



**HAMPDEN COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT  
NICHOLAS COCCHI  
SHERIFF**

**HOUSE OF CORRECTION  
RECIDIVISM REPORT  
2017 & 2015 Releases**

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## INTRODUCTION

Recidivism figures for any single year provide only a static view of a number of dynamic phenomena. Individuals change physically, cognitively and emotionally during the course of their incarceration. Challenges facing the communities and families to which offenders return also change, as do public policy and the dynamics of the criminal justice system. To document these changes, the Hampden County Sheriff's Department conducts an ongoing study of recidivism that follows each sentenced offender from the beginning of their sentence for a period of three years post release. Beginning with 2174 offenders released in 2000, the study now covers nearly 38,000 individuals released over a 17-year period. Recidivism rates are reported at one and three-year intervals. To our knowledge, there is no other recidivism study of this magnitude being conducted at any comparable facility in the country.

For this report, recidivism rates were calculated from varied perspectives including demographic characteristics, offense types, release type, classification, criminogenic risks and criminal history in the attempt to identify those variables most commonly associated with a return to criminal activity. Analyzing recidivism is a complex process, and examining why some individuals return to criminal behavior while others do not is somewhat like assembling a jigsaw puzzle with many pieces. All the data are informative in some way, but no single variable can be identified as a causal factor.

There is seldom only one triggering mechanism that leads to recidivism, but a confluence of circumstances and factors, some that are shared by many, others that are unique to the individual. One drawback to the consideration of an overall recidivism rate is that it may mask the effect of personal and environmental influences and certain life circumstances (drug use, school, work, domestic relations, lack of adequate housing) that significantly influence criminal behavior. So what can we learn from this study? With a sample size so large covering an extensive period of time, the data from this study reveal trends in offender characteristics and behavior that are useful in making security, classification and programming decisions and allocating resources to enhance each offender's potential for successful reintegration into society. The data also provide information as to how other agencies such as parole, probation and the courts affect our population and support the need for collaboration with both public and private partners to respond to emerging issues.

## METHODOLOGY

Lists of individuals released from the House of Correction are drawn monthly by a query of the Jail Management System (JMS) and the TRAX Case Management System. Offenders not released to the street (transferred to other institutions or returned to pretrial status for new charges) are not included. Official criminal records are accessed from the Department of Criminal Justice Information Services (DCJIS) website. Any activity within the criminal court system in Massachusetts is recorded.

Recidivism is reported along four dimensions:

- New Arraignment –arraignment in any Massachusetts court for *new criminal offense*.
- New Conviction – any guilty finding on a *new case*. Dispositions range from guilty-filed to commitment.
- New Incarceration – sentence of any length to a federal, state or county correctional facility for a *new offense*.
- Technical Violation - return to custody for violation of either parole or probation for any reason other than a new offense.

Several data sources are utilized in preparing the recidivism report. Information relative to gender, race, age, residence, current charges, sentence, release type and classification are obtained from JMS. Assessment data are retrieved from TRAX. Parole violations are tracked through JMS and the Notice of Preliminary Hearing (Form A) from the Institutional Parole Office. Data on probation violations are recorded from the official criminal record.



## OVERVIEW OF THE 2017 RELEASE COHORT

- During 2017, 1465 sentenced offenders were released to the street. This represents a decrease of 116 (7.3%) from the previous year.
- Of those released, 27% (396) were females and 73% (1069) were males.
- 14.1% (206) were paroled and 85.7% (1255) were released via expiration of sentence or payment of fines (“wrapped”). Four inmates had their sentences revised or revoked by the court. Parolees served 54% of their sentence; those who wrapped served 73%.
- 57% (224) of females and 73% (783) of males were already recidivists by virtue of having at least one prior adult incarceration.
- Of those serving their first adult incarceration, 30% (135) had a juvenile record in Massachusetts. Mean age at first arrest was 19. Eight percent were arrested at age 12 or younger.
- Female releases ranged in age from 20 to 67 years of age. The most common age was 30. Males ranged from 18 to 73 years; the most common age was 27.
- 9% of the females released were African American, 8% were Hispanic and 82% were Caucasian. Of the male releases, 14% were African American, 46% were Hispanic and 40% were Caucasian.
- The breakdown of security level at time of release was as follows:  
Medium/Maximum 54%, Minimum/PRC 13%, Community Reentry Unit (CRU) 11%, WMRWC 19% and Day Reporting 4%.

- The 2017 release cohort included 58 DOC reentry inmates (7 females, 51 males), 14 Bureau of Prisons inmates (1 female, 13 males) and 6 United States Probationers (all males). 83% were released from lower security.
- 69% (1006) of those released served time for a nonviolent offense (property, drugs, MV, prostitution, other), 28% (409) for a violent offense (crime against a person, domestic violence, sex offense, firearms), and 3% (50) for a violation of parole or probation.
- 21% served a sentence of 90 days or less, 30% between 90 and 180 days, 16% between 180 and 364 days, and 32% a year or more.
- 124 individuals served sentences part or all of which were mandatory. These mandatory sentences accrued 36,091 bed-days, 13,510 for MV offenses, 16,740 for firearms and 5,841 for drugs.
- 38% of those released were from Springfield, 9% from Holyoke, 6% from Chicopee, 14% from other Hampden County towns, 27% from other counties and 2% from out of state. 57 individuals did not provide an address. Worcester County women accounted for 38% of female releases.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 2017 Releases One Year Post Release

- Of the 1465 inmates released in 2017, **183 (12.5%) were reincarcerated within one year for a new offense and 73 (5%) returned for a technical violation of parole or probation.** The new offense rate increased from 12.4% the previous year.
- **The total reincarceration rate was 17.5%, an increase of 1.5 percentage points from the previous year.** This is the seventh year of success rates of more than 80%.
- 14 individuals (1 woman, 13 men) were incarcerated twice within the first year post release, a significant increase from the previous year. Three men were reincarcerated three times in the first year.
- Mean time to recidivate was 139 days. 42% of new arraignments occurred within 90 days of release, and 67% occurred within 180 days of release.
- 190 individuals had new cases awaiting disposition at the end of the first year post release. Disposition of these cases will be reflected in the three-year follow up.
- 119 new arraignments were dismissed, nol pros (not prosecuted) or continued without a finding.
- 95 men and 10 women had new restraining orders filed against them after their release.

- Many new arraignments lead to incarceration for violation of release conditions. This is particularly true of nonviolent offenses, which represented 76% of new arraignments, but less than 50% of new incarcerations.
- 43% of those serving time for a violent offense were arraigned for a new violent offense. These are primarily young minority offenders with substance use, criminal associates, mental health and poor family support the leading risk factors. 55% lack a high school diploma or equivalent.
- Mean sentence for a new offense was 214 days, for a probation violation 255 days and for a parole violation 83 days.
- Those released from lower security have a significantly better outcome than those released from “behind the wall”. Those released from lower security had much lower rates of incarceration for new crimes despite the fact that 50% scored 5 or higher on the LSI at intake.
- Offenders with pre-release or work release status had the lowest re-incarceration rate (7.5%).
- Consistent with previous years, the majority of parole revocations were for reasons related to relapse. Positive urine screen and program failure are the most common violations.
- Juvenile history, unemployment, substance use and criminal associates were most strongly correlated with re-incarceration. Adult criminal history (2 or more adult convictions) was also a significant predictor.
- Special reentry populations included 58 DOC and 20 Bureau of Prisons and US Probation inmates. Thirteen DOC and 1 Federal inmate have been re-arraigned; only 1 DOC inmate has been re-incarcerated (6 months for a property offense).



- Black males had the highest rate of arraignment for a new offense. Technical violation rates were generally the same for all racial groups of men. Hispanic women had the highest re-incarceration rate (21.9%).
- Rates of reoffending declined significantly with age for both genders.
- Hampshire County women had the highest re-incarceration rate (21.7%), followed by Worcester County (20.4%). Hampden County had the lowest (12.5%).

### 2015 Releases Three Years Post Release

- Three years post-release, 62.2% (1093) of offenders had been arraigned, 40.9% (719) had been convicted and **27.8% (488) had been incarcerated for a new crime**. Another **5.8% (103) had been incarcerated for a technical violation of probation or parole** (most in the first year).
- **The total three-year reincarceration rate for 2015 releases is 33.6%.**
- Rates of re-offending drop off significantly in the second and third year post-release. 68% of new arraignments occurred in the first year post release, another 22% in the second year and 10% in the third year.
- Participants in Minimum/PRC and Day Reporting commit significantly fewer new offenses than those released from other security levels.
- Although the overall reincarceration rate is similar for those who were paroled and those who completed their sentence, only 11.4% of parolees committed a new offense compared to 30.3% of those who wrapped up their sentence. The majority of parolees return for violation of their release conditions.
- Three years after release, 38% of 2015 releases remained crime-free, and 72% had not been reincarcerated for a new crime.

