

State of Illinois  
Pat Quinn, Governor

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority  
Jack Cutrone, Executive Director



# EXAMINING ILLINOIS PROBATIONER CHARACTERISTICS AND OUTCOMES





# Examining Illinois probationer characteristics and outcomes

September 2011

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This project was supported by cooperative agreement #05C40GJG8 awarded to the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority by the National Institute of Corrections, U.S. Department of Justice and Grant #06-DJ-0681 by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. Points of view or opinions contained within this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the Authority or the U.S. Department of Justice.

Suggested citation: Adams, S., Bostwick, L., & Campbell, R. (2011). *Examining Illinois probationer characteristics and outcomes*. Chicago, IL: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

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# Acknowledgements

The Authority wishes to thank the following individuals and agencies for providing assistance and guidance for this project:

Rich Adkins, *Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts*  
Brad Bogue, *National Institute of Corrections/ Crime and Justice Institute consultant*  
Jennifer Carlson, *Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts*  
Kate Florio, *Crime and Justice Institute*  
Dot Faust, *National Institute of Corrections*  
Andrew Goldberg, *National Institute of Justice*  
Megan Howe, *Crime and Justice Institute*  
Lore Joplin, *Crime and Justice Institute*  
David Olson, *Loyola University Chicago*  
Paul Woodward, *DuPage County Probation and Court Services*  
Jason Slone, *Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts*  
*University of Illinois at Springfield*  
*Quincy University*

The authors would like to acknowledge the following Authority staff, former staff, and interns for their assistance:

Robert Bauer  
Kimberly Burke  
Andrea Carr  
Janice Cichowlas  
Jessica Craig  
Cristin Monti Evans  
Ebony Evans  
Brittany Groot  
Cole Gumm  
Erin Lynn Hogan  
Christopher Humble  
Ewalina Lis  
Ernst Melchior  
Edward McCann  
Christopher Micks  
Michelle Mioduszewski  
Mark Myrent  
Mark Powers  
Jessica Reichert  
Phillip Stevenson

The Authority wishes to thank the following county probation departments for their participation in and assistance on this project:

Adams County  
Cook County  
Crawford County  
DuPage County  
Edwards County  
Franklin County  
Gallatin County  
Hamilton County  
Hardin County  
Jefferson County  
Lake County  
Lawrence County  
Richland County  
Sangamon County  
Wabash County  
Wayne County  
White County

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# Key findings

While most adults convicted of crimes in Illinois are sentenced to probation, little is known about the characteristics of these offenders, the conditions imposed as part of their probation terms, or their recidivism rates. This report used data collected on adult probationers sentenced to probation in 2006, for the purpose of providing a general overview of a sample of Illinois' adult probationers. Detailed data on a sample of 3,519 adult probationers from 17 probation departments across Illinois were collected and analyzed. This report provides a detailed snapshot of probationers in Illinois that can help guide probation departments' policy and programming decisions. Key findings include:

- About half of the sampled probationers (53 percent) were convicted of a felony offense.
- Of the sampled probationers, 27 percent were convicted for a drug offense.
- Of probationers in the sample whose discharge status was known, 56 percent successfully completed probation.
- Two-thirds of the sampled probationers were required to pay fees and fines and 32 percent were required to perform community service.
- More than one-half of the sampled probationers (56 percent) received treatment services, with 69 percent participating in substance abuse treatment.
- More than one-half of the sampled probationers (55 percent) convicted of drug offenses were referred to treatment.
- Of the sampled probationers, 38 percent were re-arrested while on probation and 39 percent were re-arrested after probation.
- Sampled probationers sentenced for DUI offenses or traffic offenses had a decreased likelihood of being re-arrested compared to sampled probationers sentenced for drug offenses.
- Victim impact panels decreased the likelihood of the sampled probationers being re-arrested.
- The percent of sampled probationers re-arrested during or after probation was significantly lower among those who successfully completed treatment (22 percent and 27 percent, respectively) than those who did not successfully complete treatment (55 percent and 54 percent, respectively).
- Sampled probationers who received substance abuse treatment had significantly lower odds of being re-arrested compared to sampled probationers not referred to treatment.

# Introduction

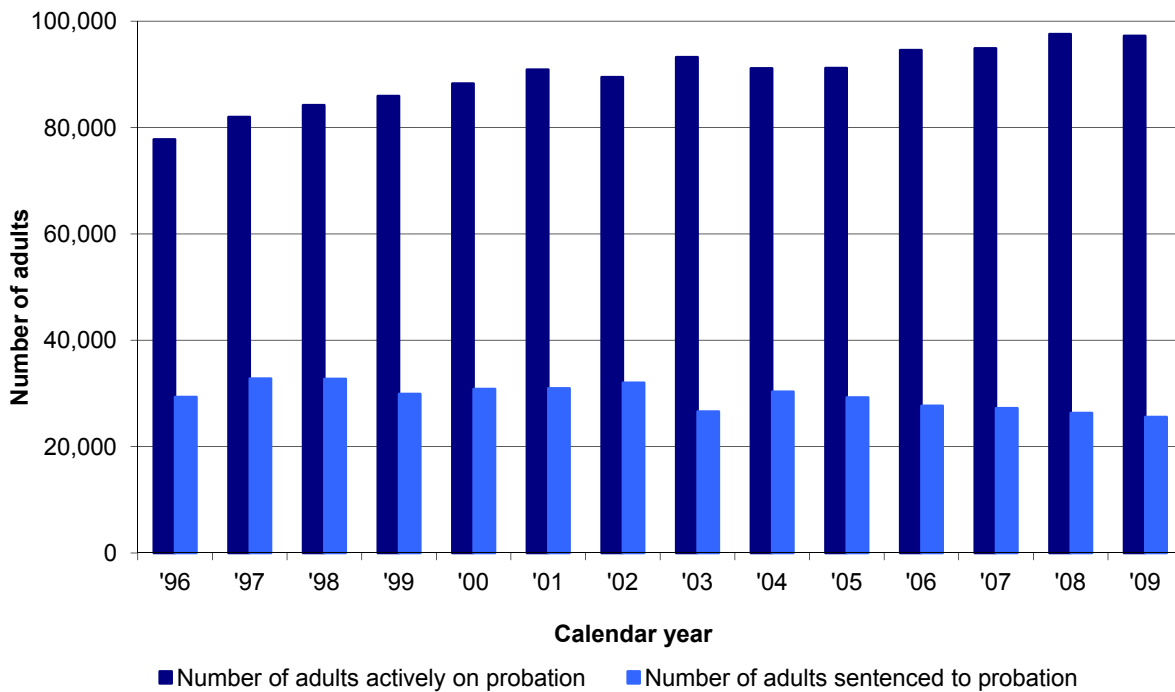
Probation is a court-ordered sentence defined by a period of supervision within the community, generally in lieu of incarceration. Probation provides guidance while assuring public safety through surveillance. Probation departments designate probation officers to monitor and assist probationers as they comply with their conditions of probation, such as completing court-ordered community service, treatment, and drug testing. Probationers who fail to comply with their probation conditions are subject to administrative sanctions, sentence revocation, and harsher sentencing.

Illinois is one of nine states with probation operated by the judicial branch and administered locally by county-level probation departments (Olson, Weisheit & Ellsworth, 2001). Probation departments are organized in 23 judicial circuits across the state. Five of the judicial circuits in Illinois are single county jurisdictions—Cook, DuPage, Lake, McHenry, and Will—and 18 are judicial circuits containing two to 12 counties per circuit. The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC) is the state agency designated to carry out the statutory requirements of managing probation in Illinois. AOIC coordinates the judicial circuits and county probation departments and oversees and develops probation programs. Annually, AOIC reports aggregated state data on adult and juvenile probation.

In Illinois, probation is the most common sentence for criminal offenders. According to AOIC, in 2009, the most recent data available at the time of publication, 25,580 adult felony offenders were sentenced to probation. In 2006, the year of analysis for this study, 27,661 felony offenders were sentenced to probation—44 percent of all the sentences.

The number of adults on probation annually has increased over time in Illinois. From 1996 to 2009, there was a 25 percent increase in adult felony probation caseloads from approximately 78,000 to nearly 98,000 (*Figure 1*). However, while caseloads increased during that time period, the number of sentences to probation decreased by 6 percent. This may be due to longer probation sentences resulting in fewer offenders exiting probation. In 2006, the year of this study's analysis, 94,553 adults in Illinois were actively serving probation sentences.

**Figure 1**  
**Number of adults actively on probation and new probation sentences by year**



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Little detailed information is available on probationers in Illinois (Olson et al., 2001). Although, AOIC provides its annual statistical summary there is a lack of centralized probation information for local probation department use. Probation departments have a limited capacity to measure probation effectiveness, as no comprehensive statewide database for probation information exists. This report attempts to address this issue by offering detailed information on a large sample of Illinois probationers. Data of this type has only been collected for two other studies, which were also conducted by the Authority. Those studies were completed in 1997 and 2000 and included data on about 2,400 and 3,400 adult probationers, respectively (Olson & Adkins, 1998; Adams, Olson, & Adkins, 2002).

To date, this study has the largest sample size of Illinois probationers and this report provides a detailed snapshot that can help guide probation departments' policy and programming decisions. Statewide and region-specific information on probation and probationers is discussed in subsequent sections of this report, including probationer demographics, probation sentences, monitoring, and recidivism.

## **Project background**

In 2002, the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) and the Crime and Justice Institute (CJI), through a cooperative agreement, established a project on *Implementing Effective Correctional Management of Offenders in the Community*. The goal of the project was to reduce recidivism through systemic integration of evidence-based practices (EBPs) in adult community corrections.

These practices offered probation departments interventions and strategies demonstrated by research studies to reduce offender recidivism. The first phase of the project provided funding to probation departments across the country to implement EBPs. Therefore, in 2004, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC) received funding and distributed it to local probation departments to employ evidence-based programs and policies.<sup>1</sup>

The second phase of the project was to research and evaluate the implementation of EBPs in probation. Two states, Illinois, through the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, and Maine, were awarded cooperative agreements with NIC and CJI. Illinois was awarded four years of funding for research that began in May 2005 and ended in May 2009. The research goal was to assist local probation departments by providing them with data and analysis to gauge performance before, during, and after the implementation of evidence-based practices. In addition, data was provided to NIC and CJI to compare and combine Illinois EBP impact with that experienced in Maine. For more information on the principles for implementing EBP in community corrections, see Crime and Justice Institute, 2004.

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<sup>1</sup> For more information on evidence based practices in Illinois probation, contact the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.

# Methodology

## Sample

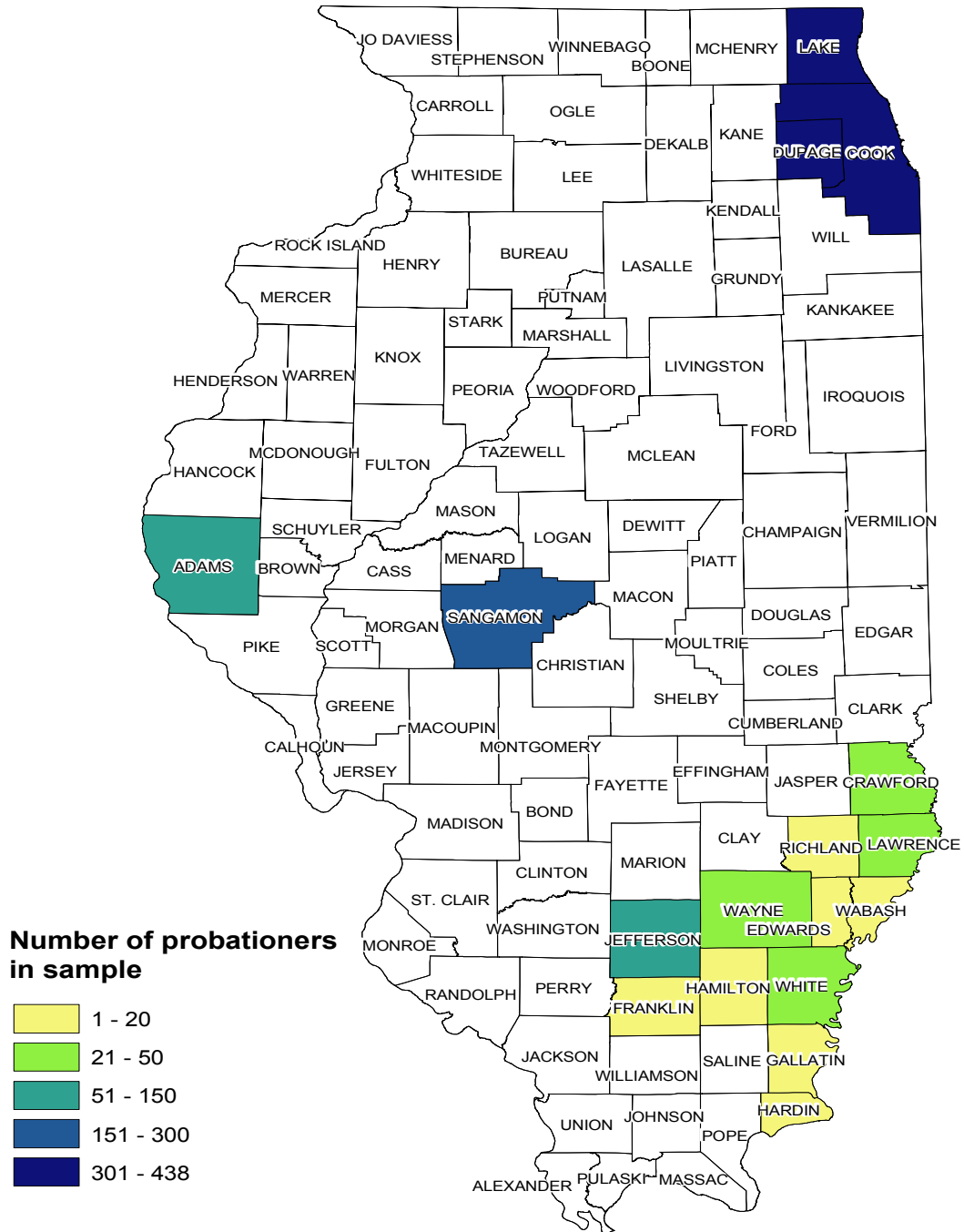
This report used data collected from a sample of 3,519 probationers admitted to probation in 2006 from 17 probation departments in Illinois. These probation departments were identified by AOIC based on geographic variation and whether they were prepared to implement evidence-based practices. It is important to note the 3,519 probationers in this sample may not represent unique individuals, as a person could have been sentenced to probation twice in the same year.

The sample's representation varied by county. For instance, 438 probationers were sampled from Cook County and represented 4 percent of the county's felony probation sentences in 2006 and eight probationers were sampled from Gallatin County and represented 89 percent of the county's felony probation sentences in 2006. The entire probation population was used for counties with a probation population of 800 or less. If a county had a probation population of more than 800, a random sample of 800 probationers was selected by the probation department. However, for the Cook County sample, 300 probationers were randomly selected from the Skokie location and 300 probationers were randomly selected from a unit at the 26<sup>th</sup> and California location in Chicago.

The representation of this sample to the total population of adults sentenced to probation in 2006 is unknown. It is not possible to compare this sample of probationers to the total probationer population because detailed information is not available on all probationers in Illinois. Therefore, caution must be used when interpreting the results of this study and it is not recommended that the results be generalized to all probationers in Illinois. The sample sizes by county/judicial circuit were: Adams (n= 225), Cook (n= 599), DuPage (n= 801), Lake (n= 794), Sangamon (n= 516), Second Judicial Circuit—Crawford (n= 98), Edwards (n= 30), Franklin (n= 89), Gallatin (n= 9), Hamilton (n= 21), Hardin (n= 18), Jefferson (n= 108), Lawrence (n= 34), Richland (n= 23), Wabash (n= 45), Wayne (n= 54), and White (n= 55). *Map 1* indicates the sample sizes and locations of the counties in Illinois.

The majority of the 2006 sample (86 percent) was sentenced to standard probation (n= 3,036) and one percent was ordered to Court Supervision (n=40). Nine percent was ordered to serve a specialized form of probation (n=321), such as Intensive Probation Supervision or Domestic Violence Supervision. For 4 percent of the sampled probationers (n =122), it was unknown what type of probation they were sentenced to. No distinctions were made between probation types, as there were an insufficient number of cases within the specialized probation and Court supervision populations to enable meaningful analyses. Therefore, this sample contained Illinois probationers sentenced to standard probation, specialized probation, and court supervised probation.

**Map 1**  
**Number of probationers in sample by county**



## State regions

Participating departments were categorized into three regions based on geographical location—northern, central, and southern. The northern region consisted of Cook, Lake, and DuPage counties. The total number of sampled probationers located in the northern region was 2,194. The central region included 741 probationers from Adams and Sangamon counties, and the southern region consisted of 584 individuals on probation in the counties that comprise the 2nd Judicial Circuit—Crawford, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jefferson, Lawrence, Richland, White, Wayne, and Wabash.

## Data collection

The Authority coordinated extensive data collection in the 17 probation departments. Three years of data was collected as part of this project — 2002, 2005, and 2006; data collection began fall 2005 and was completed fall 2008. Authority staff collected all three years of data from Lake County and the 2<sup>nd</sup> Judicial Circuit. Authority staff also collected 2002 and 2005 data in DuPage County, but interns hired by DuPage County collected the 2006 data. Loyola University Chicago students collected all three years of Cook County data; University of Illinois at Springfield students collected all three years of Sangamon County data; and Adams County probation staff collected all three years of their data. It is important to note this report focuses on the most recent year of data collected, 2006.

