Defendants on Federal Pretrial Supervision[1]

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Below is an article slightly abridged from the report produced by Abt Global as part of an Outcome Measurement contract with the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. The contract builds upon the strategic effort that the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts undertook to build a results-based framework for the federal probation and pretrial services system.

Executive Summary

The federal Probation and Pretrial Services system has two overarching goals for pretrial supervision: 1) to monitor the pretrial release of defendants subject to the condition that they neither commit a Federal, State, or local crime nor endanger the safety of any other person or the community during the period of release; and 2) to reasonably assure the appearance of the defendant as required. In support of these aims, pretrial supervision officers are to inform the court and the United States Attorney of all apparent violations of pretrial release conditions, arrests of persons released to the custody of providers of pretrial services or under the supervision of providers of pretrial services, and any danger that any such person may come to pose to any other person or the community.

To provide PPSO with information on the extent to which the system is achieving these goals, Abt Global prepared this briefing on pretrial supervision rearrest and revocation outcomes. The data are based on periods of federal pretrial supervision that commenced between October 1, 2013 and September 30, 2024. Outcomes for a total of 843,416 activated defendant cases were observed through September 30, 2024. The analyses presented in this report focus on 221,718 defendants who entered pretrial supervision between October 1, 2013 and September 30, 2024.

Outcome Definitions

Rearrest

Rearrest is measured using rearrest rates, defined as the percentage of defendants rearrested during an observation period of supervision and, among defendants who are rearrested, the distribution of time until rearrest:

- **Rate of rearrest during supervision:** the first rearrest for a non-minor criminal offense[2] since starting a period of federal pretrial supervision.
- In order for defendants to be included in the analysis, they had to have started their period of pretrial supervision between October 1, 2013 and September 30, 2024, meaning all defendants in the analysis could be observed at minimum one day (see Appendix A, Table A-1).

Revocations

Revocations include new criminal activity or technical violations of the conditions of supervision. Revocations are measured using revocation rates, defined as an instance of revocation during a defendant's period of supervision. The distribution of time until revocation and the distribution by PTRA risk-level are also measured and reported.

- **Revocation rate:** revocations for both new criminal activity and reported violations, including activities related to new crimes, failure to appear for a court appearance (FTA), and absconsion.

Supervision Failure

Violations can occur during a period of pretrial supervision without

[1] Contract # USCA20BPAC1010
Abt Global prepared this briefing on pretrial rearrest and revocation outcomes for defendants under supervision in the federal pretrial services system through fiscal year 2024 to provide PPSO with information on the extent to which the system is achieving its goals of protecting the public and promoting successful completion of supervision. [Abt Global LLC, 6130 Executive Blvd., Rockville, MD 20852]

[2] Non-minor criminal offenses include all offenses other than traffic violations, obstruction of justice, liquor law violations, offenses against public peace, invasion of privacy, and prostitution.

resulting in a revocation and are presented as an additional outcome defined as a violation rate. Supervision failure (for any reason) is measured using a single failure rate. The distributions of time until violation or failure for any reason and the distributions by PTRA risk-level are also measured and reported.

- **Violation rate:** the first reported violation, which may encompass single or multiple infractions related to new crimes, technical violations, FTAs, or absconsions.
- **Rate of failure for any reason:** the first rearrest or reported violation, including FTAs or absconsion, that occurs within one year of starting a federal pretrial supervision period, whichever is observed first.

Defendant Characteristics

Most defendants in the analysis were white (62.4%) males (73.5%) with a high school diploma (32.7%) or GED (11.6%) (Table 1).

TABLE 1.
Demographic Summary

Race/Ethnicity	
White	62.4%
Black	29.6%
Other	8.0%
Gender	
Male	73.5%
Female	26.5%
Education	
Less than High School	31.5%
GED	11.6%
High School Diploma	32.7%
Some Vocational School or Graduate	3.2%
Associates Degree	5.5%
Bachelors Degree or More	15.6%

Note: Reported percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

TABLE 2.
Offense Summary

Offense Type	
Drugs	36.2%
Property	28.6%
Firearms	11.2%
Immigration	9.5%
Sex Offense	4.9%
Violence	4.4%
Public Order	2.4%
Escape/Obstruction	0.7%
All Other	1.9%

Note: Offense type corresponds with the NCIC code associated with the charge for which the defendant is on supervision.

On average, defendants were 37.8 years old at the start of supervision. Nearly three out of ten defendants (28.6%) were in their thirties and about one-fifth (19.4%) of defendants were in their forties (Figure 1).

Case Characteristics

Most defendants were on supervision for drug (36.2%) and property (28.6%) offenses (Table 2).

Prior to being released on pretrial supervision, defendants are assessed using the Pretrial Risk Assessment (PTRA) instrument to determine their risk for rearrest, FTA, and technical violations leading to revocation. Figure 2 shows the distribution of PTRA risk levels for defendants in the sample. Roughly half of defendants (51.2%) scored as lower risk (PTRA 1 and PTRA 2) (Figure 2).

Rearrest Rates

Rearrest Rate

In total, 8.7% of defendants were rearrested during their period of supervision (Figure 1.1). Rearrest rates during the period of pretrial supervision for PTRA 5 defendants were about five times as large as PTRA 1 defendants (18.1% versus 3.6%) (Figure 1.1).

The most frequent rearrests were for drug offenses (26.5%). The median age at the start of supervision for those rearrested was 32.1 (not shown).

