

Recidivism Among Iowa Probationers

Prepared by:

The Iowa Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning

July, 2005

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The Iowa Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning

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July, 2005

This report has been supported in part by grant #04C2-1956 from the Governor's Office of Drug Control Policy (ODCP). Findings here do not necessarily represent the official policies of ODCP or the U.S. Department of Justice.

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Executive Summary

A study was conducted examining recidivism of offenders released to probation in Iowa between July 1, 2001 and September 30, 2001 (i.e., the first quarter of State FY2002). These offenders were tracked for varying periods of time due to differing times of release; the average time at risk for the cohort was 967 days.

The study used multiple definitions of recidivism, including the following:

- new arrests;
- new felony arrests;
- new arrests for violent crimes;
- new arrests for violent felonies;
- new imprisonments;
- new arrests for crimes of specific types (e.g., sex offenses, drug offenses, etc.).

The study found the following:

Population characteristics

- Most probationers (63 percent) entered probation as the result of suspended sentences, although there was considerable variation from one judicial district to another.
- Most probationers (73.2 percent) entered probation as the result of misdemeanor offenses, although there was considerable variation among the judicial districts.
- The largest percentage of probationers entered probation as the result of OWI, although in two judicial districts OWI's accounted for less than 10 percent of probationers. Statewide, drug offenders and property offenders constituted the two next-largest groups of probationers, respectively.
- Most probationers received "standard" probation supervision while on probation, although nearly half of all misdemeanant probationers were on low-risk caseloads.

Probation outcome

- Of the probationers completing probation during the tracking period, 73 percent were discharged successfully, compared to 59 percent nationally. . A slightly higher percentage of Iowa probationers (19 percent) were revoked to incarceration, however, than was true nationally (16%).
- 29.2 percent of probationers were re-arrested for new offenses while still under probation supervision during the tracking period. Felons tended to be arrested more frequently than misdemeanants.

General recidivism

- 23.1 percent of releases were re-arrested within one year of being placed on probation, with an additional 15.6 percent being arrested within three years. Generally, the risk of recidivism was highest during the first year after admission to probation. Some groups, however, tended to show the highest rates of return to prison during the second year after release.
- Those entering probation as the result of "shock" probation or suspended sentences showed higher rates of recidivism than those receiving deferred judgments. Shock probationers were by far the most likely to be sent to prison within three years (42.6 percent, vs. 17.8 percent for suspended sentences and 4.5 percent for deferred judgments).

- Comparisons between probationers and prison releases showed the latter to exhibit higher rates of recidivism regardless of the criterion used and the length of tracking.

Recidivism and demography

- Men exhibited higher rates of recidivism than women regardless of the criterion. For every woman arrested during the tracking period, 1.6 men were arrested. Men were also twice as likely as women to be imprisoned.
- Native Americans and African-Americans exhibited the highest rates of re-arrest. Although their numbers were few (n=21), the highest rate of new arrests was found for Native American misdemeanants, 71 percent of whom were re-arrested within three years. These same two groups tended to show high rates on the other recidivism measures, as well.
- As released prisoners and probationers age, they tend to exhibit lower rates of recidivism, although released prisoners had three-year rates of re-arrest over 40 percent through age 49, and probationers showed rates over 35 percent through age 44. The highest rates of recidivism (regardless of definition) were found among the youngest offenders.
- There was considerable variation in recidivism rates among Iowa's judicial districts, with much of the variation attributable to differences in the types and seriousness of offenders placed on probation in the districts. While the Sixth Judicial District showed the lowest rate of new arrests after three years, for example (29.9 percent), its felons showed the highest rate (51 percent), along with the second-highest rate of new felony arrests (20 percent).

Recidivism and offense types

- While previous studies of prison releases in Iowa have shown higher rates of re-arrest among misdemeanants, felony probationers exhibited higher rates of re-arrest than misdemeanants (42 percent vs. 37 percent after three years). Among the larger offender groups, however, those convicted of aggravated misdemeanors showed the highest rate of re-arrest.
- Although there were few weapons offenders in the probation cohort, their rate of new arrests during the tracking period was higher than other offender groups, followed by probationers sentenced for public order and property crimes. Sex offenders showed the lowest rate of new arrests, followed by OWI offenders.
- There was a tendency for probationers to be re-arrested for and convicted of the same type of offense that resulted in their being on probation. Drug offenders, for example, showed the highest rate of new drug offenses, and violent offenders the highest rate of new violent offenses. Overall, the largest percentage of probationers was arrested for new drug offenses. About one probationer in eight (12 percent) was re-arrested for new violent crimes. Only 0.5 percent of the releases were arrested for new sex crimes.
- About one probationer in six was arrested for a new felony during the tracking period. New violent felony arrests were very rare, with only about one probationer in 38 re-arrested for such offenses.
- After three years, the offense with the highest rate of re-arrest among probationers was prostitution. Nearly 82 percent of the 18 offenders sentenced for prostitution were arrested within three years of release. Among offenses involving larger groups of offenders, 56.6 percent of the 455 burglars were re-arrested within three years. Conversely, the offenses with the lowest rate of re-arrest were robbery (16.7 percent) and sex offenses (19.6 percent).
- Those convicted of forgery/fraud (28.1 percent) and prostitution (27.3 percent) showed the highest rates of *felony* re-arrest, while those convicted of OWI (7.5 percent) and sex offenses (8.9 percent) showed the lowest rates.

Introduction

In 2003 the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning, relying on funds from the Office of Drug Control Policy (ODCP) and the Department of Corrections (DOC), began a correctional policy project to study correctional outcomes and recidivism in Iowa. The ultimate goal of the project is to permit the DOC, the eight Departments of Correctional Services, and the Board of Parole to make more effective use of state resources by permitting analyses of offender populations and the impact of policy on rates of probation and imprisonment. This research follows four years of research on prisoners and prison releases. The new study involves examination of sentencing data, criminal histories, offender supervision and treatment histories, and recidivism of probationers, for whom such data had not been collected in Iowa for more than a decade.

The main focus of the research to date has been the collection of recidivism data on all offenders who entered probation in Iowa during the first quarter of State FY02 (July 1, 2001 – September 30, 2001). This has occurred in two phases. Collection of detailed criminal history and recidivism data from Iowa's computerized criminal history system (CCH), the Interstate Identification Index (III), Iowa's traffic records system, the Iowa Courts Information System (ICIS), and the Iowa Corrections Offender Network (ICON) started shortly after the research was begun. Collection of this detailed information is continuing.

To provide a useful but somewhat less comprehensive look at recidivism, the second phase of the project has involved extracting recidivism data only from CCH, III, and ICON. The methodology used here is similar to that used in previous studies of recidivism following imprisonment in Iowa. This phase of the study has provided information on the characteristics of offenders entering probation in Iowa in addition to probation completion and recidivism data. This is the first report resulting from the study's second phase.

Methodology

The recidivism research began October of 2003, when a list of those entering probation in Iowa during the first quarter of State FY 2002 was generated from the Iowa Corrections Offender Network (ICON), the state corrections database. This yielded a probation cohort of 3,573. CJJP collected a variety of electronic data on the cohort, including demographic data and information pertaining to the current criminal charge(s). Recidivism and criminal history data were extracted from two primary sources, the Division of Criminal Investigation's Computerized Criminal History system (CCH) and the Interstate Identification Index (III). While these were the two major sources of recidivism data, when questions arose from inspection of rapsheets or probation records, the data were supplemented by referring to ICIS and ICON.

Adult criminal histories were obtained for all cohort members. When offenders had been arrested as juveniles and placed in state training schools this information was also noted.¹ For each new offense, data were collected on the date of the arrest, the arresting charge, and the seriousness (offense class) of the charge. Conviction data included the date of conviction and the conviction offense and its seriousness.

Other data taken from rapsheets and other official sources included prior arrests and convictions and jail and prison terms. Because data collection continues in this area, this report will not address the prior criminal histories of probationers, nor will it address any treatment or interventions occurring during probation. These topics will be addressed in future reports.

Statutory restrictions in Iowa put some limitations on recidivism research, as Iowa CCH records include only information on **convictions** and **pending charges**. Data on arrests **not** leading to conviction must be expunged upon notice of a dismissal/acquittal or within four years if a disposition has not been reported. Fortunately, collection of recidivism data for this report has occurred soon enough after entry to probation that nearly all new offenses occurring thereafter should still be included on rapsheets. Further, use of III in recidivism research to some extent mitigates this problem, as the federal statute governing III allows inclusion of offenses not leading to conviction.

Nonetheless, there are problems in using III in recidivism research. While it appears that the out-of-state arrest data obtained through III are relatively comprehensive, disposition reporting appears to be lacking. It is probably more common to find out-of-state arrests without disposition than with disposition. While the individuals in this probation cohort appear to be less mobile than the prison releases previously tracked by CJJP, the absence of dispositions remains a concern.

As in previous CJJP recidivism reports, the concept of “time at risk” is being employed in the current research. Essentially, time at risk is defined as any time at liberty during the tracking period. Since probationers are “at risk” during most time on probation because they are not in secure confinement, all time spent on probation is counted as time at risk. The only exceptions to this are when probationers are known to have been deported,² are incarcerated, or have died.³ Most of the deportees were arrested by INS early during their period of probation, and their only time at risk fell between their entry to probation and their INS arrest.

¹ Until recently, data on juvenile arrests and convictions have been unavailable on state rapsheets unless a commitment to a state training school resulted. Older records on training school commitments also frequently listed “delinquency” as the committing offense rather than including a specific charge.

² Thirty-three members of the cohort were known to have been detained by the INS for immigration violations after entering probation. Fifteen are known to have been deported. Three of these are known to have been arrested after returning illegally. As of this writing the status of another dozen cohort members arrested by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) is unknown despite a request to the INS for disposition data.

³ Fourteen members of the probation cohort are known to have died. These individuals were counted as having time at risk from the time of probation entry until the date of death.

The potential amount of time “at risk” for probationers in this study ranged from none to 1,283 days, with an average of 967 days for the 3,570 having time at risk between entering probation and the collection of rapsheets. Average actual time at risk is less than this due to imprisonment of 519 cohort members during the tracking period. In calculating time at risk, any time spent incarcerated was subtracted from total possible time at risk if the criterion event had not occurred prior to the incarceration. For example, if a probationer were revoked to prison on a technical violation without being arrested for any other offense, was subsequently released from prison and was arrested for a new crime, the length of the imprisonment would be subtracted out of the time between the entry to probation and the arrest for the new offense.

Seven primary definitions of recidivism have been used in conducting this research:

- Any new arrest⁴
- Any new felony arrest
- Any new arrest for a violent crime
- Any new felony arrest for a violent crime
- Any new imprisonment
- Any new arrest for various specific types of offenses
- Any new arrest during the period of probation.

With the exception of the last two criteria,⁵ for each of these a determination was made of the length of time elapsing between release to probation and the criterion event. In this process, notation was made of whether the criterion event occurred within the first, second, and third years of time at risk. These results were then compared to previous results for prison releases.

Because this is the first examination of probation and probationers in Iowa for some time, this report begins with an examination of probation, looking at types of probation sentences and the seriousness and types of offenses for which offenders have been placed on probation. Included is a presentation of data broken out by judicial district.

⁴ This definition does not include traffic *violations* such as speeding, although simple and serious misdemeanor traffic convictions were counted. Arrests for “probation violation” also were not counted because they did not involve a specific new offense other than the violation of probation conditions.

⁵ The incidence of new specific types of offenses (e.g., sex offenses) may be very low; analysis of the time elapsing until arrest for new offenses of a specific type doesn’t necessarily yield helpful results.

Cohort Demography

Probation Status

Table 1 presents the status of the probationers in the study. Most (63 percent) were sentenced directly to probation as the result of a suspended jail or prison sentence. The next largest group received deferred judgments, a situation in which successful completion of probation results in dismissal of charges. The only other group of any size consisted of those entering probation after reconsideration of sentence (“shock probation”).

Table 1: Disposition Status of Probationers

Disposition	N	%
Deferred Judgment	1,265	35.4
Deferred Sentence	5	0.1
Extension of Probation	3	0.1
Suspended Sentence	2,252	63.0
Reconsideration of Sentence	47	1.3
Re-sentence After Appeal	1	0.0
Total	3,573	100.0

Table 2 breaks this same information down by judicial district, showing considerable variation among the districts not only in the number of individuals entering probation but also disposition status. Deferred judgments, for example, ranged from 19.5 percent in the Fourth Judicial District to 68.2 percent in the Sixth.

Table 2: Disposition Status, by Judicial District

District	Disposition Status						Total N
	Deferred Judgment	Deferred Sentence	Extension of Probation	Suspended Sentence	Shock Probation	Re-sentence After Appeal	
First JD	21.5%	0.0%	0.0%	76.9%	1.6%	0.0%	494
Second JD	35.4%	0.0%	0.0%	63.5%	1.1%	0.0%	457
Third JD	22.4%	0.2%	0.0%	76.4%	1.0%	0.0%	415
Fourth JD	19.5%	0.8%	0.0%	79.7%	0.0%	0.0%	118
Fifth JD	34.4%	0.3%	0.2%	63.7%	1.5%	0.0%	1,175
Sixth JD	68.2%	0.0%	0.2%	31.3%	0.2%	0.2%	604
Seventh JD	24.6%	0.0%	0.0%	71.8%	3.5%	0.0%	142
Eighth JD	17.9%	0.0%	0.0%	78.6%	3.6%	0.0%	168
Total	35.4%	0.1%	0.1%	63.0%	1.3%	0.0%	3,573

Table 3 provides some insight as to why there might be so much variation in disposition types in the cohort, as there was also great variation in the seriousness of “lead”⁶ offenses for which offenders entered probation. As in the previous table, there is a wide range among the districts in the composition of the probation population. The percentage of felony probationers in the cohort ranges from 16.7 percent in the Sixth District to 60.6 percent in the Seventh. Comparison of these figures with national data suggests that Iowa probationers more often tend to be misdemeanants, as figures published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics show that 49 percent of those on probation in 2003 were convicted felons.⁷

Table 3: Seriousness of Lead Offense, by Judicial District

District	Felony	Misd.	Total N	Felony %
First JD	132	362	494	26.7%
Second JD	151	306	457	33.0%
Third JD	89	326	415	21.4%
Fourth JD	47	71	118	39.8%
Fifth JD	252	923	1,175	21.4%
Sixth JD	101	503	604	16.7%
Seventh JD	86	56	142	60.6%
Eighth JD	100	68	168	59.5%
Total	958	2,615	3,573	26.8%

This information is presented graphically in Figure 1.

⁶ The “lead” offense is the offense regarded as most serious. When individuals are placed on probation or are incarcerated for multiple offenses, a lead offense is designated, facilitating comparisons. Generally the lead offense is selected by identifying the offense with the longest potential penalty. When there are multiple offenses with the same penalty, the lead offense is selected from among them based upon harm or threat to persons or pecuniary loss.

⁷ U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, “Probation and Parole in the United States, 2003,” Washington, D.C., July 2004.

Probation Entries, by Judicial District and Offense Level

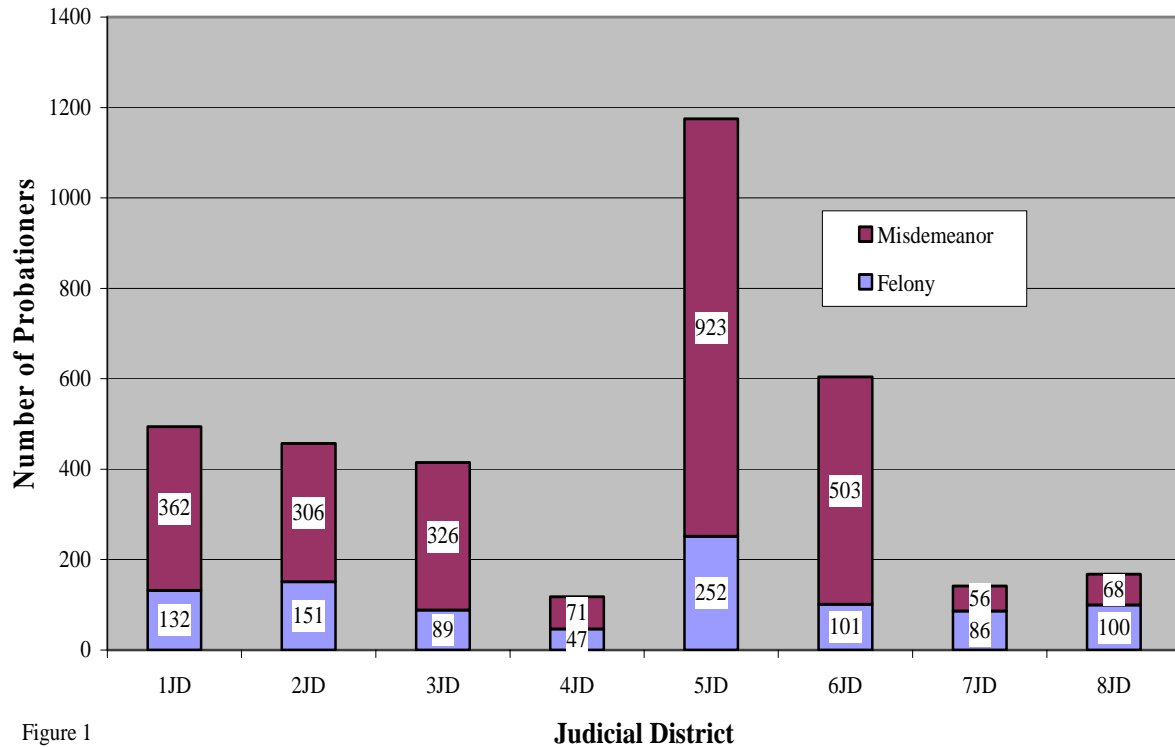


Figure 1

The two previous tables lead one to wonder about the relationship between offense severity and disposition type. This is shown in Table 4. Deferred judgments and suspended sentences are the two most common disposition types for both felons and misdemeanants, although the latter are more likely to have received deferred judgments. Not surprisingly, reconsideration of sentence – probation after a short period of imprisonment – is much more common among felons.

Table 4: Disposition Status, by Lead Offense Seriousness

Disposition Status	Most Serious Offense		Total
	Felony	Misd.	
Deferred Judgment	27.0%	38.5%	35.4%
Deferred Sentence	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Extension of Probation	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Suspended Sentence	68.4%	61.1%	63.0%
Reconsideration of Sentence	4.5%	0.2%	1.3%
Re-sentence After Appeal	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total N	958	2,615	3,573

Table 5 presents the distribution of offense types, by judicial district, and also shows considerable variation from one district to another. This is particularly true for the offense of Operating While Intoxicated (OWI), which ranges from 8.9 percent of probationers in the Eighth District to 47 percent in the Sixth. A large spread is also seen between the Fifth and Seventh Districts in property crimes (14.9 percent to 47.9 percent, respectively). Note, more generally, that sex offenders constituted a very small percentage of offenders in every district.

Table 5: Offense Type of Lead Offense, by Judicial District

District	Offense Type								Total
	Drug	OWI	Pro- perty	Public Order	Sex	Traffic	Violent	Wea- pons	
First JD	16.2%	30.2%	26.9%	3.4%	1.2%	4.7%	16.4%	1.0%	494
Second JD	27.1%	31.7%	21.4%	1.5%	2.0%	1.3%	13.1%	1.8%	457
Third JD	20.0%	38.6%	20.2%	2.7%	1.4%	2.2%	14.0%	1.0%	415
Fourth JD	24.6%	22.9%	24.6%	6.8%	1.7%	1.7%	15.3%	2.5%	118
Fifth JD	26.3%	27.1%	14.8%	3.7%	1.7%	3.0%	22.8%	0.7%	1,175
Sixth JD	22.0%	47.0%	16.4%	2.2%	0.8%	2.0%	9.3%	0.3%	604
Seventh JD	21.1%	9.2%	48.6%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	14.1%	0.7%	142
Eighth JD	23.8%	8.9%	35.7%	3.0%	3.0%	7.7%	17.3%	0.6%	168
Total	23.2%	31.1%	20.9%	3.0%	1.6%	2.9%	16.5%	0.9%	3,573

Figure 2 displays the distribution of the state total.

