

*Outcomes Analyses:*

*Probationers Released from CTF  
and  
Admitted to the  
Lucas County TASC  
Offender Stabilization Project  
in  
Calendar Year 2001  
Calendar Year 2002*

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## Introduction

This is a report of outcomes analyses conducted on clients admitted to the Lucas County TASC Offender Stabilization Project (OSP) during calendar years 2001 and 2002. The research tracks the 2001 clients during their first and second years following release from the Correctional Treatment Facility (CTF). Clients released in 2002 were tracked for one year. This research was requested by the Toledo/ Lucas County TASC. The outcomes analyses are based on information provided by the Lucas County Adult Probation Department.

## Baseline Data

In FY 1999 (7/1/98 – 6/30/99), prior to the implementation of TASC OSP, a survey was conducted by the Lucas County Adult Probation Department. According to this survey there were 293 state-diverted offenders placed on community control after completing their sentence in CTF. Of that 293, 117 (40%) remained on active probation as of April 24, 2000, 23 (8%) were successfully discharged from community control, and 153 (52%) were discharged unsuccessfully from community control. Of the 153 discharged unsuccessfully from community control, 106 (69%) were re-incarcerated in a state prison within one year (94 on technical violations, 12 on new felony charges). These rates of probation violations (PVs) and revocations will serve as the baseline data to assess the impact of the TASC OSP program. It is important to note that this 1999 baseline data tracks probationers released from CTF for 12 months.

## Methods

Lists of clients admitted to Lucas County TASC OSP during calendar year 2001 and 2002 were provided to this researcher by TASC. The lists included program admission dates. This researcher used that provided lists to create data collection forms. Probation violation (PV) and revocation data was collected from records provided by the Department of Lucas County Adult Probation. All received data was entered and analyzed through Microsoft Excel and/or SPSS 10.0.

TASC OSP clients released from CTF in 2001 were tracked for two years. TASC OSP clients released from CTF in 2002 were tracked for one year. For the purposes of this study, recidivism was operationally defined as a technical PV only or a PV resulting from a new criminal charge.

When used in comparison to the 12 month baseline data, the 2001 second year follow-up includes only months 13 through 24. Probationers who had been revoked and incarcerated in prison during the first year were excluded from this second year analysis. Their exclusion is based on the fact that they were incarcerated for all or most of the second year follow-up period. Including these cases would have skewed the results by artificially inflating the number of probationers who avoided a probation violation in the second year following CTF release.

Cumulative six month, one year and two year recidivism rates for TASC OSP clients are provided in this report. These cumulative rates are compared to national data on offenders' recidivism following institutional release.

## Research Questions

### ***2001 TASC OSP Clients:***

- ❖ What percent of clients admitted to the Lucas County TASC OSP, during the 2001 calendar year had a probation violation (PV) during the first or second year following admission?
- ❖ What percent of clients admitted to the Lucas County TASC OSP, during the 2001 calendar year had their probation revoked during the first or second year following admission and were returned to a state prison?
- ❖ How do the first and second year success rates of probationers released from CTF and admitted to the Lucas County TASC OSP in 2001 compare to the PV and revocation rates of probationers released from CTF prior to the implementation of the TASC OSP?

### ***2002 TASC OSP Clients:***

- ❖ What percent of clients admitted to the Lucas County TASC OSP during the 2002 calendar year had a probation violation (PV) during the first year following admission?
- ❖ What percent of clients admitted to the Lucas County TASC OSP during the 2002 calendar year had their probation revoked during the first year following admission and were returned to a state prison?
- ❖ How do the first year success rate of probationers released from CTF and admitted to the Lucas County TASC OSP in 2002 compare to the PV and revocation rates of probationers released from CTF prior to the implementation of the TASC OSP?

### ***2001 and 2002 TASC OSP Clients***

- ❖ How do the cumulative six month, one year and two year recidivism rates of TASC OSP clients compare to national data on the recidivism rates of offenders released from institutions?

