



COLORADO PROBATION RECIDIVISM STUDY

Fiscal Year 2024

Colorado Judicial Branch

Steven Vasconcellos, State Court Administrator

Glenn Tapia, Director, Division of Probation Services

Sherri Hufford, Manager, Evaluation Unit, Division of Probation Services

Prepared by

Aaron Stewart, Probation Analyst

This report's format has been reformatted as of this year to be aligned with accessibility standards.

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| Methodology..... | 3 |
| Data | 3 |
| Analysis | 4 |
| Results..... | 4 |
| Cohort Descriptive Information | 4 |
| Outcomes..... | 7 |
| Outcomes by Risk Level | 12 |
| Length of Stay | 42 |
| Future Studies | 46 |
| Conclusions | 47 |
| Appendix A: Accessible Figure 1 Description | 48 |

Colorado Probation Recidivism Study

Fiscal Year 2024 Report for Fiscal Year 2023 Terminations, Fiscal Year 2022 Terminations Year Two Recidivism, and Fiscal Year 2021 Terminations Year Three Recidivism

On June 30, 2023, there were 67,935 individuals on probation in Colorado, including 62,556 adults and 2,316 juveniles in both regular and intensive programs, and 3,063 monitored DUI cases.¹ Probation officers across the state work within a range of regular and intensive probation programs to assess, supervise, educate, and refer probationers to a host of treatment and skill-building programs. Probation officers use validated instruments to assess an individual's level of risk and criminogenic needs, as well as determine the skills they require to make amends to victims and communities and avoid further criminal behavior. Probationers are supervised within the community according to their assessed risk level and are referred to appropriate community-based treatment and skill-based programs related to their assessed needs. Programs have been designed to match the intensity of supervision to the risk and need of each probationer. Available probation programs include regular probation supervision for adults and juveniles, intensive probation programs for adults (Limit Setter Intensive Probation-LSIP, Casework Control Intensive Probation-CCIP, Female Offender Program-FOP, and Sex Offender Intensive Probation-SOISP) and juveniles (Juvenile Intensive Supervision-JISP). Many problem-solving courts (e.g. Drug, DUI, Veteran's) are also in use throughout the state to address those probationers who are higher risk and have significant treatment needs. It is important to note that all of probation's intensive programs were originally designed to be alternatives to incarceration. Thus, individuals in these programs tended to have higher levels of risk (risk is related to the probability of program failure and commission of a new crime) and more serious offenses. For these reasons, program success levels were expected to be lower for probationers in intensive programs than for those on regular probation. Since October 1, 2013, the adult intensive supervision program is no longer a sentencing option for the courts, and therefore not an alternative to incarceration. Instead, probationers are placed in intensive programs by the probation departments based on assessed risk and needs. Additionally, beginning in fiscal year 2018, FOP transitioned to the Casework Control Intensive Probation (CCIP) program which includes high risk and high-need probationers regardless of gender. Within this report individuals are identified as having participated in an intensive program during their stay on probation. Therefore, even with the move away from the FOP program, some women in this study are still associated with the FOP program. Each of the intensive programs (LSIP, CCIP, FOP, SOISP, and JISP) will be identified in this report to allow for comparisons of outcomes across the programs.

Colorado probation has been conducting an annual recidivism study since 1996. In reports published from 1996 through 2020, pre-release recidivism was defined as termination from probation for a new felony or misdemeanor criminal act or technical violations, and post-release recidivism was defined as a new misdemeanor or felony filing within one year of successful termination from probation. In 2019 the Colorado State Legislature passed Senate Bill (SB) 19-108 creating a Juvenile Justice Reform Committee tasked with implementing sweeping juvenile justice reform throughout the state. Senate Bill 19-108 necessitated a change in the definition of recidivism used by the Division of Probation Services for juvenile probationers. To maintain consistency in how Colorado reports recidivism for probationers, the definition of recidivism for adult probationers was also changed. Recidivism for Colorado probation is now defined using two components: pre-release and post-release. Pre-release recidivism is defined as a new deferred agreement, adjudication, or conviction while under probation supervision. Post-release recidivism is defined as a new deferred agreement, adjudication, or conviction one-, two-, and three-years' post-release from probation regardless of whether that release is considered successful.

This definition is a departure from previous definitions in several ways. First, pre-release recidivism is now defined by a new deferred agreement, adjudication, or conviction rather than a termination from probation for a new criminal act or technical violations. This separates new criminal activity from the type of probation termination. It is not uncommon for

¹ The total of 67,935 includes individuals under state and private probation supervision and an additional 3,063 DUI offenders were monitored by state probation.

a probationer to have some new criminal activity, and still successfully complete probation. This change will allow Colorado probation to identify criminal behavior separate from the ultimate resolution of the probation sentence. Second, the post-release portion of the definition moves away from the filing of charges to a finding of guilt on the case. The use of a conviction (or an adjudication for juveniles or the presence of a deferred agreement for adults and juveniles) is consistent with criminal justice reform practices that emphasize the importance of admissions or findings of guilt and not relying solely on the filing of charges (that may be dismissed or have not reached guilty findings) to make assumptions about continued criminal conduct. Finally, the new definition is not limited to those probationers who have successfully completed probation. Capturing long-term outcomes for individuals, regardless of how they ended their time on probation, will provide a more complete picture of the outcomes of individuals sentenced to probation. While this shift in definition may generate slight changes in the recidivism rates reported, general trends in probation outcomes should remain consistent.

Methodology²

The annual recidivism study is based upon the entire population of probationers terminated from probation during fiscal years 2023 and 2022 for year two recidivism, and 2021 for year three recidivism. This includes individuals who participated in intensive programs as well as those on regular supervision. The one-year lag in reporting allows for cases terminated from probation to be followed for at least one full year to identify any instances of new convictions and to capture any new sentences associated with negative terminations and post-release recidivism.

Data

For each termination cohort, a query was written to extract a data file of all adults and juveniles who had a case terminated from probation during the previous fiscal year. The data file was generated from the Judicial Branch's business intelligence system, Cognos, which queries a copy of the case management system data. The termination files were combined with a file of all misdemeanor, felony, DUI, and juvenile delinquency convictions in Colorado's district and county courts to derive pre- and post-release recidivism rates for those probationers who successfully completed probation. Beginning with the FY2022 report, convictions in Denver County Court have been included in this recidivism analysis for cases filed beginning in fiscal year 2022. Pre-release recidivism rates are obtained by matching a data set of convictions from January 1, 2010, through the end of the fiscal year 2024 to identify instances of a new conviction occurring between a probationer's sentence to probation and the date their case was terminated from probation. Post-release recidivism is obtained by matching a set of convictions from the beginning of the fiscal year in which a case was terminated (e.g., July 1, 2022 for fiscal year 2023 terminations) and identifying any convictions that occurred after the case was terminated from probation and up to three years later. For this report, the initial one-year recidivism rate will be provided for cases terminated in fiscal year 2023, the two-year rate will be added for those cases terminated in fiscal year 2022 referenced in the previous year's report, and the three-year rate will be added for those cases terminated in fiscal year 2021 referenced in the report from two years ago. Although business returned to a more traditional cadence in fiscal year 2022 and fiscal year 2023, some impacts due to the COVID-19 pandemic may still be present.

² Methodological note: Previous recidivism studies weighted the termination counts to match the number of people reported in Judicial's Annual Statistical Report, which led to an estimate of recidivism and of subsequent sentences. This was necessary due to the technical limitations of data reporting out of the Judicial case management system. The Annual Report counts a probationer as terminated from probation if they have no active cases remaining and had a case terminated in the fiscal year being reported. Unfortunately, the individuals included in this count cannot be identified and therefore cannot be matched to court records to identify pre/post-release recidivism or sentencing information. The State Court Administrator's Office is working to remedy system limitations using available business intelligence tools to generate a report to include the names of individuals counted in the terminations reported each year. In the interim, a query of terminated probationers will be used without weighting. Individuals may have multiple cases that terminate during fiscal year 2023 or have a case terminate in fiscal year 2023 and still be active on probation for another case. This will lead to a slight increase in the number of people who are reported to have terminated in the recidivism study compared to the Annual Report, however, the general distributions of termination rates remain consistent. Additionally, past studies did not include terminations from SOISP unless they had transitioned out of intensive supervision and were terminated from regular probation. These cases are now included in this report and will be identified where appropriate.

Analysis

To continue to meet the evolving reporting requirements on outcomes for probation in Colorado, the following research questions guided this report:

1. What are the success rates and revocation rates for individuals who are terminated from probation?
2. How prevalent is pre-release recidivism? What are the outcomes for probationers with pre-release recidivism?
3. How prevalent is post-release recidivism for individuals terminated from probation? How are probationers sentenced following post-release recidivism?
4. What differences exist in pre-release recidivism, termination rates, and post-release recidivism for probationers by risk level and intensive program participation?
5. Where are probationers sentenced upon unsuccessful completion of a probation sentence?

In time, this new study methodology will evolve to include more specific information on the programs, services, and outcomes of individuals sentenced to probation in Colorado. As additional data become available, the report will include information on specialized (e.g., problem solving court, domestic violence/mental health/economic crime supervision) programs, changes in risk and need factors, and participation in treatment services for substance use and mental health disorders in compliance with the recommendations of the Juvenile Justice Reform Committee created under SB19-108.

The study begins with a cohort of individuals with a case terminated in the fiscal year prior to the study to allow time for at least one year of post-release recidivism. Pre-release recidivism will be captured from the initial sentence date of the terminated case and any deferred agreement, adjudication, or conviction for a misdemeanor or felony offense that occurs between the initial sentence date and the termination date.

The following sections of the report will present the results of the updated recidivism study methodology. First, general descriptive information is provided on the population of adults and juveniles terminated from probation in fiscal year 2023. Next, general outcomes including pre-release recidivism, probation termination rates, and post-release recidivism will be provided. Post-release recidivism in year two and three following termination from probation is also provided for the previous 2 years' cohorts (i.e., fiscal year 2022 and 2021 terminations, respectively). Additional sentencing information for negatively terminated probation cases and probationers with post-release recidivism is also included for the current year's recidivism study cohort (i.e., fiscal year 2023 in this report). Following the general outcomes results, additional sections will provide the same information separated by risk level at the start of probation and by probation program (regular versus intensive probation). The report concludes with information on the length of stay on probation for fiscal year 2023 terminations.

Results

Cohort Descriptive Information

In fiscal year 2023, 37,044 unique individuals had a termination from probation (regular or intensive supervision). Of these, 35,449 were on probation for an adult case and 1,595 were on probation for a juvenile delinquency case. For probationers who have multiple cases terminated in the same fiscal year, the termination with the earliest original sentence date was used. Additionally, for those with both an intensive supervision termination and regular probation supervision termination, the individual will only be counted once in the fiscal year. A probationer was included in the intensive programs count if they had participated in an intensive program at any point during their probation sentence. Individuals terminated from probation who also participated in an intensive program account for 1,666 (4.7%) adults and 92 (5.8%) juveniles in the fiscal year 2023 termination cohort. The typical adult terminated from probation is a Caucasian male around 37 years of age, and the typical juvenile terminated from probation is an 18-year-old Caucasian male. The population of probationers terminated in fiscal year 2023 is generally reflective of the probation population described in

the annual report, where approximately 25% of the population is female, most are Caucasian, and individuals between the ages of 25 and 39 years make up about half of the population. Around 73.5% of adults and 81.6% of juveniles terminated from probation are male (see Table 1). While the judicial case management system allows for identification outside of the male-female binary, a very small number (34 total terminations) do not report gender as male or female. Additionally, the majority of adult and juveniles terminated from probation are identified as Caucasian (82.0% of adults and 68.3% of juveniles).³ Table 2 provides additional information on race/ethnicity for individuals terminated from probation.

Table 1: Gender Distributions for Probationers Terminated in FY2023

| Population | Female | Male | Not Specified | Total |
|-------------------|--------|--------|---------------|---------------|
| Adult N | 9,362 | 26,054 | 33 | 35,449 |
| Adult % | 26.4% | 73.5% | 0.1% | 100% |
| Juvenile N | 292 | 1,302 | 1 | 1,595 |
| Juvenile % | 18.3% | 81.6% | 0.1% | 100% |
| Total N | 9,654 | 27,356 | 34 | 37,044 |
| Total % | 26.1% | 73.8% | 0.1% | 100% |

Table 2: Race/Ethnicity for Probationers Terminated in FY2023

| Population | Caucasian | African American | Hispanic | Asian/Indigenous/Other | Total |
|-------------------|-----------|------------------|----------|------------------------|---------------|
| Adult N | 29,061 | 2,880 | 2,328 | 1,180 | 35,449 |
| Adult % | 82.0% | 8.1% | 6.6% | 3.3% | 100% |
| Juvenile N | 1,089 | 237 | 181 | 88 | 1,595 |
| Juvenile % | 68.3% | 14.9% | 11.3% | 5.5% | 100% |
| Total N | 30,150 | 3,117 | 2,509 | 1,268 | 37,044 |
| Total % | 81.4% | 8.4% | 6.8% | 3.4% | 100% |

The median age for adults terminated from regular probation in fiscal year 2023 was 35.2 years and for juveniles was 18.0 years. Adults who participated in LSIP or FOP tended to be younger at termination (32.1 years and 34.7, respectively) and individuals who participated in SOISP tended to be older at termination (39.9 years). Juveniles on JISP tended to be slightly older at termination (18.8 years) compared to those on regular juvenile probation (18.0 years). Table 3 provides additional information on age at termination by probation population for adults and juveniles.

³ Demographic information is received through electronic transfer or paper filings from Law Enforcement and/or the District Attorney. Judicial's case management system currently blends race and ethnicity fields.

Table 3: Average Age at Termination for Probationers Terminated in FY2023

| Population | N | Average | Median | Standard Deviation |
|--|--------|---------|--------|--------------------|
| Regular Adult | 33,777 | 37.5 | 35.2 | 11.7 |
| <i>Limit Setter Intensive Probation (LSIP)</i> | 471 | 34.1 | 32.1 | 9.9 |
| <i>Casework Control Intensive Probation (CCIP)</i> | 801 | 37.3 | 35.8 | 9.8 |
| <i>Female Offender Program (FOP)</i> | 14 | 37.9 | 34.7 | 7.5 |
| <i>Sex Offender Intensive Probation (SOISP)</i> | 380 | 43.6 | 39.9 | 16.0 |
| Regular Juvenile | 1,509 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 2.2 |
| <i>Juvenile Intensive Probation (JISP)</i> | 92 | 19.3 | 18.8 | 2.3 |

Individuals on probation are assessed for their level of risk to engage in new criminal behavior using validated and reliable risk assessment instruments. Colorado probation officers use the Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI) to classify adults according to risk level and the Youth Level of Service Inventory (YLS)⁴ to classify juveniles. Prior to the implementation of the YLS in fiscal year 2021, the Colorado Juvenile Risk Assessment (CJRA) was used. Juvenile risk assessment data in this report reflects a combination of CJRA and YLS assessments. As the YLS replaces the CJRA for all juveniles, additional risk and need assessment information will be available for all juveniles. The LSI is a research-based, reliable, and valid, actuarial risk instrument. The LSI is commonly used by probation and parole officers and other correctional workers in the United States and abroad. The CJRA is also an actuarial risk assessment that identifies a youth’s likely risk to reoffend and is based on a validated juvenile risk assessment tool used in Washington State. Likewise, the YLS is a commonly used juvenile assessment tool similar to the LSI. All three classification tools result in one of three supervision levels: low, moderate, or high. The higher rate of failure among higher risk probationers is consistent with risk prediction classification tools. That is, high risk individuals are often more than twice as likely to commit a new crime while under supervision compared to those classified as lower risk. It is important to note the LSI, CJRA, and YLS are instruments in which the probationer is scored on several risk factors, the sum of which comprise a total score which is then classified into a risk level. On average, probationers are re-assessed every six months, and supervision strategies and level of supervision intensity change with corresponding changes in the risk and needs scores. Classification categories are determined according to policy, which is typically based on research that determines where cut-off points are most appropriately set, given actual failure rates among the study group, and resulting in more predictive cut-off points.

