

**Appendix 1.** Description of data used in meta-analysis by risk factor domains.

Note: 1. Some groups do not sum up to the cohort size because of missing records. 2. OASys, TRAS, RNA – standardized recidivism risk assessment tools.

Study	Country	Cohort (selection years, n, % male, mean age)	Outcome (type and length of follow-up)	Exposure (source of data, n, % with outcome)	Comparison (n, % with outcome)
<i>Gender</i>					
Adams et al., 2011	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation sampled from several counties of Illinois. One individual can be counted several times (2006, 2770, 82%, 31).	Re-arrest (during supervision, av. 19.4 months)	Male (records, 2215, 40%)	Female (542, 32%)
Caudy, 2018	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation from one urban county of an unnamed southwestern state (2011-2013, 10642, 76%, 34)	Re-arrest (fixed end date, mean 1 year)	Male (records, 8076, 12%)	Female (2566, 11%)
Department of Justice, 2011	UK - N. Ireland	National cohort of individuals receiving non-custodial sentences (2005, 19047, 85%, ≈33).	Reconviction (starts with a sentence, 2 years)	Male (records, 16233, 21%)	Female (2814, 10%)
Harris, 2011	USA	A cohort of felony probationers from an unnamed southern central state (1993, 3598, 78%, 29.3)	Re-arrest, excluding arrests for technical violations (starts with a sentence, 3 years)	Male (records, 2800, 46%) *group size approximated from provided ORs	Female (788, 34%) *group size approximated from provided ORs
Huebner & Cobbina, 2007	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation sampled from several counties of Illinois (2000, 3017, 80%, 30.8) *same dataset as in Olson, 2003	Re-arrest (starts with an end of a sentence, 4 years)	Male (records, 2414, 46%)	Female (603, 40%)
Humphrey et al., 2012	USA	Individuals sampled from cohort of standard and reparative probationers from Vermont (1998-2000, 4792, 73.2%, 28.1)	Reconviction (starts with a sentence, 5 years)	Male (records, 3508, 47%)	Female (1284, 38%)
Maliek, 2017	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation from Texas (2014-2017, 10127, 73%, 34.6)	Probation revocation (during supervision, unknown)	Male (records, 7376, 29%)	Female (2751, 26%)
Minor et al., 2003	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation from Kentucky (1996-1999, 200, 68%, median 40.38)	Probation violations (starts with a sentence, 2 years)	Male (records, 136, 28%)	Female (64, 36%)
N. Carolina S. & Ad. Comm., 2018	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation from N. Carolina (2015, 32537, 72%, 32)	Re-arrest (starts with a sentence, 2 years)	Male (RNA, 23427, 40%)	Female (9110, 30%)
Olson & Lurigio, 2000	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation sampled from several counties of Illinois (1997, 2438, 80%, ≈30)	Re-arrest (during supervision, unspecified)	Male (records, 1958, 33%)	Female (480, 27%)

Peilard et al., 2012	Chile	National cohort on individuals receiving non-custodial sentences (2007, 23736, 86%, ≈33)	Re-arrest (starts with a sentence, 3 years)	Male (records, 20389, 27%)	Female (3347, 28%)
Sims & Jones, 1997	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation from North Carolina (1993, 2850, 83%, 27)	Probation failure/revocation (starts with a sentence, 30 months on average) *cohort is selected based on release date	Male (records, 2365, 46%)	Female (485, 31%)
Wood et al., 2015	UK – England & Wales	National cohort of individuals sampled from different probation trusts, excluding Tier 1 probationers (2009-2010, 125718, 84%, ≈32).	Proven reoffending (starts with a sentence, 1 year for an offence to happen + 6 months for conviction)	Male (records, 106082, 36%)	Female (19636, 29%)
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Study	Country	Cohort (selection years, n, % male, mean age)	Outcome (type and length of follow-up)	Exposure (source of data, n, % with outcome)	Comparison (n, % with outcome)
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<i>Age</i>					
Adams et al., 2011	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation sampled from several counties of Illinois. One individual can be counted several times (2006, 2770, 82%, 31).	Re-arrest (during supervision, av. 19.4 months)	Younger than 21 (records, 539, 53%)	21 years old and older (2198, 34%)
		Individuals sentenced to probation sampled from several counties. One individual can be sentenced several times (2006, 1762, 80%, 32).	Revocation (during supervision, av. 19.4 months)	Younger than 21 (records, 323, 55%)	21 years old and older (1413, 42%)
Department of Justice, 2011	UK - N. Ireland	National cohort of individuals receiving non-custodial sentences (2005, 19047, 85%, ≈33).	Reconviction (starts with a sentence, 2 years)	Younger than 21 (records, 2573, 32%)	21 years old and older (16474, 17%)
N. Carolina S. & Ad. Comm., 2018	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation from N. Carolina (2015, 32537, 72%, 32)	Re-arrest (starts with a sentence, 2 years)	Younger than 21 (RNA, 4471, 49%) *approximated from provided data	21 years old and older (25180, 34%) *approximated from provided data
Olson & Lurigio, 2000	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation sampled from several counties of Illinois (1997, 2438, 80%, ≈30)	Re-arrest (during supervision, unspecified)	Younger than 21 (records, 310, 45%)	21 years old and older (2128, 30%)
Wood et al., 2015	UK – England & Wales	National cohort of individuals sampled from different probation trusts, excluding Tier 1 probationers (2009-2010, 125718, 84%, ≈32).	Proven reoffending (starts with a sentence, 1 year for an offence to happen + 6 months for conviction)	Younger than 21 (survey, 21102, 43%)	21 years old and older (104616, 33%)