Time to Rearrest

Among defendants who were rearrested, the median time until rearrest was roughly five months. As shown in Figure 1.2, of all defendants who were rearrested, 25.2% were rearrested during the first three months of their period of pretrial supervision, 16.9% were rearrested between three and six months, 18.3% were rearrested between six and 12 months, and 39.5% were rearrested more than 12 months into their period of pretrial supervision.[3] The right side of Figure 1.2

[3] Rearrest rates reflect the percent of defendants who were rearrested during each observation period. For the first observation period (within 3 months), the rate includes all defendants; the rate within 3-6 only includes defendants who were still on supervision for at least one day between months 3 and 6 (as determined from their supervision close

FIGURE1.
Age Distribution

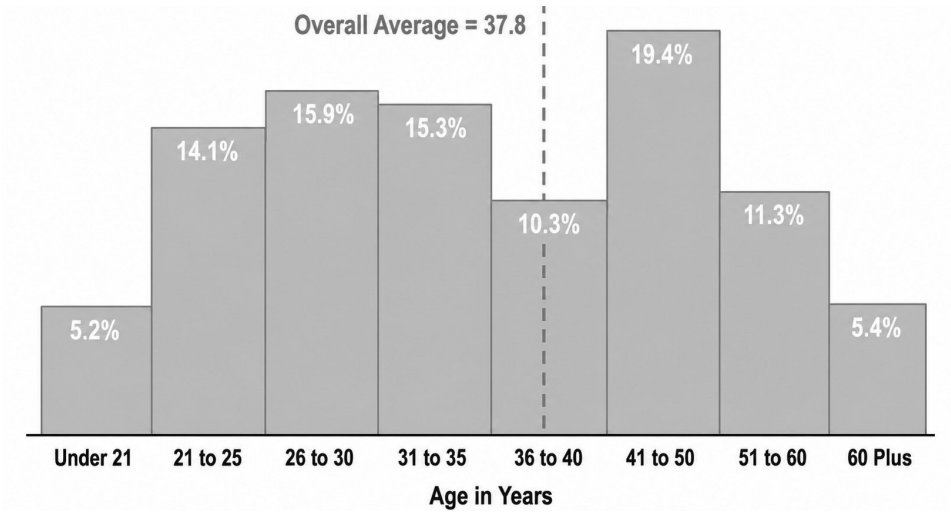
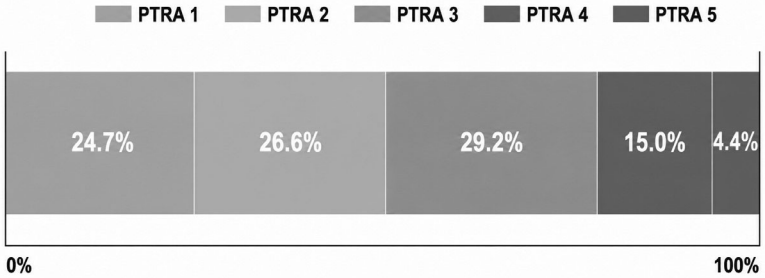


FIGURE 2.
PTRA Risk Levels



Note: PTRA score missing for roughly 0.2% of all defendants.

shows that among defendants who were rearrested, roughly one quarter of them were rearrested within 3 months across all PTRA risk-levels. PTRA 5 defendants have the highest rates of rearrest within 3 months (26.5%), 3 to 6 months (16.8%) and 6 to 12 months (20.2%) and the lowest rate of rearrest after 12 months (36.6%). This pattern is consistent with expectations—over 12 months of pretrial supervision, higher risk defendants are rearrested at greater rates. Among lower risk defendants who are rearrested, their rearrest tends to come later in their period of pretrial supervision.

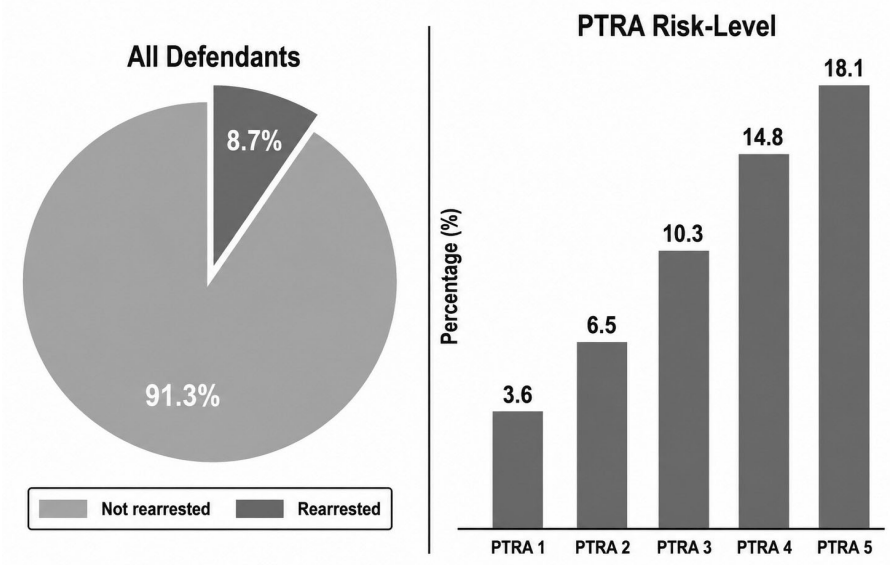
Cumulative Rearrest Rate

Rearrest rates were similar over time. Of all defendants in the analysis (N=221,718), 2.2% were rearrested within the first three months, 3.8% were rearrested within six months, and 5.8% were rearrested within 12 months (Figure 1.3). These cumulative rates indicate that the rearrest rates over these timeframes are 2.2%, 1.7%, and 2.0%, respectively.