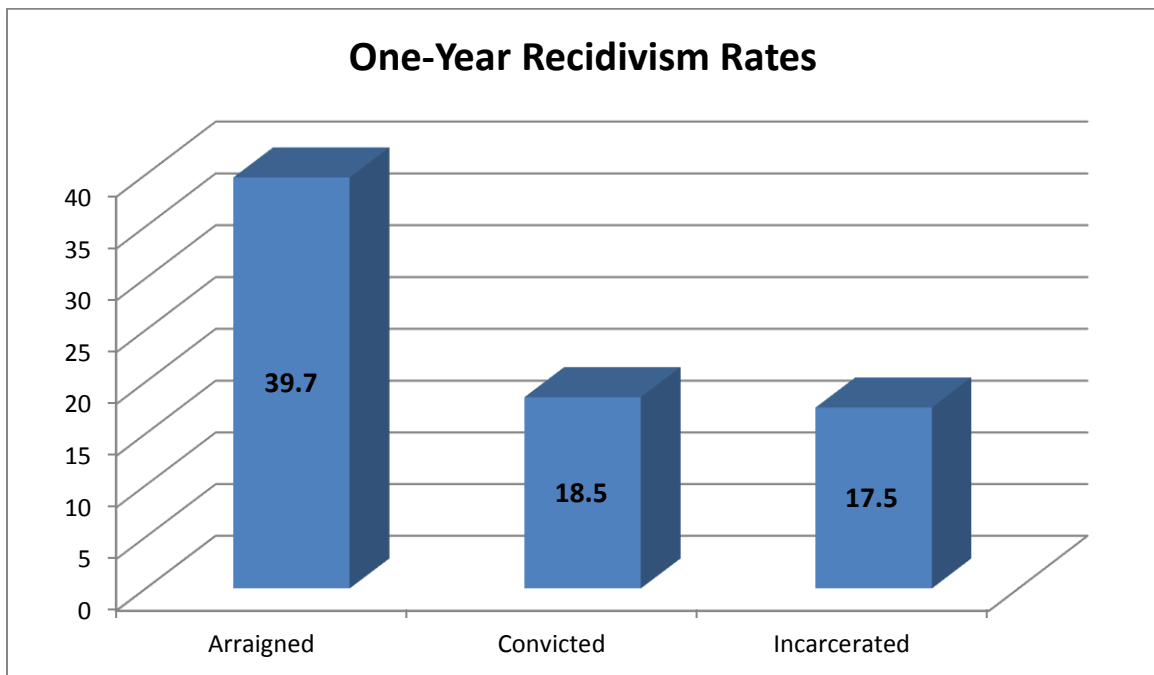
**SECTION ONE**  
**ONE-YEAR RECIDIVISM RATES**  
**2017 RELEASES**

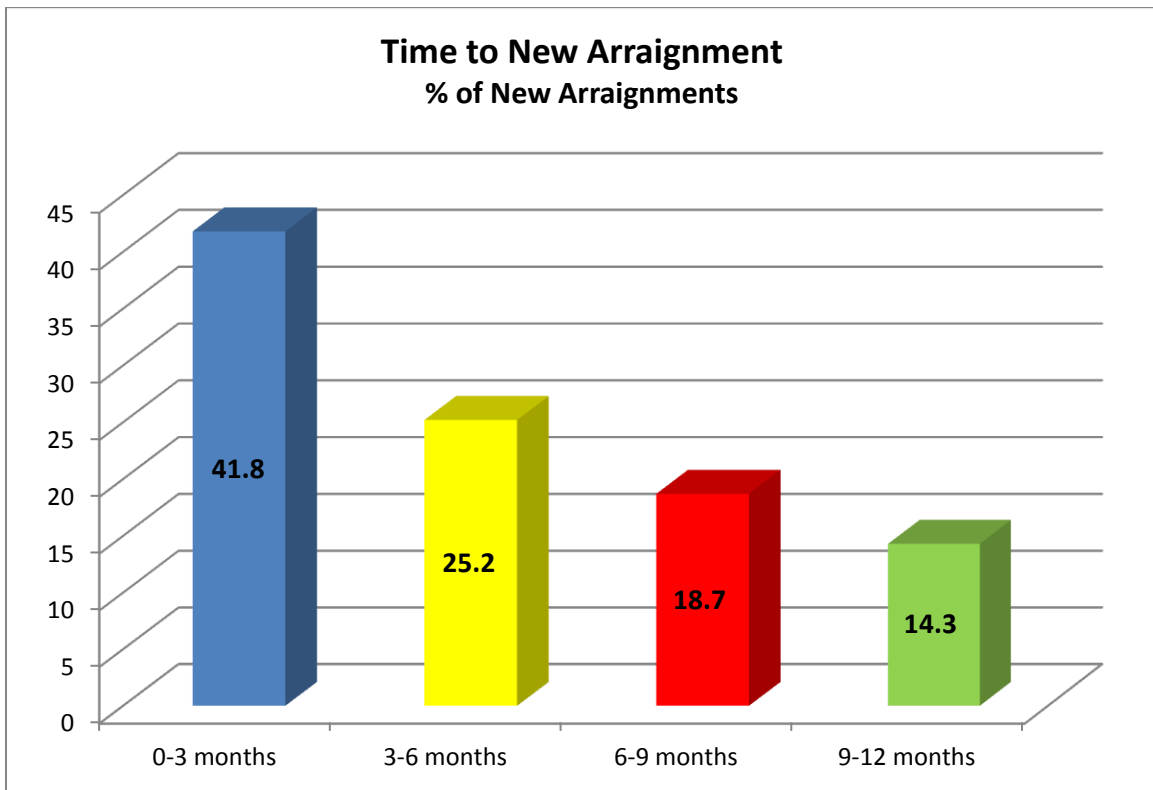
**ONE-YEAR RECIDIVISM RATES  
2017 RELEASES**

**Recidivism Type (% of Total Releases)**

	Females		Males		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>New Offense</b>						
Arraignment	147	37.1	434	40.6	581	39.7
Conviction	66	16.7	205	19.2	271	18.5
Incarceration	42	10.6	141	13.2	183	12.5
<b>Technical Violation</b>	28	7.1	45	4.2	73	5.0

The incarceration rate for a new offense increased slightly from 12.4% to 12.5%. An additional 5% returned for a technical violation of parole or probation. The total re-incarceration rate of 17.5% is up 1.5 percentage points from the previous year.





42% of new arraignments occur within 90 days of release, and 67% within 180 days of release. Mean time to recidivate was 139 days.

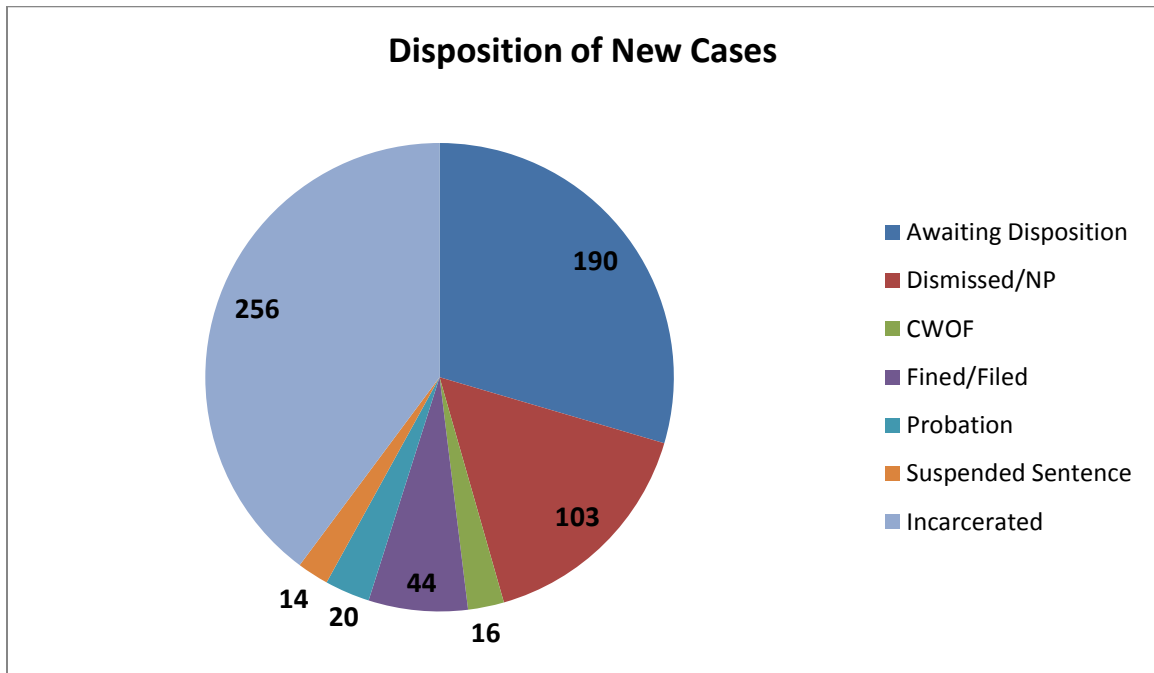
<b>Other Activity</b>	<b>Females</b>		<b>Males</b>	
	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Open Cases-New	45	11.4	145	13.4
Open Cases-Existing	52	13.1	154	14.4
Open Warrants	23	5.8	91	8.5
New Restraining Order	10	2.5	95	8.9

Most existing cases remain open for a period of probation supervision.