Study	Country	Cohort (selection years, n, % male, mean age)	Outcome (type and length of follow-up)	Exposure (source of data, n, % with outcome)	Comparison (n, % with outcome)
<i>Marital status</i>					
Adams et al., 2011	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation sampled from several counties of Illinois. One individual can be counted several times (2006, 1762, 80%, 32).	Revocation (during supervision, av. 19.4 months)	Single (records, 1318, 46%)	Married (records, 343, 34%)
N. Carolina S. & Ad. Comm., 2018	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation from N. Carolina (2015, 32537, 72%, 32)	Re-arrest (starts with a sentence, 2 years)	Single (records, 28307, 39%)	Married (4230, 27%)
Olson et al., 2003	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation from Illinois (2000, 3325, 79%, 31)	Re-arrest (during supervision, unspecified)	Single (records, 2580, 29%)	Married (745, 23%)
Sims & Jones, 1997	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation from North Carolina (1993, 2850, 83%, 27)	Probation failure/revocation (starts with a sentence, 30 months on average) *cohort is selected based on release date	Single (records, 2337, 45%)	Married (513, 35%)

Study	Country	Cohort (selection years, n, % male, mean age)	Outcome (type and length of follow-up)	Exposure (source of data, n, % with outcome)	Comparison (n, % with outcome)
<i>Ethnicity</i>					
Adams et al., 2011	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation sampled from several counties of Illinois. One individual can be counted several times (2006, 1762, 80%, 32).	Revocation (during supervision, av. 19.4 months)	Non-white (records, 411, 63%)	White (1240, 40%)
Maliek, 2017	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation from Texas (2014-2017, 10127, 73%, 34.6)	Probation revocation (during supervision, unknown)	Non-white (records, 8132, 29%)	White (1995, 26%)
Minor et al., 2003	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation from Kentucky (1996-1999, 200, 68%, median 40.38)	Probation violations (starts with a sentence, 2 years)	Non-white (records, 22, 59%)	White (178, 27%)
N. Carolina S. & Ad. Comm., 2018	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation from N. Carolina (2015, 32537, 72%, 32)	Re-arrest (starts with a sentence, 2 years)	Non-white (RNA, 16594, 39%)	White (15943, 35%)
Olson & Lurigio, 2000	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation sampled from several counties of Illinois (1997, 2438, 80%, ≈30)	Revocation (during supervision, unspecified)	Non-white (records, 961, 18%)	White (1477, 11%)
Olson et al., 2003	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation from Illinois (2000, 3325, 79%, 31)	Re-arrest (during supervision, unspecified)	Non-white (records, 1633, 29%)	White (1692, 26%)

Study	Country	Cohort (selection years, n, % male, mean age)	Outcome (type and length of follow-up)	Exposure (source of data, n, % with outcome)	Comparison (n, % with outcome)
Sims & Jones, 1997	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation from North Carolina (1993, 2850, 83%, 27)	Probation failure/revocation (starts with a sentence, 30 months on average) *cohort is selected based on release date	Non-white (records, 1655, 54%)	White (1192, 28%)
<b><i>Criminal history</i></b>					
Adams et al., 2011	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation sampled from several counties of Illinois. One individual can be counted several times (2006, 2770, 82%, 31).	Re-arrest (during supervision, av. 19.4 months)	More than two prior arrests (records, 1736, 47%)	Two or less prior arrests (1020, 22%)
Harris, 2011	USA	A cohort of felony probationers from an unnamed southern central state (1993, 3598, 78%, 29.3)	Re-arrest, excluding arrests for technical violations (starts with a sentence, 3 years)	Having prior criminal record (records, 2229, 50%)	First time adult offenders (1369, 32%)
Humphrey et al., 2012	USA	Individuals sampled from cohort of standard and reparative probationers from Vermont (1998-2000, 4792, 73.2%, 28.1)	Reconviction (starts with a sentence, 5 years)	Having prior criminal record (records, 1917, 55%)	No prior criminal record (2875, 38%)
Maliek, 2017	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation from Texas (2014-2017, 10127, 73%, 34.6)	Probation revocation (during supervision, unknown)	High risk criminal history (TRAS, 932, 62.9%)	Low/moderate risk criminal history (9195, 24.8%)
Minor et al., 2003	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation from Kentucky (1996-1999, 200, 68%, median 40.38)	Probation violations (starts with a sentence, 2 years)	Having prior convictions (records, 91, 42%)	No prior convictions (109, 21%)
N. Carolina S. & Ad. Comm., 2018	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation from N. Carolina (2015, 32537, 72%, 32)	Re-arrest (starts with a sentence, 2 years)	One or more prior arrests (RNA, 25053, 41%)	No prior arrests (7484, 23%)
Olson & Lurigio, 2000	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation sampled from several counties of Illinois (1997, 2438, 80%, ≈30)	Re-arrest (during supervision, unspecified)	Prior adult convictions (records, 1009, 43%)	No prior adult convictions (1429, 24%)
Olson et al., 2003	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation from Illinois (2000, 3325, 79%, 31)	Re-arrest (during supervision, unspecified)	Prior convictions (records, 1679, 35%)	No prior convictions (1646, 20%)
Wood et al., 2015	UK – England & Wales	National cohort of individuals sampled from different probation trusts, excluding Tier 1 probationers (2009-2010, 125718, 84%, ≈32).	Proven reoffending (starts with a sentence, 1 year for an offence to happen + 6 months for conviction)	Previous convictions (records, 107616, 38%)	No previous convictions (18102, 8%)