Data for this report was obtained through automated probation data systems, Tracker and PROBER, as well as probation files. Tracker was used in Adams County, Sangamon County, and a few counties in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Judicial Circuit and PROBER was used in Lake County.<sup>2</sup> Data from these automated systems was collected by probation departments, as it is entered into their respective management systems upon the start of an individual’s probation sentence, as well as used throughout the probation term for case management. However, most of the data collected for this report was not available through the automated probation systems. Therefore, individual probation files were obtained and information collected included: records of court orders, pre-sentence investigation information, correspondence with treatment providers, and case notes maintained by probation officers.

## Data collection instrument

A data collection instrument was used to document data from probation files. The instrument was similar to the one used for the 2000 Illinois Probation Outcome Study. That study involved data collected on every adult and juvenile discharged from probation in Illinois during one month in 2000 (Adams, Olson, Adkins, 2002). The data collection instrument contained 219 variables in six general domains. The domains were:

- Probationer demographics.
- Offense information.
- Risk assessment information.

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<sup>2</sup> For more information on Tracker see Solution Specialties, Inc., visit <http://www.solutionspec.com/index.html>.



- Treatment services.
- Case outcomes.
- Supplemental data elements.

Supplemental data elements included additional information on the probationer and the probationer's probation conditions. These elements included:

- Living status.
- Court-ordered conditions.
- Annual income.
- Gang affiliation.
- Curfew/home confinement orders.
- Juvenile adjudications and probations.
- Adult convictions and probations.
- Victim impact panel orders.
- Weapon use/type.
- Pre-sentence investigation completions.

Probation data were collected on paper instruments and hand entered into an SPSS database by trained researchers.

### **Criminal history records**

The Authority's Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) Ad Hoc datasets provided probationers' criminal history records. These data were derived from records in the Illinois State Police's CHRI system, the state's central repository for criminal history record information. Using state identification numbers and dates of birth, it was possible to retrieve the history of arrests and convictions in an electronic format for 3,453 probationers, or 98 percent of the sample. CHRI data were obtained in January 2011.

### **Research limitations**

Projects of this magnitude have limitations related to data consistency, accuracy, and reliability. For instance, this research project spanned many years, involved multiple principal investigators and numerous staff collected and entered probationer information into a large dataset. In addition, this project involved data collection on thousands of probationers from multiple probation departments across Illinois without consistency on how data was obtained and recorded by local probation departments.

### **Data collection**

Data collection was completed by multiple individuals, including college students, probation staff, Authority staff, and university interns who were not trained to collect data in the same manner. This was due in part to the high volume of staff and intern turnover. Familiarity with probation and probation records also varied among those conducting data collection. Therefore, data collection lacked uniformity, as individuals recorded data in different ways. For instance,

some may have recorded historical, outdated material, such as information contained in a pre-sentence investigation (PSI), as current probationer data, while others may not have recorded any information contained in the PSIs.

### **Data entry**

Data entry was completed by many people over the course of the project, so inconsistency may be an issue. Data entry errors may also have occurred due to the large amounts of data entered into the database, as well as some data collection forms may have had illegible writing causing the data entry person to make an educated guess or record the data field as *unknown*. In addition, due to the involvement of several counties, each having a different process of recording probationer information, problems arose when all data was merged together. Thus, some variables were recoded in order to have consistent variables between counties.

### **Data accuracy**

Complete and accurate data was dependent on probation officer documentation in files on their clients for the purpose of case management. Some data, such as treatment service referrals and participation, may have been recorded by researchers as not occurring due to lack of documentation in probation files. In addition, probation officers had non-standardized record-keeping practices, with varying caseloads and time to devote to their files. Some effort was made by researchers periodically to provide probation department staff with feedback on their data collection practices.

Some data may not be accurate because of how information was recorded. Some data relied on self reporting by probationers in PSIs or intake forms. Some probationers did not disclose certain information (such as gang involvement), forgot information, or misunderstood questions. Some had varied definitions of terms, such as part-time work. Secondly, some data was taken from probation intake forms before sentencing or at the time probation started. Many factors may change over the course of a probation sentence, such as marital status, number of children, education, and income.

Some data variables garnered high percentages of unknowns. For example, the adjusted risk level, annual income, number of children, sentence completion, and gang involvement were not included in this report.

### **Data limitations**

Due to issues of data entry and collection, there are limitations to any conclusions that can be drawn from the data. First, only select counties, not the whole state —17 out of 102 Illinois counties—were sampled. The study cannot be generalized to all current probationers in Illinois. This study employed many stakeholders, staff, and expenses, collecting data for all 102 counties would not be feasible due to the resources needed. Second, the data does not account for changes in probation practices since 2006. Finally, while the data provides the quantity of probation monitoring activities, no indication is given on the quality of those activities.

There are limitations to providing general information on probationers in the state by combining data from multiple jurisdictions. Local county probation departments collect data differently. In addition, there are differences in court and probation practices, such as who is sentenced to probation or when prosecutors decide to seek revocation of probation. In addition, practices in larger urban counties often differ from practices in rural areas (Olson et al., 2001).

# Probationer demographics

The research sample included 3,519 adult probationers from 17 probation departments throughout the state in 2006. The majority of the sample (78 percent) were male and 21 percent were female (one percent unknown). The majority of probationers (63 percent) were white, 24 percent were black, 9 percent were categorized as *Other* (4 percent unknown). The majority of the sample (87 percent) was non-Hispanic/Latino and 13 percent were of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity. Race and ethnicity were not mutually exclusive.

The median age of the sample was 31 years old, with ages ranging from 17 to 82 years of age. One-third were between the ages of 21 and 29 years old. Some of the sampled probationers (24 percent) were 40 or older and 22 percent were in their 30s. Few were between the ages of 17 and 20 (19 percent). Age was unknown for 2 percent.

A majority of the probationers were single/never married (59 percent), but 19 percent were married or had a domestic partner. Fourteen percent were either separated or divorced and less than 1 percent were widowed. The marital status was unknown for the remaining 7 percent. Some of the probationers (37 percent) had children, with the median being one child, but one-fourth of the probationers did not have any children. It was unknown for 38 percent of the probationers whether they had any children.

About half of the sample (52 percent) lived with family members while on probation. Additional living arrangements included living alone (10 percent), with friends (8 percent), or at a community shelter or homeless (1 percent). Five percent of the probationers' living arrangements were categorized as *Other* and 24 percent were unknown.

A majority of probationers received their high school diploma or GED (77 percent) and 23 percent had not.

Nearly one-third of the probationers (30 percent) had full-time employment, 7 percent were employed at least part-time, and 8 percent were full-time students. However, approximately one-third of the probationers were unemployed or receiving pensions (34 percent). The employment statuses were unknown for 21 percent.

Probationers had low incomes. Forty percent earned less than \$10,000 annually. Few probationers (9 percent) had an income between \$10,000 and \$20,000 annually and 11 percent had incomes over \$20,000. Annual incomes were unknown for 40 percent.

The majority (92 percent) of probationers had been arrested at least once prior to their arrest for the offense that led to their probation sentence. Only 1 percent had no prior arrests. It was unknown if prior offenses existed for the remaining seven percent. Seventy percent were not gang affiliated, but 3 percent were. It was unknown if 27 percent had any gang affiliations.

*Table 1* provides the number and percent of sampled probationers by demographics.

**Table 1**  
**Demographics of sampled Illinois probationers, 2006 (n=3,519)**

Characteristic	n	Percent
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	2,755	78.3%
Female	745	21.2%
Unknown	19	0.5%
<b>Race</b>		
White	2,213	62.9%
Black/African American	844	24.0%
Other	304	8.6%
Unknown	158	4.5%
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
Hispanic/Latino	464	13.2%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	3,054	86.8%
Unknown	1	0.0%
<b>Age group</b>		
17 to 20	669	19.0%
21 to 29	1,156	32.9%
30 to 39	756	21.5%
40 to 49	614	17.4%
50 and over	263	7.5%
Unknown	61	1.7%
<b>Marital status</b>		
Single/ never married	2,062	58.6%
Married/ domestic partner	682	19.4%
Separated	72	2.0%
Divorced	440	12.5%
Widowed	13	0.4%
Unknown	250	7.1%
<b>Children</b>		
With children	1,321	37.5%
Without children	863	24.5%
Unknown	1,335	37.9%
<b>Living arrangements</b>		
With family	1,849	52.5%
Alone	341	9.7%
Friends	266	7.6%
Homeless/ community shelter	28	0.8%
Other	198	5.6%
Unknown	837	23.8%
<b>Educational attainment</b>		
Less than 12 <sup>th</sup> grade education	793	22.5%
High school diploma/GED	2,718	77.2%
Unknown	8	0.2%
<b>Employment</b>		
Full-time	1,059	30.1%
Part-time	240	6.8%
Pension	124	3.5%
Student	297	8.4%
Unemployed	1,056	30.0%
Unknown	743	21.1%

**Table 1: Demographics of sampled Illinois probationers, 2006, continued**

<b>Income category</b>		
Less than \$10,000	1,414	40.2%
\$10,000 to \$20,000	331	9.4%
Over \$20,000	371	10.5%
Unknown	1,403	39.9%
<b>Prior arrests</b>		
None	29	0.8%
One or more	3,240	92.1%
Unknown	250	7.1%
<b>Gang affiliation</b>		
Yes	118	3.3%
No	2,449	69.6%
Unknown	952	27.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,519</b>	<b>100%</b>

As can be seen from the table, information on the unchanging (static) demographic characteristics, such as gender, race and age, were recorded most often in probation files, with missing information in the range of 2 percent. The more changing (dynamic) factors of income, number of children, and living arrangements were found least often in probation files, and were unknown for as many as 40 percent of cases in some instances.

### **Probationer demographics by region**

Probationer demographics were examined by geographical region to determine sample differences among probationers in northern, central, and southern areas of the state. In Illinois, the northern region is more populated, industrialized, and demographically diverse than the central and southern regions. The southern region consists mostly of small, rural communities, while the central region is a mixture of largely populated cities such as Springfield and Peoria, and smaller communities and rural farms. Although the regions differ in population, industrialism, and diversity, some similarities were found between the probation populations.

As *Table 2* illustrates, probationers' characteristics were proportionately similar among the regions in age, marital status, education, employment, earnings, prior arrests, and gang affiliation. However, the attributes of gender, race, ethnicity, number of children, living arrangement, and educational attainment varied. Caution should be used when comparing each region's samples on probationer characteristics, as some variables had high percentages of missing information.

**Table 2**  
**Demographics of probationers by region (n=3,519)**

Characteristic	Northern		Central		Southern	
	n	Percent	n	Percent	n	Percent
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	1,781	81.2%	554	74.8%	419	71.7%
Female	401	18.3%	187	25.2%	157	26.9%
Unknown	12	0.5%	0	0.0%	8	1.4%
<b>Race</b>						
White	1,155	52.6%	535	72.2%	523	89.6%
Black/African American	617	28.1%	192	25.9%	35	6.0%
Other	288	13.1%	11	1.5%	5	0.9%
Unknown	134	6.1%	3	0.4%	21	3.6%
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
Hispanic/Latino	452	20.6%	4	0.5%	8	1.4%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	1,741	79.4%	737	99.5%	576	98.6%
Unknown	1	0.0%	0	0%	0	0.0%
<b>Age group</b>						
17 to 20	413	18.8%	133	17.9%	123	21.1%
21 to 29	721	32.9%	267	36.0%	168	28.8%
30 to 39	461	21.0%	172	23.2%	123	21.1%
40 to 49	399	18.2%	114	15.4%	101	17.3%
50 and over	178	8.1%	52	7.0%	33	5.7%
Unknown	22	1.0%	3	0.4%	36	6.2%
<b>Marital status</b>						
Single/never married	1,353	61.7%	429	57.9%	280	47.9%
Married/domestic partner	430	19.6%	128	17.3%	124	21.2%
Separated	19	0.9%	28	3.8%	25	4.3%
Divorced	228	10.4%	109	14.7%	103	17.6%
Widowed	9	0.4%	3	0.4%	1	0.2%
Unknown	155	7.1%	44	5.9%	51	8.7%
<b>Children</b>						
With children	630	28.7%	385	52.0%	306	52.4%
Without children	344	15.7%	318	42.9%	201	34.4%
Unknown	1,220	55.6%	38	5.1%	77	13.2%
<b>Living arrangement</b>						
With family	1,243	56.7%	287	38.7%	319	54.6%
Alone	195	8.9%	87	11.7%	59	10.1%
Friends	156	7.1%	71	9.6%	39	6.7%
Homeless/ community shelter	21	1.0%	3	0.4%	4	0.7%
Other	79	3.6%	110	14.8%	9	1.5%
Unknown	500	22.8%	183	24.7%	153	26.3%
<b>Educational attainment</b>						
Less than 12 <sup>th</sup> grade education	488	22.2%	156	21.1%	149	25.5%
High school diploma/GED	1,698	77.4%	585	78.9%	435	74.5%
Unknown	8	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

**Table 2: Demographics of probationers by region, continued**

<b>Employment</b>						
Full-time	596	27.2%	266	35.9%	197	33.7%
Part-time	81	3.7%	95	12.8%	64	11.0%
Pension	48	2.2%	43	5.8%	33	5.7%
Student	292	13.3%	1	0.1%	4	0.7%
Unemployed	539	24.6%	301	40.6%	216	37.0%
Unknown	638	29.1%	35	4.7%	70	12.0%
<b>Income category</b>						
Less than \$10,000	932	42.3%	312	42.1%	170	29.1%
\$10,000 to \$20,000	173	7.9%	101	13.6%	57	9.8%
Over \$20,000	208	9.5%	109	14.7%	54	9.2%
Unknown	881	40.2%	219	29.6%	303	51.9%
<b>Prior arrests</b>						
None	17	0.8%	4	0.5%	8	1.4%
One or more	2,059	93.8%	685	92.4%	496	84.9%
Unknown	118	5.4%	52	7.0%	80	13.7%
<b>Gang affiliation</b>						
Yes	112	5.1%	4	0.5%	2	0.3%
No	1,567	71.4%	597	80.6%	285	48.8%
Unknown	515	23.5%	140	18.9%	297	50.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,194</b>	<b>62.3%</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>21.1%</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>16.6%</b>

Notable findings in characteristics of probationers between the regions include:

- Both central and southern regions had slightly more than 25 percent female probationers.
- The northern region had less than 20 percent female probationers.
- The northern and central region probation populations were slightly more than 25 percent black.
- The southern region probation population was less than 10 percent black.
- Nearly two-thirds of the northern region probation population was single/never married.
- Less than one-half of the southern region population was single/never married.

## **Criminal offenses of probationers**

Criminal offenses were examined by class and type. Use of a weapon during the commission of the offense also was examined. Criminal offenses were examined by geographical region.

### **Probation offense class and type**

Criminal offenses for which our sample were sentenced to probation were categorized by class: felony and misdemeanor. Misdemeanor charges are less serious and punishable by less than one year imprisonment. A felony is punishable by one year or more imprisonment. About half of the sampled probationers were sentenced to probation for a felony and 44 percent for a misdemeanor. Three percent were unknown based on information in the probation files (*Table 3*).



**Table 3**  
**Probation offenses categorized by class (n=3,519)**

<b>Offense Class</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Felony	1,870	53.1%
Misdemeanor	1,533	43.6%
Unknown	116	3.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,519</b>	<b>100%</b>

Probation offenses were further grouped by criminal offense type: drug, sex (violent and non-violent), person, weapons, property, driving under the influence (DUI), serious traffic, and “other.” Offenses classified as “other” included crimes that could not be classified by the previously mentioned offense types, such as falsifying identification, violating an order of protection, and disorderly conduct. In this study, “traffic” offenses include serious driving-related offenses that carry a criminal penalty. The most common of these is driving on a revoked or suspended license, often when the license was suspended for a previous DUI.

The most common probation offense types were drug-related offenses (27 percent), DUI offense (20 percent), property-related offenses (20 percent) and person-related offenses (14 percent). Few in the sample were on probation for weapons-related offenses (2 percent), sex-related crimes (1 percent), or traffic-related offenses (5 percent).

In terms of seriousness of offense for the study sample overall, those on probation for drug-related and property-related offenses were more likely to be on felony probation (45 percent and 24 percent, respectively). Conversely, those on probation for DUI and person-related offenses were more likely to be on misdemeanor probation.

*Table 4* provides a detailed description of probationer offenses by class and type of offense.

**Table 4**  
**Probation offenses categorized by class and type (n=3,519)**

<b>Offense type</b>	<b>Felony</b>		<b>Misdemeanor</b>		<b>Unknown class</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	<b>n</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Drug	849	45.4%	104	6.8%	6	5.2%	959	27.3%
DUI	96	5.1%	537	35.0%	80	68.9%	713	20.3%
Property	456	24.4%	236	15.4%	5	4.3%	697	19.8%
Person	185	9.9%	320	20.8%	4	3.4%	509	14.5%
Other	138	7.3%	164	10.7%	17	14.6%	319	9.0%
Traffic	49	2.7%	142	9.3%	3	2.6%	194	5.5%
Weapons	62	3.3%	16	1.0%	0	0.0%	78	2.2%
Sex	35	1.9%	14	1.0%	1	1.0%	50	1.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,870</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,533</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,519</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Probation offense class and type by region

Table 5 provides an overview of the sample's criminal offense class by region.