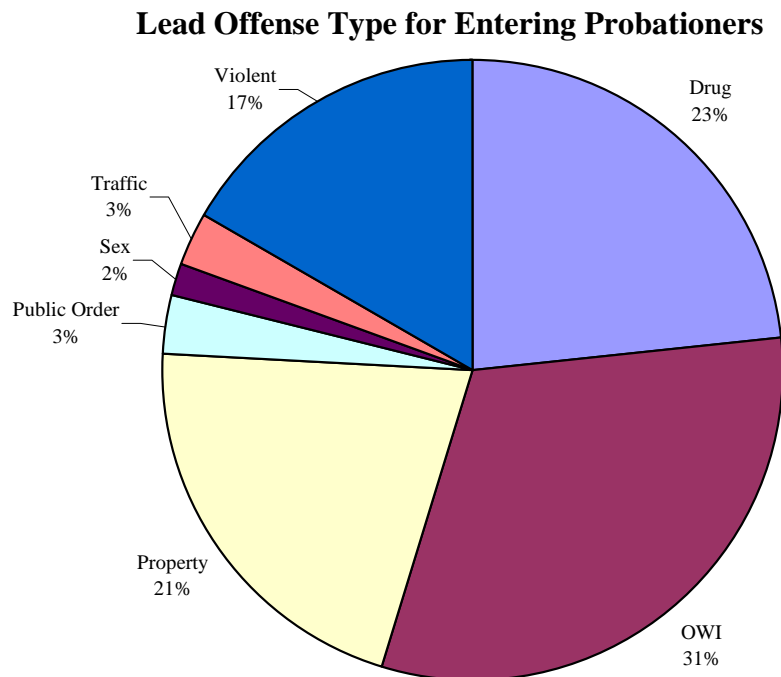


Figure 2

A more detailed look at the offenses for which offenders were put on probation is found in Table 6. Included in the table is a comparison of lead probation offenses with lead offenses of those imprisoned in Iowa during the same period (July – September, 2001). There appear to be more similarities in the table than differences, as offenses that have low percentages on probation generally also tend to have low percentages in prison. Some differences are evident, however, in drug offenses and OWI. Not surprisingly, there are more persons on probation for drug possession than drug trafficking, while the opposite is true for prisoners. Offenders convicted of Operating While Intoxicated are much more likely to receive probation than imprisonment, as they constitute the largest group of probationers. It may appear surprising, but theft offenses account for a larger percentage of prison admissions than is true on probation. This is also true for assaultive offenses, although it should be remembered that many assault offenses are misdemeanors.

Table 6: Lead Probation Offenses, by Judicial District

Offense Type	Judicial District								Probation		Prison	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	N	%	N	%
Alcohol	9	3	5	0	12	4	1	3	37	1.0%	5	0.6%
Arson	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	3	9	0.3%	1	0.1%
Assault	69	48	48	18	252	44	18	23	520	14.6%	82	9.7%
Burglary	30	17	17	4	31	13	20	27	159	4.5%	77	9.1%
Drug Possession	53	58	72	9	214	115	9	5	535	15.0%	50	5.9%
Drug Trafficking	25	53	10	13	86	14	17	33	251	7.0%	195	23.1%
Drug Other	2	13	1	7	9	4	4	2	42	1.2%	5	0.6%
Flight/Escape	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	5	0.1%	6	0.7%
Forgery/Fraud	40	31	31	3	30	29	17	13	194	5.4%	72	8.5%
Kidnap	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	6	0.2%	0	0.0%
Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	9	1.1%
Other vs. Person	8	8	9	0	12	10	2	6	55	1.5%	4	0.5%
OWI	149	145	160	27	318	284	13	15	1,111	31.1%	73	8.6%
Prost./Pimp	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	1	11	0.3%	4	0.5%
Public Order	8	4	4	8	20	8	2	0	54	1.5%	25	3.0%
Robbery	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0.2%	19	2.2%
Sex	6	9	6	2	20	5	3	5	56	1.6%	54	6.4%
Theft	52	46	31	14	92	47	26	14	322	9.0%	113	13.4%
Traffic	23	6	9	2	35	12	3	13	103	2.9%	25	3.0%
Vandalism	12	4	5	7	19	10	5	3	65	1.8%	13	1.5%
Weapons	5	8	4	3	8	2	1	1	32	0.9%	13	1.5%
Total	494	457	415	118	1,175	604	142	168	3,573	100.0%	845	100.0%

A further examination of crimes types can be made by comparing Iowa figures with those published nationally by the Bureau of Justice Statistics.⁸ This comparison is found in Table 7:

Table 7: Comparison: Iowa and National Probation Offense Types

Offense Type	Iowa		Nation
	N	%	
Sexual Assault	56	2%	3%
Domestic Assault	219	6%	7%
Other Assaults	314	9%	9%
Burglary	159	4%	5%
Larceny/Theft	322	9%	12%
Fraud	194	5%	4%
Drug Law Violations	828	23%	25%
Driving while intoxicated	1,111	31%	17%
Other Traffic	103	3%	6%
Other	267	8%	12%
Total	3,573	100%	100%

The most noteworthy discrepancy between Iowa figures and the 2003 national figures is in the area of driving while intoxicated, where the Iowa figures are nearly twice those of the nation's. In nearly all other crimes Iowa's figures and the nation's are proximate, although due to the large percentage of OWI offenders the Iowa percentages for other offenses tend to be lower than the national figures.

⁸ Ibid.

A final comparison of Iowa and national figures may be made in examining probation outcomes. This is presented in Table 8 below for those leaving probation nationally⁹ in 2003 and those in the FY2002 Iowa cohort who had been terminated prior to the end of 2004:

Table 8: Comparison: Adults Leaving Probation

Completion type	Iowa		National
	N	%	
Successful completions	2,368	73%	59%
Incarcerated	625	19%	16%
With new sentence	384	12%	5%
With the same sentence	241	7%	7%
Unknown	0	0%	4%
Absconder	52	2%	4%
Discharge to custody or warrant	0	0%	1%
Other unsuccessful	0	0%	13%
Death	14	0%	1%
Other	186	6%	7%
Total	3,245	100%	101%

Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding

The Iowa figures show more successful completions as well as more new incarcerations, particularly returns that involve new sentences.

⁹ Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Ibid.

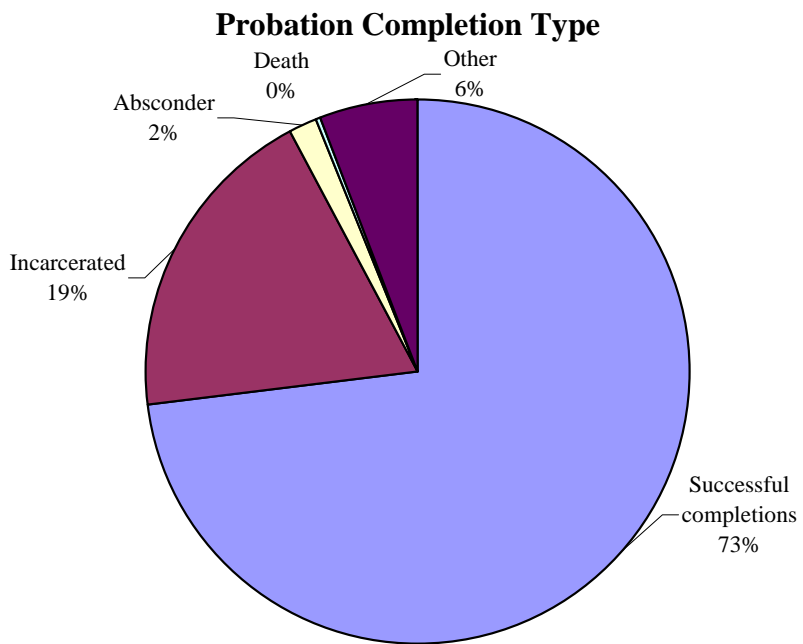


Figure 3

Comparisons of Prisoners and Probationers

The tables below compare the probation cohort to the cohort entering Iowa's prisons during the same time period (July 1, 2001 – September 30, 2001). The first two tables examine the sex of entering prisoners and probations. The first of these shows that about 10 percent of the women in the two cohorts were sentenced to prison rather than probation, while the percentage of men entering prison was double that number.

Table 9: Sex of Entries to Prison and Probation, First Quarter FY2002

Sex	Prisoners		Probationers		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Female	95	10.5%	814	89.5%	909	20.6%
Male	750	21.4%	2,759	78.6%	3,509	79.4%
Total	845	19.1%	3,573	80.9%	4,418	100.0%

To control for the seriousness of the lead offense, the following table breaks down the prison and probation cohorts by the seriousness of the lead charge. The far right column of the table presents the ratio of the men's percentage to the women's, showing, for example, that male felons are 1.9 times more likely to have been sent to prison than female felons.

Table 10: Sex of Felony Entries to Prison and Probation, First Quarter FY2002

Lead Offense Class	Probationers			Prisoners			Prison Percent			Ratio:
	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	F	M	Total	M:F
A Felony	0	0	0	0	1	1	--	100.0%	100.0%	--
B Felony	5	15	20	7	61	68	58.3%	80.3%	77.3%	1.4
C Felony	52	153	205	30	165	195	36.6%	51.9%	48.8%	1.4
D Felony	196	537	733	46	356	402	19.0%	39.9%	35.4%	2.1
O Felony ¹⁰	0	0	0	1	31	32	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	1.0
Total Felony	253	705	958	84	614	698	24.9%	46.6%	42.1%	1.9
Agg. Misd.	175	742	917	11	131	142	5.9%	15.0%	13.4%	2.5
Serious Misd.	351	1,209	1,560	0	5	5	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	--
Simple Misd.	35	102	137	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	--
Total Misd.	561	2,053	2,614	11	136	147	1.9%	6.2%	5.3%	3.2
Total	814	2,759	3,573	95	750	845	10.5%	21.4%	19.1%	2.0

¹⁰ "Other" felonies include those that have a wide range of possible penalties, usually 15 or more years' imprisonment. Examples of other felonies include subsequent drug offenses (Chapter 124.411) and habitual criminal statutes (Chapter 902.8).

Table 11 illustrates that African-Americans and Native Americans tend to be over-represented in the prison population. One should be cautious in interpreting this result, however, as without further analyses (which would include criminal history data) one cannot fully explain the apparent racial disparities.

**Table 11: Race of Entries to Prison and Probation First Quarter
FY2002**

Race	Prisoners		Probationers		
	N	%	N	%	Prob. %
Asian or Pacific Islander	8	0.9	34	1.0	81.0%
African-American	157	18.6	372	10.4	70.3%
Hispanic	31	3.7	188	5.3	85.8%
Native American	13	1.5	27	0.8	67.5%
Other	6	0.7	0	0.0	0.0%
White	630	74.6	2,952	82.6	82.4%
Total	845	100.0	3,573	100.0	80.9%

Table 12 shows the age distribution of the two cohorts. As expected, probationers tended to be slightly younger than prisoners. This is particularly true due to higher percentages of the probation cohort falling into the age groups between 18 and 25, although the oldest group of offenders is also over-represented in the probation cohort.

**Table 12: Age of Entries to Prison and Probation
First Quarter FY2002**

Age	Prisoners		Probationers		
	N	%	N	%	Prob. %
<18	10	1.2	33	0.9	76.7%
18-20	109	12.9	727	20.3	87.0%
21-25	164	19.4	853	23.9	83.9%
26-30	136	16.1	481	13.5	78.0%
31-35	142	16.8	403	11.3	73.9%
36-40	125	14.8	459	12.8	78.6%
41-45	86	10.2	308	8.6	78.2%
46-50	47	5.6	175	4.9	78.8%
51-55	16	1.9	77	2.2	82.8%
56-60	9	1.1	36	1.0	80.0%
60+	1	0.1	21	0.6	95.5%
Total	845	100.0	3,573	100.0	80.9%
Mean	31.4		29.9		
Median	31.0		27.0		

Table 13 illustrates how admissions to prison and probation during the first quarter of 2002 are distributed. Most (80.9 percent) were sentenced to probation, and a majority within each of the offense types was sent to probation.

Table 13: Offense Type of Entries to Prison and Probation First Quarter FY2002

Lead Offense Type	Prisoners		Probationers		
	N	%	N	%	Prob. %
Drug	250	23.2	828	23.2	76.8%
OWI	73	31.1	1,111	31.1	93.8%
Property	276	21.0	746	20.9	73.0%
Public Order	40	3.0	107	3.0	72.8%
Sex	52	1.0	56	1.6	51.9%
Traffic	25	2.9	103	2.9	80.5%
Violent	116	16.9	590	16.5	83.6%
Weapons	13	0.9	32	0.9	71.1%
Total	845	100.0	3,573	100.0	80.9%

As a follow-up to Table 13, Table 14 presents the distribution of felony offense classes and misdemeanors among probationers and prison entries during the first quarter of FY2002. Not unexpectedly, as crimes become less serious the percentage of offenders entering probation rises.

Table 14: Offense Class of Entries to Prison and Probation First Quarter FY2002

Lead Offense Class	Prisoners		Probationers		
	N	%	N	%	Prob. %
A Felony	1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0%
B Felony	68	8.0	20	0.6	22.7%
Other Felony	32	3.8	0	0.0	0.0%
C Felony	195	23.1	205	5.7	51.3%
D Felony	402	47.6	732	20.5	64.6%
Total Felony	698	82.6	957	26.8	57.8%
Agg. Misd.	142	16.8	918	25.7	86.6%
Serious Misd.	5	0.6	1,560	43.7	99.7%
Simple Misd.	0	0.0	137	3.8	100.0%
Total Misd.	147	17.4	2,615	73.2	94.7%
Total	845	100.0	3,572	100.0	80.9%

Note: one probationer received on an out-of-state sentence

The final table in this section shows admissions to prison and probation between July 1 and September 30, 2001. As there has been variation among the judicial districts in offense

seriousness and types (Tables 3 and 5), this table shows a wide range in the percentage of felons and misdemeanants sentenced to prison in the districts. This is particularly true for the misdemeanants, who show a prison percentage ranging from 0.8 percent in the Sixth district to 26.1 percent in the Eighth. Overall, only about one in twenty misdemeanants entered prison during this time period.

There was more consistency among the felons, 42 percent of whom entered prison during the period. That said, the imprisonment rate for the Fourth district (54 percent) was twice that of the Sixth (27 percent).

The table suggests that at least part of the reason for disparity in overall commitment rates to prison in Iowa is due to differential sentencing of misdemeanants. The two districts showing the highest overall rate of commitment to prison – the Seventh and Eighth – both show high rates of misdemeanor prison commitments but felony commitment rates that are near the state average.

Table 15: Admissions to Probation and Prison, by District and Offense Level

District	Felons			Misdemeanants			Total		
	Prob. N	Prison N	Prison %	Prob. N	Prison N	Prison %	Prob. N	Prison N	Prison %
First	132	84	38.9%	362	37	9.3%	494	121	19.7%
Second	151	69	31.4%	306	20	6.1%	457	89	16.3%
Third	89	67	42.9%	326	5	1.5%	415	72	14.8%
Fourth	47	56	54.4%	71	5	6.6%	118	61	34.1%
Fifth	252	238	48.6%	923	33	3.5%	1,175	271	18.7%
Sixth	101	37	26.8%	503	4	0.8%	604	41	6.4%
Seventh	86	79	47.9%	56	13	18.8%	142	92	39.3%
Eighth	100	74	42.5%	68	24	26.1%	168	98	36.8%
Total	958	704	42.4%	2,615	141	5.1%	3,573	845	19.1%

Probation Outcome

This section of the report offers information pertaining to the most basic of questions about probation: is the term of probation completed successfully? This question is answered in a variety of tables that present results by sex, race, judicial district, and other variables that might influence whether offenders successfully complete probation.

The tables in this section list five types of discharges: current (active cases), death, negative (including all types of revocation as well as discharges following absconding), neutral (transfers to similar supervision), and positive (early discharge, discharge after expiration, transfer to lesser supervision status). The far right column in the tables notes the percentage of the closed cases that were positive in nature. **Cases still active at the end of 2004 were not considered in calculating this percentage.**

Table 16 shows discharge type by sex, illustrating that women were more likely to complete probation successfully than men, with about five out of every six women leaving probation successfully. There is very little difference in the success rate of female felons and misdemeanants, while male misdemeanants completed probation successfully more often than the felons. Another way to look at this is that the higher overall success rate of misdemeanants was entirely due to male misdemeanants showing higher rates of success than male felons.

Table 16: Discharge Type, by Sex and Offense Level

Offense Level	Sex	Total N	Not Disch.	Discharge Type				% Positive
				Death	Negative	Neutral	Positive	
Felony	Female	253	71	3	22	0	157	86.3%
	Male	705	143	2	159	1	400	71.2%
	Total	958	214	5	181	1	557	74.9%
Misd	Female	561	13	0	75	0	473	86.3%
	Male	2,054	95	9	427	2	1,521	77.6%
	Total	2,615	108	9	502	2	1,994	79.5%
Total	Female	814	84	3	97	0	630	86.3%
	Male	2,759	238	11	586	3	1,921	76.2%
	Total	3,573	322	14	683	3	2,551	78.5%

Table 17 presents the same information by race, and a different picture is presented here. Like the previous table, the table breaks out the data offense level to help control for factors that may influence differences among the races. Nonetheless, it is the African-Americans in both the felony and misdemeanor cohorts who show the lowest rates of successful probation completion. With the exception of the African-Americans, all groups show completion rates of 75 percent or above, while the rates for African-American felons and misdemeanants both fall well below the average for their groups. Note that the reason for the overall better completion rate of misdemeanants was solely due to white probationers, as in all the other racial groups the felons showed higher rates than misdemeanants.

Table 17: Discharge Type, by Race and Offense Level

Offense Level	Race	Total N	Not Disch.	Discharge Type				% Positive
				Death	Negative	Neutral	Positive	
Felony	Native American	6	3	0	0	0	3	100.0%
	Asian or Pacific Islander	10	2	0	0	0	8	100.0%
	African-American	109	32	2	28	0	47	61.0%
	Hispanic	52	8	0	7	0	37	84.1%
	White	781	169	3	146	1	462	75.5%
	Total Felony		958	214	5	181	1	557
Misd.	Native American	21	0	0	5	0	16	76.2%
	Asian or Pacific Islander	24	1	0	5	0	18	78.3%
	African-American	263	13	2	115	0	133	53.2%
	Hispanic	136	9	0	25	1	101	79.5%
	White	2,171	85	7	352	1	1726	82.7%
	Total Misdemeanor		2,615	108	9	502	2	1,994
Total	Native American	27	3	0	5	0	19	79.2%
	Asian or Pacific Islander	34	3	0	5	0	26	83.9%
	African-American	372	45	4	143	0	180	55.0%
	Hispanic	188	17	0	32	1	138	80.7%
	White	2,952	254	10	498	2	2,188	81.1%
	Total		3,573	322	14	683	3	2,551

The next table breaks out completion rates by age group and illustrates a pattern that is similar to what will be seen when recidivism rates are examined: rates of successful completion tend to rise as probationers age. The lowest rates of completion were found for probationers aged 16-20, some of whom obviously had been bound over to adult court after arrests as juveniles. The highest completion rates were found for those aged 50-54, although all the four eldest groups showed rates over 80 percent. One surprising figure in the table is the completion rate for the 21-24 age group, who also showed a success rate over 80 percent.

Table 18: Discharge Type, by Age

Age Group	Total N	Not Disch.	Discharge Type			% Positive	
			Death	Negative	Neutral		
16-20	760	69	3	185	1	502	72.6%
21-24	737	53	1	101	1	581	84.9%
25-29	506	50	1	95	1	359	78.7%
30-34	402	38	1	91	0	272	74.7%
35-39	465	40	2	107	0	316	74.4%
40-44	340	40	3	59	0	238	79.3%
45-49	204	15	1	34	0	154	81.5%
50-54	92	11	0	5	0	76	93.8%
55-59	40	5	1	4	0	30	85.7%
60+	27	1	1	2	0	23	88.5%
Total	3,573	322	14	683	3	2,551	78.5%

The next table shows that probationers who had no new arrests during the period of probation are much more likely to have been discharged successfully than those who have been arrested. The table also shows, however, that there are some probationers for whom a new arrest doesn't result in unsuccessful discharge, as about half those who were terminated who had been arrested were discharged successfully. Note, too, that most of those probationers whose cases were current at the end of the tracking period had been arrested while on probation, suggesting that their probations may have been extended due to the new arrest.

Table 19: Discharge Type, by Probation Arrests and Status

Probation arrests?	Total N	Not Disch.	Discharge Type				% Positive
			Death	Negative	Neutral	Positive	
No	2,464	122	13	252	2	2,075	88.6%
Yes, Terminated	909	0	1	431	1	476	52.4%
Current - no arrests	65	65	0	0	0	0	--
Current – arrested	135	135	0	0	0	0	--
Total	3,573	322	14	683	3	2,551	78.5%

Table 20 shows discharge type by offense class, illustrating that the lowest rates of successful completion of probationers are found among Class C felons and aggravated misdemeanants. As has been seen previously, misdemeanants tend to complete probation successfully more often than felons, perhaps due to the generally shorter period of probation supervision they receive. Note, however, that Class B felons and simple misdemeanants complete probation successfully at about the same rate, and that the overall higher rate of success of misdemeanants was due to the high rate of serious misdemeanants combined with their large numbers. More detailed information on success rates by offense, offense class, and offense type will be found in the appendix.

In examining this table, remember that felons were more likely to remain under supervision during the end of the tracking period, so the rate of successful completion for felons may change as time passes.