**Disposition of New Cases**

	Females	Males
	<u>N</u>	<u>N</u>
Awaiting Disposition	45	145
Dismissed	26	48
Nol Pros	5	24
Continued w/o Finding	5	11
Fined/Filed	12	32
Probation	8	12
Suspended Sentence	3	11
Guilty-Time Served	1	10
Committed	70	186

190 individuals had new cases awaiting disposition at the end of their first year post release. Disposition of these cases will be reflected in the three year follow up.



### Reincarceration Rates by Original Offense

	Females		Males	
	N	%	N	%
Person	6	11.1	33	20.0
Domestic	4	25.0	14	11.0
Sex Offense	1	33.3	1	7.7
Firearms	0	0.0	3	7.0
<b>All Violent Offenses</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>14.7</b>
Property	36	24.0	77	30.0
Drugs	16	15.5	48	15.8
MV	6	11.5	6	4.9
Prostitution	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	1	16.7	4	10.8
<b>All Nonviolent Offenses</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>18.7</b>

Nonviolent offenders recidivate at a higher rate than violent offenders. Overall, those with the highest recidivism rate were property offenders.

<u>Original Offense Type</u>	<u>New Offense Type</u>			
	Violent		Nonviolent	
	N	%	N	%
<b>Violent</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>56.8</b>
<b>Nonviolent</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>83.3</b>

76 violent offenders (64 men and 12 women) were arraigned for a new violent offense. These are primarily younger minority offenders who score as high risk, with substance use, unemployment, criminal associates, mental health and poor family support the leading risk factors. 55% lack a high school diploma or equivalent and 61% have a juvenile history. Fifty two were released from medium/maximum, 9 from the CRU, 8 from WMRWC and 7 from minimum.

**New Offense (% of Arraignments)**

	Females		Males	
	N	%	N	%
Person	14	8.0	52	10.9
Domestic	12	6.9	54	11.3
Sex Offense	0	0.0	7	1.5
Firearms	0	0.0	5	1.0
<b>Total Violent Offenses</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>24.7</b>
Property	61	35.1	143	29.9
Drugs	24	13.8	89	18.6
Motor Vehicle	23	13.2	69	14.4
Prostitution	6	3.4	0	0.0
Other	8	4.6	17	3.6
<b>Total Nonviolent</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>66.5</b>
Parole Violation	18	10.3	33	6.9
Probation Violation	9	5.2	10	2.1
<b>Total Technical Violations</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>9.0</b>

Women were arraigned for nonviolent offenses at a higher rate than men, particularly property crimes. Men were more likely to be arraigned for a drug or domestic violence offense.

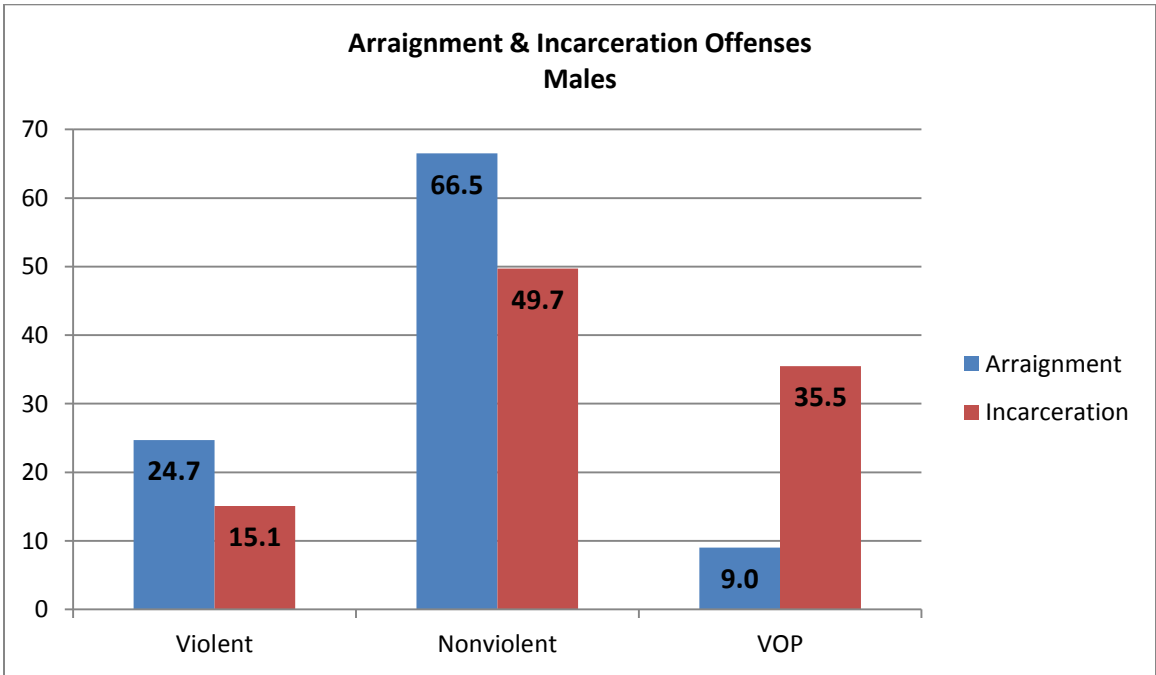
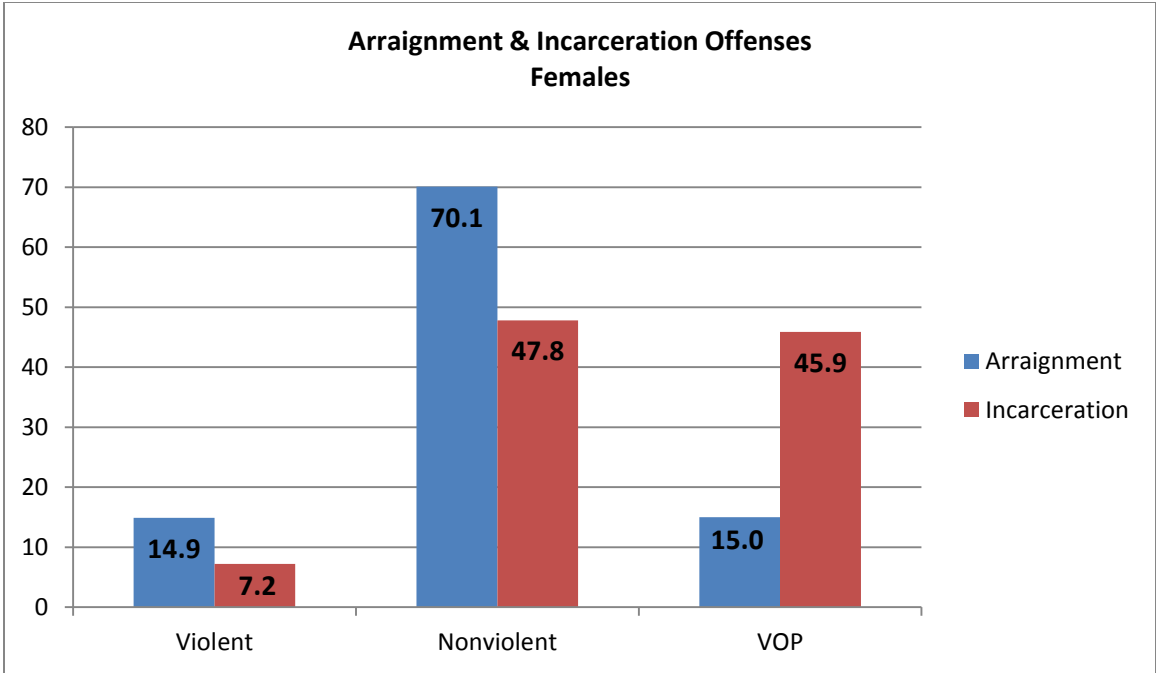


**New Incarceration Offense (% of New Incarcerations)**

	Females		Males	
	N	%	N	%
Person	3	4.3	15	8.1
Domestic	2	2.9	12	6.5
Sex Offense	0	0.0	1	0.5
Firearms	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Total Violent Offenses</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>15.1</b>
Property	21	30.4	50	27.0
Drugs	8	11.6	31	16.8
Motor Vehicle	0	0.0	5	2.7
Prostitution	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	4	5.8	6	3.2
<b>Total Nonviolent Offense</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>49.7</b>
Parole Violation	19	27.1	33	17.7
Probation Violation	13	18.8	33	17.8
<b>Total Technical Violations</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>35.5</b>

The first offense for which an individual is arraigned is often not what leads to a new incarceration, instead, a new arraignment often leads to a violation of probation or parole. This is particularly true of nonviolent offenses, which account for 76% of new arraignments, but less than 50% of incarcerations.