The majority (44.3%) of adults terminated in fiscal year 2023 are assessed as low risk at the start of probation, 24.6% are considered moderate risk, and 16.1% are high risk (see Table 4). For juveniles, 39.2% are classified as low risk, 29.3% as moderate risk, and 15.0% as high risk. For a portion of the terminated population (15.1% of adults and 16.5% of juveniles), risk level at the start of probation was not available in the data. Data on risk may be unavailable due to several factors. First, the individual may be placed on alcohol monitoring where the use of a risk and needs assessment is not required. Second, the individual may have requested to serve their probation sentence in another state and not had an assessment completed prior to leaving Colorado. Third, there may be variations in probationers’ names that limit the ability to match court records to the probation assessment record. Finally, the individual may have failed to appear to have the assessment completed. Data for individuals missing an assessment are still included in the analysis and identified as having a missing assessment in any tables reporting on risk. Tables 5 and 6 provide starting risk data for the termination cohorts from FY2022 and FY2021, respectively.

⁴ Beginning July 1, 2021 juveniles starting probation are assessed using the Youth Level of Service Inventory (YLS). Future studies will use only YLS results to produce risk levels for juveniles.

Table 4: Starting Risk Level for Probationers Terminated in FY2023

| Population | High | Moderate | Low | Missing | Total |
|-------------------|-------|----------|--------|---------|---------------|
| Adult N | 5,693 | 8,724 | 15,692 | 5,340 | 35,449 |
| Adult % | 16.1% | 24.6% | 44.3% | 15.1% | 100% |
| Juvenile N | 239 | 467 | 626 | 263 | 1,595 |
| Juvenile % | 15.0% | 29.3% | 39.2% | 16.5% | 100% |
| Total N | 5,932 | 9,191 | 16,318 | 5,603 | 37,044 |
| Total % | 16.0% | 24.8% | 44.1% | 15.1% | 100% |

Table 5: Starting Risk Level for Probationers Terminated in FY2022

| Population | High | Moderate | Low | Missing | Total |
|-------------------|-------|----------|--------|---------|---------------|
| Adult N | 5,669 | 9,055 | 15,929 | 3,405 | 34,058 |
| Adult % | 16.6% | 26.6% | 46.8% | 10.0% | 100% |
| Juvenile N | 313 | 446 | 698 | 148 | 1,605 |
| Juvenile % | 19.5% | 27.8% | 43.5% | 9.2% | 100% |
| Total N | 5,982 | 9,501 | 16,627 | 3,553 | 35,663 |
| Total % | 16.8% | 26.6% | 46.6% | 10.0% | 100% |

Table 6: Starting Risk Level for Probationers Terminated in FY2021

| Population | High | Moderate | Low | Missing | Total |
|-------------------|-------|----------|--------|---------|---------------|
| Adult N | 4,777 | 8,746 | 16,422 | 7,364 | 37,309 |
| Adult % | 12.8% | 23.4% | 44.0% | 19.7% | 100% |
| Juvenile N | 368 | 527 | 998 | 270 | 2,163 |
| Juvenile % | 17.0% | 24.4% | 46.1% | 12.5% | 100% |
| Total N | 5,145 | 9,273 | 17,420 | 7,634 | 39,472 |
| Total % | 13.0% | 23.5% | 44.1% | 19.3% | 100% |

Outcomes

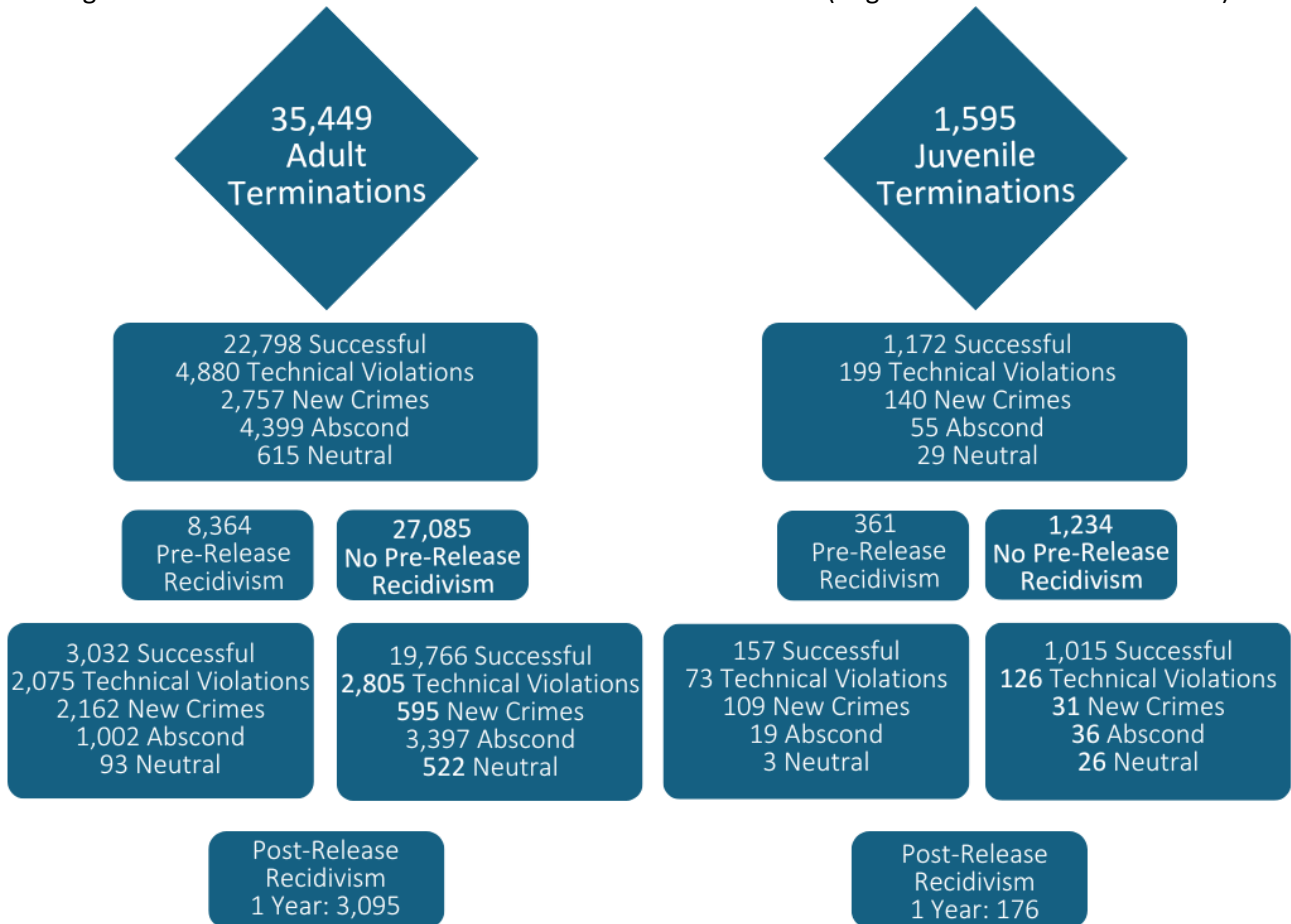
Most adults and juveniles completed probation successfully and remained crime free for at least one-year following termination. This is true even if they had a pre-release recidivism event. Table 7 and Figure 1 provide the termination, pre-release recidivism, and post-release recidivism rates for adults and juveniles who terminated from probation in fiscal year 2023.

Pre-Release Recidivism

Pre-release recidivism occurred in 18.5% of adult terminations and 16.6% of juvenile terminations in fiscal year 2023. Of note, pre-release recidivism did not automatically lead to an unsuccessful termination from probation—9.5% of adults and 8.0% of juveniles had pre-release recidivism events and completed probation successfully. Rates of pre-release recidivism were substantially higher for individuals who terminated from probation unsuccessfully. Pre-release recidivism events occurred for 34.4% of adults and 29.6% of juveniles who were terminated from probation due to technical violations. Unsurprisingly, most probationers who were terminated for a new crime also had pre-release recidivism identified. While all probationers terminated for a new crime would have pre-release recidivism, due to various factors

including coding practices, plea agreements, or variations in individuals’ names used in the court and probation records, some of these individuals terminated for a new crime may not have had a new deferred agreement, adjudication, or conviction identified prior to their termination from probation.

Figure 1: Adult and Juvenile Outcomes for FY2023 Terminations (Regular and Intensive Combined)⁵



Termination Rates

Across all probation programs, 64.3% of adults and 73.5% of juveniles successfully completed probation in fiscal year 2023. When individuals unsuccessfully terminated from probation, the most common reason for both adults and juveniles was technical violations (13.8% and 12.5%, respectively). For adults the next most common reason was absconding (12.4%) followed by a new criminal conviction (7.8%). For juveniles, the second most common reason for unsuccessful termination was a new criminal conviction (8.8%) followed by absconding (3.4%). A relatively small portion of adults and juveniles are terminated from probation for reasons that are considered neither successful nor unsuccessful. Neutral terminations include, but are not limited to, death or deportation of an individual and occur in 1.7% of adult and 1.8% of juvenile terminations.

⁵ For an accessible summary of Figure 1 that can be read with a screen reader, click this link to go to Appendix A: [Appendix A Describing Figure 2](#)

Post-Release Recidivism

Overall, post-release recidivism rates within the first year are below 11% for those who successfully complete probation—5.1% for adults and 10.3% for juveniles. Rates of post-release recidivism are higher for individuals who unsuccessfully terminate from probation. Identifying post-release recidivism rates for absconders poses some challenges. Individuals terminated for absconding have been out of contact with probation for at least three months and therefore may no longer reside in the state or may be careful to avoid contact with law enforcement and the courts. Post-release recidivism rates for adults are highest for individuals who were terminated from probation for technical violations at 19.3%. For juveniles, post-release recidivism rates are highest for those who terminated for new crimes at 17.9%.

Table 7: Probation Outcomes for FY2023 (Regular and Intensive Combined)

| Outcome | All FY2023 Terminations | % Terms with Pre-release recidivism | % Terms with Post-release recidivism first year | % Terms with Post-release recidivism second year | % Terms with Post-release recidivism third year |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Successful: Adult | 64.3% | 9.5% | 5.1% | -- | -- |
| Successful: Juvenile | 73.5% | 8.0% | 10.3% | -- | -- |
| Technical Violation: Adult | 13.8% | 34.4% | 19.3% | -- | -- |
| Technical Violation: Juvenile | 12.5% | 29.6% | 13.1% | -- | -- |
| New Crime: Adult | 7.8% | 71.7% | 18.1% | -- | -- |
| New Crime: Juvenile | 8.8% | 70.7% | 17.9% | -- | -- |
| Abscond: Adult | 12.4% | 15.9% | 10.9% | -- | -- |
| Abscond: Juvenile | 3.4% | 23.6% | 7.3% | -- | -- |
| Neutral/Other: Adult | 1.7% | 5.5% | 0.7% | -- | -- |
| Neutral/Other: Juvenile | 1.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -- | -- |
| Total: Adult | 100% | 18.5% | 8.7% | -- | -- |
| Total: Juvenile | 100% | 16.6% | 11.0% | -- | -- |

Table 8: Probation Outcomes for FY2022 (Regular and Intensive Combined)

| Outcome | All FY2022 Terminations | % Terms with Pre-release recidivism | % Terms with Post-release recidivism first year | % Terms with Post-release recidivism second year | % Terms with Post-release recidivism third year |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Successful: Adult | 65.2% | 6.2% | 5.6% | 3.9% | -- |
| Successful: Juvenile | 71.6% | 11.1% | 10.8% | 6.4% | -- |
| Technical Violation: Adult | 11.7% | 25.6% | 19.8% | 10.9% | -- |
| Technical Violation: Juvenile | 10.9% | 32.6% | 20.0% | 8.6% | -- |
| New Crime: Adult | 7.4% | 61.2% | 20.9% | 9.9% | -- |
| New Crime: Juvenile | 11.0% | 64.4% | 18.6% | 15.8% | -- |
| Abscond: Adult | 14.0% | 15.8% | 12.2% | 5.7% | -- |
| Abscond: Juvenile | 5.6% | 22.2% | 13.3% | 5.6% | -- |
| Neutral/Other: Adult | 1.7% | 9.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -- |
| Neutral/Other: Juvenile | 0.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | -- |
| Total: Adult | 100% | 13.9% | 9.2% | 5.3% | -- |
| Total: Juvenile | 100% | 19.9% | 12.7% | 7.6% | -- |

Table 9: Probation Outcomes for FY2021 (Regular and Intensive Combined)

| Outcome | All FY2021 Terminations | % Terms with Pre-release recidivism | % Terms with Post-release recidivism first year | % Terms with Post-release recidivism second year | % Terms with Post-release recidivism third year |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Successful: Adult | 67.7% | 9.1% | 3.1% | 4.6% | 2.9% |
| Successful: Juvenile | 74.5% | 12.1% | 6.0% | 8.3% | 6.1% |
| Technical Violation: Adult | 8.7% | 35.5% | 13.1% | 10.1% | 7.3% |
| Technical Violation: Juvenile | 11.2% | 35.5% | 12.8% | 15.7% | 8.3% |
| New Crime: Adult | 6.3% | 75.1% | 18.2% | 12.2% | 7.5% |
| New Crime: Juvenile | 9.0% | 72.2% | 19.6% | 13.9% | 7.2% |
| Abscond: Adult | 15.6% | 21.7% | 9.6% | 7.6% | 4.7% |
| Abscond: Juvenile | 4.7% | 21.8% | 8.9% | 10.9% | 5.9% |
| Neutral/Other: Adult | 1.7% | 14.8% | 0.8% | 0.6% | 0.2% |
| Neutral/Other: Juvenile | 0.7% | 26.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Total: Adult | 100% | 17.6% | 5.9% | 5.9% | 3.8% |
| Total: Juvenile | 100% | 20.7% | 8.0% | 9.7% | 6.4% |

Placement for Negative Terminations

When a probationer is unsuccessful on probation, a new sentence is often entered on the case once probation is terminated. Tables 10 and 11 present the sentences received by adults and juveniles upon unsuccessful termination from probation. Sentences include incarceration (including Division of Youth Services or Department of Corrections), jail or juvenile detention, community corrections facility, and non-custodial sentences (e.g., probation, community services, fine or fees). Due to the timing of the study, new criminal cases have approximately one year to reach resolution to be included in the study. As a result, just under half of all cases terminated from probation for technical violations, new crimes, or absconding did not have a new sentence entered. As expected, the rate of missing sentences was higher for probationers who were terminated for absconding (63.0% for adults and 65.5% for juveniles). When a new sentence was entered, adults were commonly sentenced to jail. For adults terminated for technical violations, 57.2% were sentenced to jail and for adults terminated for new crimes, 48.1% were sentenced to jail. Sentences to the Department of Corrections (DOC) occur around 7.8% of terminated adult probationers and are more likely for new crime (13.1%) than technical violations (6.7%). Juveniles are more likely to be sentenced to the Division of Youth Services (DYS) for new crime violations (28.6%) than for technical violations (18.1%). However, juveniles terminated for technical violations are more likely to be sentenced to detention than are juveniles terminated for new crimes (37.7% and 20.0%, respectively). Non-custodial sentences which include probation, community services, and fines, occur less frequently following unsuccessful termination from probation (5.8% of adult terminations and 10.4% of juvenile terminations). For adults, non-custodial sentences are slightly more common for new crime (6.8%) or technical violations (6.5%) than for absconding (4.4%). This pattern emerges for juveniles as well, with non-custodial sentences being most common for new crime (15.0%), followed by technical violations (8.5%), then absconding (5.5%).

