

Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions



ICIS Scorecard

Dashboard Indicators and Trends

Fiscal Years 2014-2018

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






Department of the Attorney General

February 2021




ICIS Scorecard

Dashboard Indicators

This report presents annually-updated trend analyses of Evidence-Based Practices (EBPs) indicators and appended data tables as identified by the Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions (ICIS) and implemented by corrections agencies throughout the State of Hawaii. It is not designed to report on individual agencies, circuits, or specific offender treatment outcomes and program services. The data come from records on offenders who were sentenced to probation, released to parole, and Maximum Term Release ("maxed-out") prisoners in Fiscal Years 2014-2018. The data sources include criminal history records from the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS), and the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) criminogenic risk-assessment instrument. This report provides a year-to-year scan of fourteen indicators depicted in the table below. The trends examined throughout this report provide statistical information on pertinent indicators of the impact of EBPs on Hawaii's criminal justice system. Of the fourteen indicators analyzed, four (28.6%) have green "plus" signs, which represent a desirable trend; five (35.7%) have red "minus" signs, which reflect an undesirable trend; and five (35.7%) have yellow "circle" signs, which signify a mixed trend.

DASHBOARD INDICATORS - Year-to-Year Trends from FYs 2014 - 2018	Trends
1. Recidivism Rates for Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release ("maxed-out") Offenders, by Risk Level	
2. Law Violation Recidivism Rates for Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release ("maxed-out") Offenders, by Risk Level	
3. Criminal Contempt of Court Recidivism Rates for Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release ("maxed-out") Offenders, by Risk Level	
4. Probation and Parole Revocation Rates, by Risk Level	
5. Time to Recidivism, from Supervision Start Date to Recidivism Event, by Initial Conviction Type and by Risk Level	
6. Offenders with Current Drug and Alcohol Problems, as Determined by LSI-R Reassessments	
7. Offenders with Needs Relating to Employment, Prosocial Peers, and Housing, as Determined by LSI-R Reassessments	
8. Probationers and Parolees with Lower LSI-R Total Scores After Reassessment, by Risk Level	
9. Probationers and Parolees with Higher LSI-R Protect Scores After Reassessment, by Risk Level	
10. Average Program Completion Rates and Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) Scores, from Non-Profit Agencies	
11. Core Training Hours and Competency Testing in Motivational Interviewing (MI), the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R), Cognitive Behavioral Treatment (CBT), and Collaborative Casework (CCW)	
12. Drug Offenders Rearrested for Drug-Related and Non-Drug-Related Offenses	
13. Domestic Violence (DV) Offenders Rearrested for DV and Non-DV Offenses	
14. Sex Offense (SO) Offenders Rearrested for SO and Non-SO Offenses	

Legend

Green plus symbol represents a positive trend.	
Red minus symbol represents a negative trend.	
Yellow circle symbol represents a mixed trend.	

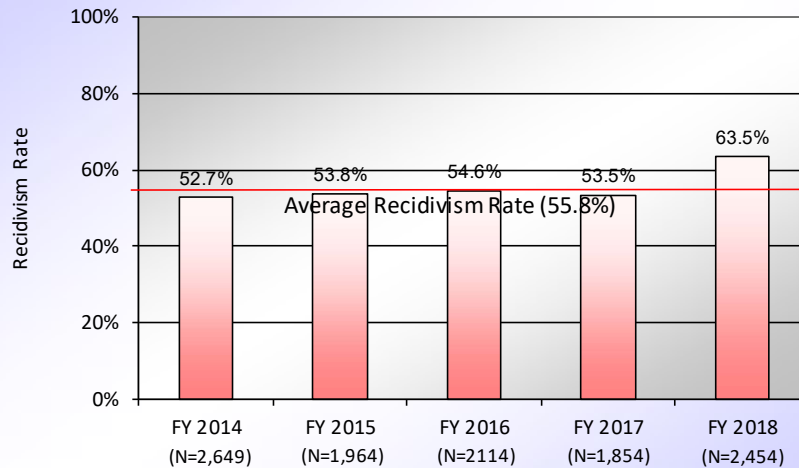
Indicator #1

Recidivism Rates for Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release (“maxed-out”) Offenders, by Risk Level



The total recidivism rate increased by 10.0 percentage points in FY 2018.

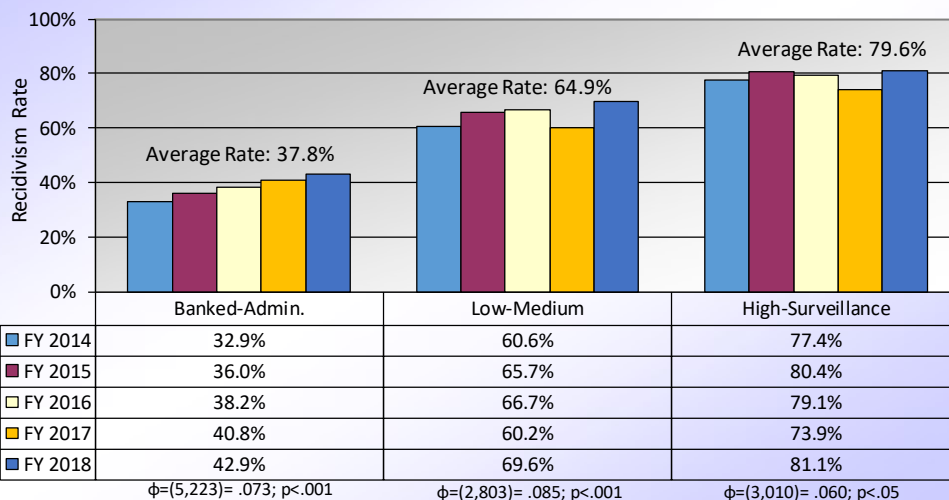
Recidivism Rates, State of Hawaii, FYs 2014-2018



$\phi(11,036) = .086; p < .001$

Note: Year-to-year changes in recidivism rates are not statistically significant.
Recidivism is defined as rearrest, revocation, or criminal contempt of court, tracked over a 36-month period.

Recidivism Rates, by LSI-R* Risk Level, FYs 2014-2018



*Compiled from the most recent LSI-R assessments

Note: Recidivism is defined as rearrest, revocation, or criminal contempt of court, tracked over a 36-month period.

Key Findings: The changes in recidivism rates from FY 2014 to FY 2018 are statistically significant for all risk levels.

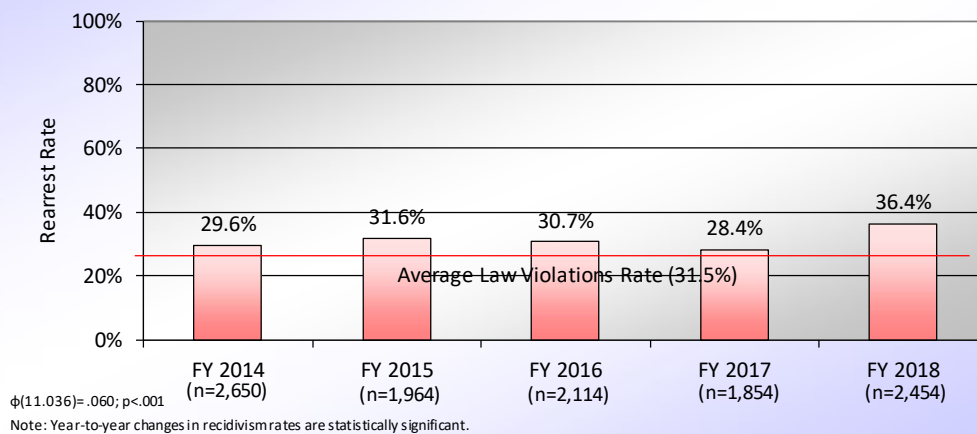
Indicator #2

Law Violation Recidivism Rates for Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release (“maxed-out”) Offenders, by Risk Level

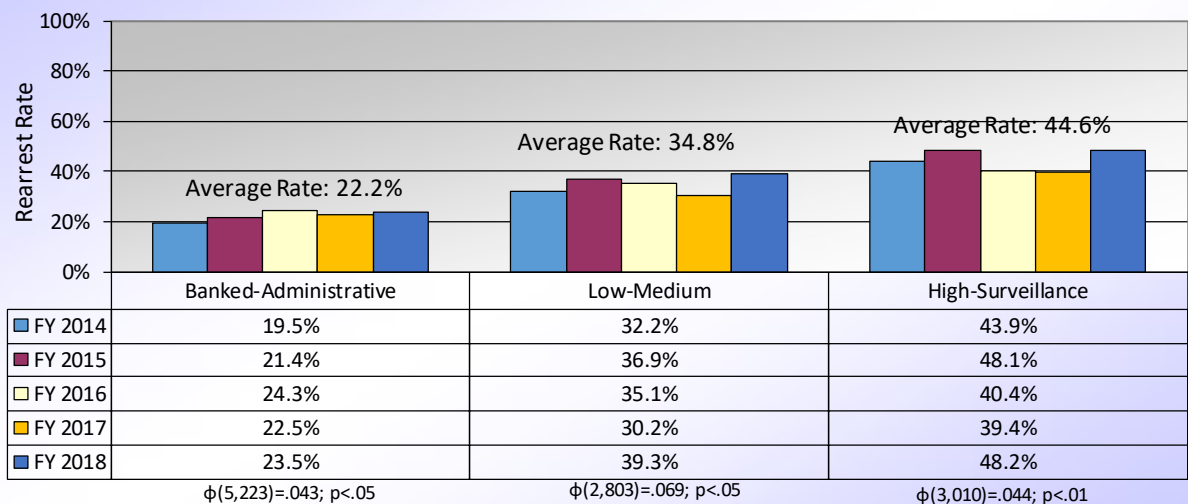


The recidivism rate for new law violations increased by 8.0 percentage points in FY 2018.

Recidivism Rates for Law Violations, FYs 2014-2018



Recidivism Rates for Law Violations, by LSI-R* Risk Level, FYs 2014-2018



*Compiled from the most recent Level of Services Inventory - Revised assessments.

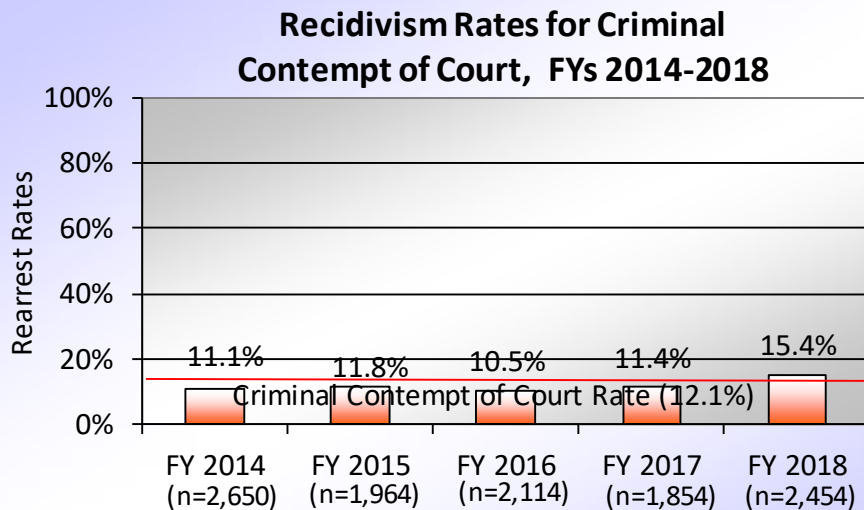
Key Findings: The year-to-year differences in law violation recidivism rates are statistically significant for all risk levels.

