**
  - Partnership with Management Performance Hub (MOU pending)
  - Jail population survey

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## Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council Members

**Jane Seigel, Chair**

Executive Director  
Indiana Office of Court Services

**Kevin Moore**

Director  
Division of Mental Health and Addiction

**Mark Bowen**

President  
Indiana Sheriffs Association

**David Murtaugh**

Executive Director  
Indiana Criminal Justice Institute

**Robert Carter, Jr.**

Commissioner  
Indiana Department of Correction

**David Powell**

Executive Director  
Indiana Prosecuting Attorneys Council

**Larry Landis**

Executive Director  
Indiana Public Defender Council

**Bill Watson**

President  
Indiana Association of Community  
Corrections Act Counties

**Adam McQueen**

President  
Probation Officers Professional  
Association of Indiana

## About the Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council

Legislation establishing the Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council went into effect on July 1, 2015. The nine-member Advisory Council consists of leadership from state and local government. IC 33-38-9.5 provides the following:

### **Membership**

- (1) The executive director of the Indiana public defender council or the executive director's designee.
- (2) The executive director of the Indiana prosecuting attorneys council or the executive director's designee.
- (3) The director of the division of mental health and addiction or the director's designee.
- (4) The president of the Indiana Sheriffs' Association or the president's designee.
- (5) The commissioner of the Indiana department of correction or the commissioner's designee.
- (6) The executive director of the Indiana judicial center or the executive director's designee.
- (7) The executive director of the Indiana criminal justice institute or the executive director's designee.
- (8) The president of the Indiana Association of Community Corrections Act Counties or the president's designee.
- (9) The president of the Probation Officers Professional Association of Indiana or the president's designee.

### **Chair**

The executive director of the Indiana judicial center shall serve as chairperson of the advisory council.

### **Purpose**

The purpose of the advisory council is to conduct a state level review and evaluation of:

- (1) local corrections programs, including community corrections, county jails, and probation services; and
- (2) the processes used by the department of correction and the division of mental health and addiction in awarding grants.

The advisory council may make a recommendation to the department of correction, community corrections advisory boards, and the division of mental health and addiction concerning the award of grant.

### **Goal**

The goal of the justice reinvestment advisory council is to develop incarceration alternatives and recidivism reduction programs at the county and community level by promoting the development of:

- (1) probation services;
- (2) problem solving courts;



- (3) mental health treatment;
- (4) substance abuse treatment;
- (5) programs providing for court supervision, probation, or pretrial diversion;
- (6) community corrections;
- (7) evidence based recidivism reduction programs for currently incarcerated persons;
- (8) other alternatives to incarceration.

### **Meetings**

The advisory council shall meet as necessary to:

- (1) work with the department of correction and the division of mental health and addiction to establish the grant criteria and grant reporting requirements described in subsection (k);
- (2) review grant applications;
- (3) make recommendations and provide feedback to the department of correction and the division of mental health and addiction concerning grants to be awarded;
- (4) review grants awarded by the department of correction and the division of mental health and addiction; and
- (5) suggest areas and programs in which the award of future grants might be beneficial.

### **Staff**

The Indiana judicial center shall staff the advisory council.



## Meeting Highlights

\*click hyperlinks to view minutes

### October 20, 2016

- September DOC inmate population report and trends
- DOC report on applications for \$2M in unused FY17 grant funds
- DMHA update on Recovery Works
- Discussion of data reporting and performance measures

### November 18, 2016

- DOC report on FY17 unused grant funds and recommendations
- Approval of grant funding recommendations for unused FY17 funds
- DMHA update on Recovery Works
- Legislative subcommittee report and abstract of judgment discussion

### January 12, 2017

- January DOC inmate population report
- DOC report on FY18 grant application process
- DMHA update on Recovery Works
- Legislative & Data update

### April 7, 2017

- DOC report on FY18 community corrections grant recommendations
- DMHA update on Recovery Works
- Data subcommittee report
- Legislative subcommittee report

### June 9, 2017

- DOC update on grant award notifications and audit discussion
- DMHA update on Recovery Works
- Discussion on legislative summer study committees

### August 4, 2017

- DOC report on audits
- DMHA update on Recovery Works and Phase I evaluation
- Legislative subcommittee report

### September 22, 2017

- DOC population trends and report on FY19 grant process
- DMHA Update on Recovery Works and Phase I evaluation
- Legislative and data discussion
- Review of Annual Report

## Committee Summaries

### Legislative Committee

The JRAC Legislative Committee drafted and supported amendments to IC 12-23-19-1, IC 12-23-19-2, IC 35-38-3-3(d), and IC 33—38-9.5(1)(k) during the 2017 session of the Indiana General Assembly. JRAC supported the following bills: HB 1010 on commitment to DOC for Level 6 felons; HB 1006 on Recovery Works misdemeanor pilot and Recovery Works services for juveniles waived to adult court; and HB 1349 on rehabilitation progress and recidivism reporting. In addition, JRAC supported HB 1218 on adding juvenile representatives to community corrections advisory boards. During the session, JRAC members testified in the House Courts and Criminal Code Committee and the Senate Corrections and Criminal Law Committee on issues related to implementation of sentencing reform.

JRAC members testified before the House Courts and Criminal Code Committee in January 2017 and the Senate Corrections and Criminal Law Committee in February 2017. Additionally, JRAC members testified before the Interim Study Committee on Corrections and Criminal Law in September 2017.

### Data Committee

The JRAC Data Committee worked with Management Performance Hub to develop a plan to share data for JRAC and Evidence Based Decision Making (EBDM) projects.

The Data Committee partnered with the Indiana Sheriffs Association to conduct a jail population survey in July and August 2017. All 91 jails responded to the survey. The survey is in Appendix 4. Lisa Thompson, project manager for Trial Court Technology, presented the survey results to the Interim Study Committee on Corrections and Criminal Code on September 7 and September 19, 2017.

The Data Committee also worked with the Supreme Court's Office of Judicial Administration and Trial Court Technology to achieve a 100% completion rate on abstracts of judgement for Level 6 felons. The abstract information is necessary for accurate data on felony sentences and for county billing for reimbursement from DOC.



## **FY17 Community Corrections Grant Summary**

DOC distributed \$2M in unused FY17 grant funding in November of 2017. DOC solicited grant applications to fund pretrial services in EBDM counties and one-time/short-term projects in other counties. 57 eligible entities requested \$5,685,456 in funding.

JRAC approved \$1,121,500 in pretrial services funding for the following 8 EBDM counties: Allen, Bartholomew, Grant, Hamilton, Hendricks, Jefferson, Porter, and Tipton.

JRAC approved \$531,300 in one-time/short-term funding for the following 16 counties and 1 regional community corrections agency: Clark, Elkhart, Hoosier Hills, Johnson, Lake, Lawrence, Marshall, Martin, Miami, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Owen, Parke, Randolph, St. Joseph, and Vigo.

## **FY18 Community Corrections Grant Summary**

DOC distributed \$25M in grant funding for FY18. DOC solicited grant applications to fund community corrections programs, probation departments, court recidivism reduction programs, and prosecutor diversion programs. 167 eligible entities applied for DOC funding, requesting a total of \$30,611,218.99. JRAC approved \$25M in funding for:

- 68 community corrections agencies (\$15,591,718)
- 39 probation departments (\$4,728,400)
- 17 court recidivism reduction programs (\$2,014,600)
- 6 prosecutor diversion programs (\$634,900)
- 29 jail treatment services (\$2,030,382)

A summary of the funding requests and awards is in Appendix 1. FY18 funding expanded programming for electronic monitoring, treatment services, drug testing supplies, training, equipment, and full-time staff benefits. The funding for community corrections agencies resulted in 16 new staff and 5 new levels of supervision/programming (pretrial program, 2 work release programs, mental health court, home detention/electronic monitoring, and day reporting). The funding for jail treatment services resulted in 3 new staff, 3 new entities, and 3 new programs (substance abuse and mental health treatment program, two cognitive behavioral programs). The funding for probation resulted in 6 new staff, 1 new entity, and 2 new levels supervision/programs (day reporting and pretrial program). The funding for prosecutor's diversion resulted in 3 new staff, 1 new entity, and 1 new program (felony diversion). The funding for court recidivism reduction programs resulted in 3 new staff, 3 new entities, and 3 new programs (veteran's court, drug court, and drug and alcohol court). DOC Commissioner Carter approved the funding effective July 1, 2017. Information on FY16, FY17, and FY18 funding for community supervision grants is in Appendix 3.

## HEA 1006 2018 FY Funding



## Recovery Works Program Summary

House Enrolled Act 1006 (2015) established the Forensic Treatment Services Grants through the Family and Social Service Administration's Division of Mental Health and Addiction (DMHA). The grant program, known as Recovery Works, increases the availability of specialized mental health and addiction treatment and recovery services in the community for persons without insurance coverage who may otherwise face incarceration. DMHA officially launched the Recovery Works treatment program on November 1, 2015. Recovery Works is a voucher-based system that works with entities that are DMHA certified/licensed and demonstrate competency in the treatment of criminal justice populations. Recovery Works was funded at \$20M for FY 2017 and \$20M For FY 2018.

At the end of FY17, there were 14,595 unique participants enrolled in Recovery Works and \$13,249,737 expended for services to participants. There were also 77 designated Recovery Works providers in the state. The top 5 services provided to participants were housing, skills development training, substance use disorder treatment (group), intensive outpatient treatment, and case management. The top 5 counties with participants enrolled in Recovery Works were Marion, Vanderburgh, Madison, Vigo, and Monroe. In the first two months of FY 18 (as of August 31, 2017), there were an additional 16 approved providers, an additional 2,646 participants enrolled in Recovery Works, and an additional \$4,748,169 expended for direct service care to participants, for a total of 17,522 participants since inception.

DMHA contracted with the Indiana University Center for Criminal Justice Research (IUCCJR) to conduct an evaluation of the Recovery Works program. Phase I of the study covered Recovery Works from inception in November 2015 through May 2017 and examined administrative data from DARMHA (Data Assessment Registry Mental Health and Addiction) and the Indiana Department of Correction. During that time, 12,042 eligible participants were enrolled in Recovery Works.

The IUCCJR study shows the following: clients were predominantly white males with an average age of 34 and no insurance; alcohol, opioids, and marijuana were the most common substances used and more than half of clients had a prior substance abuse treatment episode. The study also shows that for clients who remained in Recovery Works for at least 6 months, there were statistically significant increases in rates of employment and insurance coverage and decreases in self-reported arrests. The study assessed recidivism for clients with a year at risk and for clients who has previously been to DOC. Of the 1321 clients at risk for at least one year, the incarceration rate was 7.7% (with 52% incarcerated on a technical violation). Of the 571 clients at risk for at least one year who has previously been released from DOC, the re-incarceration rate was 13.8% (with 57% re-incarcerated for a technical violation). The IUCCRI Phase I policy brief is in Appendix 5.

## Program/Treatment Plan Information

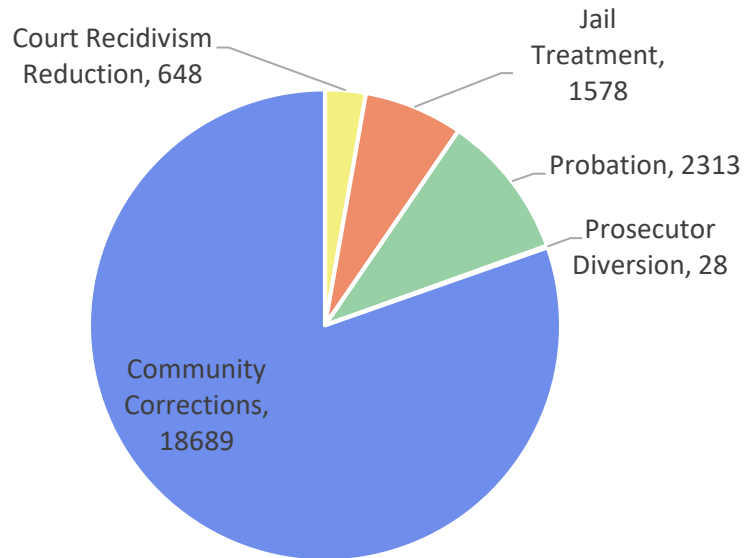
Effective July 1, 2017, IC 33-38-9.5-2(l) requires that the Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council annual report include the following information from the Department of Correction:

- (1) The total number of participants, categorized by level of most serious offense, who were served by the entity through funds described in subsection (k).
- (2) The percentage of participants, categorized by level of most serious offense, who completed a treatment program, service, or level of supervision.
- (3) The percentage of participants, categorized by level of most serious offense, who were discharged from a treatment program, service, or level of supervision.
- (4) The percentage of participants, categorized by level of most serious offense, who:
  - (A) completed a funded treatment program, service, or level of supervision; and
  - (B) were subsequently committed to the department of correction;
 within twenty-four (24) months after completing the funded treatment program, service, or level of supervision.
- (5) The percentage of participants, categorized by level of most serious offense, who were:
  - (A) discharged from a funded treatment program, service, or level of supervision; and
  - (B) subsequently committed to the department of correction;
 within twenty-four (24) months after being discharged from the funded treatment program, service, or level of supervision.
- (6) The total number of participants who completed a funded treatment program, service, or level of supervision.
- (7) The total number of participants who:
  - (A) completed a funded treatment program, service, or level of supervision; and
  - (B) were legally employed.
- (8) Any other information relevant to the funding of the entity as described in subsection (k).

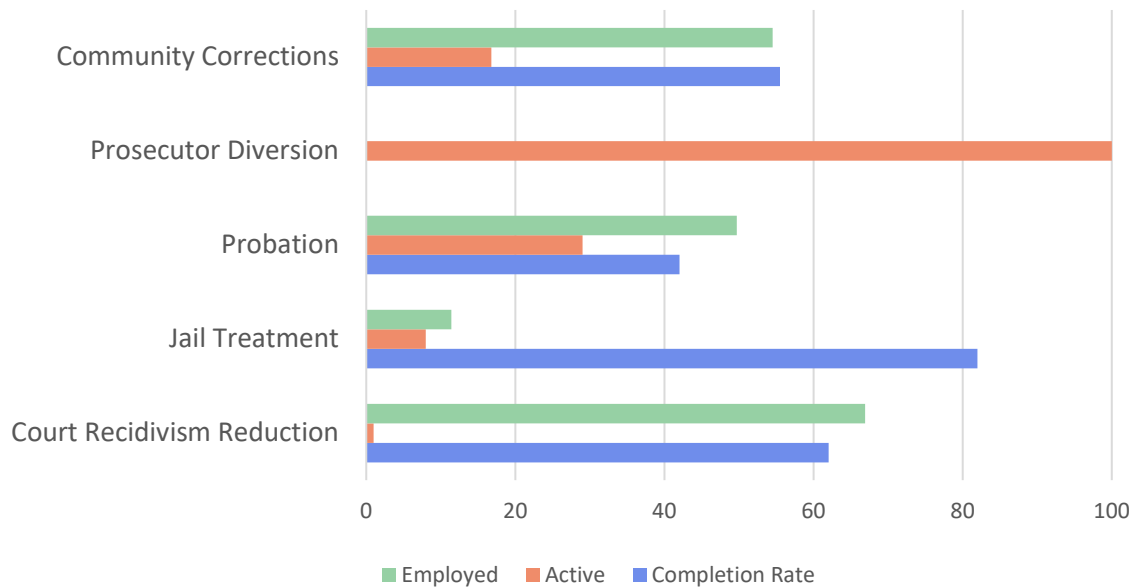
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The information reported to DOC is from community corrections programs, probation departments, jail treatment, court recidivism reduction programs, and prosecutor diversion programs that received FY 17 grant funding. The reporting period covered July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017. Funded programs reported on the number of individuals served, program completion rates, and employment rates. Data on participants by level of most serious offense is available in Appendix 2. Data on participant commitment to DOC within 2 years is not yet available. During this period, community supervision services were provided to 10,702 Level 6 offenders. The programs and services provided to these offenders included pretrial supervision, electronic monitoring, work release, substance abuse treatment, cognitive behavioral treatment programs (such as Thinking for a Change, Moral Reconation Therapy, and Relapse Prevention Therapy), drug treatment court, re-entry court, veteran's court, behavioral health court, and problem-solving court).

### Individuals Served with 1006 funding in FY17



### Program Metrics for FY17



## DOC Population Reports

IC 11-12-2-1(e) and (f) require the Department of Correction to submit a monthly report to the Justice Reinvestment Advisory Council regarding the following information:

(e) Before the tenth day of each month, the department shall compile the following information with respect to the previous month:

- (1) The number of persons committed to the department.
- (2) The number of persons:
  - (A) confined in a department facility;
  - (B) participating in a community corrections program; and
  - (C) confined in a local jail under contract with or on behalf of the department.
- (3) For each facility operated by the department:
  - (A) the number of beds in each facility;
  - (B) the number of inmates housed in the facility;
  - (C) the highest felony classification of each inmate housed in the facility; and
  - (D) a list of all felonies for which persons housed in the facility have been sentenced.

(f) The department shall:

- (1) quarterly submit a report to the budget committee; and
- (2) monthly submit a report to the justice reinvestment advisory council (as established in IC 33-38-9.5-2);

of the information compiled by the department under subsection (e).

DOC submits monthly population reports to JRAC and posts the reports on the [DOC website](#). The September 2017 report shows a slight decrease in the community corrections population, a slight increase in the jail population, and a slight increase in the DOC population. See Appendix 6.

In addition, the Office of Judicial Administration's Division of Trial Court Technology submits sentencing data to JRAC as requested. The sentencing data is pulled from original abstracts of judgment entered in Incite and includes information on probation. The original abstracts from October 1, 2016 to August 31, 2017 show an increase in the number of cases sentenced to probation. The abstract data includes information of probation revocations from October 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017. See Appendix 7.