Table 10: Adult Placement Following Negative Termination from Probation for FY2023 Terminations (Regular and Intensive combined)

| Negative Termination Type | DOC/DYS | Jail/ Detention | Community Corrections | Non-custodial Sentence | Not Yet Sentenced |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Adult Technical Violations N | 325 | 2,791 | 10 | 319 | 1,435 |
| Adult Technical Violations % | 6.7% | 57.2% | 0.2% | 6.5% | 29.4% |
| Adult New Crime N | 362 | 1,327 | 6 | 188 | 874 |
| Adult New Crime % | 13.1% | 48.1% | 0.2% | 6.8% | 31.7% |
| Adult Absconding N | 254 | 1,147 | 34 | 192 | 2,772 |
| Adult Absconding % | 5.8% | 26.1% | 0.8% | 4.4% | 63.0% |
| Adult Total N | 941 | 5,265 | 50 | 699 | 5,081 |
| Adult Total % | 7.8% | 43.7% | 0.4% | 5.8% | 42.2% |

Table 11: Juvenile Placement Following Negative Termination from Probation for FY2023 Terminations
(Regular and Intensive combined)

| Negative Termination Type | DOC/DYS | Jail/Detention | Community Corrections | Non-custodial Sentence | Not Yet Sentenced |
|--|---------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| Juvenile Technical Violations N | 36 | 75 | 1 | 17 | 70 |
| Juvenile Technical Violations % | 18.1% | 37.7% | 0.5% | 8.5% | 35.2% |
| Juvenile New Crime N | 40 | 28 | 0 | 21 | 51 |
| Juvenile New Crime % | 28.6% | 20.0% | 0.0% | 15.0% | 36.4% |
| Juvenile Absconding N | 0 | 16 | 0 | 3 | 36 |
| Juvenile Absconding % | 0.0% | 29.1% | 0.0% | 5.5% | 65.5% |
| Juvenile Total N | 76 | 119 | 1 | 41 | 157 |
| Juvenile Total % | 19.3% | 30.2% | 0.3% | 10.4% | 39.8% |

Sentences for One-Year Post-Release Recidivism

Post-release recidivism within the first year following any type of probation termination (successful or unsuccessful) occurred in 8.7% of adults and 11.0% of juveniles. For adults, most instances of recidivism were sentenced to jail (40.7%) or were given a non-custodial sentence (43.1%). Around 6.8% received a sentence to DOC. For juveniles, 63.8% received a non-custodial sentence for a new conviction within one-year of termination, 12.4% were sentenced to DYS or DOC and 18.6% were sentenced to jail or detention. A probationer who terminated from probation for a juvenile delinquency case is counted within the juvenile terminations, yet the post-release recidivism event may have occurred after the individual was 18 years of age. As a result, these individuals may be sentenced to DOC or jail. If the recidivism event occurred when the individual was still under 18 years of age, DYS or detention sentences would occur.

Table 12: Placement Following One-Year Post-Release Recidivism for FY2023 Terminations
(Regular and Intensive Combined)

| Population | DOC/DYS | Jail/Detention | Community Corrections | Non-custodial Sentence | Not Yet Sentenced | Total Recidivism |
|-------------------|---------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Adult N | 210 | 1,265 | 63 | 1,340 | 228 | 3,106 |
| Adult % | 6.8% | 40.7% | 2.0% | 43.1% | 7.3% | 100% |
| Juvenile N | 22 | 33 | 0 | 113 | 9 | 177 |
| Juvenile % | 12.4% | 18.6% | 0.0% | 63.8% | 5.1% | 100% |

Outcomes by Risk Level

As discussed above, risk is strongly associated with probation outcomes, with higher risk probationers being more likely to terminate unsuccessfully from probation and more likely to engage in both pre- and post-release recidivism. Risk was defined using the LSI (adult), CJRA (juvenile), or YLS (juvenile) assessment closest to the original sentence date.

Pre-Release Recidivism by Risk Level

Tables 13 and 14 display the pre-release recidivism rates for Regular Adult and Regular Juvenile probationers terminated in fiscal year 2023. For both adults and juveniles terminated in fiscal year 2023, less than one-fifth had a new deferred agreement, adjudication, or conviction while on probation. For adults, 36.9% of high risk, 24.0% of moderate risk, and 10.3% of low risk had pre-release recidivism events. For juveniles, 35.6% of high risk, 18.5% of moderate risk, and 11.2% of low risk probationers had pre-release recidivism. Tables 15 through 18 are provided for comparisons to pre-release recidivism for cohorts terminated in fiscal years 2022 and 2021.

Table 13: Adult Regular Pre-Release Recidivism by Risk Level at Start for FY2023 Terminations

| Risk Level | Pre-Release Recidivism | No Pre-Release Recidivism | Total |
|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| High Risk N | 1,771 | 3,034 | 4,805 |
| High Risk % | 36.9% | 63.1% | 100% |
| Moderate Risk N | 1,977 | 6,277 | 8,254 |
| Moderate Risk % | 24.0% | 76.0% | 100% |
| Low Risk N | 1,585 | 13,869 | 15,454 |
| Low Risk % | 10.3% | 89.7% | 100% |
| Missing N | 676 | 4,588 | 5,264 |
| Missing % | 12.8% | 87.2% | 100% |
| Total N | 6,009 | 27,768 | 33,777 |
| Total % | 17.8% | 82.2% | 100% |

Table 14: Juvenile Regular Pre-Release Recidivism by Risk Level at Start for FY2023 Terminations

| Risk Level | Pre-Release Recidivism | No Pre-Release Recidivism | Total |
|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| High Risk N | 74 | 134 | 208 |
| High Risk % | 35.6% | 64.4% | 100% |
| Moderate Risk N | 80 | 353 | 433 |
| Moderate Risk % | 18.5% | 81.5% | 100% |
| Low Risk N | 68 | 538 | 606 |
| Low Risk % | 11.2% | 88.8% | 100% |
| Missing N | 15 | 247 | 262 |
| Missing % | 5.7% | 94.3% | 100% |
| Total N | 237 | 1,272 | 1,509 |
| Total % | 15.7% | 84.3% | 100% |

Table 15: Adult Regular Pre-Release Recidivism by Risk Level at Start for FY2022 Terminations

| Risk Level | Pre-Release Recidivism | No Pre-Release Recidivism | Total |
|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| High Risk N | 1,373 | 3,683 | 5,056 |
| High Risk % | 27.2% | 72.8% | 100% |
| Moderate Risk N | 1,538 | 7,214 | 8,752 |
| Moderate Risk % | 17.6% | 82.4% | 100% |
| Low Risk N | 1,201 | 14,503 | 15,704 |
| Low Risk % | 7.6% | 92.4% | 100% |
| Missing N | 393 | 3,008 | 3,401 |
| Missing % | 11.6% | 88.4% | 100% |
| Total N | 4,505 | 28,408 | 32,913 |
| Total % | 13.7% | 86.3% | 100% |

Table 16: Juvenile Regular Pre-Release Recidivism by Risk Level at Start for FY2022 Terminations

| Risk Level | Pre-Release Recidivism | No Pre-Release Recidivism | Total |
|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| High Risk N | 93 | 183 | 276 |
| High Risk % | 33.7% | 66.3% | 100% |
| Moderate Risk N | 99 | 333 | 432 |
| Moderate Risk % | 22.9% | 77.1% | 100% |
| Low Risk N | 80 | 600 | 680 |
| Low Risk % | 11.8% | 88.2% | 100% |
| Missing N | 25 | 121 | 146 |
| Missing % | 17.1% | 82.9% | 100% |
| Total N | 297 | 1,237 | 1,534 |
| Total % | 19.4% | 80.6% | 100% |

Table 17: Adult Regular Pre-Release Recidivism by Risk Level at Start for FY2021 Terminations

| Risk Level | Pre-Release Recidivism | No Pre-Release Recidivism | Total |
|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| High Risk N | 1,584 | 2,473 | 4,057 |
| High Risk % | 39.0% | 61.0% | 100% |
| Moderate Risk N | 1,953 | 6,384 | 8,337 |
| Moderate Risk % | 23.4% | 76.6% | 100% |
| Low Risk N | 1,471 | 14,747 | 16,218 |
| Low Risk % | 9.1% | 90.9% | 100% |
| Missing N | 1,124 | 6,163 | 7,287 |
| Missing % | 15.4% | 84.6% | 100% |
| Total N | 6,132 | 29,767 | 35,899 |
| Total % | 17.1% | 82.9% | 100% |

Table 18: Juvenile Regular Pre-Release Recidivism by Risk Level at Start for FY2021 Terminations

| Risk Level | Pre-Release Recidivism | No Pre-Release Recidivism | Total |
|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| High Risk N | 111 | 216 | 327 |
| High Risk % | 33.9% | 66.1% | 100% |
| Moderate Risk N | 121 | 374 | 495 |
| Moderate Risk % | 24.4% | 75.6% | 100% |
| Low Risk N | 118 | 850 | 968 |
| Low Risk % | 12.2% | 87.8% | 100% |
| Missing N | 39 | 215 | 254 |
| Missing % | 15.4% | 84.6% | 100% |
| Total N | 389 | 1,655 | 2,044 |
| Total % | 19.0% | 81.0% | 100% |

Terminations by Risk Level

Like pre-release recidivism, termination rates are closely associated with risk level. Low risk probationers are much more likely to terminate successfully compared to medium or high risk probationers. Tables 19 and 20 present termination rates by risk level for adults and juveniles terminated from probation in FY2023. Successful terminations occur in 84.0% of low risk adult probationers, 58.2% of moderate risk, and 30.6% of high risk. Adults who are assessed as high risk have the highest rate of terminations for technical violations (30.6%) compared to moderate and low risk probationers (17.5% and 5.5%, respectively). Terminations for new crime is rare for low risk probationers, accounting for only 2.8% of their terminations. For moderate risk probationers, new crime accounts for 9.5% of terminations and for high risk the rate is 18.8%. Absconding is also associated with risk with 6.4% of low risk, 12.3% of moderate risk, and 17.8% of high risk adults terminated for absconding in fiscal year 2023. Similar trends are visible for juveniles terminated from probation in fiscal year 2023. For juveniles, 85.0% of low risk, 69.0% of moderate risk, and 47.7% of high risk probationers terminated successfully. Terminations due to technical violations accounted for 7.0% of low risk, 15.0% of moderate risk, and 24.3% of high risk terminations. Terminations for new crime occurred for 4.8% of low risk juveniles, 10.1% of moderate risk juveniles, and 19.7% of high risk juveniles. Absconding rates were at 2.2% for low risk juveniles, 3.2% for moderate risk juveniles, and 5.9% for high risk juveniles. Tables 21 through 24 are provided to allow comparison of termination and risk level data from cohorts terminated in fiscal years 2022 and 2021.

Table 19: Adult Termination Rates by Risk Level at Probation Start for FY2023 (Regular and Intensive Combined)

| Risk Level | Successful | Technical Violation | New Crime | Abscond | Neutral | Total |
|------------------------|------------|---------------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------------|
| High Risk N | 1,740 | 1,743 | 1,072 | 1,016 | 122 | 5,693 |
| High Risk % | 30.6% | 30.6% | 18.8% | 17.8% | 2.1% | 100% |
| Moderate Risk N | 5,079 | 1,531 | 827 | 1,074 | 213 | 8,724 |
| Moderate Risk % | 58.2% | 17.5% | 9.5% | 12.3% | 2.4% | 100% |
| Low Risk N | 13,183 | 859 | 443 | 1,009 | 198 | 15,692 |
| Low Risk % | 84.0% | 5.5% | 2.8% | 6.4% | 1.3% | 100% |
| Missing N | 2,796 | 747 | 415 | 1,300 | 82 | 5,340 |
| Missing % | 52.4% | 14.0% | 7.8% | 24.3% | 1.5% | 100% |
| Total N | 22,798 | 4,880 | 2,757 | 4,399 | 615 | 35,449 |
| Total % | 64.3% | 13.8% | 7.8% | 12.4% | 1.7% | 100% |

Table 20: Juvenile Termination Rates by Risk Level at Probation Start for FY2023 (Regular and Intensive Combined)

| Risk Level | Successful | Technical Violation | New Crime | Abscond | Neutral | Total |
|------------------------|------------|---------------------|-----------|---------|---------|--------------|
| High Risk N | 114 | 58 | 47 | 14 | 6 | 239 |
| High Risk % | 47.7% | 24.3% | 19.7% | 5.9% | 2.5% | 100% |
| Moderate Risk N | 322 | 70 | 47 | 15 | 13 | 467 |
| Moderate Risk % | 69.0% | 15.0% | 10.1% | 3.2% | 2.8% | 100% |
| Low Risk N | 532 | 44 | 30 | 14 | 6 | 626 |
| Low Risk % | 85.0% | 7.0% | 4.8% | 2.2% | 1.0% | 100% |
| Missing N | 204 | 27 | 16 | 12 | 4 | 263 |
| Missing % | 77.6% | 10.3% | 6.1% | 4.6% | 1.5% | 100% |
| Total N | 1,172 | 199 | 140 | 55 | 29 | 1,595 |
| Total % | 73.5% | 12.5% | 8.8% | 3.4% | 1.8% | 100% |

Table 21: Adult Termination Rates by Risk Level at Probation Start for FY2022 (Regular and Intensive Combined)

| Risk Level | Successful | Technical Violation | New Crime | Abscond | Neutral | Total |
|------------------------|------------|---------------------|-----------|---------|---------|--------|
| High Risk N | 1,918 | 1,526 | 1,062 | 1,026 | 137 | 5,669 |
| High Risk % | 33.8% | 26.9% | 18.7% | 18.1% | 2.4% | 100% |
| Moderate Risk N | 5,345 | 1,321 | 833 | 1,348 | 208 | 9,055 |
| Moderate Risk % | 59.0% | 14.6% | 9.2% | 14.9% | 2.3% | 100% |
| Low Risk N | 13,301 | 798 | 439 | 1,199 | 192 | 15,929 |
| Low Risk % | 83.5% | 5.0% | 2.8% | 7.5% | 1.2% | 100% |
| Missing N | 1,653 | 351 | 181 | 1,182 | 38 | 3,405 |
| Missing % | 48.5% | 10.3% | 5.3% | 34.7% | 1.1% | 100% |
| Total N | 22,217 | 3,996 | 2,515 | 4,755 | 575 | 34,058 |
| Total % | 65.2% | 11.7% | 7.4% | 14.0% | 1.7% | 100% |

Table 22: Juvenile Termination Rates by Risk Level at Probation Start for FY2022 (Regular and Intensive Combined)

| Risk Level | Successful | Technical Violation | New Crime | Abscond | Neutral | Total |
|------------------------|------------|---------------------|-----------|---------|---------|--------------|
| High Risk N | 173 | 60 | 54 | 24 | 2 | 313 |
| High Risk % | 55.3% | 19.2% | 17.3% | 7.7% | 0.6% | 100% |
| Moderate Risk N | 309 | 57 | 55 | 21 | 4 | 446 |
| Moderate Risk % | 69.3% | 12.8% | 12.3% | 4.7% | 0.9% | 100% |
| Low Risk N | 583 | 33 | 44 | 33 | 5 | 698 |
| Low Risk % | 83.5% | 4.7% | 6.3% | 4.7% | 0.7% | 100% |
| Missing N | 84 | 25 | 24 | 12 | 3 | 148 |
| Missing % | 56.8% | 16.9% | 16.2% | 8.1% | 2.0% | 100% |
| Total N | 1,149 | 175 | 177 | 90 | 14 | 1,605 |
| Total % | 71.6% | 10.9% | 11.0% | 5.6% | 0.9% | 100% |