Indicator #3

Criminal Contempt of Court Recidivism Rates for Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release (“maxed-out”) Offenders, by Risk Level

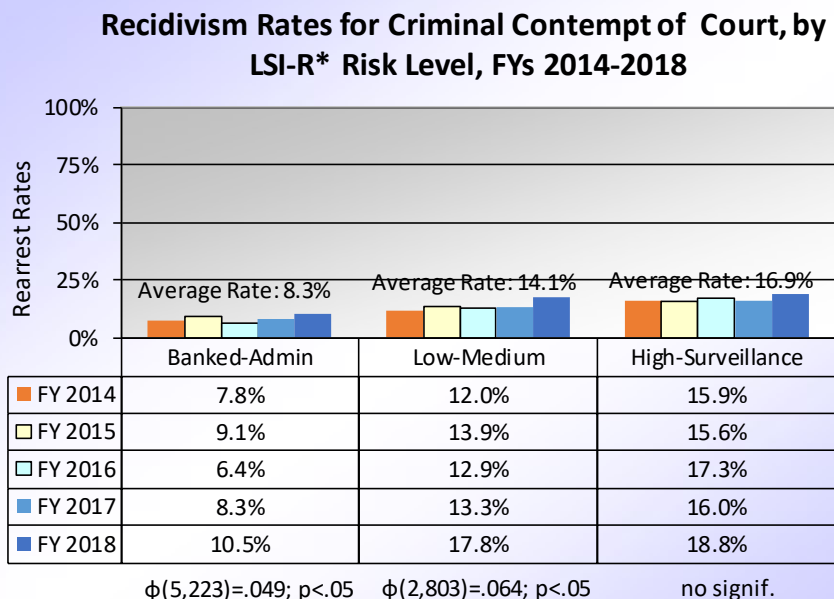


New Criminal Contempt of Court rearrests increased by 4.0 percentage points in FY 2018.



$\phi(11.036) = .055$ $p < .001$

The year-to-year changes in Criminal Contempt of Court recidivism rates are statistically significant.



*Compiled from the most recent Level of Service - Revised assessments.

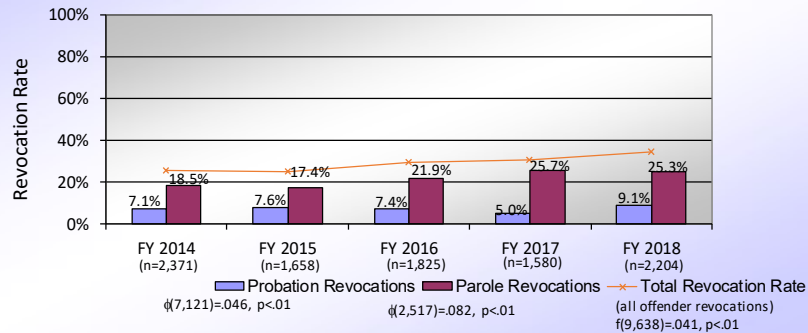
Key Findings: The year-to-year differences in Criminal Contempt of Court recidivism rates are statistically significant for offenders at Banked-Admin and Low-Medium risk levels.

Indicator #4

Probation and Parole Revocation Rates, by Risk Level

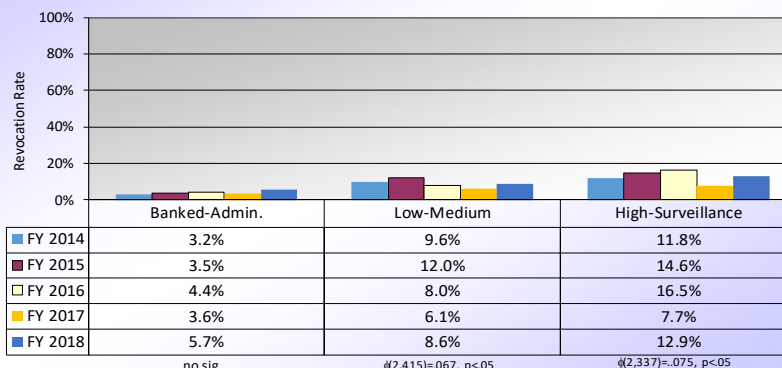
Probation and Parole revocation rates increased by 3.7 percentage points in FY 2018.

**Probation and Parole Revocation Rates,
FYs 2014-2018**



Note: Probation and Parole were tracked over a 36-month period, and compiled from the most recent LSI-R assessments.

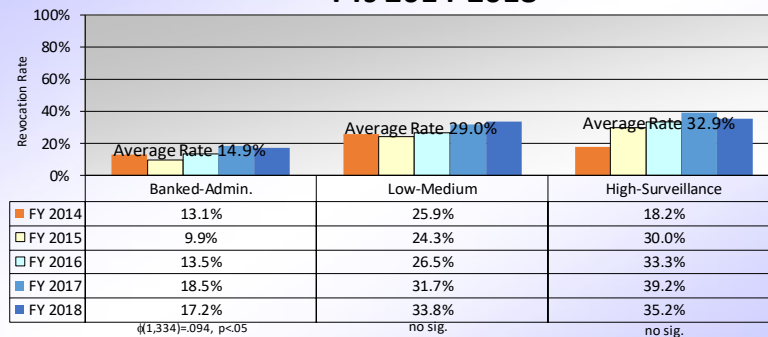
**Probation Revocation Rates, by LSI-R Risk Level,
FYs 2014-2018**



*Compiled from the most recent LSI-R assessments.

Note: Probation revocations include modifications reported in CJIS only, and stem from specific charges or summons arrest.

**Parole Revocation Rates, by LSI-R Risk Level,
FYs 2014-2018**



Note: Parole revocations include only the infractions that were serious enough to warrant inclusion in the State's criminal history records (CJIS).

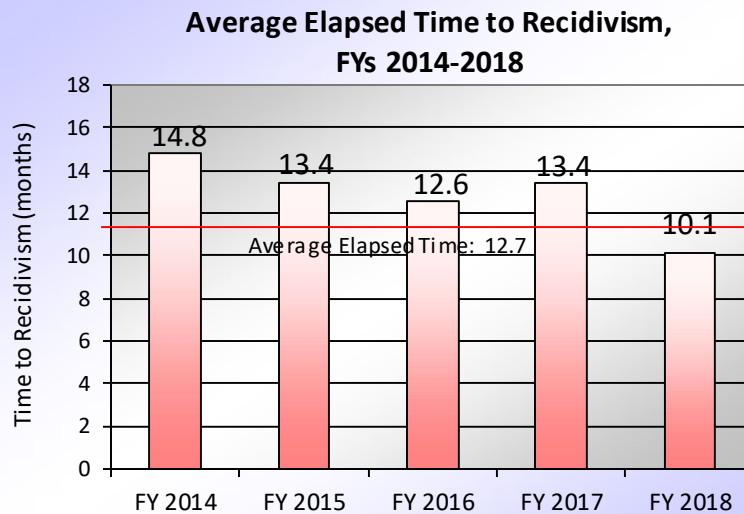
Key Findings: The year-to-year differences in revocation rates are statistically significant for Probationers at Low-Medium and High-Surveillance risk, and for Parolees at Banked-Administrative risk.

Indicator #5

Time to Recidivism, from Supervision Start Date to Recidivism Event, by Initial Conviction Type and by Risk Level

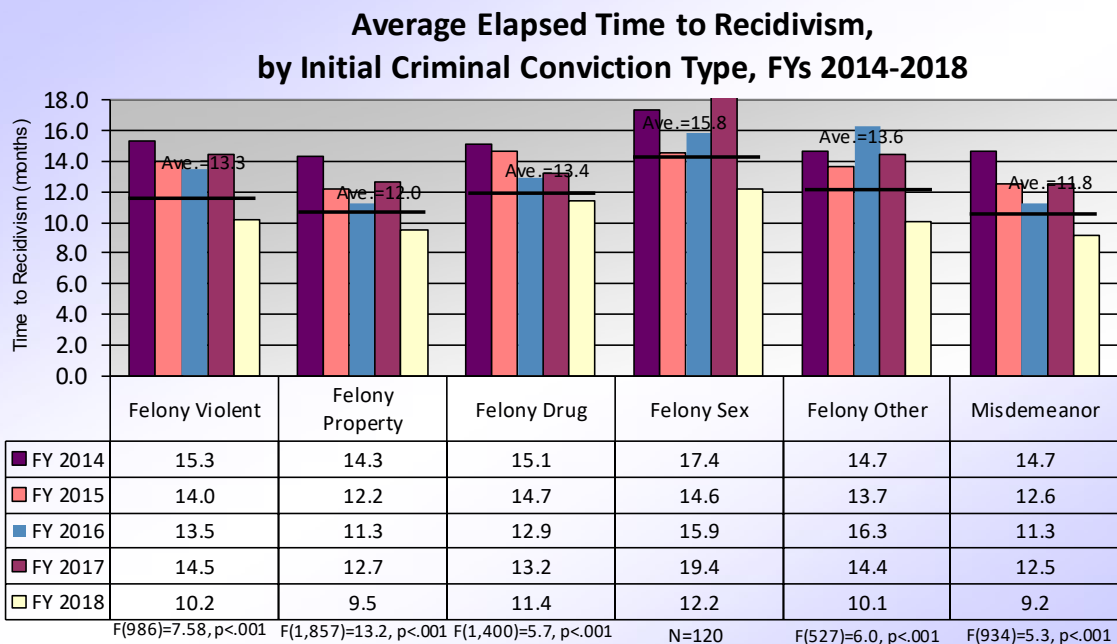


In FY 2018, the average length of time elapsed prior to recidivism significantly decreased to 10.1 months, or 3.3 fewer months than were reported for FY 2017.



F(5,823)=33.96; p<.001

Note: Recidivism is defined as rearrest, revocation, or criminal contempt of court, tracked over a 36-month period.



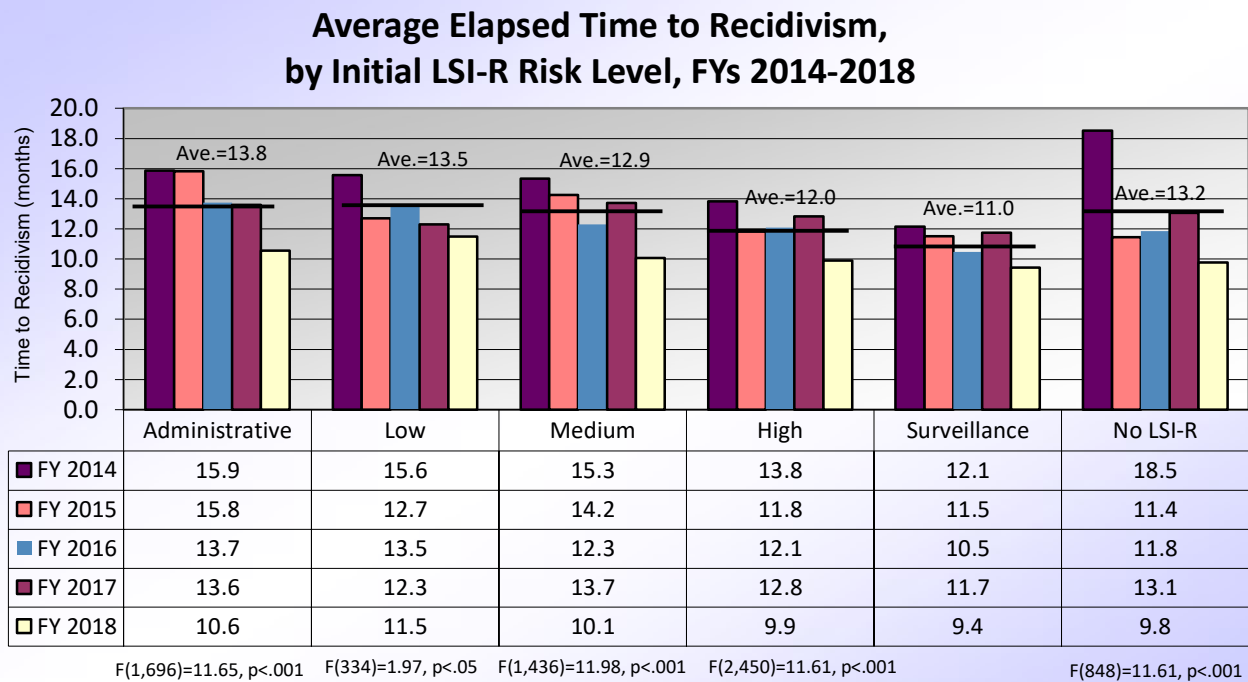
*Compiled from the most recent LSI-R assessments.