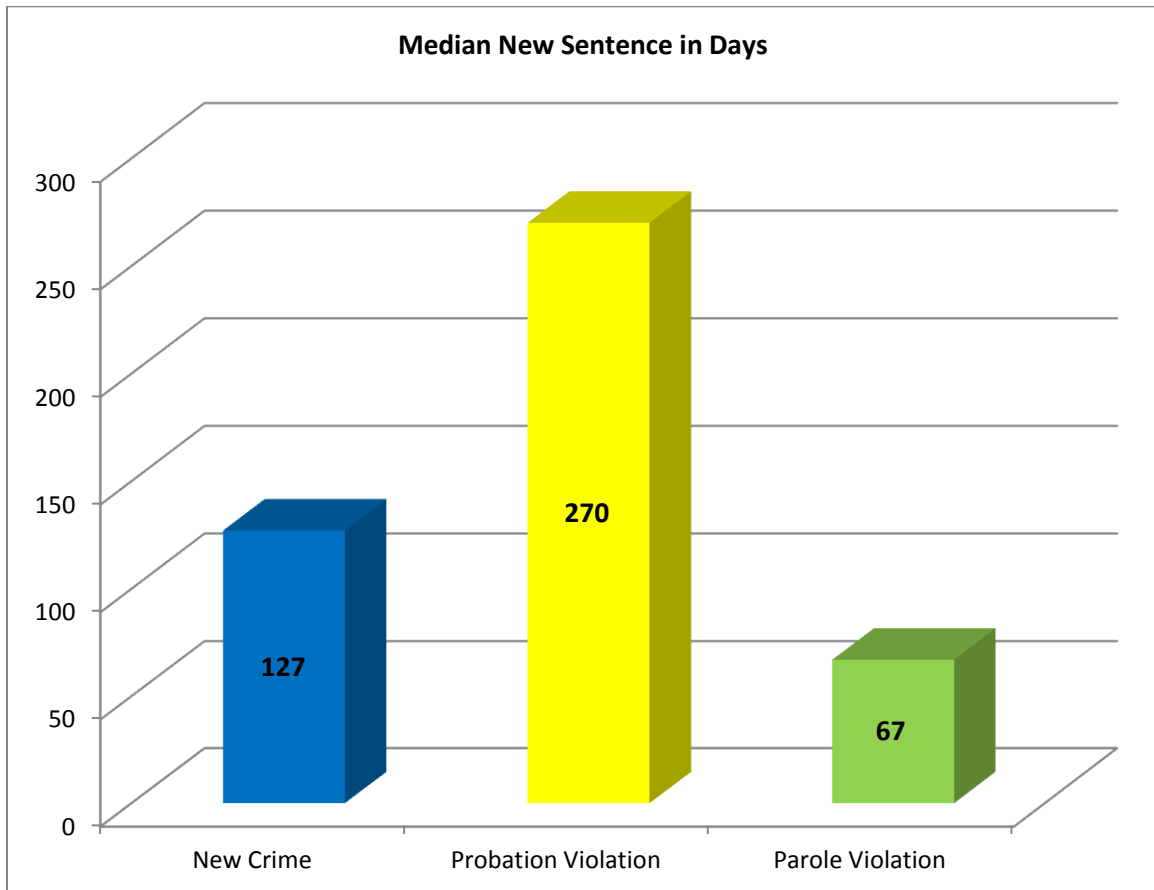
36% of men and 46% of women were reincarcerated for violating parole or probation.



### New Sentence (Days)

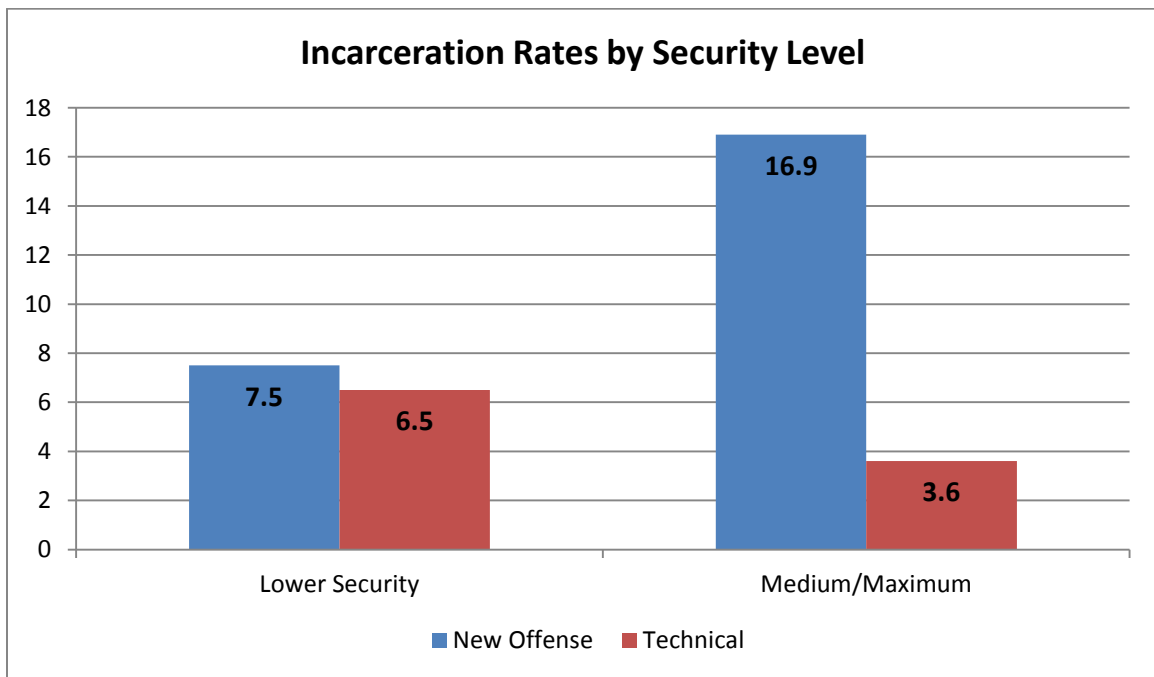
	<u>New Offense</u>	<u>Probation Technical</u>	<u>Parole Technical</u>	<u>All</u>
Mean	214	255	83	191
Median	127	270	67	150
Minimum	7	14	7	7
Maximum	913	730	295	913

Mean sentence length can be skewed by an extreme value therefore it is more accurate to use the *median* when making comparisons. Median sentence for a probation violation was highest at 270 days (9 months), for a new offense 127 days and for a parole violation only 67 days. This is because parolees receive credit for time served on parole prior to revocation.