Table 20: Discharge Type, by Offense Class

Offense Class	Total N	Not Disch.	Discharge Type			% Positive	
			Death	Negative	Neutral		
B felony	20	8	0	2	0	10	83.3%
C felony	205	57	2	44	0	102	68.9%
D felony	733	149	3	135	1	445	76.2%
Felony Total	958	214	5	181	1	557	74.9%
Out-of-State Misdemeanor	1	0	0	0	1	0	0.0%
Aggravated Misdemeanor	917	48	3	218	0	648	74.6%
Serious Misdemeanor	1,560	59	6	262	1	1,232	82.1%
Simple Misdemeanor	137	1	0	22	0	114	83.8%
Misdemeanor Total	2615	108	9	502	2	1,994	79.5%
Total	3,573	322	14	683	3	2,551	78.5%

The next table shows that the highest rates of successful termination from probation were found among OWI offenders, about five out of every six of whom were discharged from probation successfully. The lowest rates of success were found among (non-OWI) traffic offenders.¹¹ Appendix I presents completion rates by offense, and shows that among offenses with more than ten probationers, success rates under 50% were found for domestic abuse assault with intent (40.9 percent), third offense drug possession (38.1 percent), first offense sex registry violations (37.5 percent), prostitution (36.4 percent), and burglary-2 (12.5 percent).

Table 21: Discharge Type, by Offense Type

Offense Type	Total N	Not Disch.	Discharge Type				% Positive
			Death	Negative	Neutral	Positive	
Drug	828	93	1	176	0	558	75.9%
OWI	1,111	50	5	132	2	922	86.9%
Property	746	116	6	161	0	463	73.5%
Public Order	107	8	0	25	0	74	74.7%
Sex	56	14	0	11	0	31	73.8%
Traffic	103	9	0	30	0	64	68.1%
Violent	590	29	2	142	1	416	74.2%
Weapons	32	3	0	6	0	23	79.3%
Total	3,573	322	14	683	3	2,551	78.5%

Table 22 shows successful discharge rates by the type of sentence being served by probationers. Note the wide range of success among the three major sentence types, as those receiving deferred judgments completed probation nearly 87 percent of the time, while those on “shock” probation were discharged successfully less than half the time.

Table 22: Discharge Type, by Sentence Type

Sentence Type	Total N	Not Disch.	Discharge Type				% Positive
			Death	Negative	Neutral	Positive	
Deferred Judgment	1,265	81	5	150	0	1029	86.9%
Deferred Sentence	5	1	0	0	0	4	100.0%
Extension of Probation	3	0	0	0	0	3	100.0%
Original Sentence	2,252	228	9	515	3	1497	74.0%
Reconsideration of Sentence	47	12	0	18	0	17	48.6%
Re-sentence After Appeal	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0%
Total	3,573	322	14	683	3	2551	78.5%

¹¹ Typical traffic offenses include Driving While Barred (habitual violator) and driving under revocation or suspension.

Finally, Table 23 presents probation outcomes by offense seriousness and judicial district. The table is broken out by offense seriousness because of the wide disparity among the districts in the percentage of misdemeanants and felons handled.

The table shows wide variation among the districts, with felony success rates ranging from 60.9 percent in the Eighth Judicial District to 95.2 percent in the Fourth. The Eighth District also shows the lowest rate of positive discharges for misdemeanants (59.7 percent), while the Third District shows the highest rate (93 percent). Note that, while misdemeanants tend to be discharged positively statewide, in two districts (the Fourth and Eighth) it is felons who are discharged successfully more often.

Table 23: Discharge Type, by District and Offense Seriousness

	Judicial District	Total N	Not Disch.		Discharge Type				%Posi- tive
			N	%	Death	Nega- tive	Neu- tral	Posi- tive	
Felony	First Judicial District	132	44	33.3%	1	26	1	60	68.2%
	Second Judicial District	151	40	26.5%	0	30	0	81	73.0%
	Third Judicial District	89	17	19.1%	0	8	0	64	88.9%
	Fourth Judicial District	47	5	10.6%	0	2	0	40	95.2%
	Fifth Judicial District	252	46	18.3%	2	56	0	148	71.8%
	Sixth Judicial District	101	14	13.9%	1	18	0	68	78.2%
	Seventh Judicial District	86	12	14.0%	0	17	0	57	77.0%
	Eighth Judicial District	100	36	36.0%	1	24	0	39	60.9%
	State Total	958	214	22.3%	5	181	1	557	74.9%
Misd	First Judicial District	362	21	5.8%	1	85	0	255	74.8%
	Second Judicial District	306	11	3.6%	0	43	1	251	85.1%
	Third Judicial District	326	28	8.6%	1	20	0	277	93.0%
	Fourth Judicial District	71	3	4.2%	0	16	1	51	75.0%
	Fifth Judicial District	923	22	2.4%	5	219	0	677	75.1%
	Sixth Judicial District	503	21	4.2%	1	81	0	400	83.0%
	Seventh Judicial District	56	1	1.8%	1	11	0	43	78.2%
	Eighth Judicial District	68	1	1.5%	0	27	0	40	59.7%
	State Total	2,615	108	4.1%	9	502	2	1,994	79.5%
Total	First Judicial District	494	65	13.2%	2	111	1	315	73.4%
	Second Judicial District	457	51	11.2%	0	73	1	332	81.8%
	Third Judicial District	415	45	10.8%	1	28	0	341	92.2%
	Fourth Judicial District	118	8	6.8%	0	18	1	91	82.7%
	Fifth Judicial District	1,175	68	5.8%	7	275	0	825	74.5%
	Sixth Judicial District	604	35	5.8%	2	99	0	468	82.2%
	Seventh Judicial District	142	13	9.2%	1	28	0	100	77.5%
	Eighth Judicial District	168	37	22.0%	1	51	0	79	60.3%
	State Total	3,573	322	9.0%	14	683	3	2,551	78.5%

Recidivism

To offer the first taste of the recidivism data collected in prison and probation studies, Table 24 shows the rates of new arrests during the first year of tracking after either release from prison or release to probation. The prison cohort in this case was released during FY2000 (the most recent cohort for which arrest data are available):

Table 24: Rate of Any New Arrest During First Year After Release, By Offense Class

Lead Offense Class	Prison Releases			Probationers		
	Total N	Arrested	%	Total N	Arrested	%
B Felony	84	22	26.2%	20	1	5.0%
Other Felony	73	22	30.1%	0	0	--
C Felony	897	257	28.7%	205	44	21.5%
D Felony	1822	547	30.0%	726	201	27.7%
Total Felony	2,876	848	29.5%	951	246	25.9%
Agg. Misd	591	203	34.3%	918	260	28.3%
Serious Misd.	39	17	43.6%	1,559	294	18.9%
Simple Misd.	0	0	--	137	22	16.1%
Total Misd.	630	220	34.9%	2,614	576	22.0%
Total	3,510	1,068	30.4%	3,565	822	23.1%

In each offense class probationers exhibit lower rates of new arrests than the released prisoners, a fact that probably relates to the less extensive criminal history of the probationers. Note, however, that among the prisoner cohort the misdemeanants exhibit a higher rate of re-arrest than felons, while the opposite is the case for the probationers. A more complete presentation of data by offense class will be found later in the report.

A basic question pertaining to probation and community safety pertains to whether probationers are arrested at any point during their period of supervision. Results on the current cohort are found in Table 25, which shows considerable variation in rates of new arrests during the probation period. The table shows that 29.2 percent of the probationers had been arrested while on probation through the end of 2004, with 65 members still under supervision without yet having been arrested. Rates of new arrest tended to be higher for felons than misdemeanants, although those on probation for aggravated misdemeanors also showed high rates of new arrest. Class D felons were those most likely to have been re-arrested.

Table 25: Arrests on Probation, by Offense Class

Lead Offense Class	Total N	Probation Arrests?			% Arrested
		No	Yes	Still Active ¹²	
B felony	20	13	7	0	35.0%
C felony	205	140	62	3	30.2%
D felony	733	444	282	7	38.5%
Total Felony	958	597	351	10	36.6%
Other misdemeanor	1	1	0	0	0.0%
Agg. misdemeanor	917	555	342	20	37.3%
Serious misdemeanor	1,560	1,198	328	34	21.0%
Simple misdemeanor	137	113	23	1	16.8%
Total Misdemeanor	2,615	1,867	693	55	26.5%
Total	3,573	2,464	1,044	65	29.2%

Additional tables showing rates of re-arrest during the period of probation will be found in the appendix.

¹² Still active but no arrests prior to the end of the tracking period. Eighty-seven active felons and 48 active misdemeanants had been arrested during the probation period.

Basic Measures of Recidivism: New Arrests and Convictions

The next two tables present an overview of the most basic measures of recidivism, new arrests and convictions. Included in the conviction table are also rates of new imprisonment of probationers either in Iowa or out-of-state. In both tables the independent variable is the type of lead offense for which cohort members were placed on probation, providing some responses on the question of whether offenders tend to become re-involved in the justice system for the same type of offenses. Unlike other tables in this report, these tables do not establish a specific time period within which the arrest or conviction occur; arrests and convictions here may have occurred at any time within the (average 967-day) period during which the probationers were tracked. Because the intent of the tables is primarily to show the relationships among offense types, the time limitations imposed on the other tables was judged not so important here.

Table 26 shows various rates of re-arrest for the probation cohort. The range of rates for any new arrest is wide, from 19.6 percent for sex offenders to 55.3 percent for traffic offenders. Above-average arrest rates were also found for six of the offense types, with only OWI and sex offenders showing below-average rates. Overall, nearly 40 percent of the probationers were arrested during the tracking period.

Table 26: Basic Measures of Recidivism: Arrest Rates

Offense Type	Total N	New Arrest Type										
		Any	Fel-ony	Drug	OWI	Pro-erty	Pub. Order	Sex	Traf-fic	Vio-lent	Viol. Fel.	Wea-pon
Traffic	103	55.3%	25.2%	19.4%	8.7%	7.8%	9.7%	1.0%	31.1%	19.4%	2.9%	2.9%
Weapons	32	53.1%	21.9%	21.9%	12.5%	3.1%	9.4%	0.0%	6.3%	15.6%	6.3%	3.1%
Property	744	48.4%	22.2%	14.9%	7.3%	21.6%	13.4%	0.7%	6.7%	14.9%	3.8%	1.9%
Violent	590	43.2%	17.1%	12.4%	8.6%	10.2%	10.3%	0.7%	5.4%	21.0%	5.1%	2.7%
Pub.Order	107	43.0%	17.8%	11.2%	13.1%	13.1%	14.0%	0.9%	4.7%	10.3%	3.7%	0.9%
Drug	827	42.2%	17.8%	23.8%	7.4%	9.3%	7.4%	0.5%	5.3%	10.9%	1.9%	1.0%
OWI	1,111	27.2%	7.5%	5.3%	9.6%	4.6%	5.7%	0.3%	7.7%	7.6%	1.1%	0.5%
Sex	56	19.6%	8.9%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	3.6%	1.8%	1.8%	5.4%	1.8%	3.6%
Total	3,570	39.1%	15.5%	13.4%	8.5%	10.4%	8.8%	0.5%	7.1%	12.5%	2.7%	1.4%

Note: Persons not at risk for recidivism deleted from totals. These generally are persons deported shortly after conviction.

In the other categories it becomes evident that probationers have a tendency to be arrested for new offenses similar to those for which they were placed on probation. This is true for traffic offenders, property offenders, drug offenders, violent offenders generally, public order offenders, and sex offenders (although the rate is very low and is based on one new arrest). The primary exceptions to this tendency are found among weapons offenders, who were most often arrested for new drug offenses.

The reader might consider it odd that the overall rates of re-arrest for new violent crimes and felonies are higher than the rate for OWI. One must remember, however, that there is a wide range of crimes (from simple assault to homicide) that fall within the definition of violent crimes. The range of new felonies is even broader. Note that those entering probation for

property crimes, weapons offenses, and public order crimes show high rates of new felonies, with OWI and sex offenders showing the lowest rates.

Table 27 is similar to the previous table, but shows rates of conviction for new offenses rather than re-arrest rates.

Table 27: Basic Measures of Recidivism: Conviction Rates

Offense Type	Total N	New Conviction Type										
		Any	Fel-ony	Drug	OWI	Pro-erty	Pub. Order	Traf- fic	Vio- lent	Viol. Fel.	Wea- pon	Sex
Traffic	103	46.6%	15.5%	10.7%	7.8%	5.8%	5.8%	24.3%	13.6%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Property	744	42.6%	14.9%	11.2%	5.5%	18.8%	11.6%	4.4%	10.3%	1.7%	0.5%	0.7%
Weapons	32	37.5%	9.4%	15.6%	6.3%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Pub.Order	107	36.4%	12.1%	10.3%	10.3%	9.3%	15.0%	3.7%	7.5%	2.8%	0.0%	0.9%
Violent	590	36.4%	9.2%	8.6%	6.6%	8.3%	8.1%	3.7%	15.9%	2.5%	0.8%	0.5%
Drug	827	35.7%	10.9%	18.6%	5.9%	7.5%	5.9%	3.4%	6.5%	0.7%	0.5%	0.1%
OWI	1,111	22.2%	3.8%	4.1%	7.7%	3.4%	4.6%	5.7%	4.9%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
Sex	56	12.5%	7.1%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	5.4%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%
Total	3,570	33.1%	9.3%	10.1%	6.6%	8.6%	7.2%	4.9%	8.6%	1.2%	0.4%	0.4%

First, note the comparison between total arrest and conviction rates. The drop from 39.1 percent arrested (in the previous table) to 33.1 percent convicted (in table 27) indicates that 84.5 percent of those charged with a new crime are ultimately convicted of some new offense. Similarly, the percentage of those charged with drug offenses or OWI who were eventually convicted of drug offenses or OWI is high (75.2 percent and 78.5 percent, respectively).¹³ On the other hand, rates of conviction for similar offenses for those charged with new felonies against persons or weapons offenses are quite low (43.8 percent and 32.0 percent).

More generally, the table shows that about 1/3 of the probationers followed in this study were convicted of new crimes during the tracking period, with the largest percentage of new offenses being drug offenses or new property or violent crimes. Less than ten percent were convicted of new felonies, and the percentage convicted of new violent felonies, sex crimes, or weapons offenses was very low. Offenders placed on probation for traffic and property offenses were those most likely to be convicted of new offenses.

The link between original lead offense type and the type of new conviction crimes is strong, as was the case for arrests. Offenders placed on probation for drug, property, public order, traffic, violent, and sex offenses were most likely to be convicted of new crimes of the same type. Sex offenders were most likely to be convicted of new crimes against persons (5.4 percent, but only three arrests). Weapons offenders actually showed no new convictions for weapons offenses.

¹³ Each of these percentages was derived by dividing the percentage arrested in Table 26 by the percentage convicted in Table 27.

Table 28 shows the rate of new imprisonments for the probation cohort. The table distinguishes among the various reasons for which offenders may enter, for there is considerable variation among the probation offense types in their likelihood and type of incarceration.

Property, public order, traffic, and sex offenders were those most likely to have been imprisoned during the tracking period, with the latter offenders exhibiting a high rate despite low overall rates of arrest and conviction seen in the previous tables. Note that among the offense types showing the highest rates of incarceration, property, public order, and traffic offenders were likely to enter prison as the result of new offenses, while the sex offenders were more likely to be revoked to prison on technical violations.

Offenders placed on probation for OWI were by far those least likely to be imprisoned, probably due to a large percentage of these offenders being on probation for first offense OWI, a serious misdemeanor. The number of cohort members imprisoned out-of-state during the tracking period was very small.

Table 28: Imprisonment Rates

Offense Type	Total N	Type of Prison Entry ¹⁴									
		None	New Conv.	Out-state	Prior	Rev-Absc.	Rev-New	Rev-Tech.	Safe-keeper	Shock	Violator
Property	746	76.4%	2.5%	1.2%	0.4%	1.1%	11.3%	4.2%	0.0%	0.1%	2.8%
Pub.Order	107	77.6%	3.7%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	11.2%	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Traffic	103	78.6%	1.9%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	16.5%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Sex	56	80.4%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	5.4%	7.1%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Drug	828	83.3%	3.9%	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%	6.4%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%
Weapons	32	84.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.4%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Violent	590	85.8%	2.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	7.6%	2.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.0%
OWI	1,111	94.7%	1.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Total	3,573	85.5%	2.5%	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%	7.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.1%	1.4%

¹⁴ New conv.= new conviction. Out-state = out-of-state commitment. Prior = committed to prison for an offense occurring before admission to probation. Rev-Absc. = revoked due to absconding, no new conviction. Rev-New = Revoked due to conviction on new offense. Rev-Tech = revoked due to technical violations. Safekeeper = returned to prison as a safekeeper (no new charges or convictions). Shock = Admitted to prison as part of shock probation. Violator= admitted to violator program with later return to probation.

Table 29 presents various measures of recidivism, by sex, during the tracking period of this study. Generally, the table shows that men in the cohort show recidivism rates approximately twice as high as the women. There are several measures where this difference is even greater, particularly when violent crimes or sex crimes are the criterion for recidivism. At minimum the table suggests that when the men in the cohort were arrested they tended to be arrested for more serious and/or more violent offenses. Note, however, that the ratio of male arrests to female arrests for drug crimes (1.6:1) is the same as for any new arrest (1.6:1). The reader should be aware that the rates in Table 29 may be slightly higher than in the following table because it includes arrests and convictions during the entire tracking period, not just the first three years.

Table 29: Recidivism Rates, by Sex

	Males	Females	Ratio
Criterion	2,758	812	M:F
Any new arrest	42.7%	27.1%	1.6
Any new conviction	36.0%	23.0%	1.6
Any arrest vs. persons	14.5%	6.0%	2.4
Any conviction vs. persons	10.2%	3.4%	2.9
Any felony arrest	17.1%	9.9%	1.7
Any felony conviction	10.4%	5.7%	1.8
Felony arrest vs. persons	3.2%	1.1%	2.8
Felony conviction vs. persons	1.5%	0.2%	6.2
Any sex crime arrest	0.7%	0.1%	5.3
Any sex crime conviction	0.5%	0.0%	--
Any drug arrest	14.7%	9.1%	1.6
Any drug conviction	11.3%	6.0%	1.9
Any OWI arrest	9.8%	4.1%	2.4
Any OWI conviction	7.6%	3.3%	2.3
Any weapon arrest	1.7%	0.5%	3.4
Any weapon conviction	0.5%	0.1%	4.4
Any prison commitment	16.4%	8.1%	2.0

A more detailed comparison of the sexes is shown below, with rates shown for each of the first three years of tracking. As a general trend, the table suggests that about half of the recidivism occurring during the first three years occurs during the first year. The first year rate tends to be reduced by about half during the second year, and then again by half during the third. This is consistent with previous Iowa prison recidivism research on prisoners. The most noteworthy exception to this trend is found for new imprisonment, which is nearly as likely to occur during the second year after entering probation as during the first (and more likely for women, with 2.5 percent in the first year and an additional 3.0 percent in the second).

Table 30: Recidivism Rates of Total Cohort, by Sex

Gender	Criterion	Cumulative Rate		
		One Year	Two Years	Three Years
Females (N=812)	Any new arrest	14.7%	22.6%	26.3%
	New felony arrest	5.2%	7.8%	9.6%
	Arrest for violent crime	2.6%	4.7%	5.7%
	Arrest for violent felony	0.5%	1.0%	1.1%
	New imprisonment	2.5%	5.5%	7.1%
Males (N=2,758)	Any new arrest	25.6%	38.2%	42.3%
	New felony arrest	9.0%	14.2%	16.9%
	Arrest for violent crime	7.2%	11.8%	13.9%
	Arrest for violent felony	1.6%	2.4%	3.1%
	New imprisonment	6.7%	12.4%	15.3%
Total (N=3,570)	Any new arrest	23.1%	34.6%	38.7%
	New felony arrest	8.2%	12.7%	15.3%
	Arrest for violent crime	6.2%	10.2%	12.0%
	Arrest for violent felony	1.3%	2.1%	2.6%
	New imprisonment	5.7%	10.9%	13.4%

Figure 4 breaks out the basic measures of recidivism in graph form by quarter over a three-year period. The graph shows clearly that the criterion of “any new arrest” results in the highest rates of recidivism through the period, with rates of new felony arrests, new violent arrests, and new imprisonment ranging within about three percent of each other, while new violent felony arrests are very rare. Note that, as has been mentioned above, most of the recidivism tends to occur early during the tracking period, with the slope of the lines tending to flatten as time passes.

