
Virginia Local Probation

Recidivism Results 2005-2011

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Table of Contents

Project Description	4
Introduction	4
Project Approach.....	4
Sample Selection	5
Sources of Data	5
Cohort Description.....	7
Demographic Characteristics of Probationers in the Study	7
Offense Characteristics and Prior Criminal History.....	8
Supervision History.....	9
Recidivism Rates	10
Recidivism Rates by Demographics	12
Recidivism Rate by Placement Offense	13
Site Level Differences in Recidivism.....	14
Factors Associated with Recidivism	17
Conclusion and Future Work	18
Appendix.....	19
References	28

List of Figures

Figure 1: Demographic Characteristics of FY05-11 Local Probation Completers	7
Figure 2: Offense Characteristics of FY05-11 Local Probation Completers	8
Figure 3: Supervision History of FY05-11 Local Probation Completers	9
Figure 4: Recidivism Rates of FY05-11 Local Probation Completers.....	10
Figure 5: Time to First Conviction	11
Figure 6: Three Year Recidivism Rate (New Conviction) by Offender Characteristics - FY05-11 Sample	12

List of Tables

Table 1: Recidivism of FY05-11 Local Probation Completers by Year in 12 month Increments	10
Table 2: Three Year Recidivism Rates (New Conviction) by Placement Offense	13
Table 3: Three Year Recidivism Rate (New Conviction) by Placement Offense.....	13
Table 4: Statewide Proxy Risk Scores and Recidivism Rates.....	15
Table 5: Agency Proxy Risk Scores and Recidivism Rate.....	15
Table 6: Factors Associated with Recidivism	17
Table 7: Demographics of Probationers by Local Probation Site.....	20
Table 8: Placement Offense and Prior Criminal History	22
Table 9: Length of Stay and Average Number of Contacts	24
Table 10: Changes in Proxy Risk by Year.....	25
Table 11: In-Program Recidivism Rates by Offense Type	27

Project Description

Introduction

In 1995, Virginia passed the Comprehensive Community Corrections Act (CCA, §§9.1-173 et seq. COV), which established local, community-based probation as an alternative to incarceration for persons convicted of certain misdemeanors or non-violent felonies for which the sentence would be 12 months or less in a local or regional jail. In Virginia, Community Correction agencies are operated by local units of government or private not-for-profit agencies and funded by state general funds through grants administered by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) and local dollars in some instances. DCJS provides administrative oversight to local probation and pretrial services. There is also a statewide association, the Virginia Community Criminal Justice Association (VCCJA), which represents and serves local probation and pretrial service agencies throughout the state.

As of 2013, there were 37 local probation agencies operating in Virginia, serving 127 of 133 localities in the State. The General Assembly appropriated \$23.4 million for FY2013 operations under the CCA and Pretrial Services Act (Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services, 2014). An additional \$800,000 was appropriated to expand pretrial services and enhance local probation services. At the end of FY2013, there were 20,756 probationers on local probation supervision in Virginia (Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services, 2014).

Project Approach

In 2005, VCCJA and DCJS initiated steps to integrate evidence-based practices into all local probation and pretrial services agencies. An evidence based practice (EBP) refers to an approach or intervention that have been

scientifically tested and proven effective in rigorous studies. In the criminal justice system an EBP implies that there is a definable, measurable positive outcome such as reduced recidivism, improved victim satisfaction, etc.

DCJS adopted the eight principles of evidence-based corrections (Crime and Justice Institute, 2009) as the basis for EBP development in Virginia. The eight principles, when implemented with fidelity, are associated with reductions in a probationer's risk of reoffending. The eight evidence-based principles of effective interventions are:

- Assess actuarial risk
- Enhance intrinsic motivation
- Target interventions
- Skill train with directed practice
- Increase positive reinforcement
- Engage ongoing support in natural communities
- Measure relevant processes/practices
- Provide measurement feedback

In the fall of 2012, the Virginia Community Correction Justice Association contracted with the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) to develop performance measures for local probation, assess the extent to which EBPs have been implemented at each agency and to complete a baseline analysis of outcomes associated with FY04 probation completers. The primary purpose of the baseline analysis was to document the outcomes achieved by local probation in Virginia pre-EBP implementation. The current report is an expansion of the baseline report examining the recidivism rates of probation completers who exited local probation between FY2005 to FY2011. The current report seeks to answer the following questions:

- What percentage of local probation completers were re-arrested while under local probation supervision?
- What percentage of local probationers were convicted of a new criminal offense within three years of completing supervision?
- What types of new offenses were committed by local probationers after completing probation supervision?
- What, if anything, predicted whether a probationer would be convicted of a new offense following supervision?

It is important to note that during the FY2005-FY2011 period, EBP implementation in Virginia was in its infancy. The process of implementing EBPs statewide was conducted in a phased manner so that only 20 of the 37 local probation sites had begun implementation during the period covered by this report. Changes in recidivism rates would not be anticipated during this period.

Sample Selection

The study sample was drawn from local probation completers at all 37 local probation offices in Virginia. It is important to note that all transfer in/out cases were removed from the sample prior to the selection of the study cohort since the focus was on examining cases supervised exclusively by one agency for the entirety of their supervision period. Because the number of completers per year differed across sites, a sample was drawn from each site using the following logic:

- If 10% of a local probation office's sample of program completers (after ineligible records were removed) was comfortably greater than 150 probationers per year, then a random sample of 10% was drawn.
 - If 10% of the site list was less than 150 per year, then 150 records were drawn at random from the list.
- For some sites, the number of program completers per year was either below or very near 150. In those instances, every probationer was retained for the analysis sample.

Therefore, the sampling rate for the sites ranged from 10% to 100% for the smallest offices in population size. The remaining sites were sampled at a rate above 10%, producing approximately 150 probationers per year, per site whose information was sent to the Virginia State Police to obtain criminal history and recidivism data. A total of 32,730 probationers were included in the final study cohort once probationers who could not be matched to criminal history records were dropped from the sample.

Sources of Data

Case-level data was obtained from the statewide Pretrial and Community Corrections (PTCC) case management system. The PTCC case management system was developed under the auspices of DCJS and is required to be used at all local probation and pretrial service agencies. Some PTCC data fields have been modified or made mandatory over time so that, across the FY2005-FY2011 data set, there is variance in the completeness of the case information.

Criminal history and recidivism information was obtained from the Virginia State Police. Criminal history records for the sample were obtained in October 2014. Criminal history information was separated into three categories: prior criminal history, placement offense/offenses and recidivism offenses. Recidivism offenses were further divided into two categories, in-program recidivism and post-supervision recidivism. *In-program recidivism* was defined as an arrest for a criminal offense that occurred between the probation entry and exit date. *Post-supervision*

recidivism was defined as a conviction for a new criminal offense that occurred anytime between the exit date from probation and three years

following exit. To be counted as a recidivist event, both the arrest and conviction had to occur within three years of exiting probation.