Study	Country	Cohort (selection years, n, % male, mean age)	Outcome (type and length of follow-up)	Exposure (source of data, n, % with outcome)	Comparison (n, % with outcome)
<i>Educational problems</i>					
Adams et al., 2011	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation sampled from several counties of Illinois. One individual can be counted several times (2006, 1762, 82%, 32).	Revocation (during supervision, av. 19.4 months)	No high school diploma (records, 283, 57%)	High school diploma or higher (1473, 42%)
Harris, 2011	USA	A cohort of felony probationers from an unnamed southern central state (1993, 3598, 78%, 29.3)	Re-arrest, excluding arrests for technical violations (starts with a sentence, 3 years)	Low level of academic skills that impairs functioning (records, 1155, 43%)	Normal level of academic skills (2443, 44%)
Maliek, 2017	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation from Texas (2014-2017, 10127, 73%, 34.6)	Probation revocation (during supervision, unknown)	No high school diploma (records, 3113, 40%)	High school diploma or higher (7014, 23%)
Minor et al., 2003	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation from Kentucky (1996-1999, 200, 68%, median 40.38)	Probation violations (starts with a sentence, 2 years)	No high school diploma (records, 56, 36%)	High school diploma or higher (142, 29%)
N. Carolina S. & Ad. Comm., 2018	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation from N. Carolina (2015, 32537, 72%, 32)	Re-arrest (starts with a sentence, 2 years)	High school dropout/GED (RNA, 16919, 43%)	High school graduate (15618, 31%)
Olson & Lurigio, 2000	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation sampled from several counties of Illinois (1997, 2438, 80%, ≈30)	Revocation (during supervision, unspecified)	No high school diploma (records, 741, 19%)	High school diploma or higher (1697, 10%)
Olson et al., 2003	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation from Illinois (2000, 3325, 79%, 31)	Re-arrest (during supervision, unspecified)	No high school diploma (records, 998, 34%)	High school diploma or higher (2328, 25%)
			Violation (during supervision, unspecified)	No high school diploma (records, 998, 49%)	High school diploma or higher (2328, 39%)
Sims & Jones, 1997	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation from North Carolina (1993, 2850, 83%, 27)	Probation failure/revocation (during supervision, av. 30 months) *cohort is selected based on release date	No high school diploma (records, 1396, 62%)	High school diploma or higher (1454, 41%)
Wood et al., 2015	UK – England & Wales	National cohort of individuals sampled from different probation trusts, excluding Tier 1 probationers (2009-2010, 1496, 84%, ≈32).	Proven reoffending (starts with a sentence, 1 year for an offence to happen + 6 months for conviction)	Identified educational needs (survey, 430, 40%)	No identified educational needs (1066, 32%)

Study	Country	Cohort (selection years, n, % male, mean age)	Outcome (type and length of follow-up)	Exposure (source of data, n, % with outcome)	Comparison (n, % with outcome)
<i>Substance misuse</i>					
Grann et al., 2008	Sweden	National cohort of individuals receiving non-custodial sentences (1993-2001, 4828, 35.7, 91%)	Reconviction for a violent crime (starts with a sentence + fixed end date, mean 4.8 years)	Diagnosed with substance use disorder (DSM-III/DSM-IV, 2336, 36%)	No diagnosed disorder (159, 22%)
Harris, 2011	USA	A cohort of felony probationers from an unnamed southern central state (1993, 3598, 78%, 29.3)	Re-arrest, excluding arrests for technical violations (starts with a sentence, 3 years)	Drug usage related to criminal activity (records, 1611, 45%) *group size approximated from provided ORs  Alcohol usage related to criminal activity (records, 1689, 46%) *group size approximated from provided ORs	No drug usage or unrelated to criminal activity (1987, 43%) *group size approximated from provided ORs  No alcohol usage or unrelated to criminal activity (1909, 41%) *group size approximated from provided ORs
Huebner & Cobbina, 2007	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation sampled from several counties of Illinois (2000, 3017, 80%, 30.8)	Re-arrest (starts with an end of a sentence, 4 years)	History of drug use (records, 1934, 48%)	No history of drug use (1083, 44%)
Maliek, 2017	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation from Texas (2014-2017, 10127, 73%, 34.6)	Probation revocation (during supervision, unknown)	High level of substance abuse need (TRAS, 416, 61%)	Low/level of substance abuse need (911, 27%)
N. Carolina S. & Ad. Commission 2018	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation from N. Carolina (2015, 32537, 72%, 32)	Re-arrest (starts with a sentence, 2 years)	Indicated substance abuse (RNA, 21474, 39%)	No indicated substance abuse (11063, 30%)
Olson & Lurigio, 2000	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation sampled from several counties of Illinois (1997, 2438, 80%, ≈30)	Re-arrest (during supervision, unspecified)	History of drug abuse (records, 868, 44.9%)	No history of drug use (1570, 24.1%)
Sims & Jones, 1997	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation from North Carolina (1993, 2850, 83%, 27)	Probation failure/revocation (during supervision, av. 30 months) *cohort is selected based on release date	Identified drug use problem (records, 826, 48%)  Identified alcohol consumption problem (records, 826, 43%)	No identified drug use problem (2024, 41%)  No identified drug use problem (2024, 41%)
Wood et al., 2015	UK – England & Wales	National cohort of individuals sampled from different probation trusts, excluding Tier 1 probationers (2009-2010, 1496, 84%, ≈32).	Proven reoffending (starts with a sentence, 1 year for an offence to happen + 6 months for conviction)	Identified drug misuse (OASys, 339, 55%)	No identified drug misuse (860, 24%)