Recidivism Rates of Probationers, by Quarter

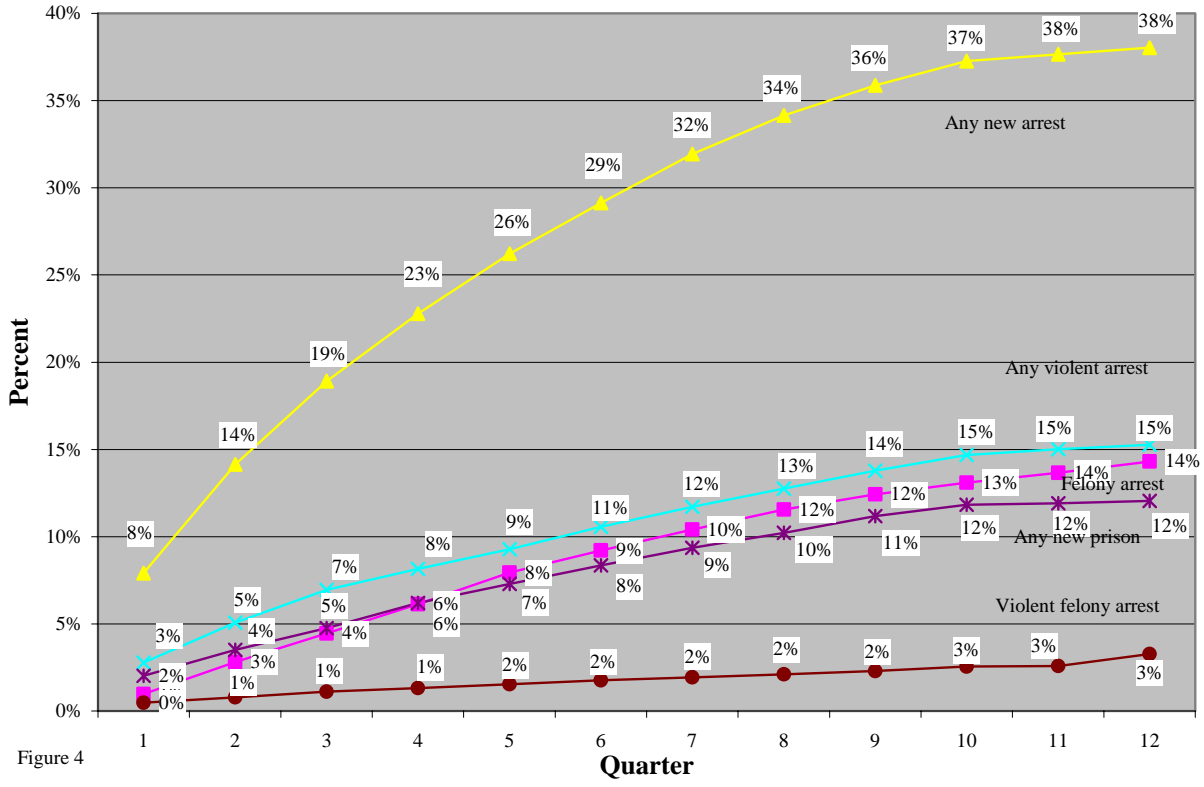


Figure 4

Recidivism Rates by Race

The next series of tables examines recidivism rates by race. One must be cautious in interpreting these tables due to two factors: small numbers of offenders in some racial groups and the failure of the tables to control for such things as criminal history. Because of disparities in rates between felons and misdemeanants, however, these tables break out cohort members by the seriousness of the probation offense.

Table 31 shows that felons in the cohort tend to have slightly higher rates of re-arrest than misdemeanants and that three-year rates tend to be about 60 percent higher than the one-year rates for both felons and misdemeanants. The highest three-year rates in the tables are found among Native American misdemeanants and African-American felons and misdemeanants. Although the number of Native American misdemeanants is relatively low, their rate of new arrests far surpasses others and contrasts markedly with the rate for Native American felons. Note that only among Native Americans and Asians is the three-year rate for misdemeanants higher than that for felons. Note, as well, that while 23.1 percent of the cohort was arrested during the first year, only about an additional four percent were arrested in the third year.

Table 31: Rate of Any New Arrest, by Race

Offense Level	Race	Total N	Cumulative Rate		
			First Year	Second Year	Third Year
Felony	Native American	6	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%
	Asian or Pacific Islander	9	11.1%	11.1%	11.1%
	African-American	109	28.4%	43.1%	52.3%
	Hispanic	52	36.5%	42.3%	44.2%
	White	779	25.2%	36.1%	41.1%
	Total		955	26.0%	36.9%
Misd.	Native American	21	38.1%	66.7%	71.4%
	Asian or Pacific Islander	24	20.8%	29.2%	37.5%
	African-American	263	38.8%	54.0%	57.0%
	Hispanic	136	22.8%	33.8%	35.3%
	White	2,171	19.9%	31.1%	34.9%
	Total		2,615	22.1%	33.8%
Total	Native American	27	33.3%	55.6%	59.3%
	Asian or Pacific Islander	33	18.2%	24.2%	30.3%
	African-American	372	35.8%	50.8%	55.6%
	Hispanic	188	26.6%	36.2%	37.8%
	White	2,950	21.3%	32.4%	36.5%
	Total		3,570	23.1%	34.6%

Table 32 presents data on the rate of new felony arrests by race and offense seriousness. Rates here are considerably below those in the previous table, but some of the trends in Table 31 are also present here. Native American misdemeanants again show a high rate of re-offense in this table, although it is Hispanic felons who show the highest rate after three years. As in the previous table, felons tend to show higher rates than misdemeanants, although this is not true for Native Americans, Asians, and African-Americans. A higher percentage of the new felony arrests take place in the second and third years after entering probation than is true for arrests in general, as the three-year rate is nearly twice that of the one-year rate for both felons and misdemeanants. The white felons and misdemeanants and the African-American felons are largely responsible for this phenomenon, as their arrests tend to be spread out more evenly through the period than the other groups.

Table 32: Rate of New Felony Arrest, by Race

Offense Level	Race	Total N	Cumulative Rate		
			First Year	Second Year	Third Year
Felony	Native American	6	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Asian or Pacific Islander	9	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	African-American	109	11.0%	19.3%	23.9%
	Hispanic	52	28.8%	28.8%	28.8%
	White	779	8.3%	13.5%	16.7%
	Total	955	9.6%	14.8%	17.9%
Misd.	Native American	21	19.0%	23.8%	28.6%
	Asian or Pacific Islander	24	8.3%	12.5%	12.5%
	African-American	263	15.2%	22.4%	25.5%
	Hispanic	136	13.2%	18.4%	20.6%
	White	2,171	6.2%	10.2%	12.4%
	Total	2,615	7.6%	12.0%	14.3%
Total	Native American	27	14.8%	18.5%	22.2%
	Asian or Pacific Islander	33	6.1%	9.1%	9.1%
	African-American	372	14.0%	21.5%	25.0%
	Hispanic	188	17.6%	21.3%	22.9%
	White	2,950	6.8%	11.1%	13.6%
	Total	3,570	8.2%	12.7%	15.3%

Table 33 shows the rate of new violent arrests among the cohort. In contrast to the previous tables, it is the misdemeanants in this table who exhibit the highest rate of new arrests after three years, with this being the case among every racial group. The highest rates here are found for Native American and African-American misdemeanants, whose rates are twice those of whites and Hispanics. Although three-year rates tend to be about twice those of the first year, overall only about two percent of the new violent arrests take place in the third year after assignment to probation.

Table 33: Rate of New Violent Arrest, by Race

Offense Level	Race	Total N	Cumulative Rate		
			First Year	Second Year	Third Year
Felony	Native American	6	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%
	Asian or Pacific Islander	9	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	African-American	109	11.9%	16.5%	20.2%
	Hispanic	52	5.8%	9.6%	9.6%
	White	779	3.9%	7.7%	9.0%
	Total	955	4.9%	8.8%	10.3%
Misd.	Native American	21	14.3%	19.0%	28.6%
	Asian or Pacific Islander	24	4.2%	12.5%	20.8%
	African-American	263	16.3%	23.2%	26.6%
	Hispanic	136	8.1%	12.5%	13.2%
	White	2,171	5.3%	9.0%	10.7%
	Total	2,615	6.6%	10.7%	12.7%
Total	Native American	27	14.8%	18.5%	25.9%
	Asian or Pacific Islander	33	3.0%	9.1%	15.2%
	African-American	372	15.1%	21.2%	24.7%
	Hispanic	188	7.4%	11.7%	12.2%
	White	2,950	4.9%	8.6%	10.3%
	Total	3,570	6.2%	10.2%	12.0%

Table 34 reinforces what has been seen before pertaining to new violent felony arrests: probationers tend to have very low rates of arrest for these types of crimes. Perhaps surprisingly, it is the misdemeanants among the cohort that show the highest rates of new arrests for these crimes, with every racial group having more than six members showing a higher rate for misdemeanants. Interestingly, while Native Americans have shown high rates of arrest in previous tables, here they show no new violent felony arrests either for felons or misdemeanants.

Table 34: Rate of New Violent Felony Arrest, by Race

Offense Level	Race	Total N	Cumulative Rate		
			First Year	Second Year	Third Year
Felony	Native American	6	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Asian or Pacific Islander	9	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	African-American	109	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%
	Hispanic	52	0.0%	1.9%	1.9%
	White	779	0.6%	1.4%	1.7%
	Total	955	0.8%	1.6%	1.8%
Misd.	Native American	21	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Asian or Pacific Islander	24	0.0%	4.2%	4.2%
	African-American	263	4.6%	6.8%	8.0%
	Hispanic	136	1.5%	3.7%	3.7%
	White	2,171	1.2%	1.7%	2.3%
	Total	2,615	1.5%	2.3%	2.9%
Total	Native American	27	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Asian or Pacific Islander	33	0.0%	3.0%	3.0%
	African-American	372	4.0%	5.6%	6.5%
	Hispanic	188	1.1%	3.2%	3.2%
	White	2,950	1.0%	1.6%	2.1%
	Total	3,570	1.3%	2.1%	2.6%

The final table in this series presents the rate of new imprisonments for the probation cohorts. Although in previous tables we have sometimes seen higher rates of re-involvement in the justice system among the misdemeanants, it is the felons who here exhibit the highest rates of imprisonment. This is not surprising in the context of sentencing patterns in Iowa, as misdemeanants tend to be sent to prison rarely, and the misdemeanants in this cohort would be most likely to be sent to prison only upon conviction for a new offense, probably a felony. Among the felons, however, most probation revocations would automatically result in imprisonment, as those who had previously received suspended sentences would likely be sent to prison.

African-Americans tended to have the highest rates of imprisonment among the cohort, with the misdemeanant African-Americans showing nearly the rate of imprisonment as the white felons (and higher rates than Hispanics, Asians, and Native Americans). Note, too, among the African-Americans, that it is the second year after entering probation that exhibits the highest rate of new imprisonments, both for felons (17.4 percent) and misdemeanants (9.9 percent). As a result, their three-year rates are well over twice the rates after one year.

Table 35: Rate of Any New Imprisonment, by Race

Offense Level	Race	Total N	Cumulative Rate		
			First Year	Second Year	Third Year
Felony	Native American	6	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%
	Asian or Pacific Islander	9	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	African-American	109	13.8%	31.2%	33.9%
	Hispanic	52	9.6%	11.5%	15.4%
	White	779	11.3%	19.5%	23.6%
	Total	955	11.4%	20.1%	24.0%
Misd.	Native American	21	0.0%	14.3%	14.3%
	Asian or Pacific Islander	24	4.2%	8.3%	8.3%
	African-American	263	7.2%	17.1%	23.2%
	Hispanic	136	2.9%	6.6%	8.1%
	White	2,171	3.3%	6.3%	7.9%
	Total	2,615	3.6%	7.5%	9.5%
Total	Native American	27	3.7%	14.8%	14.8%
	Asian or Pacific Islander	33	2.9%	5.9%	5.9%
	African-American	372	9.1%	21.2%	26.3%
	Hispanic	188	4.8%	8.0%	10.1%
	White	2,950	5.4%	9.8%	12.1%
	Total	3,570	5.7%	10.9%	13.4%

Recidivism by Age

The relationship between age and recidivism is an interesting one, with rates tending to drop as offenders age. Previous assessments of prisoner recidivism in Iowa have suggested that offenders are tending to “burn out” at a later age than has previously been true, although rates for the youngest offenders have continued to be highest.¹⁵

The next series of tables provides data on probationer and prisoner recidivism, using the five standard definitions used throughout this report. Unlike the previous section, rates for prison releases are also included here to help identify differences in the trend of recidivism as offenders age.¹⁶

Table 36 first shows that the rate of new arrests tends to be higher among prisoners within all three years. By far the highest rate of new arrest was found for prisoners whose age at release fell between 16 and 20 (72.9 percent). Among the prisoners, the rate of new arrests after three years gradually decreases from the 16-20 age group to the 50-54 age group before taking a precipitous drop. The same sort of decreasing rate is seen among the probationers, although the largest drop occurs between the 40-44 age group and the 45-49 age group. Also, the rate of decrease among the probationers is not nearly so steep as among the prisoners, as the former show a drop in rate of 10.7 percent between the youngest age group and 40-44, while the prisoner drop is 28.1 percent.

Table 36: Rate of Any New Arrest, by Age

Age	Prisoners				Probationers			
	Total N	Cumulative Rate			Total N	Cumulative Rate		
		First Year	Second Year	Third Year		First Year	Second Year	Third Year
16-20	129	47.3%	67.4%	72.9%	758	28.2%	42.5%	47.9%
21-24	524	37.4%	59.0%	65.8%	737	21.6%	33.2%	36.1%
25-29	671	33.2%	55.6%	63.2%	506	25.5%	35.4%	39.1%
30-34	598	32.4%	53.2%	59.9%	402	23.6%	35.6%	39.8%
35-39	690	30.1%	49.0%	55.2%	465	23.4%	35.5%	39.8%
40-44	460	22.2%	40.9%	44.8%	339	20.6%	31.9%	37.2%
45-49	241	22.0%	37.3%	42.3%	204	15.7%	23.5%	26.0%
50-54	111	21.6%	32.4%	38.7%	92	12.0%	16.3%	19.6%
55-59	42	2.4%	4.8%	14.3%	40	15.0%	27.5%	27.5%
60+	44	13.6%	13.6%	18.2%	27	0.0%	3.7%	3.7%
Total	3,510	30.4%	49.8%	56.0%	3,570	23.1%	34.6%	38.7%

¹⁵ See, e.g., Stageberg, “Violent Offender Recidivism in Iowa,” Iowa Department of Human Rights, Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning, 2004.

¹⁶ Age of prisoners is age at release. Age for probationers is age at entry to probation.

Another interesting feature of the table is that in the 55-59 age group probationers show a higher rate of new arrest than prisoners and, in fact, show a higher rate than the next two groups of younger probationers.

The next table presents the rate of new felony arrests. While the prisoner cohort shows higher rates of new felony arrest than the probationers, the latter exhibit a relatively consistent rate of new felonies from ages 16-20 to ages 40-44, followed by drops in the next two age groups. The largest drop among the prisoners, however, occurs between the 50-54 and 55-59 age groups, suggesting that the prisoners tend to “burn out” somewhat later when it comes to new felony arrests. While there were no new felony arrests for probationers aged 50 and older, the oldest group of prisoners actually showed a higher rate after three years (13.6 percent) than the next-younger group (4.8 percent). In fact, the oldest prisoners had about the same rate of new felony arrests after three years as probationers aged 21-24 (although this could be a function of low numbers of offenders in both of these categories).

Table 37: Rate of New Felony Arrest, by Age

Age	Prisoners				Probationers			
	Total N	Cumulative Rate			Total N	Cumulative Rate		
		First Year	Second Year	Third Year		First Year	Second Year	Third Year
16-20	129	20.9%	34.9%	43.4%	758	9.1%	14.8%	18.5%
21-24	524	19.3%	31.9%	38.7%	737	8.3%	11.5%	13.7%
25-29	671	14.8%	27.1%	33.4%	506	10.3%	13.6%	15.0%
30-34	598	17.4%	30.8%	36.8%	402	8.5%	15.2%	17.2%
35-39	690	13.3%	23.3%	28.7%	465	8.2%	13.8%	15.9%
40-44	460	10.9%	19.8%	23.0%	339	8.0%	13.9%	17.1%
45-49	241	9.5%	17.8%	20.7%	204	3.9%	6.9%	10.3%
50-54	111	9.9%	14.4%	18.9%	92	2.2%	3.3%	6.5%
55-59	42	0.0%	2.4%	4.8%	40	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
60+	44	11.4%	11.4%	13.6%	27	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	3,510	14.6%	25.5%	30.9%	3,570	8.2%	12.7%	15.3%

Among the prisoners, it is evident that three-year rates for many of the groups are more than double the one-year rates. This is not nearly so common among the probationers. Thus, while the rate of new felony arrests among probationers after one year is more than half that of the prisoners, after three years this is no longer the case. While there was a third-year increase of 5.4 percent among the prisoners, the increase for probationers was only 2.6 percent.

In Table 38 it is evident that the rate of new violent arrests for prisoners drops substantially as offenders age, as the rate for those aged 35-39 after three years is slightly less than half that for those aged 16-20. While rates among probationers tended to be much lower than those for prisoners, the drop in rates between ages 16-20 and 40-44 is much less substantial, and the latter group shows the same rate after three years as the 21-24 probationer group. Table 38 also shows that there was one group of probationers which actually showed higher rates through the tracking period than prisoners (55-59 age group in each of the three years, although low numbers of offenders in these groups compromise this finding).

Table 38: Rate of New Violent Arrest, by Age

Age	Prisoners				Probationers			
	Total N	Cumulative Rate			Total N	Cumulative Rate		
		First Year	Second Year	Third Year		First Year	Second Year	Third Year
16-20	129	17.8%	34.1%	35.7%	758	7.7%	12.7%	14.5%
21-24	524	12.0%	22.3%	27.7%	737	5.7%	9.6%	11.8%
25-29	671	14.0%	25.3%	30.0%	506	7.1%	11.9%	13.0%
30-34	598	10.7%	19.4%	22.6%	402	6.7%	10.4%	12.4%
35-39	690	7.7%	15.5%	17.7%	465	5.4%	9.7%	11.6%
40-44	460	6.3%	12.8%	14.6%	339	5.9%	9.4%	11.8%
45-49	241	2.9%	7.9%	11.2%	204	3.4%	5.9%	7.8%
50-54	111	3.6%	7.2%	9.0%	92	3.3%	3.3%	4.3%
55-59	42	0.0%	2.4%	7.1%	40	5.0%	7.5%	7.5%
60+	44	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	27	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	3,510	9.7%	18.3%	21.6%	3,570	6.2%	10.2%	12.0%

Table 39 suggests significant differences between prisoners and probationers when it comes to arrests for new violent felonies. While in previous tables it has been shown that probationers have been arrested about half as much as prisoners after three years, the ratio of new violent felony arrests for prisoners vs. probationers here is much higher. This suggests that, in selecting candidates for probation, judges seriously consider the threat of new violence to the community.

This table is similar to a number of the others in showing a gradual drop in three-year rates among the prisoners as they become older, but little change among the probationers up to about age 44 (after which the probation rate drops to near-nothing). Thus, if a probation officer were attempting to assess his or her clients' likelihood of new violent felonies, age would not be a very useful variable to consider. On a parole caseload, however, age would be a much more important criterion to assess.

Table 39: Rate of New Violent Felony Arrest, by Age

Age	Prisoners				Probationers			
	Total N	Cumulative Rate			Total N	Cumulative Rate		
		First Year	Second Year	Third Year		First Year	Second Year	Third Year
16-20	129	7.0%	20.2%	20.2%	758	1.5%	2.5%	3.4%
21-24	524	5.3%	10.9%	15.1%	737	1.4%	2.2%	2.6%
25-29	671	6.6%	11.9%	14.9%	506	1.8%	2.2%	2.6%
30-34	598	5.9%	10.4%	12.7%	402	1.5%	2.5%	3.2%
35-39	690	3.2%	7.7%	9.7%	465	1.3%	2.6%	2.6%
40-44	460	3.7%	6.7%	7.6%	339	1.5%	1.8%	2.9%
45-49	241	2.1%	5.4%	6.2%	204	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%
50-54	111	2.7%	3.6%	5.4%	92	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
55-59	42	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	40	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
60+	44	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	27	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	3,510	4.7%	9.3%	11.6%	3,570	1.3%	2.1%	2.6%

This is also seen in Table 40, which shows a high but generally decreasing percentage of prisoners re-incarcerated among the age groups. Generally, the prisoners can be grouped into four categories when it comes to the likelihood of imprisonment: 16-20, 21-39, 40-54, and 55 and up. With the probationers, however, the decrease as one ages is not so linear, as the 21-24 age group actually shows a lower rate after three years than all the other groups up to age 45.

This table is different from several of the other age-related tables in that rates after two years tend to be about double of what they were in the first year, both for prisoners and probationers. Thus, not being imprisoned after one year on probation or after release from prison may not be a good indicator of imprisonment in the next two years.

Table 40: Rate of Any New Imprisonment, by Age

Age	Prisoners				Probationers			
	Total N	Cumulative Rate			Total N	Cumulative Rate		
		First Year	Second Year	Third Year		First Year	Second Year	Third Year
16-20	131	13.7%	31.3%	41.2%	760	7.4%	14.7%	17.9%
21-24	541	12.9%	25.7%	35.5%	737	3.9%	7.9%	9.2%
25-29	702	13.2%	28.9%	36.5%	506	4.9%	9.9%	12.6%
30-34	616	15.6%	30.7%	39.0%	402	8.2%	13.4%	16.7%
35-39	701	12.6%	25.8%	33.4%	465	6.7%	12.5%	15.5%
40-44	470	11.5%	23.0%	27.9%	340	5.6%	11.5%	14.7%
45-49	246	11.8%	20.3%	27.2%	204	4.4%	5.4%	7.4%
50-54	112	11.6%	21.4%	25.0%	92	2.2%	5.4%	5.4%
55-59	44	4.5%	4.5%	6.8%	40	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%
60+	44	4.5%	6.8%	9.1%	27	0.0%	3.7%	3.7%
Total	3,607	12.9%	26.1%	33.5%	3,573	5.7%	10.9%	13.4%

Prisoner and Probationer Recidivism Rates by Offense Class

The next table begins a series of similar tables comparing prisoner and probationer recidivism. The first group of five tables presents data on recidivism broken out by the class of the most serious offense resulting in prison or probation. This type of presentation was chosen to enable a comparison between two groups of offenders having substantial differences in some characteristics that can be reduced by, for example, breaking out the groups by offense class and/or type.