The pattern of similar rearrest rates over time is consistent across PTRA risk levels, albeit more pronounced for defendants with higher PTRA risk levels. For example, 4.8% of PTRA 5 defendants were rearrested within three months from release on pretrial supervision, another 3.8% were rearrested within six months, and another 4.4% within 12 months. Figure 1.3 also shows that by 12 months of release on pretrial supervision, PTRA 5 defendants have rearrest rates roughly 11 percentage points higher than PTRA 1 defendants.

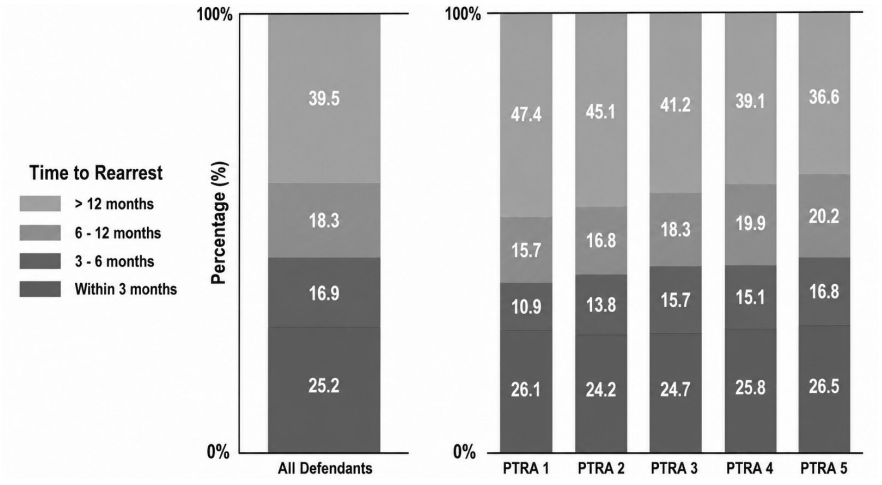
date), etc. For each of these observation periods, the length of time defendants had to recidivate during the period varied, ranging from one day through the full observation period.

FIGURE 1.1.
Rearrest Rate Overall and by PTRA Risk Level



Notes: Rearrest statistics include all defendants (N=221,718). Right side of Figure 1.1 excludes individuals with missing PTRA risk-level (0.2%). Statistics corresponding to Figure 1.1 are reported as a table in Appendix B, Table B-1. For ease of readability, note that the scale of this figure may differ from other similar figures.

FIGURE 1.2.
Time to Rearrest for Defendants Rearrested During Pretrial Supervision



Notes: Rearrest rates for each observation period are for defendants who were rearrested during their period of pretrial supervision (N=19,188). Right side of Figure 1.2 excludes individuals with missing PTRA risk-level (0.2%). Statistics corresponding to Figure 1.2 are reported as a table in Appendix B, Table B-1.

Rearrest Offenses

Most rearrests during pretrial supervision were for property, drug, and violent offenses—more than 80% of all rearrests were for these offenses (Figure 1.4). As shown in Figure 1.4, of those arrested within three months of beginning their period of supervision, 33.1% were rearrested for a property offense, 27.5% were rearrested for a drug offense, and 21.4% were rearrested for a violent offense. The distribution of offenses is consistent across all observation periods.

Revocation Rates

Revocation Rate

Roughly one in ten defendants (10.9%) were revoked for reported violations, FTA, or absconsion prior to completing their period of pretrial supervision. Revocation rates during the period of pretrial supervision for PTRA 5 defendants were more than seven times as large as those for PTRA 1 defendants (23.7% versus 3.2%) (Figure 2.1).

Within three months, 3.7% of defendants were revoked; within six months, another 2.4% of defendants were revoked; and within 12 months another 2.5% of defendants were revoked[4] (Appendix B, Table B-4). Among all defendants, all but 1.3% were revoked for violating the conditions of their supervision; these remaining 1.3% were revoked for either FTA (0.2%) or absconsion (1.1%) (not shown). Regardless of the reason, one half of all defendants were revoked roughly five months after the start of their period of pretrial supervision

[4] Revocation rates reflect the percent of defendants who were revoked during each observation period. Within 3 month revocation rates include all defendants; within 6 month revocation rates only include defendants who were still on supervision for at least one day between months 3 and 6 (as determined from their supervision closed date), and so on.

(not shown). The median time to revocation for those revoked for FTA was roughly six months, and the median time to revocation for those revoked for absconsion was roughly four months. The median age at revocation was 32.3 years old; the median ages for those revoked for FTA and absconsion were 32.4 and 32.7 years, respectively (not shown).

Violation Rate

Roughly one third (32.1%) of defendants had a violation during their period of pretrial supervision. Violation rates during the period of pretrial supervision for PTRA 5 defendants were more than five times as large as PTRA 1 defendants (60.9% versus 11.9%) (Figure 2.2).

The patterns for violation rates over time are consistent with the patterns for overall revocations: Violation rates are highest in the first three months after release (15.4%), drop to 7.8% over the next three months, and drop to 6.8% over the next six months[5] (Appendix B, Table B-5). Among all defendants, 3.9% had violations for either FTA (1.6%) or absconsion (2.3%) (not shown). The remaining 28.2% had other violations reported. The median time to violation was roughly three months after the start of a pretrial supervision term (not shown). The median age at first violation was 32.9 years old (not shown). The median ages at start of supervision if first violation was for FTA and absconsion were 32.6 and 32.7 years, respectively (not shown).