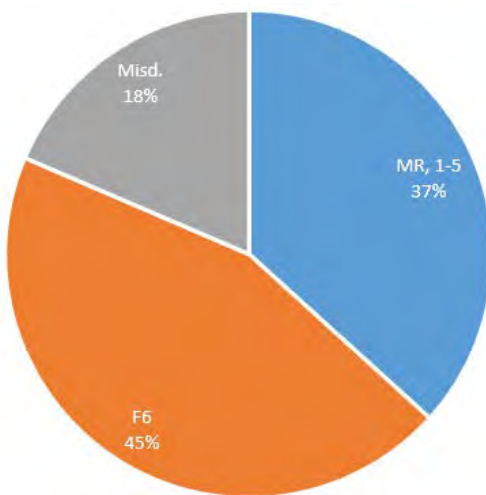


## Jail Data Summary

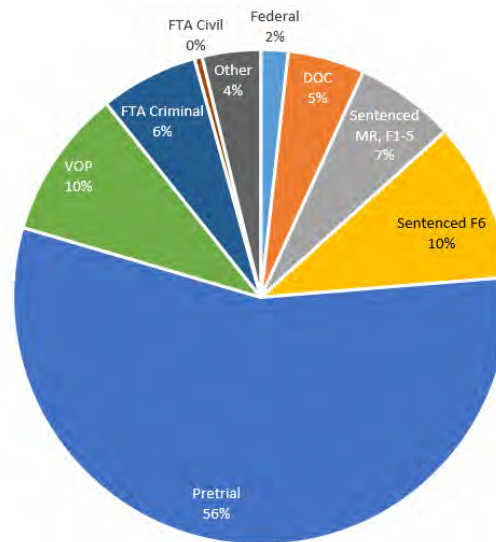
On July 21, 2017, the Indiana Sheriffs' Association (ISA) distributed a survey to all Sheriffs statewide asking for a summary of each county's current jail population. Below is a summary of the self-reported data received from the 91 jails across the state (Ohio County no longer has their own jail). Although the "snap-shot" date was provided by each county, overall survey results range from July 18, 2017 to September 14, 2017.

- **25** different jail management systems reported
- Annual cost of jail management systems totaling **\$1,622,241.08**
- Although **44%** of jail beds are filled with an F6 inmate, only **10%** of all jail beds are filled due to *Sentenced F6s*.
- **44** jails are over capacity. Even if every Sentenced F6 were sent to DOC, there would still be **31** jails over capacity. However, if  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the pretrial population were released to pretrial supervision, only **13** jails would be over capacity.

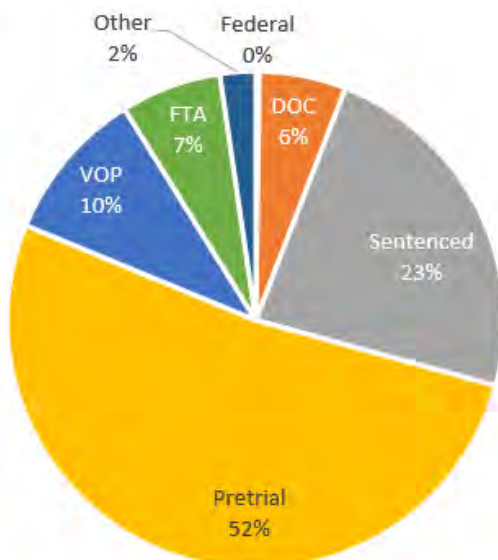
**Jail Utilization Breakdown by Degree Only**



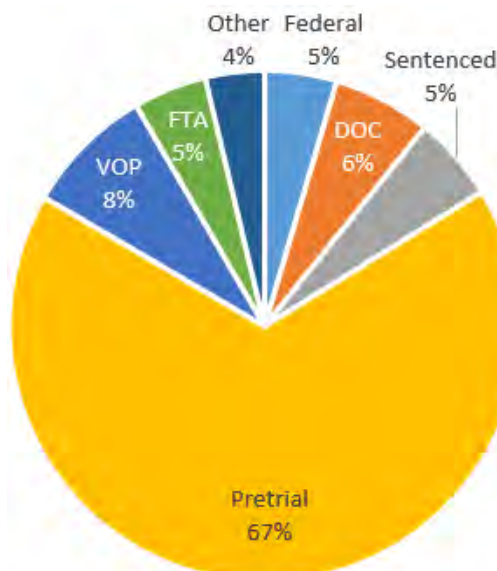
**Total Jail Utilization**



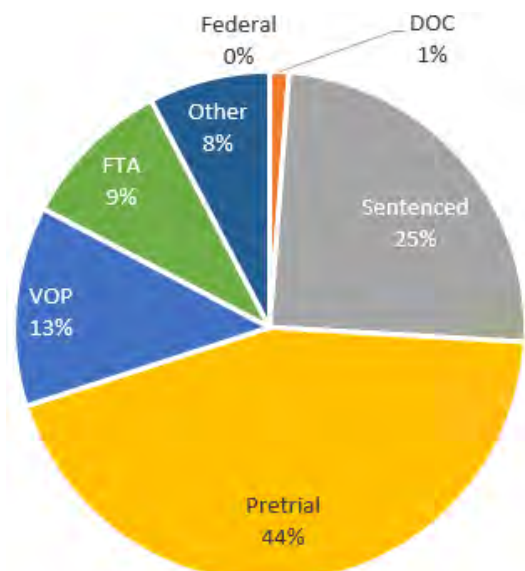
**Level 6 Jail Inmates**



**MR, Level 1-5 Jail Inmates**



**Misdemeanor Jail Inmates**

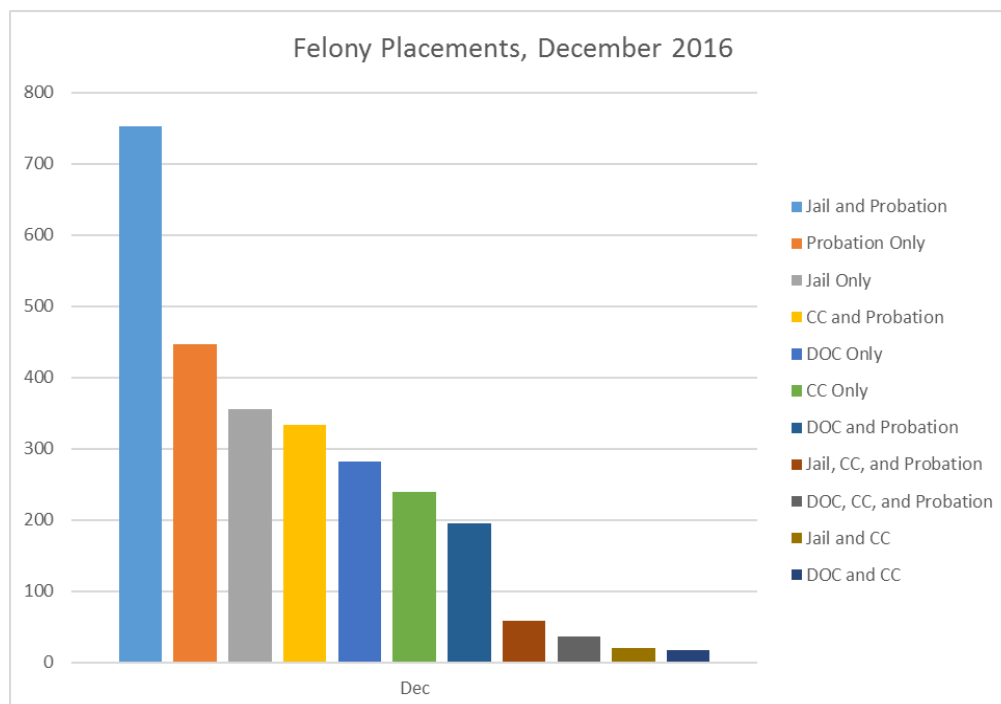
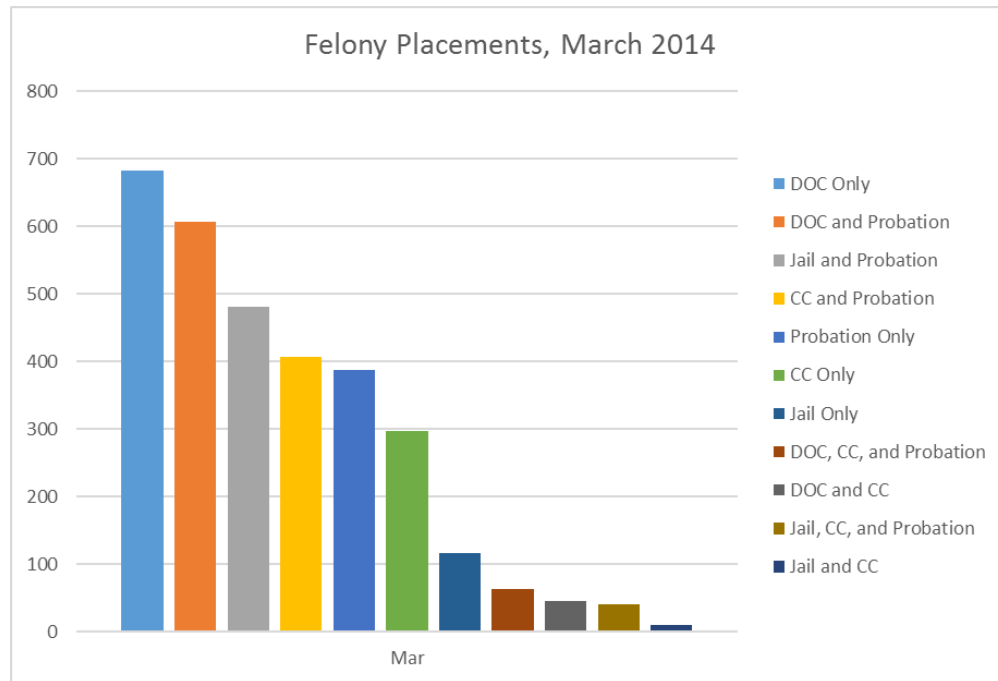


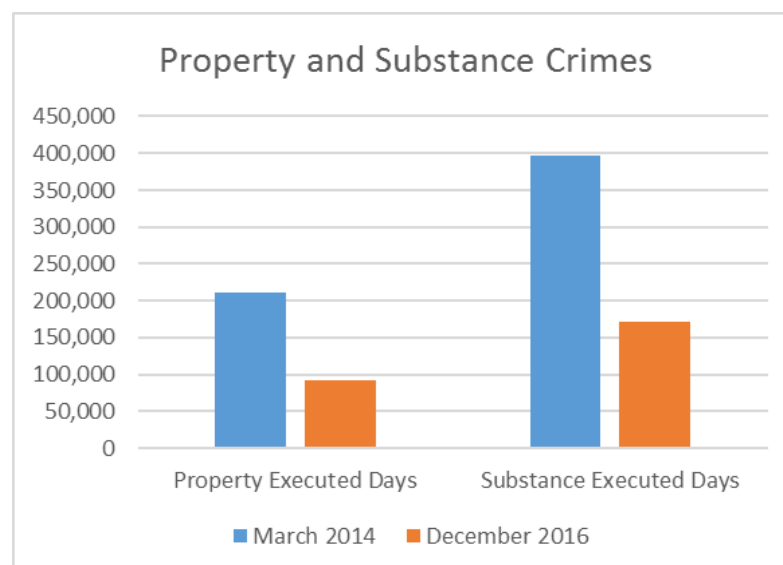
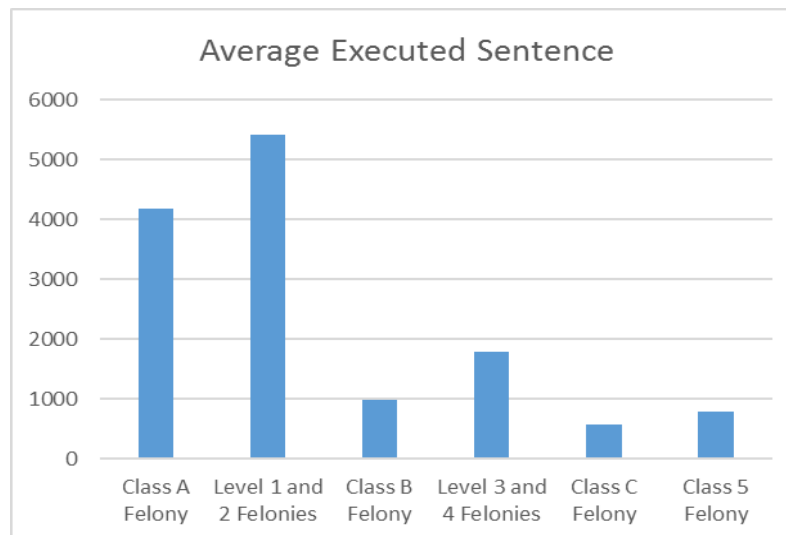
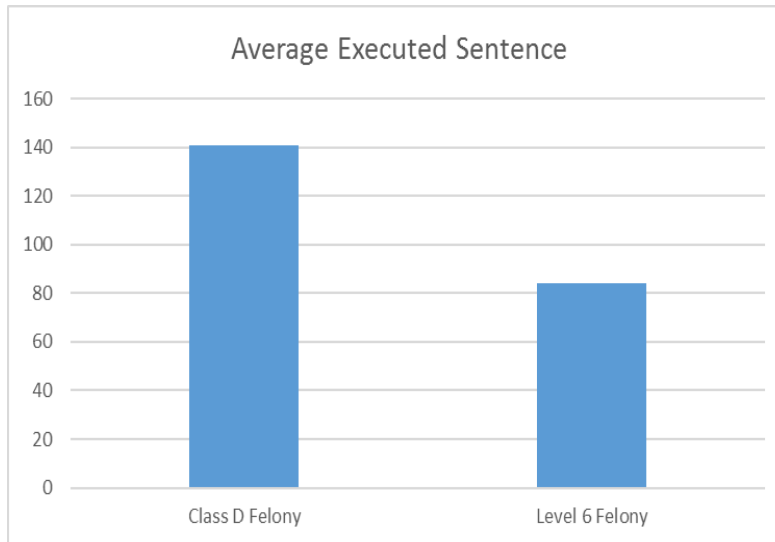
## Impact of 1006

- Data from abstracts of judgment shows there has been a shift away from DOC sentences in favor of placement in local jails and probation. In March 2014, the most common sentence for a felony was a straight commitment to DOC, meaning the person was sentenced to a DOC commitment without community corrections or probation. These made up 22% of all original abstracts. Now, this type of sentence makes up only 10% of original abstracts, and is the fifth most common type of sentence. The most common type of sentence now is a jail sentence followed by probation. This category represented 15% of original abstracts in March 2014, but rose to 27% of abstracts by December 2016. Not only are F6 offenders being diverted to jails, the amount of time they are spending incarcerated is much lower than for FD offenders. In 2016, the average number of days imposed for a Class D Felony was 141, while the average number of days imposed for a Level 6 Felony was 84.
- Serious offenders are spending more time incarcerated in prison. The sentences being imposed have not changed significantly; however, the new credit time rules result in longer prison stays for higher level felonies. Overall, after adjusting for credit time, in 2016 the average DOC executed sentence for each felony level was as follows:
  - a. Class A Felonies: 4,178 days
  - b. Level 1 and 2 Felonies combined: 5,420 days
  - c. Class B Felonies: 984 days
  - d. Level 3 and 4 Felonies combined: 1,783 days
  - e. Class C Felonies: 578 days
  - f. Level 5 Felonies: 782 days
- Sentences to DOC for property and substance crimes have fallen dramatically. In March 2014 (when tracking of this data began) offenders were sentenced to a total of 211,380 bed-days for property crimes. In December 2016, that number was 92,166, a 56% reduction. For substance crimes over the same period, the total number of DOC bed-days sentenced dropped from 397,178 to 171,335, a 55% drop.
- The amount of time felons spend in pre-trial incarceration has not changed significantly. In 2016, felons spent an average of 77 actual days incarcerated pre-trial. This is a slight decrease from 82 actual days of pre-trial incarceration in 2015. Pre-trial incarceration effects county budgets, particularly with F6 offenders. F6 offenders spent an average of 45 days incarcerated pre-trial in 2016. The average sentence on an F6 is 84 days, meaning that F6 offenders are spending more than half of their sentences in pre-trial detention. In 2016, 41% of F6 offenders who received executed sentences had already served the entire sentence, meaning the county was not eligible to recoup any of the cost of incarceration that offender (DOC only reimburses counties for incarcerating F6 offenders post-conviction). In 2016, offenders spent 1,327,870



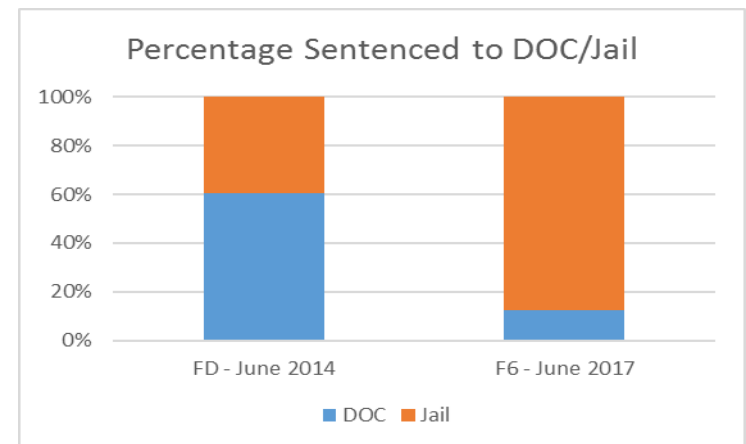
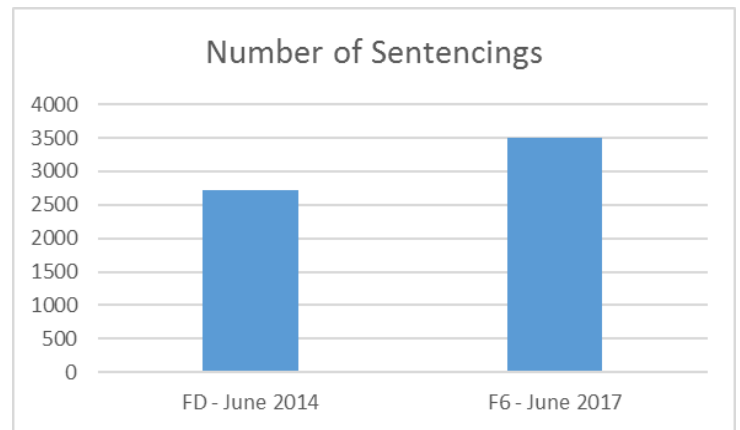
days in pre-trial incarceration for F6 offenses. If these sentences had been served post-sentence, the counties would have been eligible for \$43,160,075 in reimbursement from DOC (this is slightly less than \$35 per day because a small percentage of these offenders are eligible to go to DOC).