Results and Findings: 2001 CTF Releases to TASC OSP in Comparison to Baseline Data

Table 1 shows the first year outcomes of probationers released from CTF with the support of TASC OSP during calendar year 2001. This data is compared to the FY 1999 baseline data from Lucas County Adult Probation Department, which shows the outcomes of probationers released from CTF prior to TASC OSP.

Table 1: 2001 CTF Releases to TASC OSP  
First Year Outcomes

Year	FY 1999 Baseline #	FY1999 Baseline %	2001 Year One #	2001 Year One %	% Difference	% Reduction
# Served	293	<u>X</u>	204	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y-X=Z</u>	<u>Z/X</u>
PV *	153	52.22%	67	32.84%	-19.38%	-37.11%
Revocation**	106	36.18%	24	11.76%	-24.42%	-67.48%
% of PVs resulting in Revocation	106	69.28%	24	36.00%	-33.28%	-48.04%

\* Includes technical probation violations and those based on new charges, the 2001 data also includes capiases.

\*\* Resulting in incarceration in a state prison

Table 2 shows the second year outcomes of probationers released from CTF with the support of TASC OSP during calendar year 2001. The second year outcomes exclude the 24 clients who were revoked and sent to state prison during the first year after admission. This 2001 second year follow-up data is compared to the FY 1999 baseline data from Lucas County Adult Probation Department, which shows the outcomes of probationers released from CTF prior to TASC OSP.

Table 2: 2001 CTF Releases to TASC OSP  
Second Year Outcomes

Year	FY 1999 Baseline #	FY 1999 Baseline %	2001 Year Two #	2001 Year Two %	% Difference	% Reduction
# Served	293		180			
PV *	153	<u>X</u> 52.22%	54	<u>Y</u> 30.00%	<u>Y-X = Z</u> -22.22%	<u>Z/X</u> -42.55%
Revocation**	106	36.18%	32	17.78%	-18.40%	-50.86%
% of PVs resulting in Revocation	106	69.28%	32	59.26%	-10.02%	-14.46%

\* Includes technical probation violations and those based on new charges, the 2001 data also includes capiases.

\*\* Resulting in incarceration in a state prison

Tables 1 and 2 show the comparison of PV and revocation rates between probationers release from CTF and admitted to TASC OSP during calendar year 2001 and probationers released from CTF during FY 99 (prior to the TASC OSP). As the data indicates, when compared to the baseline rates, the 2001 TASC OSP clients had substantially reduced rates of probation violations and revocations during both their first and second years following release from CTF. Table 3, on the following page, shows the percentage reductions for 2001 TASC OSP clients during their first and second year following release from CTF.

Table 3: 2001 CTF Releases to TASC OSP  
Percent Reduction from Baseline

	<u>2001 First Year Follow-up</u>	<u>2001 Second Year Follow-up</u>
Reduction in Probation Violations	-37.11%	-42.55%
Reduction in Revocations	-67.48%	-50.86%

Please see Figure 1 (page 11) to further illustrate the differences between the PV and revocation rates for probationers released from CTF in FY 1999 (before TASC OSP) and probationers released in 2001 with the support of TASC OSP. The chart on page 11 shows the PV and revocation rates for probationers released in 1999 and the rates for probationers released in 2001 during their first and second year follow-up.

Statistical Analysis: 2001 CTF Releases to TASC OSP in Comparison to Baseline Data

T-tests were conducted to determine the statistical significance of the reported differences in PV and revocations rates. The differences in probation and revocations rates between the FY 1999 baseline and the first year follow-up in 2001 were statistically significant ( $p < .001$ ). The differences in probation and revocations rates between FY 1999 and the second year follow-up were also statistically significant ( $p < .001$ ). The slight variance in the rates between the first and second year follow-up of clients release in 2001 was not statistically significant.