Cohort Description

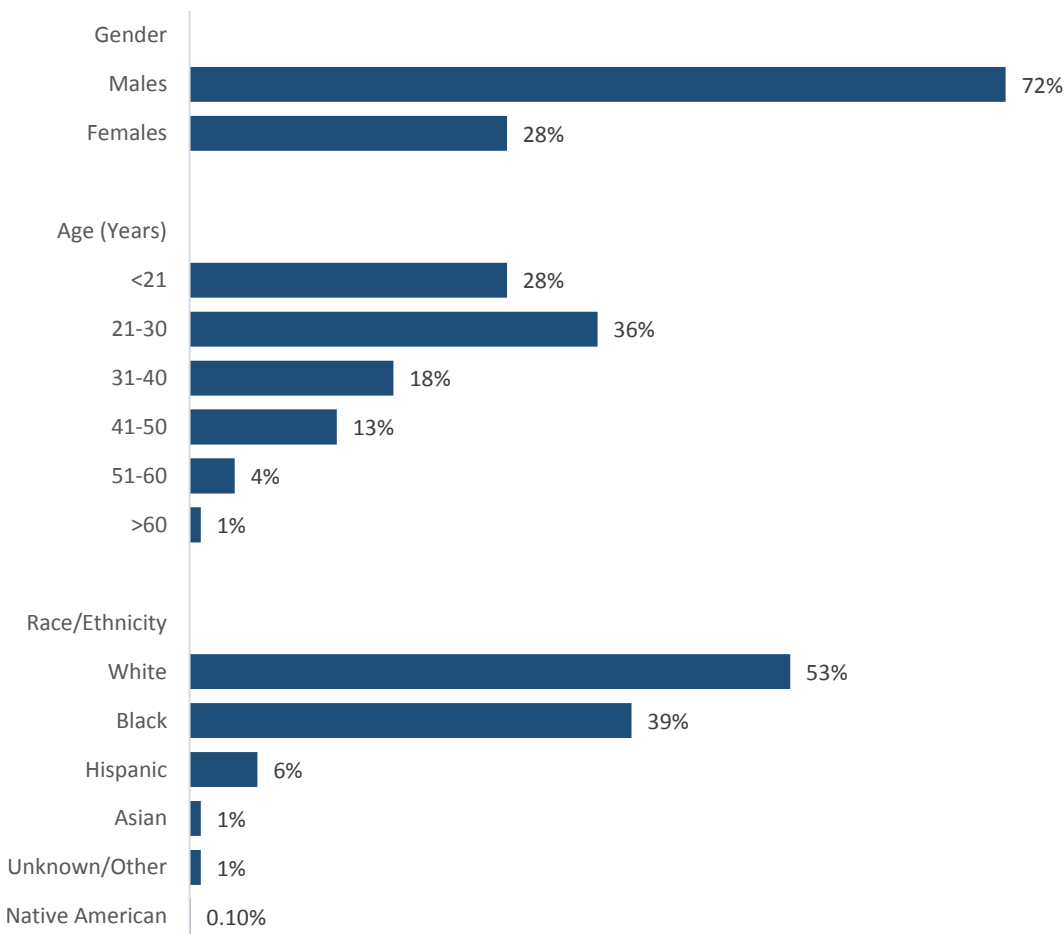
Demographic Characteristics of Probationers in the Study

A total of 32,730 probationers, all of whom completed probation supervision between FY2005 and FY2011, were included in the study cohort.

Error! Reference source not found. provides an overview of the demographic characteristics of the probationers in the sample. Males comprised 72% of the sample. The majority of probationers in the sample were under 21 years of age (28%) or between the ages of 21 and 30 (36%). After 30 years of age, the number of probationers in the

sample declined; probationers between the ages of 31 and 40 comprised 18% of the sample and probationers between the ages of 41 and 50 comprised 13% of the sample. Few probationers were over the age of 50 (5%). The majority of probationers in the sample were White (53%), followed by Black/African American (39%) and Hispanic (6%). Less than 5% were Native American/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, or Other.

Figure 1: Demographic Characteristics of FY05-11 Local Probation Completers

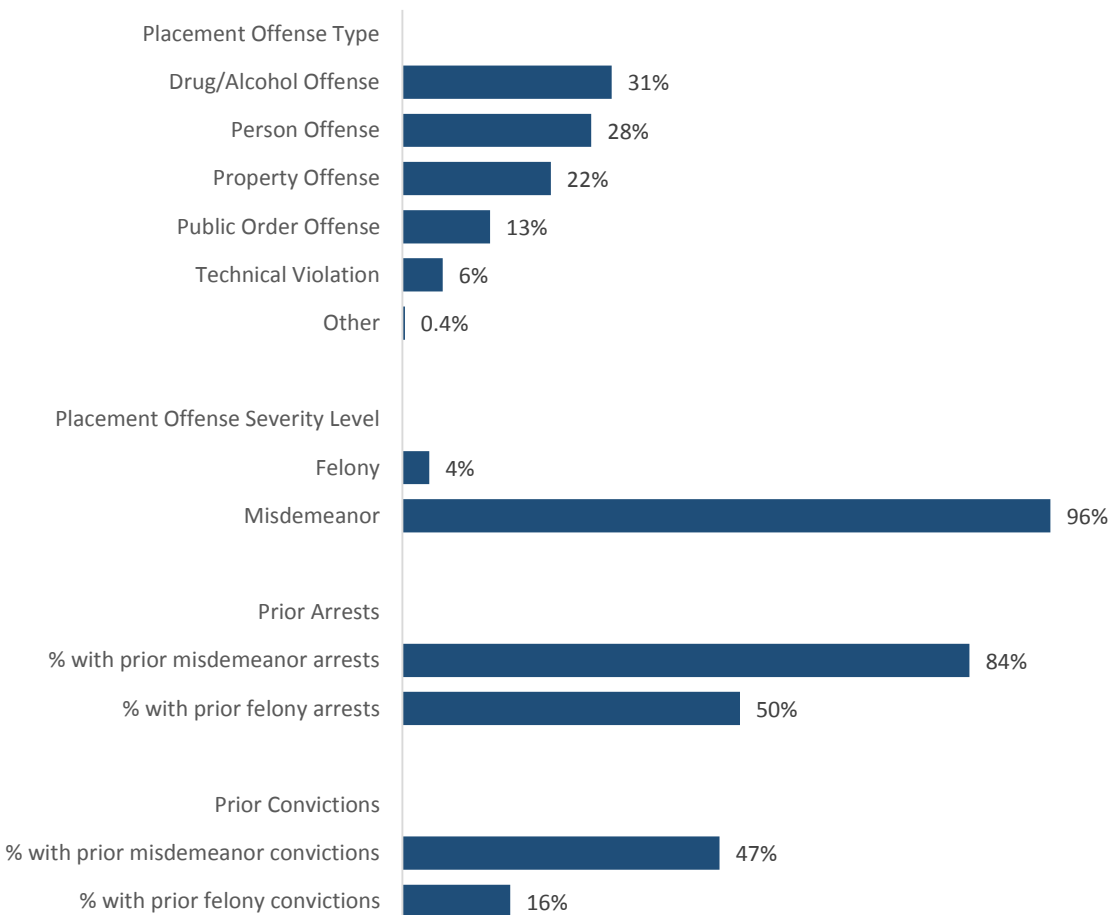


Offense Characteristics and Prior Criminal History

Figure 2 details information about the placement offenses of the probation sample. The majority of probationers in the sample were placed on local probation supervision for a drug/alcohol offense (31%) or a person offense (28%). Property offenses accounted for 22% of placement offenses followed by public order offenses (13%). Technical violations accounted for 6% of placements. To understand what charges are included in each category, please see Appendix 2. The vast majority of placements statewide were for misdemeanor offenses (96%). However, across

all 37 local probation sites the percentage of misdemeanor placement offenses varied from 86% to over 99%. Statewide, eighty-four percent (84%) of the probationers in the sample had at least one prior misdemeanor arrest and 50% had at least one prior felony arrest. Forty-seven percent (47%) had at least one prior misdemeanor conviction while 16% had a least one prior felony conviction. Among probationers who had at least one prior conviction, the average number of prior convictions was three prior misdemeanor and three prior felony convictions.