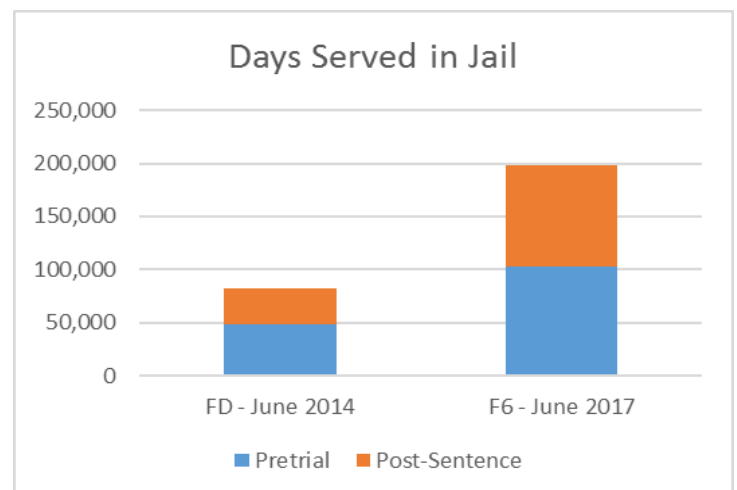


## Comparison of FD and F6 jail sentences

- In June 2014, the last month before 1006 took effect, 2,726 people were sentenced for Class D Felonies. In June 2017, 3,499 people were sentenced for Level 6 felonies, a 28% increase. This can be attributed in part to the shifting of many offenses from higher to lower levels; in 2014 71% of all felony sentences were for D Felonies, while in 2017 77% of all felony sentences are for Level 6 Felonies.
- In June 2014, 40% of FD Felons that were given an executed sentence served that sentence in the county jail, not DOC. In June 2017, 88% of Level 6 felons that were given an executed sentence served that sentence in the county jail, not DOC. The number of F6 felons sentenced to jail in June 2017 was 177% higher than the number of FD felons sentenced to jail in June 2014.



- The average length of sentences given to F6 felons is 31% shorter than sentences given to FD felons. In June 2014, FD felons were given an average of 113 days executed, while in June 2017 F6 felons were given an average of 77 days executed. There was also a slight reduction in the percentage of felons receiving executed sentences; in June 2014, 65% of FD felons received executed sentences, while in June 2017 63% of F6 felons received executed sentences. (This includes sentences to both county jails and DOC.)
- In June 2014 FD felons were sentenced to a total of 81,683 days in county jails. 48,202 of those days were served in jail before their sentencing hearing, leaving 33,481 days to be executed post-sentence. In June 2017, F6 felons were sentenced to 198,260 days in county jails. However, 103,049 of those days were served pre-trial, leaving 95,211 days left to serve post-sentence. This is a 184% increase over the number of days ordered post-sentence for FD felons in June 2014.



- In June 2014, 1,798 FD felons were sentenced to community supervision, or 66% of those sentenced. In June 2017, 2,328 F6 felons were sentenced to community supervision, or 67% of those sentenced.
- In June 2017, 12 people were sentenced to county jails for dealing drugs as a Level 6 felony for a total of 695 days.

## APPENDIX

**#1—DOC FY18 Grant Awards Information**

**#2—FY17 Community Supervision Program Metrics (by most serious offense)**

**#3—FY16-18 Community Supervision Funding Charts**

**#4—Recovery Works Enrollment and Service**

**#5—Recovery Works Evaluation Phase I Policy Brief**

**#6—DOC Population Reports**

**#7—Abstract of Judgment Sentencing Data**

**#8—Jail Data Survey**





## FY 2018 HEA 1006 Grant Funding Distribution

**Award Amount: \$25M**

### Purpose of this Summary:

To explain how funding was distributed and how the Community Corrections Division arrived at its recommendations to be presented to JRAC and IDOC Commissioner, Robert Carter.

### Grant Application

167 Eligible Entities Applied For HEA 1006 Grant Funding

Total Amount of HEA 1006 Funds Requested by Eligible Entities:

**\$30,611,218.99**

### **FY 2018**

**\$25M**

Eligible Entity	Number of Applicants	Total Amount Requested
Community Corrections	86	\$18,864,675.76
Jail Treatment	31 ↑	\$2,729,691.86
Probation	43 ↑	\$5,732,468.05
Prosecutor's Diversion	6	\$639,104.00
Court Recidivism Reduction Program <i>Includes 3 Veteran Court Programs</i>	20 ↑	\$2,645,279.32
<b>Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>\$30,611,218.99</b>

### Number of New Staff Requested per Eligible Entity

Community Corrections	62
Jail Treatment	21
Probation	13
Prosecutor's Diversion	3
CRRP	11
<b>Total:</b>	<b>110</b>

### Factors Contributing to Funding Recommendation

- Total amount available
- Collaboration Plan-On a scale from Needs Improvement to Outstanding
- Readiness to start
- The existing ability to increase capacity
- Funding Formula
- Grant score – specifically addressing the target population; meeting the program targets; and developing and/or implementing EBP
- Prioritization of needs



## FY 2018 HEA 1006 Grant Funding Distribution

**Award Amount: \$25M**

### **Funding Formula**

The primary goal of the funding formula is to objectively disburse the additional grant funds to assist county agencies as they experience an increase in felony level 6 offenders. The main variable indicator is the Community Corrections Grant Application Score, which allows the State to incentivize positive evidence-based practices/programs. This method allows the counties to influence their funding amount through their performance, and is expected to foster continuous improvement.

### **Key Aspects of the Formula**

- Incentivizes positive performances
- Accounts for population differentials between counties
- Adjusts for changes in State funding levels and to county agency populations served

### **Prioritization of Funding**

- Continued grant funding for staffing positions awarded in FY 2016 and FY 2017
- Grant application clearly addresses a plan of expansion for services/monitoring of target population
- New Programs or new treatment services to benefit the county was proposed
- Grant Score and Collaboration Score

### **Grant Award Recommendations by Eligible Entity**

*\*Refer to recommendation spreadsheet for details*

**Total Amount Awarded: \$25,000,000.00**

**Total Number of New Positions Awarded: 31**

Other items funded include, but are not limited to:

- Benefits for Full Time Staff
- Contracts with Monitoring Vendors, i.e. BI, Corrisoft, Norchem, etc.
- Contracts with Treatment Providers
- Drug Testing Supplies and other Operational Supplies
- Travel/Training
- Office Equipment



## FY 2018 HEA 1006 Grant Funding Distribution

**Award Amount: \$25M**

### Community Corrections

New Staff:	16
New Entities:	0
New Levels of Supervision/Programs:	5
(Pre-Trial Program, Two Work Releases, Mental Health Court, Home Detention/EM, and Day Reporting)	
<b>FY 2018 Total Amount Recommended for Community Corrections: \$15,591,718.00</b>	
<i>FY 2017 Total Amount Awarded for Community Corrections \$15,447,428.66</i>	

### Jail Treatment Services

New Staff:	3
New Entities:	3
New Levels Of Supervision/Programs:	3
(SA and MH Treatment Program, Two Cognitive Behavioral Programs)	
<b>FY 2018 Total Amount Recommended for Jail Treatment Services: \$2,030,382.00</b>	
<i>FY 2017 Total Amount Awarded for Jail Treatment: \$1,701,783.00</i>	

### Probation

New Staff:	6
New Entities:	1
New Levels of Supervision/Programs:	2
(Day Reporting/Probation Supervision, Pre-Trial Program)	
<b>FY 2018 Total Amount Recommended for Probation: \$4,728,400.00</b>	
<i>FY 2017 Total Amount Awarded for Probation: \$4,554,505.00</i>	

### Prosecutor's Diversion

New Staff:	3
New Entities:	1
New Levels of Supervision/Programs:	1
(Felony Offender Diversion)	
<b>FY 2018 Total Amount Recommended for Prosecutor's Diversion: \$634,900.00</b>	
<i>FY 2017 Total Amount Awarded for Prosecutor's Diversion: \$557,100.00</i>	



## FY 2018 HEA 1006 Grant Funding Distribution

**Award Amount: \$25M**

### Court Recidivism Reduction Programs (CRRP)

New Staff:	3
New Entities:	3
New Levels of Supervision/Programs:	3
(Indianapolis Veteran's Court, Drug Court, Drug and Alcohol Court)	
<b>FY 2018 Total Amount Recommended for Court Recidivism Reduction Programs: \$2,014,600.00</b>	
<i>FY 2017 Total Amount Awarded for Court Recidivism Reduction Programs: \$1,834,723.00</i>	



*Individuals Served By Most Serious Offense (MSO)*  
*July 1, 2016 - June 30, 2017*  
*Item 1 Report Req*

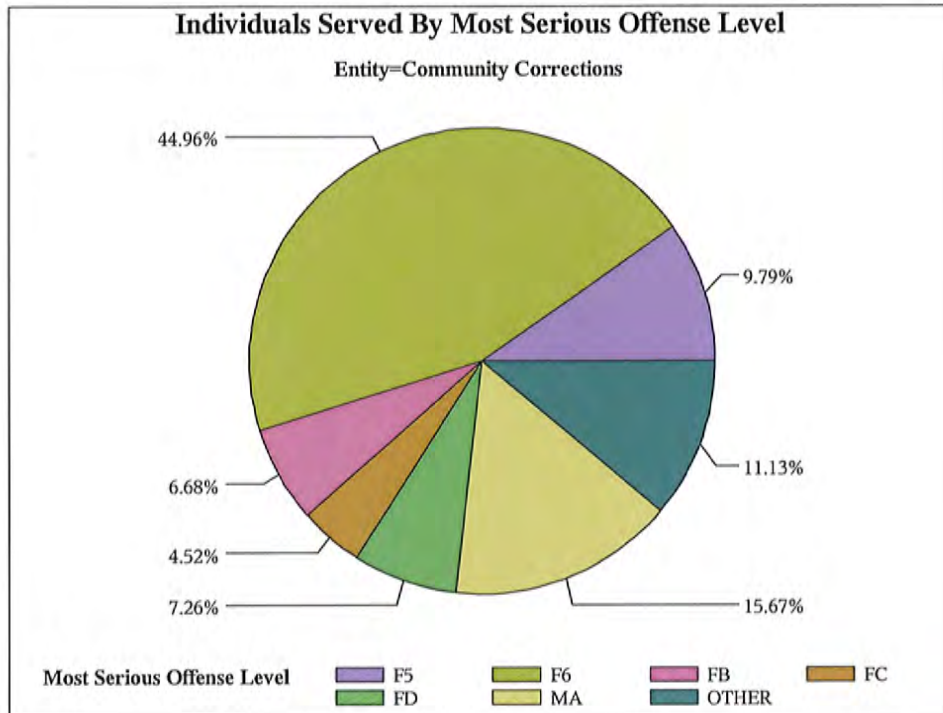
13:16 Monday, September 11, 2017 1

	<i>Supervising Entity</i>	
<i>Most Serious Offense Level</i>	<i>Community Corrections</i>	<i>Total Individuals</i>
FELONY A	312	312
FELONY B	1248	1248
FELONY C	844	844
FELONY D	1356	1356
LEVEL 1	28	28
LEVEL 2	142	142
LEVEL 3	238	238
LEVEL 4	441	441
LEVEL 5	1829	1829
LEVEL 6	8403	8403
MISDEMEANOR A	2929	2929
MISDEMEANOR B	442	442
MISDEMEANOR C	470	470
MURDER	7	7
	18689	18689
IRAS assessments and drug testing can be done on Misdemeanors. We have asked for these to be removed from individual level reporting. If 1006 funding was used for these items and it was reported, it could result in higher Misdemeanant numbers.		

*Individual participants are reported only once based on their most serious offense.*  
*Earliest possible data for items 4 & 5 will be July 1, 2018.*  
*Community Corrections information may include individuals covered by Pre- 1006 and 1006 funding.*  
*All data is self reported by each entity.*

Individuals Served By Most Serious Offense Level

13:16 Monday, September 11, 2017 2



*Individuals Served By Most Serious Offense Level*

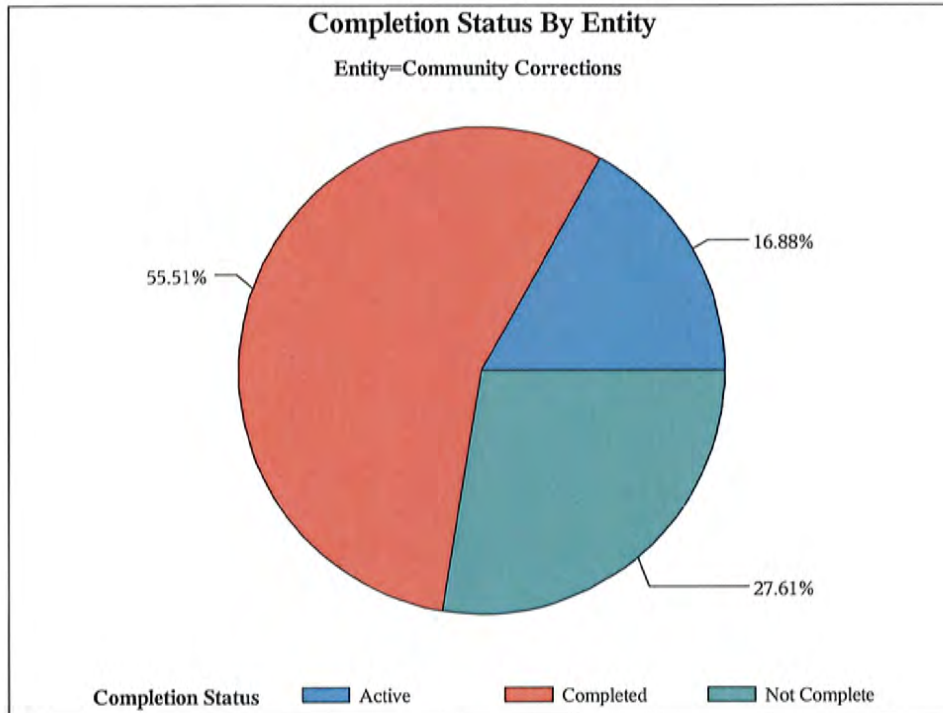
13:16 Monday, September 11, 2017 3

*Item 2&3 Report Req**Entity=Community Corrections*

<i>Most Serious Offense Level</i>	<i>Completion Status</i>			<i>Total Individuals</i>
	<i>Completed</i>	<i>Currently Active</i>	<i>Discharged</i>	
FELONY A	141	107	44	292
FELONY B	583	283	308	1174
FELONY C	449	127	233	809
FELONY D	811	173	333	1317
LEVEL 1	12	6	10	28
LEVEL 2	34	61	25	120
LEVEL 3	74	81	60	215
LEVEL 4	139	143	117	399
LEVEL 5	690	501	466	1657
LEVEL 6	4538	917	2572	8027
MISDEMEANOR A	1748	477	603	2828
MISDEMEANOR B	277	56	97	430
MISDEMEANOR C	369	39	60	468
MURDER	5	2	0	7
	9870	2973	4928	17771
Status of those served by 1006 Funding 7/1/2016 to 06/30/2017 If Completion Status was missing the individual was removed from this table.				