Note: Recidivism is defined as rearrest, revocation, or criminal contempt of court, tracked over a 36-month period.

Key Findings: The changes in elapsed time to recidivism between FY 2014 to FY 2018 are statistically significant for all of the offender types, except for Felony Sex offenders.

Indicator #5 (cont.)

Time to Recidivism, from Supervision Start Date to Recidivism Event, by Initial Conviction Type and by Risk Level



*Compiled from initial LSI-R assessments.

Key Findings: The changes in elapsed time to recidivism between FY 2014 to FY 2018 are statistically significant for all LSI-R risk levels, except for Surveillance-level offenders.

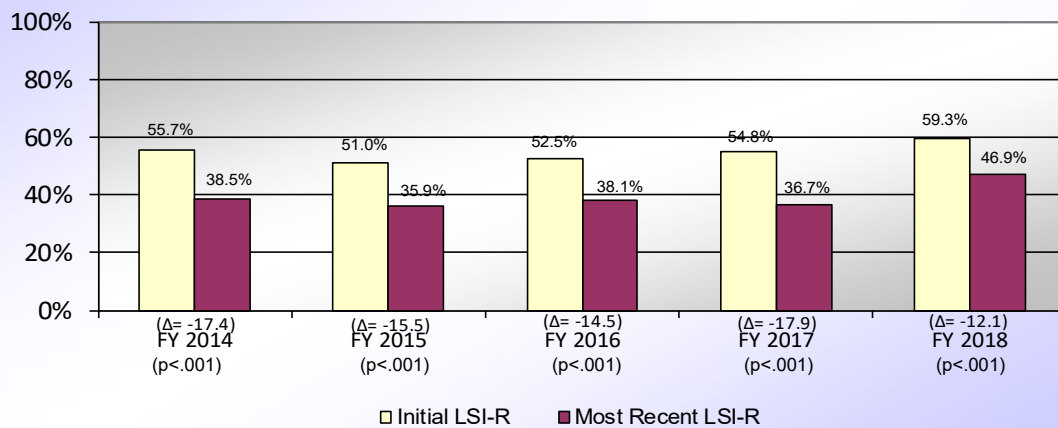
Indicator #6

Offenders⁺ with Current Drug and Alcohol Problems, as Determined by LSI-R Reassessments

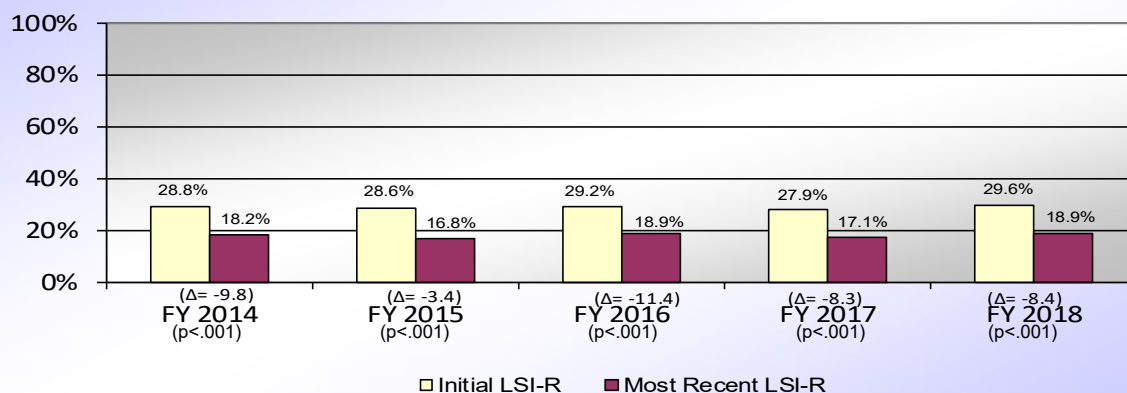


The percentage of offenders who admitted to having an unsatisfactory situation with drug and alcohol use decreased after reassessment.

Percentage of Offenders with an Unsatisfactory Situation with Drug Use, Based on Initial and Most Recent LSI-R Assessments, FYs 2014-2018



Percentage of Offenders with an Unsatisfactory Situation with Alcohol Use, Based on Initial and Most Recent LSI-Assessments, FYs 2014-2018



Key Findings: There were statistically significant declines in the percentage of offenders who admitted to having an unsatisfactory situation with drug and alcohol use, as determined by their initial, as compared to most recent, LSI-R assessments.

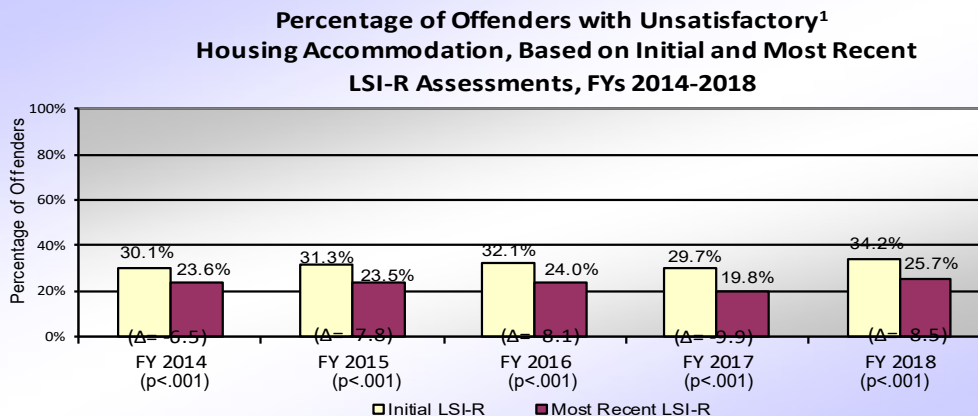
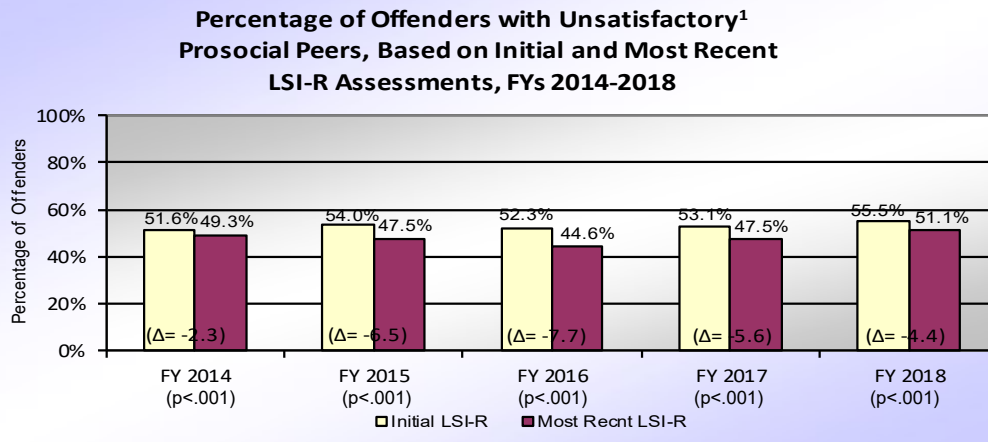
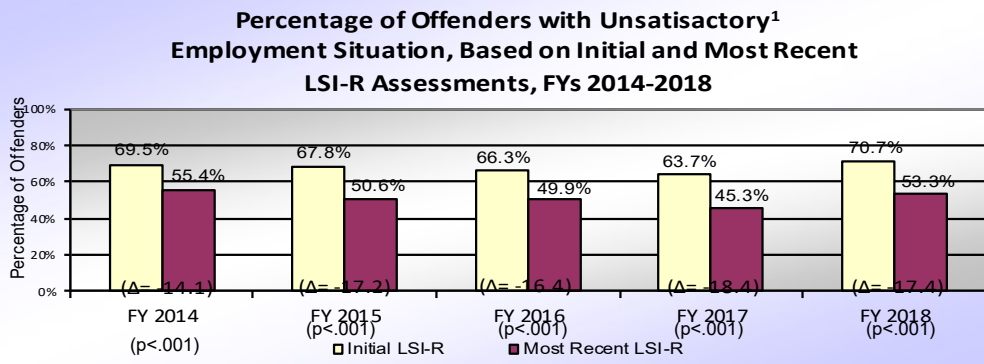
⁺Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release prisoners who were administered the LSI-R.

Indicator #7

Offenders⁺ with Needs Relating to Employment, Prosocial Peers, and Housing, as Determined by LSI-R Reassessments



The percentages of offenders with an unsatisfactory situation with employment, prosocial peers, and housing have improved since reassessment.



¹Offenders with an "unsatisfactory" to "very unsatisfactory" situation, with "strong and clear need for improvement".

Key Findings: There were statistically significant declines in the proportions of offenders who have unsatisfactory situations with employment, prosocial peers, and housing, as determined by their initial to most recent LSI-R assessments.

⁺Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release prisoners who were administered the LSI-R.

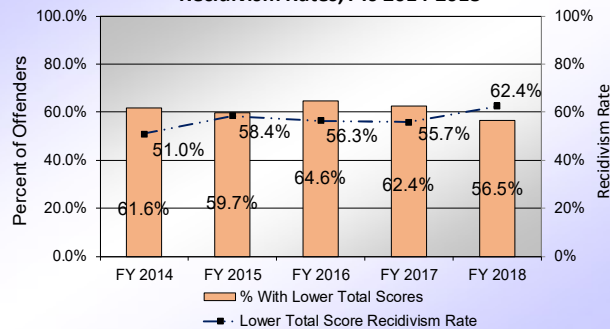
Indicator #8

Probationers and Parolees with Lower LSI-R Total Scores After Reassessment, by Risk Level

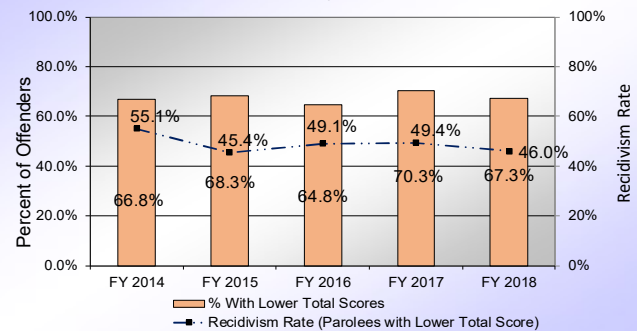


The percentage of probationers with lower LSI-R Total scores after reassessment decreased by 8.1 percentage points, from FYs 2016 through 2018.