**Table 5**  
**Probationers' criminal offense class by region (n=3,519)**

Characteristic	Northern		Central		Southern	
	n	Percent	n	Percent	n	Percent
<b>Offense class</b>						
Felony	1,217	55.5%	419	56.5%	234	40.0%
Misdemeanor	891	40.6%	321	43.3%	321	55.0%
Unknown	86	3.9%	1	0.2%	29	5.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2194</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 6 provides an overview of the types of probation offenses by region, separately for felony and misdemeanor offenses.

**Table 6**  
**Probationer offense types by class and region**

Offense type	Northern		Central		Southern	
	n	Percent	n	Percent	n	Percent
<b>Felony</b>						
Drug	523	42.9%	218	52.0%	108	46.1%
DUI	78	6.5%	12	2.9%	6	2.6%
Property	304	25.1%	105	25.1%	47	20.1%
Person	128	10.5%	23	5.5%	34	14.5%
Weapons	48	3.8%	8	1.9%	6	2.6%
Sex	24	2.1%	8	1.9%	3	1.3%
Traffic	36	2.9%	6	1.4%	7	3.0%
Other	76	6.2%	39	9.3%	23	9.8%
<b>Felony total</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Misdemeanor</b>						
Drug	40	4.5%	21	1.0%	43	13.4%
DUI	344	38.6%	127	39.6%	66	20.6%
Property	137	15.3%	58	10.1%	41	12.8%
Person	192	21.5%	66	20.6%	62	19.3%
Weapons	13	1.4%	1	0.0%	2	1.0%
Sex	10	1.1%	3	1.0%	1	0.0%
Traffic	99	11.1%	17	5.2%	26	8.1%
Other	56	6.3%	28	8.7%	80	24.9%
<b>Misdemeanor total</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>100%</b>

Notable findings in offense types among regions include:

- Drug and property offenses were most common felonies committed among the samples of all three regions.
- The most commonly committed misdemeanor probation offenses for the samples of all three regions were DUI, followed by crimes against persons.

- Thirteen percent of the southern region’s misdemeanor probationers were sentenced for drug offenses.
- About 40 percent of the central region’s sample of misdemeanor probationers were sentenced for DUI offenses.
- Nearly 7 percent of the northern region’s sample of felony probationers were sentenced for DUI offenses.

**Drug-related probation offenses**

Drug-related crimes accounted for many (27 percent) of the probation offenses (n=958). Of the probationers that were on probation for a drug-related offense, several (55 percent) were found to have manufactured, delivered, or possessed a controlled substance other than methamphetamines. Others were on probation for manufacturing, delivering, or possessing methamphetamine (13 percent), cannabis (17 percent), or drug paraphernalia (4 percent). For 10 percent the type of drug was unknown or not specified, and 1 percent of probationers were on probation for another type of drug offense, including criminal drug conspiracy and unlawful breakdown of a chemical. *Table 7* provides the number and percent of probationers by specific drug-related probation offense.

**Table 7**  
**Specific drug-related probation offenses (n=958)**

Drug-related offense	Felony		Misdemeanor		Unknown	
	N	Percent	n	Percent	N	Percent
Controlled substance	515	60.7%	8	7.8%	0	0.0%
Drug paraphernalia	0	0.0%	37	35.9%	1	16.7%
Cannabis	107	12.6%	50	48.5%	2	33.3%
Methamphetamine	119	14.0%	5	4.9%	2	33.3%
Drug type not specified or unknown	98	11.5%	1	1.0%	1	16.7%
Other type of drug offense	10	1.2%	2	1.9%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Drug-related probation offenses by region

Table 8 illustrates the number and percent of specific drug-related probation offenses by geographical region.

**Table 8**  
**Specific drug-related probation offenses by region (n=958)**

Drug-related offense	Northern		Central		Southern		Total	
	n	Percent	n	Percent	n	Percent	n	Percent
Controlled substance	445	79.0%	37	15.5%	41	26.1%	523	54.6%
Drug paraphernalia	9	1.6%	5	2.1%	24	15.3%	38	4.0%
Cannabis	99	17.6%	28	11.8%	32	20.4%	159	16.6%
Methamphetamine	3	0.5%	71	29.8%	52	33.1%	126	13.2%
Drug type not specified/unknown	4	0.7%	92	38.7%	4	2.5%	100	10.4%
Other type of drug offense	3	0.5%	5	2.1%	4	2.5%	12	1.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>100%</b>

Notable findings in drug-related offenses by region include:

- In the northern region, the majority of probationers were on probation for manufacturing, delivering, or possessing a controlled substance excluding methamphetamine (79 percent).
- More than 15 percent of offenders were on probation for manufacturing/delivering/possessing cannabis in the northern and southern regions.
- Manufacturing/delivering/possessing methamphetamine was the most common drug offense among probationers in the southern region (33 percent).
- About 30 percent of probationers located in the central region were on probation for manufacturing/delivering/possessing methamphetamine.
- Less than 1 percent of probationers in the northern region were on probation for manufacturing/delivering/possessing methamphetamine.

# Probation sentences

Statewide and region-specific descriptions of typical probation sentences are summarized here, including information on restrictions and surveillance of probationers, and court-ordered expenses.

## Sentence length

The period of probation for a misdemeanor may not be longer than two years [730 *ILCS* 5/5-4.5-55(d), 730 *ILCS* 5/5-4.5-60(d), and 730 *ILCS* 5/5-4.5-65(d)]. The length of probation for a Class 3 or 4 felony cannot exceed 30 months [730 *ILCS* 5/5-4.5-40(d) and 730 *ILCS* 5/5-4.5-45(d)]. The length of probation for a Class 1 or 2 felony cannot exceed four years [730 *ILCS* 5/5-4.5-30(d) and 730 *ILCS* 5/5-4.5-35(d)]. A person who pleads guilty to or is found guilty of a Class X felony is not eligible for probation [730 *ILCS* 5/5-4.5-25(d)].

On average, the sample of probationers were projected to serve 21 months ( $SD = 8.25$ ) and served an average probation length of 19.4 months ( $SD = 10.97$ ). Researchers confirmed the probation termination dates for 94 percent of probationers in the sample ( $n=3,303$ ) in the fall of 2010. The remaining six percent of the sample were not included in the calculation of the average sentence length ( $n=216$ ).

## Sentence length by offense class, offense type, and region

The average probation sentence length served for felony offenses was greater than for misdemeanor offenses across all regions of the state, although the time served for felony probation was slightly higher for the central region sample.

In terms of probation offense types, drug offenses had the longest average probation lengths (21.4 months,  $SD=9.5$ ), followed by sex offenses (20.9 months,  $SD=14.1$ ).

The offense types most likely to be misdemeanors in this study, such as DUI and traffic offenses had the lowest average probation lengths (17.1 months,  $SD=7.9$ ).

The highest average probation length was observed for sex offenders in the southern region (31.9 months,  $SD=20.4$ ). However, only four probationers were in this category.

The average length of probation served did not significantly differ between northern and central regions (19.7 and 19.9 months, respectively), but probationers located in the southern region had a lower average probation length of 17.3 months, due to a higher proportion of misdemeanants in that sample.

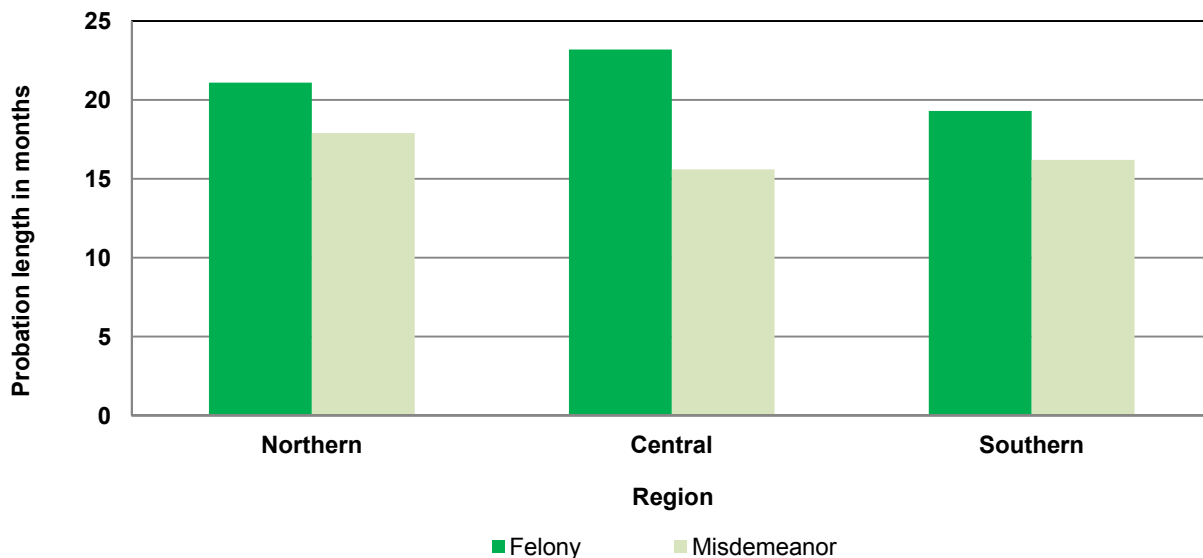
*Table 9* provides detail on the average probation length served in each region, by offense type and class.

**Table 9**  
**Average probation length served by offense type and class by region (n=3,280)**

Probation offense class and type	Northern		Central		Southern		Total	
	Average (months)	SD	Average (months)	SD	Average (months)	SD	Average (months)	SD
<b>Offense class</b>								
Felony	21.1	11.7	23.2	16.2	19.3	10.3	21.4	12.8
Misdemeanor	17.9	8.1	15.6	7.8	16.2	6.9	17.1	7.9
Unknown	19.5	7.8	16.2	-	16.4	10.7	18.8	8.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>11.0</b>
<b>Offense type</b>								
Drug	20.3	8.8	24.2	10.4	20.9	9.9	21.4	9.5
Sex	19.1	11.9	22.5	17.8	31.9	20.4	20.9	14.1
Other	18.5	9.6	21.9	32.8	16.1	7.3	18.5	17.3
Weapons	20.1	7.8	20.5	8.2	13.1	8.1	19.4	8.1
Property	21.0	15.1	18.3	8.7	16.7	8.8	19.8	13.3
Person	19.4	9.3	17.4	8.1	16.0	6.7	18.4	8.8
Traffic	18.5	7.7	17.4	8.1	16.0	7.0	17.9	7.6
DUI	18.7	8.3	15.1	8.2	16.2	7.2	17.8	8.3
Unknown	-	-	7.3	-	-	-	7.3	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>11.0</b>

Figure 2 illustrates how the regions' samples differ in average length of probation served by class of offense (felony versus misdemeanor). As expected, felony probationers served longer sentences in every region, although the difference in the central region was wider.

**Figure 2**  
**Average probation lengths by offense class and region (n=3,280)**



## Probation sentence conditions

Typical conditions of probation in Illinois include, but are not limited to:

- Report to and appear in person before a probation officer.
- Pay a fine and costs.
- Work or pursue a course of study or vocational training.
- Undergo medical, psychological or psychiatric treatment.
- Undergo treatment for drug addiction or alcoholism.
- Attend or reside in a facility established for the instruction or residence of defendants on probation.
- Support his/her dependents.
- Refrain from possessing a firearm or other dangerous weapon.
- Make restitution.
- Perform community service (30 to 120 hours).
- Refrain from entering into a designated geographic area.
- Remain in the state of Illinois.
- Refrain from having any contact with certain specified persons.
- Refrain from having any presence of any illicit drug in his or her body.
- Attend Victim Impact Panel presentations if sentenced to probation for a first or second DUI offense.

It was common for probationers to be ordered to pay supervision fees, court costs, fines, and restitution, as well as undergo drug testing and treatment services. Fees and court costs go to court services and probation departments to monitor clients, while fines are used to financially support various victim service programs. During victim impact panels, offenders listen to victims of crimes similar to their offenses and learn the impact of their actions.

*Table 10* shows the number and percentage of sampled probationers by court-ordered sentencing terms and conditions imposed.

**Table 10**  
**Conditions of probation by offense class (n= 3,519)**

Probation condition	Felony		Misdemeanor		Unknown		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Supervision fees</b>								
No	238	12.7%	142	9.3%	14	12.1%	394	11.2%
Yes	1,182	63.2%	1,059	69.1%	70	60.3%	2,311	65.7%
Unknown	450	24.1%	332	21.7%	32	27.6%	814	23.1%
<b>Court costs</b>								
No	326	17.4%	199	13.0%	49	42.2%	574	16.3%
Yes	913	48.8%	826	53.9%	23	19.8%	1,762	50.1%
Unknown	631	33.7%	508	33.1%	44	37.9%	1,183	33.6%
<b>Fines</b>								
No	458	24.5%	249	16.2%	5	4.3%	712	20.2%
Yes	766	41.0%	876	57.1%	78	67.2%	1,720	48.9%
Unknown	646	34.5%	408	26.6%	33	28.4%	1,087	30.9%
<b>Curfew/ home confinement</b>								
No	1,700	90.9%	1,417	92.4%	98	84.5%	3,215	91.4%
Yes	109	5.8%	30	2.0%	3	2.6%	142	4.0%
Unknown	61	3.3%	86	5.6%	15	12.9%	162	4.6%
<b>Restitution</b>								
No	910	48.7%	765	49.9%	57	49.1%	1,732	49.2%
Yes	244	13.0%	187	12.2%	4	3.4%	435	12.4%
Unknown	716	38.3%	581	37.9%	55	47.4%	1,352	38.4%
<b>Drug testing</b>								
No	703	37.6%	582	38.0%	57	49.1%	1,342	38.1%
Yes	1,090	58.3%	844	55.1%	42	36.2%	1,976	56.2%
Unknown	77	4.1%	107	7.0%	17	14.7%	201	5.7%
<b>Treatment services</b>								
No	723	38.7%	401	26.2%	48	41.4%	1,172	33.3%
Yes	957	51.2%	958	62.5%	53	45.7%	1,968	55.9%
Unknown	190	10.2%	174	11.4%	15	12.9%	379	10.8%
<b>Community service</b>								
No	564	30.2%	600	39.1%	40	34.5%	1,204	34.2%
Yes	691	37.0%	421	27.5%	25	21.6%	1,137	32.3%
Unknown	615	32.9%	512	33.4%	51	44.0%	1,178	33.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,870</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,533</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,519</b>	<b>100%</b>

A majority of the probationers (66 percent) were ordered to pay supervision fees (n=2,311) [23 percent unknown (n=814)]. Slightly more misdemeanants were ordered to pay supervision fees (69 percent) than felons (63 percent). Supervision fees ordered ranged from \$5 to \$7,210, with an average of \$499.58 (SD = \$393.05). Sex offenses had the highest average supervision fees at \$676.

Half of probationers were assessed court costs at an average of \$764.20 per probationer (SD = \$701.41). DUI probation offenses had the highest court costs, at an average of \$1,114, and court fines, at an average of \$1,093. More misdemeanants (54 percent) were ordered to pay court costs than felons (49 percent). This is likely due to DUI most often being a class A misdemeanor.



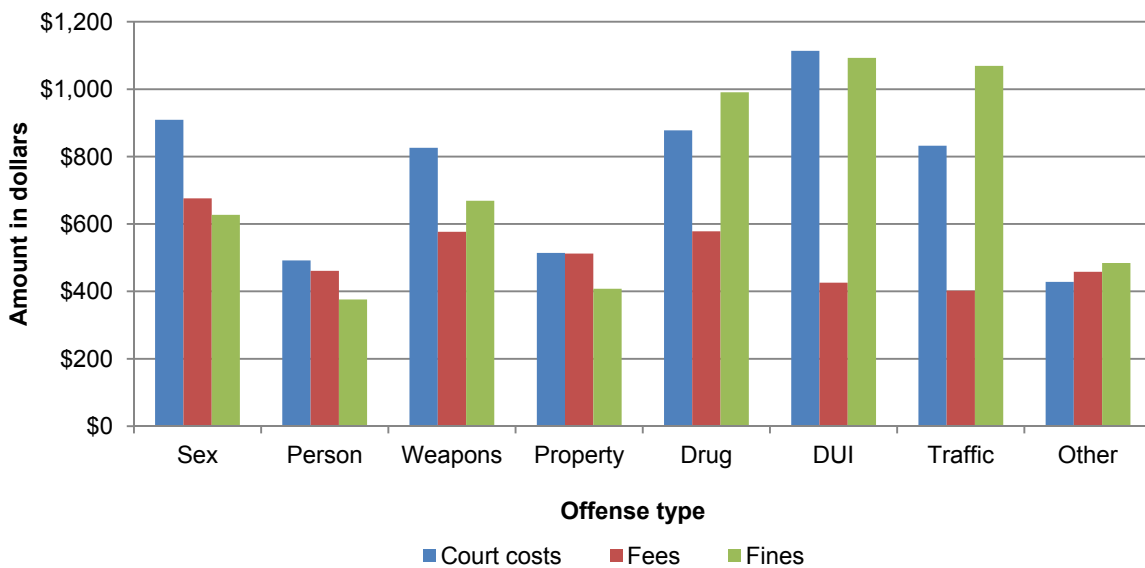
Almost half (49 percent) (n=1,720) were ordered to pay fines at an average of \$824.76 per probationer (SD = \$781.45).

Thirty-two percent of probationers were ordered to complete community service hours (n=1,137). The average number of community service hours ordered was 100 (SD=92.8), ranging from two to 960 hours.

Most sampled probationers were not ordered to a curfew or home confinement (91 percent) and 56 percent of probationers were ordered drug testing. While slightly more than half (56 percent) were mandated to complete a treatment program (56 percent) (n=1,968), only 12 percent were ordered to attend a victim impact panel (n=429).