Figure 2: Offense Characteristics of FY05-11 Local Probation Completers

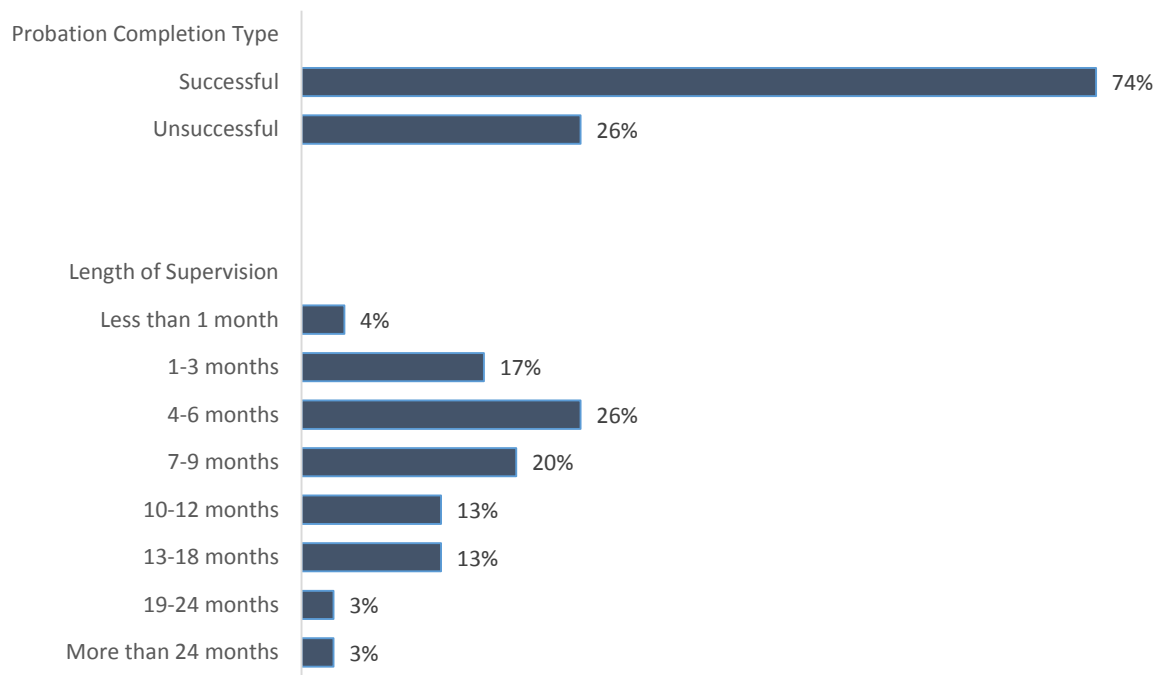


Supervision History

Statewide, approximately 74% of the cases in the study cohort were closed with a case status of “successful”¹ (see *Figure 3*). Successful completion rates varied among the 37 sites from a high of 88% to a low of 60%. The average length of stay for all probationers was approximately 8

months. The average length of stay for probationers placed on supervision for a misdemeanor offense was 8 months; the average length of stay for probationers placed on a supervision for a felony offense was 12 months

Figure 3: Supervision History of FY05-11 Local Probation Completers



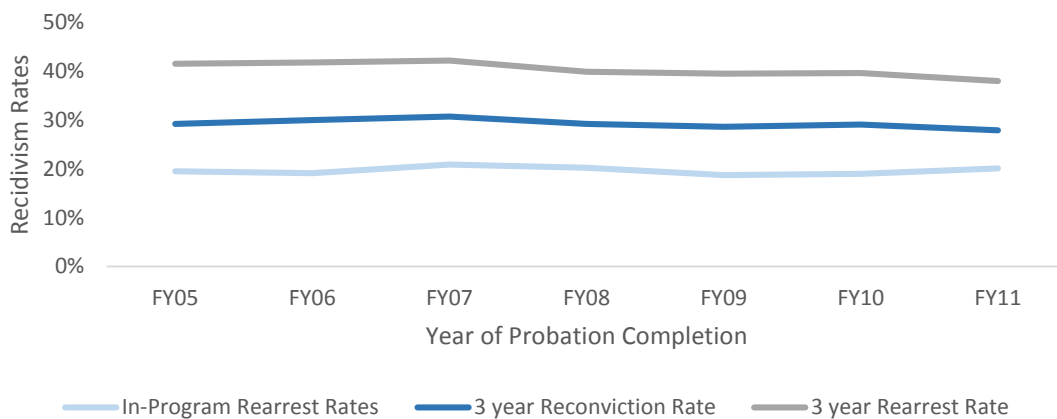
¹ “Successful completion” is defined, for reporting purposes, as a defendant or offender approved by any judicial officer as having met the conditions of pretrial or community corrections supervision.

Recidivism Rates

Figure 4 shows a comparison of the three year recidivism rates for probations who exited between FY2005 and FY2011. The three year in-program recidivism rates (defined as a new arrest for a criminal offense while on supervision) peaked in FY2007 with 21% of probationers being arrested for a new criminal offense while on supervision. By FY2011 the in-program recidivism rate was 20% which was also the average in-program recidivism rate across the FY2005-FY2011 period. The types of offenses probationers were arrested for while on

supervision were technical offenses (29%), property offenses (27%), person offenses (17%), drug/alcohol offenses (16%), public order offenses (7%), and other offenses (4%) which may include criminal traffic offenses. In this particular analysis, criminal traffic offenses were merged into the “other” category because each category was quite small. The three year post-program rearrest rate declined from a high of 42% in FY2005, FY2006 and FY2007 to a low of 38% in FY2011. Finally, the three year conviction rate declined from a high of 31% in FY2007 to a low of 28% in FY2011.

Figure 4: Recidivism Rates of FY05-11 Local Probation Completers



depicts the one, two and three year recidivism rates, as measured by a new conviction, for the FY2005-FY2011 sample. Rates were largely steady across time with the three year conviction rate being more than double the one year conviction rate.

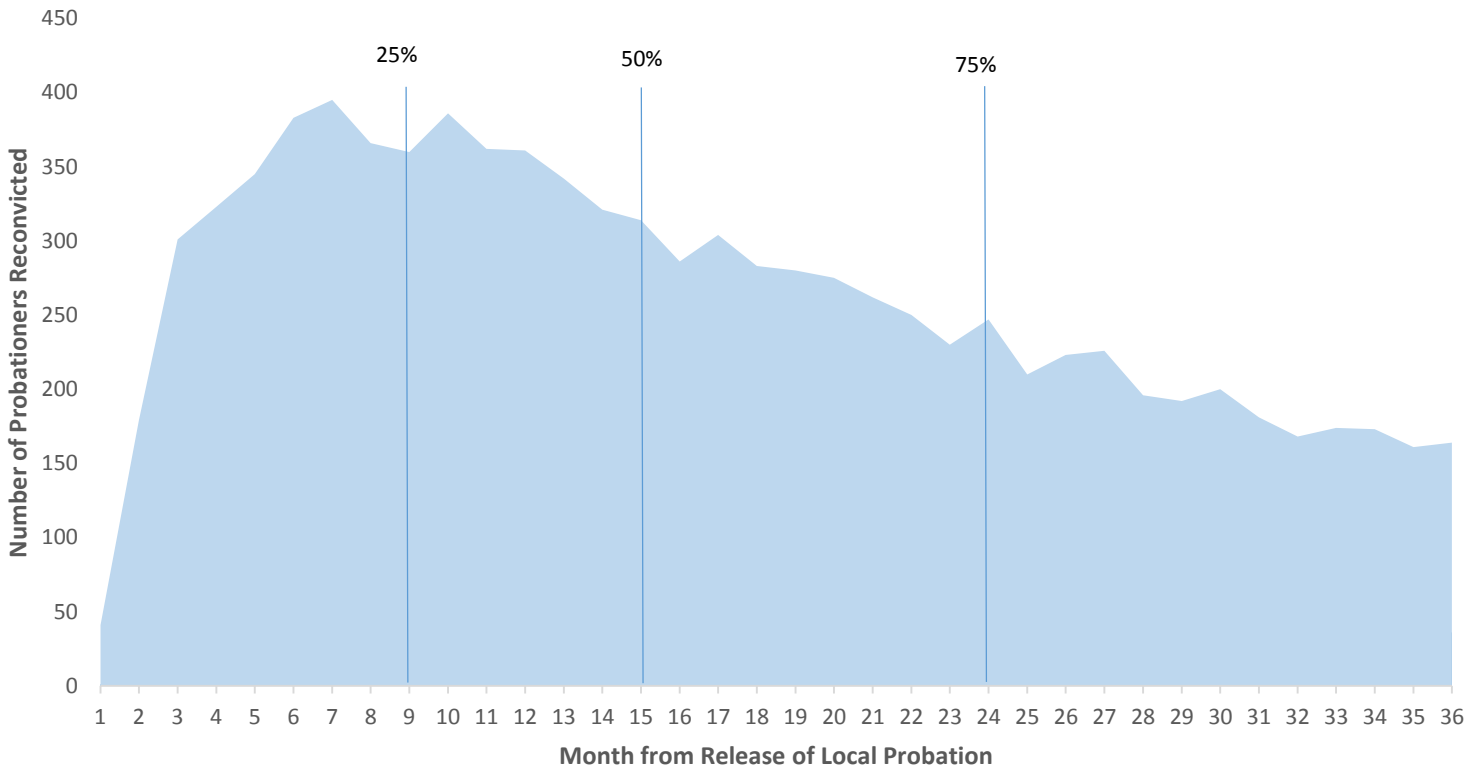
Table 1: Recidivism of FY05-11 Local Probation Completers by Year in 12 month Increments

Year of Probation Completion	New Conviction Rates		
	1-12 months	13-24 months	25-36 months
FY05	12%	22%	29%
FY06	12%	23%	30%
FY07	13%	23%	31%
FY08	12%	23%	29%
FY09	12%	22%	29%
FY10	12%	22%	29%
FY11	11%	22%	28%
FY05-11	12%	22%	29%

As reflected in *Figure 5*, 25% of the probationers who reoffended received their first conviction within 9 months of being released from probation. Half of the probationers who reoffended received their

first conviction within 15 months of release from probation and by the two year post-exit mark, 75% of the probationers who reoffended had received their first post-supervision conviction.