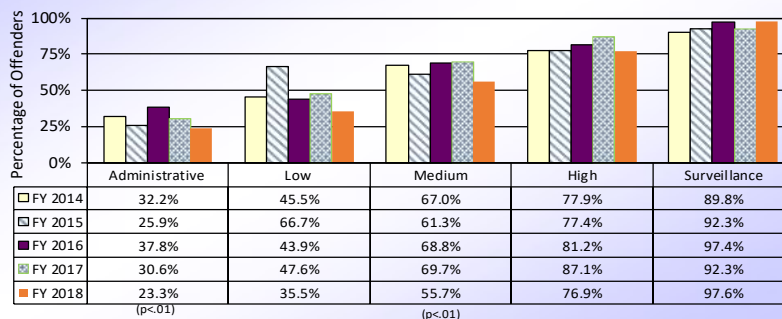
Percentage of Probationers with Lower LSI-R Total Scores after Reassessment, and Corresponding Recidivism Rates, FYs 2014-2018



Percentage of Parolees with Lower LSI-R Total Scores after Reassessment, and Corresponding Recidivism Rates, FYs 2014-2018

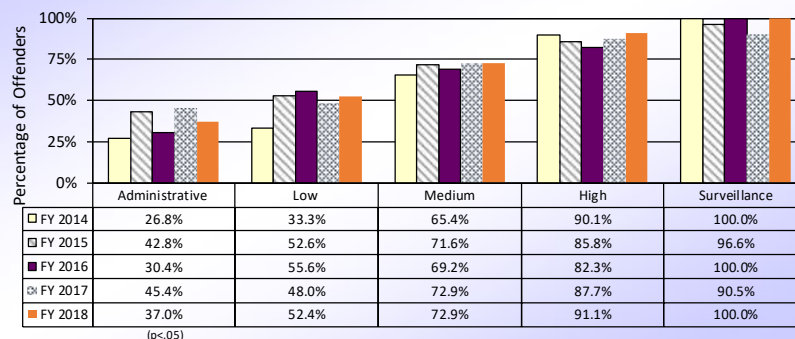


Percentage of Probationers with lower LSI-R Total Scores after Reassessment, by Risk Level, FYs 2014-2018



Note: Risk levels based on initial LSI-R.

Percentage of Parolees with Lower LSI-R Total Scores After Reassessment, by Risk Level, FYs 2014-2018



Note: Risk level based on initial LSI-R

Key Findings: From FY 2017 to FY 2018, the differences in the proportions of probationers and parolees with lower LSI-R Total scores are statistically significant for Administrative risk-level offenders.

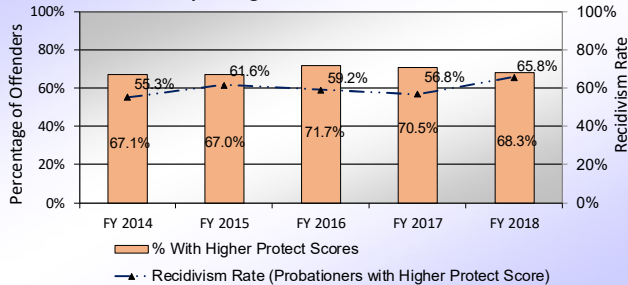
Indicator #9

Probationers and Parolees with Higher LSI-R Protect Scores After Reassessment, by Risk Level

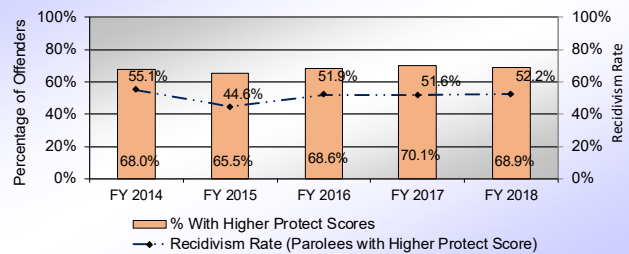


The percentage of probationers with higher LSI-R Protect scores after reassessment decreased by 3.4 percentage points, from FYs 2016 through 2018.

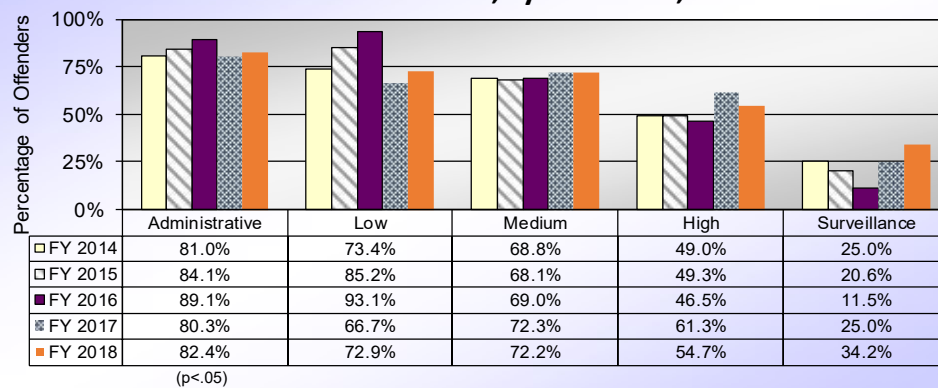
Percentage of Probationers with Higher LSI-R Protect Scores After Reassessment, and Corresponding Recidivism Rates, FYs 2014-2018



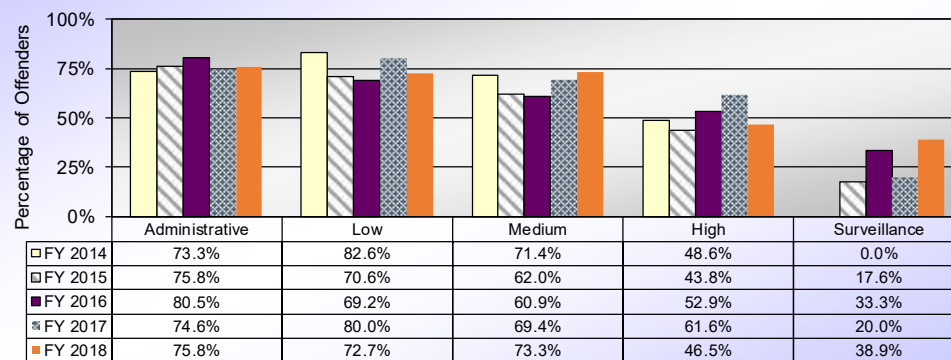
Percentage of Parolees with Higher LSI-R Protect Scores After Reassessment, and Corresponding Recidivism Rates, FYs 2014-2018



Percentage of Probationers with Higher LSI-R Protect Scores after Reassessment, by Risk Level, FYs 2014-2018



Percentage of Parolees with Higher LSI-R Protect Scores after Reassessment, by Risk Level, FYs 2014-2018



Note: Risk level based on initial LSI-R

Key Findings: The year-to-year differences in the proportion of probationers with higher LSI-R Protect scores are statistically significant for Administrative risk-level offenders.

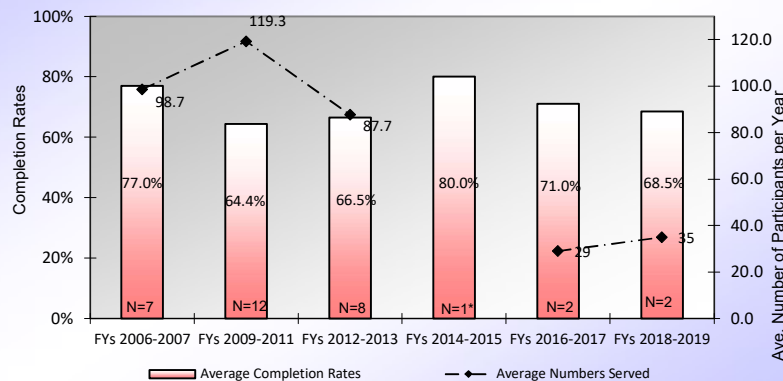
Indicator #10

Average Program Completion Rates and Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) Scores, from Non-Profit Agencies



The average program completion rate remained relatively stable from FYs 2006 through 2018.

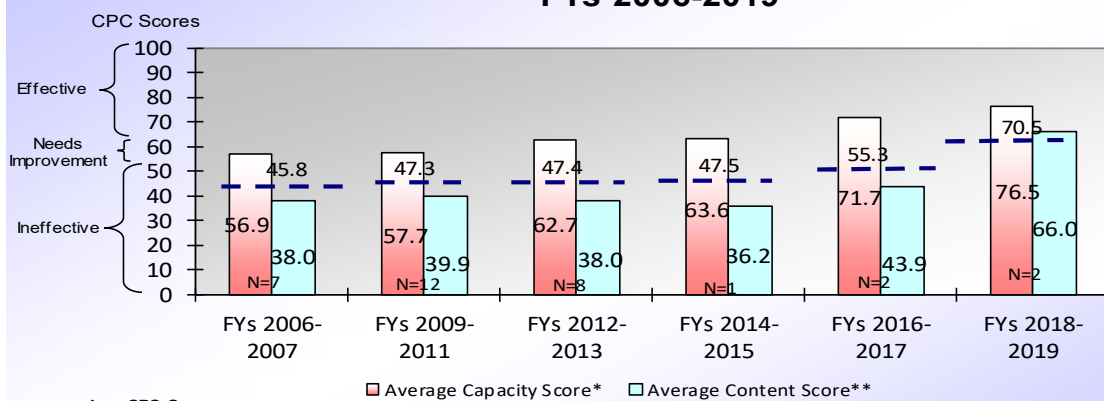
Average Program Participant Completion Rates and Average Numbers of Participants Served, FYs 2006-2019



N=The number of reporting agencies.

*Only one assessment conducted. No data reported on the number of participants served.

Average Program Capacity and Content Scores, FYs 2006-2019



*The Capacity score is designed to measure program quality assurance, leadership and development, and staff capacity to deliver evidence-based interventions.

** The Content score focuses on the extent to which the program meets the principles of risk, need, and responsive treatment, via validated criminogenic assessments, and evidence-based treatment services.

Key Findings: The average total CPC score from assessments conducted in FYs 2006-2007 through FYs 2018-2019 increased from 45.8 to 70.5 points, which is in the “Effective” range for evidence-based practices. Since FY 2006, the average Capacity score improved to the “Effective” range, while the average Content score improved to the “Needs Improvement” range.