Failure Rate

Over the first 12 months of pretrial supervision, more than one third of defendants (34.2%) failed for any reason: by rearrest for a serious offense, FTA, absconsion, or any other reported violation (Figure 2.3). Findings for this measure are consistent with the findings for revocations and violations; failure rates during the period of pretrial supervision for PTRA 5 defendants were more than four times as large as those for PTRA 1 defendants (63.6% versus 13.7%) (Figure 2.3).

Appendix A: Methodology

Data Assembly

The data presented in this report are based on the pretrial supervision analysis file prepared by Abt Global for the Probation and Pretrial Services Office (PPSO). The data were assembled from federal supervision records from PPSO's internal case management database, "Probation and Pretrial Services Automated Case Tracking System" (PACTS) and other extant data sources.

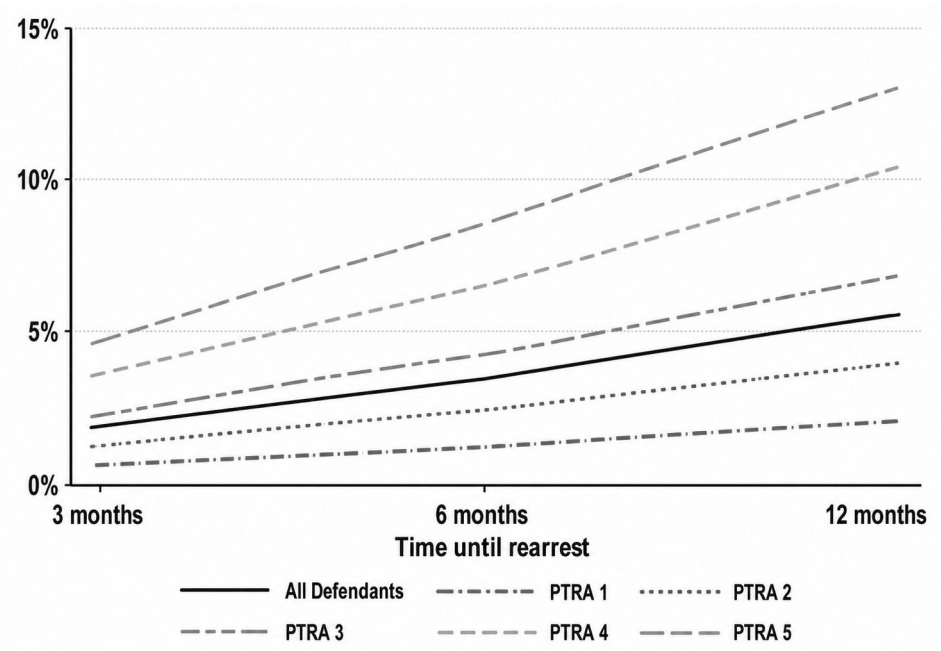
Individuals in the Analysis File

The data are based on periods of federal pretrial supervision that commenced between October 1, 2013, and September 30, 2024. Outcomes for a total of 843,416 defendants were observed through September 30, 2024.[6]

[5] Violation rates reflect the percent of defendants who committed a violation during each period. Within 3 month rates include all defendants; within 6 month violation rates only include defendants who were still on supervision for at least one day between months 3 and 6 (as determined from their supervision closed date), and so on.

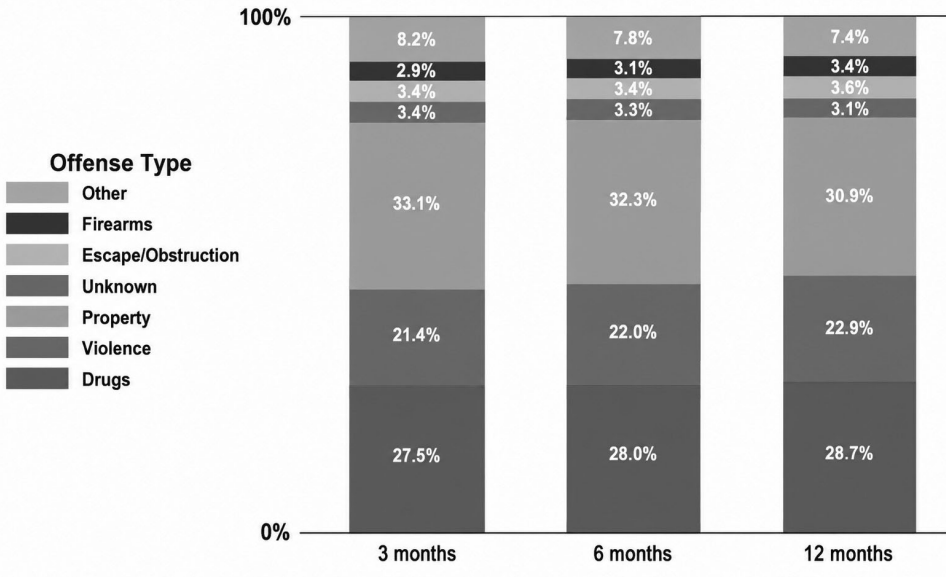
[6] ATLAS (Access to Law Enforcement Systems) is a web-based application used by probation officers to

FIGURE 1.3.
Cumulative Rearrest Rates Over Time for Defendants Rearrested by PTRA Risk-Level



Notes: Statistics corresponding to Figure 1.3 are reported as a table in Appendix B, Table B-2.