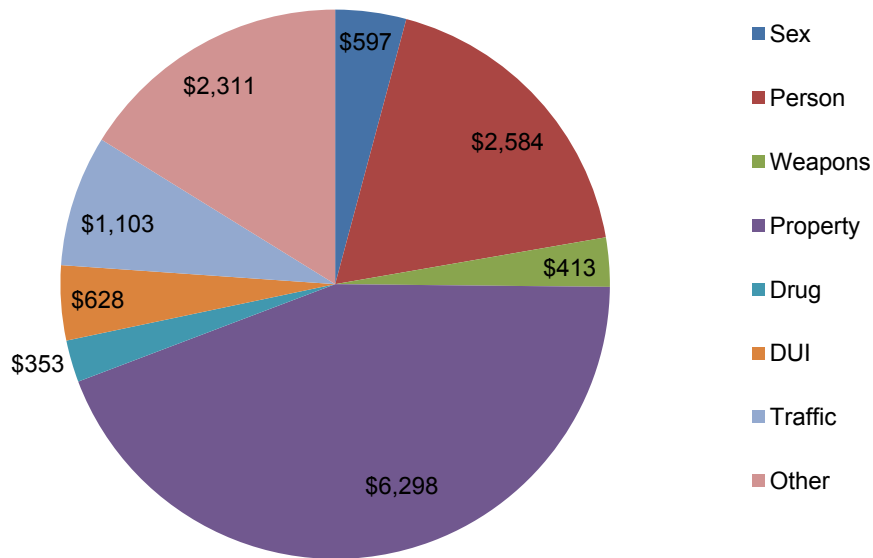
Offenders may be ordered to pay certain court costs, fees, and fines [730 ILCS 5/5-9-1]. Crime lab fees, domestic violence fines, sexual assault fines, child pornography fines, DUI analysis fees, arson fines, and sex offender fines may be imposed as defined by statute. The maximum fine for a felony offense is \$25,000 unless otherwise specified by law. The maximum fine for a Class A misdemeanor is \$2,500, and \$1,500 for Class B and C misdemeanors. *Figure 3* illustrates court cost, supervision fee, and fine averages imposed by probation offense.

**Figure 3**  
**Average dollar amount of court expenses by probation offense type (n=3,519)**



Whether or not a probationer was ordered to pay restitution was unknown for 38 percent of the sample (n=1,352). Of the 2,167 in which it was known whether restitution was ordered, 20 percent were ordered to pay restitution (n=435). Probationers convicted of property-related offenses were ordered to pay the most in restitution, at an average of \$6,298 (*Figure 4*). The average amount of restitution was lowest for drug-related offenses (\$353).

**Figure 4**  
**Average dollar amount of restitution ordered by probation offense type (n=435)**



Overall, there was much consistency in the types of probation conditions imposed for felonies compared to those imposed for misdemeanors. Few probationers were ordered to curfew/home confinement (4 percent), while 56 percent of both felons and misdemeanants were required to undergo drug testing. However, differences between felony and misdemeanor probationers in conditions imposed were observed in several categories. More misdemeanor probationers (62 percent) were ordered to treatment services than felony probationers (51 percent). On the other hand, more felony probationers (37 percent) were ordered to perform community service compared to misdemeanor probationers (27 percent), although missing data makes some of these findings less certain.

Much uniformity was seen in the imposition of supervision fees, court costs, and restitution conditions between felony and misdemeanor probationers, although missing data on these conditions also makes that finding less certain. Based on available data, more misdemeanants (57 percent) were ordered to pay fines compared to felony probationers (41 percent).

## Description of probation sentences by region

Table 11 shows the number and percentage of probationers by probation condition and by region. The conditions include supervision fees, court costs, fines, curfew, restitution, drug testing, treatment services, and community service.

**Table 11**  
**Probation conditions by region (n=3,519)**

Probation condition	Northern		Central		Southern	
	n	Percent	n	Percent	n	Percent
<b>Supervision fees</b>						
Yes	1,329	60.6%	578	78.0%	404	69.2%
No	225	10.3%	155	21.0%	14	2.4%
Unknown	640	29.2%	8	1.1%	166	28.4%
<b>Court costs</b>						
Yes	844	38.5%	576	77.7%	342	58.6%
No	380	17.3%	157	21.2%	37	6.3%
Unknown	970	44.2%	8	1.1%	205	35.1%
<b>Fines</b>						
Yes	876	40.0%	345	46.6%	499	85.4%
No	301	13.7%	388	52.4%	23	3.9%
Unknown	1,017	46.4%	8	1.1%	62	10.6%
<b>Curfew/ home confinement</b>						
Yes	120	5.5%	16	2.2%	6	1.0%
No	1,968	89.7%	721	97.3%	526	90.1%
Unknown	106	4.8%	4	0.5%	52	8.9%
<b>Restitution</b>						
Yes	235	10.7%	94	12.7%	106	18.2%
No	949	43.3%	638	86.1%	145	24.8%
Unknown	1,010	46.0%	9	1.2%	333	57.0%
<b>Drug testing</b>						
Yes	1,205	54.9%	461	62.2%	310	53.1%
No	901	41.1%	249	33.6%	192	32.9%
Unknown	88	4.0%	31	4.2%	82	14.0%
<b>Treatment services</b>						
Yes	1,260	57.4%	483	65.2%	225	38.5%
No	807	36.8%	125	16.9%	240	41.1%
Unknown	127	5.8%	133	17.9%	119	20.4%
<b>Community service</b>						
Yes	788	35.9%	255	34.4%	93	15.9%
No	575	26.2%	482	65.0%	147	25.2%
Unknown	831	37.9%	4	0.5%	344	58.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,194</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>100%</b>

Notable findings of probation sentences between regions include:

- Most of the southern region probationers were sentenced to pay fines.
- The majority of all probationers were sentenced to urinalysis testing.
- Nearly two-thirds of central region probationers were sentenced to urinalysis testing.
- Nearly two-thirds of central region probationers were sentenced to treatment services.

### **Description of probation sentences by offense type**

Much uniformity was seen in probation conditions among the offense types. Most probationers were ordered to pay supervision fees and court costs and not ordered to home confinement. Property offenders were frequently ordered to restitution and less likely to be ordered to treatment (*Table 12*). Weapons offenders were less likely to be ordered to treatment but slightly more likely to be ordered to home confinement. While drug testing was relatively common amongst all offense types, sex offenders were slightly less likely than other offense types to be ordered to drug testing (44 percent). Drug offenders were most likely to be ordered to drug testing (66 percent). Victim impact panels were most commonly ordered for DUI and traffic offenders (45 and 31 percent, respectively).

**Table 12**  
**Probation conditions by offense type (n=3,516)**

Probation condition	Drug		Sex		Person		Weapons		Property		DUI		Traffic		Other	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Supervision fees</b>																
No	118	12.3%	8	16.0%	48	9.4%	8	10.3%	94	13.5%	66	9.3%	18	9.3%	34	10.7%
Yes	615	64.2%	31	62.0%	337	66.2%	50	64.1%	459	65.9%	482	67.6%	138	71.1%	198	62.5%
Unknown	225	23.5%	11	22.0%	124	24.4%	20	25.6%	144	20.7%	165	23.1%	38	19.6%	85	26.8%
<b>Court costs</b>																
No	165	17.2%	10	20.0%	86	16.9%	15	19.2%	144	20.7%	91	12.8%	21	10.8%	42	13.2%
Yes	480	50.1%	23	46.0%	252	49.5%	31	39.7%	327	46.9%	351	49.2%	118	60.8%	179	56.5%
Unknown	313	32.7%	17	34.0%	171	33.6%	32	41.0%	226	32.4%	271	38.0%	55	28.4%	96	30.3%
<b>Curfew/home confinement</b>																
No	897	93.6%	45	90.0%	463	91.0%	68	87.2%	643	92.3%	645	90.5%	175	90.2%	278	87.7%
Yes	33	3.4%	4	8.0%	19	3.7%	8	10.3%	34	4.9%	25	3.5%	14	7.2%	5	1.6%
Unknown	28	2.9%	1	2.0%	27	5.3%	2	2.6%	20	2.9%	43	6.0%	5	2.6%	34	10.7%
<b>Restitution</b>																
No	528	55.1%	27	54.0%	245	48.1%	42	53.8%	235	33.7%	399	56.0%	113	58.2%	142	44.8%
Yes	20	2.1%	2	4.0%	51	10.0%	2	2.6%	252	36.2%	21	2.9%	3	1.5%	30	9.5%
Unknown	410	42.8%	21	42.0%	213	41.8%	34	43.6%	210	30.1%	293	41.1%	78	40.2%	145	45.7%
<b>Drug testing</b>																
No	283	29.5%	26	52.0%	238	46.8%	34	43.6%	303	43.5%	249	34.9%	79	40.7%	130	41.0%
Yes	634	66.2%	22	44.0%	247	48.5%	40	51.3%	361	51.8%	416	58.3%	104	53.6%	151	47.6%
Unknown	41	4.3%	2	4.0%	24	4.7%	4	5.1%	33	4.7%	48	6.7%	11	5.7%	36	11.4%
<b>Victim impact panel</b>																
No	912	95.2%	49	98.0%	473	92.9%	76	97.4%	668	95.8%	352	49.4%	130	67.0%	274	86.4%
Yes	15	1.6%	0	0.0%	8	1.6%	0	0.0%	9	1.3%	324	45.4%	60	30.9%	13	4.1%
Unknown	31	3.2%	1	2.0%	28	5.5%	2	2.6%	20	2.9%	37	5.2%	4	2.1%	30	9.5%

**Table 12: Probation conditions by offense type, continued**

Probation condition	Drug		Sex		Person		Weapons		Property		DUI		Traffic		Other	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Treatment services</b>																
No	347	36.2%	11	22.0%	153	30.1%	51	65.4%	317	45.5%	108	15.1%	66	34.0%	118	37.2%
Yes	525	54.8%	34	68.0%	310	60.9%	23	29.5%	284	40.7%	554	77.7%	112	57.7%	126	39.7%
Unknown	86	9.0%	5	10.0%	46	9.0%	4	5.1%	96	13.8%	51	7.2%	16	8.2%	73	23.0%
<b>Community service</b>																
No	255	26.6%	22	44.0%	209	41.1%	18	23.1%	232	33.3%	273	38.3%	83	42.8%	111	35.0%
Yes	391	40.8%	10	20.0%	112	22.0%	34	43.6%	252	36.2%	203	28.5%	53	27.3%	82	25.9%
Unknown	312	32.6%	18	36.0%	188	36.9%	26	33.3%	213	30.6%	237	33.2%	58	29.9%	124	39.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Probationer risk assessment and treatment

Probation officers assist probationers in complying with court-ordered conditions of probation by developing individualized case plans, utilizing risk assessment tools, and providing treatment referrals. Probation officers have a continuum of administrative sanctions that may be imposed when probationers are not in compliance that may lead to probation revocation.

Administrative sanctions are typically used for technical violations, such as failure to comply with curfew or attend treatment. These sanctions may include increased reporting and community service hours, treatment referral, and curfew. If a probation officer decides to notify the prosecutor of a probationer's noncompliance, the prosecutor can decide to file a petition to revoke probation, which brings the case back into court for re-sentencing. A petition to revoke hearing is held before a judge to determine if a violation occurred and if the probationer should be re-sentenced.

### Assessing risk

Illinois probation officers use a risk assessment tool known as the Level Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R), to estimate the risk of re-offending at intake. Meta-analysis of research on reducing recidivism has offered probation a set of evidence-based principles to guide their work (Crime and Justice Institute, 2004). One principle is to conduct an assessment of offender risk and needs using an actuarial tool such as the LSI-R to provide the appropriate dosage of monitoring and services to probationers (Clawson, Bogue, & Joplin, 2005).

The LSI-R is scored using 54 items on 10 scales, which include criminal history, education and employment, finances, family and marriage, emotional and personal attributes, and attitudes and orientation (Andrews & Bonta, 2008). Scores on the LSI-R can range from zero to 54, with zero being the lowest category of risk. These scores are then classified as low risk (a score of 0 to 13), moderate risk (score of 14 to 23), high risk (score of 34 to 40), and maximum risk (score of 41 to 54).

Some probationers sampled fell into the moderate risk category (29 percent) (n=1,011) and 14 percent fell in the high risk category (n=510) [(41 percent unknown, n=1,439)]. *Table 13* shows the number and percentage of Illinois probationers by LSI-R scores.

**Table 13**  
**Probationers' initial LSI-R scores (n=3,519)**

Initial risk level	n	Percent
Maximum	70	2.0%
High	510	14.5%
Moderate	1,011	28.7%
Low	283	8.0%
Other or Unknown	1,645	46.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,519</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Risk assessment by region

LSI-R scores for the initial risk levels were relatively similar across the regions (*Table 14*).

**Table 14**  
**Probationers' initial LSI-R scores by region (n=3,519)**

Initial risk level	Northern		Central		Southern	
	N	Percent	n	Percent	n	Percent
Maximum	59	2.7%	5	0.7%	6	1.0%
High	298	13.6%	100	13.5%	112	19.2%
Moderate	536	24.4%	325	43.9%	150	25.7%
Low	120	5.5%	99	13.4%	64	10.9%
Other or Unknown	1,181	53.8%	212	28.6%	252	43.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,194</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Referrals to treatment services

Information on treatment services were found in probation files from treatment facility correspondence and case notes, but some information on treatment was absent from files or otherwise unknown. More than half of the sampled probationers were referred to treatment services (56 percent) (n=1,968) and 33 percent were not (11 percent unknown). Probationers may be referred to substance abuse, domestic violence, sex offender, and mental health treatment.

Of those who were referred to treatment (n=1,968), 58 percent were ordered by the court (n=1,147), 25 percent were ordered by a probation officer (n=488), and 2 percent were self-referred (n=488). Eight percent had a combination of referral sources (i.e., self-referred, court-ordered, and recommended by a probation officer) and 7 percent were unknown.

Substance abuse treatment was the most common, as 69 percent were referred to substance abuse treatment. Probationers were also referred to treatment for domestic violence (5 percent), mental health (5 percent), sex offenders (3 percent), or a *combination* (16 percent). *Combination* refers to those who received more than one type of treatment, such as domestic violence and substance abuse treatment. Two percent received treatment services categorized as *Other* (n=38), which included anger management and parenting classes (*Table 15*).



**Table 15**  
**Probationers referred to treatment by type (n=1,968)**

Type of treatment	n	Percent
Substance abuse	1,355	68.9%
Domestic violence	101	5.1%
Sex offending	53	2.7%
Mental health	103	5.2%
Other	38	1.9%
Combination	237	12.0%
Unknown	81	4.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,968</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Treatment completion

Of probationers referred, 38 percent successfully completed treatment and 19 percent were unsuccessful. Thirteen percent of the probationers who were referred to treatment had successfully completed at least one type of treatment program and were still enrolled in another type of treatment program at the time of data collection. Sixteen percent of probationers had a *Combination* of more than one type of treatment completion status (i.e., one successful treatment discharge status and one unsuccessful treatment discharge status). Two percent of probationers were still in treatment at the time of data collection and treatment completion status was unknown for 12 percent. *Table 16* depicts the treatment completion status of the probationers who were referred to treatment at the time of data collection.

About half of the sample had a combination of outcomes or their outcomes were unknown (52 percent). A combination of treatment outcomes can include successfully completing services for one or more of the ordered treatments but unsuccessfully completing others, or having some treatment outcomes known but others unknown. Caution should be used when drawing conclusions about treatment outcomes.

**Table 16**  
**Treatment completion of referred probationers (n=1,968)**

Treatment completion	n	Percent
Successful completion	741	37.7%
Unsuccessful completion	380	19.3%
Still in treatment	45	2.3%
Successful completion and still in treatment	248	12.6%
Unknown	244	12.4%
Combination	310	15.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,968</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Treatment service referrals by offense type

Of those in the sample on probation for misdemeanor charges, 63 percent had treatment compliance as a sentencing condition, as did 50 percent of those convicted of felony charges (Table 17).

**Table 17**  
**Probation offense class by treatment referred (n=3,519)**

Offense-class	Treatment referred					
	Yes		No		Unknown	
	n	Percent	n	Percent	n	Percent
Felony	957	51.2%	723	38.7%	190	10.2%
Misdemeanor	958	62.5%	401	26.2%	174	11.4%
Other	3	75.0%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	50	44.6%	47	42.0%	15	13.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,968</b>	<b>55.9%</b>	<b>1,172</b>	<b>33.3%</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>10.7%</b>

More than half of probationers were referred to treatment for probation offense types of sex (66 percent), person (61 percent), drug (54 percent), DUI (78 percent), and traffic (58 percent) (Table 18). Probationers on probation for DUI charges were the most likely to have received treatment, followed by those with sex-related probation offenses. Those on probation for weapons offenses were least often referred to treatment.

**Table 18**  
**Probation offense type by treatment referred (n=3,519)**

Offense-type	Treatment referred					
	Yes		No		Unknown	
	n	Percent	n	Percent	n	Percent
Sex	33	66.0%	11	22.0%	6	12.0%
Person	311	61.1%	154	30.3%	44	8.6%
Weapons	23	29.5%	51	65.4%	4	5.1%
Property	284	40.7%	316	45.3%	97	13.9%
Drug	545	53.8%	370	36.5%	98	9.6%
DUI	554	77.7%	108	15.1%	51	7.2%
Traffic	112	57.7%	66	34.0%	16	8.2%
Other	106	40.5%	96	36.6%	60	22.9%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,968</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>1,172</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>11%</b>

## Treatment referral outcomes by offense-type

Due to the various combinations of treatment outcomes for half the sample, caution must be used when examining or drawing conclusions about treatment outcomes. However, when the examination was limited to probationers with all successful or unsuccessful outcomes, those on probation for traffic-related offenses had the highest percentage successful treatment completion (86 percent), while offenders on probation for sex-related offenses had the lowest success rate (16 percent) (*Table 19*).