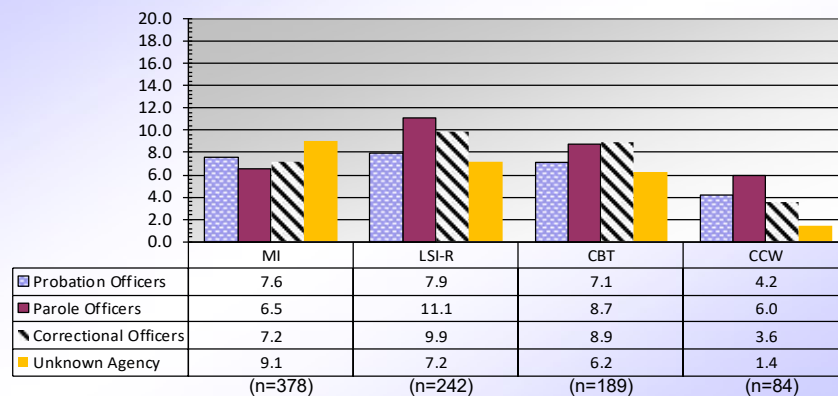
Indicator #11

Core Training Hours and Competency Testing in Motivational Interviewing (MI), the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R), Cognitive Behavioral Treatment (CBT), and Collaborative Casework (CCW)

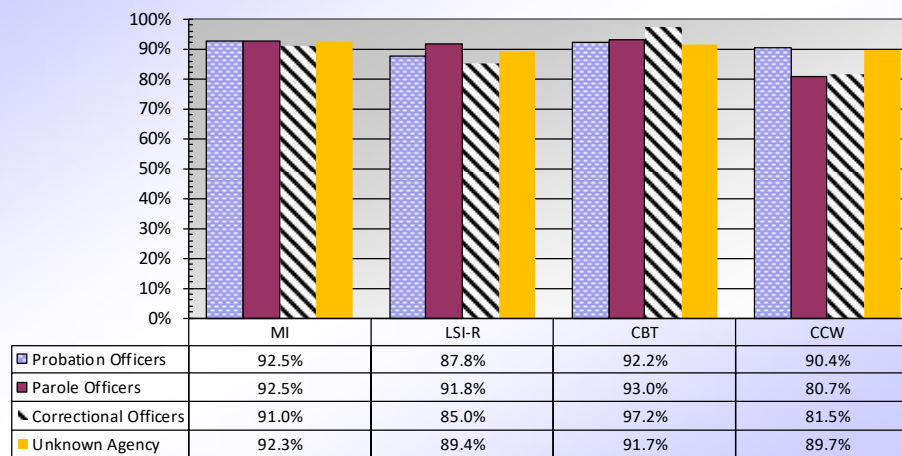


Officers from all agencies have successfully mastered the four core trainings.

Average Training Hours in Core Areas of Evidence-Based Practices, by Agency



Average Percent Correct in Core Training Post Tests, by Agency



Key Findings: Probation officers, Parole officers, and Correctional officers have average scores of 80% or above in Core Training Post Tests.

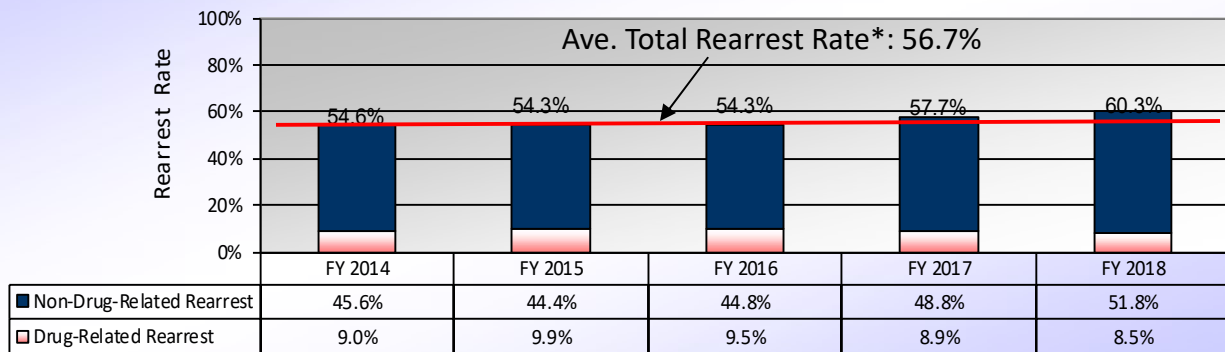
Indicator #12

Drug Offenders Rearrested for Drug-Related and Non-Drug-Related Offenses



The Total rearrest rate for drug offenders increased by 5.7 percentage points from FYs 2014 through 2018.

Drug Offender Rearrest Rates, by Drug-Related and Non-Drug-Related Rearrests, from FYs 2014-2018



*The sum of Drug-Related and Non-Drug-Related rearrests.

Ave. Non-Drug-Related rearrest rate: 47.6%
Ave. Drug-Related rearrest rate: 9.1%

Note: Drug-Related rearrests include arrests for the promotion of detrimental/dangerous drugs, drug trafficking, driving under the influence, and prohibited acts related to drug paraphernalia, etc. Non-Drug-Related rearrests include arrests for robbery, theft, assault, and criminal property damage, etc. The rearrest rate (per ICIS definition) for sentenced drug offenders was tracked over a 36-month period.

Key Findings: From FYs 2014 through 2018, the Non-Drug-Related rearrest rate increased by 6.2 percentage points, while the Drug-Related rearrest rate decreased by 0.5 percentage points.

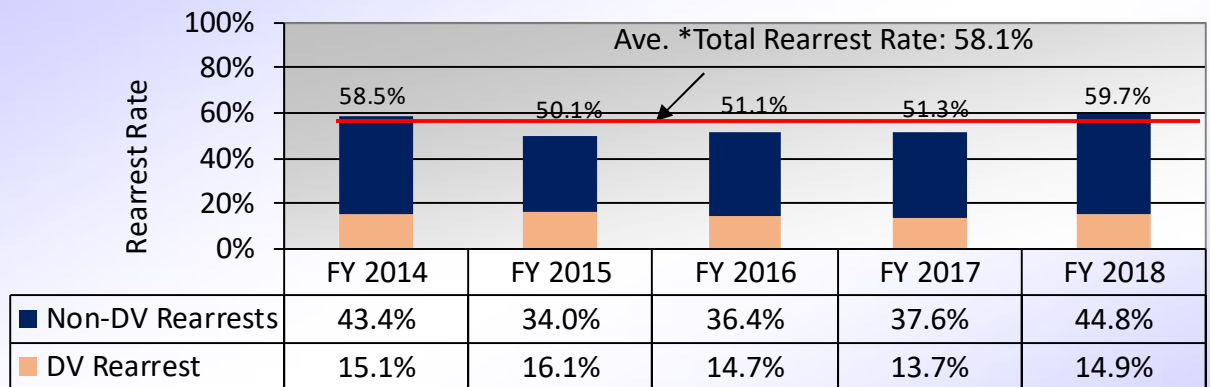
Indicator #13

Domestic Violence (DV) Offenders Rearrested for DV and Non-DV Offenses



The total rearrest rate for domestic violence offenders increased by 1.2 percentage points from FYs 2014 through 2018.

Domestic Violence (DV) Offender Rearrest Rates, by DV and Non-DV Rearrests, from FYs 2014-2018



*The sum of DV and Non-DV rearrests.

Ave. Non-DV rearrest rate: 41.9%
Ave. DV rearrest rate: 16.2%

Note: DV rearrests include arrests for abuse of a household member and protective order violations, under the assumption that the vast majority of these crimes were committed against a spouse, domestic partner, or family household members. Non-DV rearrests include arrests for robbery, theft, illegal substance possession, etc. Presently, there are no reliable means of verifying spousal or domestic-related crimes from non-domestic-related crimes, due to the lack of victim information documented in Hawaii's Criminal Justice Information System. The rearrest rate (per ICIS definition) for DV offenders was tracked over a 36-month period.

Key Findings: From FYs 2014 through 2018, the Non-DV rearrest rate increased by 1.4 percentage points, and the DV rearrest rate declined by 0.2 percentage points.

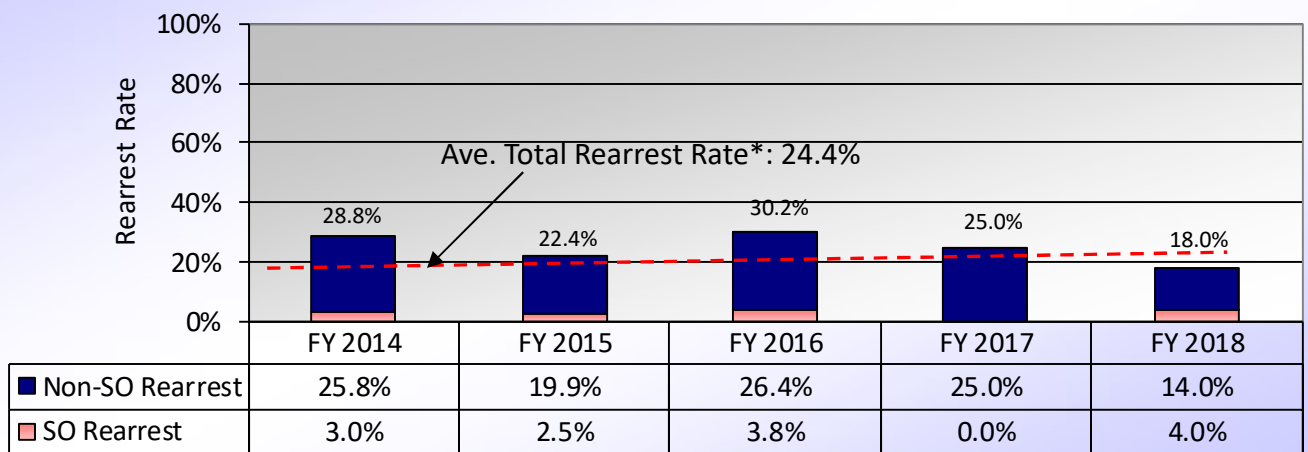
Indicator #14

Sex Offense (SO) Offenders Rearrested for SO and Non-SO Offenses



The total rearrest rate for sex offenders decreased by 10.8 percentage points from FYs 2014 through 2018.

Sex Offender (SO) Rearrest Rates, by SO and Non-SO Rearrests, from FYs 2014-2018



*The sum of SO and Non-SO rearrests.

Ave. Non-SO rearrest rate: 22.0%
Ave. SO rearrest rate: 2.4%

Note: SO rearrests include felony sex assaults, misdemeanor sex offenses, etc. Non-SO rearrests include robbery, theft, illegal substance possession, etc. The rearrest rate (per ICIS definition) for sentenced sex offenders was tracked over a 36-month period.

Key Findings: From FY 2014 through FY 2018, the Non-SO rearrest rate declined by 11.8 percentage points, while the SO rearrest rate increased by 1.0 percentage points.



APPENDIX

Data Tables



Indicator #1

Recidivism Rates for Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release (“maxed-out”) Offenders, by Risk Level

Fiscal Year 2014

LSI-R Risk Level*	Number of		Percent
	Offenders	Offenders Recidivated	Recidivated
Banked-Administrative	1,187	391	32.9%
Low-Medium	751	455	60.6%
High-Surveillance	711	550	77.4%
Total	2,649	1,396	52.7%

$\phi(2,649)=.382; p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2015

LSI-R Risk Level*	Number of		Percent
	Offenders	Offenders Recidivated	Recidivated
Banked-Administrative	1,036	373	36.0%
Low-Medium	423	278	65.7%
High-Surveillance	505	406	80.4%
Total	1,964	1,057	53.8%

$\phi(1,964)=.396; p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2016

LSI-R Risk Level*	Number of		Percent
	Offenders	Offenders Recidivated	Recidivated
Banked-Administrative	1,113	425	38.2%
Low-Medium	498	332	66.7%
High-Surveillance	503	398	79.1%
Total	2,114	1,155	54.6%

$\phi(2,114)=.369; p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2017

LSI-R Risk Level*	Number of		Percent
	Offenders	Offenders Recidivated	Recidivated
Banked-Administrative	960	392	40.8%
Low-Medium	450	271	60.2%
High-Surveillance	444	328	73.9%
Total	1,854	991	53.5%

$\phi(1,854)=.280; p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2018

LSI-R Risk Level*	Number of		Percent
	Offenders	Offenders Recidivated	Recidivated
Banked-Administrative	927	398	42.9%
Low-Medium	680	473	69.6%
High-Surveillance	847	687	81.1%
Total	2,454	1,558	63.5%

$\phi(2,454)=.349; p<.001$

Note: Recidivism is defined as rearrest, revocation, or criminal contempt of court, tracked over a 36-month period.