FIGURE 1.4.
Rearrests During Pretrial Supervision by Offense and Time Until Rearrest



Notes: "Other" offense in this figure is the sum of the sex offense, public order, immigration, and "other offense" categories (each individual category has a rate of 3.4% or less). Statistics corresponding to Figure 1.4 are reported as a table in Appendix B, Table B-3.

The analyses presented in this report focus on 221,718 defendants who entered pretrial supervision between October 1, 2013, and September 30, 2024.[7] *Federal pretrial community supervision* refers to the period during which a defendant is actively supervised by a probation officer in the federal system.[8]

A period of pretrial supervision refers to a *continuous period of community supervision* (including transfers to other districts to continue federal supervision, etc.). Data on supervision periods were current as of the end of September 30, 2024, and about 10.8% of the supervision periods were ongoing at that time. The analysis is focused on defendants serving a period of *supervised pretrial release*.[9]

Arrest Data

Abt assembled *arrest data* for defendants in the analysis file from arrest records extracted from ATLAS. Abt categorized the arrest information as received from ATLAS into the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) codes.[10] The NCIC codes were then collapsed into ten broader offense categories used by the AO: Violent, Property, Drug, Sex Offense, Firearms, Escape/Obstruction, Public Order, Technical, Immigration, and Other. The process of assembling data from ATLAS is detailed in technical documentation provided to PPSO.[11]

Determining the First Arrest

Defendants may have multiple arrests during the observation period. In those instances, Abt used the first arrest after the start of supervision. Additionally, defendants may have multiple arrests on the same day, in which case Abt used the most serious charge. The NCIC codes are in order of seriousness, and this ordering was used to select the most serious offense when there were multiple arrests on the same day.

Identifying Non-Minor Offenses

All crimes are serious for a supervision agency.

access criminal history information for supervised individuals. Abt submitted FBI numbers to ATLAS for all individuals on October 30, 2024. This first set of RAP sheets was returned to Abt from ATLAS by January 14, 2025. Abt submitted a second list of FBI numbers to ATLAS on April 9, 2025, for those individuals for whom at least one RAP sheet from the initial set did not contain any arrest information. This second set of RAP sheets was returned to Abt from ATLAS by April 26, 2025.

[7] The recidivism analysis excludes the following defendants: defendants whose periods of supervision began and ended on the same day; defendants for whom Abt did not receive RAP sheets from the ATLAS team (i.e., they have no RAP sheets pre- or post-dating their periods of supervision); and defendants with other charges pending.

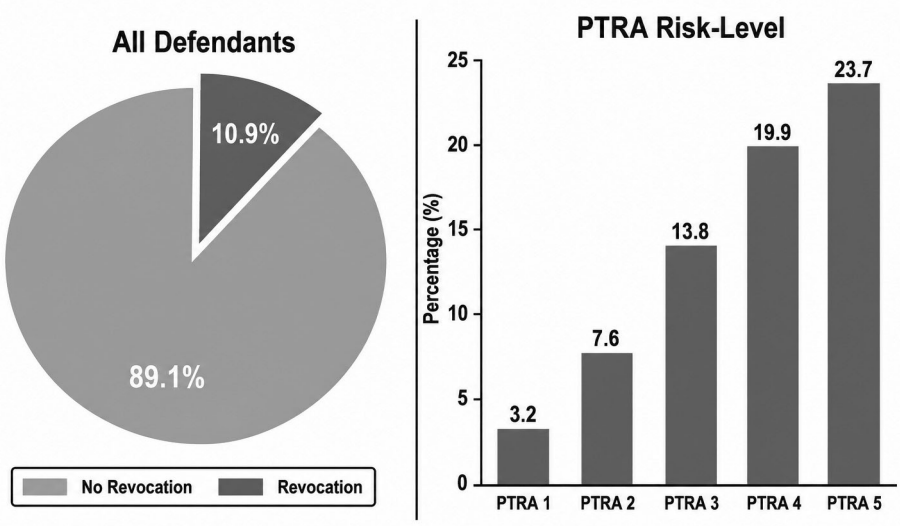
[8] Occasionally, there are cases where a defendant's supervision status becomes inactive, but their period of supervision is not closed in PACTS. Investigation revealed that of the 2,926 inactive cases without a close date, 92 percent had a concurrent federal supervision term. Therefore, these cases are treated as though these individuals remain under supervision until their period of supervision is closed.

[9] Federal probation officers also supervise a few other types of individuals (including individuals on parole), but these cases are rare and excluded from the analysis file.

[10] The NCIC maintains a list of Uniform Offense Codes in order to standardize criminal offenses at the national level. As of May 29, 2007, there were 50 general categories employed by the NCIC.