Table 23: Adult Termination Rates by Risk Level at Probation Start for FY2021 (Regular and Intensive Combined)

| Risk Level | Successful | Technical Violation | New Crime | Abscond | Neutral | Total |
|------------------------|------------|---------------------|-----------|---------|---------|--------|
| High Risk N | 1,958 | 940 | 727 | 1,047 | 105 | 4,777 |
| High Risk % | 41.0% | 19.7% | 15.2% | 21.9% | 2.6% | 100% |
| Moderate Risk N | 5,410 | 957 | 731 | 1,458 | 190 | 8,746 |
| Moderate Risk % | 61.9% | 10.9% | 8.4% | 16.7% | 2.2% | 100% |
| Low Risk N | 13,821 | 798 | 439 | 1,213 | 151 | 16,422 |
| Low Risk % | 84.2% | 4.9% | 2.7% | 7.4% | 0.8% | 100% |
| Missing N | 4,066 | 560 | 450 | 2,091 | 197 | 7,364 |
| Missing % | 55.2% | 7.6% | 6.1% | 28.4% | 2.7% | 100% |
| Total N | 25,255 | 3,255 | 2,347 | 5,809 | 643 | 37,309 |
| Total % | 67.7% | 8.7% | 6.3% | 15.6% | 1.7% | 100% |

Table 24: Juvenile Termination Rates by Risk Level at Probation Start for FY2021 (Regular and Intensive Combined)

| Risk Level | Successful | Technical Violation | New Crime | Abscond | Neutral | Total |
|------------------------|------------|---------------------|-----------|---------|---------|--------------|
| High Risk N | 207 | 67 | 62 | 25 | 7 | 368 |
| High Risk % | 56.3% | 18.2% | 16.8% | 6.8% | 1.9% | 100% |
| Moderate Risk N | 379 | 69 | 55 | 21 | 3 | 527 |
| Moderate Risk % | 71.9% | 13.1% | 10.4% | 4.0% | 0.6% | 100% |
| Low Risk N | 838 | 76 | 49 | 33 | 2 | 998 |
| Low Risk % | 84.0% | 7.6% | 4.9% | 3.3% | 0.2% | 100% |
| Missing N | 187 | 30 | 28 | 22 | 3 | 270 |
| Missing % | 69.3% | 11.1% | 10.4% | 8.1% | 1.1% | 100% |
| Total N | 1,611 | 242 | 194 | 101 | 15 | 2,163 |
| Total % | 74.5% | 11.2% | 9.0% | 4.7% | 0.7% | 100% |

Sentences for Negative Termination by Risk Level

Once individuals are terminated from probation for noncompliance, new crimes, or absconding they are typically resentenced, and these sentences can vary based on the type of negative termination and the risk level of the probationer. Tables 25 through 28 present the sentences adult probationers received following unsuccessful termination from probation by the probationer's risk level near the start of probation. Adults who were terminated from probation for technical violations or new crimes were most likely to be sentenced to jail. This is expected given that the individual was unsuccessful on community-based supervision and jail is the next most restrictive sentence. A greater proportion of high risk probationers were sentenced to DOC (9.7% for technical violations and 14.8% for new crimes) compared to moderate risk (5.3% for technical violations and 13.8% for new crimes) or low risk (3.1% for technical violations and 8.8% for new crimes). It is important to note that around 29% of adults terminated for technical violations and 24% of adults terminated for new crimes had not been resentenced.

Table 25: Placements Following Technical Violation Terminations for Adults by Risk Level for FY2023 Terminations

| Risk Level | DOC/DYS | Jail/ Detention | Community Corrections | Non- custodial Sentence | Not Yet Sentenced | Total |
|------------------------|---------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| High Risk N | 169 | 942 | 4 | 101 | 527 | 1,743 |
| High Risk % | 9.7% | 54.0% | 0.2% | 5.8% | 30.2% | 100% |
| Moderate Risk N | 81 | 928 | 4 | 110 | 408 | 1,531 |
| Moderate Risk % | 5.3% | 60.6% | 0.3% | 7.2% | 26.6% | 100% |
| Low Risk N | 27 | 529 | 1 | 73 | 229 | 859 |
| Low Risk % | 3.1% | 61.6% | 0.1% | 8.5% | 26.7% | 100% |
| Missing Risk N | 48 | 392 | 1 | 35 | 271 | 747 |
| Missing Risk % | 6.4% | 52.5% | 0.1% | 4.7% | 36.3% | 100% |
| Total N | 325 | 2,791 | 10 | 319 | 1,435 | 4,880 |
| Total % | 6.7% | 57.2% | 0.2% | 6.5% | 29.4% | 100% |

Table 26: Placements Following New Crime Terminations for Adults by Risk Level for FY2023 Terminations

| Risk Level | DOC/DYS | Jail/ Detention | Community Corrections | Non- custodial Sentence | Not Yet Sentenced | Total |
|------------------------|---------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| High Risk N | 159 | 504 | 2 | 60 | 347 | 1,072 |
| High Risk % | 14.8% | 47.0% | 0.2% | 5.6% | 32.4% | 100% |
| Moderate Risk N | 114 | 392 | 1 | 65 | 255 | 827 |
| Moderate Risk % | 13.8% | 47.4% | 0.1% | 7.9% | 30.8% | 100% |
| Low Risk N | 39 | 226 | 1 | 40 | 137 | 443 |
| Low Risk % | 8.8% | 51.0% | 0.2% | 9.0% | 30.9% | 100% |
| Missing Risk N | 50 | 205 | 2 | 23 | 135 | 415 |
| Missing Risk % | 12.0% | 49.4% | 0.5% | 5.5% | 32.5% | 100% |
| Total N | 362 | 1,327 | 6 | 188 | 653 | 2,757 |
| Total % | 13.1% | 48.1% | 0.2% | 6.8% | 23.7% | 100% |

Table 27: Placements Following Abscond Terminations for Adults by Risk Level for FY2023 Terminations

| Risk Level | DOC/DYS | Jail/ Detention | Community Corrections | Non- custodial Sentence | Not Yet Sentenced | Total |
|------------------------|---------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| High Risk N | 107 | 319 | 6 | 34 | 550 | 1,016 |
| High Risk % | 10.5% | 31.4% | 0.6% | 3.3% | 54.1% | 100% |
| Moderate Risk N | 45 | 254 | 4 | 28 | 743 | 1,074 |
| Moderate Risk % | 4.2% | 23.6% | 0.4% | 2.6% | 69.2% | 100% |
| Low Risk N | 19 | 145 | 0 | 19 | 826 | 1,009 |
| Low Risk % | 1.9% | 14.4% | 0.0% | 1.9% | 81.9% | 100% |
| Missing Risk N | 83 | 429 | 24 | 111 | 653 | 1,300 |
| Missing Risk % | 6.4% | 33.0% | 1.8% | 8.5% | 50.2% | 100% |
| Total N | 254 | 1,147 | 34 | 192 | 2,772 | 4,399 |
| Total % | 5.8% | 26.1% | 0.8% | 4.4% | 63.0% | 100% |

Table 28: Placements Following Any Negative Termination for Adults by Risk Level for FY2023 Terminations

| Risk Level | DOC/DYS | Jail/ Detention | Community Corrections | Non- custodial Sentence | Not Yet Sentenced | Total |
|------------------------|---------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| High Risk N | 435 | 1,765 | 12 | 195 | 1,424 | 3,831 |
| High Risk % | 11.4% | 46.1% | 0.3% | 5.1% | 37.2% | 100% |
| Moderate Risk N | 240 | 1,574 | 9 | 203 | 1,406 | 3,432 |
| Moderate Risk % | 7.0% | 45.9% | 0.3% | 5.9% | 41.0% | 100% |
| Low Risk N | 85 | 900 | 2 | 132 | 1,192 | 2,311 |
| Low Risk % | 3.7% | 38.9% | 0.1% | 5.7% | 51.6% | 100% |
| Missing Risk N | 181 | 1,026 | 27 | 169 | 1,059 | 2,462 |
| Missing Risk % | 7.4% | 41.7% | 1.1% | 6.9% | 43.0% | 100% |
| Total N | 941 | 5,265 | 50 | 699 | 5,081 | 12,036 |
| Total % | 7.8% | 43.7% | 0.4% | 5.8% | 42.2% | 100% |

Tables 29 through 32 present the placements for juveniles who had negative terminations from probation by risk level. The number of juveniles resentenced following unsuccessful termination from probation is relatively small, which complicates comparisons of rates between termination types and risk levels. Generally, higher risk juveniles are more likely to be sentenced to DYS following unsuccessful termination from probation compared to lower risk juveniles.

Table 29: Placements Following Technical Violation Terminations for Juveniles by Risk Level for FY2023 Terminations

| Risk Level | DOC/DYS | Jail/ Detention | Community Corrections | Non- custodial Sentence | Not Yet Sentenced | Total |
|------------------------|---------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| High Risk N | 17 | 18 | 0 | 3 | 20 | 58 |
| High Risk % | 29.3% | 31.0% | 0.0% | 5.2% | 34.5% | 100% |
| Moderate Risk N | 10 | 27 | 1 | 3 | 29 | 70 |
| Moderate Risk % | 14.3% | 38.6% | 1.4% | 4.3% | 41.4% | 100% |
| Low Risk N | 6 | 14 | 0 | 9 | 15 | 44 |
| Low Risk % | 13.6% | 31.8% | 0.0% | 20.5% | 34.1% | 100% |
| Missing Risk N | 3 | 16 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 27 |
| Missing Risk % | 11.1% | 59.3% | 0.0% | 7.4% | 22.2% | 100% |
| Total N | 36 | 75 | 1 | 17 | 70 | 199 |
| Total % | 18.1% | 37.7% | 0.5% | 8.5% | 35.2% | 100% |

Table 30: Placements Following New Crime Terminations for Juveniles by Risk Level for FY2023 Terminations

| Risk Level | DOC/DYS | Jail/ Detention | Community Corrections | Non- custodial Sentence | Not Yet Sentenced | Total |
|------------------------|---------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| High Risk N | 21 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 17 | 47 |
| High Risk % | 44.7% | 14.9% | 0.0% | 4.3% | 36.2% | 100% |
| Moderate Risk N | 14 | 7 | 0 | 11 | 15 | 47 |
| Moderate Risk % | 29.8% | 14.9% | 0.0% | 23.4% | 31.9% | 100% |
| Low Risk N | 3 | 11 | 0 | 3 | 13 | 30 |
| Low Risk % | 10.0% | 36.7% | 0.0% | 10.0% | 43.3% | 100% |
| Missing Risk N | 2 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 16 |
| Missing Risk % | 12.5% | 18.8% | 0.0% | 31.3% | 37.5% | 100% |
| Total N | 40 | 28 | 0 | 21 | 51 | 140 |
| Total % | 28.6% | 20.0% | 0.0% | 15.0% | 36.4% | 100% |

Table 31: Placements Following Abscond Terminations for Juveniles by Risk Level for FY2023 Terminations

| Risk Level | DOC/DYS | Jail/ Detention | Community Corrections | Non- custodial Sentence | Not Yet Sentenced | Total |
|------------------------|---------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| High Risk N | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 14 |
| High Risk % | 0.0% | 42.9% | 0.0% | 7.1% | 50.0% | 100% |
| Moderate Risk N | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 15 |
| Moderate Risk % | 0.0% | 33.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 66.7% | 100% |
| Low Risk N | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 14 |
| Low Risk % | 0.0% | 14.3% | 0.0% | 7.1% | 78.6% | 100% |
| Missing Risk N | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 12 |
| Missing Risk % | 0.0% | 25.0% | 0.0% | 8.3% | 66.7% | 100% |
| Total N | 0 | 16 | 0 | 3 | 36 | 55 |
| Total % | 0.0% | 29.1% | 0.0% | 5.5% | 65.5% | 100% |

Table 32: Placements Following Any Negative Termination for Juveniles by Risk Level for FY2023 Terminations

| Risk Level | DOC/DYS | Jail/ Detention | Community Corrections | Non- custodial Sentence | Not Yet Sentenced | Total |
|------------------------|---------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| High Risk N | 38 | 31 | 0 | 6 | 44 | 119 |
| High Risk % | 31.9% | 26.1% | 0.0% | 5.0% | 37.0% | 100% |
| Moderate Risk N | 24 | 39 | 1 | 14 | 54 | 132 |
| Moderate Risk % | 18.2% | 29.5% | 0.8% | 10.6% | 40.9% | 100% |
| Low Risk N | 9 | 27 | 0 | 13 | 39 | 88 |
| Low Risk % | 10.2% | 30.7% | 0.0% | 14.8% | 44.3% | 100% |
| Missing Risk N | 5 | 22 | 0 | 8 | 20 | 55 |
| Missing Risk % | 9.1% | 40.0% | 0.0% | 14.5% | 36.4% | 100% |
| Total N | 76 | 119 | 1 | 41 | 157 | 394 |
| Total % | 19.3% | 30.2% | 0.3% | 10.4% | 39.8% | 100% |

Post-Release Recidivism by Risk Level

Post-release recidivism rates are generally low across both adult and juvenile probationers regardless of risk level. For both adult and juvenile probationers, post-release recidivism rates are associated with risk level (see Tables 33 through 38). high risk adult probationers terminated from probation in fiscal year 2023 were most likely to have a new deferred agreement or conviction within one year of termination compared to moderate or low risk adults. Post-release recidivism occurred in 17.9% of high risk adult terminations, 9.5% of moderate risk terminations, and 4.7% of low risk terminations. Post-release recidivism occurred in 18.8% of high risk juvenile terminations, 11.3% of moderate risk juvenile terminations, and 8.6% of low risk juvenile terminations. First time recidivists in year two following termination from probation in the fiscal year 2022 cohort are also associated with risk and are lower than first time recidivism rates in year one following termination. First time recidivists in year three following termination from probation in the fiscal year 2021 cohort are associated with risk as well and are lower than year 2 and year 1 recidivism rates.