Completion Status By Entity

13:16 Monday, September 11, 2017 4



13:16 Monday, September 11, 2017 5

*Successful Completion Percentages By Most Serious Offense Level*  
*July 1, 2016 - June 30, 2017*  
*Item 2&3 Report Req*

*Entity=Community Corrections*

<i>Most Serious Offense Level</i>	<i>Completed Percentage</i>
FELONY A	76.2%
FELONY B	65.4%
FELONY C	65.8%
FELONY D	70.9%
LEVEL 1	54.5%
LEVEL 2	57.6%
LEVEL 3	55.2%
LEVEL 4	54.3%
LEVEL 5	59.7%
LEVEL 6	63.8%
MISDEMEANOR A	74.4%
MISDEMEANOR B	74.1%
MISDEMEANOR C	86.0%
MURDER	100.0%
1006 Individuals Who Finished Level of Supervision Or Cognitive Program/Service With Completed Status. Completed means a person who was released from the funded program, service, or Level Of Supervision without a violation or revocation that terminated the person's participation. Discharge means a person who was terminated from the funded program, service, or Level of Supervision, due to a new arrest or other violation. Ongoing Participants Removed	

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*Successful Completion Percentage Of Those 1006 Served Participants*  
*July 1, 2016 - June 30, 2017*  
*Item 6 Report Req*

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Employment Status</i>		<i>Total Individuals</i>	<i>Percent Employed</i>
	<i>Employed</i>	<i>Not Employed</i>		
Community Corrections	6813	8090	14903	54.5%
	6813	8090	14903	54.5%
<p>Completed means a person who was released from the funded program, service, or Level Of Supervision without a violation or revocation that terminated the person's participation.</p> <p>Discharge means a person who was terminated from the funded program, service, or Level of Supervision, due to a new arrest or other violation.</p> <p>Ongoing Participants Removed</p>				



*Individuals Served By Most Serious Offense (MSO)*  
*July 1, 2016 - June 30, 2017*  
*Item 1 Report Req*

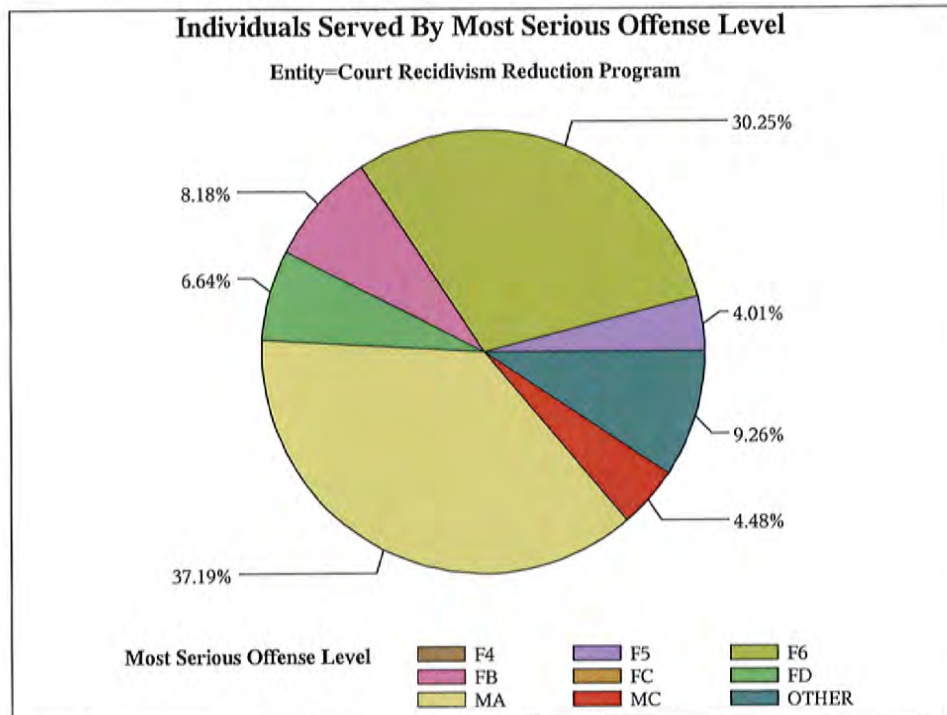
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<i>Most Serious Offense Level</i>	<i>Supervising Entity</i>				<i>Total Individuals</i>
	<i>Court Recid. Reduction Programs</i>	<i>Jail Treatment Services</i>	<i>Probation</i>	<i>Prosecutors Diversion</i>	
FELONY A	8	6	36	0	50
FELONY B	53	32	206	0	291
FELONY C	21	36	176	0	233
FELONY D	43	90	290	0	423
LEVEL 1	0	6	1	0	7
LEVEL 2	4	37	4	0	45
LEVEL 3	5	50	24	0	79
LEVEL 4	8	81	45	0	134
LEVEL 5	26	189	149	2	366
LEVEL 6	196	964	1113	26	2299
MISDEMEANOR A	241	53	181	0	475
MISDEMEANOR B	14	3	23	0	40
MISDEMEANOR C	29	24	65	0	118
MURDER	0	7	0	0	7
	648	1578	2313	28	4567
IRAS assessments and drug testing can be done on Misdemeanors. We have asked for these to be removed from individual level reporting. If 1006 funding was used for these items and it was reported, it could result in higher Misdemeanant numbers.					

*Individual participants are reported only once based on their most serious offense.*  
*Earliest possible data for items 4 & 5 will be July 1, 2018.*  
*All data is self reported by each entity.*

*Individuals Served By Most Serious Offense Level*

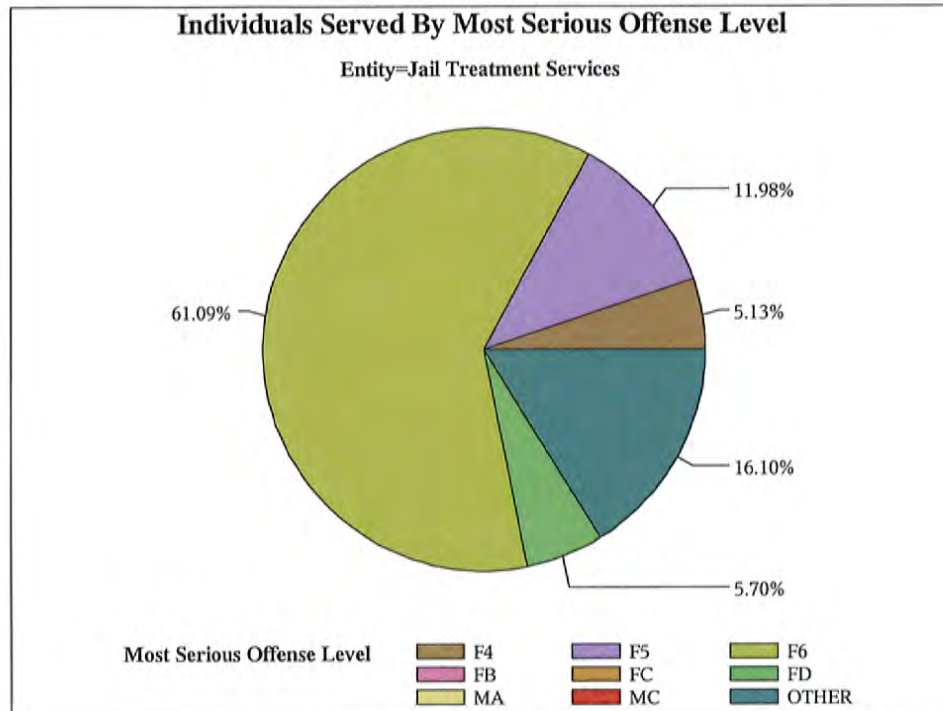
13:16 Monday, September 11, 2017 2





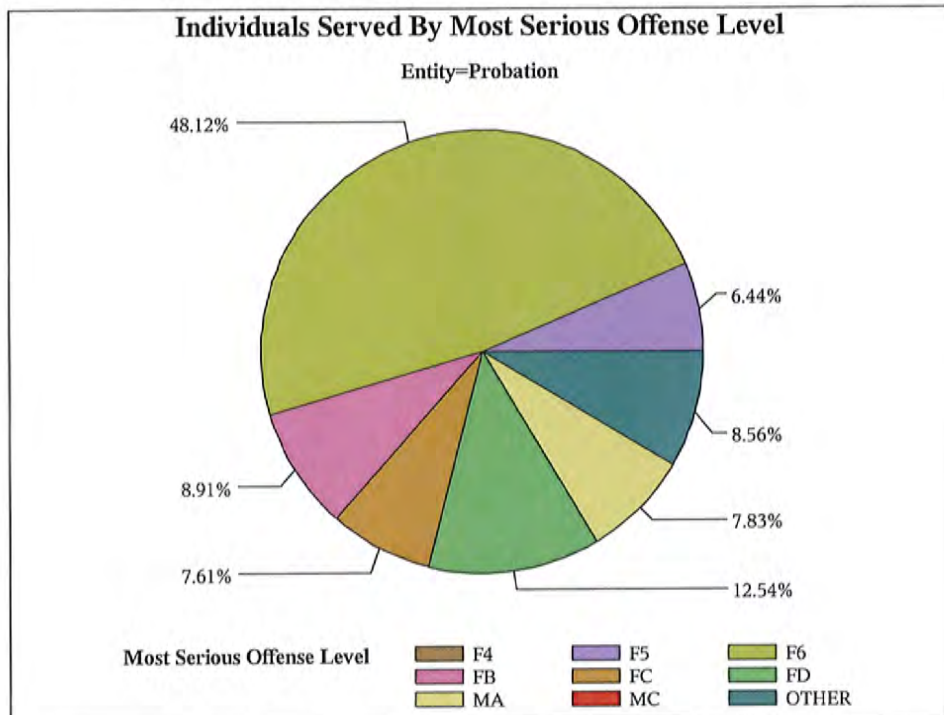
*Individuals Served By Most Serious Offense Level*

13:16 Monday, September 11, 2017 3



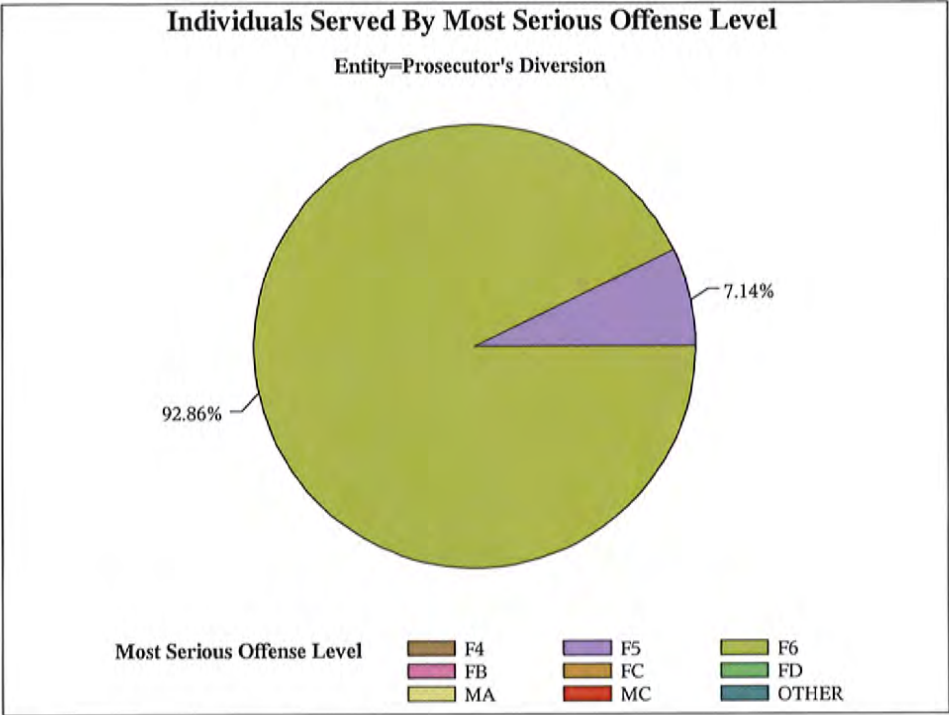
Individuals Served By Most Serious Offense Level

13:16 Monday, September 11, 2017 4



Individuals Served By Most Serious Offense Level

13:16 Monday, September 11, 2017 5



*Individuals Served By Most Serious Offense Level*

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*Item 2&3 Report Req*

*Entity=Court Recidivism Reduction Program*

<i>Most Serious Offense Level</i>	<i>Completion Status</i>			<i>Total Individuals</i>
	<i>Completed</i>	<i>Currently Active</i>	<i>Discharged</i>	
FELONY A	6	0	2	8
FELONY B	26	1	24	51
FELONY C	8	0	13	21
FELONY D	26	0	16	42
LEVEL 2	0	0	4	4
LEVEL 3	3	0	2	5
LEVEL 4	4	0	4	8
LEVEL 5	7	1	18	26
LEVEL 6	111	1	83	195
MISDEMEANOR A	180	0	61	241
MISDEMEANOR B	5	1	8	14
MISDEMEANOR C	23	0	6	29
	399	4	241	644
Status of those served by 1006 Funding 7/1/2016 to 06/30/2017 If Completion Status was missing the individual was removed from this table.				

*Individuals Served By Most Serious Offense Level*

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*Item 2&3 Report Req*

*Entity=Jail Treatment Services*

<i>Most Serious Offense Level</i>	<i>Completion Status</i>			<i>Total Individuals</i>
	<i>Completed</i>	<i>Currently Active</i>	<i>Discharged</i>	
FELONY A	4	0	2	6
FELONY B	22	4	4	30
FELONY C	31	1	1	33
FELONY D	68	6	12	86
LEVEL 1	6	0	0	6
LEVEL 2	30	4	2	36
LEVEL 3	37	5	6	48
LEVEL 4	64	5	11	80
LEVEL 5	153	13	13	179
LEVEL 6	794	70	80	944
MISDEMEANOR A	28	9	16	53
MISDEMEANOR B	2	0	1	3
MISDEMEANOR C	13	0	11	24
MURDER	7	0	0	7
	1259	117	159	1535
Status of those served by 1006 Funding 7/1/2016 to 06/30/2017 If Completion Status was missing the individual was removed from this table.				

*Individuals Served By Most Serious Offense Level*

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*Item 2&3 Report Req*

*Entity=Probation*

<i>Most Serious Offense Level</i>	<i>Completion Status</i>			<i>Total Individuals</i>
	<i>Completed</i>	<i>Currently Active</i>	<i>Discharged</i>	
FELONY A	12	16	6	34
FELONY B	40	116	40	196
FELONY C	48	71	44	163
FELONY D	107	49	101	257
LEVEL 1	0	1	0	1
LEVEL 2	2	0	1	3
LEVEL 3	12	9	3	24
LEVEL 4	19	15	8	42
LEVEL 5	54	56	32	142
LEVEL 6	468	243	308	1019
MISDEMEANOR A	94	19	42	155
MISDEMEANOR B	9	5	6	20
MISDEMEANOR C	14	21	17	52
	879	621	608	2108
Status of those served by 1006 Funding 7/1/2016 to 06/30/2017 If Completion Status was missing the Individual was removed from this table.				

*Individuals Served By Most Serious Offense Level*

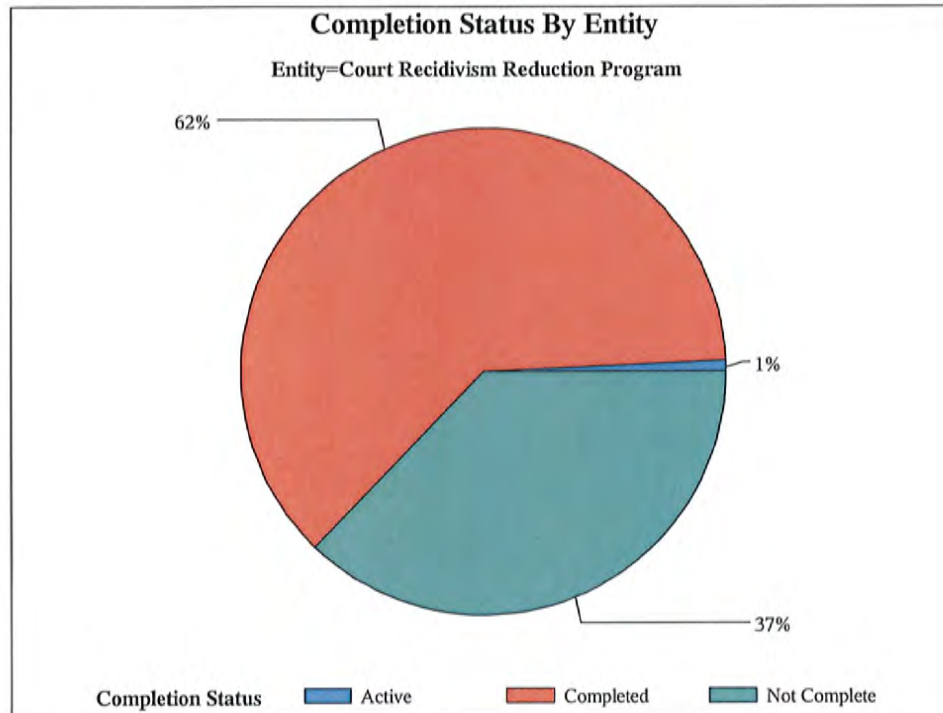
13:16 Monday, September 11, 2017 9

*Item 2&3 Report Req**Entity=Prosecutor's Diversion*

	<i>Completion Status</i>	
<i>Most Serious Offense Level</i>	<i>Currently Active</i>	<i>Total Individuals</i>
LEVEL 5	2	2
LEVEL 6	24	24
	26	26
Status of those served by 1006 Funding 7/1/2016 to 06/30/2017 If Completion Status was missing the individual was removed from this table.		