Table 41 shows the rate of any new arrest for probationers and former prisoners over a three-year period. Overall, the prisoners showed a much higher rate of re-arrest after three years (56.0 percent to 38.7 percent). Note, however, that while felony probationers showed higher rates of re-arrest than misdemeanor probationers, this was not the case for the prison releases. The explanation of this probably lies in differences in criminal history among the misdemeanants, as while misdemeanor probationers may be true “first offenders,” misdemeanants sent to prison probably have extensive criminal histories or were sent to prison for multiple misdemeanor convictions. That said, the highest rate of new arrest for probationers was found for those convicted of aggravated misdemeanors. Even these probationers, however, showed a rate about 20 percent less than their prison counterparts after three years.

Table 41: Rate of Any New Arrest, Prisoners and Probationers, by Offense Class

Lead Offense Class	Prisoners				Probationers			
	Total N	Cumulative Rate			Total N	Cumulative Rate		
		One Year	Two Years	Three Years		One Year	Two Years	Three Years
B felony	84	26.2%	51.2%	57.1%	20	5.0%	40.0%	45.0%
O felony	73	30.1%	56.2%	60.3%	0	--	--	--
C felony	897	28.7%	47.0%	54.1%	205	21.5%	29.3%	35.6%
D felony	1,822	30.0%	48.6%	55.1%	730	27.8%	38.9%	43.8%
All Felonies	2,876	29.5%	48.4%	55.0%	955	26.0%	36.9%	42.1%
Agg. Misd.	591	34.3%	56.0%	60.9%	917	28.4%	42.6%	46.6%
Serious Misd.	39	43.6%	64.1%	64.1%	1,560	18.9%	29.2%	32.7%
Simple Misd.	0	--	--	--	137	16.1%	28.5%	30.7%
All Misd.	630	34.9%	56.5%	61.1%	2,614	22.1%	33.9%	37.5%
Total	3,510	30.4%	49.8%	56.0%	3,570	23.1%	34.6%	38.7%

Total rates are shown by quarter in Figure 5. Note that only in the first quarter after release from prison or entry to probation is the probationer rate higher than the prisoner rate. Both trend lines, however, tend to flatten as time passes, reinforcing the pattern of decreasing recidivism over time that’s been seen elsewhere in this report.

Comparison: Prisoner and Probationer Arrests, by Quarter

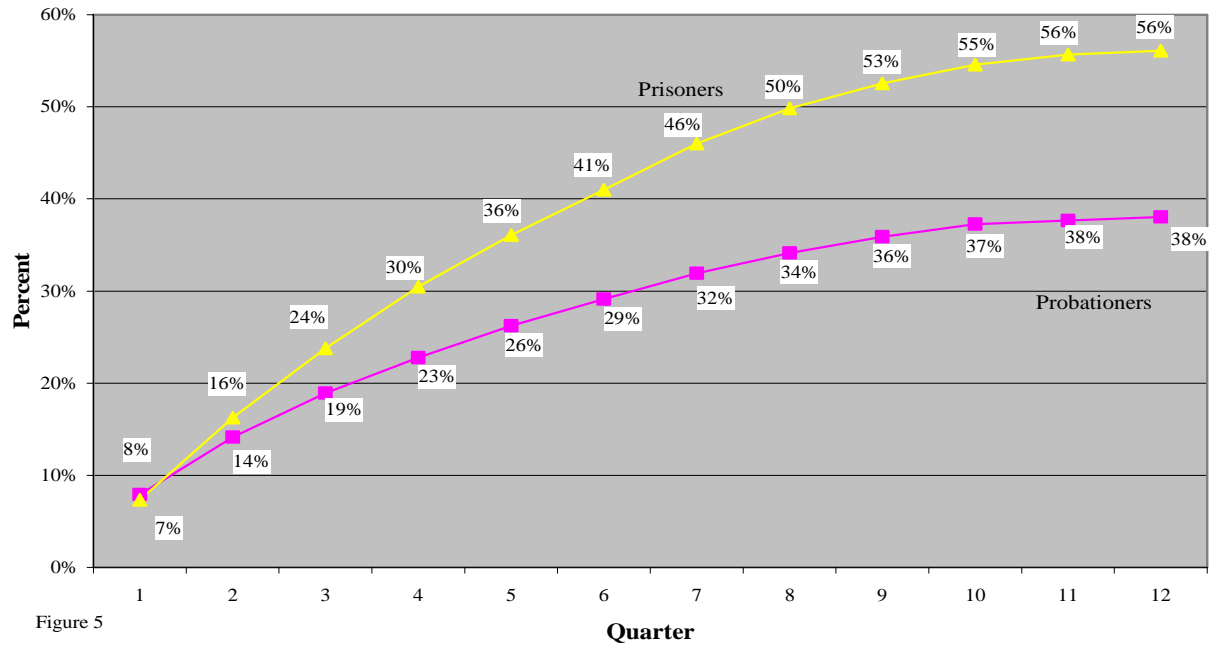


Figure 5

Table 42 shows the rate of new *felony* arrests among the release populations. This table shows even more disparity between prisoners and probationers than the previous table although some of the relationships in this table are similar. First, note that the rate of new felony arrests was highest for Class B felons in both the prisoner cohort and the probation cohort. Further, a comparison of tables 41 and 42 shows that the rate of new felony arrests tends to be about half that for any new arrest (30.9 percent vs. 56.0 percent for prisoners and 15.3 percent vs. 38.7 percent for probationers). Also, misdemeanor prison releases show slightly higher rates of new felony arrest than released felons, while the opposite is true for probationers (although aggravated misdemeanants show the second-highest rate among probationers). Note, too, that while more than half the new arrests of prisoners in Table 41 occurred during the first year, this is not the case for the prisoners in Table 42. Even among probationers a higher percentage of the new felony arrests occurred in later years.

Table 42: Rate of New Felony Arrest, Prisoners and Probationers, by Offense Class

Lead Offense Class	Prisoners				Probationers			
	Total N	Cumulative Rate			Total N	Cumulative Rate		
		One Year	Two Years	Three Years		One Year	Two Years	Three Years
B felony	84	11.9%	32.1%	38.1%	20	0.0%	25.0%	25.0%
O felony	73	13.7%	26.0%	30.1%	0	--	--	--
C felony	897	15.2%	23.2%	29.4%	205	10.2%	13.2%	17.1%
D felony	1,823	13.6%	25.0%	30.6%	730	9.7%	14.9%	17.9%
All Felonies	2,877	14.0%	24.6%	30.4%	955	9.6%	14.8%	17.9%
Agg. Misd.	591	16.8%	29.1%	33.3%	917	11.6%	18.4%	22.0%
Serious Misd.	39	23.1%	35.9%	35.9%	1,560	5.4%	8.5%	10.1%
Simple Misd.	0	--	--	--	137	6.6%	9.5%	10.9%
All Misd.	630	17.1%	29.5%	33.5%	2,614	7.6%	12.0%	14.3%
Total	3,511	14.6%	25.5%	30.9%	3,570	8.2%	12.7%	15.3%

As above, total rates are shown graphically in Figure 6. While in the previous figure it appeared that prisoner rates tended to be about 50% higher than probationer rates, here they are about 67% higher, with the misdemeanor prisoners showing a rate more than twice that of misdemeanor probationers.

Comparison: Prisoner and Probationer Arrests for New Felonies

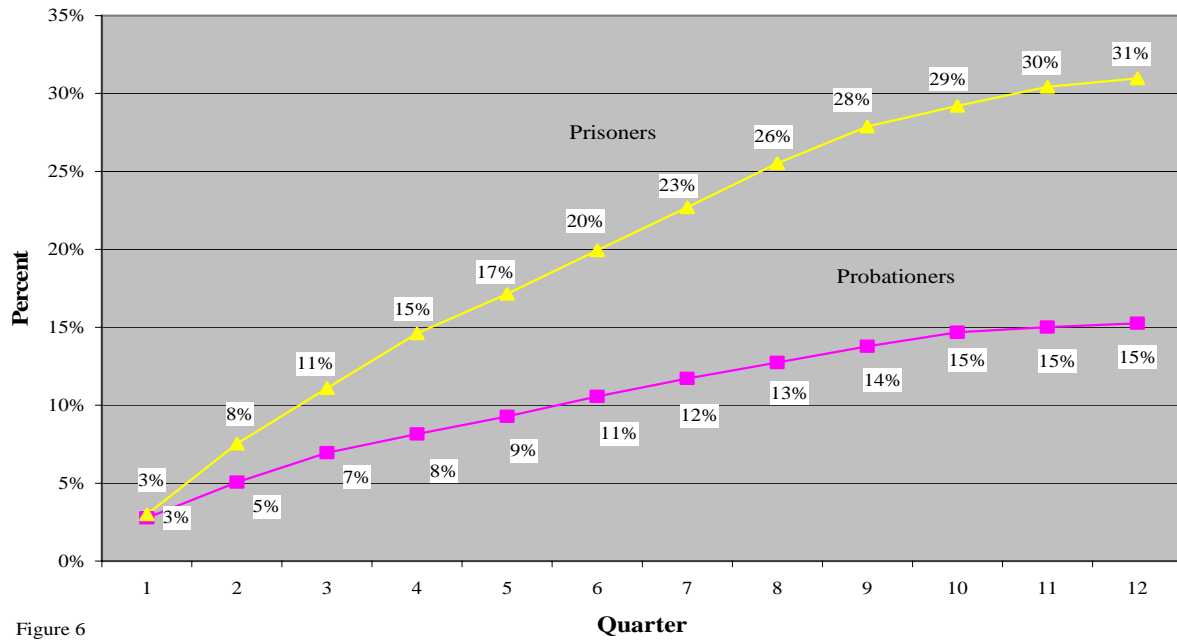


Figure 6

Table 43 examines rates of arrest for new crimes against persons. They are termed “violent” crimes in the table due to their involving threat to a person (although not necessarily a physical attack). The table shows a further reduction in rates from the previous two tables, with overall rates being about 2/3 of those in Table 42. This table shows misdemeanor prison releases and probationers with higher rates after three years than felons. This is particularly the case for the released misdemeanor prisoners, who show a rate about 30 percent higher than released felons.

This table, like table 42, shows less than half the new arrests occurring during the first year, suggesting that arrests for new violent crimes tend to be spread out over time. As in the previous table, it is the Class B felons and aggravated misdemeanants among probationers who show the highest rates of arrest.

Table 43: Rate of New Violent Arrest, Prisoners and Probationers, by Offense Class

Lead Offense Class	Prisoners				Probationers			
	Total N	Cumulative Rate			Total N	Cumulative Rate		
		One Year	Two Years	Three Years		One Year	Two Years	Three Years
B felony	84	13.1%	23.8%	26.2%	20	0.0%	10.0%	15.0%
O felony	73	9.6%	13.7%	17.8%	0	--	--	--
C felony	897	10.3%	18.6%	21.7%	205	4.9%	6.8%	9.8%
D felony	1,822	8.0%	15.9%	19.4%	730	5.1%	9.3%	10.3%
All Felonies	2,876	8.9%	16.9%	20.3%	955	4.9%	8.8%	10.3%
Agg. Misd.	591	12.9%	24.4%	26.7%	917	9.4%	14.1%	17.2%
Serious Misd.	39	20.5%	33.3%	41.0%	1,560	5.0%	8.8%	10.2%
Simple Misd.	0	--	--	--	137	6.6%	10.2%	10.9%
All Misd.	630	13.3%	24.9%	27.6%	2,614	6.6%	10.7%	12.7%
Total	3,510	9.7%	18.3%	21.6%	3,570	6.2%	10.2%	12.0%

Total rates of new violent arrests by quarter are shown in Figure 7. Note that while the prisoner rate after one year is about 50 percent higher than the probationer rate, but that after three years the differential increases to about 80 percent. This suggests that prisoners be arrested for new violent crimes over a longer period than probationers (i.e., that the incidence of new probationer arrests will approach zero faster than will be true for prisoners).

Comparison: Prisoner and Probationer Violent Arrests

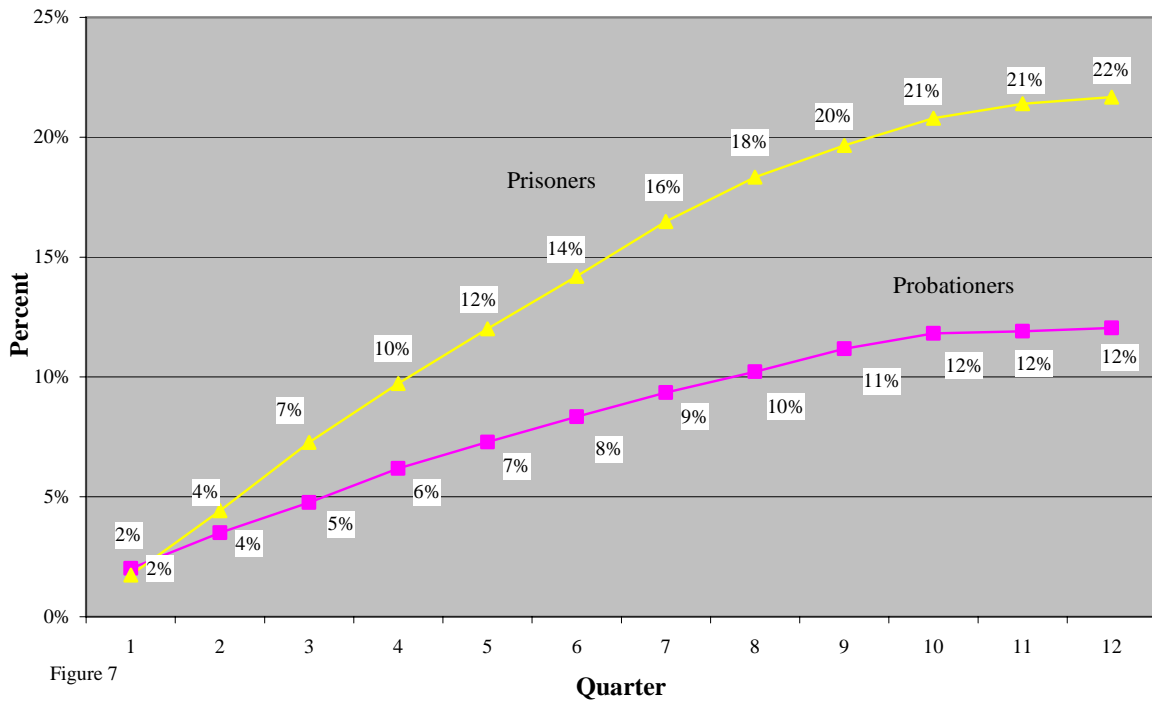


Figure 7

Table 44 examines the rate of new violent felony arrests. The crimes included in this table would include such offenses as robbery and a variety of felonious assaults. It is here that we see the greatest disparity among probationers and former prisoners, as the three-year rate for the former is less than ¼ that of the latter. One would have to conclude that the rate of new violent felonies among probationers is very low; in this context **it appears that probationers in Iowa present little threat of new violent felonies during and shortly after their period of probation supervision.**

In a pattern seen previously, misdemeanants in both cohorts showed higher rates than their felon counterparts. As was true in several tables above, it is the aggravated misdemeanants who show the highest rate among probationers. Curiously, while Class B Felony probationers showed comparatively high rates in previous tables, this is not the case here, probably because B Felony probationers tend to be drug offenders. Among the prisoners, the serious misdemeanants and Class B felons showed the highest rates after three years. In another trend seen previously, new violent felony arrests tended to be spread out over time, as less than half the new arrests took place in the first year of tracking.

If one compares this table to the results of Table 43, it can be noted that the felony rates presented here for prisoners are about 1/3 of those in Table 43, while the probationer rates are less than 1/5 of the rates above. This suggests again that even when probationers are re-arrested during or shortly after the period of probation, they typically are not arrested for new crimes against persons.

Table 44: Rate of New Violent Felony Arrest, Prisoners and Probationers, by Offense Class

Lead Offense Class	Prisoners				Probationers			
	Total N	Cumulative Rate			Total N	Cumulative Rate		
		One Year	Two Years	Three Years		One Year	Two Years	Three Years
B felony	84	7.1%	16.7%	22.6%	20	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
O felony	73	5.5%	6.8%	9.6%	0	--	--	--
C felony	895	5.1%	8.6%	11.3%	205	0.5%	0.5%	1.5%
D felony	1,821	3.3%	7.5%	9.5%	730	1.0%	1.9%	1.9%
All Felonies	2,873	4.1%	8.1%	10.4%	955	0.8%	1.6%	1.8%
Agg. Misd.	591	7.1%	14.6%	16.8%	917	2.6%	4.0%	5.2%
Serious Misd.	39	12.8%	23.1%	23.1%	1,560	0.8%	1.3%	1.7%
Simple Misd.	0	--	--	--	137	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%
All Misd.	630	7.5%	15.1%	17.1%	2,614	1.5%	2.3%	2.9%
Total	3,507	4.7%	9.3%	11.6%	3,570	1.3%	2.1%	2.6%

Comparison: Prisoner and Probationer Violent Felony Arrests

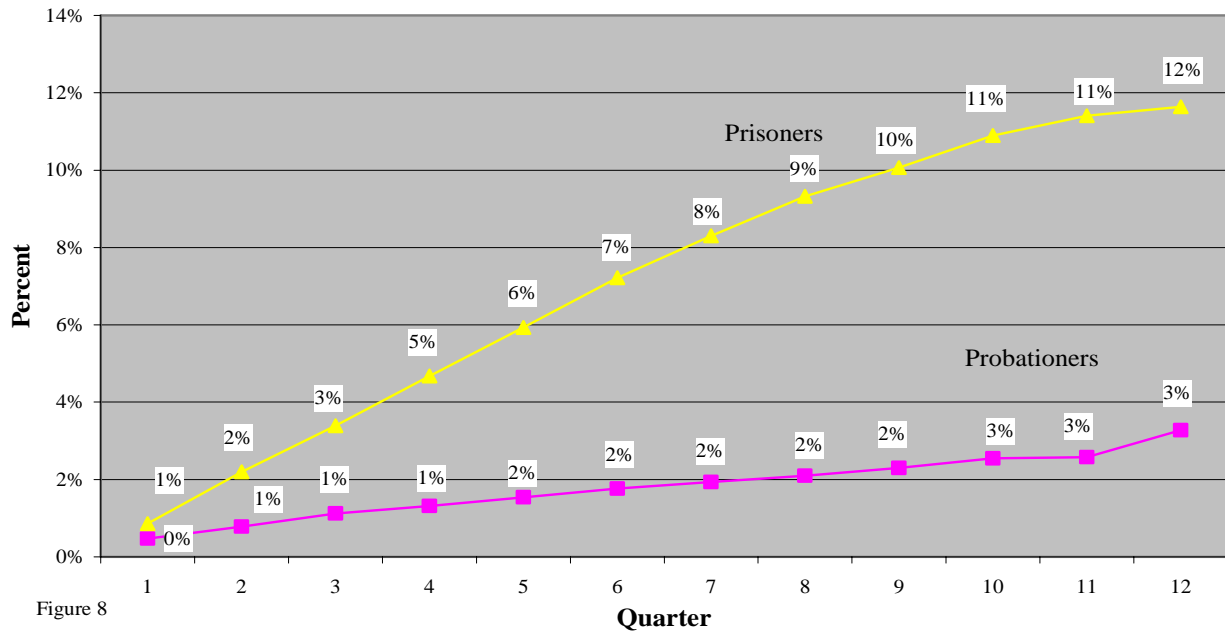


Figure 8

The final table in this series examines imprisonment during the tracking period. This table also shows large differences between the prisoner and probationer cohorts, as the former are imprisoned at nearly three times the rate of the latter after three years. Note, however, that the disparity among felons is not nearly so great as among misdemeanants; the overall difference between probationers and prisoners is due largely to the higher percentage of misdemeanants among probationers combined with their low rate of incarceration.

Imprisonment also tended to be spread out during the tracking period, with each group showing 3-year imprisonment rates more than double that of the first year. This was particularly the case for the misdemeanant cohorts, as the prisoner cohort showed a 3-year rate more than triple the first year and the probationer cohort a rate nearly as high.

Among the probationers, while aggravated misdemeanants tended to exhibit high rates of re-arrest in the previous tables, here they show rates of imprisonment slightly below those of their felon counterparts (but much higher than the other misdemeanants). Note, too, that the prisoner misdemeanants who showed higher rates of new violent felonies in Table 44 show lower rates of re-imprisonment than felons.