Identified alcohol misuse (OASys, 419, 35%)  
No identified alcohol misuse (629, 36%)

Study	Country	Cohort (selection years, n, % male, mean age)	Outcome (type and length of follow-up)	Exposure (source of data, n, % with outcome)	Comparison (n, % with outcome)
<b><i>Mental health</i></b>					
Grann et al., 2008	Sweden	National cohort of individuals receiving non-custodial sentences (1993-2001, 4828, 35.7, 91%)	Reconviction for a violent crime (starts with a sentence + fixed end date, average 4.8 years)	Diagnosed with schizophrenia (DSM-III/DSM-IV, 248, 23%)	No diagnosed disorder (159, 22%)
				Diagnosed with depression (DSM-III/DSM-IV, 308, 60%)	No diagnosed disorder (159, 22%)
				Diagnosed with any personality disorder (DSM-III/DSM-IV, 2159, 35%)	No diagnosed disorder (159, 22%)
				Diagnosed with schizophrenia, depression or any personality disorder (DSM-III/DSM-IV, 2715, 32%)	No diagnosed disorder (159, 22%)
Harris, 2011	USA	A cohort of felony probationers from an unnamed southern central state (1993, 3598, 78%, 29.3)	Re-arrest, excluding arrests for technical violations (starts with a sentence, 3 years)	Mental impairment. Poor motor skills or lower IQ (records, 233, 48%) *group size approximated from provided ORs	Normal IQ and motor skills (3365, 43%)
				Emotional instability. Depression, anxiety, anger, impulsivity limit functioning (records, 832, 46%) *group size approximated from provided ORs	Symptoms absent or do not limit functioning (2766, 43%)
Maliek, 2017	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation from Texas (2014-2017, 10127, 73%, 34.6)	Probation revocation (during supervision, unknown)	Enrolled to mental health supervision (records, 424, 36%)	Other probationers (9703, 28%)
Wood et al., 2015	UK – England & Wales	National cohort of individuals sampled from different probation trusts, excluding Tier 1 probationers (2009-2010, 1496, 84%, ≈32).	Proven reoffending (starts with a sentence, 1 year for an offence to happen + 6 months for conviction)	Identified mental health need (survey, 304, 41%)	No identified mental health needs (1192, 33%)

Study	Country	Cohort (selection years, n, % male, mean age)	Outcome (type and length of follow-up)	Exposure (source of data, n, % with outcome)	Comparison (n, % with outcome)
<i>Association with antisocial peers</i>					
Adams et al., 2011	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation sampled from several counties of Illinois. One individual can be counted several times (2006, 2770, 82%, 31).	Re-arrest (during supervision, av. 19.4 months)	Known gang affiliation (records, 106, 62%)	No known gang affiliation (1947, 34%)
Harris, 2011	USA	A cohort of felony probationers from an unnamed southern central state (1993, 3598, 78%, 29.3)	Re-arrest, excluding arrests for technical violations (starts with a sentence, 3 years)	Deviant companions (records, 2251, 45%) *group size approximated from provided ORs	No known deviant companions (1347, 42%)
Maliek, 2017	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation from Texas (2014-2017, 10127, 73%, 34.6)	Probation revocation (during supervision, unknown)	High risk negative peer association (TRAS, 566, 61.8%)	Low/moderate risk negative peer association (9561, 26.3%)
Olson et al., 2003	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation from Illinois (2000, 3325, 79%, 31)	Re-arrest (during supervision, unspecified)	Gang affiliation (records, 216, 47%)	No known gang affiliation (3109, 26%)
Sims & Jones, 1997	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation from North Carolina (1993, 2850, 83%, 27)	Probation failure/revocation (during supervision, av. 30 months) *cohort is selected based on release date	Negative friends (records, 1111, 46%)	Positive friends (1739, 41%)
Wood et al., 2015	UK – England & Wales	National cohort of individuals sampled from different probation trusts, excluding Tier 1 probationers (2009-2010, 1496, 84%, ≈32).	Proven reoffending (starts with a sentence, 1 year for an offence to happen + 6 months for conviction)	Reckless lifestyle or deviant associates (OASys, 569, 43%)	No reckless lifestyle or deviant associates (479, 23%)

Study	Country	Cohort (selection years, n, % male, mean age)	Outcome (type and length of follow-up)	Exposure (source of data, n, % with outcome)	Comparison (n, % with outcome)
<i>Employment problems</i>					
Adams et al., 2011	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation sampled from several counties of Illinois. One individual can be counted several times (2006, 2770, 82%, 31).	Re-arrest (during supervision, av. 19.4 months)	Unemployed (records, 1484, 46%)	Employed (1174, 28%)
Harris, 2011	USA	A cohort of felony probationers from an unnamed southern central state (1993, 3598, 78%, 29.3)	Re-arrest, excluding arrests for technical violations (starts with a sentence, 3 years)	Unemployment or unsatisfactory employment (records, 1572, 47%)	Employed (2026, 41%)