*Completion Status By Entity*

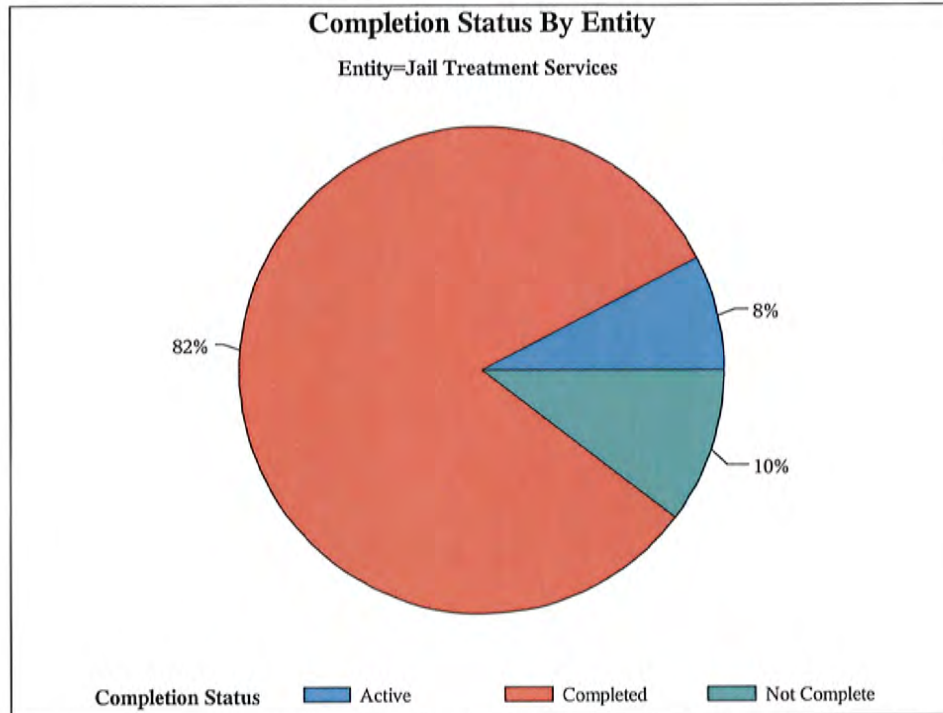
13:16 Monday, September 11, 2017 10





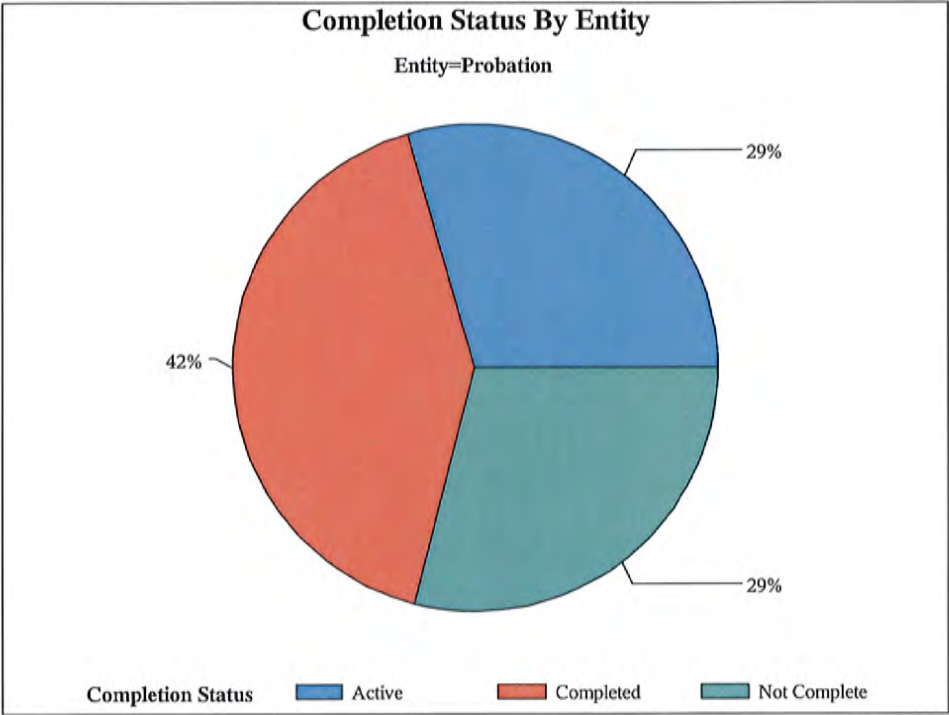
Completion Status By Entity

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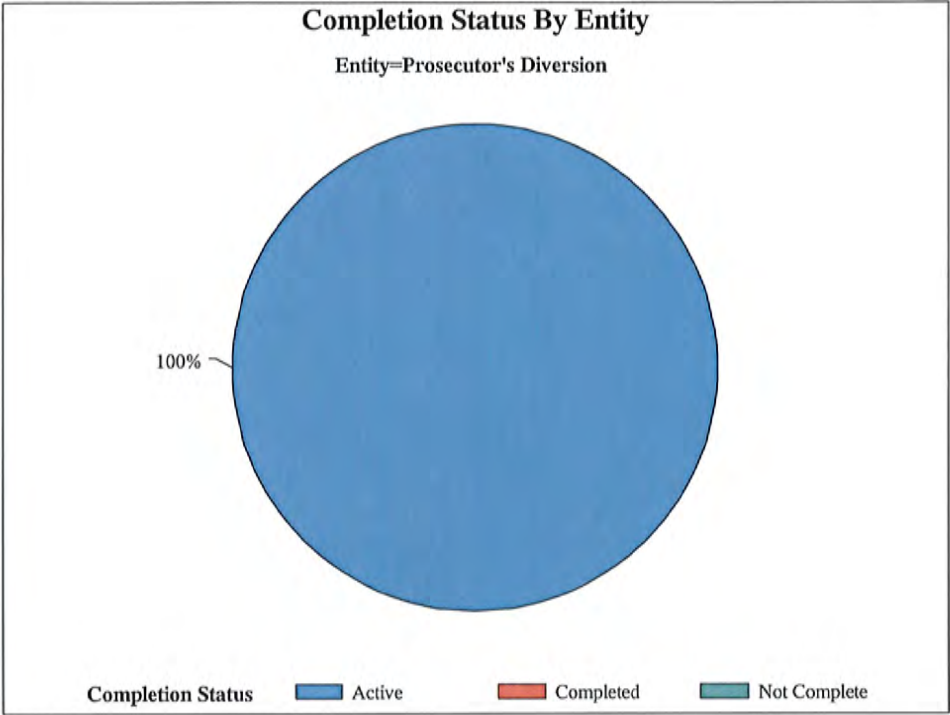
Completion Status By Entity

13:16 Monday, September 11, 2017 12



Completion Status By Entity

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*Successful Completion Percentages By Most Serious Offense Level*  
*July 1, 2016 - June 30, 2017*  
*Item 2&3 Report Req*

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*Entity=Court Recidivism Reduction Program*

<i>Most Serious Offense Level</i>	<i>Completed Percentage</i>
FELONY A	75.0%
FELONY B	52.0%
FELONY C	38.1%
FELONY D	61.9%
LEVEL 2	0.0%
LEVEL 3	60.0%
LEVEL 4	50.0%
LEVEL 5	28.0%
LEVEL 6	57.2%
MISDEMEANOR A	74.7%
MISDEMEANOR B	38.5%
MISDEMEANOR C	79.3%
1006 Individuals Who Finished Level of Supervision Or Cognitive Program/Service With Completed Status. Completed means a person who was released from the funded program, service, or Level Of Supervision without a violation or revocation that terminated the person's participation. Discharge means a person who was terminated from the funded program, service, or Level of Supervision, due to a new arrest or other violation. Ongoing Participants Removed	

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*Successful Completion Percentages By Most Serious Offense Level*  
*July 1, 2016 - June 30, 2017*  
*Item 2&3 Report Req*

*Entity=Jail Treatment Services*

<i>Most Serious Offense Level</i>	<i>Completed Percentage</i>
FELONY A	66.7%
FELONY B	84.6%
FELONY C	96.9%
FELONY D	85.0%
LEVEL 1	100.0%
LEVEL 2	93.8%
LEVEL 3	86.0%
LEVEL 4	85.3%
LEVEL 5	92.2%
LEVEL 6	90.8%
MISDEMEANOR A	63.6%
MISDEMEANOR B	66.7%
MISDEMEANOR C	54.2%
MURDER	100.0%
1006 Individuals Who Finished Level of Supervision Or Cognitive Program/Service With Completed Status. Completed means a person who was released from the funded program, service, or Level Of Supervision without a violation or revocation that terminated the person's participation. Discharge means a person who was terminated from the funded program, service, or Level of Supervision, due to a new arrest or other violation. Ongoing Participants Removed	

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*Successful Completion Percentages By Most Serious Offense Level*  
*July 1, 2016 - June 30, 2017*  
*Item 2&3 Report Req*

*Entity=Probation*

<i>Most Serious Offense Level</i>	<i>Completed Percentage</i>
FELONY A	66.7%
FELONY B	50.0%
FELONY C	52.2%
FELONY D	51.4%
LEVEL 2	66.7%
LEVEL 3	80.0%
LEVEL 4	70.4%
LEVEL 5	62.8%
LEVEL 6	60.3%
MISDEMEANOR A	69.1%
MISDEMEANOR B	60.0%
MISDEMEANOR C	45.2%
1006 Individuals Who Finished Level of Supervision Or Cognitive Program/Service With Completed Status. Completed means a person who was released from the funded program, service, or Level Of Supervision without a violation or revocation that terminated the person's participation. Discharge means a person who was terminated from the funded program, service, or Level of Supervision, due to a new arrest or other violation. Ongoing Participants Removed	

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*Successful Completion Percentage Of Those 1006 Served Participants*  
*July 1, 2016 - June 30, 2017*  
*Item 6 Report Req*

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Employment Status</i>		<i>Total Individuals</i>	<i>Percent Employed</i>
	<i>Employed</i>	<i>Not Employed</i>		
Court Recid. Reduction Programs	421	220	641	66.9%
Jail Treatment Services	158	1262	1420	11.4%
Probation	729	767	1496	49.7%
	1308	2249	3557	37.5%
<p>Completed means a person who was released from the funded program, service, or Level Of Supervision without a violation or revocation that terminated the person's participation.  Discharge means a person who was terminated from the funded program, service, or Level of Supervision, due to a new arrest or other violation.  Ongoing Participants Removed</p>				

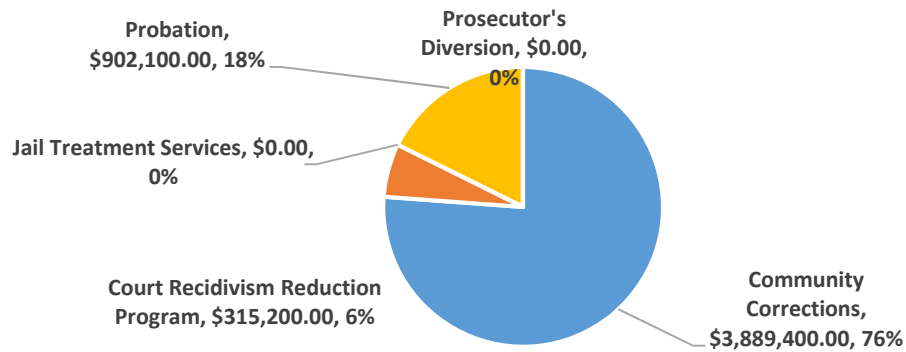
<b>FY 2016 Entities</b>	<b>1006 Funding Awarded</b>	<b>Percent Of Funding Awarded</b>	<b>Count Of Entities Awarded Funding</b>
Community Corrections	\$3,889,400.00	76%	39
Court Recidivism Reduction Program	\$315,200.00	6%	3
Jail Treatment Services	\$0.00	0%	0
Probation	\$902,100.00	18%	15
Prosecutor's Diversion	\$0.00	0%	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$5,106,700.00</b>		<b>57</b>

<b>FY 2017 Entities</b>	<b>1006 Funding Awarded</b>	<b>Percent Of Funding Awarded</b>	<b>Count Of Entities Awarded Funding</b>
Community Corrections	\$15,329,941.66	64%	66
Court Recidivism Reduction Program	\$1,863,323.00	8%	14
Jail Treatment Services	\$1,734,048.34	7%	26
Probation	\$4,572,500.00	19%	41
Prosecutor's Diversion	\$557,100.00	2%	4
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$24,056,913.00</b>		<b>151</b>

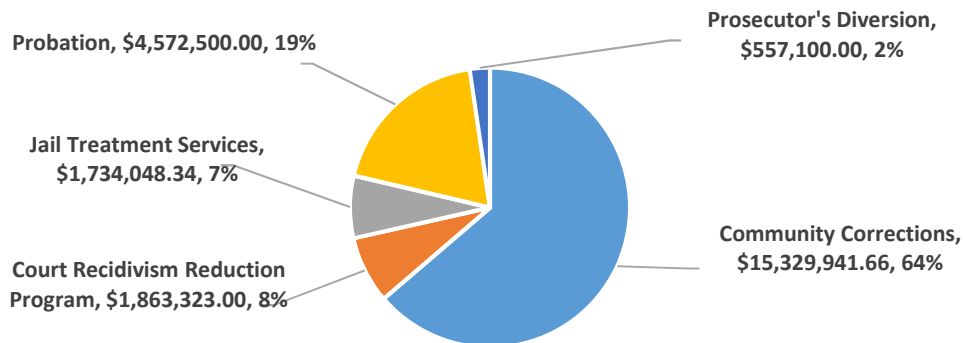
<b>FY 2018 Entities</b>	<b>1006 Funding Awarded</b>	<b>Percent Of Funding Awarded</b>	<b>Count Of Entities Awarded Funding</b>
Community Corrections	\$15,591,718.00	62%	68
Court Recidivism Reduction Program	\$2,014,600.00	8%	17
Jail Treatment Services	\$2,030,382.00	8%	29
Probation	\$4,728,400.00	19%	39
Prosecutor's Diversion	\$634,900.00	3%	6
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$25,000,000.00</b>		<b>159</b>



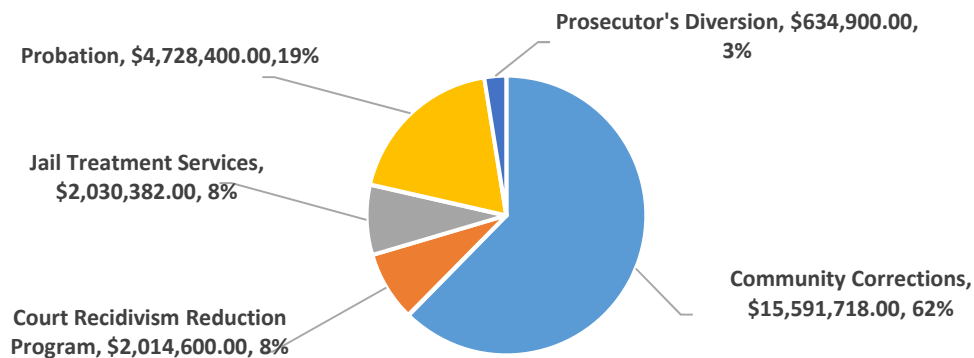
1006 Funding Awarded

**FY2016 Funding Awarded**

1006 Funding Awarded

**FY2017 Funding Awarded**

1006 Funding Awarded

**FY2018 Funding Awarded**



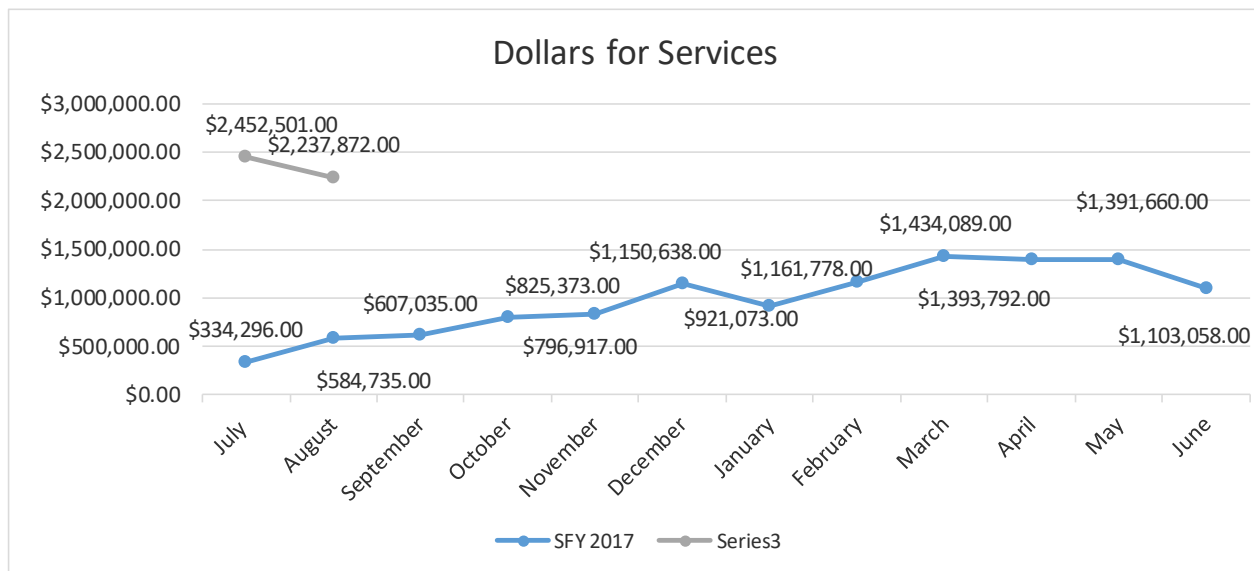
## Recovery Works by the Numbers:



SFY 2016 Total: 3,178 SFY 2017 Total: 11,723

Total Enrolled: **17,522**

SFY 2018 YTD Total: 2646  
(#s are as of 8.31.17)



SFY 2016 Total: \$963,931\* SFY 2017 Total: \$12,266,607\*

Total spent since program inception: **\$17,978,707\***

SFY 2018 YTD: **\$4,748,169**

(#s are as of 8.31.17)

\*Numbers include Medicaid payout: SFY16: \$96,470; SFY 17: \$562,163; SFY 18: not available

Top 5 Services by the Dollars:

1. Medication
2. Substance Use Disorder Counseling-Group
3. Skills Training and Development – Individual
4. Transportation
5. Housing

Top 5 Counties:

1. Marion (2420, 14%)
2. Vanderburgh (1358, 8%)
3. Allen (986, 6%)
4. Madison (813, 6%)
5. Monroe (746, 4%)

Top 5 Services by the Clients:

1. Case Management (2638, 43%)
2. Substance Use Disorder Counseling-Group (1819, 29%)
3. Drug Screens (1653, 27%)
4. Skills Training and Development – Group (1201, 19%)
5. Skills Training and Development – Individual (1148, 17%)

\*Client counts may include duplicates based on if client is receiving services from more than on agency.