Results and Findings: 2002 CTF Releases to TASC OSP in Comparison to Baseline Data

Table 4 shows the *first year outcomes* of probationers released from CTF with the support of TASC OSP during calendar year 2002. This data is compared to the FY 1999 baseline data from Lucas County Adult Probation Department on the outcomes of probationers released from CTF prior to TASC OSP. As the data in Table 4 indicates the 2002 TASC OSP clients had substantially reduced rates of probation violations and revocations when compared to the baseline rates.

Table 4: 2002 CTF Releases to TASC OSP  
First Year Outcomes

Year	FY 99 Baseline #	FY 99 Baseline %	2002 #	2002 %	% difference	% reduction
# Served	293		234			
PV *	153	<u>X</u> 52.22%	81	<u>Y</u> 34.62%	<u>Y-X=Z</u> -17.60%	<u>Z/X</u> -33.71%
Rev	106	36.18%	39	16.67%	-19.51%	-53.93%
% of PV Rev	106	69.28%	39	48.15%	-21.13%	-30.50%

\* Includes technical probation violations and those based on new charges, the 2001 data also includes capiases.

\*\* Resulting in incarceration in a state prison

Table 5 on the following page shows the percentage reductions from FY 1999 levels for clients admitted to TASC OSP during 2001 and 2002.



Table 5: 2001 and 2002 CTF Releases to TASC OSP  
Percentage Reduction from Baseline

	<u>2001 First Year Follow-up</u>	<u>2002 First Year Follow-up</u>
Reduction in Probation Violations	-37.11%	-33.71%
Reduction in Revocations	-67.48%	-53.93%

Figure 2 (page 12) shows the PV and revocation rates for probationers released in 1999 compared to the first year follow-up rates for probationers released in 2001 and 2002.

Statistical Analysis: 2002 CTF Releases to TASC OSP in Comparison to Baseline Data

T-tests were conducted to determine the statistical significance of changes in PV and revocations rates between the 1999 baseline year (prior to TASC OSP) and 2002 first year follow-up for probationers released from CTF to the TASC OSP. The differences in probation and revocations rates between 1999 and the first year follow-up in 2002 were statistically significant ( $p < .001$ ).

T-tests were also conducted to determine the statistical significance of changes in PV and revocations rates between 2001 and 2002 first year follow-up for probationers released from CTF to TASC OSP. The differences in probation and revocations rates between first year follow-up for clients released to TASC OSP in 2001 and 2002 were not statistically significant.

## Comparison of TASC OSP Outcomes to National Recidivism Rates

In June of 2002 the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) issued a special report on the recidivism of prisoners released in 1994. This report summarized the results of a three year follow-up study on 272,111 former inmates from 15 different states, including Ohio. The cumulative percent of released prisoners rearrested was reported at six month, one year, two year and three year intervals. It is important to note that in the BJS study recidivism was defined as arrest on a new crime. Recidivism for TASC OSP clients was operationally defined to include arrests on new crimes as well as arrests on technical violations of the conditions of probation. The TASC OSP recidivism criteria are broader and more encompassing than the criteria used in the BJS research. A TASC OSP client is considered to have recidivated if he/she violated the conditions of probation but did not commit a new crime. In spite of the more encompassing definition of recidivism employed by the TASC OSP program the recidivism rates for TASC OSP clients were substantially lower than those reported by BJS. Table 6 compares the cumulative recidivism rates reported in the national study with the cumulative rates for TASC OSP clients released from CTF in 2001 and 2002.

Table 6: Cumulative Recidivism Rate Comparisons

Time After Release	National Average	2001 TASC OSP Clients <i>N=204</i>	2002 TASC OSP Clients <i>N=234</i>
6 months	29.9%	9.8%	18.8%
1 year	44.1%	30.0%	34.6%
2 years	59.2%	48.5%	