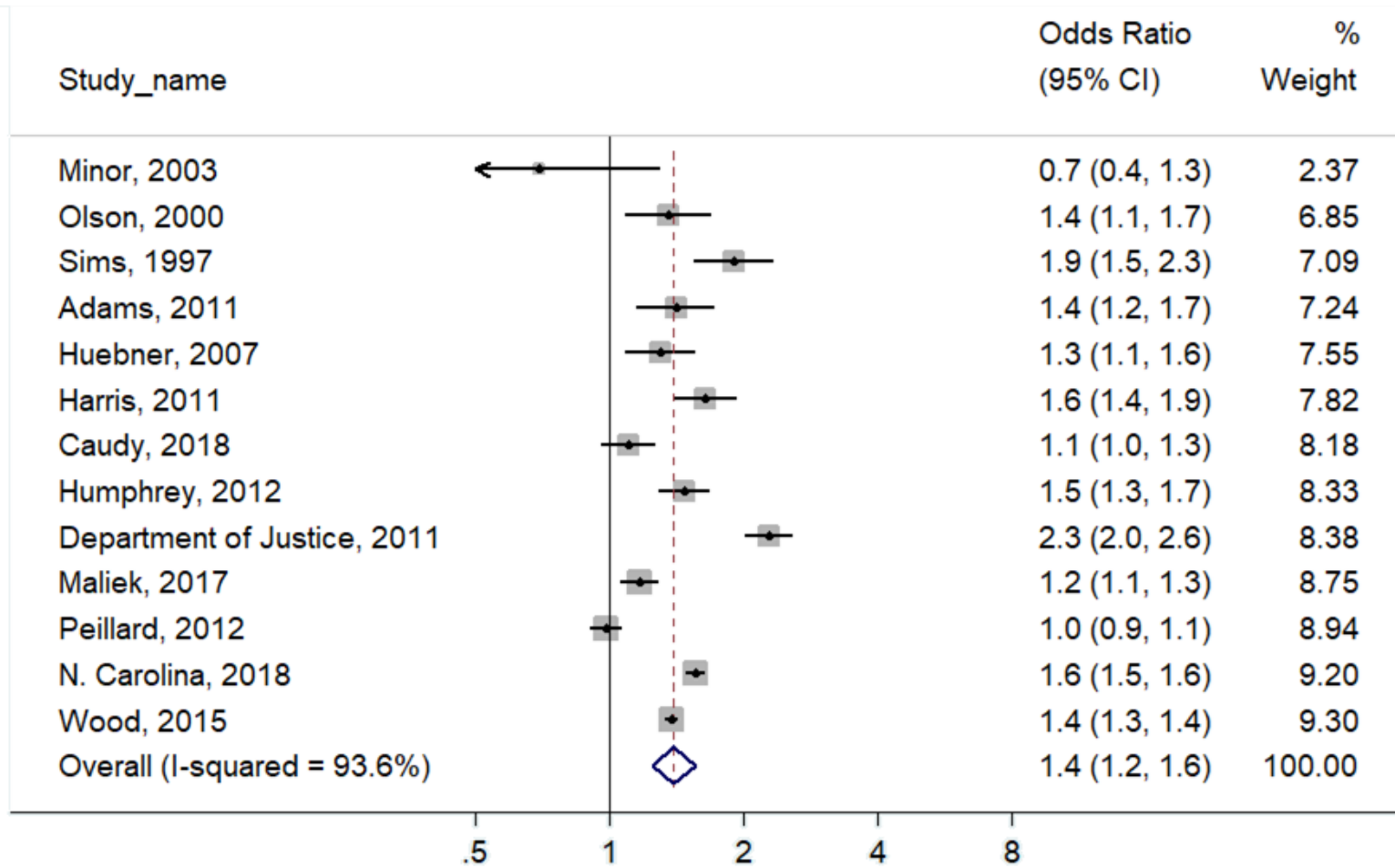


Study	Country	Cohort (selection years, n, % male, mean age)	Outcome (type and length of follow-up)	Exposure (source of data, n, % with outcome)	Comparison (n, % with outcome)
Maliek, 2017	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation from Texas (2014-2017, 10127, 73%, 34.6)	Probation revocation (during supervision, unknown)	Unemployed (TRAS, 1856, 49.2%) <i>*group size approximated from provided ORs</i>	Employed full-time (5972, 21.1%)
Huebner & Cobbina, 2007	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation sampled from several counties of Illinois (2000, 3017, 80%, 30.8) <i>*same dataset as in Olson, 2003</i>	Re-arrest (starts with an end of a sentence, 4 years)	Unemployed (records, 1237, 55.4%)	Employed (1780, 38%)
Minor et al., 2003	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation from Kentucky (1996-1999, 200, 68%, median 40.38)	Probation violations (starts with a sentence, 2 years)	Unemployed (records, 75, 31%)	Employed (126, 30%)
N. Carolina S. & Ad. Comm., 2018	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation from N. Carolina (2015, 32537, 72%, 32)	Re-arrest (starts with a sentence, 2 years)	Unemployed (RNA, 15943, 39%)	Employed (16594, 34%)
Sims & Jones, 1997	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation from North Carolina (1993, 2850, 83%, 27)	Probation failure/revocation (during supervision, av. 30 months) <i>*cohort is selected based on release date</i>	Unstable employment history (records, 1738, 47%)	Stable employment history (1111, 36%)
Wood et al., 2015	UK – England & Wales	National cohort of individuals sampled from different probation trusts, excluding Tier 1 probationers (2009-2010, 1496, 84%, ≈32).	Proven reoffending (starts with a sentence, 1 year for an offence to happen + 6 months for conviction)	Identified need of employment (survey, 924, 27%)	No identified need of employment (572, 45%)