Indicator #2

Law Violation Recidivism Rates for Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release (“maxed-out”) Offenders, by Risk Level

Fiscal Year 2014

LSI-R Risk Level*	Number of Offenders	Offenders	
		Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
Banked-Administrative	1,187	231	19.5%
Low-Medium	752	242	32.2%
High-Surveillance	711	312	43.9%
Total	2,650	785	29.6%

$\phi(2,650)=-.222; p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2015

LSI-R Risk Level*	Number of Offenders	Offenders	
		Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
Banked-Administrative	1,036	222	21.4%
Low-Medium	423	156	36.9%
High-Surveillance	505	243	48.1%
Total	1,964	621	31.6%

$\phi(1,964)=-.246; p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2016

LSI-R Risk Level*	Number of Offenders	Offenders	
		Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
Banked-Administrative	1,113	271	24.3%
Low-Medium	498	175	35.1%
High-Surveillance	503	203	40.4%
Total	2,114	649	30.7%

$\phi(2,114)=-.150; p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2017

LSI-R Risk Level*	Number of Offenders	Offenders	
		Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
Banked-Administrative	960	216	22.5%
Low-Medium	450	136	30.2%
High-Surveillance	444	175	39.4%
Total	1,854	527	28.4%

$\phi(1,854)=-.153; p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2018

LSI-R Risk Level*	Number of Offenders	Offenders	
		Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
Banked-Administrative	927	218	23.5%
Low-Medium	680	267	39.3%
High-Surveillance	847	408	48.2%
Total	2,454	893	36.4%

$\phi(2,454)=-.221; p<.001$

*Compiled from the most recent Level of Services Inventory-Revised assessments.

Note: Law violations are defined as felonies, misdemeanors, and petty misdemeanors, excluding charges for criminal contempt of court. Rearrest rates for law violations were tracked over 36-month periods.

Indicator #3

Criminal Contempt of Court Recidivism Rates for Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release (“maxed-out”) Offenders, by Risk Level

<i>Fiscal Year 2014</i>			
LSI-R Risk Level*	Number of Offenders	Rearrested for Criminal Contempt of Court	Percent Rearrested
Banked-Administrative	1,187	92	7.8%
Low-Medium	752	90	12.0%
High-Surveillance	711	113	15.9%
Total	2,650	295	11.1%

$\phi(2,650)=-.107; p<.001$

<i>Fiscal Year 2015</i>			
LSI-R Risk Level*	Number of Offenders	Rearrested for Criminal Contempt of Court	Percent Rearrested
Banked-Administrative	1,036	94	9.1%
Low-Medium	423	59	13.9%
High-Surveillance	505	79	15.6%
Total	1,964	232	11.8%

$\phi(1,964)=-.091; p<.001$

<i>Fiscal Year 2016</i>			
LSI-R Risk Level*	Number of Offenders	Rearrested for Criminal Contempt of Court	Percent Rearrested
Banked-Administrative	1,113	71	6.4%
Low-Medium	498	64	12.9%
High-Surveillance	503	87	17.3%
Total	2,114	222	10.5%

$\phi(2,114)=-.150; p<.001$

<i>Fiscal Year 2017</i>			
LSI-R Risk Level*	Number of Offenders	Rearrested for Criminal Contempt of Court	Percent Rearrested
Banked-Administrative	960	80	8.3%
Low-Medium	450	60	13.3%
High-Surveillance	444	71	16.0%
Total	1,854	211	11.4%

$\phi(1,854)=-.104; p<.001$

<i>Fiscal Year 2018</i>			
LSI-R Risk Level*	Number of Offenders	Rearrested for Criminal Contempt of Court	Percent Rearrested
Banked-Administrative	927	97	10.5%
Low-Medium	680	121	17.8%
High-Surveillance	847	159	18.8%
Total	2,454	377	15.4%

$\phi(2,454)=-.106; p<.001$

*Compiled from the most recent Level of Service Inventory-Revised assessments.

Note: Criminal Contempt of Court is defined as a failure to appear in court, or a failure to follow court orders. Recidivism rates for Criminal Contempt of Court were tracked over 36-month periods.

Indicator #4

Probation and Parole Revocation Rates, by Risk Level

Fiscal Year 2014						
*LSI-R Risk Level	# of Probationers	Probation Revocations	% Probationers Revoked	# of Parolees	Parole Revocations	% Parole Revocations
Banked-Administrative	1,010	32	3.2%	107	14	13.1%
Low-Medium	585	56	9.6%	81	21	25.9%
High-Surveillance	533	63	11.8%	55	10	18.2%
Total	2,128	151	7.1%	243	45	18.5%

$\phi(2,128)=.149; p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2015						
*LSI-R Risk Level	# of Probationers	Probation Revocations	% Probationers Revoked	# of Parolees	Parole Revocations	% Parole Revocations
Banked-Administrative	655	23	3.5%	303	30	9.9%
Low-Medium	234	28	12.0%	107	26	24.3%
High-Surveillance	239	35	14.6%	120	36	30.0%
Total	1,128	86	7.6%	530	92	17.4%

$\phi(1,128)=.185; p<.001$

$\phi(530)=.233; p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2016						
*LSI-R Risk Level	# of Probationers	Probation Revocations	% Probationers Revoked	# of Parolees	Parole Revocations	% Parole Revocations
Banked-Administrative	800	35	4.4%	244	33	13.5%
Low-Medium	276	22	8.0%	136	36	26.5%
High-Surveillance	243	40	16.5%	126	42	33.3%
Total	1,319	97	7.4%	506	111	21.9%

$\phi(1,319)=.174; p<.001$

$\phi(506)=.205; p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2017						
*LSI-R Risk Level	# of Probationers	Probation Revocations	% Probationers Revoked	# of Parolees	Parole Revocations	% Parole Revocations
Banked-Administrative	504	18	3.6%	384	71	18.5%
Low-Medium	214	13	6.1%	167	53	31.7%
High-Surveillance	181	14	7.7%	130	51	39.2%
Total	899	45	5.0%	681	175	25.7%

$\phi(899)=.078; p<.001$

$\phi(681)=.196; p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2018						
*LSI-R Risk Level	# of Probationers	Probation Revocations	% Probationers Revoked	# of Parolees	Parole Revocations	% Parole Revocations
Banked-Administrative	583	33	5.7%	296	51	17.2%
Low-Medium	476	41	8.6%	139	47	33.8%
High-Surveillance	588	76	12.9%	122	43	35.2%
Total	1,647	150	9.1%	557	141	25.3%

$\phi(1,647)=.107; p<.001$

$\phi(557)=.198; p<.001$

Note: The rearrest rate for revocations was tracked over a three-year period. Revocations include parole and probation revocation; probation violations that include modification of probation conditions, and summons arrest on probation; and parole revocations that were serious enough to be reported in the State's criminal history records (CJIS), and are the result of the issuance of a warrant of arrest.

Indicator #5

Time to Recidivism, from Supervision Start Date to Recidivism Event, by Initial Conviction Type and by Risk Level

Fiscal Year 2014

Initial Offense Type	Number of Offenders	Mean Recidivism Period (Months)	Standard Deviation
Felony Violent	233	15.3	11.49
Felony Property	464	14.3	10.43
Felony Drug	344	15.1	10.75
Felony Sex	25	17.4	12.76
Felony Other	119	14.7	9.33
Misdemeanor	143	14.7	11.10
Total	1,328	14.8	10.73

Fiscal Year 2015

Initial Offense Type	Number of Offenders	Mean Recidivism Period (Months)	Standard Deviation
Felony Violent	159	14.0	11.70
Felony Property	278	12.2	10.25
Felony Drug	215	14.7	12.38
Felony Sex	21	14.6	10.60
Felony Other	95	13.7	10.55
Misdemeanor	192	12.6	12.49
Total	960	13.4	11.51

Fiscal Year 2016

Initial Offense Type	Number of Offenders	Mean Recidivism Period (Months)	Standard Deviation
Felony Violent	198	13.5	11.19
Felony Property	333	11.3	12.34
Felony Drug	223	12.9	11.21
Felony Sex	23	15.9	12.71
Felony Other	100	16.3	11.95
Misdemeanor	210	11.3	13.81
Total	1,087	12.6	12.26

Fiscal Year 2017

Initial Offense Type	Number of Offenders	Mean Recidivism Period (Months)	Standard Deviation
Felony Violent	148	14.5	11.48
Felony Property	306	12.7	11.00
Felony Drug	265	13.2	11.54
Felony Sex	24	19.4	19.71
Felony Other	76	14.4	12.98
Misdemeanor	172	12.5	11.80
Total	991	13.4	11.81

Fiscal Year 2018

Initial Offense Type	Number of Offenders	Mean Recidivism Period (Months)	Standard Deviation
Felony Violent	248	10.2	9.67
Felony Property	476	9.5	8.74
Felony Drug	353	11.4	9.66
Felony Sex	27	12.2	10.30
Felony Other	137	10.1	8.20
Misdemeanor	217	9.2	8.67
Total	1,458	10.1	9.13

Note: from ICIS Recidivism Reported Updates; 2014 thru 2018.

Note: Recidivism is defined as rearrest, revocation, or criminal contempt of court, tracked over a 36-month period.

Indicator #5 (cont.)

Time to Recidivism, from Supervision Start Date to Recidivism Event, by Initial Conviction Type and by Risk Level

<i>Fiscal Year 2014</i>			
Initial Offense Type	Number of Offenders	Mean Recidivism	
		Period (Months)	Standard Deviation
Administrative	314	15.9	11.0
Low	117	15.6	10.8
Medium	321	15.3	11.6
High	573	13.8	10.1
Surveillance	126	12.1	9.1
No LSI-R	172	18.5	13.4
Total	1,623	15.0	11.1

<i>Fiscal Year 2015</i>			
Initial Offense Type	Number of Offenders	Mean Recidivism	
		Period (Months)	Standard Deviation
Administrative	314	15.8	12.5
Low	45	12.7	10.4
Medium	213	14.2	12.3
High	407	11.8	10.5
Surveillance	88	11.5	10.2
No LSI-R	204	11.4	11.0
Total	1,271	13.2	11.5

<i>Fiscal Year 2016</i>			
Initial Offense Type	Number of Offenders	Mean Recidivism	
		Period (Months)	Standard Deviation
Administrative	369	13.7	14.6
Low	61	13.5	11.9
Medium	252	12.3	10.1
High	441	12.1	11.2
Surveillance	75	10.5	10.9
No LSI-R	209	11.8	10.7
Total	1,407	12.5	12.0

<i>Fiscal Year 2017</i>			
Initial Offense Type	Number of Offenders	Mean Recidivism	
		Period (Months)	Standard Deviation
Administrative	317	13.6	11.9
Low	40	12.3	9.5
Medium	260	13.7	12.3
High	391	12.8	11.6
Surveillance	73	11.7	10.3
No LSI-R	187	13.1	11.7
Total	1,268	13.2	11.7

<i>Fiscal Year 2018</i>			
Initial Offense Type	Number of Offenders	Mean Recidivism	
		Period (Months)	Standard Deviation
Administrative	383	10.6	9.1928
Low	72	11.5	9.2956
Medium	391	10.1	8.7716
High	639	9.9	9.1206
Surveillance	140	9.4	9.3719
No LSI-R	77	9.8	10.1267
Total	1,702	10.1	9.1307

Note: from ICIIS Recidivism Reported Updates; 2014 thru 2018.
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Note: Recidivism is defined as rearrest, revocation, or criminal contempt of court, tracked over a 36-month period.