**Table 19**  
**Probation offense type by treatment outcomes (n=1,310)**

Offense-type	Successful		Unsuccessful	
	n	Percent	n	Percent
Sex	3	15.8%	16	84.2%
Person	97	47.8%	106	52.2%
Weapons	10	76.9%	3	23.1%
Property	72	40.2%	107	59.8%
Drug	184	51.4%	174	48.6%
DUI	268	70.3%	113	29.7%
Traffic	72	85.7%	12	14.3%
Other	35	47.9%	38	52.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>56.7%</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>43.4%</b>

The highest proportion of referred probationers who had successfully completed treatment were those referred to *Other* types of treatment (53 percent), followed by probationers ordered to only substance abuse treatment (43 percent). Probationers ordered to a combination of treatment types had the lowest success rate at 20 percent, but also were the most likely to have a combination of treatment outcomes or have the outcome unknown (63 percent) (*Table 20*).

**Table 20**  
**Treatment type by treatment outcomes (n=1,226)**

Treatment type	Successful		Unsuccessful		Other outcome or outcome unknown	
	n	Percent	n	Percent	n	Percent
Cognitive	17	36.2%	10	21.3%	20	42.6%
Sex offender	12	22.6%	23	43.4%	18	34.0%
Domestic violence	40	39.6%	27	26.7%	34	33.7%
Mental health	16	28.6%	15	26.8%	25	44.6%
Substance abuse	578	42.8%	250	18.5%	523	38.7%
Other	20	52.6%	4	10.5%	14	36.8%
Combination	47	19.8%	41	17.3%	149	62.9%
Unknown	11	2.4%	10	2.2%	443	95.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>31.6%</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>16.2%</b>	<b>1,226</b>	<b>52.2%</b>

## Referrals to treatment by region

Table 21 depicts the probation sample's referrals to treatment in Illinois' three geographical regions.

**Table 21**  
**Referral to treatment, treatment type, and discharge status by region (n=1,968)**

Treatment characteristic	Northern		Central		Southern	
	n	Percent	n	Percent	n	Percent
<b>Treatment referrals</b>						
Yes	1,260	57.4%	483	65.2%	225	38.5%
No	807	36.8%	125	16.9%	240	41.1%
Unknown	127	5.8%	133	17.9%	119	20.4%
Total	2,194	100%	741	100%	584	100%
<b>Treatment type</b>						
Substance abuse	863	68.5%	351	72.7%	139	61.8%
Sex offender	36	2.9%	11	2.3%	6	2.7%
Domestic violence	51	4.0%	34	7.0%	16	7.1%
Mental health	60	4.8%	33	6.8%	9	4.0%
Other	29	2.3%	5	1.0%	4	1.8%
Combination	120	9.5%	37	7.7%	6	2.6%
Unknown	101	8.0%	9	1.9%	45	20.0%
Total	1,260	100%	483	100%	225	100%
<b>Treatment discharge status</b>						
Successful completion	478	37.9%	181	37.5%	82	36.4%
Unsuccessful completion	183	14.5%	149	30.9%	48	21.3%
Still in treatment	10	0.8%	33	6.8%	2	0.9%
Successful completion and still in treatment	247	19.6%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
Combination	228	18.1%	52	10.8%	30	13.3%
Unknown	114	9.0%	67	13.9%	63	28.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>100%</b>

Notable findings in treatment referrals by region include:

- The central region referred more than half of their probationers to treatment (65 percent).
- The northern region referred nearly two-thirds of their probationers to treatment (57 percent).
- The southern region referred 39 percent of their probationers.

## Probationer discharge

This section provides data on outcomes of probation including probation discharge status, technical violations, and recidivism based on re-arrest during and after the probation sentence. Statistics on which probationers were more likely to fail or succeed during and after probation are provided. These data can inform probation departments on what characteristics, conditions,

and treatment services are associated with probationer success and failure. Some probationers admitted to probation in 2006 were still on probation when data was collected in subsequent years.

## Probation discharge status

Probationers may not have completed probation due to a new arrest or a technical violation. A technical violation is given when a probationer violates the conditions of probation. Probationers referred to as an *Interstate transfer* were transferred to another state because the probationer resided there when sentenced to Illinois probation, or the probationer was permitted to move to another state while on probation. Absconders are probationers who fail to report to probation and cannot be located. These individuals were categorized as unsuccessfully completing probation. Further, 20 individuals from the probationer sample were identified as deceased.

The status of probationer sentence completion could not be obtained from probationer files, so it is unknown for 34 percent of our sample (n=1,212). In addition, 9 percent of cases were still active and 2 percent of cases were transferred to another state, so sentence completion status is not known. Of probationers whose discharge status was known, 56 percent successfully completed probation and 44 percent did not (n=1,757) (*Table 22*).

**Table 22**  
**Probationer sentence discharge status (n=3,519)**

Completion status	Northern		Central		Southern		Total	
	n	Percent	n	Percent	n	Percent	n	Percent
Scheduled and early termination	589	26.8%	192	25.9%	204	34.9%	985	28.0%
Unsuccessful completion	520	23.7%	161	21.7%	114	19.5%	795	22.6%
Interstate transfer	14	0.6%	9	1.2%	40	6.8%	63	1.8%
Case still active	170	7.7%	41	5.5%	88	15.1%	299	8.5%
Other	95	4.3%	103	13.9%	1	0.2%	199	5.7%
Unknown	801	36.5%	228	30.8%	129	22.1%	1,158	32.9%
Deceased	5	0.2%	7	0.9%	8	1.4%	20	0.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,194</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,519</b>	<b>100%</b>

The southern region had a higher proportion of probationers successfully completing probation and the lowest proportion of unknown case outcomes.

Table 23 provides a comparison of successful and unsuccessful termination for individuals whose termination dates were obtained (n=1,762).

**Table 23**  
**Probationer discharge status by demographics (n=1,762)**

Demographic characteristic	Termination status				Overall total	
	Successful		Unsuccessful			
	n	Percent	n	Percent	n	Percent
<b>Region</b>						
Northern	588	53.2%	518	46.8%	1,106	62.8%
Central	192	55.3%	155	44.7%	347	19.7%
Southern	200	64.7%	109	35.3%	309	17.5%
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	754	53.7%	649	46.3%	1,403	79.6%
Female	221	63.3%	128	36.7%	349	19.8%
Unknown	5	50.0%	5	50.0%	10	0.6%
<b>Race</b>						
White	750	60.5%	490	39.5%	1,240	70.4%
Black	110	35.8%	197	64.2%	307	17.4%
Other	43	41.3%	61	58.7%	104	5.9%
Unknown	77	69.4%	34	30.6%	111	6.3%
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
Non-Hispanic/Latino	852	55.4%	685	44.6%	1,537	87.2%
Hispanic/Latino	128	56.9%	97	43.1%	225	12.8%
<b>Age group</b>						
17 to 20	147	45.5%	176	54.5%	323	18.3%
21 to 29	314	54.3%	264	45.7%	578	32.8%
30 to 39	203	56.2%	158	43.8%	361	20.5%
40 to 49	196	59.8%	132	40.2%	328	19.0%
50+	100	68.5%	46	31.5%	146	8.0%
Unknown	20	76.9%	6	23.1%	26	1.5%
<b>Marital Status</b>						
Single	713	54.1%	605	45.9%	1,318	74.8%
Married	226	65.9%	117	34.1%	343	19.5%
Other/Unknown	41	40.6%	60	59.4%	101	5.7%
<b>Children</b>						
Without children	271	60.2%	179	39.8%	450	25.5%
With children	429	59.4%	293	40.6%	722	41.0%
Unknown	280	47.5%	310	52.5%	590	33.5%
<b>Living arrangement</b>						
With family	530	59.7%	358	40.3%	888	50.4%
Alone	143	77.7%	41	22.3%	184	10.4%
Friends	72	57.1%	54	42.9%	126	7.2%
Homeless/community shelter	7	33.3%	14	66.7%	21	1.2%
Other	9	8.2%	101	91.8%	110	6.2%
Unknown	219	50.6%	214	49.4%	433	24.6%

**Table 23: Probationer discharge status by demographics, continued**

<b>Educational attainment</b>						
Less than 12 <sup>th</sup> grade education	121	42.8%	162	57.2%	283	16.1%
High school diploma/GED	857	58.2%	616	41.8%	1,473	83.6%
Unknown	2	33.3%	4	66.7%	6	0.3%
<b>Employment</b>						
Unemployed	389	43.5%	506	56.5%	895	50.8%
Employed	556	69.2%	248	30.8%	804	45.6%
Unknown	35	55.6%	28	44.4%	63	3.6%
<b>Income categories</b>						
Less than \$10,000	237	40.7%	346	59.3%	583	33.1%
\$10,000 - \$20,000	115	70.1%	49	29.9%	164	9.3%
Over \$20,000	171	58.9%	28	14.1%	199	11.3%
Unknown	457	56.0%	359	44.0%	816	46.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>55.6%</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>44.4%</b>	<b>1,762</b>	<b>100%</b>

Logistic regression analysis revealed that for the probationers in this sample, being female (odds ratio=2.21,  $p<0.001$ ), being employed at least part-time compared to unemployed (odds ratio=1.85,  $p<0.05$ ), having at least a high school diploma or GED (odds ratio=2.36,  $p<0.001$ ), living alone versus living with family (odds ratio=3.95,  $p<0.001$ ), having a higher income (odds ratio=1.89,  $p<0.001$ ), being married versus being single (odds ratio=2.44,  $p<0.05$ ), and not having children versus having children (odds ratio=0.57,  $p<0.05$ ) significantly increases the likelihood of successful probation completion. This is consistent with research that has found probationers who were males, unmarried, unemployed, failed to complete high school, and with lower incomes had higher failure rates on probation (Morgan, 1994). These results are summarized in the *Table A* in the Appendix.

## Probationer recidivism

This section describes outcomes of the sampled probationers by demographics, criminal offenses of probationers, probation sentences, and probation monitoring strategies. Recidivism is defined as re-arrest, and it is unknown if probationers were charged or convicted for the arrest offense. Arrest information was obtained in January 2011, about five years after the start of probation. Detail on when the arrest or arrests occurred is provided. Arrests may have occurred during or after the probation period. Arrest records were successfully obtained for 93 percent of the probationers ( $n=3,269$ ). Of all probationers in the sample, 43 percent were not re-arrested ( $n=1,517$ ). Minor traffic-related offenses, such as speeding or driving without insurance, are excluded as recidivism events unless they were a Class A or B misdemeanor. This is because such minor traffic offenses do not carry criminal punishments beyond a fine and are not considered to be a recidivism event.

Arrests that occurred during probation and after probation, regardless of discharge status, were recorded. Probationers who had at least two years from the time of their confirmed discharge date and the time the arrest data were obtained were included in the analyses ( $n=2,770$ ). Due to varying lengths of probation, the time period considered “after probation” may differ for each probationer, ranging from two to four years. Of these 2,770 probationers, 37.9 percent were

arrested during probation (n=1,051) and 38.7 percent were arrested after probation (n=1,071). It is important to note that arrest during and arrest after probation are not mutually exclusive groups. This means someone who was arrested both during and after probation is counted as arrested during probation and also as arrested after probation. Forty-six percent of the probationers were not re-arrested during the course of the study (n=1,268).

### Probationer recidivism by region

Probationer re-arrest rates were similar across regions. *Table 24* indicates probationer arrests during and after probation by region.

**Table 24**  
**Probationers by re-arrest and region (n=2,770)**

Region	Never re-arrested		Re-arrest			
			During probation		After probation	
	n	Percent	n	Percent	n	Percent
Northern	855	46.9%	696	38.2%	695	38.1%
Central	239	41.1%	251	43.2%	235	40.4%
Southern	174	47.4%	104	28.3%	141	38.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,268</b>	<b>45.8%</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>37.9%</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>38.7%</b>

Notable findings in recidivism by region include:

- Most probationers were re-arrested during the course of the study in all regions.
- The northern region had a 53 percent re-arrest rate overall. Thirty-eight percent were re-arrested during probation and 38 percent were re-arrested after probation.
- The central region had a 59 percent re-arrest rate overall. Forty-three percent were re-arrested during probation and 40 percent were arrested after probation.
- The southern region had a 53 percent re-arrest rate overall. Twenty-eight percent were re-arrested during probation and 38 percent were re-arrested after probation.

### Probationer recidivism by demographics

The recidivism by probationer demographics may offer information to guide probation officer case management decisions. Certain individual characteristics do not change, such as race, gender, and criminal history. Some characteristics probation officers may seek to change or reinforce, such as employment and educational attainment. *Table 25* illustrates the number and percentage of probationers by demographic who were arrested during and after probation.



**Table 25**  
**Probationer demographics by re-arrest (n=2,770)**

Characteristic	Never re-arrested		Re-arrest*			
	n	Percent (within characteristic)	During probation		After probation	
			n	Percent (within characteristic)	n	Percent (within characteristic)
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	977	44.1%	875	39.5%	876	36.9%
Female	286	52.8%	172	31.7%	188	34.7%
Unknown	5	35.7%	4	28.6%	7	50.0%
<b>Race</b>						
White	896	52.4%	535	31.3%	553	32.4%
Black	187	27.0%	403	38.3%	388	36.2%
Other	116	48.3%	81	33.3%	87	36.3%
Unknown	67	53.2%	32	3.0%	43	4.0%
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
Hispanic/Latino	189	49.1%	121	31.4%	137	35.6%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	1079	45.2%	930	39.0%	934	39.2%
<b>Age group</b>						
17 to 20	158	29.3%	285	52.9%	290	53.8%
21 to 29	392	42.8%	363	39.6%	374	40.8%
30 to 39	288	49.4%	197	33.8%	206	35.3%
40 to 49	275	55.7%	155	31.4%	148	30.0%
50+	145	70.4%	42	20.4%	36	17.5%
Unknown	10	31.3%	9	28.1%	17	53.1%
<b>Marital status</b>						
Single	885	43.1%	825	40.2%	835	40.7%
Married	304	58.3%	137	26.3%	149	28.6%
Unknown	79	40.3%	89	45.4%	87	44.4%
<b>Children</b>						
With children	501	48.8%	351	34.2%	386	37.6%
Without children	283	42.9%	255	38.7%	253	38.4%
Unknown	484	44.6%	445	41.1%	432	39.9%
<b>Living arrangement</b>						
With family	672	46.7%	524	36.4%	566	39.3%
Alone	163	59.3%	72	26.2%	74	26.9%
Friends	102	50.0%	64	31.4%	77	37.7%
Homeless/ community shelter	7	29.2%	15	62.5%	13	54.2%
Other	36	20.7%	118	67.8%	91	52.3%
Unknown	288	44.0%	258	39.4%	250	38.2%
<b>Educational attainment</b>						
Less than 12 <sup>th</sup> grade education	197	32.1%	321	52.3%	318	51.8%
High school diploma/ GED	1067	49.6%	729	33.9%	752	35.0%
Unknown	4	66.7%	1	16.7%	1	16.7%
<b>Employment</b>						
Unemployed	549	37.0%	684	46.1%	693	46.7%
Employed	676	57.6%	323	27.5%	322	27.4%
Unknown	43	38.4%	44	39.3%	56	50.0%

**Table 25: Probationer demographics by re-arrest, continued**

<b>Income category</b>						
Less than \$10,000	386	34.4%	556	49.5%	536	47.7%
\$10,000 to \$20,000	145	55.6%	71	27.2%	79	30.3%
Over \$20,000	180	61.4%	60	20.5%	85	29.0%
Unknown	557	51.0%	364	33.3%	371	33.9%
<b>Prior arrests**</b>						
None	0	0.0%	11	1.0%	18	1.7%
One to two	645	63.9%	216	20.6%	245	22.9%
Three to four	310	50.1%	205	19.5%	210	19.6%
Five to six	141	39.6%	149	14.2%	157	14.7%
Seven to nine	79	28.2%	159	15.1%	131	12.2%
More than 10	93	19.3%	311	29.6%	310	28.9%
<b>Gang affiliated</b>						
Yes	21	19.8%	66	62.3%	67	63.2%
No	989	50.8%	659	33.8%	667	34.3%
Unknown	258	36.0%	326	45.5%	337	47.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,268</b>	<b>43.1%</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>37.9%</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>38.7%</b>

\* Arrests during probation and arrests after probation are not mutually exclusive groups. It is possible for a probationer to have been arrested both during and after.

\*\* Number of prior arrests was kept continuous in logistic regression analyses

Notable findings in recidivism by demographics include:

- Over one-half of probationers aged 17 to 20 had an arrest during probation and/or had been arrested after probation.
- The majority of probationers with a high school diploma were never re-arrested. More than 50 percent of probationers with less than a 12<sup>th</sup> grade education were arrested during probation and/or arrested after probation.
- Probationers with an income of less than \$10,000 had the highest rate of being arrested during and/or after probation. Probationers with an income of more than \$20,000 had the highest rate of never being re-arrested.

Three different models were run to test the effect of demographic characteristics on recidivism since recidivism was defined three different ways. Model 1 defines recidivism as any arrest during or after termination of probation. Model 2 defines recidivism as an arrest during probation. Model 3 defines recidivism as arrest after probation.