Table 33: Adult First Post-Release Recidivism by Risk Level at Probation Start for FY2023 Terminations
(Regular and Intensive Combined)

| Population and Risk | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 1) | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 2) | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 3) |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| High Risk Adult N | 1,018 | -- | -- |
| High Risk Adult % | 17.9% | -- | -- |
| Moderate Risk Adult N | 832 | -- | -- |
| Moderate Risk Adult % | 9.5% | -- | -- |
| Low Risk Adult N | 741 | -- | -- |
| Low Risk Adult % | 4.7% | -- | -- |
| Missing Risk Adult N | 504 | -- | -- |
| Missing Risk Adult % | 9.4% | -- | -- |
| Total Adult N | 3,095 | -- | -- |
| Total Adult % | 8.7% | -- | -- |

Table 34: Juvenile First Post-Release Recidivism by Risk Level at Probation Start for FY2023 Terminations
(Regular and Intensive Combined)

| Population and Risk | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 1) | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 2) | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 3) |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| High Risk Juvenile N | 45 | -- | -- |
| High Risk Juvenile % | 18.8% | -- | -- |
| Moderate Risk Juvenile N | 53 | -- | -- |
| Moderate Risk Juvenile % | 11.3% | -- | -- |
| Low Risk Juvenile N | 54 | -- | -- |
| Low Risk Juvenile % | 8.6% | -- | -- |
| Missing Risk Juvenile N | 24 | -- | -- |
| Missing Risk Juvenile % | 9.1% | -- | -- |
| Total Juvenile N | 176 | -- | -- |
| Total Juvenile % | 11.0% | -- | -- |

Table 35: Adult First Post-Release Recidivism by Risk Level at Probation Start for FY2022 Terminations
(Regular and Intensive Combined)

| Population and Risk | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 1) | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 2) | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 3) |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| High Risk Adult N | 1,018 | 513 | -- |
| High Risk Adult % | 18.0% | 9.0% | -- |
| Moderate Risk Adult N | 875 | 573 | -- |
| Moderate Risk Adult % | 9.7% | 6.3% | -- |
| Low Risk Adult N | 809 | 532 | -- |
| Low Risk Adult % | 5.1% | 3.3% | -- |
| Missing Risk Adult N | 431 | 198 | -- |
| Missing Risk Adult % | 12.7% | 5.8% | -- |
| Total Adult N | 3,133 | 1816 | -- |
| Total Adult % | 9.2% | 5.3% | -- |

Table 36: Juvenile First Post-Release Recidivism by Risk Level at Probation Start for FY2022 Terminations
(Regular and Intensive Combined)

| Population and Risk | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 1) | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 2) | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 3) |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| High Risk Juvenile N | 51 | 33 | -- |
| High Risk Juvenile % | 16.3% | 10.5% | -- |
| Moderate Risk Juvenile N | 65 | 33 | -- |
| Moderate Risk Juvenile % | 14.6% | 7.4% | -- |
| Low Risk Juvenile N | 76 | 44 | -- |
| Low Risk Juvenile % | 10.9% | 6.3% | -- |
| Missing Risk Juvenile N | 12 | 12 | -- |
| Missing Risk Juvenile % | 8.1% | 8.1% | -- |
| Total Juvenile N | 204 | 122 | -- |
| Total Juvenile % | 12.7% | 7.6% | -- |

Table 37: Adult First Post-Release Recidivism by Risk Level at Probation Start for FY2021 Terminations
(Regular and Intensive Combined)

| Population and Risk | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 1) | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 2) | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 3) |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| High Risk Adult N | 593 | 461 | 317 |
| High Risk Adult % | 12.4% | 9.7% | 6.6% |
| Moderate Risk Adult N | 557 | 643 | 409 |
| Moderate Risk Adult % | 6.4% | 7.4% | 4.7% |
| Low Risk Adult N | 444 | 676 | 430 |
| Low Risk Adult % | 2.7% | 4.1% | 2.6% |
| Missing Risk Adult N | 602 | 437 | 265 |
| Missing Risk Adult % | 8.2% | 5.9% | 3.6% |
| Total Adult N | 2,196 | 2,217 | 1421 |
| Total Adult % | 5.9% | 5.9% | 3.8% |

Table 38: Juvenile First Post-Release Recidivism by Risk Level at Probation Start for FY2021 Terminations
(Regular and Intensive Combined)

| Population and Risk | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 1) | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 2) | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 3) |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| High Risk Juvenile N | 49 | 49 | 36 |
| High Risk Juvenile % | 13.3% | 13.3% | 9.8% |
| Moderate Risk Juvenile N | 52 | 68 | 37 |
| Moderate Risk Juvenile % | 9.9% | 12.9% | 7.0% |
| Low Risk Juvenile N | 54 | 77 | 57 |
| Low Risk Juvenile % | 5.4% | 7.7% | 5.7% |
| Missing Risk Juvenile N | 19 | 16 | 8 |
| Missing Risk Juvenile % | 7.0% | 5.9% | 3.0% |
| Total Juvenile N | 174 | 210 | 138 |
| Total Juvenile % | 8.0% | 9.7% | 6.4% |

Sentences for One-Year Post-Release Recidivism by Risk Level

Sentences for probationers with a post-release recidivism event within the first year after being terminated from probation by the probationers' risk levels near the start of probation are presented in tables 39 and 40. Around 7.3% of adults and 5.1% of juveniles with instances of post-release recidivism one-year post termination had not yet been sentenced. For adults with post-release recidivism, sentences to jail were most common and occurred for 48.3% of high risk, 36.1% of moderate risk and 31.5% of low risk adults. Sentences to DOC occurred in 10.6% of post-release recidivism for high risk, 4.9% of post-release recidivism for moderate risk, and only 2.3% for low risk. Probationers who were high risk were less likely than moderate or low risk probationers to receive a non-custodial sentence following post-release recidivism.

Juveniles with post-release recidivism within one year of termination were most likely to be sentenced to a non-custodial sentence, with 41.3% of high risk, 73.6% of moderate risk, and 70.4% of low risk juveniles being sentenced to a non-

custodial sentence. Of high risk juveniles, 21.7% were sentenced to DYS or DOC following post-release recidivism. Sentences to DYS and DOC were less frequent for moderate (9.4%) and low (11.1%) risk juveniles.

Table 39: Adult Placements Following Post-Release at Year One Recidivism by Risk Level for FY2023 Terminations

| Population and Risk | DOC/DYS | Jail/ Detention | Community Corrections | Non- custodial Sentence | Not Yet Sentenced | Total |
|------------------------------|---------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| High Risk Adult N | 108 | 493 | 24 | 320 | 76 | 1,021 |
| High Risk Adult % | 10.6% | 48.3% | 2.4% | 31.3% | 7.4% | 100% |
| Moderate Risk Adult N | 41 | 302 | 21 | 425 | 48 | 837 |
| Moderate Risk Adult % | 4.9% | 36.1% | 2.5% | 50.8% | 5.7% | 100% |
| Low Risk Adult N | 17 | 234 | 4 | 445 | 44 | 744 |
| Low Risk Adult % | 2.3% | 31.5% | 0.5% | 59.8% | 5.9% | 100% |
| Missing Risk Adult N | 44 | 236 | 14 | 150 | 60 | 504 |
| Missing Risk Adult % | 8.7% | 46.8% | 2.8% | 29.8% | 11.9% | 100% |
| Total Adult N | 210 | 1,265 | 63 | 1,340 | 228 | 3,106 |
| Total Adult % | 6.8% | 40.7% | 2.0% | 43.1% | 7.3% | 100% |

Table 40: Juvenile Placements Following Post-Release at Year One Recidivism by Risk Level for FY2023 Terminations

| Population and Risk | DOC/DYS | Jail/ Detention | Community Corrections | Non- custodial Sentence | Not Yet Sentenced | Total |
|---------------------------------|---------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| High Risk Juvenile N | 10 | 15 | 0 | 19 | 2 | 46 |
| High Risk Juvenile % | 21.7% | 32.6% | 0.0% | 41.3% | 4.3% | 100% |
| Moderate Risk Juvenile N | 5 | 8 | 0 | 39 | 1 | 53 |
| Moderate Risk Juvenile % | 9.4% | 15.1% | 0.0% | 73.6% | 1.9% | 100% |
| Low Risk Juvenile N | 6 | 7 | 0 | 38 | 3 | 54 |
| Low Risk Juvenile % | 11.1% | 13.0% | 0.0% | 70.4% | 5.6% | 100% |
| Missing Risk Juvenile N | 1 | 3 | 0 | 17 | 3 | 24 |
| Missing Risk Juvenile % | 4.2% | 12.5% | 0.0% | 70.8% | 12.5% | 100% |
| Total Juvenile N | 22 | 33 | 0 | 113 | 9 | 177 |
| Total Juvenile % | 12.4% | 18.6% | 0.0% | 63.8% | 5.1% | 100% |

Overall, for both adults and juveniles, risk is strongly related to pre-release recidivism, termination type, and post-release recidivism. Sentences following negative terminations and post-release recidivism tend to be more restrictive for higher risk individuals, though low numbers for juveniles with a recidivism event one-year post-termination from probation cause the incarceration rate for low risk juveniles to appear higher than may be expected.

Outcomes by Probation Program

During their time on probation some probationers will be placed into an intensive program. These programs are designed to provide additional structure and resources to higher risk and, in some programs, higher need probationers. For adults, placement in an intensive program is determined using a series of assessments to identify the risk level and needs of probationers. The Limit Setter Intensive Probation (LSIP) program is designed for high risk probationers who do not exhibit many needs in the areas of substance use or mental health treatment. In contrast, the Casework Control Intensive Probation (CCIP) program is designed for individuals who are both high risk and high need. CCIP is similar to the historical Female Offender Program (FOP) but is not limited to females. The FOP program has been phased out of use and most probationers participating in FOP were transitioned to CCIP. The fiscal year 2023 termination cohort still includes a very small number of people who participated in the FOP program. Adult Sex Offender Intensive Probation (SOISP) and Juvenile Intensive Probation (JISP) are sentencing options used by the court. Most probationers spend their sentence on regular probation. Regular probation can include specialized supervision for economic crime, domestic violence, mental health, problem solving courts, and non-intensive sex offenders. For ease of discussion these are all discussed under regular probation in this report.

Regular Probation

Regular probation represents the largest portion of the probation population, and accounts for 95.3% of adult terminations and 94.6% of juvenile terminations in fiscal year 2023. Table 41 presents pre-release recidivism rates for regular adult and regular juvenile probationers terminated in fiscal year 2023. Just under 18% of adults and 16% of juveniles in the fiscal year 2023 cohort had pre-release recidivism. Tables 42 and 43 are included for comparison of pre-release recidivism rates for regular probation in termination cohorts from fiscal years 2022 and 2021.

Table 41: Pre-Release Recidivism for Regular Adult and Juvenile Probationers Terminated in FY2023

| Population | Pre-release Recidivism | No Pre-release Recidivism | Total |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| Regular Adult Probation N | 6,009 | 27,768 | 33,777 |
| Regular Adult Probation % | 17.8% | 82.2% | 100% |
| Regular Juvenile Probation N | 237 | 1,272 | 1,509 |
| Regular Juvenile Probation % | 15.7% | 84.3% | 100% |

Table 42: Pre-Release Recidivism for Regular Adult and Juvenile Probationers Terminated in FY2022

| Population | Pre-release Recidivism | No Pre-release Recidivism | Total |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| Regular Adult Probation N | 4,505 | 28,408 | 32,913 |
| Regular Adult Probation % | 13.7% | 86.3% | 100% |
| Regular Juvenile Probation N | 297 | 1,237 | 1,534 |
| Regular Juvenile Probation % | 19.4% | 80.6% | 100% |

Table 43: Pre-Release Recidivism for Regular Adult and Juvenile Probationers Terminated in FY2021

| Population | Pre-release Recidivism | No Pre-release Recidivism | Total |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| Regular Adult Probation N | 6,132 | 29,767 | 35,899 |
| Regular Adult Probation % | 17.1% | 82.9% | 100% |
| Regular Juvenile Probation N | 389 | 1,655 | 2,044 |
| Regular Juvenile Probation % | 19.0% | 81.0% | 100% |

Most individuals on regular probation terminate successfully. As demonstrated in Table 44, 65.3% of regular adult probationers and 75.1% of regular juvenile probationers complete probation successfully. Terminations for technical violations occur for 13.2% of adults and 12.0% of juveniles. New crimes represent 7.5% of adult and 8.1% of juvenile terminations. Adults have a much higher rate of terminations for absconding (12.4%) compared to juveniles (3.2%). Tables 45 and 46 are included for a comparison of termination types for regular probation in termination cohorts from fiscal years 2022 and 2021.

Table 44: Termination Type for Regular Adult and Juvenile Probationers Terminated in FY2023

| Population | Successful | Technical Violation | New Crime | Abscond | Neutral | Total |
|---------------------------|------------|---------------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------------|
| Regular Adult N | 22,071 | 4,444 | 2,522 | 4,172 | 568 | 33,777 |
| Regular Adult % | 65.3% | 13.2% | 7.5% | 12.4% | 1.7% | 100% |
| Regular Juvenile N | 1,133 | 181 | 122 | 48 | 25 | 1,509 |
| Regular Juvenile % | 75.1% | 12.0% | 8.1% | 3.2% | 1.7% | 100% |

Table 45: Termination Type for Regular Adult and Juvenile Probationers Terminated in FY2022

| Population | Successful | Technical Violation | New Crime | Abscond | Neutral | Total |
|---------------------------|------------|---------------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------------|
| Regular Adult N | 21,653 | 3,759 | 2,376 | 4,587 | 538 | 32,913 |
| Regular Adult % | 65.8% | 11.4% | 7.2% | 13.9% | 1.6% | 100% |
| Regular Juvenile N | 1,105 | 168 | 163 | 85 | 13 | 1,534 |
| Regular Juvenile % | 72.0% | 11.0% | 10.6% | 5.5% | 0.8% | 100% |

Table 46: Termination Type for Regular Adult and Juvenile Probationers Terminated in FY2021

| Population | Successful | Technical Violation | New Crime | Abscond | Neutral | Total |
|---------------------------|------------|---------------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------------|
| Regular Adult N | 24,529 | 3,008 | 2,202 | 5,571 | 589 | 35,899 |
| Regular Adult % | 68.3% | 8.4% | 6.1% | 15.5% | 1.6% | 100% |
| Regular Juvenile N | 1,542 | 225 | 168 | 96 | 13 | 2,044 |
| Regular Juvenile % | 75.4% | 11.0% | 8.2% | 4.7% | 0.6% | 100% |

Placements following negative terminations for regular adult and juvenile probationers are presented in Tables 47 and 48. For adults the most common type of sentence following a negative termination is jail—58.2% for technical violations and

48.6% for new crimes. The majority (63.3%) of regular adult terminations for absconding had not been resentenced. Similarly for juvenile probationers, the most common type of sentence for technical violations is also jail or detention at 37.6%, though new crimes are more often sentenced to DYS at 27.9%. Juveniles were sentenced to DYS in 18.8% of terminations for technical violations and sentenced to jail or detention for 21.3% of terminations for new crime. As with adults, 64.6% of juveniles terminated for absconding had not been resentenced. Community corrections sentences were infrequent for both adult and juvenile probationers, as were non-custodial sentences.

Table 47: Adult Placements Following Negative Terminations for Regular Probation for FY2023 Terminations

| Termination Type | DOC/DYS | Jail/ Detention | Community Corrections | Non- custodial Sentence | Not Yet Sentenced | Total |
|------------------------------|---------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Technical Violation N | 252 | 2,587 | 8 | 289 | 1,308 | 4,444 |
| Technical Violation % | 5.7% | 58.2% | 0.2% | 6.5% | 29.4% | 100% |
| New Crime N | 312 | 1,226 | 6 | 176 | 802 | 2,522 |
| New Crime % | 12.4% | 48.6% | 0.2% | 7.0% | 31.8% | 100% |
| Abscond N | 223 | 1,089 | 34 | 187 | 2,639 | 4,172 |
| Abscond % | 5.3% | 26.1% | 0.8% | 4.5% | 63.3% | 100% |
| Total N | 787 | 4,902 | 48 | 652 | 4,749 | 11,138 |
| Total % | 7.1% | 44.0% | 0.4% | 5.9% | 42.6% | 100% |

Table 48: Juvenile Placements Following Negative Terminations for Regular Probation for FY2023 Terminations

| Termination Type | DOC/DYS | Jail/ Detention | Community Corrections | Non- custodial Sentence | Not Yet Sentenced | Total |
|------------------------------|---------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Technical Violation N | 34 | 68 | 1 | 16 | 62 | 181 |
| Technical Violation % | 18.8% | 37.6% | 0.6% | 8.8% | 34.3% | 100% |
| New Crime N | 34 | 26 | 0 | 20 | 42 | 122 |
| New Crime % | 27.9% | 21.3% | 0.0% | 16.4% | 34.4% | 100% |
| Abscond N | 0 | 14 | 0 | 3 | 31 | 48 |
| Abscond % | 0.0% | 29.2% | 0.0% | 6.3% | 64.6% | 100% |
| Total N | 68 | 108 | 1 | 39 | 135 | 351 |
| Total % | 19.4% | 30.8% | 0.3% | 11.1% | 38.5% | 100% |

Tables 49 and 50 provide one-year post-release recidivism rates for regular adult and juvenile probationers terminated in fiscal year 2023 by termination type. These tables demonstrate that most individuals on regular probation who terminate successfully remain crime-free for at least one-year post-release—one-year recidivism rates are 8.6% for adults and 10.9% for juveniles. Of those who terminated negatively from probation for technical violations, 19.6% of adults and 11.6% of juveniles were convicted of a new crime within one year. Individuals terminated from probation for the commission of new crimes had the highest rates of post-release recidivism for juveniles at 18.9% and the second highest for adults at 18.2%. For the cohort completing probation in fiscal year 2022, the likelihood of having a first-time recidivism event in year two is lower than the likelihood in year one. For adults, 5.3% of all terminations had their first recidivism event in the second year following release from probation. Only 3.9% of adult probationers who terminated successfully recidivated in year two. For juveniles, 7.7% recidivated for the first time in year two. For the cohort completing probation in fiscal year 2021, the likelihood of having a first-time recidivism event in year three is also lower than the likelihood in year 2. For

adults, 3.8% of terminations had their first recidivism event in the third year following probation termination. Only 2.9% of adults who successfully completed probation recidivated in year 3. For juveniles, 6.5% recidivated for the first time in year 3. Figures for the cohorts terminated in fiscal years 2022 and 2021 are presented in tables 51 through 54.