## Summary and Implications

- ❖ Probationers released from CTF and admitted to TASC OSP during calendar year 2001 achieved significantly reduced rates of probation violations and revocations during both their first and second years following release when compared to probationers released from CTF in FY 1999, before the TASC OSP program was implemented.
- ❖ Probationers released from CTF and admitted to TASC OSP during calendar year 2002 achieved significantly reduced rates of probation violations and revocations during their first year following release when compared to probationers released from CTF in FY 1999, before the TASC OSP program was implemented.
- ❖ There was not a statistically significant difference in the PV and revocation rates between the first and second years follow-up of clients release from CTF to TASC OSP in 2001.
- ❖ There was not a statistically significant difference in the first year PV and revocation rates between clients released from CTF to TASC OSP in 2001 and 2002.
- ❖ TASC OSP clients had substantially lower cumulative recidivism rates than the national average for offenders released from institutions.
- ❖ While other variables may also have an influence, TASC OSP appears to have a significant impact on the reduction of probation violations and revocations of probationers released from CTF.

Figure 1  
Comparison of PV and Revocation Rates  
Following CTF Release  
1999 - 2001

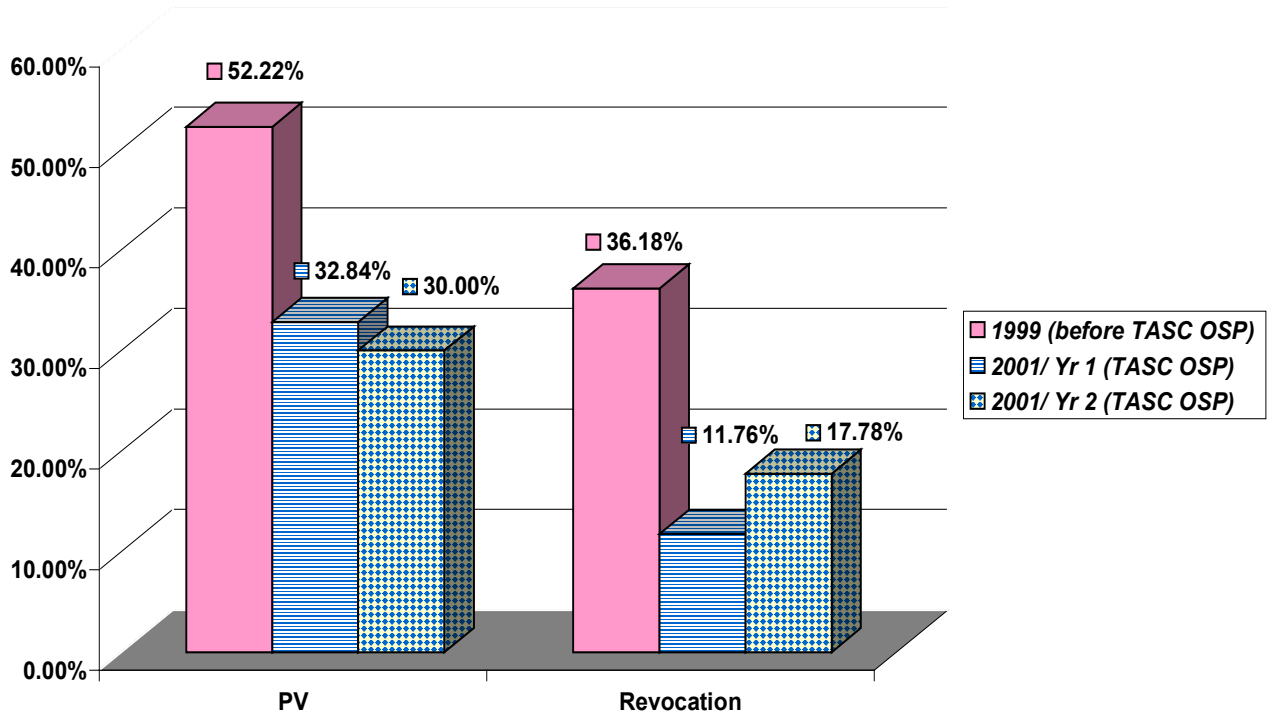


Figure 2  
Comparison of PV and Revocation Rates  
One Year Following CTF Release  
1999 2001 2002