<b>Low income</b>					
Adams et al., 2011	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation sampled from several counties of Illinois. One individual can be counted several times (2006, 2770, 82%, 31).	Re-arrest (during supervision, av. 19.4 months)	Income less than \$10,000 per year (records, 1122, 50%)	Income more than \$10,000 per year (554, 24%)
Harris, 2011	USA	A cohort of felony probationers from an unnamed southern central state (1993, 3598, 78%, 29.3)	Re-arrest, excluding arrests for technical violations (starts with a sentence, 3 years)	Difficulties meeting financial obligations (records, 2523, 43%) <i>*group size approximated from provided ORs</i>	No significant financial difficulties (1075, 43%) <i>*group size approximated from provided ORs</i>

Olson & Lurigio, 2000	USA	Individuals sentenced to probation sampled from several counties of Illinois (1997, 2438, 80%, ≈30)	Re-arrest (during supervision, unspecified)	Income less than \$15,000 per year (records, 1563, 39%)	Income less than \$15,000 per year (875, 20%)
Wood et al., 2015	UK – England & Wales	National cohort of individuals sampled from different probation trusts, excluding Tier 1 probationers (2009-2010, 1496, 84%, ≈32).	Proven reoffending (starts with a sentence, 1 year for an offence to happen + 6 months for conviction)	Identified financial needs (survey, 420, 45%)	No identified financial needs (1076, 30%)

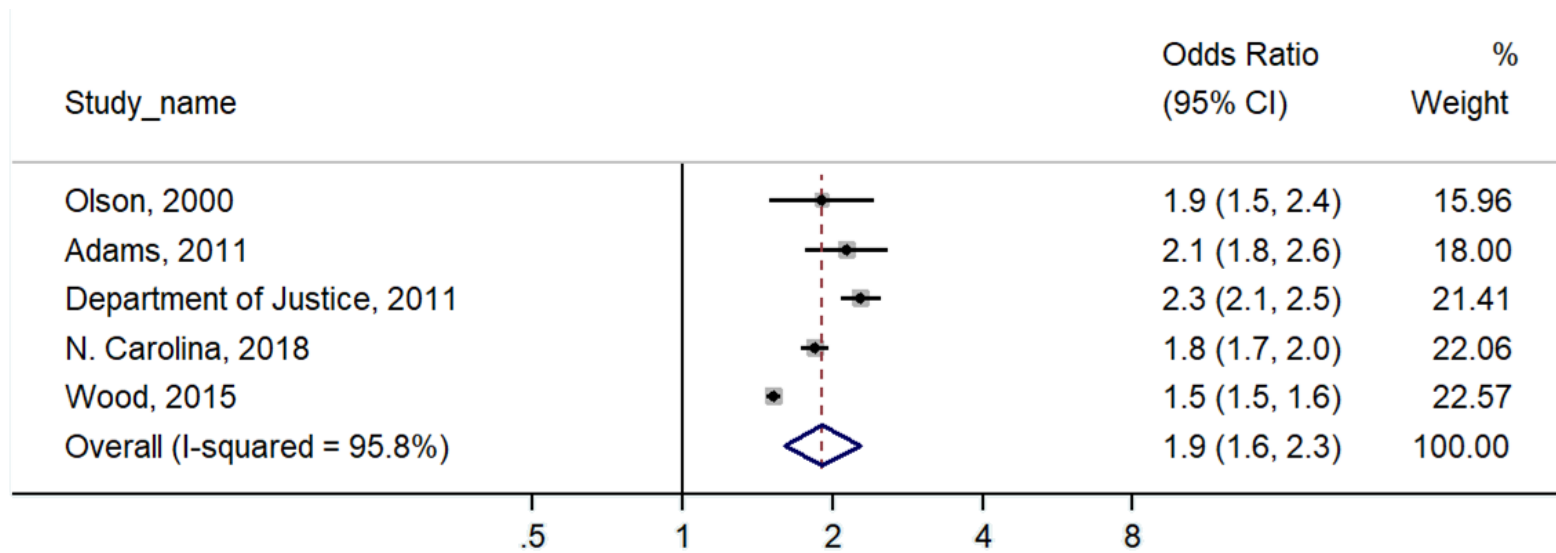
**Appendix 2.** Association between recidivism risk and static (non-modifiable) risk factors.

**Fig. A-2.1** Odds ratios (ORs) for the association between gender (being male) and the risk of recidivism in community sentenced populations.