**Incarceration Rates by Security Level & Type of Return**

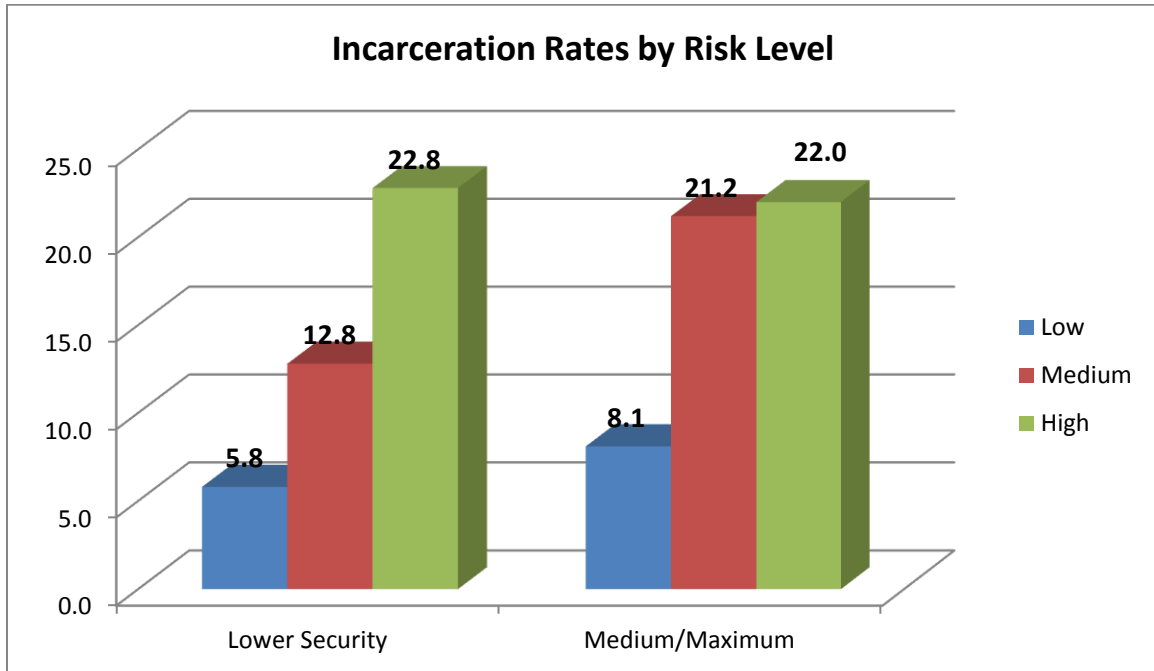
	Technical		New Offense		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Day Reporting (58)	5	8.6	6	10.3	11	19.0
Minimum (132)	9	6.8	6	4.5	15	11.4
Pre/Work Release (53)	3	5.7	1	1.8	4	7.5
CRU (155)	7	4.5	13	8.4	20	12.9
WMRWC (279)	20	7.2	25	8.9	45	16.1
<b>Lower Security Totals</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>14.0</b>
Medium-Gen. Pop. (360)	20	5.6	53	14.7	73	20.3
Medium Reentry (383)	7	1.8	74	19.3	81	21.1
Maximum (33)	1	3.0	4	12.1	5	15.1
<b>Medium/Maximum Totals</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>20.5</b>



### Incarceration Rates by Risk and Security Level

	Lower Security		Medium/Maximum	
	N	%	N	%
Low Risk	5	5.8	5	8.1
Medium Risk	47	12.8	75	21.2
High Risk	38	22.8	59	22.0

Offenders generally recidivate at lower levels when released from a lower security setting. The only exception is a slight increase in recidivism by high-risk offenders released from lower security due to technical violations of parole and probation.



### Violations of Release Conditions

	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Total</u>
Parole Violation-Technical	19	33	52
Parole Violation-New Offense	0	0	0
Probation Violation-Technical	9	12	21
Probation Violation-New Offense	8	36	44

### Re-incarceration Rates by Release Type

	<u>Wrap</u>		<u>Parole</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
New Offense	176	14.0	7	3.4
Technical Violation	19	1.5	54	26.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>29.6</b>

The reincarceration rate for parolees was twice that of those who wrapped however, most parolees were reincarcerated for technical violations. Those who wrapped were far more likely to be reincarcerated for a new crime while committing only 19 technical violations of probation.

### Re-incarceration Rates by Post Release Supervision

	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Probation Only (377)	70	18.6
Parole Only (143)	46	32.2
Probation & Parole (61)	15	24.6
None (884)	125	14.4

<b>Parole Returns</b>	<b>N</b>
Home Plan	22
Foundation House	10
Anthony Cavallini House	1
Coles Place	1
Beacon House	1
Gandara Residential	1
Keenan House	1
My Sisters House	1
Phoenix House	3
Rhodes House	1
Salvation Army	3
Soldier On	1
Sylvia's House	2
Wright House	4

<b>Reasons for Parole Violation</b>	<b>N</b>
Drug or Alcohol Use	31
Program Failure	23
Failure to Report	1
Whereabouts Unknown	9
Irresponsible Conduct	4
Associate with Person with Criminal Record	5
Failure to Find or Maintain Employment	5
ELMO/curfew violation	3
Change Residence	2
Other	16

Parolees do not receive credit for time they were "whereabouts unknown".

## Special Reentry Populations

### Doc Reentry Class at Release

	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>
Day Reporting	1	4
Minimum	4	16
Pre/Work Release	0	16
CRU	N/A	3
WMRWC	0	2
Medium	<u>2</u>	<u>10</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>51</b>

### DOC Recidivism

	<b>Females</b>		<b>Males</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>New Offense</b>						
Arraignment	1	14.3	12	23.5	13	22.4
Conviction	0	0.0	1	2.0	1	1.7
Incarceration	0	0.0	1	2.0	1	1.7

### **Technical Violations None**

### Disposition of New Cases

Open-Awaiting Disposition	9
Dismissed/NoI Pros	3
Committed	1 (6 months property offense)



**Bureau of Prisons/US Probation Class at Release**

	<b><u>Females</u></b>	<b><u>Males</u></b>
Day Reporting	1	9
Minimum	0	2
Pre/Work Release	0	7
Medium	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>

One female was arraigned and convicted for a new crime. She was sentenced to probation on a property offense.

**Recidivism by Race – Males**

	<b>Black (153)</b>		<b>Hispanic (486)</b>		<b>White (427)</b>	
	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>New Offense</b>						
Arrest	73	47.7	196	40.3	164	38.4
Conviction	37	24.2	80	16.5	87	20.4
Incarceration	23	15.0	57	11.7	60	14.1
<b>Technical Violation</b>	6	3.9	21	4.3	18	4.2

Black males had the highest recidivism rates for a new offense. Technical violations rates were generally consistent across racial groups.

**Recidivism by Race – Females**

	<b>Black (34)</b>		<b>Hispanic (32)</b>		<b>White (326)</b>	
	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>New Offense</b>						
Arrest	10	29.4	14	43.8	123	37.7
Conviction	4	11.8	9	28.1	53	16.3
Incarceration	3	8.8	5	15.6	34	10.4
<b>Technical Violation</b>	1	2.9	2	6.3	25	7.7

Because the female population is overwhelmingly White, it is difficult to make comparisons; however, Hispanic women were re-incarcerated at a much higher rate (21.9%) than Black women (11.7%).

**Recidivism by Age – Males**

	<b>18-24</b>		<b>25-30</b>		<b>31-40</b>		<b>41-50</b>		<b>Over 50</b>	
	<b>(126)</b>		<b>(280)</b>		<b>(348)</b>		<b>(197)</b>		<b>(118)</b>	
	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>New Offense</b>										
Arrest	68	53.9	129	46.1	145	41.7	63	32.0	29	24.6
Conviction	23	18.3	59	21.1	82	23.6	29	14.7	12	10.2
Incarceration	13	10.3	40	14.3	60	17.2	19	9.6	9	7.6
<b>Technical Violation</b>	6	4.8	19	6.8	14	4.0	3	1.5	3	2.5

Rates of re-offending decrease significantly with age. Those aged 18-24 were almost twice as likely to be arraigned for a new crime as those over 50.

**Recidivism by Age – Females**

	<b>18-24</b>		<b>25-30</b>		<b>31-40</b>		<b>41-50</b>		<b>Over 50</b>	
	<b>(33)</b>		<b>(130)</b>		<b>(132)</b>		<b>(72)</b>		<b>(29)</b>	
	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>New Offense</b>										
Arrest	15	45.5	54	41.5	56	42.2	18	25.0	4	13.8
Conviction	2	6.1	20	15.4	31	23.5	10	13.9	3	10.3
Incarceration	2	6.1	13	10.0	21	15.9	5	6.9	1	3.4
<b>Technical Violation</b>	1	3.0	15	11.5	7	5.3	4	5.6	1	3.4

Similar to the men, younger females are far more likely to be arraigned for a new crime than their older counterparts. Rates of reoffending are highest for those 25-40, and lowest for those over 50.

**Recidivism Rates by County – County Women Only**

	<b>Berkshire</b>		<b>Franklin</b>		<b>Hampden</b>		<b>Hampshire</b>		<b>Worcester</b>	
	<b>(57)</b>		<b>(13)</b>		<b>(104)</b>		<b>(23)</b>		<b>(152)</b>	
	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>New Offense</b>										
Arrest	25	43.9	3	23.1	39	37.5	6	26.1	57	37.5
Conviction	9	15.8	1	7.7	13	12.5	5	21.7	31	20.4
Incarceration	6	10.5	1	7.7	8	7.7	3	13.0	20	13.2
<b>Technical Violation</b>	5	8.8	1	7.7	5	4.8	2	8.7	11	7.2

Hampshire County women had the highest re-incarceration rate (21.7%) followed by Worcester County (20.4%). Hampden had the lowest rate (12.5%).