**Any arrest during or after probation**

Income, age, and prior arrest history were significant predictors of re-arrest when controlling for other characteristics. On average, probationers in higher income categories (odds ratio=0.74,  $p<0.05$ ) were significantly less likely to be re-arrested.

Additionally, those who were in older age groups (odds ratio=0.65,  $p<0.000$ ) were significantly less likely to be re-arrested. This is consistent with a study that found as age increased, the probability of failing on probation decreased (Sims & Jones, 1997).

Further, having more prior arrests also significantly increased the likelihood of a probationer being re-arrested (odds ratio=1.13,  $p<0.001$ ).

Geographic region where the sample was serving their probation was not significantly predictive of any re-arrest, when controlling for other demographic characteristics.

*Table B* in the Appendix of this report provides the results of a logistic regression of arrest during or after termination of probation on demographic characteristics.

### **Arrest during probation**

Compared to the northern region, living the southern region in Illinois decreased a probationer's likelihood of being arrested during probation (odds ratio=0.52,  $p<0.05$ ). Based on the information available in this study, it is not possible to conjecture the reasons for geographical difference when controlling for other demographic information.

Further, being in a higher income category (odds ratio=0.67,  $p<0.05$ ) decreased the likelihood of arrest during probation.

Being in an older age group (odds ratio=0.73,  $p<0.001$ ) decreased the likelihood of arrest during probation, when controlling for other demographic characteristics.

Having more prior arrests significantly increased the likelihood of being arrested during probation (odds ratio=1.08,  $p<0.001$ ).

*Table C* in the Appendix of this report provides the results of a logistic regression of arrest during probation on demographic characteristics.

### **Re-arrest after probation**

Females had significantly lower likelihood of being arrested after probation than males (odds ratio=0.63,  $p<0.05$ ) when controlling for other characteristics. This finding was consistent with another study that found being male was a predictor of failure on probation (Sims & Jones, 1997).

Being employed at least part-time (odds ratio=0.62,  $p<0.05$ ) decreased the likelihood of arrest after probation compared to being unemployed. This is consistent with an Illinois study that found unemployment was associated with probationer recidivism (Lurigio, Olson, & Snowden, 2009).

Being in an older age group (odds ratio=0.62,  $p<0.001$ ) decreased the odds of re-arrest after probation, also consistent with Lurigio, Olson, and Snowden (2009) finding that being younger was associated with probationer recidivism.

Having more prior arrests (odds ratio=1.09,  $p<0.001$ ) significantly increased the likelihood of a probationer being arrested after probation as well as having children (odds ratio=1.59,  $p<0.05$ ).

Table D in the Appendix of this report provides the results of a logistic regression of re-arrest after probation termination on demographic characteristics.

## Probationer recidivism and criminal offenses

Arrest rates averaged about 38 percent while on probation. Forty-four percent of probationers who had committed a person offense and 46 percent of probationers who had committed a property offense were arrested while serving their probation sentence. Additionally, about 45 percent of drug offenders were rearrested during probation. However, those on probation for DUI and traffic offenses, such as driving on a revoked driver’s license, had the lowest re-arrest rates during probation, at 21 and 17 percent, respectively.

Forty-seven percent of probationers sentenced for a person offense and 43 percent of probationers sentenced for a property offense were arrested again after probation. Drug (44 percent) and weapons (44 percent) offenders had similar arrest rates post-probation.

Table 26 provides the number and percent of probationers who were re-arrested by offense class and type. Only probationers with a confirmed termination date and at least two years between the termination date and the day of arrest were analyzed.

**Table 26**  
**Probationer offense type by re-arrest (n=2,770)**

Probationer offense	Never re-arrested		Re-arrest			
			During probation		After probation	
	n	Percent	n	Percent	n	Percent
<b>Offense class</b>						
Felony	546	38.8%	656	46.6%	599	42.5%
Misdemeanor	677	52.8%	369	28.8%	450	35.1%
Other	1	25.0%	3	75.0%	3	75.0%
Unknown	44	57.9%	23	30.3%	19	25.0%
<b>Offense type</b>						
Sex	16	50.0%	14	43.8%	8	25.0%
Person	160	37.3%	189	44.1%	200	46.6%
Weapons	29	41.4%	26	37.1%	31	44.3%
Property	215	40.2%	248	46.4%	230	43.0%
Drug	270	38.0%	325	45.8%	309	43.5%
DUI	363	62.6%	123	21.2%	153	26.4%
Traffic	103	63.2%	27	16.6%	45	27.6%
Other	111	44.4%	99	39.6%	95	38.0%
Unknown	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,268</b>	<b>45.8%</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>37.9%</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>38.7%</b>

Notable findings in recidivism by type of re-arrest include:

- Over half of probationers with a misdemeanor conviction were never re-arrested. Those with a misdemeanor arrest had a higher rate of being arrested after probation (35 percent) than during probation (29 percent).

- Probationers who were on probation for a DUI or traffic offense had the highest rate of never being re-arrested at 62.6 and 63.2 percent, respectively.
- Probationers convicted of a property offense had the highest rate of arrest during probation (46.4 percent).
- Probationers convicted of a person offense had the highest rate of re-arrest after probation (46.6 percent).

Results of a logistic regression of probation offense and probation offense class can be found in the *Appendix* of this report. Three models were used. Model 1 defined recidivism as a re-arrest either during or after probation. Model 2 defined recidivism as a re-arrest during probation. Model 3 defines recidivism as a re-arrest after probation has terminated.

#### **Re-arrest during or after probation**

A felony probation offense class increased the likelihood of any re-arrest over misdemeanors (odds ratio=1.39,  $p<0.001$ ) when controlling for offense type.

Certain probation offense types had a lower likelihood of re-arrest compared to the drug offense category. Those with probation sentences for a DUI (odds ratio=0.46,  $p<0.001$ ) and probation sentences for a traffic offense (odds ratio=0.43) had significantly lower likelihoods of re-arrest when controlling for offense class.

*Table E* in the *Appendix* of this report summarizes the results of a logistic regression of re-arrest during or after probation termination on probation offense characteristics.

#### **Re-arrest during probation**

Being convicted of felony offense, compared to a misdemeanor offense, significantly increased the likelihood of being arrested during probation (odds ratio=1.69,  $p<0.001$ ).

A probation sentence for DUI (odds ratio=0.44,  $p<0.001$ ) or for a traffic offense (odds ratio=0.32,  $p<0.001$ ) decreased the likelihood of a probationer being arrested during probation.

*Table F* in the *Appendix* of this report summarizes the results of a logistic regression of re-arrest during probation on probation offense characteristics.

#### **Arrest after probation**

The offense class that led to a probation sentence had no significant impact on recidivism after probation ( $p>0.05$ ) when controlling for probation offense type.

A probation sentence for a DUI (odds ratio=0.51,  $p<0.001$ ) or a traffic offense (odds ratio=0.53,  $p<0.05$ ) significantly decreased the likelihood of being arrested after probation, controlling for the offense class of the probation.

*Table G* in the *Appendix* of this report summarizes the results of a logistic regression of re-arrest after probation on probation offense characteristics.

## Probationer recidivism and probation sentences

This section describes the relationship between recidivism rates and probation sentences. *Table 27* illustrates the number and percentage of probationers by sentence and re-arrests during and after probation.

**Table 27**  
**Probationer sentences by re-arrest (n=2,770)**

Probation sentence characteristic	Never re-arrested		Re-arrest			
			During probation		After probation	
	n	Percent	n	Percent	n	Percent
<b>Pre-sentence investigation</b>						
No	818	49.8%	563	34.3%	573	34.9%
Yes	179	42.8%	179	42.8%	161	38.5%
Unknown	271	38.2%	309	43.5%	337	47.5%
<b>Supervision fees</b>						
No	148	46.7%	112	35.3%	134	42.3%
Yes	833	45.4%	694	37.8%	703	38.3%
Unknown	287	46.4%	245	39.6%	234	37.9%
<b>Court costs</b>						
No	190	43.0%	178	40.3%	187	42.3%
Yes	635	45.9%	520	37.6%	522	37.7%
Unknown	443	46.9%	353	37.4%	362	38.3%
<b>Fines</b>						
No	234	41.6%	244	43.3%	240	42.6%
Yes	644	48.6%	443	33.4%	481	36.3%
Unknown	390	44.2%	364	41.3%	350	39.7%
<b>Community service</b>						
No	424	44.3%	370	38.6%	388	40.5%
Yes	449	49.0%	338	36.9%	312	34.0%
Unknown	395	44.1%	343	38.3%	371	41.5%
<b>Curfew/ home confinement</b>						
No	1,152	45.4%	968	38.2%	990	39.1%
Yes	51	45.1%	48	42.5%	39	34.5%
Unknown	65	53.3%	35	28.7%	42	34.4%
<b>Restitution</b>						
No	646	46.1%	519	37.1%	537	38.4%
Yes	138	47.4%	117	40.2%	102	35.1%
Unknown	484	44.9%	415	38.5%	432	40.0%
<b>Urinalysis</b>						
No	486	46.0%	407	38.5%	415	39.3%
Yes	704	44.9%	599	38.2%	606	38.6%
Unknown	78	53.4%	45	30.8%	50	34.2%

**Table 27: Probationer sentences by re-arrest, continued**

<b>Victim impact panel</b>						
No	979	42.7%	938	40.9%	931	40.6%
Yes	235	64.6%	74	20.3%	92	25.3%
Unknown	54	47.0%	39	33.9%	48	41.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,268</b>	<b>45.8%</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>37.9%</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>38.7%</b>

Notable findings in recidivism by probationer sentences include:

- About one-half of probationers whose cases involved no pre-sentence investigation were never re-arrested.
- More than 40 percent of probationers who were not ordered to pay fines were arrested during and/or after probation. Slightly more than one-third of probationers who were ordered to pay fines were arrested during and/or after probation.
- Nearly two-thirds of probationers who were ordered to a victim impact panel were never re-arrested.

**Re-arrest during or after probation**

Ordering the probationer to attend a victim impact panel decreased the probationer’s likelihood of being re-arrested either during or after probation (odds ratio=0.40, p<0.001) when controlling for other probation conditions.

Increased fines per \$100 (odds ratio=0.97, p<0.05) and increased hours of restitution per 100 hours (odds ratio=0.99, p<0.05) decreased the likelihood that a probationer would be re-arrested. DUI offenders were ordered to pay the highest fines and most likely to be ordered to community service, a victim impact panel, or restitution and had the lowest recidivism rates.

*Table H* in the Appendix of this report provides the results of a logistic regression of any re-arrest on probation characteristic.

**Arrest during probation**

An order of home confinement or curfew increased the likelihood of re-arrest during probation (odds ratio=1.91, p<0.05). This may be a result of arrests for violations of such conditions.

An order of a victim impact panel (odds ratio=0.33, p<0.001) decreased the likelihood of arrest during probation.

Increased supervision fees (odds ratio=0.94, p<0.05) and increased fines (odds ratio=0.97, p<0.05) significantly decreased the odds of arrest during probation.

*Table I* in the Appendix of this report provides the results of a logistic regression of arrest during probation on probation characteristics.

### **Re-arrest after probation**

Being ordered to attend a victim impact panel (odds ratio=0.58,  $p<0.05$ ) significantly decreased the odds of a probationer being arrested after the probation sentence had been completed.

Higher fines (odds ratio=0.97,  $p<0.05$ ) significantly decreased the odds of a probationer being arrested after the probation sentence had been completed.

*Table J* in the Appendix of this report provides the results of a logistic regression of re-arrest after probation termination on probation characteristics.

### **Treatment services and recidivism**

More than half of probationers in the sample (57 percent) were referred to at least one type of treatment ( $n=1,583$ ), and 33 percent were not referred to treatment ( $n=916$ ). This information was unknown for 10 percent of the sample ( $n=271$ ).

The percentage of probationers referred to treatment who were re-arrested was only slightly less than those who were not referred. More than half of those who were referred to treatment probation ( $n=830$ ) (52 percent) and 56 percent of those who were not referred to treatment ( $n=512$ ) were arrested either during or after probation.

Thirty-six percent of those referred to treatment ( $n=566$ ) and 41 percent of those who were not referred to treatment ( $n=376$ ) were re-arrested during their probation sentence.

Thirty-eight percent of those referred to treatment were arrested again after discharge from probation ( $n=595$ ) compared to 39 percent of those who were not referred for treatment ( $n=360$ ). This difference was not significant ( $Z=0.85$ ,  $p=0.396$ ).

*Table 28* provides the probationers' treatment referrals, treatment type, and discharge status by re-arrest rates.



**Table 28**  
**Treatment referral, treatment-type, and discharge status by re-arrest (n=1,969)**

Treatment characteristic	Never re-arrested		Re-arrest			
	n	Percent	During probation		After probation	
			n	Percent	n	Percent
<b>Treatment referral</b>						
No	404	44.1%	376	41.0%	360	39.3%
Yes	753	47.6%	566	35.8%	595	37.6%
Unknown	111	41.0%	109	40.2%	116	42.8%
<b>Treatment type</b>						
Cognitive-behavioral therapy	19	51.4%	16	43.2%	8	21.6%
Sex offender	19	59.4%	8	25.0%	8	25.0%
Domestic violence	32	36.4%	37	42.0%	44	50.0%
Mental health	25	53.2%	13	27.7%	18	38.3%
Substance abuse	550	50.4%	362	33.2%	401	36.7%
Other	21	58.3%	14	38.9%	8	22.2%
Combination	69	35.0%	90	45.7%	81	41.1%
No treatment referred	404	44.1%	376	41.0%	360	39.3%
Unknown	129	39.7%	135	41.5%	143	44.0%
<b>Treatment discharge status</b>						
Successful completion	381	62.0%	132	21.5%	166	27.0%
Unsuccessful completion	90	29.3%	170	55.4%	166	54.1%
Still in treatment	10	37.0%	10	37.0%	10	37.0%
Successful completion and still in treatment	97	47.3%	77	37.6%	74	36.1%
Combination	106	44.4%	90	37.7%	93	38.9%
No treatment referred	404	44.1%	376	41.0%	360	39.3%
Unknown	180	39.0%	196	42.5%	202	43.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,268</b>	<b>45.8%</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>37.9%</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>38.7%</b>

Notable findings in recidivism by treatment and discharge status include:

- Nearly one-half of probationers referred to treatment were never re-arrested during the course of the study.
- Over one-third probationers referred to domestic violence treatment were never re-arrested during the course of the study.
- One-half of probationers referred to substance abuse treatment were never re-arrested.
- More than 60 percent of probationers with a successful treatment discharge were never re-arrested.
- Compared to those who were not referred to treatment, those who were referred to substance abuse treatment had significantly lower odds of being re-arrested

**Probationer recidivism by treatment discharge status**

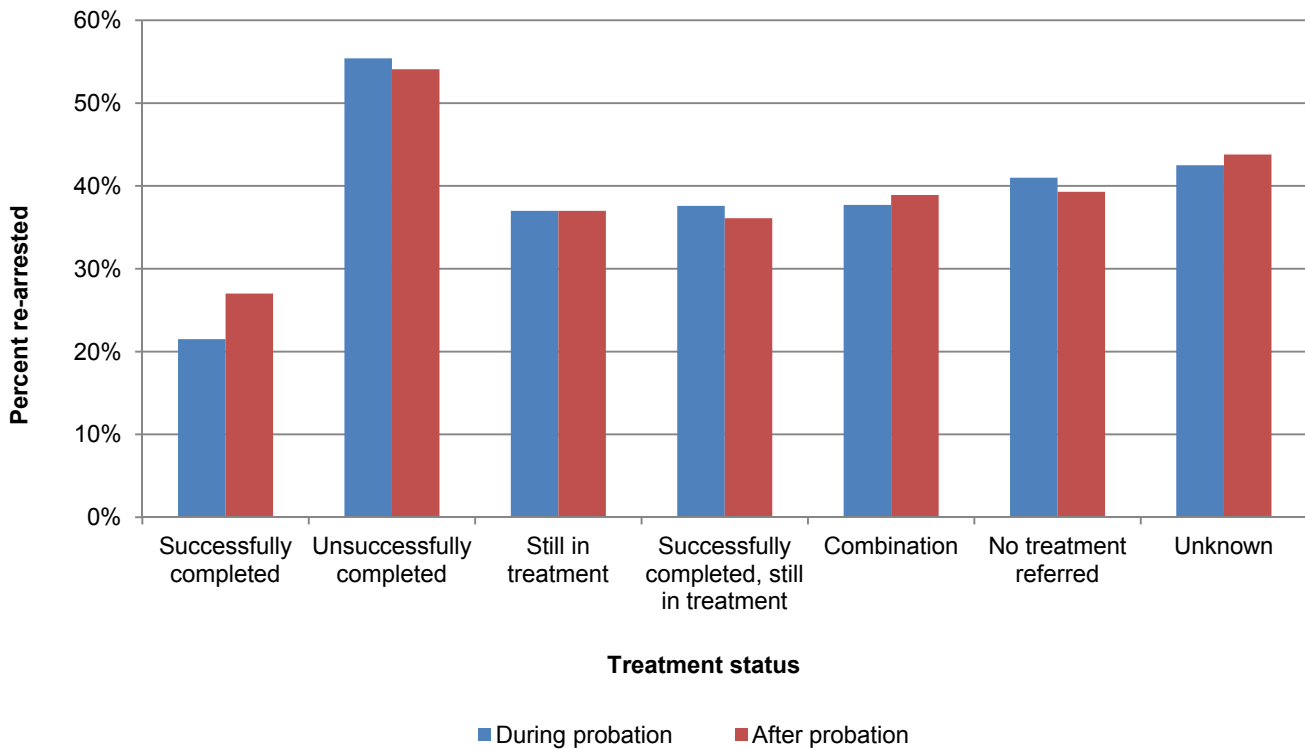
The percentage of probationers who were re-arrested during probation was lower for those who successfully completed treatment (22 percent) than those who did not successfully complete treatment (55.4 percent), a statistically significant difference ( $Z=10.32$ ,  $p<0.001$ ).