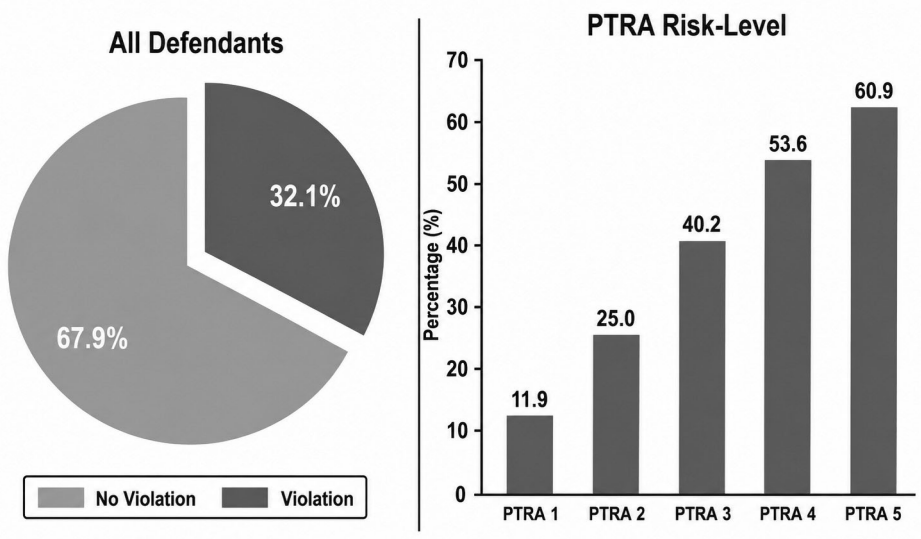
[11] Rhodes, W., Luallen, J., Dyous, C., Hunt, D., & Kling, R. (2010). *Tabulating post-conviction supervision outcomes for offender cohorts.* Prepared for the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Office of Probation and Pretrial Services.

FIGURE 2.1.
Revocation Rates by Time Until Revocation and PTRA Risk-Level



Note: Right side of Figure 2.1 excludes individuals with missing PTRA risk-level (0.2%). Statistics corresponding to Figure 2.1 are reported as a table in Appendix B, Table B-4. For ease of readability, note that the scale of this figure may differ from other similar figures.

FIGURE 2.2.
Violation Rates During Supervision by Time Until First Violation and PTRA Risk-Level



Notes: Right side of Figure 2.2 excludes individuals with missing PTRA risk-level (0.2%). Statistics corresponding to Figure 2.2 are reported as a table in Appendix B, Table B-5. For ease of readability, note that the scale of this figure may differ from other similar figures.

However, a comparison of rearrest rates for minor and non-minor offenses across states revealed that states seem to vary with respect to the fidelity with which they report arrests for relatively minor crimes. Such variation could bias state-by-state comparisons of rearrest rates. Moreover, including these minor offenses in recidivism statistics inflates arrest rates. Given the variation across states in reporting arrests for minor crimes and the impact of these arrests on arrest rates, Abt includes only non-minor offenses as recidivistic events. Classifying a crime as non-minor and minor is judgmental; this analysis classified the following as minor: traffic violations, obstruction of justice, liquor law violations, offenses against public peace, invasion of privacy, and prostitution. Crimes that fell into the minor category were primarily traffic violations and obstruction of justice.

In addition, there are a number of events reported in the arrest data that may be recorded as arrests for criminal activity, but are in fact custodial in nature. Most common amongst these are voluntary surrenders. So as not to inflate arrest rates with such custodial events, additional steps were taken to filter out such events from the serious offenses included in this analysis. Specifically, the following arrests were excluded: (i) arrests where the arrest date matches the recorded last voluntary surrender date; (ii) arrests where the arrest date occurs within three days of the last recorded voluntary surrender date (and there is no evidence that a revocation has occurred); and (iii) arrests where the arresting offense shares an NCIC classification with the instant offense and the arrest occurs within three days of the instant offense. Arrests recorded by either correctional facilities or other federal agencies (U.S. Marshals, BOP, ICE, DHS, FBI, DEA, or ATF) were also excluded from this analysis, as these are most commonly associated with voluntary surrenders and other custodial events reported within arrest data.

Outcome Measures

This briefing reports on four outcome measures: rearrests, revocations, violations, and supervision failure for any reason (i.e., rearrest or revocation).

Defining Rearrests

This report includes one measure of rearrest during supervision, summarized both overall and by PTRA risk-level.

Rearrests during supervision are defined as the first rearrest for a non-minor criminal offense since starting federal pretrial supervision. Abt reports the percentage of defendants rearrested and the distribution of time to rearrest.

Defendants had to be observable for at least one day; 221,718 defendants were included in this analysis.

The distribution of time until rearrest is reported across the following observation periods: within three months, between three and six months, six to 12 months, and more than 12 months. Rearrest rates for each time period reflect defendants who were rearrested prior to completing their pretrial periods of supervision on or prior to September 30, 2024 (i.e., the rearrest rates are not cumulative).

Table A-1 shows the number of individuals included in the analysis by risk-level.

In order for defendants to be included in the tabulations for three-month, six-month, and 12-month rearrest rates, they had to be observed on supervision for at least one day within that time period. For example, the within-12-month rearrest rates include defendants whose pretrial supervision period was not closed until at least one day between six and 12 months. Defendants whose supervision closed during the within three-month and within six-month observation periods were excluded from the within 12-month period. Table A-2 shows the number of defendants included in the analysis by time period.