\*\* First number is number of unique clients, second is the percentage in comparison to the entire client count

Updates and Opportunities:

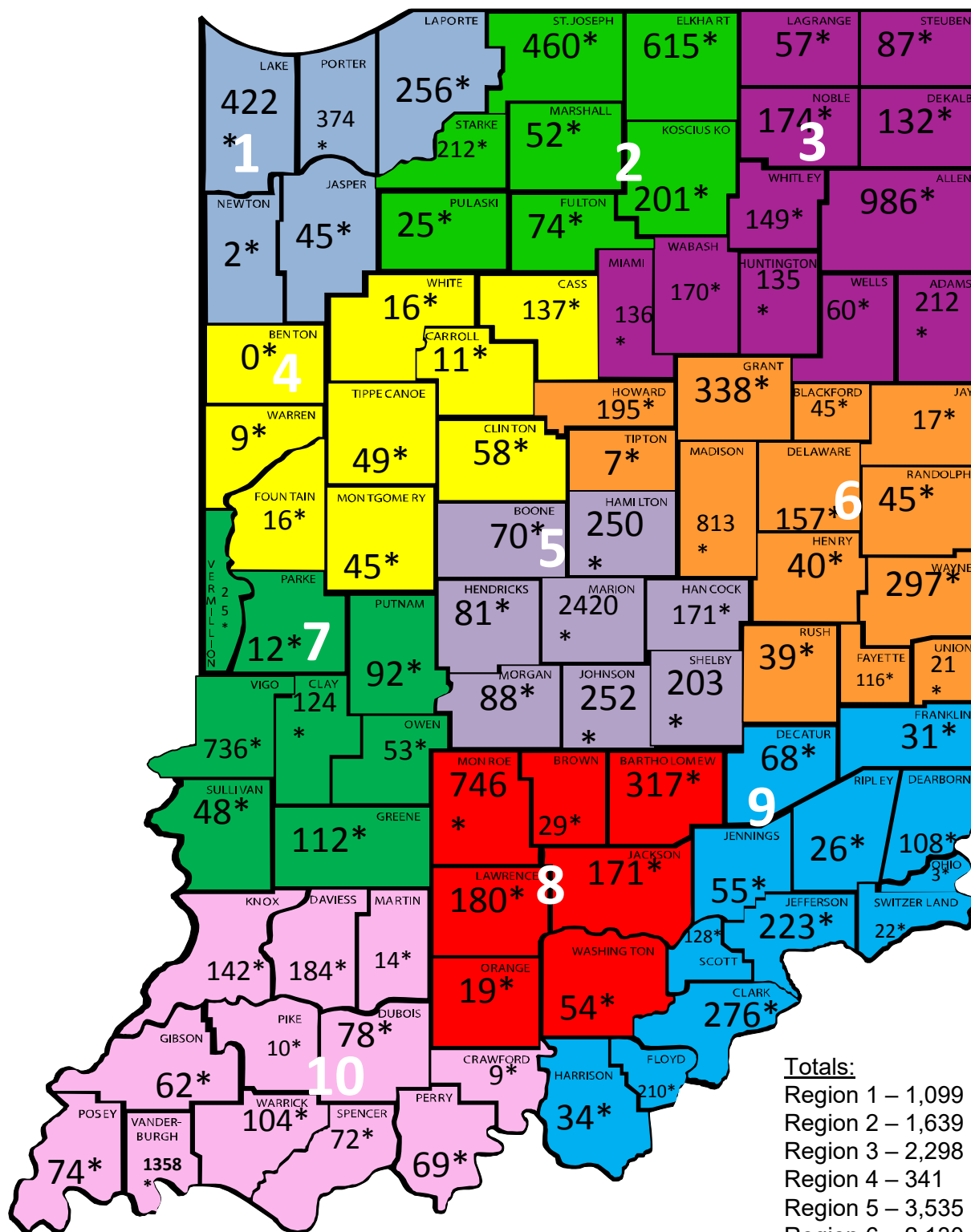
- Continuing to work with County Jails on 90-day reentry process, nothing new to report
- Will be holding Forensic Peer training in October
- Will be providing a webinar training on addressing client's criminogenic thinking needs for all Recovery Works Provider on 10/2
- Providers:
  - 93 approved providers, 66 active (71%)
  - Have brought on 16 new providers since July 1, working with them to become active
  - Have 18 applications currently
- We will have four new staff joining us in October

Resources:

- Email address: [Recovery.Works@fssa.in.gov](mailto:Recovery.Works@fssa.in.gov)
- Website: [www.RecoveryWorks.fssa.IN.gov](http://www.RecoveryWorks.fssa.IN.gov)

# Recovery Works: Clients Enrolled

APPENDIX 4



## Totals:

Region 1 – 1,099  
 Region 2 – 1,639  
 Region 3 – 2,298  
 Region 4 – 341  
 Region 5 – 3,535  
 Region 6 – 2,130  
 Region 7 – 1,202  
 Region 8 – 1,516  
 Region 9 – 1,181  
 Region 10 – 2,176

Numbers as of 9.1.17  
 JRAC 9.1.17 ONLY  
 NOT for distribution.

## APPENDIX 5

### **Recovery Works Evaluation: Phase One Policy Brief**

*Report to the Indiana Division of Mental Health and Addiction*

Dr. Brad Ray, Director, Center for Criminal Justice Research and Assistant Professor, School of Public and Environmental Affairs, IUPUI (bradray@iupui.edu)

#### **Background**

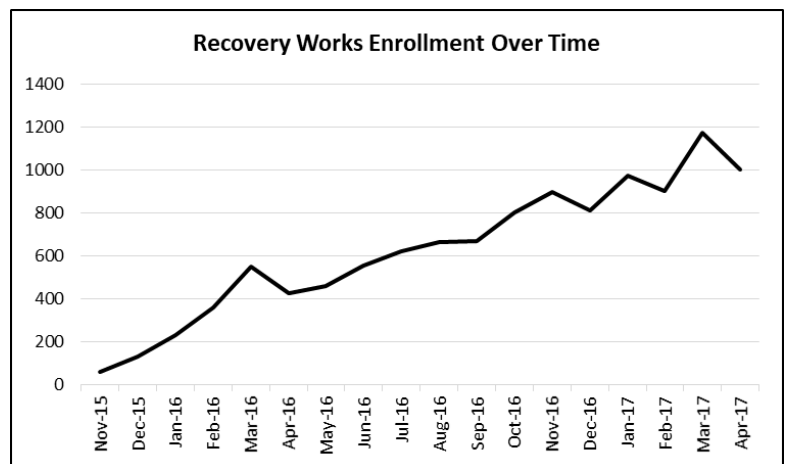
Recovery Works is a new program, started in November 2015 as part of House Enrolled Act (HEA) 1006, that is managed by the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration's (FSSA) Division of Mental Health and Addiction (DMHA). The program provides vouchers to DMHA certified mental health and substance abuse providers in the community to treat individuals involved in the criminal justice system. The voucher program was designed to cover mental health and/or substance abuse treatment costs for participants without insurance or Medicaid. Participants must be over the age of 18, be a resident of Indiana, have a total household income equal to or less than 200% of the federal income poverty line, and have entered the criminal justice system with a current or prior felony conviction.

The overarching goal of Recovery Works is to reduce the number of individuals with substance abuse and mental health disorders entering the criminal justice system in Indiana but also to foster partnerships between criminal justice practitioners and behavioral health providers in order to supplement community supervision strategies.

In order to empirically examine the Recovery Works program, DMHA partnered with the Indiana University Center for Criminal Justice Research (CCJR) to conduct an evaluation. The CCJR is a part of the Indiana University Public Policy Institute (PPI) which is the research and outreach arm of the School of Public and Environmental Affairs (SPEA). The full evaluation of Recovery Works consists of a mixed-methods multi-year study; however, this summary report details only the first phase of the study in which researchers examined administrative data from DARMHA—Data Assessment Registry Mental Health and Addiction—and linked these data up to information from the Indiana Department of Corrections (IDOC).

#### **Recovery Works Referrals**

From its inception in November 2015 through May 2017, there have been 12,042 clients enrolled in Recovery Works. Increases in enrollment have been consistent during this time period, with enrollment growing by more than 500% in the first year. The majority of Recovery Works referrals have come from probation and parole agencies, with the largest portion of clients located in Marion County.



### **Recovery Works Client Characteristics**

Recovery Works clients were predominantly White Males with an average age of 34 years. Most clients were unmarried, unemployed, and had a High School degree or GED equivalent. Most of these clients did not have insurance and had an average family adjusted income of about \$7,500. Slightly more than half were in a permanent housing situation and about the same proportion had not been in the stable housing for the past six months.

<b>Demographic Characteristics (N=12,040)</b>	
	<b>Average</b>
<b>Age</b>	34.3
	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Sex</b>	
Female	31.2
Male	68.8
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	
White/Caucasian	77.8
Black/African American	18.2
Hispanic/Latino	2.9
Asian	0.1
Native American	0.3
Other	0.6

<b>Social Characteristics (N=12,040)</b>	
	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Education Level</b>	
Less than HS	28.7
HS Degree or GED	51.9
Some College	15.0
College Graduate	1.8
Vocational	2.4
Other	0.3
<b>Marital Status</b>	
Single	61.6
Divorced	17.9
Married/Living together	10.5
Married Separated	6.8
Unknown	2.0
Widowed	1.2
<b>Employment Status</b>	
Unemployed, looking for work	45.5
Unemployed, not in labor force community only	12.2
Employed Full time 35+ Hours/week	31.0
Employed Part-time	11.3
<b>Consumer Health Insurance</b>	
None	49.8
HIP	14.0
Private Insurance	4.5
Medicaid and/or Medicare	15.1
Other/Unknown	16.6

<b>Housing Characteristics (N=12,040)</b>	
	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Housing Category</b>	
Permanent Housing	54.1
Temporary Housing	27.4
Institutional Housing	14.6
Homeless	3.8
<b>Housing Stability</b>	
Less than 6 months	56.7
6 months to one year	17.5
One or two years	8.6
More than 2 years	17.1

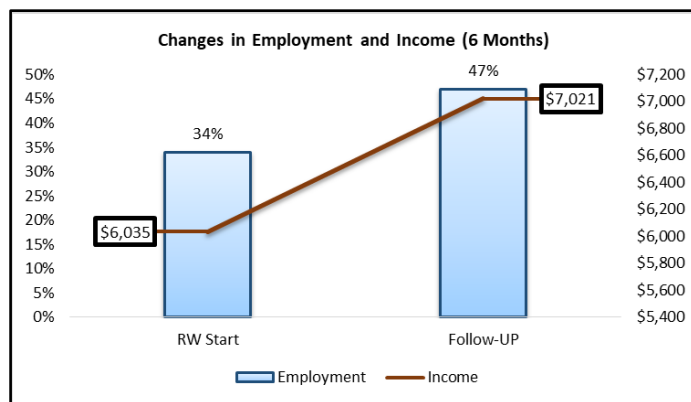
## Substance Use among Recovery Works Clients

The most common substances used by Recovery Works clients are alcohol, opioids, and marijuana. More than half of clients have a prior substance abuse treatment episode. Approximately one-third of Recovery Works clients report having used a needle to inject drugs and 13% report having shared a needle. Approximately 40% of clients had no prior substance abuse treatment episode.

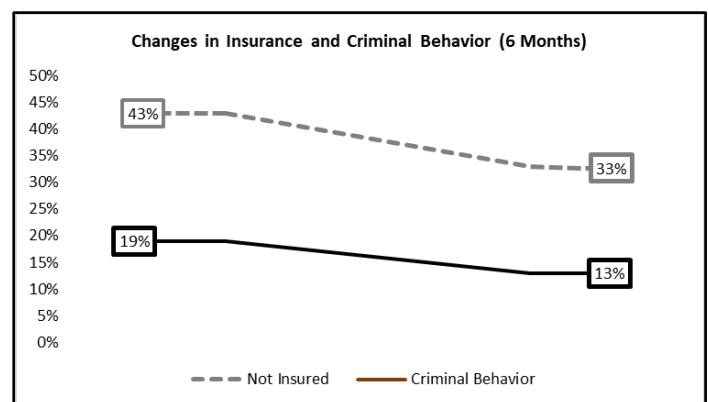
## Recovery Works Client Changes

In order to examine changes over time, we restricted our follow-up period to those Recovery Works clients with at least 180 days (6 months) in the program (N=282). As more time elapses and the Recovery Works client sample size grows, we will be able to look at changes over a longer period of time and also determine how these changes are related to other outcomes.

Among those Recovery Works clients who have remained in the program for at least 6 months, there have been *statistically significant* increases in rates of employment and insurance coverage and decreases in self-reported arrest. While not statistically significant, there have also been increases in client's average family income and decreases in the percent of clients in permanent housing.



Substance Use Indicators	
	Average
Age at First Use	18.9
	Percentage
<b>Primary Substance Use</b>	
Alcohol	24.2
Opioids (Heroin/Rx Opiates)	23.7
Marijuana	20.2
Methamphetamine	18.0
Cocaine/Crack	4.8
Tobacco	3.1
Benzodiazepines	1.2
Other	1.4
None/NA	3.4
<b>Needle Use</b>	
No needle use	69.4
Yes, used a needle	17.2
Yes, used and shared a needle	13.4
<b>Prior SA Treatment Episodes</b>	
None	40.8
1 prior episode	30.3
2 to 5 prior episodes	26.0
6 to 10 prior episodes	2.2
11 to 20 prior episodes	0.6
21 or more prior episodes	0.2



### **Criminal History and Incarceration Rate**

In order to examine official records on criminal history and incarceration, we obtained data on all intakes to the DOC from January 1999 through April 2017.

In order to assess recidivism we looked at those Recovery Works clients who had *at least one year* at risk (i.e., enrolled Nov. 2015-Mar. 2016) and determined whether there were incarceration in DOC within the year following Recovery Works enrollment. It is important to note that this represent a small portion of Recovery Works clients to date.

There are essentially two groups for which we are assessing recidivism: (1) all Recovery Works clients with a year at risk (n=1321) and (2) those who had previously been to DOC (n=571). Less than half (41.5%) of all clients had been in DOC prior to Recovery Works enrollment.

Among the Recovery Works sample with one year at risk of incarceration in DOC (n=1321), **the incarceration rate is 7.7%**. The average time to incarceration following Recovery Works start was 169 days, ranging from 15 days to 364 days. More than half (52%) were incarcerated on a technical violation.

In looking at the sample of clients with at least one year at risk who had previously been released from DOC (n=571), **the re-incarceration rate is 13.8%**. Similar to the above sample, the average time was 165 days, ranging from 15 days to 364 days, and 57% were re-incarcerated on a technical violation.

Criminal History	
	Percentage
<b>Prior DOC Release</b>	
No	58.5
Yes	41.5
<b>Prior DOC Release Count</b>	
None	58.5
1 priors	19.6
2 - 5 priors	20.3
6 - 10 priors	1.5
11 or more priors	0.1

Incarceration and Reincarceration to DOC	
	Percentage
<b>Incarceration<sup>1</sup></b>	
Yes	7.7
No	92.3
<b>Receive Code for Return</b>	
New Commitment	48.0
Technical Violation	52.0
<b>Reincarceration<sup>2</sup></b>	
Yes	13.8
No	86.2
<b>Receive Code for Return</b>	
New Commitment	43.0
Technical Violation	57.0
<small>1=Those with one year at risk for incarceration; 2=those with one year at risk and who have also been to DOC before.</small>	



### **Factors Associated with Incarceration**

Having previously been to DOC was significantly associated with incarceration. Specifically, we found that *13.8% of those who were previously in DOC were incarcerated compared to 3.1% of those who were not* ( $\chi^2=52.76$ ,  $p < .001$ ). Moreover, there were significant differences in the number of priors; those who were incarcerated had an average of 1.8 prior DOC stays compared to 0.9 for those who were not ( $t=6.67$ ,  $p < .001$ ).

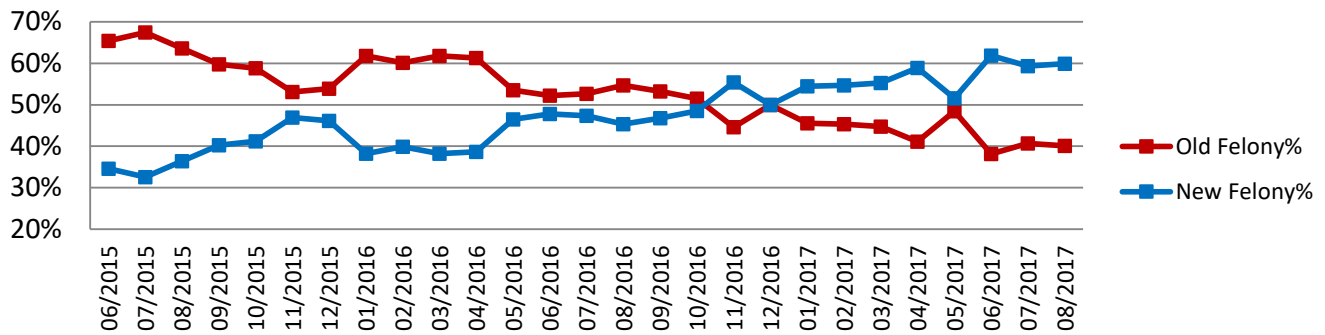
There were no differences by gender or race/ethnicity; however, those who were incarcerated were significantly younger than those who were not (31 vs. 34;

$t=3.65$ ,  $p < .001$ ). There were also no differences by education, marital status, employment, insurance, self-reported arrests, prior substance abuse episodes, or any of the specific substances used. However, there were differences by income and housing measures. Specifically, those who were incarcerated made significantly less money than those who were not (\$4,076 vs \$6020;  $t=1.96$ ,  $p < .05$ ); those who were incarcerated were significantly less likely to have permanent housing than those who were not incarcerated (4.8% vs. 10.6%;  $\chi^2=15.65$ ,  $p < .001$ ); and those who were not in the same housing situation for 6 months were more likely to be incarcerated than those who were (9.5% vs. 5.3%;  $\chi^2=7.84$ ,  $p < .01$ ).

Factors Associated with Incarceration		
	Incarcerated <sup>1</sup> (n=102)	Not Incarcerated (n=1,219)
	Mean	
Average Age***	30.5	34.3
Adjusted Family Income**	4,076	6,020
Prior DOC Release Count***	1.8	0.8
	Percentage	
Prior DOC***		
Yes	13.8	86.2
No	3.1	96.9
Less than 6 months in Housing**		
Yes	4.8	95.2
No	10.6	89.4
In Permanent Housing***		
Yes	9.5	90.5
No	5.3	94.7
*p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001;		
1=Based on those with one year at risk for incarceration regardless of prior DOC incarceration.		