Figure 5: Time to First Conviction



Recidivism Rates by Demographics

Figure 6 shows the three year recidivism rates by demographics. The data suggests that men are at higher risk of being reconvicted within three years of probation release compared to women. Non-white probationers, non-Hispanic probationers, probationers under the age of 21, and unmarried probationers were all more likely to reoffend than their counterparts. Probationers whose case was closed

unsuccessfully and probationers with a higher number of convictions prior to their current placement were also more likely to have a new conviction within three years of program exit. It is important to note that this analysis does not control for the ways in which variables overlap with one another (e.g. the extent to which male probationers are also under the age of 21 and unmarried).

Figure 6: Three Year Recidivism Rate (New Conviction) by Offender Characteristics - FY05-11 Sample

Proxy Score		Recidivism Rate
Gender		
	Female	21.6%
	Male	32.2%
Race		
	White	27.4%
	Non-White	31.4%
Ethnicity		
	Hispanic	18.7%
	Non-Hispanic	29.9%
Marital Status		
	Married	20.1%
	Non-Married	31.4%
Completion Type		
	Unsuccessful Completers	46.4%
	Successful Completers	22.7%
Age at Placement on Local Probation		
	<21	34.3%
	21-30	30.3%
	31-40	27.1%
	41-50	24.5%
	51-60	17.2%
	60+	8.8%
Prior Number of Convictions		
	0	28.6%
	1	35.8%
	2	37.6%
	3	40.4%
	4	43.3%
	5	49.4%
	6 or more	53.7%

Recidivism Rate by Placement Offense

Table 2 depicts the three year recidivism rate (as measured by a new conviction) of probationers who exited between FY2005 and FY2011 by the type of offense that led to their original placement on probation. There was very little variation in the recidivism rates of probationers charged with different types offenses, with the exception of those on supervision for a technical violation (e.g. probation violation, *capias*, or a

show cause). Probationers on supervision for a technical violation had three year recidivism rates that were 10% higher than probationers placed for most other offenses. Probationers placed on local probation for DUI offenses had recidivism rates of 19%; probationers placed on local probation for domestic violence offenses had recidivism rates of 30%.

Table 2: Three Year Recidivism Rates (New Conviction) by Placement Offense

Placement Offense	N of Placement Group	Number of Probationers who Reoffended	Recidivism Rate
Person Offense	8,784	2,519	29%
Property Offense	6,129	1,752	29%
Drug/Alcohol Offense	8,789	2,553	29%
Public Order Offense	1,290	374	29%
Technical Offense	1,452	572	39%
Traffic Offense	2,389	556	23%
Other Offenses	656	212	32%

Table 3 examines the extent to which probationers placed on supervision for specific types of offenses are more likely to be reconvicted for the same crime type within three years of being released from supervision. This is referred to as crime specialization. The values in the

diagonals of the table (outlined in bold) represent the percentage of probationers recidivating for the same crime type as their placement offense. While drug/alcohol offenders shows some degree of specialization, specialization is less evident for the other crime types.

Table 3: Three Year Recidivism Rate (New Conviction) by Placement Offense

		Placement Offense						
		Person Offense N=8,790	Property Offense N=6,740	Drug Offense N=8,798	Public Order Offense N=1,290	Technical Offense N=1,452	Traffic Offense N=2,389	Other N=656
New Conviction Type	Person Offense	11.6%	8.8%	10.5%	4.2%	9.8%	1.0%	3.2%
	Property Offense	7.2%	16.5%	11.1%	3.6%	11.6%	0.7%	2.9%
	Drug Offense	6.8%	10.2%	18.2%	5.1%	11.2%	1.0%	2.8%
	Public Order Offense	11.0%	11.2%	13.7%	6.0%	10.1%	1.0%	4.4%
	Technical Offense	10.0%	17.5%	13.9%	4.7%	16.5%	1.2%	6.4%
	Traffic Offense	7.9%	10.7%	16.6%	3.0%	12.3%	0.7%	2.8%
	Other	10.1%	18.5%	14.4%	10.3%	18.4%	1.8%	5.1%

Site Level Differences in Recidivism

Three year recidivism rates (defined as a new conviction within three years) varied across the 37 probation sites from 18% to 42%. The recidivism rates of different agencies should not be compared to one another without a thorough understanding of the types of probationers served at each agency. The tables found in the appendix document variance among the 37 sites in the average age of probationers at placement, the gender of probationers, the percent of probationers placed on supervision for a misdemeanor versus a felony offense and the types of placement offenses for probationers. These factors all potentially impact recidivism rates at the site level. In addition, the average risk level of probationers varies across sites. A limitation in the current study is that the MOST screening instrument and the OST assessment tool were not implemented at all 37 sites during the study period so risk and need information was not fully available for all probationers.

In the absence of information about the risk level of probationers at each of the sites, comparisons of recidivism rates can be misleading. To provide context in this area, NCSC calculated a proxy risk score for each probationer using the Proxy Risk Triage Screener (where data was available).² The Proxy Risk Triage Screener tool is a 3-item screen that calculates a risk score based on:

- Age at probation placement
- Age at first arrest
- Number of prior adult arrests

The NCSC evaluation team had access to the data points needed to calculate risk using this method except “age at first arrest” was restricted to adult arrests only based on available data. The Proxy

Risk Triage Screener has been used by other states and localities to triage offenders prior to conducting a full assessment with a third generation risk and needs assessment tool (Hawaii), as part of reentry planning (Miami-Dade), and to make bond recommendations or screen at booking (Eau Claire, Wisconsin).

Like all screening and assessment instruments, proxy risk must be normed and validated for the target population. The sample of FY2005 through FY2011 completers was used to establish cut-off points for scoring purposes. The cut-off points for each item are described in detail below.

Current age (at the time of probation

placement): A value of 0, 1, or 2 was assigned based on the probationer’s age at placement, relative to the remainder of the population. A score of 2 was assigned to the youngest third of the population (anyone under 22 years of age at the time of probation placement), a 1 was assigned to the middle third of the population (anyone between the ages of 22 and 32.7 years of age), and a 0 was assigned to oldest third of the population (anyone over the age of 32.7).

Age at first adult arrest: A value of 3, 2 or 1 was assigned based on the probationer’s age at first arrest, relative to the remainder of the population. A score of 3 was assigned to the third of the population arrested at the youngest age (anyone first arrested before the age of 19.7), a 2 was assigned to the middle third of the population (anyone first arrested between the ages of 19.7 and 24.9 years of age), and a 1 was assigned to oldest third of the population (anyone first arrested after the age of 24.9).

² See Bogue, Brad, William Woodward, and Lore Joplin. 2005. *Using Proxy Score to Pre-screen Offenders for Risk to Reoffend*.

Number of Prior Adult Arrests: A value of 3, 2, or 1 is assigned based on the number of times an offender has been arrested as an adult. A score of 3 was assigned to the third of the population with the highest number of prior offenses (more than 4 prior arrests), a 2 was assigned to the middle third of the population (anyone with 1 to 4 prior arrests), and a 1 was assigned to the third of the population with no prior adult arrest.

Complete information was available to calculate a proxy risk score for 25,471 probationers in the sample.