Table 45: Rate of Any New Imprisonment, Prisoners and Probationers, by Offense Class

Lead Offense Class	Prisoners				Probationers			
	Total N	Cumulative Rate			Total N	Cumulative Rate		
		One Year	Two Years	Three Years		One Year	Two Years	Three Years
B felony	85	9.4%	29.4%	42.4%	20	0.0%	15.0%	20.0%
O felony	76	19.7%	32.9%	46.1%	0	--	--	--
C felony	921	16.4%	32.7%	40.6%	205	15.1%	23.4%	28.3%
D felony	1,840	16.1%	28.5%	34.7%	730	10.7%	19.5%	23.0%
All Felonies	2,922	16.1%	29.9%	37.1%	955	11.4%	20.2%	24.1%
Agg. Misd.	599	9.3%	23.4%	33.9%	917	8.1%	15.4%	18.6%
Serious Misd.	39	15.4%	30.8%	38.5%	1,560	1.3%	3.4%	4.7%
Simple Misd.	0	--	--	--	137	0.0%	0.7%	3.6%
All Misd.	638	9.7%	23.8%	34.2%	2,614	3.6%	7.5%	9.5%
Total	3,564	15.0%	28.8%	36.5%	3,570	5.7%	10.9%	13.4%

State totals are shown in Figure 9.

Comparison: Prisoner and Probationer Imprisonment

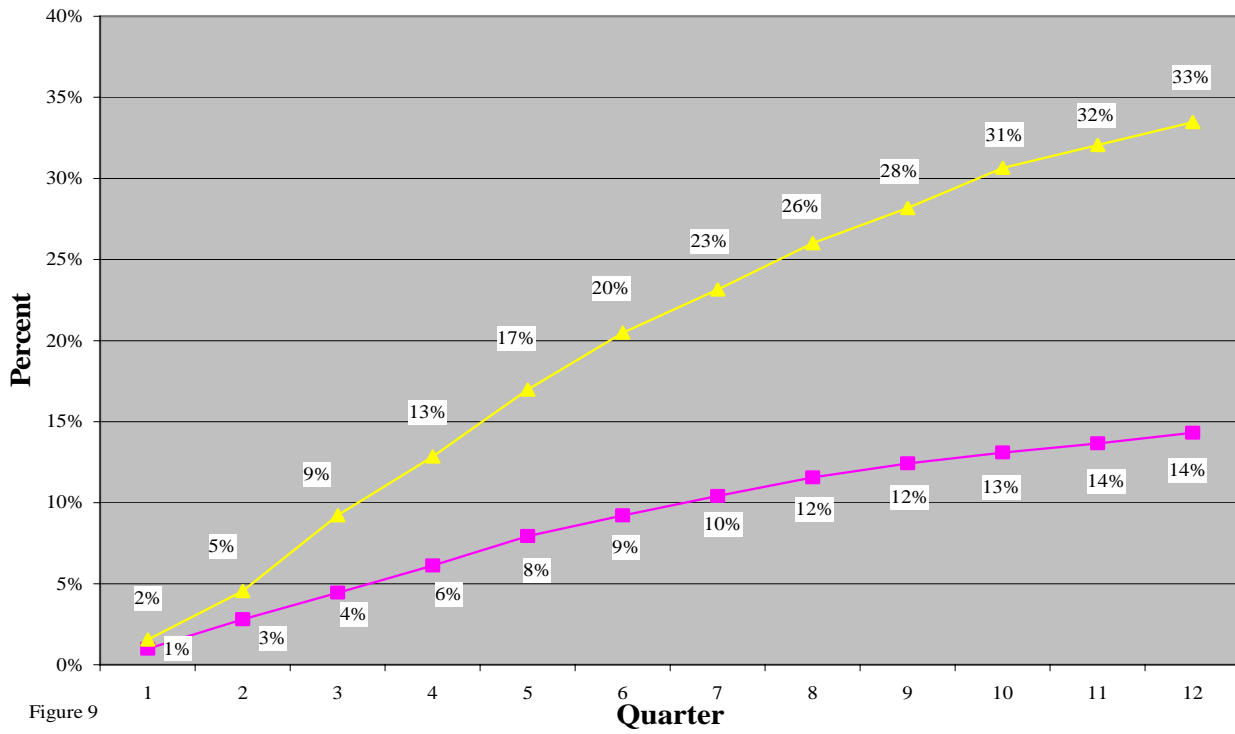


Figure 9

Prisoner and Probationer Recidivism Rates by Offense Type

The next table begins a series of tables similar to those above comparing prisoner and probationer recidivism. This group, rather than examining offense severity, breaks out recidivism by the type of lead offense resulting in either imprisonment or probation. This sort of comparison may be useful in helping identify the types of offenders most likely to succeed or fail after a period of imprisonment or probation.

In reviewing these tables, it may be helpful at first to return to Table 13, which shows the distribution of offense types for prisoner and probation admissions between July 1 and September 30, 2001. Remember that probationers are more likely to be OWI offenders, while prisoners are more likely to be drug, property, and sex offenders. The tables below compare the probation cohort with the cohort released between July 1, 1999 and June 30, 2000. Both groups were tracked for three years.

The highest rates of new arrest seen in Table 46 are for prison releases committed for property offenses, public order offenses, and crimes against persons, respectively. Each of these groups showed a 3-year re-arrest rate of 60 percent or higher. A different picture is shown for probationers, as the highest rates of re-arrest in that cohort were found for those convicted of traffic and weapons offenses. Neither of these rates, however, was as high as any of the prisoner rates, although traffic and weapons offense probationers showed rates comparable to prisoners in the same categories.

Consistent with previous recidivism findings, the lowest rates of new arrest were found for sex offenders in the two cohorts, with OWI offenders showing the second-lowest rates in each group. The low rates of the OWI probationers, combined with their numbers on probation, are the main source of the low overall probation re-arrest rate.

Table 46: Rate of Any New Arrest, Prisoners and Probationers, by Offense Type

Lead Offense Type	Prisoners				Probationers			
	Total N	Cumulative Rate			Total N	Cumulative Rate		
		One Year	Two Years	Three Years		One Year	Two Years	Three Years
Drug	596	26.7%	44.1%	51.0%	827	24.8%	36.8%	42.0%
Public Order	50	34.0%	56.0%	62.0%	107	23.4%	37.4%	42.1%
OWI	857	21.0%	37.8%	44.3%	1,111	15.1%	24.2%	26.6%
Vs. Person	486	32.3%	54.9%	60.5%	590	24.2%	37.8%	42.9%
Property	1,205	39.7%	61.4%	67.7%	744	30.8%	43.7%	47.7%
Sex	192	20.3%	32.8%	37.5%	56	12.5%	17.9%	19.6%
Traffic	48	29.2%	52.1%	56.3%	103	35.0%	48.5%	55.3%
Weapons	72	33.3%	51.4%	58.3%	32	37.5%	50.0%	53.1%
Total	3,510	30.4%	49.8%	56.0%	3,570	23.1%	34.6%	38.7%

The pattern of rates for new felony arrests is slightly different than that seen above. Among the released prisoners, those serving sentences for public order crimes (escape, prostitution, sex registry violations) showed the highest rates of new felony arrests, followed by property and weapons offenders, respectively. The ranking for probationers, however, was the same as in the previous table, with the highest rates found for traffic offenders and those on probation for weapons and property offenses. In one other change for the probationers, the lowest rates of new felony arrests were found for OWI offenders, with sex offenders showing the next-lowest rates. Unique among the groups, nearly all the new felony arrests for sex offenders occurred in the first year of tracking.

Table 47: Rate of New Felony Arrest, Prisoners and Probationers, by Offense Type

Lead Offense Type	Prisoners				Probationers			
	Total N	Cumulative Rate			Total N	Cumulative Rate		
		One Year	Two Years	Three Years		One Year	Two Years	Three Years
Drug	596	14.3%	22.0%	28.7%	827	8.9%	14.6%	17.4%
Public Order	50	12.0%	32.0%	42.0%	107	7.5%	14.0%	17.8%
OWI	857	8.2%	17.0%	20.4%	1,111	3.3%	6.1%	7.5%
Vs. Person	486	16.0%	29.2%	35.6%	590	9.0%	13.4%	16.8%
Property	1,205	20.0%	33.3%	39.4%	744	13.0%	19.0%	21.8%
Sex	192	7.3%	12.5%	15.6%	56	7.1%	7.1%	8.9%
Traffic	48	8.3%	20.8%	27.1%	103	13.6%	20.4%	25.2%
Weapons	72	19.4%	34.7%	38.9%	32	12.5%	18.8%	21.9%
Total	3,510	14.6%	25.5%	30.9%	3,570	8.2%	12.7%	15.3%

Table 48 shows a pattern different from those seen above but consistent with previous recidivism findings: the highest rates of new arrests for crimes against persons (violent crimes) after three years was found for those either released from prison or placed on probation for crimes against persons. In the prisoner cohort, the lowest rates after three years were found for those released on OWI, traffic offenses, and sex offenses. In the probationer cohort, however, those placed on probation for traffic offenses had among the highest rates, rates which were actually higher than traffic offenders released from prison. This is the first group of probationers showing a higher rate of recidivism (however defined) than the comparable prison cohort.

Table 48: Rate of New Violent Arrest, Prisoners and Probationers, by Offense Type

Lead Offense Type	Prisoners				Probationers			
	Total N	Cumulative Rate			Total N	Cumulative Rate		
		One Year	Two Years	Three Years		One Year	Two Years	Three Years
Drug	596	7.6%	13.4%	16.3%	827	4.7%	8.9%	10.6%
Public Order	50	14.0%	22.0%	26.0%	107	3.7%	6.5%	9.3%
OWI	857	5.8%	11.2%	13.4%	1,111	4.0%	6.3%	7.2%
Vs. Person	486	15.8%	30.7%	35.0%	590	10.3%	16.6%	19.8%
Property	1,205	11.0%	21.7%	25.4%	744	7.4%	12.8%	14.5%
Sex	192	7.8%	13.5%	15.1%	56	1.8%	1.8%	5.4%
Traffic	48	6.3%	10.4%	14.6%	103	13.6%	16.5%	18.4%
Weapons	72	12.5%	20.8%	29.2%	32	6.3%	6.3%	15.6%
Total	3,510	9.7%	18.3%	21.6%	3,570	6.2%	10.2%	12.0%

Table 49 shows a different pattern, however, among the probationers. While violent offenders released from prison showed the highest rate of new violent felonies in that cohort, among probationers it was weapons offenders (e.g., those convicted of carrying weapons, felon in possession of a firearm) that showed the highest rate after three years. Some of this high rate may be attributable to small numbers of probationers (32) sentenced for weapons crimes, as even their rate (6.3 percent) was only marginally higher than the lowest rate for former prisoners (OWI offenders, at 5.6 percent). Among the prisoners, the weapons offenders showed a rate (9.7 percent) below the cohort total of 11.6 percent.

Table 49: Rate of New Violent Felony Arrest, Prisoners and Probationers, by Offense Type

Lead Offense Type	Prisoners				Probationers			
	Total N	Cumulative Rate			Total N	Cumulative Rate		
		One Year	Two Years	Three Years		One Year	Two Years	Three Years
Drug	596	3.9%	5.9%	7.9%	827	0.6%	1.3%	1.9%
Public Order	50	10.0%	12.0%	14.0%	107	0.9%	2.8%	3.7%
OWI	857	2.3%	4.7%	5.6%	1,111	0.5%	0.8%	1.1%
Vs. Person	486	9.3%	20.4%	24.5%	590	2.9%	3.9%	4.9%
Property	1,205	5.1%	10.5%	13.5%	744	2.2%	3.4%	3.6%
Sex	192	3.6%	6.3%	6.8%	56	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
Traffic	48	2.1%	8.3%	8.3%	103	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%
Weapons	72	2.8%	5.6%	9.7%	32	0.0%	3.1%	6.3%
Total	3,510	4.7%	9.3%	11.6%	3,570	1.3%	2.1%	2.6%

Table 50 shows the degree to which members of the cohorts received the maximum sanction in Iowa, (re-)imprisonment. This table is interesting in part because the ratio of the lowest and highest 3-year rates for prisoners (2.1) is considerably smaller than is the case for probationers (4.6), suggesting a wider range of unacceptable behavior among the probationers. While the sex offenders released from prison showed the lowest 3-year return rate for prisoners (21.8 percent), it was those sentenced for OWI who showed the lowest rate among the probationers. Part of this may be explained by the nature of offenses. Given that OWI offenders tend to be re-arrested for that same offense, and given that most of the OWI probationers were sentenced for OWI-1 (a serious misdemeanor), even a new conviction for OWI would not be likely to result in prison. In the case of sex offenders, however, even a low rate of new arrest may result in a proportionately high rate of imprisonment because it's apparent that the courts are not very tolerant of any misbehavior by sex offenders on probation or parole. This idea is also supported in Table 28, which showed that sex offenders tend to be revoked to prison on technical violations of probation without any arrest for a new offense.

A similar rationale might explain why probationers sentenced for public order crimes have a relatively high rate of commitment to prison. Most of those previously convicted of public order crimes had been convicted of aggravated misdemeanors (alcohol offenses, prostitution, and sex offender registry violations) Most of these offenders, as well, went to prison due to violation of the conditions of probation, suggesting that judges felt that community alternatives had been exhausted for this group.

Table 50: Rate of Any New Imprisonment, Prisoners and Probationers, by Offense Type

Lead Offense Type	Prisoners				Probationers			
	Total N	Cumulative Rate			Total N	Cumulative Rate		
		One Year	Two Years	Three Years		One Year	Two Years	Three Years
Drug	608	11.8%	28.8%	38.5%	828	7.0%	11.4%	15.1%
Public Order	51	19.6%	25.5%	33.3%	107	10.3%	16.8%	21.5%
OWI	858	11.5%	21.2%	26.3%	1,111	1.3%	3.6%	4.8%
Vs. Person	495	12.5%	28.3%	36.6%	590	4.9%	11.4%	13.1%
Property	1,228	20.3%	36.5%	45.0%	746	10.2%	18.6%	22.0%
Sex	197	10.2%	17.3%	21.8%	56	14.3%	17.9%	19.6%
Traffic	50	8.0%	22.0%	32.0%	103	4.9%	15.5%	20.4%
Weapons	73	21.9%	32.9%	43.8%	32	9.4%	12.5%	15.6%
Total	3,564	15.0%	28.8%	36.5%	3,573	5.7%	10.9%	13.4%

A comparison of prisoner and probation rates of recidivism by specific offense will be found in the appendix.

Probationer Recidivism Rates by Sentence Type

The next table presents the various recidivism rates based on the type of sentence resulting in probation (a suspended sentence, a deferred judgment, and reconsideration of sentence). Because of small numbers, the table shows only the three most common sentence types, eliminating deferred sentences, extensions of probation, and re-sentences after appeal. The “total” lines, however, include all probationers.

In assessing the table, it should be remembered that the types of offenders receiving each of these types of sentences are not necessarily similar. Those receiving deferred judgments, for example, are theoretically first offenders when it comes to being sentenced for anything but a simple misdemeanor. Many of them are also charged with OWI, which, as has been seen above, is an offense with a relatively low rate of recidivism.

Those entering probation as the result of a reconsideration of sentence (shock probation), on the other hand, are likely to either have been convicted of a more serious offense or have more substantial criminal histories. Shock probation is probably a “last chance” prior to prison commitment. Thus, it should not be surprising if these offenders show higher rates of recidivism than other probationers.

Results in Table 51 for the most part verify this contention. With the exception of two cells in the table, those entering probation as the result of deferred judgments show the table's lowest rates of recidivism at every stage. Generally, the various rates for those receiving deferred judgments are about half those of the shock probationers. The primary exception to this trend is found in admissions to prison, where the shock probationers show a much higher rate than either of the other two groups. Nearly one-quarter of the shock probationers return to prison within the first year, and four of ten return during the first two years. Curiously, however, the shock probationers show rates of violent felonies lower than those who had previously received suspended sentences.

Table 51: Recidivism of Total Cohort, by Sentence Type

Sentence Type	Criterion	Total N	Cumulative Rate		
			One Year	Two Years	Three Years
Deferred Judgment	Any new arrest	1,263	14.2%	23.2%	26.8%
Suspended Sentence		2,251	27.9%	40.7%	45.0%
Shock Probation		47	29.8%	51.1%	51.1%
Total		3,570	23.1%	34.6%	38.7%
Deferred Judgment	New felony arrest	1,263	3.6%	5.9%	7.1%
Suspended Sentence		2,251	10.7%	16.5%	19.7%
Shock Probation		47	6.4%	17.0%	19.1%
Total		3,570	8.2%	12.7%	15.3%
Deferred Judgment	New violent arrest	1,263	3.4%	6.1%	7.0%
Suspended Sentence		2,251	7.6%	12.4%	14.7%
Shock Probation		47	6.4%	10.6%	14.9%
Total		3,570	6.2%	10.2%	12.0%
Deferred Judgment	Violent felony arrest	1,263	0.6%	1.3%	1.4%
Suspended Sentence		2,251	1.7%	2.6%	3.3%
Shock Probation		47	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%
Total		3,570	1.3%	2.1%	2.6%
Deferred Judgment	Imprisonment	1,265	1.4%	3.3%	4.5%
Suspended Sentence		2,252	7.8%	14.5%	17.8%
Shock Probation		47	23.4%	40.4%	42.6%
Total		3,573	5.7%	10.9%	13.4%

Because of the suspicion that many of the disparities evident in Table 51 may have been due to differences in the types of offenders in each category rather than differences in outcome due to sentence type, Table 52 was prepared to permit comparisons among felons only. There is less consistency in this table, in that the repeatedly higher rates of recidivism for those on shock probation are not so much in evidence. This table generally shows little difference between shock probationers and those receiving suspended sentences, with the latter showing higher rates of recidivism on three of the five criteria after three years. The only criterion showing a “spread” between suspended sentences and shock probation is imprisonment, again suggesting that shock probation is regarded by judges and probation officers as a last resort prior to commitment to prison.

Table 52: Recidivism of Felon Cohort, by Sentence Type

Sentence Type	Criterion	Total N	Cumulative Rate		
			One Year	Two Years	Three Years
Deferred Judgment	Any new arrest	257	14.4%	24.9%	30.4%
Suspended Sentence		654	30.4%	40.8%	46.3%
Shock Probation		43	27.9%	48.8%	48.8%
Total		955	26.0%	36.9%	42.1%
Deferred Judgment	New felony arrest	257	4.3%	8.6%	10.5%
Suspended Sentence		654	11.9%	17.0%	20.8%
Shock Probation		43	7.0%	18.6%	18.6%
Total		955	9.6%	14.8%	17.9%
Deferred Judgment	New violent arrest	257	3.5%	7.0%	8.6%
Suspended Sentence		654	5.5%	9.6%	11.0%
Shock Probation		43	4.7%	7.0%	9.3%
Total		955	4.9%	8.8%	10.3%
Deferred Judgment	Violent felony arrest	257	0.4%	1.2%	1.2%
Suspended Sentence		654	1.1%	1.8%	2.1%
Shock Probation		43	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total		955	0.8%	1.6%	1.8%
Deferred Judgment	Imprisonment	259	6.2%	10.4%	13.9%
Suspended Sentence		655	12.7%	22.9%	27.0%
Shock Probation		43	23.3%	37.2%	39.5%
Total		958	11.4%	20.1%	24.0%

Recidivism Rates by Judicial District

The tables below present recidivism rates based upon the judicial district providing supervision. In examining these tables, it should be remembered that this report has previously found substantial differences in offender types among the districts. Given that there are differences in rates of recidivism based on offender types and offense seriousness, we would expect to see some differences among the districts in these tables. To help control for these discrepancies, the tables have been divided into categories for felons and misdemeanants.

Table 53 shows the overall rate of new arrests for probationers in the cohort, with the Sixth District showing the lowest total rates of new arrests and the Fourth and Eighth Districts showing the highest rates, depending on the length of tracking. The total figures may be a bit deceiving, however, as we have previously seen a high percentage of OWI offenders in the Sixth District and high percentages of felons in the Seventh and Eighth Districts. Thus, looking at new arrests among the felons paints a different picture than the totals, as the highest rate of new arrests among felons after three years is found in the Sixth District and the lowest in the First.

Note also that, while the overall re-arrest rate of misdemeanants is lower statewide than is true for felons, five of the districts show higher re-arrest rates for misdemeanants.

Table 53: Rate of Any New Arrest, by Judicial District

Offense Level	Judicial District	Total N	Cumulative Rate		
			One Year	Two Years	Three Years
Felony	First	132	21.2%	32.6%	35.6%
	Second	151	29.8%	39.7%	43.7%
	Third	88	25.0%	35.2%	36.4%
	Fourth	47	27.7%	36.2%	44.7%
	Fifth	252	21.0%	34.9%	41.3%
	Sixth	100	36.0%	44.0%	51.0%
	Seventh	86	27.9%	36.0%	45.3%
	Eighth	99	27.3%	38.4%	42.4%
	Total	955	26.0%	36.9%	42.1%
Misd.	First	362	25.1%	38.7%	43.6%
	Second	306	22.2%	32.7%	35.9%
	Third	326	25.2%	39.6%	42.6%
	Fourth	71	32.4%	45.1%	46.5%
	Fifth	923	22.0%	33.6%	37.2%
	Sixth	503	14.5%	22.5%	25.6%
	Seventh	56	25.0%	41.1%	46.4%
	Eighth	68	33.8%	55.9%	60.3%
	Total	2,615	22.1%	33.8%	37.4%
Total	First	494	24.1%	37.0%	41.5%
	Second	457	24.7%	35.0%	38.5%
	Third	414	25.1%	38.6%	41.3%
	Fourth	118	30.5%	41.5%	45.8%
	Fifth	1,175	21.8%	33.9%	38.0%
	Sixth	603	18.1%	26.0%	29.9%
	Seventh	142	26.8%	38.0%	45.8%
	Eighth	167	29.9%	45.5%	49.7%
	Total	3,570	23.1%	34.6%	38.7%

Table 54, which looks only at new arrests for felonies, shows the same basic pattern among the districts as Table 53, with the Sixth District exhibiting the lowest total rates of recidivism (due to very low rates for misdemeanants) and the Fourth, Seventh, and Eighth Districts showing the highest rates. The table shows that, after three years, about one probationer in six is re-arrested for a new felony arrest, with slightly more than half the arrests occurring during the first year after assignment to probation.