Table 49: Post-Release Recidivism Rates for Regular Adult Probationers Terminated in FY2023

| Outcome | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 1) | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 2) | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 3) |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Successful N | 1,124 | -- | -- |
| Successful % | 5.1% | -- | -- |
| Technical Violation N | 870 | -- | -- |
| Technical Violation % | 19.6% | -- | -- |
| New Crime N | 459 | -- | -- |
| New Crime % | 18.2% | -- | -- |
| Abscond N | 456 | -- | -- |
| Abscond % | 10.9% | -- | -- |
| Neutral N | 4 | -- | -- |
| Neutral % | 0.7% | -- | -- |
| Total N | 2,913 | -- | -- |
| Total % | 8.6% | -- | -- |

Table 50: Post-Release Recidivism Rates for Regular Juvenile Probationers Terminated in FY2023

| Outcome | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 1) | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 2) | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 3) |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Successful N | 117 | -- | -- |
| Successful % | 10.3% | -- | -- |
| Technical Violation N | 21 | -- | -- |
| Technical Violation % | 11.6% | -- | -- |
| New Crime N | 23 | -- | -- |
| New Crime % | 18.9% | -- | -- |
| Abscond N | 4 | -- | -- |
| Abscond % | 8.3% | -- | -- |
| Neutral N | 0 | -- | -- |
| Neutral % | 0.0% | -- | -- |
| Total N | 165 | -- | -- |
| Total % | 10.9% | -- | -- |

Table 51: Post-Release Recidivism Rates for Regular Adult Probationers Terminated in FY2022

| Outcome | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 1) | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 2) | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 3) |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Successful N | 1,195 | 834 | -- |
| Successful % | 5.5% | 3.9% | -- |
| Technical Violation N | 749 | 409 | -- |
| Technical Violation % | 19.9% | 10.9% | -- |
| New Crime N | 498 | 240 | -- |
| New Crime % | 21.0% | 10.1% | -- |
| Abscond N | 565 | 264 | -- |
| Abscond % | 12.3% | 5.8% | -- |
| Neutral N | 0 | 0 | -- |
| Neutral % | 0.0% | 0.0% | -- |
| Total N | 3,007 | 1,747 | -- |
| Total % | 9.1% | 5.3% | -- |

Table 52: Post-Release Recidivism Rates for Regular Juvenile Probationers Terminated in FY2022

| Outcome | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 1) | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 2) | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 3) |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Successful N | 118 | 73 | -- |
| Successful % | 10.7% | 6.6% | -- |
| Technical Violation N | 35 | 14 | -- |
| Technical Violation % | 20.8% | 8.3% | -- |
| New Crime N | 31 | 26 | -- |
| New Crime % | 19.0% | 16.0% | -- |
| Abscond N | 11 | 5 | -- |
| Abscond % | 12.9% | 5.9% | -- |
| Neutral N | 0 | 0 | -- |
| Neutral % | 0.0% | 0.0% | -- |
| Total N | 195 | 118 | -- |
| Total % | 12.7% | 7.7% | -- |

Table 53: Post-Release Recidivism Rates for Regular Adult Probationers Terminated in FY2021

| Outcome | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 1) | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 2) | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 3) |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Successful N | 737 | 1,103 | 708 |
| Successful % | 3.0% | 4.5% | 2.9% |
| Technical Violation N | 389 | 308 | 225 |
| Technical Violation % | 12.9% | 10.2% | 7.5% |
| New Crime N | 407 | 275 | 165 |
| New Crime % | 18.5% | 12.5% | 7.5% |
| Abscond N | 535 | 420 | 262 |
| Abscond % | 9.6% | 7.5% | 4.7% |
| Neutral N | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Neutral % | 0.8% | 0.7% | 0.2% |
| Total N | 2,073 | 2,110 | 1361 |
| Total % | 5.8% | 5.9% | 3.8% |

Table 54: Post-Release Recidivism Rates for Regular Juvenile Probationers Terminated in FY2021

| Outcome | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 1) | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 2) | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 3) |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Successful N | 89 | 125 | 95 |
| Successful % | 5.8% | 8.1% | 6.2% |
| Technical Violation N | 29 | 31 | 20 |
| Technical Violation % | 12.9% | 13.8% | 8.9% |
| New Crime N | 35 | 25 | 12 |
| New Crime % | 20.8% | 14.9% | 7.1% |
| Abscond N | 8 | 11 | 6 |
| Abscond % | 8.3% | 11.5% | 6.3% |
| Neutral N | - | 0 | 0 |
| Neutral % | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Total N | 161 | 192 | 133 |
| Total % | 7.9% | 9.4% | 6.5% |

Placements following post-release recidivism within one-year of probation termination in fiscal year 2023 for regular probationers by termination type are presented in tables 55 and 56. For regular adults, the most common sentence for post-release recidivism was a non-custodial sentence, followed closely by jail. Just over 43% of adults supervised under regular probation programs with post-release recidivism were given a non-custodial sentence upon conviction. Adults with post-release recidivism following successful completion of probation were most likely (62.4%) to receive a non-custodial, followed by a jail sentence (28.1%), then DOC (2.7%), then community corrections (1.1%). Of the adults supervised under regular probation programs terminated for technical violations with post-release recidivism, 52.5% were sentenced to jail, 30.8% to a non-custodial sentence, 5.7% to DOC, and 3.4% to community corrections. Adults who terminated from probation for the commission of a new crime and had post-release recidivism were most likely to receive a jail sentence (54.9%), followed by a non-custodial sentence (26.4%), DOC (11.1%), and community corrections (2.4%).

Table 55: Placements Following One-Year Post-Release Recidivism for FY2023 Regular Adult Probation Terminations

| Termination Type | DOC/DYS | Jail/ Detention | Community Corrections | Non- custodial Sentence | Not Yet Sentenced | Total |
|------------------------------|---------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Successful N | 31 | 318 | 12 | 705 | 64 | 1,130 |
| Successful % | 2.7% | 28.1% | 1.1% | 62.4% | 5.7% | 100% |
| Technical Violation N | 50 | 408 | 17 | 321 | 77 | 873 |
| Technical Violation % | 5.7% | 46.7% | 1.9% | 36.8% | 8.8% | 100% |
| New Crime N | 51 | 252 | 11 | 121 | 24 | 459 |
| New Crime % | 11.1% | 54.9% | 2.4% | 26.4% | 5.2% | 100% |
| Abscond N | 63 | 207 | 19 | 119 | 50 | 458 |
| Abscond % | 13.8% | 45.2% | 4.1% | 26.0% | 10.9% | 100% |
| Neutral N | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Neutral % | 0.0% | 66.7% | 0.0% | 33.3% | 0.0% | 100% |
| Total N | 195 | 1,187 | 59 | 1,267 | 215 | 2,923 |
| Total % | 6.7% | 40.6% | 2.0% | 43.3% | 7.4% | 100% |

Table 56: Placements Following One-Year Post-Release Recidivism for FY2023 Regular Juvenile Probation Terminations

| Termination Type | DOC/DYS | Jail/ Detention | Community Corrections | Non- custodial Sentence | Not Yet Sentenced | Total |
|------------------------------|---------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Successful N | 9 | 16 | 0 | 87 | 6 | 118 |
| Successful % | 7.6% | 13.6% | 0.0% | 73.7% | 5.1% | 100% |
| Technical Violation N | 3 | 7 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 21 |
| Technical Violation % | 14.3% | 33.3% | 0.0% | 47.6% | 4.8% | 100% |
| New Crime N | 9 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 23 |
| New Crime % | 39.1% | 26.1% | 0.0% | 34.8% | 0.0% | 100% |
| Abscond N | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Abscond % | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 100% |
| Neutral N | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Neutral % | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 100% |
| Total N | 21 | 29 | 0 | 109 | 7 | 166 |
| Total % | 12.7% | 17.5% | 0.0% | 65.7% | 4.2% | 100% |

In FY2023, for juveniles with post-release recidivism, the most common sentence was non-custodial. Just under 74% of juvenile probationers who successfully completed regular probation supervision programs and had post-release recidivism were given a non-custodial sentence, as were 47.6% of juveniles terminated for technical violations. Juveniles who were terminated from probation in FY2023 for a new crime and who had post-release recidivism were more likely to be sentenced to DOC or DYS (39.1%) compared to any other sentence type, followed by a non-custodial sentence (34.8%).

Intensive Probation⁶

Individuals placed in intensive probation programs are higher risk and higher need than those on regular supervision. It is expected that they will have lower overall success rates and higher recidivism rates than regular probationers. These programs also represent a small portion of the fiscal year 2023 terminations. Tables 57 through 59 demonstrate the higher rates of pre-release recidivism found in the intensive programs, apart from SOISP. As a group, individuals who have committed sexual offenses tend to have lower recidivism rates than probationers sentenced for other types of offenses. Pre-release recidivism rates for adult intensive programs are highest for LSIP at 42.3%. FOP was the next highest at 35.7%, though only 14 terminations in FY2023 participated in FOP. Next was CCIP at 35.3%, and SOISP at 14.7%. Intensive juvenile probation has a pre-release recidivism rate of 34.8%. Pre-release recidivism rates for all intensive programs except FOP increased from fiscal year 2022. They are, however, quite similar to rates from fiscal year 2021. The number of individuals who participated in intensive programs also dropped significantly from fiscal year 2021 to 2022 and have rebounded in fiscal year 2023 terminations. This may indicate that fiscal year 2022 was an outlier as operations changed to accommodate the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 57: Pre-Release Recidivism for Intensive Adult and Juvenile Probationers Terminated in FY2023

| Program | Pre-Release Recidivism | No Pre-Release Recidivism | Total |
|--|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| Limit Setter (LSIP) N | 199 | 272 | 471 |
| Limit Setter (LSIP) % | 42.3% | 57.7% | 100% |
| Casework Control (CCIP) N | 283 | 518 | 801 |
| Casework Control (CCIP) % | 35.3% | 64.7% | 100% |
| Female Offender Program (FOP) N | 5 | 9 | 14 |
| Female Offender Program (FOP) % | 35.7% | 64.3% | 100% |
| Sex Offender (SOISP) N | 56 | 324 | 380 |
| Sex Offender (SOISP) % | 14.7% | 85.3% | 100% |
| Juvenile Intensive Probation (JISP) N | 32 | 60 | 92 |
| Juvenile Intensive Probation (JISP) % | 34.8% | 65.2% | 100% |

⁶ Individuals included in this section of the recidivism report participated in an intensive program while on probation supervision and may have terminated directly from the intensive program or regular probation following completion of the intensive program. This differs from Probation's Annual Report where terminations from intensive programs include those individuals who terminate from probation while being supervised in an intensive program.

Table 58: Pre-Release Recidivism for Intensive Adult and Juvenile Probationers Terminated in FY2022

| Program | Pre-Release Recidivism | No Pre-Release Recidivism | Total |
|--|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| Limit Setter (LSIP) N | 96 | 275 | 371 |
| Limit Setter (LSIP) % | 25.9% | 74.1% | 100% |
| Casework Control (CCIP) N | 97 | 345 | 442 |
| Casework Control (CCIP) % | 21.9% | 78.1% | 100% |
| Female Offender Program (FOP) N | 5 | 8 | 13 |
| Female Offender Program (FOP) % | 38.5% | 61.5% | 100% |
| Sex Offender (SOISP) N | 35 | 283 | 318 |
| Sex Offender (SOISP) % | 11.0% | 89.0% | 100% |
| Juvenile Intensive Probation (JISP) N | 21 | 51 | 72 |
| Juvenile Intensive Probation (JISP) % | 29.2% | 70.8% | 100% |

Table 59: Pre-Release Recidivism for Intensive Adult and Juvenile Probationers Terminated in FY2021

| Program | Pre-Release Recidivism | No Pre-Release Recidivism | Total |
|--|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| Limit Setter (LSIP) N | 205 | 357 | 562 |
| Limit Setter (LSIP) % | 36.5% | 63.5% | 100% |
| Casework Control (CCIP) N | 173 | 336 | 509 |
| Casework Control (CCIP) % | 34.0% | 66.0% | 100% |
| Female Offender Program (FOP) N | 31 | 42 | 73 |
| Female Offender Program (FOP) % | 42.5% | 57.5% | 100% |
| Sex Offender (SOISP) N | 35 | 229 | 264 |
| Sex Offender (SOISP) % | 13.3% | 86.7% | 100% |
| Juvenile Intensive Probation (JISP) N | 58 | 63 | 121 |
| Juvenile Intensive Probation (JISP) % | 47.9% | 52.1% | 100% |

In addition to higher rates of pre-release recidivism, intensive programs are likely to see overall lower success rates. The termination rates presented in Tables 60 through 62 account for individuals who participated in an intensive supervision program during their probation sentence. These terminations could occur directly from an intensive program or once the individual transitioned from intensive supervision to regular supervision. In FY2023, 40.1% of LSIP participants were successful, 21.9% were terminated for technical violations, 20.8% for new crimes, and 15.5% for absconding. For CCIP program participants, 36.1% terminated successfully, 31.6% for technical violations, 13.9% for new crimes, and 15.7% for absconding. FOP participants had a success, technical violation, and new crime rates of 14.3% each, with an absconder rate of 50%. SOISP had the highest success rate at 64.2%. Aside from FOP with its low number of participants, SOISP also has the lowest rates of terminations for technical violations (20.3%), new crime (6.1%), and absconding (5.5%).

Juveniles who participated in JISP successfully terminated probation at a rate of 45.7%. The rates for technical violations and new crimes were both 20.7%. As with regular juveniles, JISP participants had lower rates of absconding (7.6%) compared to many of their adult counterparts.