### Adult Admission Trend: Old vs New Felony Levels

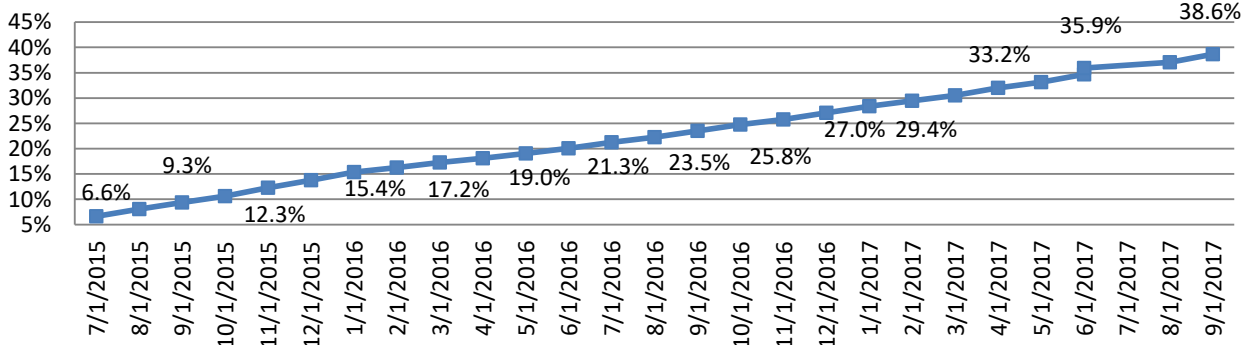
(Chart does not include Murder)



Month	Old	New	Murder	Total	Old Felony%	New Felony%
07/2017	363	529	5	897	40.7%	59.3%
08/2017	396	591	11	998	40.1%	59.9%

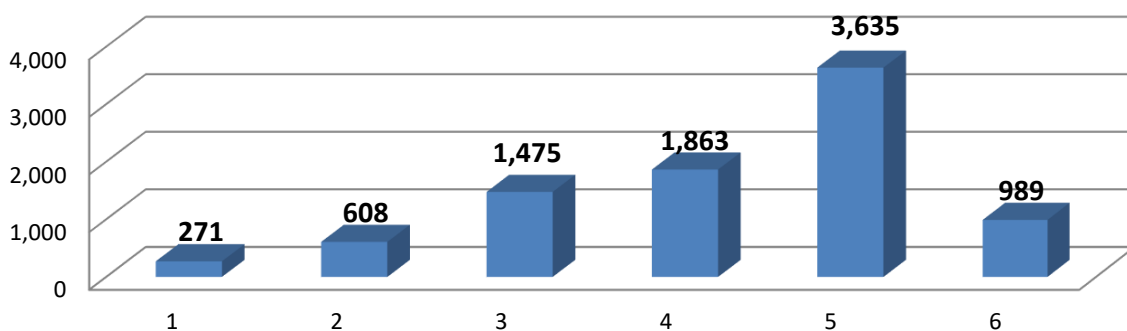
### Facility Population: New Felony Levels

(Chart does not include Murder)

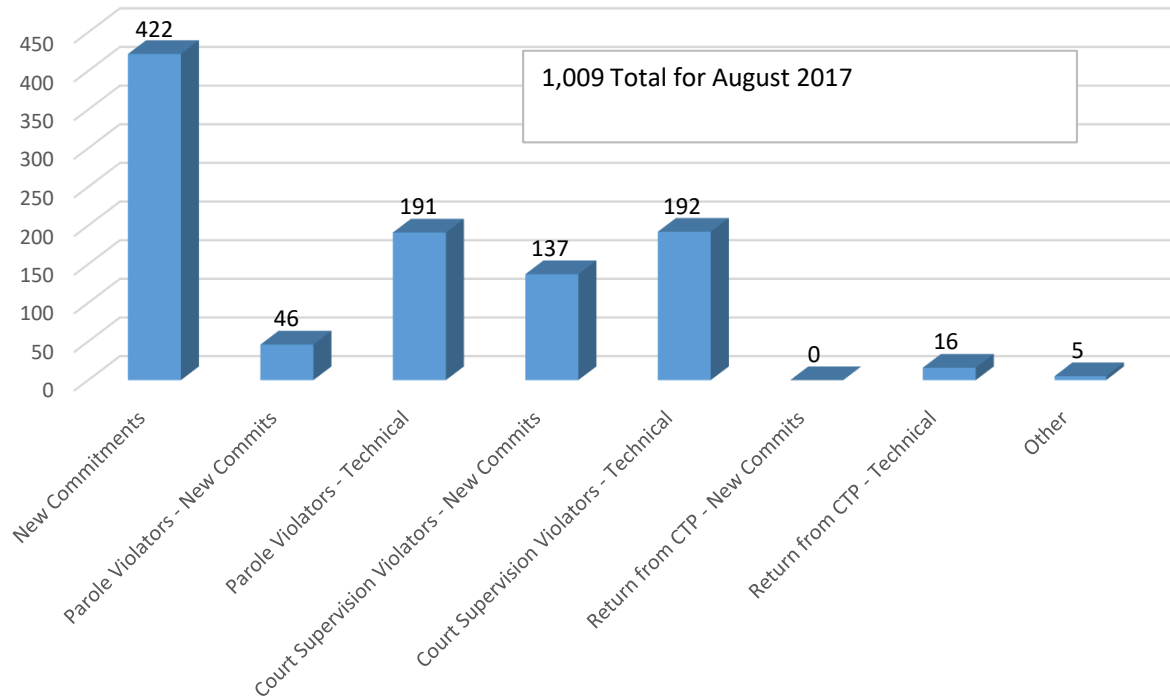


Date	Old	New	Murder	Total	Old Felony%	New Felony%
8/1/2017	14,402	8,476	2,497	25,375	63.0%	37.0%
9/1/2017	14,218	8,841	2,496	25,555	62.1%	38.6%

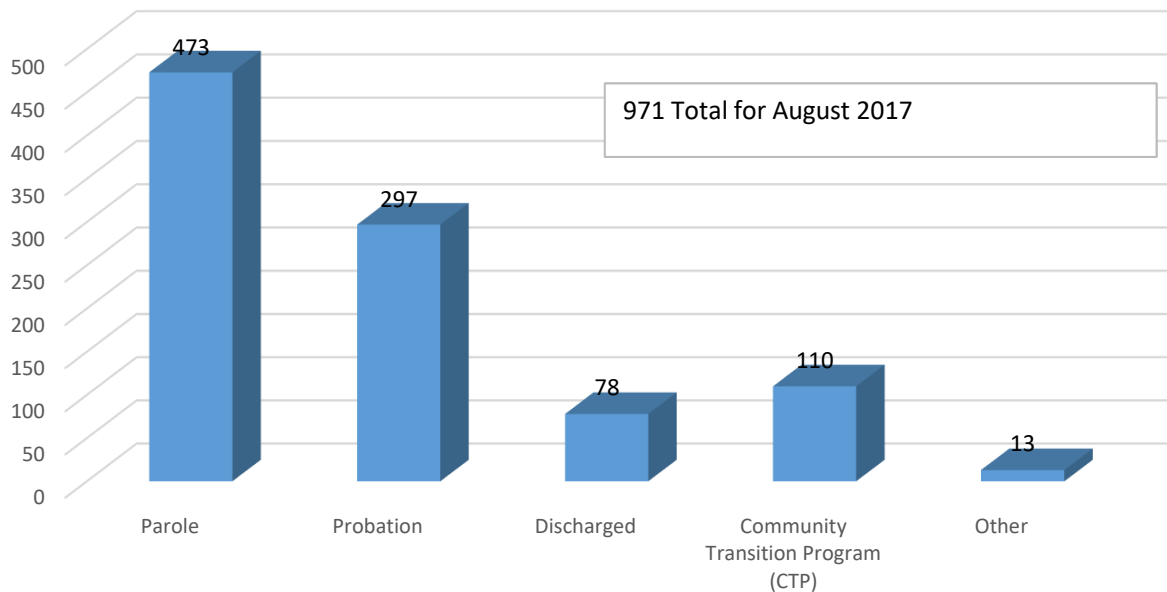
### Distribution of New Felony Levels by Most Serious Offense as of 09/01/2017



August 2017 Admisisions



August 2017 Releases

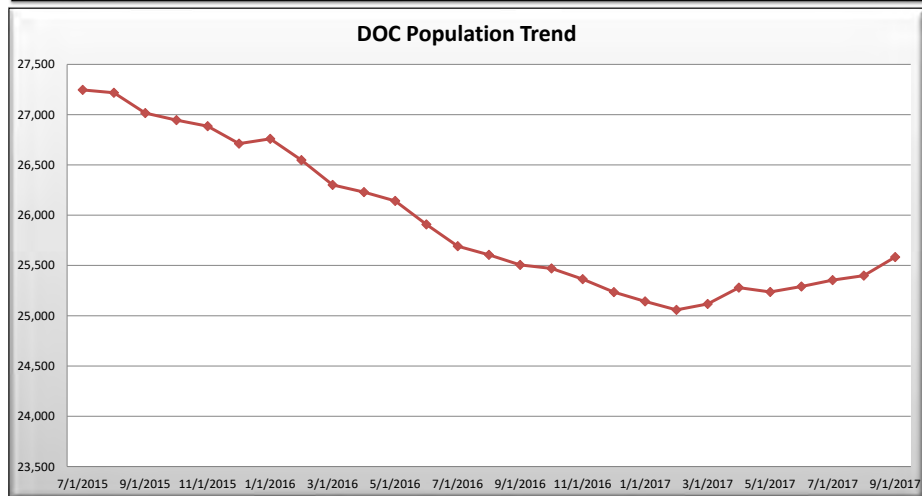
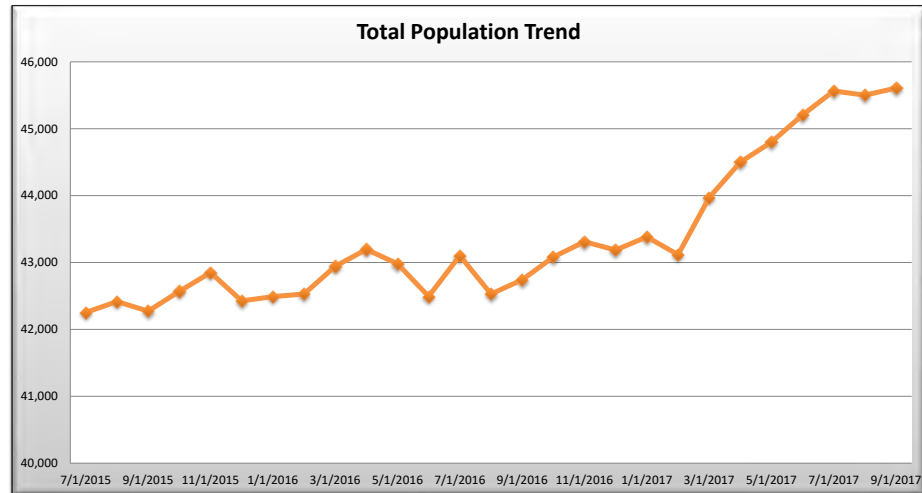


'Other' includes unsentenced, escapes, etc.

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF  
CORRECTION ADULT OFFENDERS  
Population Trend Summary  
for September 2017  
snapshot date: 09/01/2017

APPENDIX 6

Date	DOC Adult	Community Corrections	Jail DOC Contract	Jail Felony Level 6 Diversions	Total
7/1/2016	25,691	16,016	302	1,094	43,103
8/1/2016	25,605	15,257	319	1,348	42,529
9/1/2016	25,506	15,357	361	1,518	42,742
10/3/2016	25,471	15,672	365	1,574	43,082
11/1/2016	25,364	16,047	363	1,537	43,311
12/1/2016	25,235	15,883	370	1,698	43,186
1/1/2017	25,143	16,232	403	1,604	43,382
2/1/2017	25,058	16,063	352	1,645	43,118
3/1/2017	25,117	16,568	328	1,956	43,969
4/3/2017	25,279	16,907	443	1,871	44,500
5/1/2017	25,237	17,277	412	1,874	44,800
6/1/2017	25,291	17,558	347	2,011	45,207
6/30/2017	25,355	17,680	378	2,150	45,563
8/1/2017	25,399	17,702	258	2,142	45,501
9/1/2017	↑ 25,584	↓ 17,483	↑ 310	↑ 2,231	↑ 45,608

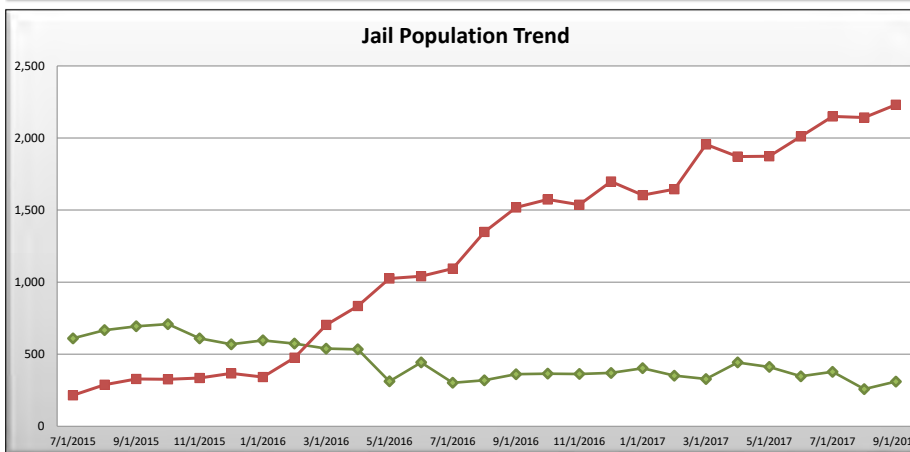
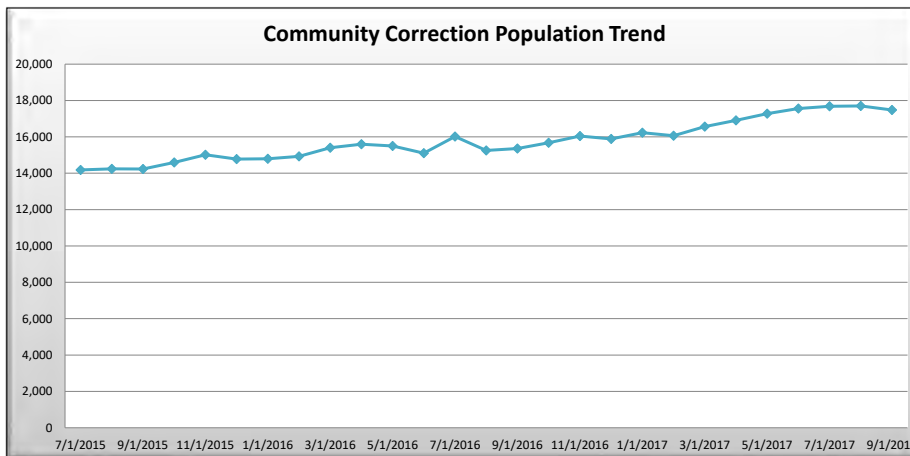


# INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

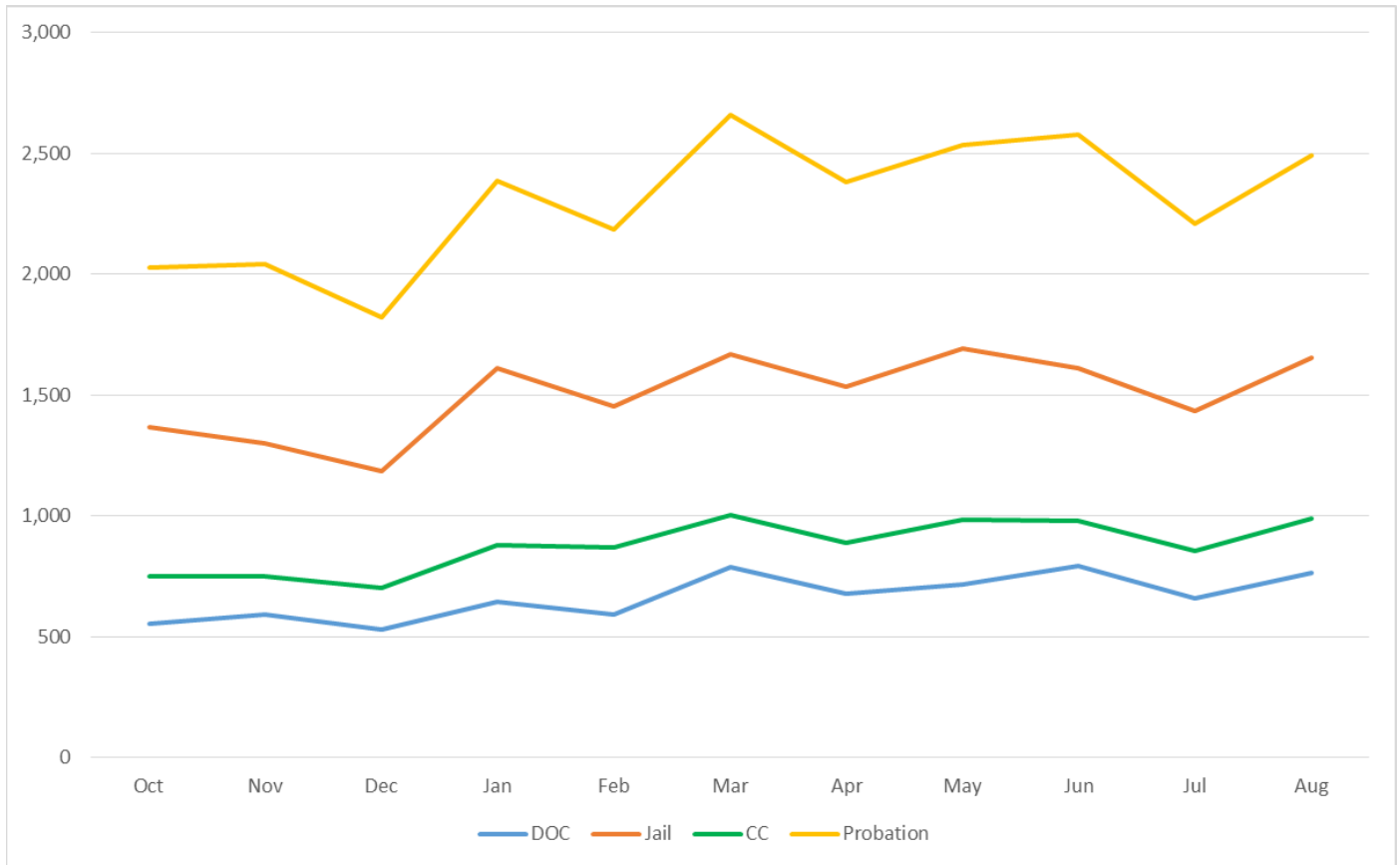
## ADULT OFFENDERS Population Trend Summary for September 2017 snapshot date: 09/01/2017