Table 4 shows the distribution of proxy risk across the sample and the recidivism rate (as measured by a new conviction within three years of program exit) associated with each proxy risk score. Probationers with proxy risk scores between 2 and 5 were considered low risk (56.6% of the sample) and had three year recidivism rates of 24.0%. Probationers with proxy risk scores of 6 or 7 were considered medium risk (38.5%) and had recidivism rates of 43.1%. Probationers with a proxy risk score of 8 were considered high risk (4.9%) and had recidivism rates of 57.9%.

Table 4: Statewide Proxy Risk Scores and Recidivism Rates

Proxy Score	N	Distribution of Sample	Recidivism Rate	Risk Level
2	1,820	7%	10.6%	Low
3	3,373	13%	17.3%	Low
4	4,330	17%	26.3%	Low
5	4,882	19%	31.5%	Low
6	5,773	23%	38.8%	Medium
7	4,039	16%	49.2%	Medium
8	1,254	5%	57.9%	High

Each probationer’s proxy risk scores at a given site was averaged to develop an agency-level proxy risk score. Table 5 shows the agency-level proxy

risk score, the distribution of probationers by risk (low, medium, and high) and the recidivism rates of each agency.

Table 5: Agency Proxy Risk Scores and Recidivism Rate

Agency Name	Agency Proxy Risk Score	Distribution of Probationers by Risk			Re-Arrest Rates while on Supervision % re-arrested	Post Supervision Recidivism Rates (as measured by a new conviction)		
		Low	Medium	High		1-12 months	13-24 months	25-36 months
Alexandria CJS	4.60	67.0%	30.3%	2.6%	19%	11%	20%	26%
Arlington CCP	4.38	75.1%	22.0%	2.9%	19%	13%	21%	27%
Blue Ridge Court Services	5.24	52.6%	40.6%	6.7%	31%	13%	22%	32%

Agency Name	Agency Proxy Risk Score	Distribution of Probationers by Risk			Re-Arrest Rates while on Supervision	Post Supervision Recidivism Rates (as measured by a new conviction)		
		Low	Medium	High		% re-arrested	1-12 months	13-24 months
Chesapeake CC	5.05	55.1%	39.3%	5.6%	23%	12%	22%	29%
Chesapeake Bay Area CC	4.68	64.0%	33.0%	3.0%	17%	10%	17%	24%
Chesterfield CC&PT Services	5.05	53.2%	44.2%	2.6%	21%	10%	21%	27%
Clinch Valley Comm. Action Program	4.92	61.7%	34.7%	3.6%	22%	8%	17%	25%
Colonial Community Corrections	5.00	56.9%	36.7%	6.4%	23%	10%	19%	27%
Court Community Corrections	5.26	52.2%	41.0%	6.9%	26%	15%	27%	35%
Culpeper County CJS	5.05	58.8%	35.7%	5.5%	16%	12%	20%	25%
Fairfax County GDC-Court Services	4.61	65.5%	30.1%	4.4%	13%	9%	16%	20%
Fauquier Co. Office of Adult Court	4.59	66.3%	29.8%	3.9%	22%	11%	22%	28%
Fifth Judicial District CC	5.01	57.3%	37.8%	4.8%	20%	13%	23%	31%
Halifax/Pittsylvania Court Services	4.94	61.2%	35.4%	3.4%	17%	8%	20%	27%
Hampton/Newport News CJ Agency	5.11	56.6%	39.0%	4.5%	17%	12%	22%	29%
Hanover CC	5.03	55.3%	40.7%	3.9%	19%	14%	25%	34%
Henrico Co. CCP	5.14	54.5%	40.6%	4.9%	24%	13%	24%	31%
Loudoun County CCP	4.34	70.5%	26.3%	3.2%	8%	6%	11%	18%
Lynchburg CC & PT Services	5.13	55.3%	39.4%	5.3%	34%	17%	33%	42%
Middle Peninsula Probation & Pretrial	5.07	57.3%	37.8%	4.9%	23%	10%	20%	27%
New River CC&PT Services	5.06	58.0%	35.5%	6.5%	20%	9%	19%	28%
Norfolk CJS	5.37	49.1%	44.4%	6.5%	20%	15%	27%	34%
Northern Neck CC	5.07	57.6%	37.0%	5.4%	21%	11%	27%	33%
OAR/Jefferson Area CC	5.30	49.4%	44.0%	6.6%	28%	11%	22%	30%
Old Dominion Court Services	5.23	48.6%	46.0%	5.4%	17%	14%	25%	32%
Petersburg CC	5.60	41.8%	50.1%	8.1%	16%	17%	31%	40%
Piedmont Court Services	5.10	55.7%	41.4%	2.9%	16%	8%	18%	23%
Piedmont Court Services-Mecklenburg Co.	4.52	70.8%	27.5%	1.6%	13%	11%	20%	26%
Portsmouth CC & Pretrial Services	5.41	47.9%	45.1%	7.0%	23%	22%	33%	41%
Prince William Office of CJ Services	5.13	52.2%	41.8%	6.0%	16%	12%	23%	30%
Rappahannock Regional Jail	5.16	52.1%	42.9%	5.0%	21%	9%	20%	27%
Richmond Division of Adult Programs-	5.46	48.4%	44.6%	7.0%	29%	19%	31%	38%
Riverside CJA	5.33	48.8%	45.4%	5.8%	20%	8%	21%	28%
Rockingham-Harrisonburg CSU	5.24	51.5%	42.9%	5.5%	22%	9%	19%	27%
Southside CC	5.11	54.8%	41.7%	3.5%	18%	12%	24%	30%
Southwest VA CC	5.03	58.9%	36.8%	4.3%	17%	10%	21%	28%
Virginia Beach Office of CC & PT Services	5.10	54.8%	39.9%	5.3%	17%	18%	28%	35%
State	5.04	56.6%	38.5%	4.9%	20%	12%	22%	29%

Factors Associated with Recidivism

Table 6 examines a set of probationer-level variables, in combination with one another, to determine which factors are associated with increased rates of post-program recidivism. The proxy risk score of the probationer was the most powerful predictor of recidivism in the

model, while being female reduced the likelihood of recidivism within three years. When controlling for other probationer-level factors, race and ethnicity were not statistically significant in predicting post-supervision recidivism.

Table 6: Factors Associated with Recidivism

Factor	Values	Odds Ratio ³	p-value	Effect Size	Interpretation
Proxy Risk	Low Risk	0.44	0.000	Large	Probationers with a low proxy risk score were 56% <u>less</u> likely to reoffend within three years compared to probationers with a medium proxy risk score with similar qualities supervised in a similar agency.
	High Risk	1.45	0.005	Moderate	Probationers with a high proxy risk score were 45% <u>more</u> likely to reoffend in three years compared to probationers with a medium proxy risk score with similar qualities supervised in a similar agency.
Gender	Female	0.63	0.000	Small	Female probationers were 37% <u>less</u> likely to reoffend within three years compared to probationers with similar qualities supervised in a similar agency who is male.
Race	White	0.91	0.244	Small (not statistically significant)	White probationers were 9% <u>less</u> likely to reoffend within three years compared to non-white probationers with similar qualities supervised in a similar agency.
Ethnicity	Hispanic	0.87	0.478	Small (not statistically significant)	Hispanic probationers were 13% <u>less</u> likely to reoffend within three years compared to non-Hispanic probationers with similar qualities supervised in a similar agency.

³ An odds ratio is a relative measure of effect, which allows the comparison of one group of people in a study relative to another group. If the odds ratio is 1, there is no difference in effect between the two groups of people. If the odds ratio is greater than 1, the control group (the group of people identified in the “values” column above) performed better than the study group. If the odds ratio is less than 1, the control group performed worse than the study group. An interpretation of the odds ratio is provided in the chart above to assist the reader. Only items in bold are statistically significant.

Conclusion and Future Work

This report provides a more comprehensive examination of baseline recidivism rates for non-transfer cases than the previous report which examined a single point in time (FY2004). While the recidivism rates were higher in the FY2005 through FY2011 period (compared to the FY2004 time period), the consistency in rates across the seven years in the current study period lead us to believe that the FY2004 rates were an anomaly. No significant variance in recidivism rates at the state level were observed in the FY2005 through FY2011 period which was expected given that evidence based practices were only partially

implemented at some of the sites during this period.