Table 60: FY2023 Probation Terminations for Intensive Programs

| Intensive Program | Successful | Technical Violation | New Crime | Abscond | Neutral | Total |
|---------------------------------------|------------|---------------------|-----------|---------|---------|-------------|
| Limit Setter (LSIP) N | 189 | 103 | 98 | 73 | 8 | 471 |
| Limit Setter (LSIP) % | 40.1% | 21.9% | 20.8% | 15.5% | 1.7% | 100% |
| Casework Control (CCIP) N | 289 | 253 | 111 | 126 | 22 | 801 |
| Casework Control (CCIP) % | 36.1% | 31.6% | 13.9% | 15.7% | 2.7% | 100% |
| Female Offender Program (FOP) N | 2 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 14 |
| Female Offender Program (FOP) % | 14.3% | 14.3% | 14.3% | 50.0% | 7.1% | 100% |
| Sex Offender (SOISP) N | 244 | 77 | 23 | 21 | 15 | 380 |
| Sex Offender (SOISP) % | 64.2% | 20.3% | 6.1% | 5.5% | 3.9% | 100% |
| Juvenile Intensive Probation (JISP) N | 42 | 19 | 19 | 7 | 5 | 92 |
| Juvenile Intensive Probation (JISP) % | 45.7% | 20.7% | 20.7% | 7.6% | 5.4% | 100% |

Table 61: FY2022 Probation Terminations for Intensive Programs

| Intensive Program | Successful | Technical Violation | New Crime | Abscond | Neutral | Total |
|---------------------------------------|------------|---------------------|-----------|---------|---------|-------------|
| Limit Setter (LSIP) N | 178 | 67 | 50 | 68 | 8 | 371 |
| Limit Setter (LSIP) % | 48.0% | 18.1% | 13.5% | 18.3% | 2.2% | 100% |
| Casework Control (CCIP) N | 176 | 112 | 67 | 77 | 10 | 442 |
| Casework Control (CCIP) % | 39.8% | 25.3% | 15.2% | 17.4% | 2.3% | 100% |
| Female Offender Program (FOP) N | 8 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 13 |
| Female Offender Program (FOP) % | 61.5% | 23.1% | 7.7% | 7.7% | 0.0% | 100% |
| Sex Offender (SOISP) N | 201 | 54 | 22 | 22 | 19 | 318 |
| Sex Offender (SOISP) % | 63.2% | 17.0% | 6.9% | 6.9% | 6.0% | 100% |
| Juvenile Intensive Probation (JISP) N | 45 | 8 | 13 | 5 | 1 | 72 |
| Juvenile Intensive Probation (JISP) % | 62.5% | 11.1% | 18.1% | 6.9% | 1.4% | 100% |

Table 62: FY2021 Probation Terminations for Intensive Programs

| Intensive Program | Successful | Technical Violation | New Crime | Abscond | Neutral | Total |
|---------------------------------------|------------|---------------------|-----------|---------|---------|-------------|
| Limit Setter (LSIP) N | 283 | 81 | 87 | 100 | 11 | 562 |
| Limit Setter (LSIP) % | 50.4% | 14.4% | 15.5% | 17.8% | 2.0% | 100% |
| Casework Control (CCIP) N | 229 | 95 | 41 | 118 | 26 | 509 |
| Casework Control (CCIP) % | 45.0% | 18.7% | 8.1% | 23.2% | 5.1% | 100% |
| Female Offender Program (FOP) N | 52 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 73 |
| Female Offender Program (FOP) % | 71.2% | 12.3% | 2.7% | 12.3% | 1.4% | 100% |
| Sex Offender (SOISP) N | 161 | 62 | 16 | 11 | 14 | 264 |
| Sex Offender (SOISP) % | 61.0% | 23.5% | 6.1% | 4.2% | 5.3% | 100% |
| Juvenile Intensive Probation (JISP) N | 70 | 17 | 25 | 5 | 4 | 121 |
| Juvenile Intensive Probation (JISP) % | 57.9% | 14.0% | 20.7% | 4.1% | 3.3% | 100% |

Tables 63 through 66 detail the placement of individuals who participated in an intensive program and were terminated from probation for technical violations, new crimes, or absconding. Adults who participated in LSIP, CCIP, or FOP who terminated from probation for technical violations are more likely to receive sentences to jail over any other sentence (if sentenced)—53.4% for LSIP, 53.8% for CCIP, and 50.0% for FOP. The same is true for participants in these programs when terminated for new crimes. Negative terminations from SOISP are much more likely to receive a sentence to DOC (58.4% for technical violations and 60.9% for new crime), and less likely to receive a jail sentence (13.0% for both technical violations and new crimes) compared to other intensive program participants. Individuals on SOISP have been convicted of a felony sexual offense where probation supervision on SOISP is an alternative to a sentence to the Department of Corrections. Individuals in other intensive programs have been convicted of either misdemeanor or felony offenses. Juveniles who participated in JISP are more likely to receive jail or detention when terminating for a technical violation, and a DOC or DYS sentence when terminating for a new crime.

Table 63: FY2023 Placement Following Technical Violation Termination from Intensive Programs

| Program | DOC/DYS | Jail/ Detention | Community Corrections | Non- custodial Sentence | Not Yet Sentenced | Total |
|----------------|---------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| LSIP N | 11 | 55 | 1 | 5 | 31 | 103 |
| LSIP % | 10.7% | 53.4% | 1.0% | 4.9% | 30.1% | 100% |
| CCIP N | 17 | 136 | 1 | 24 | 75 | 253 |
| CCIP % | 6.7% | 53.8% | 0.4% | 9.5% | 29.6% | 100% |
| FOP N | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| FOP % | 0.0% | 50.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 50.0% | 100% |
| SOISP N | 45 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 21 | 77 |
| SOISP % | 58.4% | 13.0% | 0.0% | 1.3% | 27.3% | 100% |
| JISP N | 2 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 19 |
| JISP % | 10.5% | 47.4% | 0.0% | 5.3% | 36.8% | 100% |

Table 64: FY2023 Placement Following New Crime Termination from Intensive Programs

| Program | DOC/DYS | Jail/ Detention | Community Corrections | Non- custodial Sentence | Not Yet Sentenced | Total |
|----------------|---------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| LSIP N | 14 | 53 | 0 | 5 | 26 | 98 |
| LSIP % | 14.3% | 54.1% | 0.0% | 5.1% | 26.5% | 100% |
| CCIP N | 22 | 42 | 0 | 6 | 41 | 111 |
| CCIP % | 19.8% | 37.8% | 0.0% | 5.4% | 36.9% | 100% |
| FOP N | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| FOP % | 0.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 100% |
| SOISP N | 14 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 23 |
| SOISP % | 60.9% | 13.0% | 0.0% | 4.3% | 21.7% | 100% |
| JISP N | 6 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 19 |
| JISP % | 31.6% | 15.8% | 0.0% | 5.3% | 47.4% | 100% |

Table 65: FY2023 Placement Following Abscond Termination from Intensive Programs

| Program | DOC/DYS | Jail/ Detention | Community Corrections | Non- custodial Sentence | Not Yet Sentenced | Total |
|----------------|---------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| LSIP N | 9 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 73 |
| LSIP % | 12.3% | 31.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 56.2% | 100% |
| CCIP N | 19 | 34 | 0 | 4 | 69 | 126 |
| CCIP % | 15.1% | 27.0% | 0.0% | 3.2% | 54.8% | 100% |
| FOP N | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 7 |
| FOP % | 14.3% | 14.3% | 0.0% | 14.3% | 57.1% | 100% |
| SOISP N | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 21 |
| SOISP % | 9.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 90.5% | 100% |
| JISP N | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 7 |
| JISP % | 0.0% | 28.6% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 71.4% | 100% |

Table 66: FY2023 Placement Following Any Negative Termination from Intensive Programs

| Program | DOC/DYS | Jail/ Detention | Community Corrections | Non- custodial Sentence | Not Yet Sentenced | Total |
|----------------|---------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| LSIP N | 34 | 131 | 1 | 10 | 98 | 274 |
| LSIP % | 12.4% | 47.8% | 0.4% | 3.6% | 35.8% | 100% |
| CCIP N | 58 | 212 | 1 | 34 | 185 | 490 |
| CCIP % | 11.8% | 43.3% | 0.2% | 6.9% | 37.8% | 100% |
| FOP N | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 11 |
| FOP % | 9.1% | 36.4% | 0.0% | 9.1% | 45.5% | 100% |
| SOISP N | 61 | 13 | 0 | 2 | 45 | 121 |
| SOISP % | 50.4% | 10.7% | 0.0% | 1.7% | 37.2% | 100% |
| JISP N | 8 | 14 | 0 | 2 | 21 | 45 |
| JISP % | 17.8% | 31.1% | 0.0% | 4.4% | 46.7% | 100% |

One-year post-release recidivism rates are presented in Tables 67 through 71. Individuals who participated in LSIP had the highest post-release recidivism rate of all adult intensive programs. The recidivism rate for LSIP was 14.4%, followed by CCIP at 13.4%, and SOISP at 1.3%. Recidivism rates in all programs are generally low for those who successfully complete probation (8.5% for LSIP, 7.6% for CCIP, and 2.0% for SOISP). Those who participated in FOP had a 0% rate of recidivism in the first year following termination, though very few who terminated in fiscal year 2023 participated in FOP at any time during their supervision.

The JISP one-year post-release recidivism rate is similar to the adult LSIP and CCIP programs at 14.1%. For those who terminate the program successfully, the rate is 14.1%

Table 67: LSIP Post-Release Recidivism Rates for FY2023 Terminations

| Termination Type | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 1) | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 2) | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 3) |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Successful N | 16 | -- | -- |
| Successful % | 8.5% | -- | -- |
| Technical Violation N | 24 | -- | -- |
| Technical Violation % | 23.3% | -- | -- |
| New Crime N | 19 | -- | -- |
| New Crime % | 19.4% | -- | -- |
| Abscond N | 9 | -- | -- |
| Abscond % | 12.3% | -- | -- |
| Neutral N | 0 | -- | -- |
| Neutral % | 0.0% | -- | -- |
| Total N | 68 | -- | -- |
| Total % | 14.4% | -- | -- |

Table 68: CCIP Post-Release Recidivism Rates for FY2023 Terminations

| Termination Type | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 1) | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 2) | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 3) |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Successful N | 22 | -- | -- |
| Successful % | 7.6% | -- | -- |
| Technical Violation N | 49 | -- | -- |
| Technical Violation % | 19.4% | -- | -- |
| New Crime N | 22 | -- | -- |
| New Crime % | 19.8% | -- | -- |
| Abscond N | 14 | -- | -- |
| Abscond % | 11.1% | -- | -- |
| Neutral N | 0 | -- | -- |
| Neutral % | 0.0% | -- | -- |
| Total N | 107 | -- | -- |
| Total % | 13.4% | -- | -- |

Table 69: FOP Post-Release Recidivism Rates for FY2023 Terminations

| Termination Type | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 1) | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 2) | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 3) |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Successful N | 0 | -- | -- |
| Successful % | 0.0% | -- | -- |
| Technical Violation N | 0 | -- | -- |
| Technical Violation % | 0.0% | -- | -- |
| New Crime N | 0 | -- | -- |
| New Crime % | 0.0% | -- | -- |
| Abscond N | 0 | -- | -- |
| Abscond % | 0.0% | -- | -- |
| Neutral N | 0 | -- | -- |
| Neutral % | 0.0% | -- | -- |
| Total N | 0 | -- | -- |
| Total % | 0.0% | -- | -- |

Table 70: SOISP Post-Release Recidivism Rates for FY2023 Terminations

| Termination Type | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 1) | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 2) | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 3) |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Successful N | 5 | -- | -- |
| Successful % | 2.0% | -- | -- |
| Technical Violation N | 0 | -- | -- |
| Technical Violation % | 0.0% | -- | -- |
| New Crime N | 0 | -- | -- |
| New Crime % | 0.0% | -- | -- |
| Abscond N | 0 | -- | -- |
| Abscond % | 0.0% | -- | -- |
| Neutral N | 0 | -- | -- |
| Neutral % | 0.0% | -- | -- |
| Total N | 5 | -- | -- |
| Total % | 1.3% | -- | -- |

Table 71: JISP Post-Release Recidivism Rates for FY2023 Terminations

| Termination Type | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 1) | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 2) | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 3) |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Successful N | 5 | -- | -- |
| Successful % | 11.9% | -- | -- |
| Technical Violation N | 6 | -- | -- |
| Technical Violation % | 31.6% | -- | -- |
| New Crime N | 2 | -- | -- |
| New Crime % | 10.5% | -- | -- |
| Abscond N | 0 | -- | -- |
| Abscond % | 0.0% | -- | -- |
| Neutral N | 0 | -- | -- |
| Neutral % | 0.0% | -- | -- |
| Total N | 13 | -- | -- |
| Total % | 14.1% | -- | -- |

Table 72: Intensive Programs Post-Release Recidivism Rates for FY2022 Terminations

| Intensive Program | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 1) | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 2) | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 3) |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Limit Setter (LSIP) N | 51 | 28 | -- |
| Limit Setter (LSIP) % | 13.7% | 7.5% | -- |
| Casework Control (CCIP) N | 67 | 34 | -- |
| Casework Control (CCIP) % | 15.2% | 7.7% | -- |
| Female Offender Program (FOP) N | 2 | 0 | -- |
| Female Offender Program (FOP) % | 15.4% | 0.0% | -- |
| Sex Offender (SOISP) N | 6 | 8 | -- |
| Sex Offender (SOISP) % | 1.9% | 2.5% | -- |
| Juvenile Intensive Probation (JISP) N | 9 | 3 | -- |
| Juvenile Intensive Probation (JISP) % | 12.5% | 4.2% | -- |

Table 73: Intensive Programs Post-Release Recidivism Rates for FY2021 Terminations

| Intensive Program | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 1) | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 2) | Post-Release Recidivism (Year 3) |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Limit Setter (LSIP) N | 56 | 61 | 30 |
| Limit Setter (LSIP) % | 10.0% | 10.9% | 5.3% |
| Casework Control (CCIP) N | 55 | 33 | 24 |
| Casework Control (CCIP) % | 10.8% | 6.5% | 4.7% |
| Female Offender Program (FOP) N | 6 | 7 | 0 |
| Female Offender Program (FOP) % | 8.2% | 9.6% | 0.0% |
| Sex Offender (SOISP) N | 7 | 7 | 6 |
| Sex Offender (SOISP) % | 2.7% | 2.7% | 2.3% |
| Juvenile Intensive Probation (JISP) N | 12 | 17 | 5 |
| Juvenile Intensive Probation (JISP) % | 9.9% | 14.0% | 4.1% |

Similar to individuals terminated from regular probation in fiscal year 2021, individuals who participated in an intensive program and terminated in fiscal year 2022 had lower first-time recidivism rates in year two compared to year one except for FOP, which decreased, and SOISP, which increased insignificantly. First time post-release recidivism in year three for individuals terminated in fiscal year 2021 who participated in intensive programs decreased for all programs compared to year 2.

As Table 74 demonstrates, adult intensive program participants who have post-release recidivism are commonly sentenced to jail or non-custodial sentences. Due to the generally small number of individuals who participate in intensive programs, terminate from probation, and then go on to recidivate, the placement patterns identified in this table should be interpreted with caution. A small number of adults are sentenced to DOC following post-release recidivism from an intensive probation program, with those who participated in LSIP having the highest rate at 10.3%. For juveniles who recidivate following participation in JISP, they are also most likely to receive a jail/detention or a non-custodial sentence.

Table 74: Placements Following Year One Post-Release Recidivism for Intensive Program Terminations in FY2023

| Program | DOC/DYS | Jail/ Detention | Community Corrections | Non-Custodial Sentence | Not Yet Sentenced | Total |
|---------------------------------------|---------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Limit Setter (LSIP) N | 7 | 27 | 0 | 30 | 4 | 68 |
| Limit Setter (LSIP) % | 10.3% | 39.7% | 0.0% | 44.1% | 5.9% | 100% |
| Casework Control (CCIP) N | 8 | 47 | 4 | 39 | 9 | 107 |
| Casework Control (CCIP) % | 7.5% | 43.9% | 3.7% | 36.4% | 8.4% | 100% |
| Female Offender Program (FOP) N | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Female Offender Program (FOP) % | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Sex Offender (SOISP) N | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 5 |
| Sex Offender (SOISP) % | 0.0% | 40.0% | 0.0% | 60.0% | 0.0% | 100% |
| Juvenile Intensive Probation (JISP) N | 1 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 13 |
| Juvenile Intensive Probation (JISP) % | 7.7% | 46.2% | 0.0% | 30.8% | 15.4% | 100% |

Individuals who terminated from probation in fiscal year 2023 and had participated in an intensive program during their probation (with the exception of SOISP) were more likely to have pre- and post-release recidivism and negatively terminate from probation compared to those who were never in an intensive program.