**SECTION II**  
**THREE YEAR RECIDIVISM RATES**  
**2015 RELEASES**

**THREE-YEAR RECIDIVISM RATES  
2015 RELEASES**

<b>2015 Recidivism Rates</b>	<b>Females</b>		<b>Males</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>New Offense</b>						
Arrestment	300	61.7	793	62.3	1093	62.2
Conviction	189	38.9	530	41.7	719	40.9
Incarceration	109	22.4	379	29.8	488	27.8
<b>Technical Violation</b>	39	8.0	64	5.0	103	5.8

By the end of the third year post-release, 27.8% of offenders had been reincarcerated for a new offense, decreasing for the third consecutive year. The 5.8% technical violation rate increased slightly from the previous year. The total reincarceration rate after three years was 33.6%.

The three-year rate for women was 30.4%, for men 34.8%.

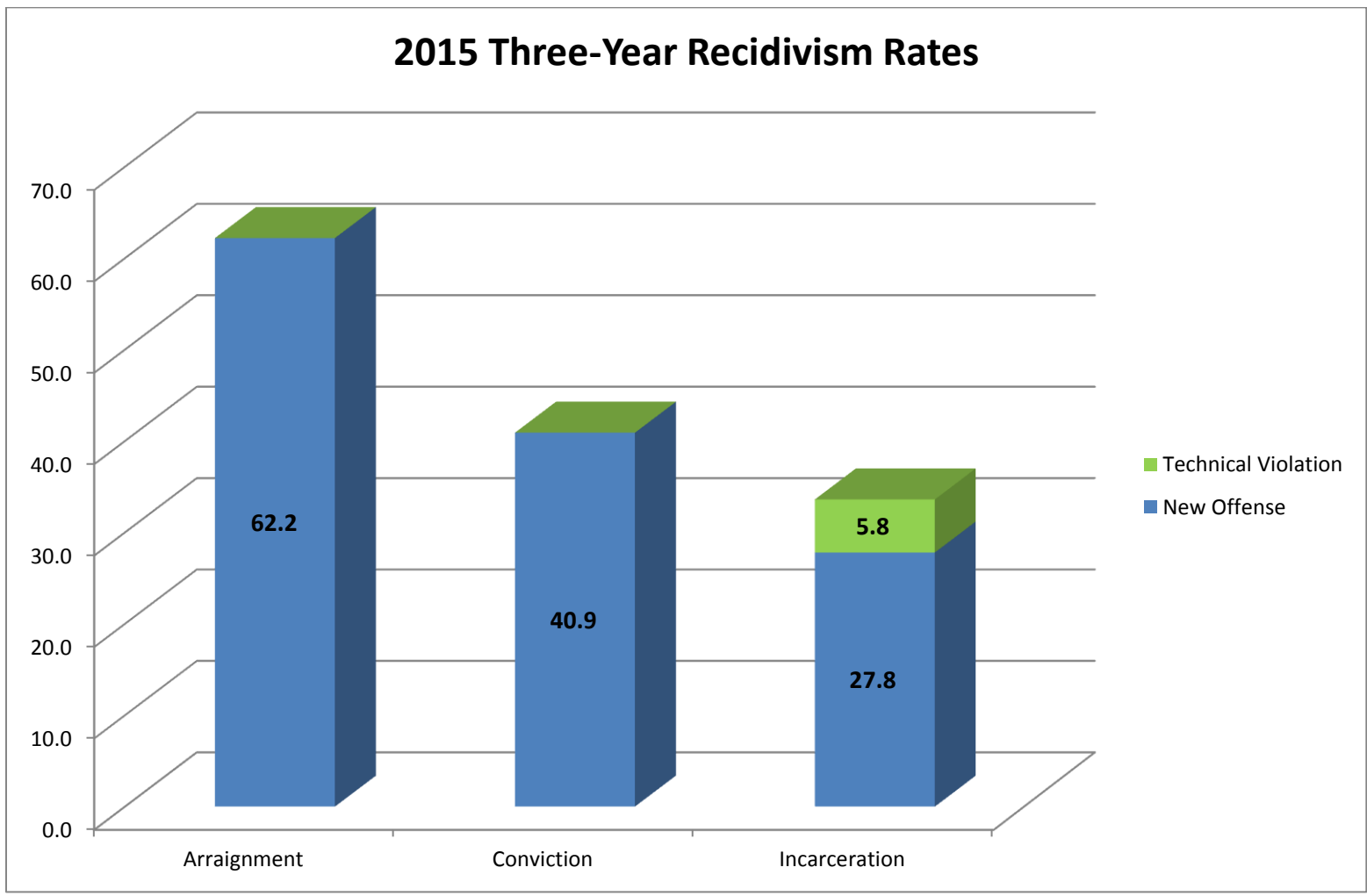


**Time to New Arraignment (% of Arraignments and Violation Hearings)**

<b>First Year</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Second Year</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Third Year</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
0-3 months	314	26.2	12-15 months	87	7.3	24-27 months	32	2.7
3-6 months	240	20.1	15-18 months	72	6.0	27-30 months	37	3.1
6-9 months	140	11.7	18-21 months	49	4.1	30-33 months	31	2.6
9-12 months	<u>117</u>	<u>9.8</u>	21-24 months	<u>52</u>	<u>4.3</u>	33-36 months	<u>25</u>	<u>2.1</u>
<b>Year Totals</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>67.8</b>		<b>260</b>	<b>21.7</b>		<b>125</b>	<b>10.5</b>

68% of new arraignments occur in the first year post-release, another 22% in the second year and 10% in the third year.

## 2015 Three-Year Recidivism Rates



### Reincarceration Rates by Classification & Year of Offense

	# Released	First Year		Second Year		Third Year		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Day Reporting	165	21	12.7	14	8.5	4	2.4	39	23.6
Minimum/PRC	283	32	11.3	20	7.1	17	6.0	69	24.4
Community Reentry Unit	202	29	14.4	23	11.4	14	6.9	66	32.7
Medium/Maximum	871	170	19.5	113	13.0	54	6.2	337	38.7
WMRWC	221	44	19.9	21	9.5	11	5.0	76	34.4

Rates of reoffending drop off significantly in the second and third years post-release across all security levels. Those released from the Main Institution had the highest recidivism rate and Minimum/PRC and Day Reporting had the lowest.

### Reincarceration Rates by Classification & Return Type

	# Released	New Offense		Technical	
		N	%	N	%
Day Reporting	165	25	15.1	14	8.5
Minimum/PRC	283	46	16.3	23	8.1
Community Reentry Unit	202	61	30.2	5	2.5
Medium/Maximum	871	295	33.9	42	4.8
WMRWC	221	58	26.2	18	8.2

Those released from the MI and the CRU were most likely to be reincarcerated for a new offense by the end of the third year post-release. Technical violations increased across the board.

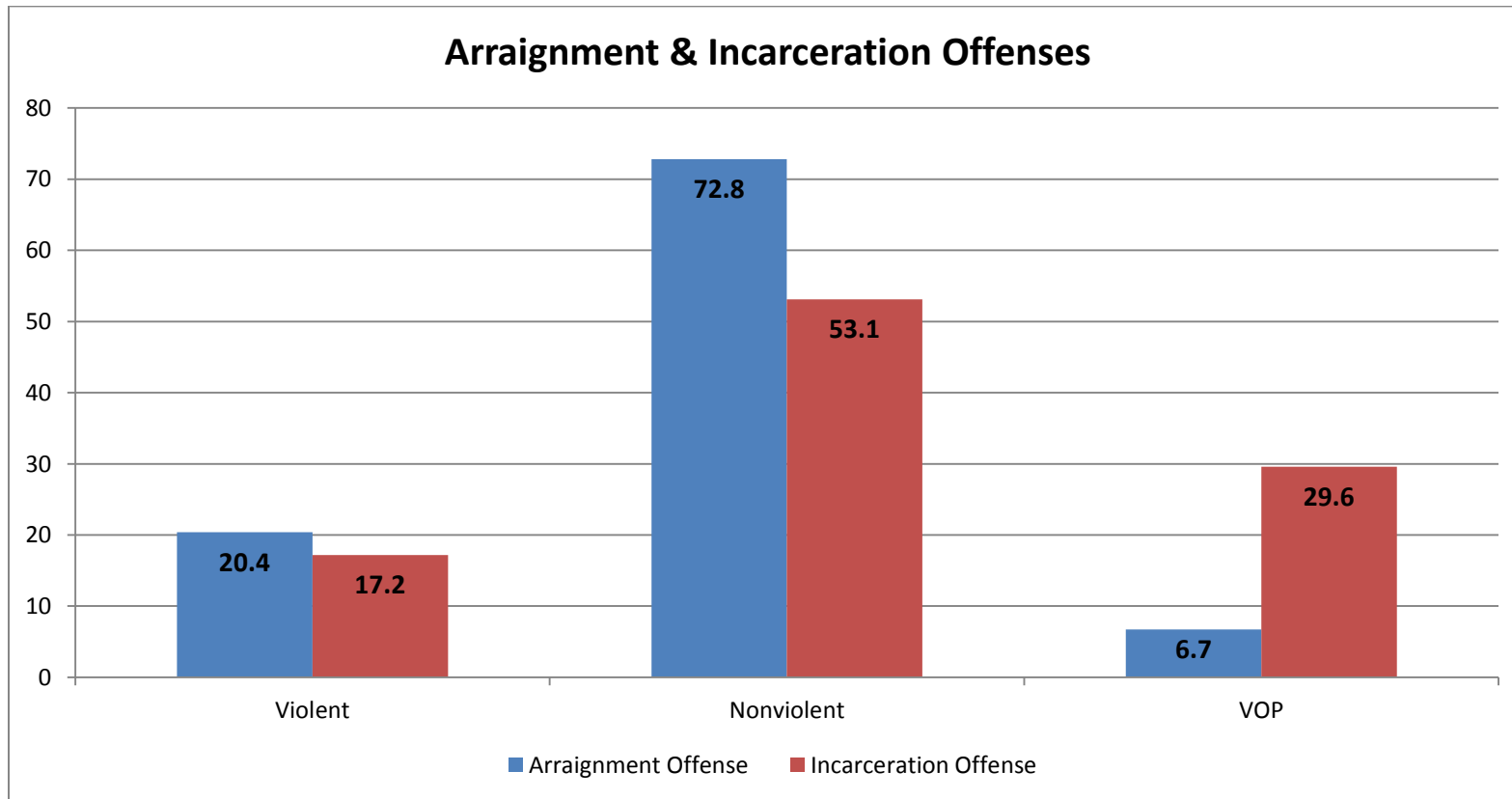
<b>Reincarceration Rates by Release Type &amp; Reason for Return</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Wrapped (N=1521)</b>		
Technical Violation of Probation	47	3.1
New Offense	461	30.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>33.4</b>
<b>Paroled (N=236)</b>		
Technical Violation of Parole	53	22.5
Technical Violation of Probation	3	1.3
New Offense <i>on</i> Parole	6	2.5
New Offense <i>after</i> Parole Supervision	21	8.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>35.2</b>