Indicator #6

Offenders⁺ with Current Drug and Alcohol Problems, as Determined by LSI-R Reassessments

Fiscal Year 2014

Percentage of Offenders in an Unsatisfactory ¹ Situation			
LSI-R Drug/Alcohol Needs	Initial Assessment	Most Recent Assessment	Percentage Point Change in Drug* and Alcohol** Use
Unsatisfactory Situations with Drug Use	55.7%	38.5%	-17.2
Unsatisfactory Situations with Alcohol Use	28.8%	18.2%	-10.6

* $\phi(2,332)=-.565$; $p<.001$

** $\phi(2,328)=-.558$; $p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2015

Percentage of Offenders in an Unsatisfactory ¹ Situation			
LSI-R Drug/Alcohol Needs	Initial Assessment	Most Recent Assessment	Percentage Point Change in Drug* and Alcohol** Use
Unsatisfactory Situations with Drug Use	51.0%	35.9%	-15.1
Unsatisfactory Situations with Alcohol Use	28.6%	16.8%	-11.8

* $\phi(1,639)=-.546$; $p<.001$

** $\phi(1,630)=-.455$; $p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2016

Percentage of Offenders in an Unsatisfactory ¹ Situation			
LSI-R Drug/Alcohol Needs	Initial Assessment	Most Recent Assessment	Percentage Point Change in Drug* and Alcohol** Use
Unsatisfactory Situations with Drug Use	52.5%	38.1%	-14.4
Unsatisfactory Situations with Alcohol Use	29.2%	18.9%	-10.3

* $\phi(1,807)=-.471$; $p<.001$

** $\phi(1,809)=-.611$; $p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2017

Percentage of Offenders in an Unsatisfactory ¹ Situation			
LSI-R Drug/Alcohol Needs	Initial Assessment	Most Recent Assessment	Percentage Point Change in Drug* and Alcohol** Use
Unsatisfactory Situations with Drug Use	54.8%	36.7%	-18.1
Unsatisfactory Situations with Alcohol Use	27.9%	17.1%	-10.8

* $\phi(1,740)=-.471$; $p<.001$

** $\phi(1,745)=-.541$; $p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2018

Percentage of Offenders in an Unsatisfactory ¹ Situation			
LSI-R Drug/Alcohol Needs	Initial Assessment	Most Recent Assessment	Percentage Point Change in Drug* and Alcohol** Use
Unsatisfactory Situations with Drug Use	59.3%	46.9%	-12.4
Unsatisfactory Situations with Alcohol Use	29.6%	18.9%	-10.7

* $\phi(2,388)=-.377$; $p<.001$

** $\phi(2,377)=-.391$; $p<.001$

¹Offenders with an "unsatisfactory" situation to "very unsatisfactory" situation with drugs or alcohol.

⁺Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release prisoners who use the LSI-R.

Indicator #7

Offenders⁺ with Needs Relating to Employment, Prosocial Peers, and Housing, as Determined by LSI-R Reassessments

Fiscal Year 2014

Selected LSI-R Subdomain Item	Percent of Offenders with an Unsatisfactory ¹ Situation		
	Initial Assessment	Most Recent Assessment	Percentage Point Change
Employment*	69.5%	55.4%	-14.1%
Prosocial Peer Group**	51.6%	49.3%	-2.3%
Housing Accommodation***	30.1%	23.6%	-6.5%

*tau-b(2,300)=.366; $p < .001$

** tau-b (2,341)=.329; $p < .001$

***tau-b(2,330)=.330; $p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2015

Selected LSI-R Subdomain Item	Percent of Offenders with an Unsatisfactory ¹ Situation		
	Initial Assessment	Most Recent Assessment	Percentage Point Change
Employment*	67.8%	50.6%	-17.2%
Prosocial Peer Group**	54.0%	47.5%	-6.5%
Housing Accommodation***	31.3%	23.5%	-7.8%

*tau-b(1,623)=.279; $p < .001$

** tau-b (1,647)=.310; $p < .001$

***tau-b(1,639)=.282; $p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2016

Selected LSI-R Subdomain Item	Percent of Offenders with an Unsatisfactory ¹ Situation		
	Initial Assessment	Most Recent Assessment	Percentage Point Change
Employment*	66.3%	49.9%	-16.4%
Prosocial Peer Group**	52.3%	44.6%	-7.7%
Housing Accommodation***	32.1%	24.0%	-8.1%

*tau-b(1,794)=.369; $p < .001$

** tau-b (1,820)=.325; $p < .001$

***tau-b(1,815)=.319; $p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2017

Selected LSI-R Subdomain Item	Percent of Offenders with an Unsatisfactory ¹ Situation		
	Initial Assessment	Most Recent Assessment	Percentage Point Change
Employment*	63.7%	45.3%	-18.4%
Prosocial Peer Group**	53.1%	47.5%	-5.6%
Housing Accommodation***	29.7%	19.8%	-9.9%

*tau-b(1,736)=.215; $p < .001$

** tau-b (1,763)=.260; $p < .001$

***tau-b(1,745)=.280; $p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2018

Selected LSI-R Subdomain Item	Percent of Offenders with an Unsatisfactory ¹ Situation		
	Initial Assessment	Most Recent Assessment	Percentage Point Change
Employment*	70.7%	53.3%	-17.4%
Prosocial Peer Group**	55.5%	51.1%	-4.4%
Housing Accommodation***	34.2%	25.7%	-8.5%

*tau-b(2,366)=.215; $p < .001$

** tau-b (2,402)=.239; $p < .001$

***tau-b(2,392)=.212; $p < .001$

⁺Probationers, Parolees, and Maximum Term Release prisoners who were administered the LSI-R.

¹Offenders with an “unsatisfactory” to “very unsatisfactory” situation, with “strong and clear need for improvement.”

Indicator #8

Probationers and Parolees with Lower LSI-R Total Scores After Reassessment, by Risk Level

Fiscal Year 2014

Initial LSI-R Risk Level	Number of Probationers	Number of Probationers with Declining Risk Scores	Percentage of Probationers with Declining Risk Scores
Administrative	345	111	32.2%
Low	123	56	45.5%
Medium	306	205	67.0%
High	471	367	77.9%
Surveillance	98	88	89.8%
Total	1,343	827	61.6%

$\chi^2(1,343)=-.413; p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2015

Initial LSI-R Risk Level	Number of Probationers	Number of Probationers with Declining Risk Scores	Percentage of Probationers with Declining Risk Scores
Administrative	170	44	25.9%
Low	18	12	66.7%
Medium	119	73	61.3%
High	234	181	77.4%
Surveillance	39	36	92.3%
Total	580	346	59.7%

$\chi^2(580)=-.471; p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2016

Initial LSI-R Risk Level	Number of Probationers	Number of Probationers with Declining Risk Scores	Percentage of Probationers with Declining Risk Scores
Administrative	185	70	37.8%
Low	41	18	43.9%
Medium	138	95	68.8%
High	239	194	81.2%
Surveillance	39	38	97.4%
Total	642	415	64.6%

$\chi^2(642)=-.421; p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2017

Initial LSI-R Risk Level	Number of Probationers	Number of Probationers with Declining Risk Scores	Percentage of Probationers with Declining Risk Scores
Administrative	147	45	30.6%
Low	21	10	47.6%
Medium	109	76	69.7%
High	139	121	87.1%
Surveillance	26	24	92.3%
Total	442	276	62.4%

$\chi^2(442)=-.507; p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2018

Initial LSI-R Risk Level	Number of Probationers	Number of Probationers with Declining Risk Scores	Percentage of Probationers with Declining Risk Scores
Administrative	352	82	23.3%
Low	62	22	35.5%
Medium	325	181	55.7%
High	484	372	76.9%
Surveillance	82	80	97.6%
Total	1,305	737	56.5%

$\chi^2(1,305)=-.485; p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2014

Initial LSI-R Risk Level	Number of Parolees	Number of Parolees with Declining Risk Scores	Percentage of Parolees with Declining Risk Scores
Administrative	41	11	26.8%
Low	15	5	33.3%
Medium	52	34	65.4%
High	81	73	90.1%
Surveillance	10	10	100.0%
Total	199	133	66.8%

$\chi^2(509)=-.449; p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2015

Initial LSI-R Risk Level	Number of Parolees	Number of Parolees with Declining Risk Scores	Percentage of Parolees with Declining Risk Scores
Administrative	145	62	42.8%
Low	19	10	52.6%
Medium	102	73	71.6%
High	162	139	85.8%
Surveillance	29	28	96.6%
Total	457	312	68.3%

$\chi^2(457)=-.418; p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2016

Initial LSI-R Risk Level	Number of Parolees	Number of Parolees with Declining Risk Scores	Percentage of Parolees with Declining Risk Scores
Administrative	125	38	30.4%
Low	9	5	55.6%
Medium	107	74	69.2%
High	175	144	82.3%
Surveillance	24	24	100.0%
Total	440	285	64.8%

$\chi^2(440)=-.483; p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2017

Initial LSI-R Risk Level	Number of Parolees	Number of Parolees with Declining Risk Scores	Percentage of Parolees with Declining Risk Scores
Administrative	185	84	45.4%
Low	25	12	48.0%
Medium	177	129	72.9%
High	220	193	87.7%
Surveillance	42	38	90.5%
Total	649	456	70.3%

$\chi^2(649)=-.418; p<.001$

Fiscal Year 2018

Initial LSI-R Risk Level	Number of Parolees	Number of Parolees with Declining Risk Scores	Percentage of Parolees with Declining Risk Scores
Administrative	165	61	37.0%
Low	21	11	52.4%
Medium	107	78	72.9%
High	157	143	91.1%
Surveillance	30	30	100.0%
Total	480	323	67.3%

$\chi^2(480)=-.483; p<.001$

Note: from initial LSI-R

Indicator #9

Probationers and Parolees with Higher LSI-R Protect Scores After Reassessment, by Risk Level

Fiscal Year 2014

LSI-R Risk Level	Total Probationers	Probationers with Higher Protect Scores, After Reassessment	Percentage of Probationers with Higher Protect Scores After Reassessment
Administrative	510	413	81.0%
Low	128	94	73.4%
Medium	298	205	68.8%
High	308	151	49.0%
Surveillance	68	17	25.0%
Total	1,312	880	67.1%

$\phi(1,312) = .335; p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2015

LSI-R Risk Level	Total Probationers	Probationers with Higher Protect Scores, After Reassessment	Percentage of Probationers with Higher Protect Scores After Reassessment
Administrative	208	175	84.1%
Low	27	23	85.2%
Medium	141	96	68.1%
High	150	74	49.3%
Surveillance	34	7	20.6%
Total	560	375	67.0%