A large portion of this report focuses on identifying probationer-level characteristics associated with recidivism and the ways in which differences in the risk level of probationers may be impacting recidivism rates at the different sites. In the 2016 report, NCSC will continue to examine these issues in more depth. NCSC will also begin examining how agency-level factors and practices differ across the 37 sites and how these differences may impact recidivism rates.

Appendix A: Agency-Level Data

The appendix provides additional agency level data. Please note that the sample size may vary by analysis based on data availability. Agencies comparing data in this report to information

available in PTCC should note that the sample used in this report excludes all transfer in or transfer out cases. This may result in minor differences in rates.

Table 7: Demographics of Probationers by Local Probation Site

Agency Name	N	Gender		Age						Race				
		Male	Female	< 21	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	>60	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Unknown /Other
Alexandria CJS	702	81%	19%	17%	38%	23%	15%	6%	1%	27%	51%	18%	2%	3%
Arlington CCP	626	83%	17%	9%	33%	22%	23%	10%	2%	49%	33%	14%	3%	1%
Blue Ridge Court Services	717	65%	35%	24%	38%	18%	14%	4%	1%	82%	17%	1%	0%	0%
Chesapeake CC	682	68%	32%	33%	33%	17%	12%	4%	1%	51%	45%	2%	1%	0%
Chesapeake Bay Area CC	511	73%	27%	23%	34%	18%	15%	6%	3%	40%	56%	3%	0%	0%
Chesterfield CC&PT Services	1183	66%	34%	34%	34%	16%	11%	3%	1%	57%	34%	6%	1%	2%
Clinch Valley Comm. Action Program	687	69%	31%	26%	42%	17%	9%	4%	1%	89%	7%	0%	0%	4%
Colonial Community Corrections	689	72%	28%	34%	30%	16%	14%	4%	2%	62%	34%	2%	1%	1%
Court Community Corrections	992	67%	33%	29%	32%	19%	14%	4%	2%	75%	23%	1%	0%	1%
Culpeper County CJS	709	73%	27%	20%	40%	21%	13%	4%	1%	44%	22%	33%	0%	0%
Fairfax County GDC-Court Services Division	1151	75%	25%	27%	33%	19%	15%	6%	1%	49%	27%	17%	5%	2%
Fauquier Co. Office of Adult Court Services	702	78%	22%	20%	34%	19%	18%	8%	2%	72%	19%	8%	0%	1%
Fifth Judicial District CC	690	73%	27%	25%	34%	18%	17%	6%	1%	39%	59%	1%	0%	1%
Halifax/Pittsylvania Court Services	728	76%	24%	28%	33%	19%	14%	5%	1%	52%	46%	1%	0%	1%
Hampton/Newport News CJ Agency	2445	71%	29%	22%	44%	17%	13%	3%	1%	25%	70%	3%	1%	1%
Hanover CC	695	75%	25%	31%	28%	19%	15%	6%	1%	70%	28%	2%	0%	0%
Henrico Co. CCP	1001	69%	31%	31%	33%	17%	12%	4%	1%	43%	51%	4%	2%	1%
Loudoun County CCP	1394	76%	24%	23%	36%	20%	14%	6%	2%	60%	16%	18%	4%	3%
Lynchburg CC & PT Services	697	74%	26%	15%	39%	22%	17%	5%	2%	54%	44%	1%	0%	0%
Middle Peninsula Probation & Pretrial	714	74%	26%	28%	32%	18%	15%	6%	1%	69%	30%	1%	0%	0%
New River CC&PT Services	990	66%	34%	26%	37%	21%	12%	4%	1%	91%	7%	1%	0%	1%
Norfolk CJS	1092	69%	31%	31%	38%	17%	11%	4%	1%	30%	66%	2%	0%	1%
Northern Neck CC	701	72%	28%	27%	33%	16%	17%	5%	2%	51%	45%	3%	1%	1%
OAR/Jefferson Area CC	856	75%	25%	40%	31%	17%	9%	4%	0%	66%	28%	4%	1%	1%
Old Dominion Court Services	733	74%	26%	49%	32%	9%	8%	2%	1%	86%	9%	4%	0%	2%
Petersburg CC	691	71%	29%	29%	38%	19%	11%	3%	1%	20%	78%	2%	0%	0%
Piedmont Court Services	712	67%	33%	34%	33%	15%	13%	4%	2%	52%	46%	2%	0%	0%
Piedmont Court Services-Mecklenburg Co.	714	61%	39%	17%	34%	23%	17%	7%	2%	40%	60%	1%	0%	0%

Agency Name	N	Gender		Age						Race				
		Male	Female	< 21	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	>60	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Unknown /Other
Portsmouth CC & Pretrial Services	713	75%	25%	29%	40%	14%	10%	6%	1%	25%	73%	1%	0%	0%
Prince William Office of CJ Services	1564	76%	24%	27%	39%	18%	12%	3%	1%	40%	37%	19%	2%	2%
Rappahannock Regional Jail	874	71%	29%	40%	32%	16%	10%	2%	1%	63%	31%	5%	1%	1%
Richmond Division of Adult Programs-	743	73%	27%	28%	32%	18%	16%	5%	1%	28%	68%	2%	1%	1%
Riverside CJA	738	76%	24%	30%	35%	19%	12%	3%	1%	48%	50%	2%	0%	0%
Rockingham-Harrisonburg CSU	685	73%	27%	25%	41%	18%	11%	4%	1%	78%	15%	5%	2%	1%
Southside CC	713	68%	32%	30%	32%	22%	12%	3%	1%	22%	78%	0%	0%	0%
Southwest VA CC	1131	69%	31%	22%	37%	25%	12%	3%	1%	96%	4%	0%	0%	0%
Virginia Beach Office of CC & PT Services	1365	76%	24%	32%	34%	17%	12%	3%	1%	60%	31%	3%	2%	4%
State	32,730	72%	28%	28%	36%	18%	13%	4%	1%	53%	39%	6%	1%	1%

NOTE: Totals may not equal 100% due to missing data at some sites.

Table 8: Placement Offense and Prior Criminal History

Agency Name	N	Placement Severity		Placement Offense Category (NOTE: In this chart, driving offenses have been collapsed into the "other" category to save space)						Prior Criminal History			
		Misd	Felony	Person Offense	Property Offense	Drug or Alcohol Offense	Public Order Offense	Technical Offense	Other	% with misd arrests	% with misd conviction(s)	% with felony arrests	% with felony conviction(s)
Alexandria CJS	666	99%	1%	46%	14%	33%	5%	2%	0%	85%	42%	53%	15%
Arlington CCP	533	94%	6%	31%	27%	16%	24%	1%	0%	90%	54%	56%	17%
Blue Ridge Court Services	672	89%	11%	33%	39%	17%	7%	2%	1.8%	88%	57%	60%	26%
Chesapeake CC	675	94%	6%	44%	33%	17%	3%	2%	0.1%	88%	39%	42%	11%
Chesapeake Bay Area CC	222	88%	12%	36%	45%	6%	12%	1%	0%	82%	44%	48%	16%
Chesterfield CC&PT Services	1147	94%	6%	25%	28%	31%	14%	1%	0.1%	80%	42%	44%	10%
Clinch Valley Comm. Action Program	673	99%	1%	18%	23%	48%	7%	4%	0.1%	79%	41%	45%	11%
Colonial Community Corrections	669	98%	2%	33%	22%	31%	11%	2%	0.9%	87%	44%	53%	16%
Court Community Corrections	963	98%	2%	29%	21%	16%	11%	22%	0%	85%	60%	54%	19%
Culpeper County CJS	709	100%	0%	17%	14%	16%	47%	6%	0.1%	85%	55%	53%	17%
Fairfax County GDC-Court Services Division	1082	99%	1%	32%	20%	17%	30%	2%	0%	76%	36%	49%	11%
Fauquier Co. Office of Adult Court Services	692	99%	1%	17%	15%	51%	11%	5%	0%	89%	45%	44%	13%
Fifth Judicial District CC	209	97%	3%	53%	17%	16%	8%	6%	0.5%	83%	46%	46%	18%
Halifax/Pittsylvania Court Services	698	90%	10%	17%	19%	48%	13%	2%	0.3%	78%	44%	50%	20%
Hampton/Newport News CJ Agency	2389	93%	7%	28%	18%	26%	24%	3%	0.0%	86%	46%	54%	16%
Hanover CC	678	94%	6%	29%	29%	29%	8%	4%	0.1%	87%	44%	51%	13%
Henrico Co. CCP	934	92%	8%	37%	28%	24%	5%	5%	0%	89%	47%	48%	14%
Loudoun County CCP	1306	97%	3%	12%	16%	59%	11%	3%	0%	84%	33%	33%	8%
Lynchburg CC & PT Services	683	100%	0%	84%	7%	6%	1%	2%	0%	95%	58%	51%	21%
Middle Peninsula Probation & Pretrial	690	96%	4%	34%	25%	24%	15%	2%	0.4%	83%	51%	55%	17%
New River CC&PT Services	962	97%	3%	25%	39%	17%	12%	6%	0.3%	80%	48%	55%	15%
Norfolk CJS	479	99%	1%	33%	21%	32%	9%	5%	0%	83%	52%	46%	24%
Northern Neck CC	664	94%	6%	31%	18%	30%	16%	5%	0.3%	83%	48%	53%	14%
OAR/Jefferson Area CC	817	96%	4%	29%	18%	44%	6%	3%	0.1%	81%	49%	45%	15%
Old Dominion Court Services	725	96%	4%	11%	12%	70%	7%	1%	0%	80%	35%	31%	7%