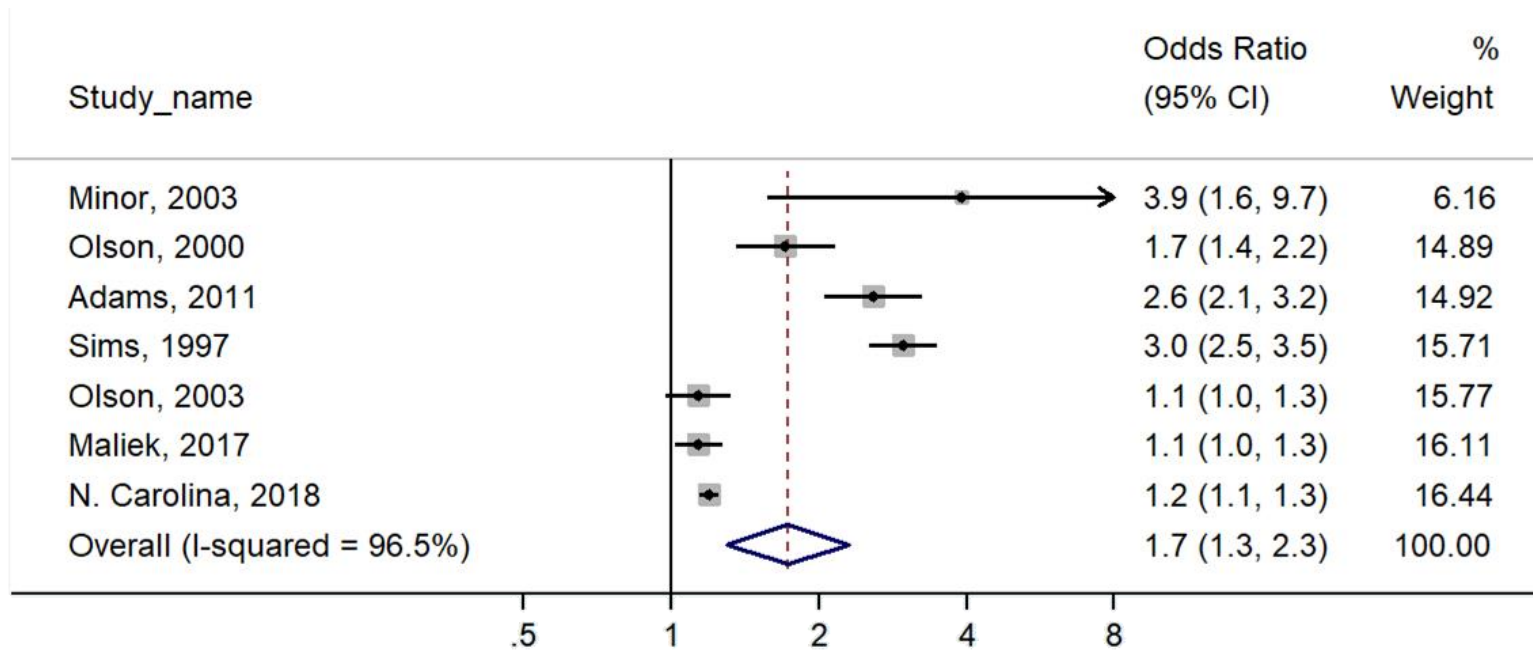
NOTE: Weights are from random-effects model

**Fig. A-2.2** Odds ratios (ORs) for the association between age (being younger than 21 years old) and the risk of recidivism in community sentenced populations.



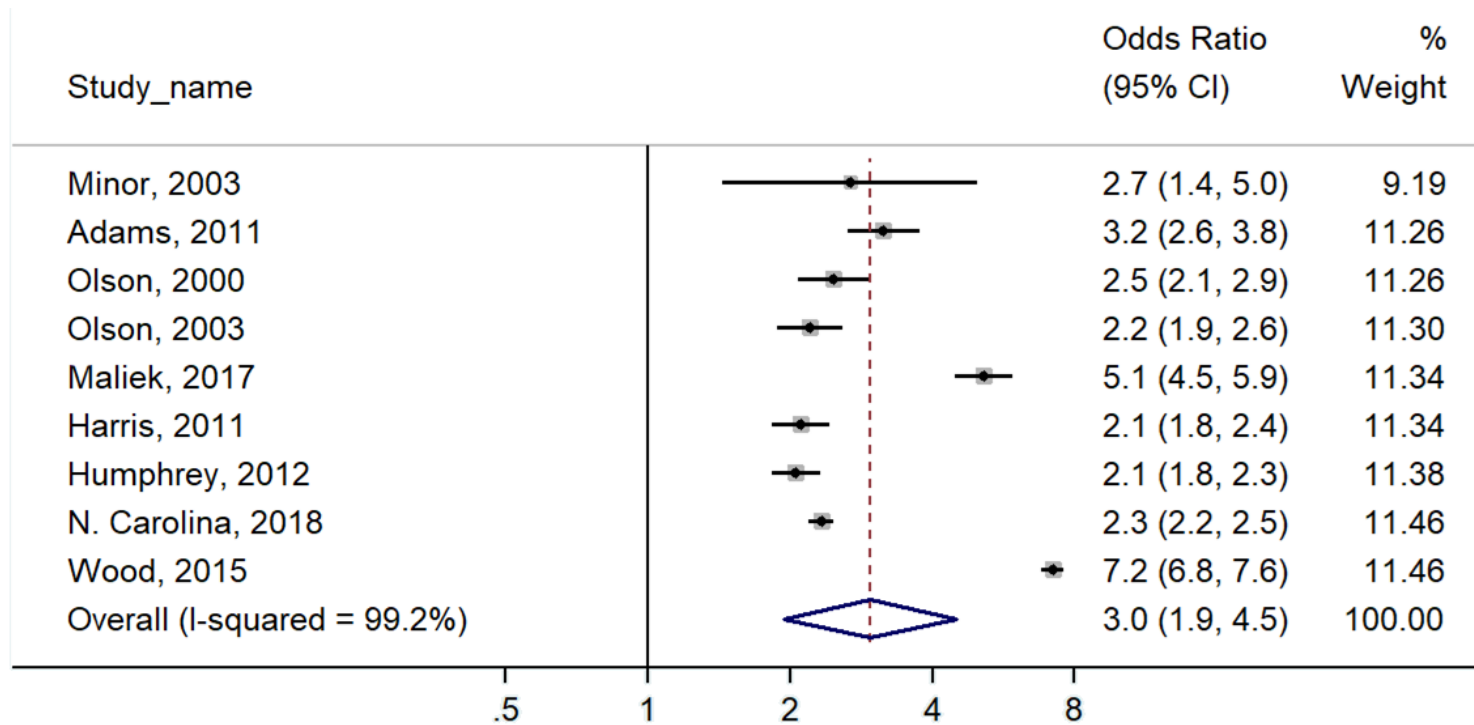
NOTE: Weights are from random-effects model