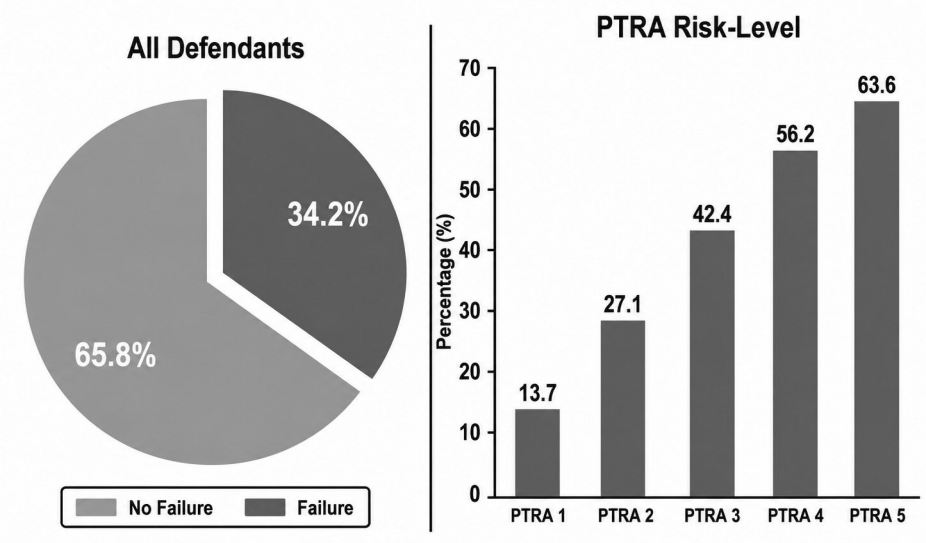
Defining Revocations

Defendants may be revoked during their supervision for new criminal activity or for a technical violation of the conditions of supervision (including FTA for a court appearance of absconsion). This brief includes revocation rates separately for *reported violations, FTAs, and absconsions*. Revocations for new crimes include all offenses regardless of seriousness and are included within reported violations. For each of these measures, Abt reports the distribution of time until revocation:

- All defendants who entered supervision between October 1, 2013, and September 30, 2024; 221,718 defendants were included in the analysis.
- Abt reports the distribution of time until revocations for the following time periods: within three months, six months, and 12 months. In order for defendants to be included in the tabulations for each of these observation periods they had to be observed during that time period for at least one day and had to not yet have ended supervision. For example, the six-to-12-month revocation rates include defendants who were on supervision for at least one day between six and 12 months (i.e., defendants whose supervision ended during the three-month and three-to-six month observation period were excluded).[12]

[12] For each of these observation periods, the length of time defendants had to recidivate during the period varied, ranging from one day through the full observation period.

FIGURE 2.3.
Rates of Any Failure During Supervision by Time Until Failure and PTRA Risk-Level



Notes: Right side of Figure 2.3 excludes individuals with missing PTRA risk-level (0.2%). Statistics corresponding to Figure 2.3 are reported as a table in Appendix B, Table B-6. For ease of readability, note that the scale of this figure may differ from other similar figures.

Defining Violations

In addition to examining revocation rates, successful pretrial supervision may also be characterized by examining the rate at which supervision conditions are violated. Not all violations will necessarily result in a revocation; however, the prevalence of violations may be informative regarding the relative success defendants have adhering to the supervision conditions of their community release.

This briefing reports the rate at which violations have been reported during a period of pretrial supervision. A reported violation may include a single or multiple infractions, including technical violations, new crimes, or other warrants unrelated to the pending charges for which the defendant is awaiting adjudication. The data available for analysis lack the detail necessary to differentiate between purely technical violations versus new criminality. However, the data do enable distinguishing between violations reported for not appearing in court and absconsions. Therefore, Abt differentiates reported violations into three measures: *violations reported for FTA, violations reported for absconsion, and other reported violations* that exclude the prior two types. For these three outcomes, the violation need not have resulted in a revocation. Abt reports overall violation rates during pretrial supervision, and the time from the start of supervision until the first reported violation within three, six, and twelve months. The methodology for including defendants in these rates is the same as that for the *rearrest rates during supervision*.

Defining Failure for Any Reason

Outcomes are also summarized by the overall rate of supervision failure for any reason (i.e., rearrest or reported violation). Because events can overlap for defendants, i.e., a defendant can be both rearrested and later have a violation reported, measures in Appendix B, Tables B-2 and B-5, are not additive (i.e., rearrests and violations cannot be added together). Therefore, Abt also combines these events into a single measure that describes a separate outcome: *failure for any reason*. Failure for any reason is defined as a failure under pretrial supervision for either a rearrest or a reported violation, whichever is observed *first*. In this case, any non-minor rearrest or violation constitutes a failure, regardless of whether or not the violation resulted in a revocation. Time until failure is defined as the time from the start of supervision to the *first event*, regardless of whether both events eventually occur, i.e., where a rearrest leads to a reported violation. As with the rearrest measures, Abt reports time until failure rates over various observation periods. The methodology for including defendants in these rates is the same methodology used for rearrest rates. Appendix A, Table A-2, provides specifics on the number of defendants included in the analysis for each time period and risk-level.

Appendix B: Tables

See following pages.

TABLE A-1.
Defendants Included in Analysis of Rearrests

	All Defendants	PTRA Risk Level					Missing
		1	2	3	4	5	
Observed at least 1 day	221,718	54,673	58,926	64,793	33,199	9,787	340
Rearrested during supervision	19,188	1,968	3,835	6,659	4,913	1,776	37

TABLE A-2.
Defendants Included in Analysis of Revocations and Supervision Failure, by Observation Period and PTRA Risk-Level

Time Observed	All Defendants	PTRA Risk Level					Missing
		1	2	3	4	5	
Within 3 mos.	221,718	54,673	58,926	64,793	33,199	9,787	340
3-6 mos.	201,824	50,043	53,171	58,808	30,446	9,068	288
6-12 mos.	170,021	41,644	44,663	49,576	26,025	7,880	233

TABLE B-1.
Overall Rearrests by Time Until Rearrest and PTRA Risk-Level

		PTRA Risk-level					
Time Until Rearrest*	All Defendants	1	2	3	4	5	Missing
Overall	8.7%	3.6%	6.5%	10.3%	14.8%	18.1%	10.9%
Within 3 mos.	25.2%	26.1%	24.2%	24.7%	25.8%	26.5%	32.4%
3-6 mos.	16.9%	10.9%	13.8%	15.7%	15.1%	16.8%	10.8%
6-12 mos.	18.3%	15.7%	16.8%	18.3%	19.9%	20.2%	18.9%
>12 mos.	39.5%	47.4%	45.1%	41.2%	39.1%	36.6%	37.8%

* Defendants who were rearrested during a previous time period are excluded from future time periods, i.e., the rearrest rates are not cumulative.