Length of Stay

Length of stay on probation was defined as the number of months that elapsed from the initial probation sentence to the termination date. The median length of stay on probation for adult probationers is 17.97 months and for juveniles is 12.58. Adults who successfully completed probation in fiscal year 2023 had a median length of stay of 18.07 months. Terminations for new crimes occurred around 17.41 months and for technical violations at around 17.05 months. The median length of stay prior to termination for absconding is 16.0 months for adults. In most instances, probation departments will hold a probation case open between three and six months while they attempt to locate and reconnect with a missing probationer. Therefore, most probationers appear to abscond within the first 10 to 12 months of probation. Unlike adults, juveniles who successfully terminate from probation have the shortest length of stay (11.99 months) compared to those terminated for technical violations (19.58 months), new crimes (18.53 months), or absconding (19.19 months). It is important to note that a termination for absconding is an administrative decision on the part of probation and not based on a finding by the court. After substantial efforts have been made to locate an individual over the course of three to six months, including requesting a warrant, the probation department closes the case to allow the supervising officer to manage the volume of active cases. The warrant issued by the court remains active, and if the individual is located probation may resume.

Table 75: Median Length of Stay (in months) for FY2023 Terminations

| Population | Successful | Technical Violations | New Crime | Absconding | Neutral | Total |
|-----------------|------------|----------------------|-----------|------------|---------|--------------|
| Adult | 18.07 | 17.05 | 17.41 | 16.00 | 11.79 | 17.97 |
| Juvenile | 11.99 | 19.58 | 18.53 | 19.19 | 7.95 | 12.58 |

Table 76: Median Length of Stay (in months) for FY2022 Terminations

| Population | Successful | Technical Violations | New Crime | Absconding | Neutral | Total |
|-----------------|------------|----------------------|-----------|------------|---------|--------------|
| Adult | 17.35 | 13.86 | 16.95 | 15.90 | 13.31 | 16.49 |
| Juvenile | 12.25 | 14.95 | 16.49 | 19.01 | 9.72 | 12.98 |

Table 77: Median Length of Stay (in months) for FY2021 Terminations

| Population | Successful | Technical Violations | New Crime | Absconding | Neutral | Total |
|-----------------|------------|----------------------|-----------|------------|---------|--------------|
| Adult | 19.15 | 21.26 | 20.11 | 18.23 | 16.62 | 19.19 |
| Juvenile | 12.42 | 18.04 | 19.38 | 19.29 | 16.39 | 14.00 |

As is shown in Table 78 and 79, probationers who had pre-release recidivism events in the fiscal year 2023 termination cohort had a longer median length of stay. For adults, the median length of stay for a probationer with no pre-release recidivism was 17.18 months and for an adult who had pre-release recidivism the length of stay was 23.98 months (over 6 months longer in duration regardless of the termination type). Similarly, for juveniles the median length of stay for a

probationer without pre-release recidivism was 11.99 months and for a juvenile with pre-release recidivism was 21.39 months. Tables 80 through 83 present length of stay data for the termination cohorts from fiscal years 2021 and 2022 for comparison.

Table 78: Length of Stay for Adult Probationers Terminated in Fiscal Year 2023

| Pre-Release Recidivism | N | Median | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|
| No | 28,893 | 17.18 | 21.08 | 17.23 |
| Yes | 6,556 | 23.98 | 28.74 | 20.72 |
| Total | 35,449 | 17.97 | 22.50 | 18.18 |

Table 79: Length of Stay for Juvenile Probationers Terminated in Fiscal Year 2023

| Pre-Release Recidivism | N | Median | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|
| No | 1,330 | 11.99 | 15.53 | 11.59 |
| Yes | 265 | 21.39 | 23.80 | 14.80 |
| Total | 1,595 | 12.58 | 16.90 | 12.56 |

Table 80: Length of Stay for Adult Probationers Terminated in Fiscal Year 2022

| Pre-Release Recidivism | N | Median | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|
| No | 29,321 | 15.08 | 18.32 | 14.34 |
| Yes | 4,737 | 23.49 | 26.48 | 17.54 |
| Total | 34,058 | 16.49 | 19.45 | 15.10 |

Table 81: Length of Stay for Juvenile Probationers Terminated in Fiscal Year 2022

| Pre-Release Recidivism | N | Median | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|
| No | 1,286 | 12.09 | 14.82 | 9.93 |
| Yes | 319 | 21.42 | 23.46 | 12.57 |
| Total | 1,605 | 12.98 | 16.53 | 11.05 |

Table 82: Length of Stay for Adult Probationers Terminated in Fiscal Year 2021

| Pre-Release Recidivism | N | Median | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|
| No | 30,733 | 18.07 | 21.48 | 14.94 |
| Yes | 6,576 | 25.66 | 29.67 | 18.55 |
| Total | 37,309 | 19.19 | 22.92 | 15.95 |

Table 83: Length of Stay for Juvenile Probationers Terminated in Fiscal Year 2021

| Pre-Release Recidivism | N | Median | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|------------------------|-------|--------|-------|--------------------|
| No | 1,716 | 12.35 | 14.96 | 9.37 |
| Yes | 447 | 21.39 | 24.40 | 14.29 |
| Total | 2,163 | 14.00 | 16.91 | 11.24 |

Probation length of stay also varies by whether an individual participates in an intensive program and how a probationer completes probation (see Tables 84 through 88). In general, successful terminations have a slightly longer length of stay. For regular adult probation, the median length of stay for successful individuals is 18.04 months. For intensive programs, the length of stay for successful individuals ranges from 23.98 months in CCIP and JISP to 59.99 months in SOISP, excluding the small number of individuals in FOP with a median of 91.73 months. Sentences to SOISP can range in length from around two years to indefinite or lifetime compared to 12 to 24 months for most probation sentences.⁷

Table 84: FY2023 Length of Stay for Adults on Regular Probation by Termination Type

| Termination Type | Median | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|----------------------------|--------|-------|--------------------|
| Successful | 18.04 | 21.94 | 16.12 |
| Technical Violation | 16.59 | 21.78 | 18.48 |
| New Crime | 16.69 | 21.90 | 17.75 |
| Abscond | 15.80 | 21.54 | 16.97 |
| Neutral | 11.50 | 18.28 | 23.15 |
| Total | 17.94 | 21.81 | 16.82 |

Table 85: FY2023 Length of Stay for Adults on LSIP by Termination Type

| Termination Type | Median | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|----------------------------|--------|-------|--------------------|
| Successful | 26.84 | 34.29 | 23.43 |
| Technical Violation | 24.18 | 28.13 | 23.46 |
| New Crime | 24.67 | 29.05 | 19.16 |
| Abscond | 23.43 | 28.88 | 16.96 |
| Neutral | 30.54 | 28.69 | 16.16 |
| Total | 25.26 | 30.92 | 21.69 |

⁷ An entry of N/A indicates no terminations of that type for the given program in the year. A standard deviation of 0 indicates that only one termination of that type occurred in the year.

Table 86: FY2023 Length of Stay for Adults on CCIP by Termination Type

| Termination Type | Median | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|----------------------------|--------|-------|--------------------|
| Successful | 23.98 | 28.37 | 15.75 |
| Technical Violation | 20.04 | 23.69 | 17.31 |
| New Crime | 19.48 | 22.87 | 17.39 |
| Abscond | 21.78 | 25.65 | 17.66 |
| Neutral | 17.23 | 21.15 | 16.30 |
| Total | 22.54 | 25.50 | 16.92 |

Table 87: FY2023 Length of Stay for Adults on FOP by Termination Type

| Termination Type | Median | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|----------------------------|--------|-------|--------------------|
| Successful | 91.73 | 91.73 | 6.50 |
| Technical Violation | 62.29 | 62.29 | 4.55 |
| New Crime | 61.78 | 61.78 | 4.62 |
| Abscond | 53.59 | 65.38 | 27.46 |
| Neutral | 67.91 | 67.91 | 0.00 |
| Total | 65.28 | 68.37 | 21.35 |

Table 88: FY2023 Length of Stay for Adults on SOISP by Termination Type

| Termination Type | Median | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|----------------------------|--------|-------|--------------------|
| Successful | 59.99 | 78.01 | 48.71 |
| Technical Violation | 37.67 | 45.25 | 35.12 |
| New Crime | 44.58 | 48.61 | 36.33 |
| Abscond | 10.15 | 23.91 | 26.65 |
| Neutral | 12.09 | 49.89 | 69.84 |
| Total | 53.88 | 65.55 | 48.70 |

For juveniles terminated following regular probation, the median length of stay was 12.32 months, and for those who participated in JISP the median length of stay was 24.25 months (see Tables 89 and 90). Juveniles who terminated successfully from regular probation (excluding neutral terminations) had the shortest length of stay of 11.99 months, while JISP participants who terminated for a technical violation had the longest length of stay of 28.91 months. It is worth noting that juvenile programs in general have low populations relative to adult programs. This is particularly true of JISP (see Tables 61 through 63 for detailed numbers), so interpretation of variations in length of stay for these populations should be made with caution.

Table 89: FY2023 Length of Stay for Juveniles on Regular Probation by Termination Type

| Termination Type | Median | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|----------------------------|--------|-------|--------------------|
| Successful | 11.99 | 15.31 | 11.21 |
| Technical Violation | 18.40 | 19.68 | 13.15 |
| New Crime | 18.45 | 19.90 | 14.58 |
| Abscond | 18.91 | 23.87 | 16.86 |
| Neutral | 7.85 | 11.85 | 9.02 |
| Total | 12.32 | 16.42 | 12.14 |

Table 90: FY2023 Length of Stay for Juveniles on JISP by Termination Type

| Termination Type | Median | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|----------------------------|--------|-------|--------------------|
| Successful | 23.98 | 26.01 | 17.26 |
| Technical Violation | 28.91 | 27.49 | 16.74 |
| New Crime | 26.64 | 21.86 | 15.59 |
| Abscond | 20.24 | 22.18 | 15.52 |
| Neutral | 23.92 | 26.24 | 20.82 |
| Total | 24.25 | 25.16 | 16.58 |

Future Studies

The new and modernized recidivism study is still evolving, with this iteration marking the second year in which year three recidivism numbers are reported. It was important to address the changing nature of the recidivism definition first and then work toward adding the additional measures of interest as data become available. As our business intelligence tools and data structure are improved, future studies will be able to incorporate more information on probationers' participation in specialized caseloads (e.g. economic crime, mental health, domestic violence, and problem solving court supervision) and programs during their stay on probation. Measures of individual needs, including assessments and referrals for behavioral health disorders, will be included in future reports as they become feasible. The additional measures listed below will also be reported for each year's terminated population as they become available:

1. Proportion of probationers assessed/screened for risk for reoffending
2. Risk assessment/screening override rate
3. Proportion of probationers screened for behavioral health needs
4. Proportion of probationers with each criminogenic need identified by the risk and needs assessment
5. Proportion of probationers with specific behavioral health needs (mental health, substance use, trauma)
6. Probationers referred for further behavioral health evaluation
7. Probationers receiving treatment for behavioral health needs
8. Changes in specific need domains from intake to completion
9. Risk level reduction (from initial to last).
10. Improvements in protective factors (from initial to last)

Conclusions

This report represents the continuation of a major update to Colorado probation's recidivism study methodology begun in fiscal year 2021. In response to legislative changes resulting from SB19-108 (Juvenile Justice Reform) new definitions of recidivism were implemented for both juveniles and adults on probation. Pre-release recidivism is defined as a new deferred agreement, adjudication, or conviction for a new felony or misdemeanor offense while on probation. Post-release recidivism is defined as a new deferred agreement, adjudication, or conviction for a new felony or misdemeanor offense within one, two, and, three years post discharge from probation. This report includes the year one recidivism rate for the cohort of cases terminated from probation in fiscal year 2023; the year one and year two recidivism rates for the fiscal year 2022 cohort; and the year one, year two, and year three recidivism rates for the fiscal year 2021 cohort.

Most probationers successfully complete probation in around 18 months for adults and 12.5 months for juveniles and remain crime free following release. Pre-release recidivism was not uncommon and has increased for adults but decreased for juveniles from the previous fiscal year (18.5% of adults and 16.6% of juveniles). The adult rate more closely resembles the pre-release recidivism rate for the fiscal year 2021 termination cohort (17.6%), while the juvenile rate has decreased over two years. Both adults and juveniles are likely to successfully complete probation supervision (64.3% and 73.5%, respectively). Successful terminations are more common in lower risk probationers (84.0% for adults and 85.0% for juveniles) compared to higher risk probationers (30.6% for adults and 47.7% for juveniles). Since most intensive programs are designed for higher risk probationers, successful termination rates in these programs are lower compared to regular probation (see Table 45 and Table 61). Following unsuccessful terminations, most adults are given a jail sentence, and juveniles are sentenced to either juvenile detention or the Division of Youth Services (Tables 11 and 12). Post-release recidivism within one year of discharge from probation in fiscal year 2023 occurred in 8.7% of adults and 11.0% of juveniles. When post-release recidivism does occur, sentences for adults typically involve jail or a non-custodial sentence such as probation (Table 40). For juveniles, post-release recidivism sentences are usually non-custodial (Table 41). This year is the second report in which first time recidivism events past two years was included. For probationers terminated in fiscal year 2021, recidivism rates at three years are lower than first time recidivism rates in year two following termination and continue to be related to risk at the start of probation. For probationers terminated in fiscal year 2022, recidivism rates at two years are lower than first time recidivism rates in year one.

Colorado probation continues to engage in the implementation of evidence-based and evidence-informed practices. These practices include the use of validated risk and need assessments, making programmatic decisions based on assessment results, and responding to probationers' behaviors. These practices continue to shape the course of outcomes for probationers in Colorado. As this recidivism report continues to evolve, the impact of these practices will be documented through the reporting of risk and need information, outcomes for both specialized and intensive probation programs, the use of incentives and sanctions, and the impact of these practices on outcomes. Colorado probation is committed to engaging in practices that facilitate behavior change to contribute to a safer Colorado.

Appendix A: Accessible Figure 1 Description

35,449 adults terminated in fiscal year 2023. Of those, 22,789 terminated successfully, 4,880 for technical violations, 2,757 for new crimes, 4,399 for absconding, and 615 for neutral termination reasons. Of those, 8,364 had pre-release recidivism and 27,085 did not have pre-release recidivism. Of those that had pre-release recidivism, 3,032 terminated successfully, 2,075 for technical violations, 2,162 for new crimes, 1,002 for absconding, and 93 for neutral termination reasons. Of those who did not have pre-release recidivism, 19,766 terminated successfully, 2,805 for technical violations, 595 for new crimes, 3,397 for absconding, and 522 for neutral termination reasons. Of all adults terminated in fiscal year 2023, 3,095 had post-release recidivism within 1-year of termination.

1,595 juveniles terminated in fiscal year 2023. Of those, 1,172 terminated successfully, 199 for technical violations, 140 for new crimes, 55 for absconding, and 29 for neutral termination reasons. Of those, 361 had pre-release recidivism and 1,234 did not have pre-release recidivism. Of those that had pre-release recidivism, 157 terminated successfully, 73 for technical violations, 109 for new crimes, 19 for absconding, and 3 for neutral termination reasons. Of those who did not have pre-release recidivism, 1,015 terminated successfully, 126 for technical violations, 31 for new crimes, 36 for absconding, and 26 for neutral termination reasons. Of all juveniles terminated in fiscal year 2023, 176 had post-release recidivism within 1-year of termination.