Table 54: Rate of New Felony Arrest, by Judicial District

Level	Judicial District	Total N	Cumulative Rate		
			One Year	Two Years	Three Years
Felony	First	132	8.3%	10.6%	12.9%
	Second	151	10.6%	17.9%	21.2%
	Third	88	8.0%	11.4%	13.6%
	Fourth	47	4.3%	12.8%	17.0%
	Fifth	252	8.7%	15.5%	18.3%
	Sixth	100	15.0%	18.0%	20.0%
	Seventh	86	10.5%	14.0%	18.6%
	Eighth	99	10.1%	15.2%	20.2%
	Total	955	9.6%	14.8%	17.9%
Misd.	First	362	6.1%	13.0%	16.6%
	Second	306	8.2%	11.4%	13.7%
	Third	326	10.4%	14.7%	16.6%
	Fourth	71	16.9%	25.4%	26.8%
	Fifth	923	8.1%	12.5%	14.7%
	Sixth	503	3.0%	5.0%	6.2%
	Seventh	56	12.5%	19.6%	25.0%
	Eighth	68	13.2%	22.1%	26.5%
	Total	2,615	7.6%	12.0%	14.3%
Total	First	494	6.7%	12.3%	15.6%
	Second	457	9.0%	13.6%	16.2%
	Third	414	9.9%	14.0%	15.9%
	Fourth	118	11.9%	20.3%	22.9%
	Fifth	1,175	8.3%	13.1%	15.5%
	Sixth	603	5.0%	7.1%	8.5%
	Seventh	142	11.3%	16.2%	21.1%
	Eighth	167	11.4%	18.0%	22.8%
	Total	3,570	8.2%	12.7%	15.3%

As in the previous table, the felons show a different pattern. Among the felons, the Sixth District again exhibits the highest rates of new felony arrests during the first and second years after entry to probation, while the Second, Eighth, and Sixth Districts show the highest rates after three years. A comparison of rates after one and three years is also instructive, as districts that exhibit low rates after the first year do not necessarily show

similarly low rates after three. While the Fourth and Fifth Districts show below-average felony arrest rates after one year, by the end of the third year their rates are very close to the state average. In the First and Third Districts, on the other hand, low rates in the first year are continued through three years, and the Sixth District, which exhibits a high rate after one year, adds only another five percent to its rate during the two ensuing years.

Table 55 shows the rate of new violent arrest, with about one probationer in eight being arrested for such offenses after three years. This table, like Table 65, shows the Sixth Judicial District with the lowest rate of new arrests after three years. The ranking of the districts in Table 55 is very similar to that in Table 54, as the districts having the highest rates of new felony arrests also show the highest rates of new violent arrests.

Table 55: Rate of New Violent Arrest, by Judicial District

Level	Judicial District	Total N	Cumulative Rate		
			One Year	Two Years	Three Years
Felony	First	132	4.5%	7.6%	8.3%
	Second	151	4.0%	7.3%	7.9%
	Third	88	4.5%	9.1%	11.4%
	Fourth	47	4.3%	4.3%	6.4%
	Fifth	252	4.8%	8.7%	9.9%
	Sixth	100	7.0%	12.0%	14.0%
	Seventh	86	4.7%	10.5%	14.0%
	Eighth	99	6.1%	10.1%	11.1%
	Total	955	4.9%	8.8%	10.3%
Misd.	First	362	8.6%	11.9%	14.9%
	Second	306	6.5%	10.8%	13.4%
	Third	326	6.4%	12.0%	13.5%
	Fourth	71	11.3%	18.3%	19.7%
	Fifth	923	6.9%	11.3%	12.8%
	Sixth	503	3.2%	5.4%	7.0%
	Seventh	56	7.1%	12.5%	14.3%
	Eighth	68	13.2%	20.6%	26.5%
	Total	2,615	6.6%	10.7%	12.7%
Total	First	494	7.5%	10.7%	13.2%
	Second	457	5.7%	9.6%	11.6%
	Third	414	6.0%	11.4%	13.0%
	Fourth	118	8.5%	12.7%	14.4%
	Fifth	1,175	6.5%	10.7%	12.2%
	Sixth	603	3.8%	6.5%	8.1%
	Seventh	142	5.6%	11.3%	14.1%
	Eighth	167	9.0%	14.4%	17.4%
	Total	3,570	6.2%	10.2%	12.0%

Among the felons, there is relative consistency in arrests for violent crimes, particularly during the first year, which shows rates ranging from four percent to seven percent. Most

of the districts exhibit three-year rates about twice what was seen in the first year, although the change in the Seventh District (4.7 percent to 14 percent) is quite large.

Table 56 shows low rates of new violent felony arrests among all the judicial districts, as only about one probationer in 38 was arrested for a new violent felony during the tracking period. Note that the rates in Table 56 are considerably below those in the previous table, and also that misdemeanants show a higher rate of new violent felonies than felons statewide and in five of the districts.

Table 56: Rate of New Violent Felony Arrest, by Judicial District

Level	Judicial District	Total N	Cumulative Rate		
			One Year	Two Years	Three Years
Felony	First	132	1.5%	2.3%	2.3%
	Second	151	0.0%	1.3%	1.3%
	Third	88	1.1%	2.3%	2.3%
	Fourth	47	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Fifth	252	0.4%	1.2%	1.2%
	Sixth	100	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
	Seventh	86	2.3%	3.5%	4.7%
	Eighth	99	1.0%	1.0%	2.0%
	Total	955	0.8%	1.6%	1.8%
Misd.	First	362	1.1%	2.5%	3.0%
	Second	306	2.9%	3.9%	4.9%
	Third	326	0.6%	1.5%	1.8%
	Fourth	71	2.8%	4.2%	4.2%
	Fifth	923	2.2%	2.9%	3.6%
	Sixth	503	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%
	Seventh	56	1.8%	1.8%	3.6%
	Eighth	68	0.0%	1.5%	5.9%
	Total	2,615	1.5%	2.3%	2.9%
Total	First	494	1.2%	2.4%	2.8%
	Second	457	2.0%	3.1%	3.7%
	Third	414	0.7%	1.7%	1.9%
	Fourth	118	1.7%	2.5%	2.5%
	Fifth	1,175	1.8%	2.6%	3.1%
	Sixth	603	0.3%	0.5%	0.7%
	Seventh	142	2.1%	2.8%	4.2%
	Eighth	167	0.6%	1.2%	3.6%
	Total	3,570	1.3%	2.1%	2.6%

The rate of new imprisonments is found in Table 57, with a pattern similar to those in other tables in this section. The Sixth District shows the lowest total rates of

imprisonment, with the Seventh and Eighth Districts exhibiting the highest. Interestingly, the highest three-year rate in the table is for misdemeanants in the Eighth District

The ranking for felons is somewhat different than the total for all probationers, as the Fourth and Third districts exhibit the lowest rates after three years and the Second, First, and Eighth districts show the highest rates. Note that while the range of incarceration rates for felons is wide after three years (10.6 percent to 29.8 percent) the range for misdemeanants is even wider (2.6 percent to 36.8 percent). This may suggest that a good part of the disparity in incarceration rates among the districts might be due to differential handling of misdemeanants.

Table 57: Rate of Any New Imprisonment, by Judicial District

Level	Judicial District	Total N	Cumulative Rate		
			One Year	Two Years	Three Years
Felony	First	132	10.6%	25.0%	28.8%
	Second	151	14.6%	23.2%	29.8%
	Third	88	7.9%	10.1%	11.2%
	Fourth	47	4.3%	8.5%	10.6%
	Fifth	252	12.7%	22.2%	25.0%
	Sixth	100	8.9%	15.8%	18.8%
	Seventh	86	12.8%	20.9%	25.6%
	Eighth	99	12.0%	22.0%	28.0%
	Total	955	11.4%	20.1%	24.0%
Misd.	First	362	5.2%	11.0%	13.8%
	Second	306	4.2%	6.5%	7.8%
	Third	326	1.5%	5.5%	7.1%
	Fourth	71	4.2%	9.9%	12.7%
	Fifth	923	3.8%	7.6%	10.6%
	Sixth	503	0.6%	1.6%	2.6%
	Seventh	56	7.1%	12.5%	12.5%
	Eighth	68	19.1%	36.8%	36.8%
	Total	2,615	3.6%	7.5%	9.5%
Total	First	494	6.7%	14.8%	17.8%
	Second	457	7.7%	12.0%	15.1%
	Third	414	2.9%	6.5%	8.0%
	Fourth	118	4.2%	9.3%	11.9%
	Fifth	1,175	5.7%	10.7%	13.7%
	Sixth	603	2.0%	4.0%	5.3%
	Seventh	142	10.6%	17.6%	20.4%
	Eighth	167	14.9%	28.0%	31.5%
	Total	3,570	5.7%	10.9%	13.4%

Appendix I: Type of Discharge from Probation

Discharge Type, by Offense Class and Type

Offense Class and Type	Total N	Not Disch.	Discharge Type				% Positive ¹⁷
			Death	Negative	Neutral	Positive	
B felony not vs. person	20	8	0	2	0	10	83.3%
C felony not vs. person	178	44	2	41	0	91	67.9%
C felony vs. person	27	13	0	3	0	11	78.6%
D felony OWI	92	8	0	12	1	71	84.5%
D felony not vs. person	583	129	3	112	0	339	74.7%
D felony vs. person	58	12	0	11	0	35	76.1%
Felony not vs. person	871	189	5	167	1	509	74.6%
Felony vs. person	87	25	0	14	0	48	77.4%
Total felony	958	214	5	181	1	557	74.9%
Other misd. not vs. person	1	0	0	0	1	0	0.0%
Agg. misdemeanor OWI	276	12	2	41	0	221	83.7%
Agg. misdemeanor not vs. person	425	27	0	117	0	281	70.6%
Agg. misdemeanor vs. person	216	9	1	60	0	146	70.5%
Ser. misdemeanor OWI	743	30	3	79	1	630	88.4%
Ser. misdemeanor not vs. person	566	21	2	125	0	418	76.7%
Ser. misdemeanor vs. person	251	8	1	58	0	184	75.7%
Simple misd. not vs. person	49	0	0	3	0	46	93.9%
Simple misdemeanor vs. person	88	1	0	19	0	68	78.2%
Misdemeanor not vs. person	2,059	90	7	365	1	1,596	81.1%
Misdemeanor vs. person	556	18	2	137	1	398	74.0%
Total misdemeanor	2,615	108	9	502	2	1,994	79.5%
Total not vs. person	2,930	279	12	532	2	2,105	79.4%
Total vs. person	643	43	2	151	1	446	74.3%
Total	3,573	322	14	683	3	2,551	78.5%

¹⁷ Percent positive is based upon total number of cases minus current cases.

Discharge Type, by Offense

Offense Description	Total N	Not Disch.	Discharge Type			% Positive	
			Death	Negative	Neutral		
Accessory After Fact, Felony	11	1	0	1	0	9	90.0%
Administer Harmful Substance	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0%
Alcohol Chapter 123 Viol/Habitual	2	0	0	1	0	1	50.0%
Alcohol Chapter 123, 2nd Conviction	2	0	0	2	0	0	0.0%
Alcohol Chapter 123, 3rd and Subsequent	17	1	0	5	0	11	68.8%
Animal Abuse	3	0	0	0	0	3	100.0%
Arson-2nd Degree	1	0	1	0	0	0	0.0%
Arson-3rd Degree	4	0	0	0	0	4	100.0%
Assault - Serious Injury	4	0	0	0	0	4	100.0%
Assault Causing Injury - Peace Officers/Others	5	0	0	2	0	3	60.0%
Assault Hate Crime - Injury - Mental	2	0	0	0	0	2	100.0%
Assault Intent of Injury Peace Officer/Others	1	0	0	1	0	0	0.0%
Assault on Peace Officers and Others	11	1	0	2	0	8	80.0%
Assault to Sex Abuse/No Injury	9	0	0	2	0	7	77.8%
Assault to Sex Abuse/Serious Injury	1	1	0	0	0	0	--
Assault w/o Intent with Injury	2	0	0	0	0	2	100.0%
Assault with a Weapon	25	0	0	7	0	18	72.0%
Assault With a Weapon - Peace Officers/Others	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0%
Assault with bodily injury or mental illness	96	1	0	20	0	75	78.9%
Assault with Intent	37	1	1	10	0	25	69.4%
Att. Burglary-2nd Degree	3	0	0	2	0	1	33.3%
Att. Burglary-3rd Degree	23	1	0	7	0	15	68.2%
Burglary 3rd Degree-1st Offense	15	1	0	4	0	10	71.4%
Burglary-2nd Degree	10	2	0	7	0	1	12.5%
Burglary-3rd Degree	104	19	0	27	0	58	68.2%
Carrying Weapons	13	1	0	5	0	7	58.3%
Child Endangerment - Serious Injury	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0%
Child Endangerment/No Injury	43	1	0	6	0	36	85.7%
Compulsory Education Violation	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0%
Conspiracy to Deliver Meth - 1st Offense	1	1	0	0	0	0	--
Conspiracy to Commit Felony (Property)	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0%
Conspiracy to Commit Forcible Felony	3	2	0	1	0	0	0.0%
Conspiracy to Commit Non-Forcible Felony	2	0	0	0	0	2	100.0%

Offense Description	Total N	Not Disch.	Discharge Type				% Positive
			Death	Negative	Neutral	Positive	
Conspire, Recruit Person Under 18 to Del, Mfg Sched I, II, III, IV	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0%
Criminal Mischief-2nd Degree	15	2	0	5	0	8	61.5%
Criminal Mischief-3rd Degree	25	1	0	4	0	20	83.3%
Criminal Mischief-4th Degree	18	0	0	3	0	15	83.3%
Criminal Mischief-5th Degree	4	0	0	1	0	3	75.0%
Dependent Adult Abuse - Reckless Serious Injury	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0%
Disem/Exhibit Obscene Material/Minor	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0%
Disorderly Conduct	6	0	0	0	0	6	100.0%
Dist/Poss w/Int to Dist Sched I, II to Persons Under 18	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0%
Domestic Abuse Assault	49	1	0	11	0	37	77.1%
Domestic Abuse Assault - 2nd SI	14	1	0	2	0	11	84.6%
Domestic Abuse Assault - 2nd SI/SE	24	1	0	9	0	14	60.9%
Domestic Abuse Assault - 3rd or Subs. Offense	2	0	0	0	0	2	100.0%
Domestic Abuse Assault - Bodily Inj - Mental	47	3	1	15	0	28	63.6%
Domestic Abuse Assault w/o Intent w/Injury	43	2	0	9	0	32	78.0%
Domestic Abuse Assault With Intent	27	5	0	13	0	9	40.9%
Domestic Abuse, Simple Assault, Prior	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0%
Domestic Assault Ref. 708.2(1)	3	1	0	0	0	2	100.0%
Domestic Assault Ref. 708.2(2)	8	0	0	3	0	5	62.5%
Domestic Assault Ref. 708.2(3)	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0%
Driving License Denied or Revoked	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0%
Driving while Barred	65	5	0	23	0	37	61.7%
Driving While License Denied or Revoked	10	0	0	3	0	7	70.0%
Driving while License Suspended	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0%
Drug Paraphernalia	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0%
Eluding-Aggravated Misdemeanor	3	1	0	1	0	1	50.0%
Eluding-Class D Felony	7	2	0	1	0	4	80.0%
Eluding-Serious Misdemeanor	5	0	0	1	0	4	80.0%
Extortion	6	1	0	1	0	4	80.0%
Failure to Affix Tax Stamp	22	5	0	1	0	16	94.1%
Failure to Appear - Felony Charge	3	0	0	1	0	2	66.7%
Failure to Report Contraband in Corr. Facility	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0%

Offense Description	Total N	Not Disch.	Discharge Type			% Positive	
			Death	Negative	Neutral		
False Imprisonment	1	0	0	1	0	0	0.0%
False M.V. Lic., Forms ID Card	4	1	0	1	0	2	66.7%
False Report of Indictable Crime to Law Enf.	3	0	0	0	0	3	100.0%
False Report to Law Enforcement	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0%
False Reports	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0%
Forge/Alter Counterfeit Lottery Ticket	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0%
Forgery	128	32	1	21	0	74	77.1%
Fraudulent Practice-1st Degree	2	1	0	0	0	1	100.0%
Fraudulent Practice-2nd Degree	15	7	0	0	0	8	100.0%
Fraudulent Practice-3rd Degree	9	0	0	1	0	8	88.9%
Fraudulent Practice-4th Degree	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0%
Furnish Controlled Substance To Inmates	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0%
Gathering for Use of Drugs - Marijuana	5	0	0	0	0	5	100.0%
Gathering For Use of Drugs - Other than MJ	4	0	0	0	0	4	100.0%
Go Armed w/Knife Blade >8"	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0%
Go Armed w/Knife Blade 5" to 8"	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0%
Going Armed with Intent	6	2	0	2	0	2	50.0%
Harassment / 1st Degree	22	0	0	6	0	16	72.7%
Harassment / 2nd Degree	12	0	0	2	0	10	83.3%
Harassment / 3rd Degree	8	0	0	2	0	6	75.0%
Harboring a Runaway	4	0	0	1	0	3	75.0%
Identity Theft	12	3	0	1	0	8	88.9%
Illegal Gaming/Betting 3rd Degree	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0%
Incest	4	1	0	0	0	3	100.0%
Indecent Contact with a Child	4	0	0	0	0	4	100.0%
Indecent Exposure	7	0	0	1	0	6	85.7%
Inmate Assault on Corrections Officer	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0%
Insurance Fraud	4	1	0	0	0	3	100.0%
Interference w/Official Acts	9	0	0	4	0	5	55.6%
Interference w/Official Acts - Bodily Injury	2	0	0	0	0	2	100.0%
Interference w/Official Acts - Injury	4	0	0	1	0	3	75.0%
Lascivious Acts with a Child	7	3	0	4	0	0	0.0%
Lascivious Acts with a Child - 2 years PA/WR after TDD.	3	0	0	1	0	2	66.7%
Lascivious Conduct/Minor	2	0	0	1	0	1	50.0%

Offense Description	Total N	Not Disch.	Discharge Type			% Positive	
			Death	Negative	Neutral		
Leave Scene of Injury Accident	2	0	0	0	0	2	100.0%
Make Alcohol Available to Minor	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0%
Manner of Conveyance-Gun	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0%
Mfg./Deliver Other Controlled Substance	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0%
NCIC - Assault	1	0	0	0	1	0	0.0%
Neglect – No Injury - Health Care Res.	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0%
Neglect or Abandonment	3	1	0	0	0	2	100.0%
Obstruction Emergency Communications	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0%
Obtain Prescription Drug by Fraud	2	0	0	0	0	2	100.0%
Ongoing Criminal Conduct	4	2	0	0	0	2	100.0%
Operate Vehicle w/o Consent	33	2	0	12	0	19	61.3%
OWI-1st Offense	743	30	3	79	1	630	88.4%
OWI-2nd Offense	276	12	2	41	0	221	83.7%
OWI-3rd Offense	92	8	0	12	1	71	84.5%
Perjury	3	1	0	0	0	2	100.0%
Perjury Vehicle Licensing	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0%
Pistol, Revolver-Acquisition w/o Permit, Transfer to	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0%
Police Dogs - Interference	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0%
Possess Burglary Tools	4	0	0	1	0	3	75.0%
Possess Contraband in Correctional Facility	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0%
Possess Controlled Substance	13	0	0	5	0	8	61.5%
Possession Marijuana	30	2	0	10	0	18	64.3%
Precursor Substance Violation	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0%
Prescription Drug Cont Sub See 204.401 - 1	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0%
Prescription Drug Viol (C.S.), 204.401(1B)	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0%
Prescription Drug Viol. (Not Cont. Subst.) - 2nd Offense	2	1	0	0	0	1	100.0%
Prevent Apprehension, Obstruct Prosecution	2	0	0	1	0	1	50.0%
Prohibited Acts Premises	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0%
Prohibited Acts/Contr.,CF, Sim. Substance	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0%
Proh Acts-Distributors, Registrants, Proprietors	3	0	0	0	0	3	100.0%
Prohibited Acts-Mfg, Del, Conspire or Possess Sched IV or V	4	0	0	1	0	3	75.0%
Prohibited Acts-Mfg, Del, Conspire or Possess w/Int-Amphetamine >5gm but < 5kg	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0%
Prohibited Acts-Mfg, Del, Conspire or Possess w/Int-Cocaine > 5gm but < 50 gm	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0%