The proportion of probationers arrested after probation was significantly lower among those who successfully completed treatment (27 percent) compared to those who did not (54 percent) ( $Z=8.06, p<0.001$ ).

The percentage of probationers re-arrested was also lower among those who were still in treatment. Those that successfully completed all treatment at the time of data collection had the lowest re-arrest rate during probation (22 percent) compared to those who were not referred to treatment (41 percent), a statistically significant difference ( $Z=8.44, p<0.001$ ).

Moreover, those who successfully completed all treatment comprised a significantly lower proportion of those re-arrested after probation completion (27 percent) compared to those who were not referred to treatment (39 percent), also a significant difference ( $Z=5.11, p<0.001$ ) (Figure 5). However, it is important to note that for about 17 percent of the sample the treatment discharge status was unknown and 8 percent were still in treatment at the time of data collection. Caution should be used when comparing treatment statuses.

**Figure 5**  
**Re-arrest rates by treatment discharge status during and after probation (n=2,770)**



As mentioned previously, three different models of recidivism were analyzed. Due to multicollinearity, for each of these three recidivism models, treatment type and treatment outcome had to be entered in separately since each variable has the same category of “no treatment referred”.

### **Any re-arrest during or after probation**

Compared to probationers who were not referred to treatment, probationers who received only substance abuse treatment had significantly lower odds of being arrested either during or after probation (odds ratio=0.78,  $p<0.05$ ).

Compared to probationers who were not referred to treatment, those who successfully completed their treatment had a significantly lower likelihood of being rearrested (odds ratio=0.49,  $p<0.001$ ); while those who unsuccessfully completed treatment had higher likelihood of re-arrest (odds ratio=1.90,  $p<0.001$ ).

Probationers who received a combination of treatment types had higher likelihood of recidivating during or after probation (odds ratio=1.46,  $p<0.05$ ) than those who were not referred to treatment.

*Table K* in the *Appendix* of this report provides the results of the logistic regression of re-arrest during or after probation on treatment discharge status and treatment type.

### **Arrest during probation**

Compared to probationers who were not referred to treatment, probationers who received only substance abuse treatment had a significantly lower likelihood of being rearrested during probation (odds ratio=0.71,  $p<0.001$ ).

Compared to those who were not referred, those who successfully completed their treatment had were significantly less likely to be re-arrested (odds ratio=0.39,  $p<0.001$ ); while those who unsuccessfully completed treatment had a higher likelihood of re-arrest (odds ratio=1.78,  $p<0.001$ ).

*Table L* in the *Appendix* of this report provides the results of the logistic regression of re-arrest during probation on treatment discharge status and treatment type.

### **Re-arrest after probation**

Compared to probationers who were not referred to treatment, probationers who received only cognitive-behavioral therapy had a significantly lower likelihood of being re-arrested after probation (odds ratio=0.43,  $p<0.05$ ) as did “other” treatment types (odds ratio=0.44,  $p<0.05$ ). Cognitive-behavioral therapy is a form of psychotherapy that emphasizes the important role of thinking in how the patient feels and what they do.

Compared to probationers who were not referred to treatment, those who successfully completed their treatment had a significantly lower likelihood of being re-arrested (odds ratio=0.57,  $p<0.001$ ), while those who unsuccessfully completed treatment had a higher likelihood of re-arrest (odds ratio=1.82,  $p<0.001$ ). *Table M* in the *Appendix* of this report provides the results of the logistic regression of re-arrest after probation on treatment discharge status and treatment type.

# Conclusion

In Illinois, most adults convicted of felonies and misdemeanors are sentenced to probation. Of the probationers analyzed in this sample, 53 percent were convicted of a felony offense and 29 percent of probationers were convicted of a drug offense. More probationers in the sample were on probation for a drug-related offense in the central and southern regions than in the northern region. Of probationers sentenced for a drug-related offense, 44 percent were found to have manufactured, delivered, or possessed a controlled substance. Further analysis showed that a probation sentence for a felony offense increased the likelihood of any re-arrest, or re-arrest during probation, when compared to probationers sentenced for misdemeanors. Also, a probation sentence for a DUI offense or a traffic offense decreased the likelihood of re-arrest compared to a probation sentence for a drug offense.

On average, the actual amount of time served on probation was 19.4 months. Pre-sentence investigations were completed more often in the central region than in the northern and southern regions.

A majority of probationers in the sample, 66 percent, were ordered to pay supervision fees, while 50 percent were assessed court costs, and 49 percent were ordered to pay fines. The central region had the highest prevalence of supervision fees and court costs, while almost all of the southern region probationers were ordered to pay fines. Higher fines and restitution were found to decrease the likelihood of re-arrest during and after probation. Increasing fines by \$100 and increasing hours of restitution by 100 hours decreased the likelihood that a probationer would be re-arrested. However, this relationship was relatively weak. The average dollar amount assessed varied greatly by probation offense type.

Few of the probationers in the sample were ordered to attend a victim impact panel, but victim impact panels decreased the probationer's likelihood of being arrested either during or after probation.

A risk assessment tool, the Level Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) was examined. Twenty-nine percent of the offenders fell into the moderate risk category and 14 percent were in the high risk category. The southern region has the most probationers labeled as high risk. Even though LSI-R scores were missing for 41 percent of the sample, some logistic regressions were run on the available initial and final risk levels. It was found that LSI-R scores were not predictive of recidivism although this may be due to the missing scores.

More than half of the probationers in the sample (56 percent) were referred to and received treatment services. Some of probationers successfully completed treatment (38 percent) and 19 percent were not successful.

Probationers sentenced for serious traffic offenses were most successful at completing treatment, while probationers sentenced for sex offenses had the lowest treatment completion rate. The central and northern regions referred over half of their probationers to treatment, with the northern region having the highest percentage of successful treatment completions (75 percent).

Further analysis found that 52 percent of probationers who were referred to treatment were re-arrested either during or after probation compared to 56 percent of those who were not referred to treatment. The percentage of probationers who were re-arrested during probation was lower for those who successfully completed treatment (22 percent) than those who did not successfully complete treatment (55 percent). Similarly, the percentage of probationers arrested after probation was significantly lower for those with successful treatment completion (27 percent) compared to those with an unsuccessful completion (54 percent).

Compared to probationers in the sample who were not referred to treatment, probationers who received only substance abuse treatment had significantly lower odds of being arrested either during or after probation. However, probationers who received a combination of treatment types had a higher likelihood of recidivating during or after probation than those who were not referred to treatment.

Of probationers whose discharge status was known, 56 percent successfully completed probation. The southern region had a higher proportion of probationers successfully completing probation, and the northern region had a significantly higher proportion of unsuccessful case outcomes compared to the southern region. Analysis revealed that in the sample, being female, being employed at least part-time, having a high-school diploma or GED, having a higher income and being married significantly increased the odds of a probationer successfully completing probation, findings that were similar to other studies (Morgan, 1994; Sims & Jones, 1997; Chanhathasilpa, MacKenzie, & Hickman, 2000; and Lurigio, Olson, & Snowden, 2009).

# Appendix

**Table A**  
**Logistic regression results of successful completion of probation on demographic characteristics (valid n=634)**

Predictor	$\beta$	S.E. $\beta$	Wald	df	p-value	$e^{\beta}$ (odds ratio)	95% confidence interval for $e^{\beta}$	
							Lower	Upper
Constant	-1.66	0.40	16.95	1	0.000	0.19		
Region (reference: Northern)			0.02	2	0.989			
Central	0.04	0.26	0.02	1	0.887	1.04	0.62	1.74
Southern	0.02	0.26	0.01	1	0.937	1.02	0.61	1.71
Gender (0=male, 1=female)								
Female	0.79	0.24	10.61	1	0.001***	2.21	1.37	3.57
Race (reference: White)			2.67	2	0.263			
Black	-0.40	0.27	2.28	1	0.131	0.67	0.40	1.13
Other	0.28	0.58	0.24	1	0.627	1.32	0.43	4.08
Employment (0=unemployed, 1=part-time or more)	0.62	0.26	5.72	1	0.017**	1.85	1.12	3.06
Education (0=no HS/GED, 1=HS/GED)	0.86	0.25	12.26	1	0.000***	2.36	1.46	3.82
Living arrangement (reference: with family)			43.99	4	0.000			
Alone	1.37	0.38	12.89	1	0.000***	3.95	1.87	8.37
Friends	0.46	0.35	1.73	1	0.189	1.58	0.80	3.11
Homeless	-0.49	0.59	0.68	1	0.410	0.61	0.19	1.96
Other	-2.41	0.48	25.31	1	0.000***	0.09	0.04	0.23
Income category	0.64	0.17	14.28	1	0.000***	1.89	1.36	2.64
Age group	0.02	0.09	0.03	1	0.853	1.02	0.85	1.22
Ethnicity (0=Non-Hispanic, 1=Hispanic)	0.36	0.43	0.71	1	0.401	1.43	0.62	3.31
Marital status (0=Single, 1=married)	0.89	0.29	9.70	1	0.002**	2.44	1.39	4.29
Children (0=none, 1=children)	-0.56	0.24	5.35	1	0.021**	0.57	0.36	0.92
<b>Model fit statistics</b>								
Chi-Square goodness-of-fit test: $X^2 = 237.1, df = 16, p = 0.000$								
Hosmer & Lemeshow test: $X^2 = 11.8, df = 8, p = 0.16$								
Nagelkerke $R^2 = 0.418$								

\*\* Significant at  $p < 0.05$

\*\*\* Significant at  $p < 0.001$

**Table B**  
**Logistic regression results of any re-arrest on demographic characteristics**  
**(valid n=814)**

Predictor	$\beta$	S.E. $\beta$	Wald	df	p-value	$e^{\beta}$ (odds ratio)	95% confidence interval for $e^{\beta}$	
							Lower	Upper
Constant	1.24	0.34	13.12	1	0.000	3.46		
Region (reference: Northern)			1.37	2	0.504			
Central	0.20	0.19	1.10	1	0.294	1.22	0.84	1.78
Southern	-0.04	0.27	0.03	1	0.872	0.96	0.57	1.61
Gender (0=male, 1=female)	-0.33	0.19	2.95	1	0.086	0.72	0.50	1.05
Race (reference: White)			0.58	2	0.748			
Black	0.10	0.21	0.23	1	0.635	1.11	0.73	1.67
Other	-0.23	0.42	0.31	1	0.570	0.79	0.53	1.17
Employment (0=unemployed, 1=part-time or more)	-0.24	0.20	1.39	1	0.238	0.79	0.53	1.17
Education (0=no HS/GED, 1=HS/GED)	-0.05	0.20	0.07	1	0.797	0.95	0.64	1.41
Living arrangement (reference: with family)			9.60	4	0.048**			
Alone	-0.20	0.25	0.63	1	0.426	0.82	0.51	1.33
Friends	-0.11	0.29	0.13	1	0.716	0.90	0.51	1.59
Homeless	0.64	0.63	1.02	1	0.314	1.89	0.55	6.56
Other	0.76	0.29	6.68	1	0.010**	2.13	1.20	3.79
Income category	-0.30	0.13	5.56	1	0.018**	0.74	0.57	0.95
Age group	-0.43	0.08	31.02	1	0.000***	0.65	0.56	0.76
Ethnicity (0=Non-Hispanic, 1=Hispanic)	0.01	0.35	0.00	1	0.987	1.01	0.51	2.00
Marital status (0=Single, 1=married)	-0.04	0.23	0.03	1	0.868	0.96	0.62	1.50
Children (0=none, 1=children)	-0.03	0.18	0.02	1	0.880	0.97	0.68	1.39
Gang involvement (0=no, 1=yes)	0.74	0.54	1.86	1	0.172	2.09	0.72	6.06
Number of prior arrests	0.12	0.02	33.75	1	0.000***	1.13	1.08	1.17
<b>Model fit statistics</b>								
Chi-Square goodness-of-fit test: $X^2 = 177.83, df = 18, p = 0.000$								
Hosmer & Lemeshow test: $X^2 = 13.25, df = 8, p = 0.16$								
Nagelkerke $R^2 = 0.262$								

\*\* Significant at  $p < 0.05$   
\*\*\* Significant at  $p < 0.001$

**Table C**  
**Logistic regression results of re-arrest during probation on demographic characteristics (valid n=814)**

Predictor	$\beta$	S.E. $\beta$	Wald	Df	p-value	$e^{\beta}$ (odds ratio)	95% confidence interval for $e^{\beta}$	
							Lower	Upper
Constant	0.62	0.34	3.28	1	0.070	1.86		
Region (reference: Northern)			9.69	2	0.008			
Central	0.32	0.20	2.56	1	0.108	1.37	0.93	2.01
Southern	-0.65	0.31	4.41	1	0.036**	0.52	0.29	0.96
Gender (0=male, 1=female)	-0.34	0.20	2.96	1	0.085	0.71	0.48	1.05
Race (reference: White)			3.52	2	0.172			
Black	0.26	0.21	1.64	1	0.201	1.30	0.87	1.94
Other	-0.57	0.46	1.57	1	0.211	0.56	0.23	1.38
Employment (0=unemployed, 1=part-time or more)	-0.04	0.21	0.03	1	0.867	0.965	0.64	1.46
Education (0=no HS/GED, 1=HS/GED)	-0.35	0.20	3.18	1	0.075	0.71	0.48	1.04
Living arrangement (reference: with family)			12.60	4	0.013			
Alone	0.15	0.26	0.33	1	0.569	1.16	0.70	1.94
Friends	-0.13	0.31	0.18	1	0.675	0.88	0.48	1.61
Homeless	1.14	0.60	3.63	1	0.057	3.13	0.97	10.14
Other	0.77	0.26	8.49	1	0.004**	2.15	1.29	3.60
Income category	-0.41	0.14	8.48	1	0.004**	0.67	0.51	0.88
Age group	-0.32	0.08	15.93	1	0.000***	0.73	0.62	0.85
Ethnicity (0=Non-Hispanic, 1=Hispanic)	0.38	0.37	0.01	1	0.917	1.04	0.50	2.14
Marital status (0=Single, 1=married)	-0.04	0.24	0.02	1	0.884	0.97	0.60	1.55
Children (0=none, 1=children)	-0.01	0.19	0.01	1	0.945	0.99	0.69	1.42
Gang involvement (0=no, 1=yes)	0.14	0.43	0.11	1	0.739	1.15	0.50	2.67
Number of prior arrests	0.08	0.02	22.19	1	0.000***	1.08	1.05	1.12
<b>Model fit statistics</b>								
Chi-Square goodness-of-fit test: $X^2 = 155.17, df = 18, p = 0.000$								
Hosmer & Lemeshow test: $X^2 = 8.48, df = 8, p = 0.39$								
-2 log likelihood = 909.69								
Cox & Snell $R^2 = 0.174$								
Nagelkerke $R^2 = 0.238$								

\*\* Significant at  $p < 0.05$   
\*\*\* Significant at  $p < 0.001$



**Table D**  
**Logistic regression results of re-arrest after probation on demographic characteristics (valid n=814)**

Predictor	$\beta$	S.E. $\beta$	Wald	df	p-value	$e^{\beta}$ (odds ratio)	95% confidence interval for $e^{\beta}$	
							Lower	Upper
Constant	0.41	0.34	1.49	1	0.222	1.51		
Region (reference: Northern)			1.16	2	0.560			
Central	-0.10	0.20	0.24	1	0.624	0.91	0.62	1.34
Southern	0.21	0.27	0.58	1	0.446	1.23	0.72	2.09
Gender (0=male, 1=female)	-0.46	0.20	5.44	1	0.020**	0.63	0.43	0.93
Race (reference: White)			1.20	2	0.549			
Black	0.18	0.21	0.79	1	0.375	1.20	0.80	1.79
Other	0.30	0.42	0.52	1	0.471	1.36	0.59	3.10
Employment (0=unemployed, 1=part-time or more)	-0.47	0.21	5.0	1	0.025**	0.62	0.41	0.94
Education (0=no HS/GED, 1=HS/GED)	-0.02	0.19	0.02	1	0.904	0.98	0.67	1.43
Living arrangement (reference: with family)			5.71	4	0.222			
Alone	-0.39	0.27	2.06	1	0.151	0.68	0.40	1.15
Friends	0.00	0.30	0.00	1	0.996	1.00	0.55	1.81
Homeless	0.23	0.59	0.15	1	0.700	1.26	0.39	4.02
Other	0.42	0.26	2.51	1	0.113	1.52	0.91	2.55
Income category	-0.08	0.14	0.32	1	0.573	0.93	0.70	1.21
Age group	-0.48	0.08	34.36	1	0.000***	0.62	0.53	0.73
Ethnicity (0=Non-Hispanic, 1=Hispanic)	-0.25	0.37	0.46	1	0.496	0.78	0.38	1.60
Marital status (0=Single, 1=married)	-0.13	0.24	0.29	1	0.593	0.88	0.56	1.40
Children (0=none, 1=children)	0.46	0.19	6.18	1	0.013**	1.59	1.10	2.29
Gang involvement (0=no, 1=yes)	0.33	0.43	0.57	1	0.449	1.39	0.60	3.22
Number of prior arrests	0.08	0.02	24.55	1	0.000***	1.09	1.05	1.12
<b>Model fit statistics</b>								
Chi-Square goodness-of-fit test: $X^2 = 141.03, df = 18, p = 0.000$								
Hosmer & Lemeshow test: $X^2 = 1.86, df = 8, p = 0.99$								
Nagelkerke $R^2 = 0.218$								