**Fig. A-2.3** Odds ratios (ORs) for the association between ethnicity (being non-white) and the risk of recidivism in community sentenced populations.



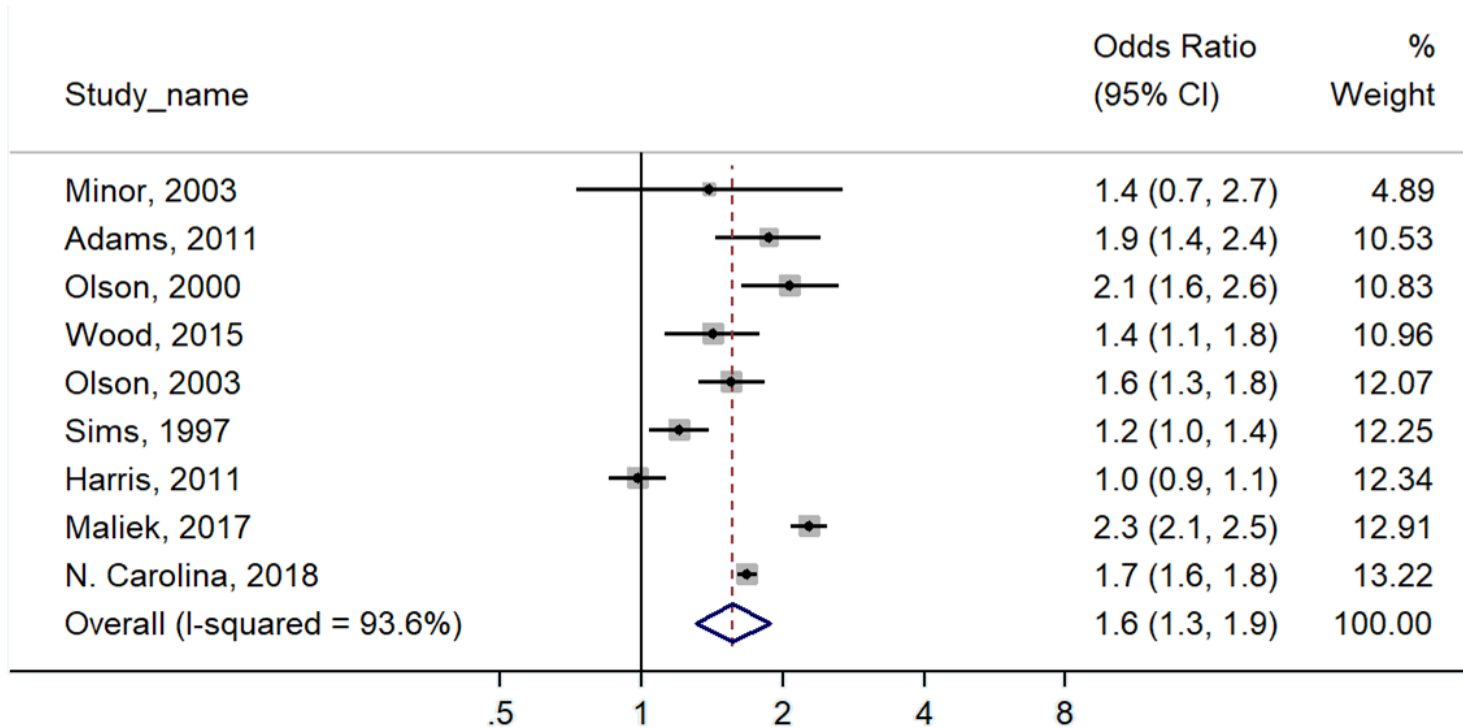
NOTE: Weights are from random-effects model

**Fig. A-2.4** Odds ratios (ORs) for the association between criminal history (having a prior arrest or conviction) and the risk of recidivism in community sentenced populations



NOTE: Weights are from random-effects model

**Fig. A-2.5** Odds ratios (ORs) for the association between educational problems (not graduating high school or having educational needs identified by standardised assessment tools) and the risk of recidivism in community sentenced populations



NOTE: Weights are from random-effects model