Although the reincarceration rate is similar, only 11.4% of parolees were committed for a new offense, compared to 30.3% of those who wrapped up their sentence.

<b>New Arraignment Offense</b>	<b>Females</b>		<b>Males</b>		<b>Totals</b>	
	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Person	37	10.9	101	11.8		
Domestic	14	4.1	71	8.3		
Sex Offense	0	0.0	11	1.3		
Firearms	1	0.3	10	1.2		
<b>Total Violent Offenses</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>20.4</b>
Property	109	32.2	214	25.0		
Drugs	65	19.2	173	20.2		
Motor Vehicle	45	13.3	202	23.6		
Prostitution	16	4.7	1	0.1		
Other Offenses	22	6.5	23	2.7		
<b>Total Nonviolent Offenses</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>72.8</b>
Parole Violation-Technical	16	4.7	37	4.3		
Probation Violation-Technical	14	4.1	14	1.6		
<b>Total Technical Violations</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>6.7</b>

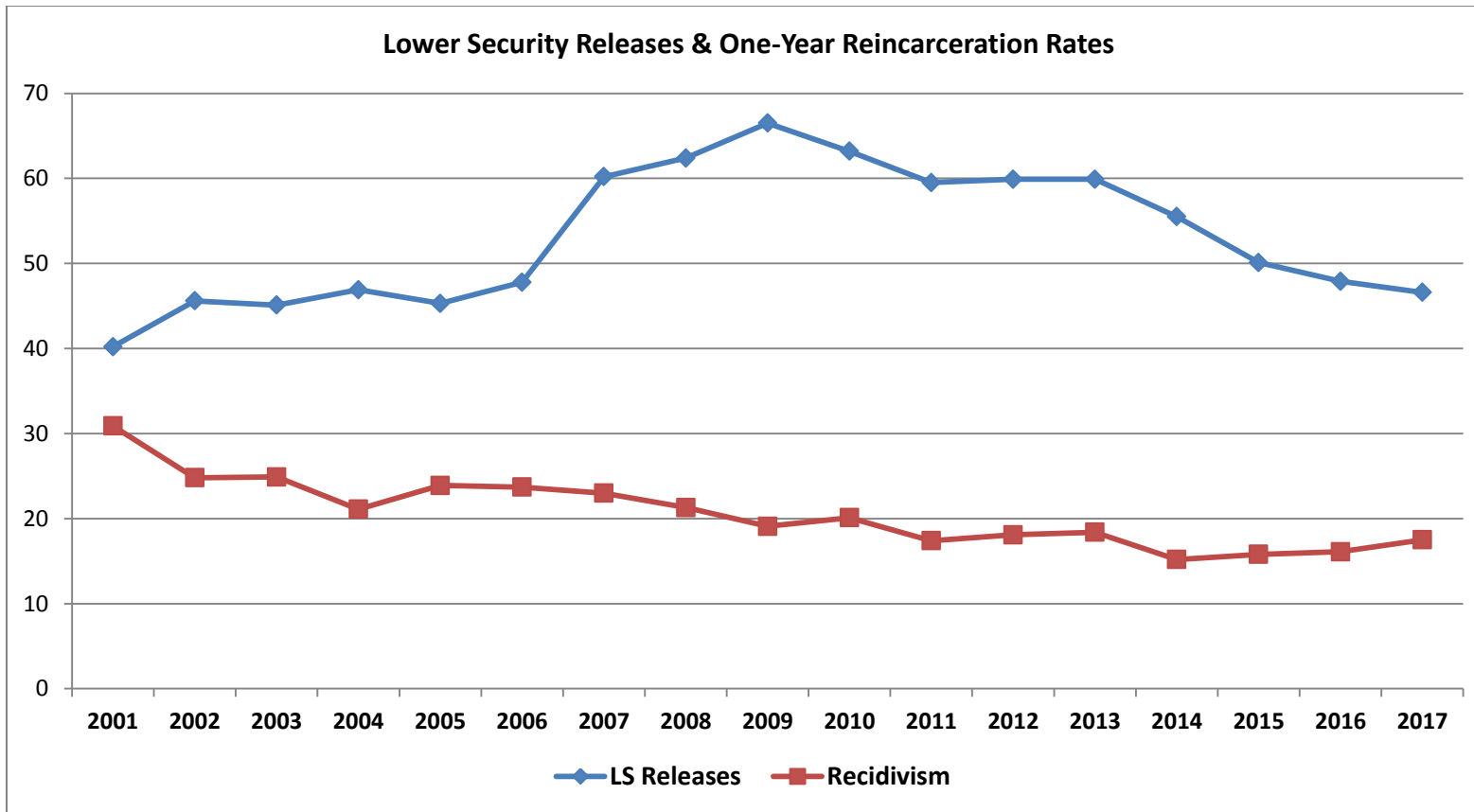
<b>New Incarceration Offense</b>	<b>Females</b>		<b>Males</b>		<b>Totals</b>	
	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Person	12	8.1	52	11.8		
Domestic	0	0.0	31	7.0		
Sex Offense	0	0.0	2	0.5		
Firearms	0	0.0	5	1.1		
<b>Total Violent Offenses</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>17.2</b>
Property	41	27.7	117	26.5		
Drugs	16	10.8	95	21.5		
Motor Vehicle	7	4.7	23	5.2		
Prostitution	7	4.7	0	0.0		
Other Offenses	5	3.4	2	0.5		
<b>Total Nonviolent Offenses</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>53.1</b>
Parole Violation	17	11.5	38	8.6		
Probation Violation	43	29.1	77	17.4		
<b>Violations of Release Conditions</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>29.6</b>

Those arraigned for a violent offense were most likely to be incarcerated for that offense. A nonviolent offense, however, often resulted in a violation of parole or probation. 73% of new arraignments were for nonviolent offenses, but only 53% of new incarcerations. Violations represent only 6.7% of new arraignments, but 29.6% of incarcerations.