TABLE B-2.
Cumulative Rearrest Rates Over Time for Individuals Rearrested by PTRA Risk-Level

		PTRA Risk-level					
Time Until Rearrest*	All Defendants	1	2	3	4	5	Missing
Within 3 mos.	2.2%	0.9%	1.6%	2.5%	3.8%	4.8%	3.5%
6 mos.	3.8%	1.4%	2.8%	4.6%	6.7%	8.6%	5.9%
12 mos.	5.8%	2.1%	4.2%	7.0%	10.4%	13.0%	9.0%

* Rearrest rates are cumulative for each time period.

TABLE B-3.
Rearrests During Supervision by Offense and Time Until Rearrest

	Time Until Rearrest (in months)		
Offense	Within 3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
Property	33.1%	32.3%	30.9%
Drugs	27.5%	28.0%	28.7%
Violence	21.4%	22.0%	22.9%
Escape/Obstruction	3.4%	3.4%	3.6%
Unknown	3.4%	3.3%	3.1%
Immigration	3.3%	3.1%	2.7%
Firearms	2.9%	3.1%	3.4%
Sex Offense	2.0%	1.7%	1.8%
Public Order	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Other	2.9%	2.8%	2.9%

TABLE B-4.
Overall Revocations by Time Until Revocation and PTRA Risk-Level

		PTRA Risk-level					
Time Until Revocation*	All Defendants	1	2	3	4	5	Missing
Overall	10.9%	3.2%	7.6%	13.8%	19.9%	23.7%	10.0%
Within 3 mos.	3.7%	0.9%	2.4%	4.7%	7.2%	8.8%	5.6%
6 mos.	6.1%	1.5%	4.1%	7.9%	11.6%	14.1%	7.5%
12 mos.	8.6%	2.2%	5.7%	10.9%	16.2%	19.9%	10.6%

* Revocation rates reflect the percent of defendants who were revoked during each period of supervision. Within 3 month revocation rates include all defendants; within 6 month revocation rates include defendants who were still on supervision for at least one day between months 3 and 6 (as determined from their supervision closed date); etc.

TABLE B-5.
Overall Violations by Time Until Violation and PTRA Risk-Level

		PTRA Risk-level					
Time Until Violation*	All Defendants	1	2	3	4	5	Missing
Overall	32.1%	11.9%	25.0%	40.2%	53.6%	60.9%	24.4%
Within 3 mos.	15.4%	4.4%	11.1%	19.3%	28.4%	32.4%	13.8%
6 mos.	23.2%	6.8%	16.9%	29.4%	41.4%	47.8%	19.5%
12 mos.	30.0%	9.7%	22.4%	37.7%	51.8%	59.2%	26.0%

* Violation rates reflect the percent of defendants who failed supervision during each period. Within 3 month violation rates include all defendants; within 6 month failure rates include defendants who were still on supervision for at least one day between months 3 and 6 (as determined from their supervision closed date); etc.

TABLE B-6.
Failure Rates for Rearrest or Violations During Supervision by Time Until Failure and PTRA Risk-Level

		PTRA Risk-level					
Time Until Failure*	All Defendants	1	2	3	4	5	Missing
Overall	34.2%	13.7%	27.1%	42.4%	56.2%	63.6%	28.5%
Within 3 mos.	16.3%	5.1%	12.0%	20.3%	29.7%	33.9%	16.0%
6 mos.	24.4%	7.7%	18.1%	30.8%	43.1%	49.6%	22.9%
12 mos.	31.5%	10.8%	23.9%	39.4%	53.6%	61.5%	29.4%

* Failure rates reflect the percent of defendants who failed supervision during each period. Within 3 month failure rates include all defendants; within 6 month failure rates include defendants who were still on supervision for at least one day between months 3 and 6 (as determined from their supervision closed date); etc.

Highlights

Rearrest during supervision:

- Overall, 8.7% of defendants released on pretrial supervision were rearrested for a new crime prior to completing a period of supervised release.
- Rearrest rates during the period of pretrial supervision for PTRA 5 defendants were about five times as large as rates for PTRA 1 defendants.
- The median time to rearrest was roughly five months.
- Rearrest events were most often for property, drug, and violent offenses (more than 80% of all rearrests were for these offenses).

Revocations during supervision:

- Among all defendants, 10.9% were revoked prior to completing a period of supervision.
  - » 9.6% were revoked for violating the conditions of their supervision.
  - » The remaining 1.3% were revoked for failure to appear or absconsion.
- The median time to revocation was roughly five months.
- The median time to revocation for those who absconded was roughly four months.
- The median time to revocation for failure to appear (FTA) was roughly six months.

Supervision failures:

- Overall, 32.1% of defendants violated their conditions of supervised release. Only 1.6% had a violation for FTA and 2.3% had a violation for absconsion.
- The median time to a violation of supervision conditions was roughly three months.