\*\* Significant at  $p < 0.05$   
\*\*\* Significant at  $p < 0.001$

**Table E**  
**Logistic regression results of any re-arrest during or after probation on probation characteristics (valid n=2,688)**

Predictor	$\beta$	S.E. $\beta$	Wald	df	p-value	$e^{\beta}$ (odds ratio)	95% confidence interval for $e^{\beta}$	
							Lower	Upper
Constant	0.20	0.11	3.42	1	0.064	1.22		
Offense class (0=misdemeanor, 1=felony)	0.33	0.09	12.49	1	0.000***	1.39	1.16	1.67
Current offense (reference: drug)			75.14	7	0.000			
Sex	-0.42	0.36	1.32	1	0.251	0.66	0.32	1.34
Person	0.21	0.13	2.44	1	0.118	1.23	0.95	1.61
Weapons	-0.12	0.26	0.21	1	0.649	0.89	0.54	1.47
Property	-.004	0.12	0.001	1	0.972	0.99	0.79	1.26
DUI	-0.77	0.13	33.13	1	0.000***	0.46	0.36	0.60
Traffic	-0.85	0.19	19.97	1	0.000***	0.43	0.29	0.62
Other	-0.17	0.16	1.02	1	0.313	0.85	0.61	1.17
<b>Model fit statistics</b>								
Chi-Square goodness-of-fit test: $X^2 = 131.02, df = 8, p = 0.000$								
Hosmer & Lemeshow test: $X^2 = 7.12, df = 6, p = 0.31$								
Nagelkerke $R^2 = 0.064$								

\*\* Significant at  $p < 0.05$

\*\*\* Significant at  $p < 0.001$

**Table F**  
**Logistic regression results of re-arrest during probation on probation characteristics (valid n=2,688)**

Predictor	$\beta$	S.E. $\beta$	Wald	df	p-value	$e^\beta$ (odds ratio)	95% confidence interval for $e^\beta$	
							Lower	Upper
Constant	-0.60	0.16	15.29	1	0.000	0.55		
Offense class (0=misdemeanor, 1=felony)	0.52	0.10	29.90	1	0.000***	1.69	1.40	2.04
Current offense (reference: drug)			84.00	7	0.000			
Sex	0.05	.37	.02	1	0.890	1.05	0.51	2.16
Person	0.23	.13	2.90	1	0.088	1.25	0.97	1.62
Weapons	-0.30	.26	1.35	1	0.245	0.74	0.45	1.23
Property	0.18	.12	2.35	1	0.125	1.19	0.95	1.50
DUI	-0.81	.15	30.45	1	0.000***	0.44	0.33	0.59
Traffic	-1.13	.23	23.43	1	0.000***	0.32	0.20	0.51
Other	0.05	.16	.08	1	0.777	1.05	0.76	1.45
<b>Model fit statistics</b>								
Chi-Square goodness-of-fit test: $X^2 = 182.55, df = 8, p = 0.000$								
Hosmer & Lemeshow test: $X^2 = 4.57, df = 7, p = 0.71$								
Nagelkerke $R^2 = 0.089$								

\*\* Significant at  $p < 0.05$   
\*\*\* Significant at  $p < 0.001$

**Table G**  
**Logistic regression results of re-arrest after probation on probation characteristics (valid n=2,688)**

Predictor	$\beta$	S.E. $\beta$	Wald	df	p-value	$e^{\beta}$ (odds ratio)	95% confidence interval for $e^{\beta}$	
							Lower	Upper
Constant	-0.61	0.16	15.13	1	0.000	0.55		
Offense class (0=misdemeanor, 1=felony)	0.11	0.09	1.40	1	0.237	1.12	0.93	1.35
Current offense (reference: drug)			52.84	7	0.000			
Sex	-0.82	0.42	3.88	1	0.049	0.44	0.19	0.99
Person	0.19	0.13	2.00	1	0.157	1.20	0.93	1.56
Weapons	0.04	0.25	.02	1	0.887	1.04	0.63	1.69
Property	0.00	0.12	.00	1	0.999	1.00	0.79	1.26
DUI	-0.67	0.14	23.17	1	0.000***	0.51	0.39	0.67
Traffic	-0.64	0.20	10.31	1	0.001**	0.53	0.36	0.78
Other	-0.25	.17	2.28	1	0.131	0.78	0.56	1.08
<b>Model fit statistics</b>								
Chi-Square goodness-of-fit test: $X^2 = 70.03, df = 8, p = 0.000$								
Hosmer & Lemeshow test: $X^2 = 5.44, df = 6, p = 0.49$								
Nagelkerke $R^2 = 0.035$								

\*\* Significant at  $p < 0.05$

\*\*\* Significant at  $p < 0.001$

**Table H**  
**Logistic regression results of any re-arrest on probation characteristics**  
**(valid n=1,144)**

Predictor	$\beta$	S.E. $\beta$	Wald	df	p-value	$e^{\beta}$ (odds ratio)	95% confidence interval for $e^{\beta}$	
							Lower	Upper
Constant	0.49	0.15	11.28	1	0.001	1.63		
PSI ordered (0=no, 1=yes)	0.04	0.14	0.08	1	0.778	1.04	0.78	1.38
Curfew or home confinement ordered (0=no, 1=yes)	0.38	0.25	2.18	1	0.140	1.45	0.88	2.39
Urinalysis ordered (0=no, 1=yes)	0.19	0.15	1.58	1	0.209	1.21	0.90	1.64
VIP ordered (0=no, 1=yes)	-0.91	0.20	19.81	1	0.000***	0.40	0.27	0.60
Amount of supervision fees (per \$100)	-0.03	0.03	1.73	1	0.189	0.97	0.92	1.02
Amount of fines (per \$100)	-0.03	0.01	8.37	1	0.004**	0.97	0.95	0.99
Amount of court costs (per \$100)	-0.01	0.01	0.74	1	0.401	0.99	0.99	1.00
Hours of restitution (per 100 hours)	-0.01	0.00	4.02	1	0.045**	0.99	0.99	1.00
House of community service (per 100 hours)	-0.08	0.09	0.87	1	0.351	0.92	0.78	1.09
<b>Model fit statistics</b>								
Chi-Square goodness-of-fit test: $X^2 = 59.13, df = 9, p = 0.000$								
Hosmer & Lemeshow test: $X^2 = 5.38, df = 8, p = 0.72$								
Nagelkerke $R^2 = 0.067$								

\*\* Significant at  $p < 0.05$   
\*\*\* Significant at  $p < 0.001$

**Table I**  
**Logistic regression results of arrest during probation on probation characteristics (valid n=1,144)**

Predictor	$\beta$	S.E. $\beta$	Wald	df	p-value	$e^{\beta}$ (odds ratio)	95% confidence interval for $e^{\beta}$	
							Lower	Upper
Constant	-0.24	0.15	2.52	1	0.112	0.79		
PSI ordered (0=no, 1=yes)	0.21	0.14	2.06	1	0.151	1.23	0.93	1.63
Curfew or home confinement ordered (0=no, 1=yes)	0.65	0.26	6.42	1	0.011**	1.91	1.16	3.15
Urinalysis ordered (0=no, 1=yes)	0.21	0.16	1.74	1	0.187	1.23	0.90	1.68
VIP ordered (0=no, 1=yes)	-1.10	0.25	20.24	1	0.000***	0.33	0.20	0.54
Amount of supervision fees (per \$100)	-0.06	0.03	5.78	1	0.016**	0.94	0.89	0.99
Amount of fines (per \$100)	-0.03	0.01	5.67	1	0.017**	0.97	0.95	0.99
Amount of court costs (per \$100)	-0.01	0.01	0.74	1	0.388	0.99	0.97	1.01
Hours of restitution (per 100 hours)	-0.01	0.00	1.70	1	0.193	0.99	0.99	1.00
House of community service (per 100 hours)	-0.03	0.09	0.08	1	0.783	0.98	0.81	1.17
<b>Model fit statistics</b>								
Chi-Square goodness-of-fit test: $X^2 = 62.67, df = 9, p = 0.000$								
Hosmer & Lemeshow test: $X^2 = 8.69, df = 8, p = 0.37$								
Nagelkerke $R^2 = 0.073$								

\*\* Significant at  $p < 0.05$   
\*\*\* Significant at  $p < 0.001$

**Table J**  
**Logistic regression results of re-arrest after probation on probation characteristics (valid n=1,144)**

Predictor	$\beta$	S.E. $\beta$	Wald	df	p-value	$e^{\beta}$ (odds ratio)	95% confidence interval for $e^{\beta}$	
							Lower	Upper
Constant	-0.16	0.15	1.18	1	0.278	0.85		
PSI ordered (0=no, 1=yes)	0.09	0.14	0.43	1	0.513	1.10	0.83	1.45
Curfew or home confinement ordered (0=no, 1=yes)	-0.11	2.63	0.18	1	0.674	0.90	0.53	1.50
Urinalysis ordered (0=no, 1=yes)	0.11	0.16	0.52	1	0.472	1.12	0.83	1.51
VIP ordered (0=no, 1=yes)	-0.55	0.22	6.26	1	0.012**	0.58	0.38	0.89
Amount of supervision fees (per \$100)	-0.02	0.03	0.87	1	0.351	0.98	0.93	1.03
Amount of fines (per \$100)	-0.03	0.01	6.27	1	0.012**	0.97	0.95	0.99
Amount of court costs (per \$100)	-0.02	0.01	1.97	1	0.161	0.98	0.96	1.01
Hours of restitution (per 100 hours)	-0.01	0.00	2.19	1	0.139	0.99	0.99	1.00
House of community service (per 100 hours)	-0.04	0.09	0.21	1	0.647	0.96	0.80	1.49
<b>Model fit statistics</b>								
Chi-Square goodness-of-fit test: $X^2 = 35.85, df = 9, p = 0.000$								
Hosmer & Lemeshow test: $X^2 = 8.48, df = 8, p = 0.39$								
Nagelkerke $R^2 = 0.042$								

\*\* Significant at  $p < 0.05$   
\*\*\* Significant at  $p < 0.001$

**Table K**  
**Logistic regression results of any re-arrest on treatment characteristics**

Predictor	$\beta$	S.E. $\beta$	Wald	df	p-value	$e^{\beta}$ (odds ratio)	95% confidence interval for $e^{\beta}$	
							Lower	Upper
<i>Model A (valid n=2,445)</i>								
Constant	0.24	0.07	12.67	1	0.000	1.27		
Treatment type (reference: not referred to tx)			27.71	7	0.000			
Cognitive	-0.29	0.34	0.75	1	0.386	0.748	0.39	1.44
Sex offender	-0.62	0.37	2.84	1	0.092	0.54	0.26	1.11
Domestic violence	0.32	0.23	1.95	1	0.163	1.38	0.88	2.17
Mental health	-0.37	0.30	1.48	1	0.224	0.69	0.39	1.25
Substance abuse	-0.25	0.09	7.82	1	0.005**	0.78	0.65	0.93
Other	-0.57	0.35	2.77	1	0.096	0.56	0.29	1.11
Combination	0.38	0.16	5.43	1	0.020**	1.46	1.06	2.02
<b>Model fit statistics</b>								
Chi-Square goodness-of-fit test: $X^2 = 28.34, df = 7, p = 0.000$								
Hosmer & Lemeshow test: $X^2 = 0.00, df = 2, p = 1.00$								
Nagelkerke $R^2 = 0.015$								
<i>Model B (valid n=2,309)</i>								
Constant	0.24	0.07	12.67	1	0.000	1.27		
Treatment outcome (reference: not referred to tx)			95.03	5	0.000			
Successfully completed	-0.72	0.11	46.33	1	0.000***	0.49	0.39	0.60
Unsuccessfully completed	0.64	0.14	20.53	1	0.000***	1.90	1.44	2.51
Still in treatment	0.29	0.40	0.53	1	0.467	1.34	0.61	2.96
Successfully completed & still in	-0.13	0.16	0.70	1	0.403	0.88	0.65	1.19
Combination	-0.01	0.15	0.01	1	0.945	0.99	0.74	1.32
<b>Model fit statistics</b>								
Chi-Square goodness-of-fit test: $X^2 = 100.21, df = 5, p = 0.000$								
Hosmer & Lemeshow test: $X^2 = 0.00, df = 3, p = 1.00$								
Nagelkerke $R^2 = 0.057$								

\*\* Significant at  $p < 0.05$   
\*\*\* Significant at  $p < 0.001$



**Table L**  
**Logistic regression results of re-arrest during probation on treatment characteristics**

Predictor	$\beta$	S.E. $\beta$	Wald	df	p-value	$e^{\beta}$ (odds ratio)	95% confidence interval for $e^{\beta}$	
							Lower	Upper
<i>Model A (valid n=2,445)</i>								
Constant	-0.36	0.07	29.04	1	0.000	0.70		
Treatment type (reference: not referred to tx)			24.57	7	0.001			
Cognitive	0.09	0.34	0.07	1	0.790	1.09	0.56	2.13
Sex offender	-0.74	0.41	3.17	1	0.075	0.48	0.21	1.08
Domestic violence	0.04	0.23	0.03	1	0.856	1.04	0.67	1.62
Mental health	-0.60	0.33	3.24	1	0.072	0.55	0.29	1.06
Substance abuse	-0.34	0.09	13.33	1	0.000***	0.71	0.59	0.86
Other	-0.09	0.35	0.07	1	0.796	0.91	0.46	1.81
Combination	0.19	0.16	1.43	1	0.232	1.21	0.89	1.65
<b>Model fit statistics</b>								
Chi-Square goodness-of-fit test: $X^2 = 24.93, df = 7, p = 0.001$								
Hosmer & Lemeshow test: $X^2 = 0.00, df = 3, p = 1.00$								
Nagelkerke $R^2 = 0.014$								
<i>Model B (valid n=2,309)</i>								
Constant	-0.36	0.07	29.04	1	0.000	0.70		
Treatment outcome (reference: not referred to tx)			109.99	5	0.000			
Successfully completed	-0.94	0.12	61.78	1	0.000***	0.39	0.31	0.50
Unsuccessfully completed	0.58	0.13	18.87	1	0.000***	1.78	1.37	2.31
Still in treatment	-0.17	0.40	0.17	1	0.676	0.85	0.38	1.87
Successfully completed & still in	-0.15	0.16	0.85	1	0.358	0.86	0.63	1.18
Combination	-0.14	0.15	0.91	1	0.341	0.87	0.65	1.16
<b>Model fit statistics</b>								
Chi-Square goodness-of-fit test: $X^2 = 118.20, df = 5, p = 0.000$								
Hosmer & Lemeshow test: $X^2 = 0.00, df = 3, p = 1.00$								
Nagelkerke $R^2 = 0.068$								

\*\* Significant at  $p < 0.05$   
\*\*\* Significant at  $p < 0.001$

**Table M**  
**Logistic regression results of re-arrest after probation on treatment characteristics**

Predictor	$\beta$	S.E. $\beta$	Wald	df	p-value	$e^{\beta}$ (odds ratio)	95% confidence interval for $e^{\beta}$	
							Lower	Upper
<i>Model A (valid n=2,445)</i>								
Constant	-0.44	0.07	41.29	1	0.000	0.65		
Treatment type (reference: not referred to tx)			17.34	7	0.015			
Cognitive	-0.85	0.41	4.44	1	0.035**	0.43	0.19	0.94
Sex offender	-0.66	0.41	2.57	1	0.109	0.52	0.23	1.16
Domestic violence	0.44	0.22	3.78	1	0.052	1.54	0.99	2.39
Mental health	-0.42	0.31	0.02	1	0.891	0.96	0.53	1.75
Substance abuse	-0.11	0.09	1.41	1	0.235	0.90	0.75	1.07
Other	-0.82	0.41	4.05	1	0.044**	0.44	0.199	0.98
Combination	0.08	0.16	0.22	1	0.637	1.08	0.79	1.48
<b>Model fit statistics</b>								
Chi-Square goodness-of-fit test: $X^2 = 18.67, df = 7, p = 0.010$								
Hosmer & Lemeshow test: $X^2 = 0.00, df = 3, p = 1.00$								
Nagelkerke $R^2 = 0.010$								
<i>Model B (valid n=2,309)</i>								
Constant	-0.44	0.07	41.29	1	0.000	0.647		
Treatment outcome (reference: not referred to tx)			64.52	5	0.000			
Successfully completed	-0.56	0.11	24.48	1	0.000***	0.57	0.46	0.71
Unsuccessfully completed	0.598	0.13	20.21	1	0.000***	1.82	1.40	2.36
Still in treatment	-0.10	0.40	0.06	1	0.812	0.91	0.41	2.01
Successfully completed & still in	-0.14	0.16	0.72	1	0.395	0.87	0.64	1.19
Combination	-0.02	0.15	0.01	1	0.913	0.98	0.74	1.32
<b>Model fit statistics</b>								
Chi-Square goodness-of-fit test: $X^2 = 66.63, df = 5, p = 0.000$								
Hosmer & Lemeshow test: $X^2 = 0.00, df = 3, p = 1.00$								
Nagelkerke $R^2 = 0.039$								

\*\* Significant at  $p < 0.05$   
\*\*\* Significant at  $p < 0.001$

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