Offense Description	Total N	Not Disch.	Discharge Type			% Positive	
			Death	Negative	Neutral		
Prohibited Acts-Mfg, Del, Conspire or Possess w/Int-LSD < 10gm	1	0	0	1	0	0	0.0%
Prohibited Acts-Mfg, Del, Conspire or Possess w/Int-Meth > 5gm but < 5kg	3	3	0	0	0	0	--
Proh Acts-Mfg, Del, Conspire, or Poss. w/Int Prohibited Acts-Mfg, Del, Conspire, or Possess w/Int-Amphetamine < 5 gm	12	4	0	2	0	6	75.0%
Prohibited Acts-Mfg, Del, Conspire, or Possess w/Int-Meth < 5 gm	2	0	0	0	0	2	100.0%
Prohibited Acts-Mfg, Del, Conspire, or Possess w/Int-Other Substance Sched I, II, III	116	28	0	27	0	61	69.3%
Prohibited Acts-Possess Prod Intended for Mfg Cont Substance-Anhydrous Ammonia	11	3	0	0	0	8	100.0%
Prohibited Acts-Possess Prod Intended for Mfg Cont Substance-Ephedrine	4	1	0	2	0	1	33.3%
Prohibited Acts-Possess Prod Intended for Mfg Cont Substance-Ethyl Ether	1	0	0	1	0	0	0.0%
Prohibited Acts-Possess Prod Intended for Mfg Cont Substance-Pseudoephedrine	4	0	0	2	0	2	50.0%
Prohibited Acts-Possess Prod Intended for Mfg Cont Substance-Red Phosphorous	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0%
Prohibited Acts-Possess Prod Intended for Mfg Cont Substance-Lithium	3	1	0	0	0	2	100.0%
Prohibited Acts-Possess Product Intended For Mfg Any Cont Substance	16	5	0	3	0	8	72.7%
Proh Acts-Poss w/o Prescription - 1st Offense	280	9	1	52	0	218	80.4%
Proh Acts-Poss w/o Prescription - 2nd Offense	26	2	0	8	0	16	66.7%
Prohibited Acts-Possess w/o Prescription - 3rd and subsequent	25	4	0	13	0	8	38.1%
Prohibited Acts-Possess w/o Prescription - Marijuana - 1st offense	104	6	0	23	0	75	76.5%
Prohibited Acts-Possess w/o Prescription - Marijuana - 2nd offense	23	0	0	11	0	12	52.2%
Prohibited Acts-Possess w/o Prescription - Marijuana - 3rd and subsequent	10	0	0	3	0	7	70.0%
Prohibited Acts-Premises violation	1	0	0	1	0	0	0.0%
Prohibited Acts-Sell, Distribute, Possess Precursor Products For Mfg Illegal Substance	2	0	0	0	0	2	100.0%
Prohibited Acts/Marijuana, <50 Kilo	79	16	0	10	0	53	84.1%
Prostitution	11	0	0	7	0	4	36.4%
Provide Alcohol to Minor	2	0	0	0	0	2	100.0%

Offense Description	Total N	Not Disch.	Discharge Type			% Positive	
			Death	Negative	Neutral		
Public Intoxication	11	0	0	0	0	11	100.0%
Receive Precursor Substance./Mfg C.S.	1	1	0	0	0	0	--
Receive, Transport, Possess Firearm Felon	12	2	0	1	0	9	90.0%
Reckless Driving	4	0	0	0	0	4	100.0%
Reckless Use Fire/Explosives	4	0	0	1	0	3	75.0%
Riot	1	0	0	1	0	0	0.0%
Serious Injury by Vehicle	1	1	0	0	0	0	--
Sex Offender Registry - 1st Offense	10	2	0	5	0	3	37.5%
Sex Offender Registry - 2nd Offense	1	0	0	1	0	0	0.0%
Sexual Abuse - 3rd - Not Forcible Felony	4	3	0	0	0	1	100.0%
Sexual Abuse - 3rd Degree	14	6	0	2	0	6	75.0%
Sexual Misconduct w/Juvenile Offender	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0%
Simple Assault	30	0	0	6	0	24	80.0%
Solicitation to Commit Felony	3	1	0	0	0	2	100.0%
Supply Alcohol to Person Under Age-Serious Injury	2	0	0	0	0	2	100.0%
Tampering with Records	6	0	0	1	0	5	83.3%
Terrorism	3	1	0	1	0	1	50.0%
Theft-1st Degree	27	7	1	6	0	13	65.0%
Theft-2nd Degree	103	28	2	18	0	55	73.3%
Theft-3rd Degree	89	6	0	19	0	64	77.1%
Theft-4th Degree	47	1	1	11	0	34	73.9%
Theft-5th Degree	11	0	0	1	0	10	90.9%
Trespass - Injury/Damage >\$100	3	0	0	2	0	1	33.3%
Unauthorized Possession Offensive Weapon	2	0	0	0	0	2	100.0%
Unauthorized Use of Credit Cards	28	2	0	8	0	18	69.2%
Unlawful Possession of RX Drug	4	1	0	0	0	3	100.0%
Unlawful use of Certificate	1	0	0	1	0	0	0.0%
Violate Custodial Order	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0%
Willful Injury	1	0	0	0	0	1	100.0%
Willful Injury Causing Bodily Injury	16	3	0	1	0	12	92.3%
Total	3,573	322	14	683	3	2,551	78.5%

Appendix II: Comparison of Prisoner and Probationer Rates by Offense

Rate of Any New Arrest, Prisoners and Probationers, by Offense

Lead Offense	Prisoners				Probationers			
	Total N	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Total N	First Year	Second Year	Third Year
Alcohol	10	40.0%	60.0%	60.0%	37	27.0%	48.6%	51.4%
Arson	19	31.6%	47.4%	47.4%	9	22.2%	22.2%	22.2%
Assault	262	33.2%	55.7%	60.7%	520	25.2%	38.5%	44.0%
Burglary	455	38.9%	60.7%	68.1%	159	35.2%	52.8%	56.6%
Drug Possession	36	44.4%	61.1%	61.1%	535	27.5%	38.7%	43.6%
Drug Trafficking	540	25.2%	42.2%	49.6%	251	19.5%	33.1%	38.6%
Other Drug	28	32.1%	53.6%	57.1%	41	22.0%	34.1%	41.5%
Flight/Escape	23	39.1%	60.9%	65.2%	5	40.0%	60.0%	60.0%
Forgery/Fraud	240	38.3%	60.8%	66.7%	192	31.8%	40.6%	47.4%
Kidnap	6	16.7%	66.7%	66.7%	6	16.7%	66.7%	66.7%
Murder	22	18.2%	27.3%	31.8%	0	--	--	--
Other vs. person	42	19.0%	33.3%	40.5%	55	16.4%	29.1%	30.9%
OWI	860	21.0%	37.9%	44.4%	1,111	15.1%	24.2%	26.6%
Prostitution	18	38.9%	66.7%	66.7%	11	54.5%	72.7%	81.8%
Public Order	45	37.8%	62.2%	68.9%	52	13.5%	21.2%	26.9%
Robbery	145	37.9%	63.4%	69.7%	6	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%
Sex Offenses	192	20.3%	32.8%	37.5%	56	12.5%	17.9%	19.6%
Theft	416	41.1%	62.7%	68.5%	322	29.2%	38.8%	41.6%
Traffic	48	29.2%	52.1%	56.3%	102	35.3%	49.0%	55.9%
Vandalism	28	39.3%	60.7%	75.0%	65	26.2%	58.5%	61.5%
Weapons	72	33.3%	51.4%	58.3%	32	37.5%	50.0%	53.1%
Total	3,511	30.4%	49.8%	56.0%	3,570	23.1%	34.6%	38.7%

Rate of New Felony Arrest, Prisoners and Probationers, by Offense

Lead Offense	Prisoners				Probationers			
	Total N	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Total N	First Year	Second Year	Third Year
Alcohol	10	10.0%	30.0%	30.0%	37	5.4%	16.2%	18.9%
Arson	19	5.3%	15.8%	21.1%	9	11.1%	11.1%	11.1%
Assault	262	16.8%	27.1%	33.2%	520	9.4%	13.8%	17.3%
Burglary	455	19.3%	33.6%	40.9%	159	11.9%	19.5%	24.5%
Drug Possession	36	22.2%	33.3%	41.7%	535	9.2%	14.0%	16.6%
Drug Trafficking	540	13.7%	20.6%	27.2%	251	8.4%	15.1%	18.3%
Other Drug	28	14.3%	32.1%	35.7%	41	9.8%	19.5%	22.0%
Flight/Escape	23	17.4%	39.1%	43.5%	5	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%
Forgery/Fraud	240	19.6%	32.9%	38.3%	192	17.7%	24.0%	28.1%
Kidnap	6	16.7%	33.3%	50.0%	6	0.0%	16.7%	16.7%
Murder	22	4.5%	9.1%	9.1%	0	--	--	--
Other vs. person	42	2.4%	11.9%	19.0%	55	5.5%	9.1%	12.7%
OWI	860	8.3%	17.2%	20.6%	1,111	3.3%	6.1%	7.5%
Prostitution	18	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	11	18.2%	27.3%	27.3%
Public Order	45	17.8%	33.3%	44.4%	54	5.6%	9.3%	14.8%
Robbery	145	21.4%	40.0%	47.6%	6	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%
Sex Offenses	192	7.3%	12.5%	15.6%	56	7.1%	7.1%	8.9%
Theft	416	21.6%	35.3%	40.9%	322	12.4%	16.5%	17.7%
Traffic	48	8.3%	20.8%	27.1%	103	13.6%	20.4%	25.2%
Vandalism	28	10.7%	21.4%	32.1%	65	4.6%	15.4%	16.9%
Weapons	72	19.4%	34.7%	38.9%	32	12.5%	18.8%	21.9%
Total	3,511	14.6%	25.5%	30.9%	3,570	8.2%	12.7%	15.3%

Rate of New Violent Arrest, Prisoners and Probationers, by Offense

Lead Offense	Prisoners				Probationers			
	Total N	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Total N	First Year	Second Year	Third Year
Alcohol	10	20.0%	30.0%	30.0%	37	5.4%	13.5%	16.2%
Arson	19	15.8%	15.8%	21.1%	9	11.1%	11.1%	11.1%
Assault	262	14.9%	31.7%	37.0%	520	10.6%	17.3%	20.8%
Burglary	455	11.2%	22.9%	26.6%	159	8.8%	15.7%	17.0%
Drug Possession	36	11.1%	19.4%	25.0%	535	5.8%	10.7%	12.1%
Drug Trafficking	540	7.6%	13.5%	16.3%	251	2.4%	4.8%	6.8%
Other Drug	28	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	41	4.9%	12.2%	14.6%
Flight/Escape	23	13.0%	17.4%	17.4%	5	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%
Forgery/Fraud	239	6.7%	19.2%	23.8%	192	4.2%	9.4%	10.4%
Kidnap	6	0.0%	16.7%	16.7%	6	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%
Murder	22	9.1%	13.6%	13.6%		--	--	--
Other vs. person	42	9.5%	19.0%	21.4%	55	5.5%	9.1%	10.9%
OWI	860	5.8%	11.2%	13.4%	1,111	4.0%	6.3%	7.2%
Prostitution	18	22.2%	27.8%	27.8%	11	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%
Public Order	45	8.9%	20.0%	28.9%	52	1.9%	1.9%	3.8%
Robbery	145	22.1%	37.2%	41.4%	6	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%
Sex Offenses	192	7.8%	13.5%	15.1%	56	1.8%	1.8%	5.4%
Theft	416	12.0%	20.9%	23.6%	322	7.8%	11.5%	14.3%
Traffic	48	6.3%	10.4%	14.6%	102	13.7%	16.7%	18.6%
Vandalism	28	17.9%	32.1%	42.9%	65	12.3%	23.1%	23.1%
Weapons	72	12.5%	20.8%	29.2%	32	6.3%	6.3%	15.6%
Total	3,510	9.7%	18.3%	21.6%	3,570	6.2%	10.2%	12.0%

Rate of New Violent Felony Arrest, Prisoners and Probationers, by Offense

Lead Offense	Prisoners				Probationers			
	Total N	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Total N	First Year	Second Year	Third Year
Alcohol	10	10.0%	20.0%	20.0%	37	2.7%	8.1%	8.1%
Arson	19	10.5%	10.5%	10.5%	9	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Assault	262	7.6%	19.8%	23.7%	520	2.7%	3.7%	4.6%
Burglary	455	4.4%	10.3%	14.1%	159	2.5%	3.8%	4.4%
Drug Possession	36	8.3%	13.9%	16.7%	535	0.7%	1.5%	2.2%
Drug Trafficking	538	3.7%	5.6%	7.6%	251	0.0%	0.4%	0.8%
Other Drug	28	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	41	2.4%	4.9%	4.9%
Flight/Escape	23	8.7%	8.7%	8.7%	5	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Forgery/Fraud	239	2.1%	8.4%	10.9%	192	1.6%	2.6%	2.6%
Kidnap	6	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	6	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Murder	22	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	0	--	--	--
Other vs. person	42	7.1%	14.3%	16.7%	55	3.6%	5.5%	7.3%
OWI	859	2.3%	4.7%	5.6%	1,111	0.5%	0.8%	1.1%
Prostitution	18	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	11	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%
Public Order	45	8.9%	13.3%	20.0%	54	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Robbery	145	14.5%	27.6%	33.1%	6	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%
Sex Offenses	192	3.6%	6.3%	6.8%	56	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
Theft	416	6.0%	11.1%	13.0%	322	2.5%	3.7%	4.0%
Traffic	48	2.1%	8.3%	8.3%	103	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%
Vandalism	28	10.7%	14.3%	25.0%	65	1.5%	3.1%	3.1%
Weapons	72	2.8%	5.6%	9.7%	32	0.0%	3.1%	6.3%
Total	3,507	4.7%	9.3%	11.6%	3,570	1.3%	2.1%	2.6%

Rate of Any New Imprisonment, Prisoners and Probationers, by Offense

Lead Offense	Prisoners				Probationers			
	Total N	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Total N	First Year	Second Year	Third Year
Alcohol	10	20.0%	30.0%	30.0%	37	10.8%	10.8%	18.9%
Arson	19	5.3%	15.8%	15.8%	9	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Assault	268	7.1%	23.5%	30.2%	520	4.8%	10.8%	12.7%
Burglary	470	17.2%	32.1%	38.9%	159	17.6%	30.2%	32.7%
Drug Possession	37	8.1%	27.0%	40.5%	535	4.3%	7.3%	10.5%
Drug Trafficking	564	9.4%	24.8%	34.2%	251	13.1%	19.9%	25.1%
Other Drug	28	14.3%	25.0%	32.1%	42	4.8%	11.9%	14.3%
Flight/Escape	23	34.8%	43.5%	47.8%	5	0.0%	20.0%	20.0%
Forgery/Fraud	245	18.0%	32.7%	39.2%	194	6.7%	14.9%	20.1%
Kidnapping	8	12.5%	25.0%	50.0%	6	0.0%	16.7%	16.7%
Murder/Mansl.	24	8.3%	20.8%	20.8%		--	--	--
Other vs. person	43	7.0%	14.0%	23.3%	55	5.5%	12.7%	12.7%
OWI	868	10.7%	20.2%	25.3%	1,111	1.3%	3.6%	4.8%
Prostitution	18	11.1%	33.3%	44.4%	11	18.2%	45.5%	63.6%
Public Order	47	17.0%	23.4%	42.6%	54	9.3%	14.8%	14.8%
Robbery	149	17.4%	33.6%	43.6%	6	16.7%	50.0%	50.0%
Sex Offenses	207	8.7%	14.5%	18.8%	56	14.3%	17.9%	19.6%
Theft	424	18.4%	34.9%	44.6%	322	9.6%	16.5%	18.3%
Traffic	50	6.0%	20.0%	30.0%	103	4.9%	15.5%	20.4%
Vandalism	28	7.1%	32.1%	39.3%	65	6.2%	13.8%	21.5%
Weapons	73	17.8%	27.4%	38.4%	32	9.4%	12.5%	15.6%
Total	3,607	12.9%	26.1%	33.5%	3,573	5.7%	10.9%	13.4%

Appendix III: Rates of Re-arrest During Probation

Arrests on Probation, by Offense Class and Type

Offense Class and Type	Total N	Probation Arrests?			% Arrested
		No	Yes	Active	
B Felony non-person	20	13	7	0	35.0%
C felony non-person	178	116	60	2	33.7%
C felony vs. person	27	24	2	1	7.4%
D felony OWI	92	62	29	1	31.5%
D felony non-person	583	342	235	6	40.3%
D felony vs. person	58	40	18	0	31.0%
Total Felonies	958	597	351	10	36.6%
Other misd. vs. person	1	1	0	0	0.0%
Agg. misdemeanor OWI	276	202	69	5	25.0%
Agg. misd non-person	425	221	192	12	45.2%
Agg. misd. vs. person	216	132	81	3	37.5%
Serious misdemeanor OWI	743	619	107	17	14.4%
Serious misd. non-person	566	398	155	13	27.4%
Serious misd vs. person	251	181	66	4	26.3%
Simple misd non-person	49	41	8	0	16.3%
Simple misd vs. person	88	72	15	1	17.0%
Total Misdemeanors	2,615	1,867	693	55	26.5%
Total	3,573	2,464	1,044	65	29.2%

Arrests on Probation, by Offense Type

Lead Offense Type	Total N	Probation Arrests?			% Arrested
		No	Yes	Active	
Weapons	32	18	14	0	43.8%
Traffic	103	55	45	3	43.7%
Property	746	430	304	12	40.8%
Drug	828	550	262	16	31.6%
Violent	590	407	175	8	29.7%
Public Order	107	75	30	2	28.0%
OWI	1,111	883	205	23	18.5%
Sex	56	46	9	1	16.1%
Total	3,573	2,464	1,044	65	29.2%

Arrests on Probation, by Offense

Lead Offense Type	Total N	Probation Arrests?			% Arrested
		No	Yes	Active	
Prostitution/Pimping	11	4	7	0	63.6%
Flight/Escape	5	2	3	0	60.0%
Kidnap	6	3	3	0	50.0%
Burglary	159	78	79	2	49.7%
Weapons	32	18	14	0	43.8%
Traffic	103	55	45	3	43.7%
Vandalism	65	36	28	1	43.1%
Forgery/Fraud	194	113	78	3	40.2%
Theft	322	198	118	6	36.6%
Alcohol	37	24	13	0	35.1%
Other Drug	42	26	14	2	33.3%
Trafficking	251	167	83	1	33.1%
Drug Possession	535	357	165	13	30.8%
Assault	520	354	158	8	30.4%
Arson	9	7	2	0	22.2%
Other Vs. Person	55	43	12	0	21.8%
OWI	1,111	883	205	23	18.5%
Robbery	6	5	1	0	16.7%
Sex	56	46	9	1	16.1%
Public Order	54	45	7	2	13.0%
Total	3,573	2,464	1,044	65	29.2%

Arrests on Probation, by Offense Type

Lead Offense Type	Total N	Probation Arrests?			% Arrested
		No	Yes	Active	
Burglary	159	78	79	2	49.7%
Non-OWI Traffic	103	55	45	3	43.7%
Forgery/Fraud	194	113	78	3	40.2%
Theft	322	198	118	6	36.6%
Domestic Assault	219	137	76	6	34.7%
Other	267	179	85	3	31.8%
All Drug Offenses	828	550	262	16	31.6%
Non-domestic Assault	314	225	87	2	27.7%
OWI	1,111	883	205	23	18.5%
Sex Offenses	56	46	9	1	16.1%
Total	3,573	2,464	1,044	65	29.2%

Arrests on Probation, by District and Offense Level

Lead Offense Level	District	Total N	No	Yes	Active	% Arrested
Felony	First	132	88	43	1	32.6%
	Second	151	84	63	4	41.7%
	Third	89	59	29	1	32.6%
	Fourth	47	30	17	0	36.2%
	Fifth	252	164	85	3	33.7%
	Sixth	101	57	43	1	42.6%
	Seventh	86	56	30	0	34.9%
	Eighth	100	59	41	0	41.0%
	Total	958	597	351	10	36.6%
Misd.	First	362	239	115	8	31.8%
	Second	306	218	82	6	26.8%
	Third	326	216	98	12	30.1%
	Fourth	71	43	25	3	35.2%
	Fifth	923	673	241	9	26.1%
	Sixth	503	407	81	15	16.1%
	Seventh	56	37	18	1	32.1%
	Eighth	68	34	33	1	48.5%
	Total	2,615	1,867	693	55	26.5%
Total	First	494	327	158	9	32.0%
	Second	457	302	145	10	31.7%
	Third	415	275	127	13	30.6%
	Fourth	118	73	42	3	35.6%
	Fifth	1,175	837	326	12	27.7%
	Sixth	604	464	124	16	20.5%
	Seventh	142	93	48	1	33.8%
	Eighth	168	93	74	1	44.0%
	Total	3,573	2,464	1,044	65	29.2%