Agency Name	N	Placement Severity		Placement Offense Category (NOTE: In this chart, driving offenses have been collapsed into the "other" category to save space)						Prior Criminal History			
		Misd	Felony	Person Offense	Property Offense	Drug or Alcohol Offense	Public Order Offense	Technical Offense	Other	% with misd arrests	% with misd conviction(s)	% with felony arrests	% with felony conviction(s)
Petersburg CC	682	100%	0%	25%	22%	29%	17%	6%	0.4%	85%	54%	57%	18%
Piedmont Court Services	684	99%	1%	11%	27%	35%	26%	1%	0%	87%	41%	42%	15%
Piedmont Court Services-Mecklenburg Co.	697	98%	2%	18%	44%	25%	10%	1%	0.1%	87%	43%	47%	16%
Portsmouth CC & Pretrial Services	707	99%	1%	32%	25%	29%	8%	6%	0.4%	95%	46%	45%	19%
Prince William Office of CJ Services	1513	97%	3%	22%	28%	31%	8%	11%	0%	88%	47%	55%	12%
Rappahannock Regional Jail	859	97%	3%	28%	28%	36%	4%	5%	0.1%	78%	38%	44%	13%
Richmond Division of Adult Programs-	634	86%	14%	22%	14%	42%	9%	3%	9.5%	93%	62%	65%	27%
Riverside CJA	727	90%	10%	36%	13%	28%	20%	3%	0%	82%	51%	56%	17%
Rockingham-Harrisonburg CSU	669	99%	1%	22%	44%	13%	15%	5%	1.0%	80%	47%	65%	19%
Southside CC	692	97%	3%	23%	23%	33%	17%	4%	0%	79%	44%	50%	16%
Southwest VA CC	1099	98%	2%	10%	19%	24%	7%	40%	0.2%	79%	53%	65%	28%
Virginia Beach Office of CC & PT Services	1325	92%	8%	35%	9%	39%	11%	6%	0.1%	85%	45%	41%	14%
State	29,778	96%	4%	28%	22%	31%	13%	6%	0%	85%	42%	50%	16%

Table 9: Length of Stay and Average Number of Contacts

Agency Name	Length of Stay in Months/Average # of office contacts		
	Average length of stay – misd.	Average length of stay - felonies	Average # of office contacts*
Alexandria CJS	9	7	6
Arlington CCP	15	18	7
Blue Ridge Court Services	10	15	6
Chesapeake CC	7	8	2
Chesapeake Bay Area CC	8	13	12
Chesterfield CC&PT Services	7	10	4
Clinch Valley Comm. Action Program	12	7	7
Colonial Community Corrections	10	13	7
Court Community Corrections	9	15	5
Culpeper County CJS	5	9	5
Fairfax County GDC-Court Services Division	8	12	6
Fauquier Co. Office of Adult Court Services	8	11	9
Fifth Judicial District CC	9	12	5
Halifax/Pittsylvania Court Services	8	16	10
Hampton/Newport News CJ Agency	7	11	5
Hanover CC	7	12	5
Henrico Co. CCP	8	10	4
Loudoun County CCP	5	19	4
Lynchburg CC & PT Services	9	6	7
Middle Peninsula Probation & Pretrial	10	14	7
New River CC&PT Services	8	15	4
Norfolk CJS	7	11	5
Northern Neck CC	10	13	7
OAR/Jefferson Area CC	10	16	4
Old Dominion Court Services	7	13	5
Petersburg CC	4	7	3
Piedmont Court Services	6	21	5
Piedmont Court Services-Mecklenburg Co.	6	11	5
Portsmouth CC & Pretrial Services	7	7	7
Prince William Office of CJ Services	7	10	6
Rappahannock Regional Jail	10	12	5
Richmond Division of Adult Programs-Probation	9	12	5
Riverside CJA	7	11	7
Rockingham-Harrisonburg CSU	11	16	9
Southside CC	7	8	5
Southwest VA CC	8	9	-
Virginia Beach Office of CC & PT Services	6	10	6
State	8	12	6

*NOTE: Office contacts was calculated from contacts noted in PTCC. The number of office contacts for each agency excludes the initial intake appointment and paper-based check-ins. In some agencies, data issues may limit the accuracy of this data.

Table 10: Changes in Proxy Risk by Year

Agency Name	Proxy Risk (PR) Scores and Recidivism Rates by Year													
	FY05 PR	FY05 RR	FY06 PR	FY06 RR	FY07 PR	FY07 RR	FY08 PR	FY08 RR	FY09 PR	FY09 RR	FY10 PR	FY10 RR	FY11 PR	FY11 RR
Alexandria CJS	4.38	28%	4.41	31%	4.61	34%	4.75	26%	4.77	23%	4.74	15%	4.60	23%
Arlington CCP	4.38	31%	4.29	21%	4.43	31%	4.19	29%	4.22	24%	4.57	22%	4.56	29%
Blue Ridge Court Services	5.21	35%	5.06	40%	5.68	35%	4.95	29%	5.14	27%	5.39	28%	5.23	29%
Chesapeake CC	5.06	34%	4.82	32%	5.07	33%	5.16	32%	5.18	25%	5.17	31%	4.87	19%
Chesapeake Bay Area CC	4.90	22%	4.64	19%	4.61	33%	4.42	22%	4.65	23%	4.76	21%	5.33	40%
Chesterfield CC&PT Services	4.95	25%	4.36	33%	5.49	29%	5.06	23%	4.81	24%	5.23	29%	5.32	26%
Clinch Valley Comm. Action Program	5.03	16%	5.32	18%	4.98	23%	4.57	23%	4.98	31%	4.79	30%	4.86	31%
Colonial Community Corrections	4.39	22%	4.92	30%	5.10	25%	4.94	30%	5.25	35%	5.11	17%	5.25	29%
Court Community Corrections	4.91	28%	5.25	36%	5.10	36%	5.32	39%	5.29	33%	5.51	35%	5.33	37%
Culpeper County CJS	4.69	35%	5.06	27%	5.00	22%	5.35	20%	4.82	23%	5.30	27%	5.33	19%
Fairfax County GDC-Court Services Division	4.73	26%	4.70	26%	4.33	21%	4.55	22%	4.54	15%	4.84	19%	4.60	16%
Fauquier Co. Office of Adult Court Services	4.35	29%	4.95	33%	4.51	28%	4.85	35%	4.28	21%	4.51	24%	4.83	24%
Fifth Judicial District CC	5.12	36%	4.97	29%	4.96	36%	4.91	30%	5.14	34%	4.81	25%	5.17	27%
Halifax/Pittsylvania Court Services	4.70	22%	4.96	31%	5.07	35%	4.94	32%	4.89	23%	5.00	25%	4.96	26%
Hampton/Newport News CJ Agency	5.18	31%	5.13	26%	5.14	30%	5.07	29%	5.14	29%	5.07	30%	5.08	24%
Hanover CC	4.92	28%	4.86	38%	5.20	41%	4.80	36%	4.99	35%	5.26	33%	5.19	31%
Henrico Co. CCP	4.78	29%	5.01	32%	5.06	30%	5.07	28%	5.32	35%	5.43	39%	5.18	28%
Loudoun County CCP	4.25	14%	4.46	14%	4.46	16%	4.53	17%	4.40	18%	4.19	20%	4.17	22%