$\phi(560) = .392; p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2016

LSI-R Risk Level	Total Probationers	Probationers with Higher Protect Scores, After Reassessment	Percentage of Probationers with Higher Protect Scores After Reassessment
Administrative	285	254	89.1%
Low	29	27	93.1%
Medium	142	98	69.0%
High	144	67	46.5%
Surveillance	26	3	11.5%
Total	626	449	71.7%

$\phi(627) = .477; p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2017

LSI-R Risk Level	Total Probationers	Probationers with Higher Protect Scores, After Reassessment	Percentage of Probationers with Higher Protect Scores After Reassessment
Administrative	208	167	80.3%
Low	27	18	66.7%
Medium	112	81	72.3%
High	111	68	61.3%
Surveillance	24	6	25.0%
Total	482	340	70.5%

$\phi(486) = .301; p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2018

LSI-R Risk Level	Total Probationers	Probationers with Higher Protect Scores, After Reassessment	Percentage of Probationers with Higher Protect Scores After Reassessment
Administrative	437	360	82.4%
Low	59	43	72.9%
Medium	327	236	72.2%
High	373	204	54.7%
Surveillance	76	26	34.2%
Total	1,272	869	68.3%

$\phi(1,275) = .304; p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2014

LSI-R Risk Level	Total Parolees	Parolees with Higher Protect Scores, After Reassessment	Percentage of Parolees with Higher Protect Scores After Reassessment
Administrative	90	66	73.3%
Low	23	19	82.6%
Medium	49	35	71.4%
High	37	18	48.6%
Surveillance	4	0	0.0%
Total	203	138	68.0%

$\phi(203) = .302; p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2015

LSI-R Risk Level	Total Parolees	Parolees with Higher Protect Scores, After Reassessment	Percentage of Parolees with Higher Protect Scores After Reassessment
Administrative	264	200	75.8%
Low	17	12	70.6%
Medium	71	44	62.0%
High	80	35	43.8%
Surveillance	17	3	17.6%
Total	449	294	65.5%

$\phi(449) = .323; p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2016

LSI-R Risk Level	Total Parolees	Parolees with Higher Protect Scores, After Reassessment	Percentage of Parolees with Higher Protect Scores After Reassessment
Administrative	215	173	80.5%
Low	26	18	69.2%
Medium	92	56	60.9%
High	85	45	52.9%
Surveillance	15	5	33.3%
Total	433	297	68.6%

$\phi(433) = .284; p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2017

LSI-R Risk Level	Total Parolees	Parolees with Higher Protect Scores, After Reassessment	Percentage of Parolees with Higher Protect Scores After Reassessment
Administrative	342	255	74.6%
Low	30	24	80.0%
Medium	111	77	69.4%
High	86	53	61.6%
Surveillance	20	4	20.0%
Total	589	413	70.1%

$\phi(589) = .232; p < .001$

Fiscal Year 2018

LSI-R Risk Level	Total Parolees	Parolees with Higher Protect Scores, After Reassessment	Percentage of Parolees with Higher Protect Scores After Reassessment
Administrative	277	210	75.8%
Low	22	16	72.7%
Medium	105	77	73.3%
High	86	40	46.5%
Surveillance	18	7	38.9%
Total	508	350	68.9%

$\phi(508) = .262; p < .001$

Indicator #10

Average Program Treatment Completion Rates and Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) Scores, from Non-Profit Agencies

<i>FYs 2006-2007</i>			
Type of Treatment	Ave. Participants	Ave. Completion	
		Rate	Ave. CPC Score
IOP*/Group (N=4)	35	67.8	45.2
TC/Residential (N=3)	200	73.5	46.5
Total/Ave.	90	69.7	45.8
<i>FYs 2009-2011</i>			
Type of Treatment	Ave. Participants	Ave. Completion	
		Rate	Ave. CPC Score
IOP*/Group Outpatient (N=8)	121	61.3	48.8
TC/Residential (N=4)	117	69.5	44.1
Total/Ave.	118	64.0	47.3
<i>FYs 2012-2013</i>			
Type of Treatment	Ave. Participants	Ave. Completion	
		Rate	Ave. CPC Score
IOP*/Group Outpatient (N=7)	85	66.5	44.1
TC/Residential (N=1)	100	n.a.	70.0
Total/Ave.	74	72.2	47.4
<i>FYs 2014-2015</i>			
Type of Treatment	Ave. Participants	Ave. Completion	
		Rate	Ave. CPC Score
IOP*/Group Outpatient (N=1)	n.a.	80.0	47.5
Total/Ave.	n.a.	80.0	47.5
<i>FYs 2016-2017</i>			
Type of Treatment	Ave. Participants	Ave. Completion	
		Rate	Ave. CPC Score
IOP* (N=2)	29	61.5	52.5
TC/Residential (N=1)	n.a.	90.0	61.0
Total/Ave.	29	71.0	55.3
<i>FYs 2018-2019</i>			
Type of Treatment	Ave. Participants	Ave. Completion	
		Rate	Ave. CPC Score
IOP* (N=1)	45	45.0	69.2
Group Services (N=1)	25	92.0	71.8
Total/Ave.	35	68.5	70.5

*Intensive Outpatient

Note: The CPC assesses for the program's adherence to evidence-based practices, such as in the use of validated actuarial risk instruments, cognitive behavioral treatment interventions, and treatment services that are focused on the criminogenic needs and risk principles.

Indicator #11

Core Training Hours and Competency Testing in Motivational Interviewing (MI), the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R), Cognitive Behavioral Treatment (CBT), and Collaborative Casework (CCW)

Officer Post Test Scores as of FY 2020

Agency	Number of Officers Tested (n)				Average Post Test Score (%)				Average Core Training Hours			
	MI	LSI-R	COG	CCW	MI	LSI-R	COG	CCW	MI	LSI-R	COG	CCW
Probation Officers	117	67	62	39	92.5%	87.8%	92.2%	90.4%	7.6	7.9	7.1	4.2
Parole Officers	24	27	12	10	92.5%	91.8%	93.0%	80.7%	6.5	11.1	8.7	6.0
Social Workers/Case Workers	39	36	21	9	91.0%	85.0%	97.2%	81.5%	7.2	9.9	8.9	3.6
Unknown Agency	198	112	94	26	92.3%	89.4%	91.7%	89.7%	9.1	7.2	6.2	1.4
Total	378	242	189	84	92.2%	88.6%	92.7%	88.1%	8.2	8.0	6.9	2.9

Selected Officer Training Measures

Agency	Officer Supplemental Training (n)			Supplemental Training Hours (per officer)		
	Refreshers	Boosters	Total	Refreshers	Boosters	Total
Probation Officers	291	291	291	2.1	<.05	2.2
Parole Officers	54	54	54	1.0	0.0	1.0
Social Workers/Case Workers	73	73	73	0.2	0.0	0.2
Unknown Agency	377	377	377	2.2	<.05	2.3
Total	795	795	795	1.9	<.05	2.0

Indicator #12

Drug Offenders Rearrested for Drug-Related and Non-Drug-Related Offenses

<i>Fiscal Year 2014</i>	Offenders Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
Drug-Related Rearrests	55	9.0
Non-Drug-Related Rearrests	278	45.6
Total Rearrests	333	54.6

(N= 610 Offenders)

<i>Fiscal Year 2015</i>	Offenders Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
Drug-Related Rearrests	37	9.9
Non-Drug-Related Rearrests	165	44.4
Total Rearrests	202	54.3

(N= 372 Offenders)

<i>Fiscal Year 2016</i>	Offenders Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
Drug-Related Rearrests	37	9.5
Non-Drug-Related Rearrests	174	44.8
Total Rearrests	211	54.3

(N= 388 Offenders)

<i>Fiscal Year 2017</i>	Offenders Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
Drug-Related Rearrests	44	8.9
Non-Drug-Related Rearrests	240	48.8
Total Rearrests	284	57.7

(N= 492 Offenders)

<i>Fiscal Year 2018</i>	Offenders Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
Drug-Related Rearrests	59	8.5
Non-Drug-Related Rearrests	358	51.8
Total Rearrests	417	60.3

(N= 691 Offenders)

Note: Drug-Related rearrests include arrests for the promotion of detrimental/dangerous drugs, drug trafficking, driving under the influence, and prohibited acts related to drug paraphernalia, etc. Non-Drug-Related rearrests include arrests for robbery, theft, assault, and criminal property damage, etc. Sentenced drug offenders were tracked for new Drug-Related and Non-Drug-Related arrests over a 36-month period.

Indicator #13

Domestic Violence (DV) Offenders Rearrested for DV and Non-DV Offenses

<i>Fiscal Year 2014</i>	Offenders Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
DV Rearrests	41	15.1
Non-DV Rearrests	118	43.4
Total Rearrests	159	58.5

(N=272 Offenders)

<i>Fiscal Year 2015</i>	Offenders Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
DV Rearrests	64	16.1
Non-DV Rearrests	135	34.0
Total Rearrests	199	50.1

(N= 397 Offenders)

<i>Fiscal Year 2016</i>	Offenders Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
DV Rearrests	47	14.7
Non-DV Rearrests	116	36.4
Total Rearrests	163	51.1

(N= 319 Offenders)

<i>Fiscal Year 2017</i>	Offenders Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
DV Rearrests	46	13.7
Non-DV Rearrests	126	37.6
Total Rearrests	172	51.3

(N= 335 Offenders)

<i>Fiscal Year 2018</i>	Offenders Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
DV Rearrests	46	14.9
Non-DV Rearrests	138	44.8
Total Rearrests	184	59.7

(N= 308 Offenders)

Note: DV rearrests include arrests for abuse of a household member and protective order violations, assuming that most of these crimes were committed against a spouse, domestic partner, or family or household member. Additionally, a separate analysis established that the majority of harassment charges were due to domestic-related situations. Non-DV rearrests include arrests for robbery, theft, illegal substance possession, etc. Currently, there are no reliable means of verifying spousal or domestic-related crimes due to the lack of victim information documented in CJIS. Sentenced domestic violence offenders were tracked for new DV and Non-DV arrests over a 36-month period.

Indicator #14

Sex Offense (SO) Offenders Rearrested for SO and Non-SO Offenses

Fiscal Year 2014

	Offenders Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
SO Rearrests	2	3.0
Non-SO Rearrests	17	25.8
Total Rearrests	19	28.8

(N= 66 Offenders)

Fiscal Year 2015

	Offenders Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
SO Rearrests	4	2.5
Non-SO Rearrests	32	19.9
Total Rearrests	36	22.4

(N= 161 Offenders)

Fiscal Year 2016

	Offenders Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
SO Rearrests	2	3.8
Non-SO Rearrests	14	26.4
Total Rearrests	16	30.2

(N= 53 Offenders)

Fiscal Year 2017

	Offenders Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
SO Rearrests	0	0.0
Non-SO Rearrests	20	25.0
Total Rearrests	20	25.0

(N= 80 Offenders)

Fiscal Year 2018

	Offenders Rearrested	Percent Rearrested
SO Rearrests	2	4.0
Non-SO Rearrests	7	14.0
Total Rearrests	9	18.0

(N= 50 Offenders)

Note: SO rearrests include felony and misdemeanor sex offenses. Non-SO rearrests include robbery, theft, illegal substance possession, etc. Sentenced sex offenders were tracked for new SO and Non-SO arrests over a 36-month period.