## APPENDIX 6

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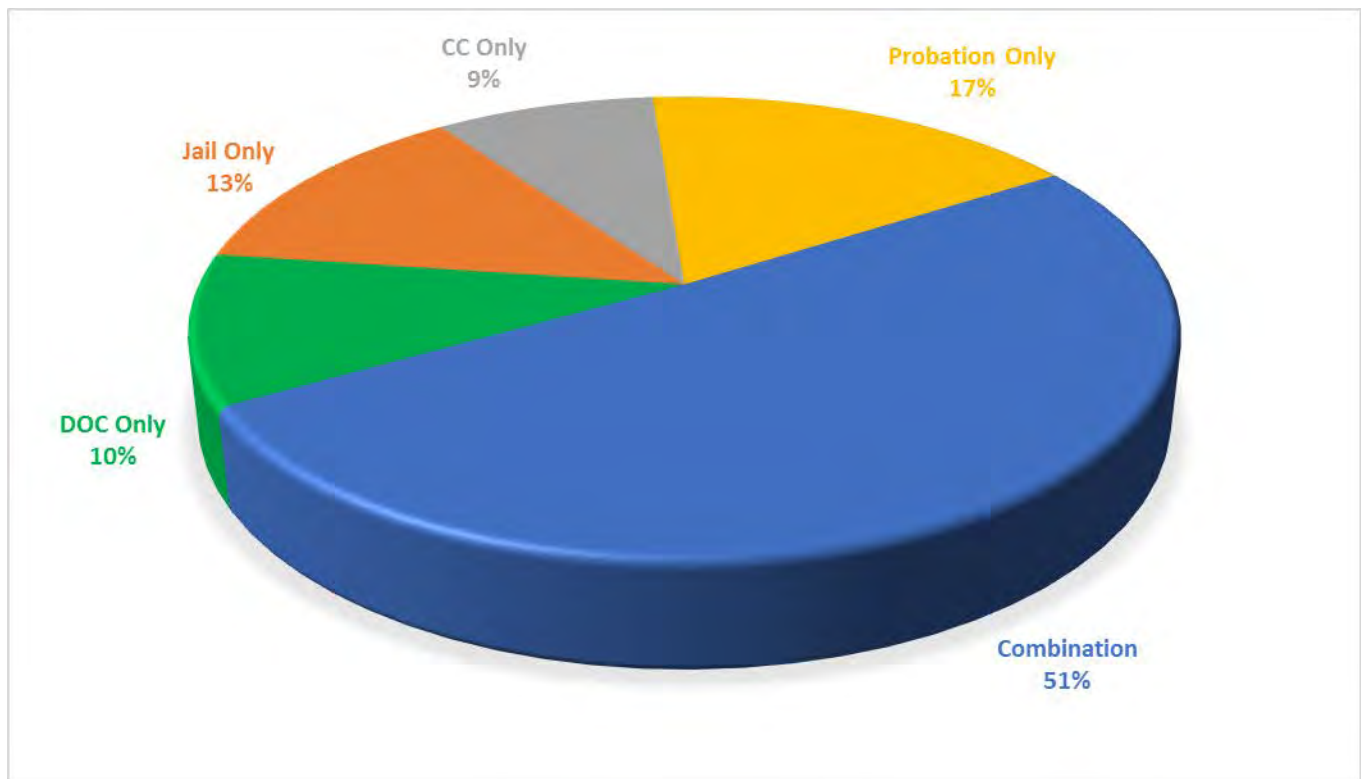
**Abstract of Judgment Sentencing Data**  
**(from the 38,182 original abstracts completed from 10/1/16 to 8/31/17)**



	DOC	Jail	CC	Probation
Oct	555	1,369	752	2,028
Nov	592	1,299	750	2,040
Dec	530	1,186	704	1,821
Jan	646	1,610	879	2,384
Feb	592	1,452	869	2,187
Mar	787	1,670	1,005	2,658
Apr	679	1,535	887	2,380
May	714	1,690	984	2,536
Jun	792	1,610	978	2,575
Jul	659	1,435	855	2,209
Aug	766	1,653	990	2,489
Total	7,312	16,509	9,653	25,307

The graph shows DOC, Jail, Community Corrections, and Probation separately. One case could be counted in up to three of the four placements (no overlap between DOC and Jail).

The chart below represents all original abstracts from 10/1/2016 to 8/31/2017



Of the 19,368 abstracts that had a combination of placements, 60% had a jail sentence followed by some type of community supervision and 97% had a probation component to their sentence. Overall, 67% of original sentences included probation.

#### Data on L6/FD sentences:

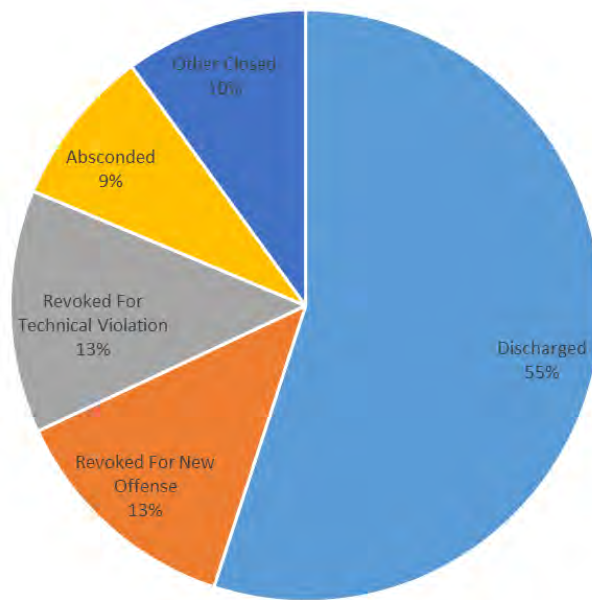
Of the original felony sentencing abstracts, 1,118 were FD cases and 27,528 were L6 cases.

For the FD sentences, 454 received some or fully executed time in the jail (40.6%) [Note: 162 were fully executed in jail – 14.5% of all FD sentences].

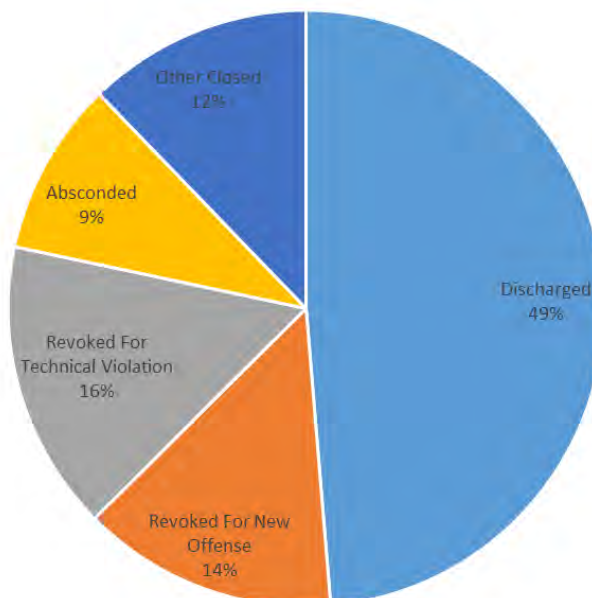
For L6 sentences, 12,716 received some or fully executed time in the jail (46.2%) [Note: 3,894 were fully executed in the jail – 14.1% of all L6 sentences].

\*Data provided by the Division of Trial Court Technology

Felony Terminations 10/1/2013-6/30/2014

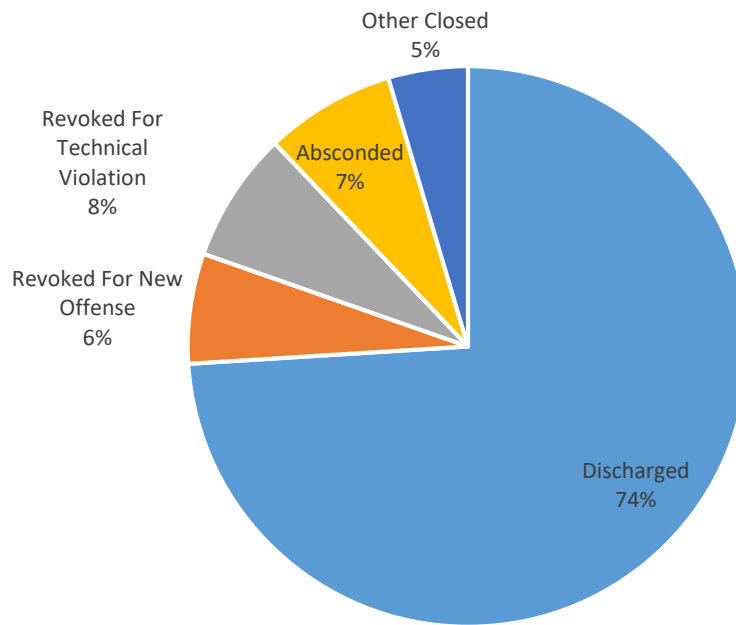


Felony Terminations 10/1/2016 - 6/30/2017

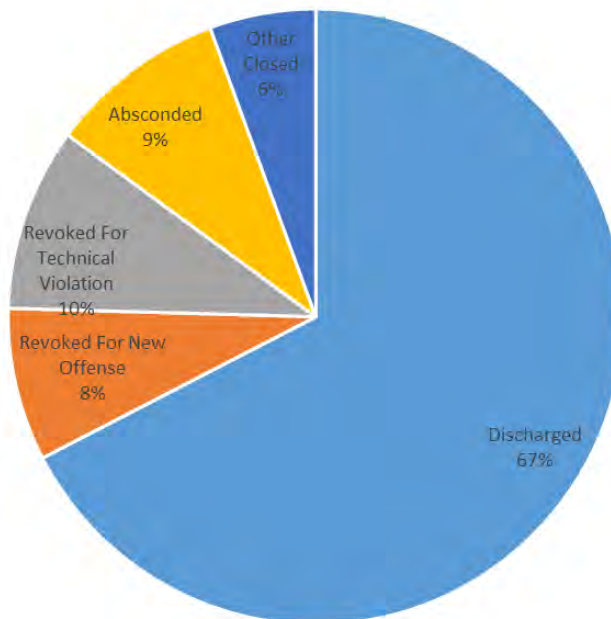




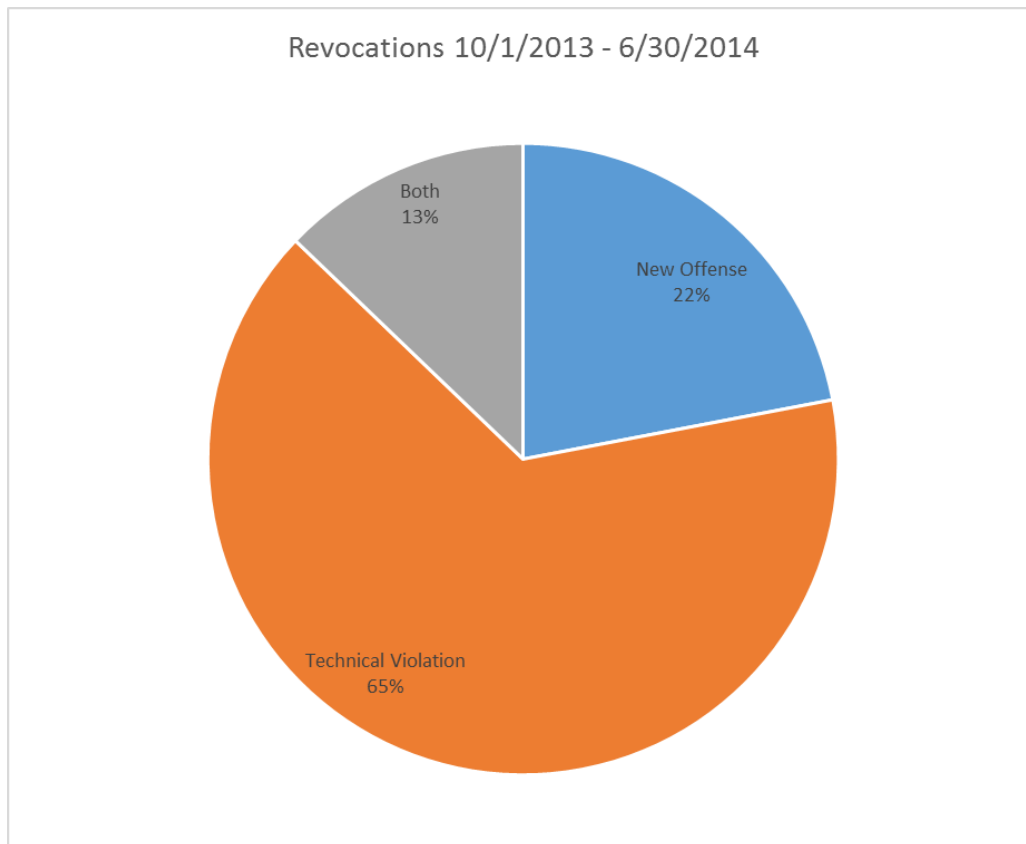
Misdemeanor Terminations 10/1/2013-6/30/2014



Misdemeanor Terminations 10/1/2016 - 6/30/2017

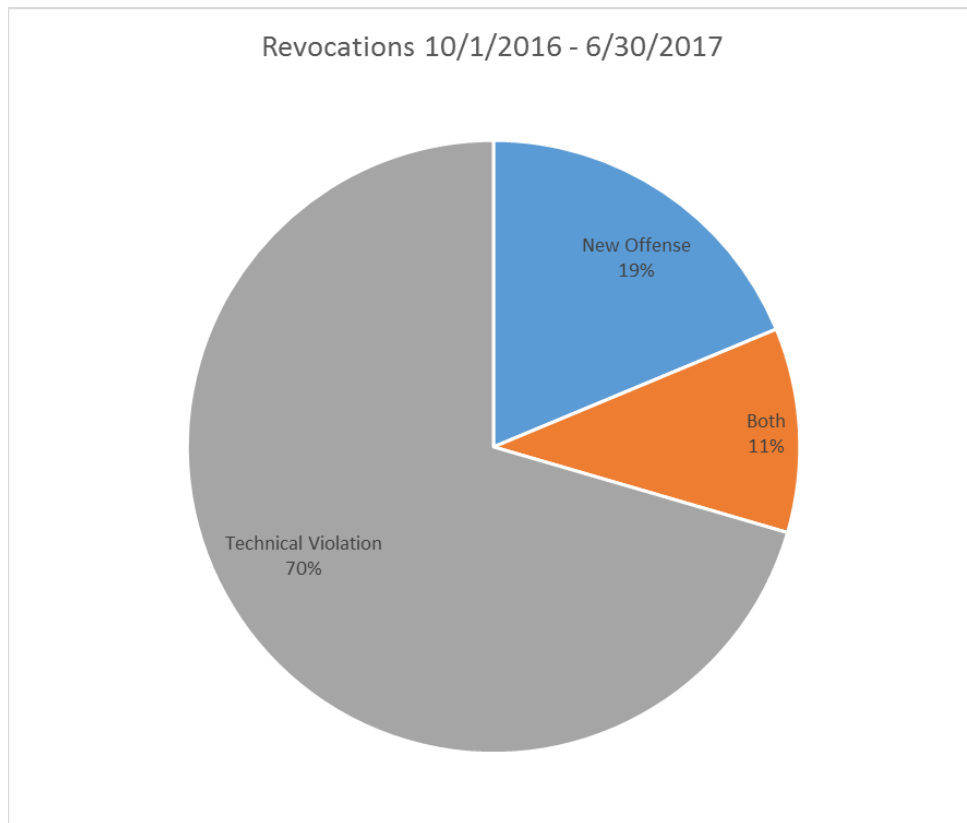


Revocation Data was obtained from the abstract of judgment, which contains only felony revocations.



Since users can mark multiple technical violations, the percentage of the Technical Violation abstracts with each violation type add up to more than 100%:

Drug Screens	47%
Escape/Failure to Return	9%
Failure to Report	34%
Non-Compliance with Court Ordered Programs	39%
Other	45%



Since users can mark multiple technical violations, the percentage of the Technical Violation abstracts with each violation type add up to more than 100%:

Drug Screens	48%
Escape/Failure to Return	9%
Failure to Report	31%
Non-Compliance with Court Ordered Programs	59%
Other	36%

## Indiana Sheriffs Jail Data Survey – July 2017

Thank you for taking the time to answer these questions and provide some preliminary data regarding the current status of your jail facility.

Today's Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. What is the total bed capacity in your jail?<sup>i</sup> \_\_\_\_\_
2. Please provide whole numbers based on today's current jail population in the grid below. Each offender should be counted only once. If an offender falls in to more than one category, please use this hierarchy when deciding which category to place the offender: (1) Federal Hold/Inmate, (2) DOC Inmate, (3) Sentenced to Jail, (4) Pretrial Detainee, (5) Probation Violator, (6) Failure to Appear, (7) Other. Also, please categorize each offender by the highest level of offense (highest charged offense if not yet convicted or highest convicted offense if case is disposed).

	<b>Murder, Felony 1-5</b>	<b>Felony 6</b>	<b>Misdemeanor</b>	<b>Civil</b>
<b>Federal Hold/Inmate</b>				
<b>DOC Inmate</b>				
<b>Sentenced to Jail</b>				
<b>Pretrial Detainee</b>				
<b>Probation Violator</b>				
<b>Failure to Appear</b>				
<b>Other</b>				

3. What Jail Management System do you currently use? \_\_\_\_\_

4. What is the annual cost of the Jail Management System? \_\_\_\_\_

<sup>i</sup> Bed Capacity is defined as:

General Population Beds – refers to beds in a cell housing area with a common dayroom. Include the number of cells and the number of beds in each cell. Do not include temporary beds (boats, mats or beds that have not been approved by the State Jail Inspector).

Isolation Cells – refers to all segregation cells, medical isolations cells and holding cells that have a secure bed and commode. Padded cells are not included in isolation cells. Do not include detox areas, bullpens or other group holding areas.