Agency Name	Proxy Risk (PR) Scores and Recidivism Rates by Year													
	FY05 PR	FY05 RR	FY06 PR	FY06 RR	FY07 PR	FY07 RR	FY08 PR	FY08 RR	FY09 PR	FY09 RR	FY10 PR	FY10 RR	FY11 PR	FY11 RR
Lynchburg CC & PT Services	5.13	43%	5.35	48%	5.07	39%	4.93	38%	5.32	47%	5.04	38%	5.03	37%
Middle Peninsula Probation & Pretrial	4.96	24%	5.27	28%	5.05	29%	5.14	24%	5.11	29%	4.71	29%	5.27	28%
New River CC&PT Services	5.26	23%	5.00	18%	5.23	32%	4.99	30%	4.88	30%	4.96	31%	5.18	30%
Norfolk CJS	5.33	34%	5.36	35%	5.37	33%	5.12	33%	5.66	37%	5.14	34%	5.57	32%
Northern Neck CC	5.25	33%	4.67	34%	5.01	30%	5.32	29%	5.09	37%	5.14	32%	5.09	34%
OAR/Jefferson Area CC	5.21	30%	5.14	26%	5.30	27%	5.39	36%	5.22	28%	5.40	37%	5.50	25%
Old Dominion Court Services	4.77	38%	5.35	31%	5.47	32%	5.18	27%	5.25	28%	5.27	31%	5.32	37%
Petersburg CC	5.74	44%	5.11	30%	5.64	44%	6.08	47%	5.50	35%	5.45	40%	5.58	39%
Piedmont Court Services	4.95	18%	5.01	25%	4.99	23%	5.32	17%	5.12	22%	5.05	26%	5.36	29%
Piedmont Court Services-Mecklenburg Co.	4.28	27%	4.59	28%	4.26	28%	4.58	30%	4.52	24%	4.64	22%	4.73	22%
Portsmouth CC & Pretrial Services	5.25	45%	5.41	46%	5.40	35%	5.48	38%	5.49	35%	5.32	41%	5.53	43%
Prince William Office of CJ Services	5.02	34%	5.01	31%	5.02	29%	5.23	31%	5.16	23%	5.26	29%	5.17	30%
Rappahannock Regional Jail	5.16	30%	5.11	28%	5.44	26%	5.33	27%	5.09	24%	5.16	29%	4.91	22%
Richmond Division of Adult Programs-Probation	5.06	34%	5.34	37%	5.75	43%	5.34	40%	5.53	40%	5.60	43%	5.64	32%
Riverside CJA	5.14	26%	5.42	31%	5.25	31%	5.46	28%	5.29	28%	5.37	25%	5.37	26%
Rockingham-Harrisonburg CSU	5.26	19%	5.52	31%	5.43	31%	5.11	28%	4.72	25%	5.42	25%	5.37	29%
Southside CC	5.03	35%	5.00	30%	5.20	33%	4.97	30%	5.12	29%	5.28	24%	5.21	26%
Southwest VA CC	5.02	23%	4.88	28%	4.92	28%	4.95	29%	4.85	27%	5.35	33%	5.14	29%
Virginia Beach Office of CC & PT Services	4.92	29%	4.90	36%	5.29	39%	4.87	31%	5.25	43%	5.25	35%	5.33	35%
State	4.96	29%	5.00	30%	5.08	31%	5.03	29%	5.03	29%	5.10	29%	5.10	28%

Table 11: In-Program Recidivism Rates by Offense Type

Agency Name	In-Program Recidivism Rates by Offense Type					
	Person Offense	Property Offense	Drug or Alcohol Offense	Public Order Offense	Technical Offense	Other (Includes Traffic)
Alexandria CJS	16%	25%	23%	4%	25%	7%
Arlington CCP	8%	33%	12%	10%	33%	3%
Blue Ridge Court Services	19%	28%	12%	3%	29%	9%
Chesapeake CC	17%	23%	13%	11%	31%	6%
Chesapeake Bay Area CC	23%	31%	8%	3%	32%	2%
Chesterfield CC&PT Services	11%	21%	13%	5%	45%	5%
Clinch Valley Comm. Action Program	10%	46%	20%	7%	8%	9%
Colonial Community Corrections	21%	21%	13%	3%	39%	3%
Court Community Corrections	21%	28%	13%	5%	29%	5%
Culpeper County CJS	12%	25%	12%	1%	39%	10%
Fairfax County GDC-Court Services Division	18%	25%	22%	5%	25%	5%
Fauquier Co. Office of Adult Court Services	10%	16%	17%	3%	50%	4%
Fifth Judicial District CC	24%	19%	19%	7%	23%	8%
Halifax/Pittsylvania Court Services	17%	31%	18%	9%	19%	5%
Hampton/Newport News CJ Agency	24%	24%	21%	6%	21%	4%
Hanover CC	17%	23%	19%	11%	25%	5%
Henrico Co. CCP	23%	25%	12%	9%	27%	4%
Loudoun County CCP	16%	28%	21%	8%	17%	9%
Lynchburg CC & PT Services	26%	24%	13%	5%	26%	6%
Middle Peninsula Probation & Pretrial	17%	37%	14%	6%	22%	5%
New River CC&PT Services	17%	40%	14%	4%	19%	6%
Norfolk CJS	13%	24%	15%	9%	33%	6%
Northern Neck CC	24%	18%	14%	5%	35%	4%
OAR/Jefferson Area CC	14%	30%	10%	7%	34%	5%
Old Dominion Court Services	15%	21%	22%	14%	24%	4%
Petersburg CC	14%	31%	14%	4%	29%	8%
Piedmont Court Services	16%	28%	18%	9%	24%	4%
Piedmont Court Services-Mecklenburg Co.	13%	35%	13%	3%	32%	4%
Portsmouth CC & Pretrial Services	17%	17%	14%	10%	38%	4%
Prince William Office of CJ Services	16%	30%	21%	3%	23%	7%
Rappahannock Regional Jail	15%	30%	21%	5%	23%	6%
Richmond Division of Adult Programs-	8%	22%	12%	17%	34%	7%
Riverside CJA	18%	22%	10%	5%	38%	7%
Rockingham-Harrisonburg CSU	22%	29%	17%	2%	26%	4%
Southside CC	15%	21%	13%	7%	41%	3%
Southwest VA CC	12%	45%	24%	3%	10%	6%
Virginia Beach Office of CC & PT Services	13%	23%	18%	14%	28%	3%
State	17%	27%	16%	7%	29%	5%

Appendix B: Examples of Offenses in Each Offense Category

Person Offenses: Domestic Assault, Simple Assault, Assault on a Law Enforcement Office, Abuse and Neglect, Hit and Run, sex offenses, Robbery, etc.

Property Offenses: Burglary, Larceny, Concealment, Unauthorized Use of a Vehicle, Fraud, Embezzlement, Receiving Stolen Property, Destruction of Property, etc.

Drug Offenses: All possession charges, all DUI charges, possession of drug paraphernalia

Public Order Offenses: Prostitution, Distributing the Peace, Obstruction of Justice, etc.

Technical Violations: Failure to appear, violation of a court order, violation of probation, capias/show cause

Driving Offenses: Driving with a Suspended Operator's License, Habitual Offender, etc.

Other: Accessory after the fact, Cruelty to Animals, etc.

References

- Crime and Justice Institute (2009). *Implementing Evidence-Based Policy and Practice in Community Corrections (2nded.)*. Washington: National Institute of Corrections
- Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services (2014). Comprehensive Community Corrections Act and Pretrial Services Report. July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2013.