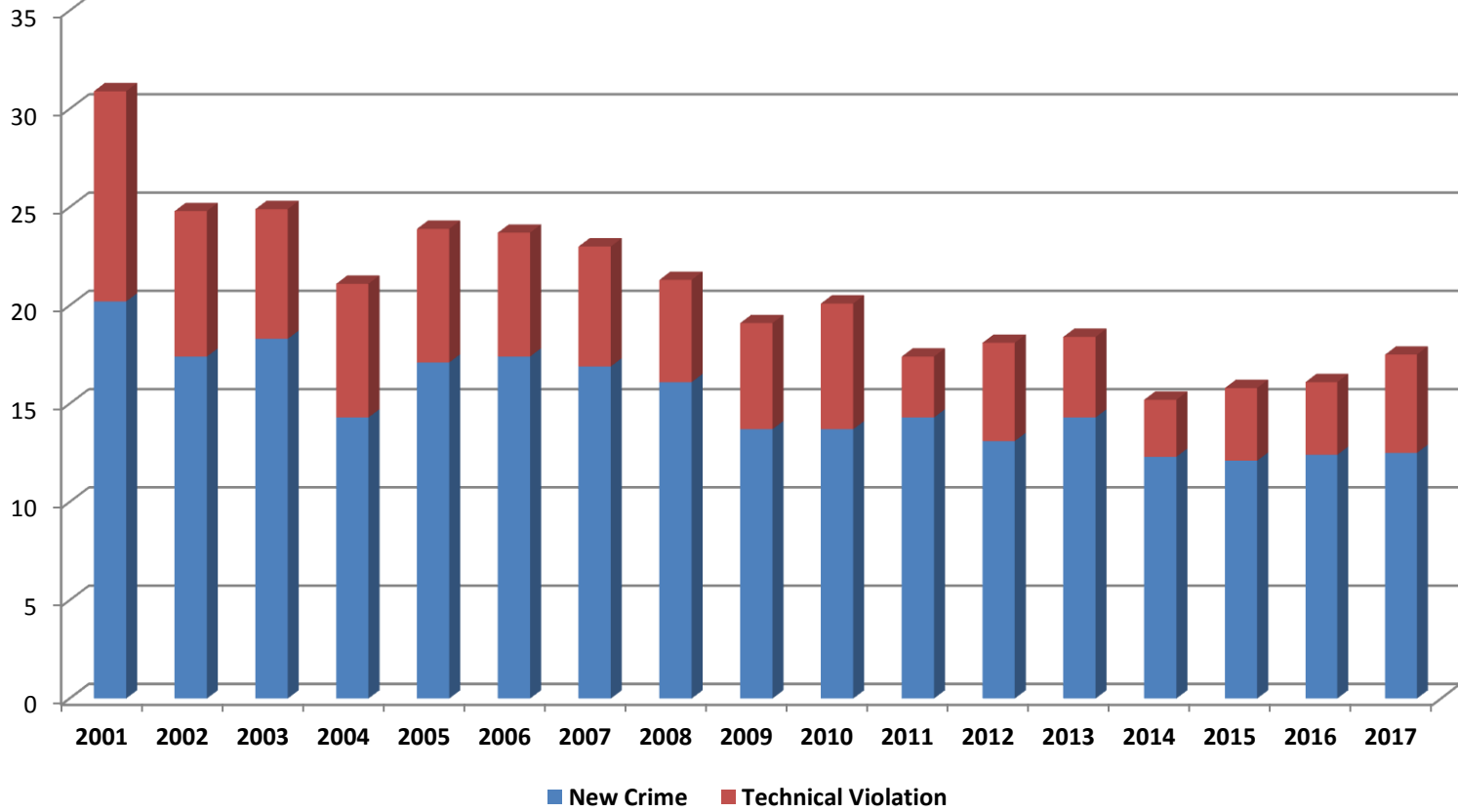
**SECTION III**  
**RECIDIVISM SUMMARY**





With the implementation of mandatory targeted programs in 2001, the percentage of offenders released from lower security increased steadily, while recidivism rates decreased. The trend began leveling off in 2011, and the gap has begun to close in the last three years, as overall population has decreased and the severity and chronicity of offenders' criminogenic risk factors has increased.

### One-Year Reincarceration Rates

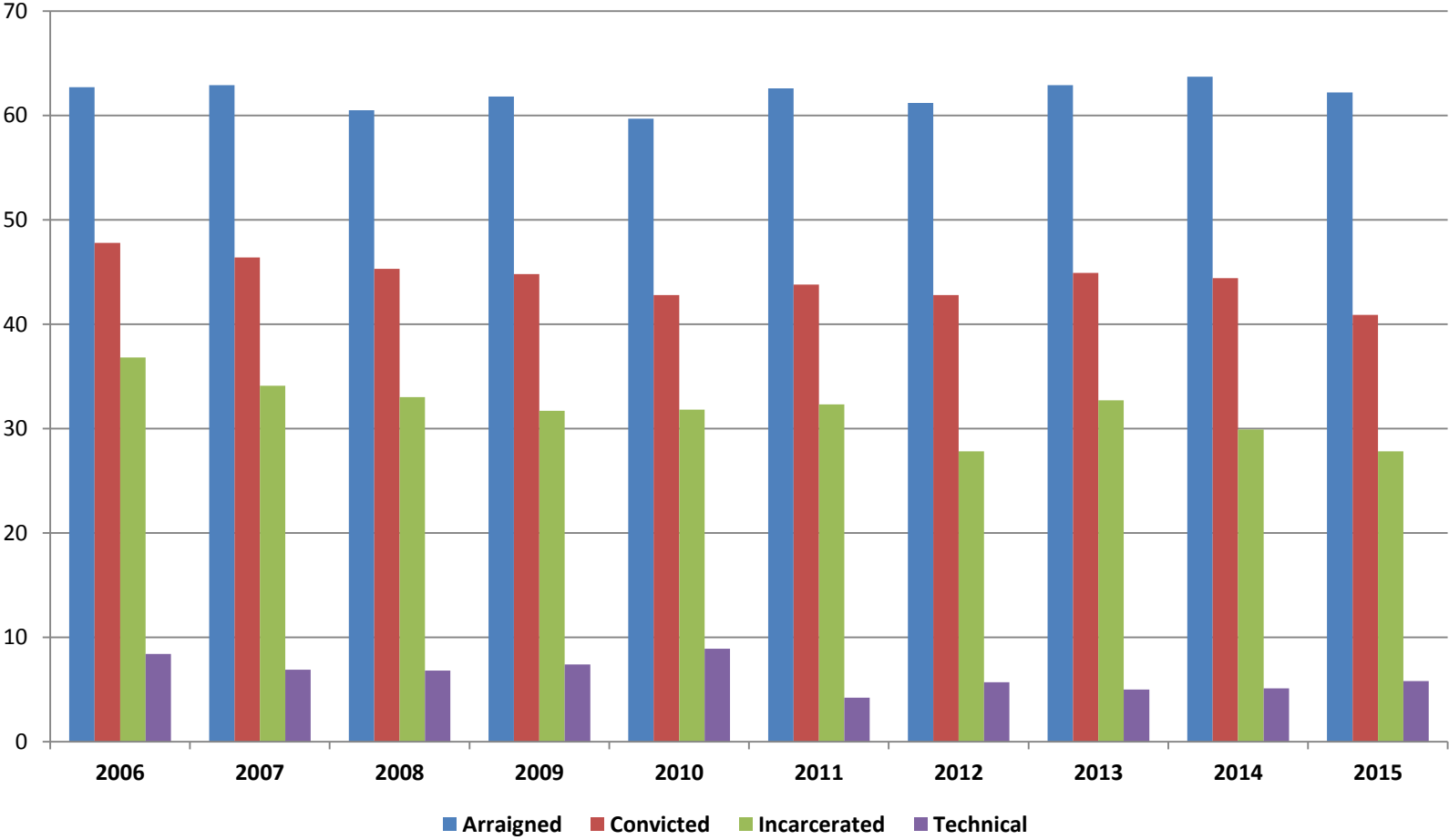


**Three-Year Recidivism Rates**

	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>New Offense</b>										
Arrested	62.7	62.9	60.5	61.8	59.7	62.6	61.2	62.9	63.7	62.2
Conviction	47.8	46.4	45.3	44.8	42.8	43.8	42.8	44.9	44.4	40.9
Incarceration	36.8	34.1	33.0	31.7	31.8	32.3	27.8	32.7	29.9	27.8
<b>Tech. Violation</b>	8.4	6.9	6.8	7.4	8.9	4.2	5.7	5.0	5.1	5.8

Three years after release, 38% of 2015 releases remained crime-free, and 72% had not been incarcerated for a new crime. Technical violation rates remained low, driven in part by the lower number of parolees. For example, in 2010 over 27% of sentenced releases were paroles, and the reincarceration rate for technical violation (mostly of parole) was 8.9%. By 2015, following the reorganization of the Parole Board, paroles had decreased to only 13% of sentenced releases, and the violation rate was 5.8%.

### Three-Year Recidivism Rates



## ONE-YEAR REINCARCERATION RATES

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>Number Released</b>	<b>New Offense</b>	<b>Technical Violation</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
2001	2270	20.2	10.7	30.9%
2002	2470	17.4	7.4	24.8%
2003	2321	18.3	6.6	24.9%
2004	2298	14.3	6.8	21.1%
2005	2434	17.1	6.8	23.9%
2006	2627	17.4	6.3	23.7%
2007	2468	16.9	6.1	23.0%
2008	2362	16.1	5.2	21.3%
2009	2197	13.7	5.4	19.1%
2010	1907	13.7	6.4	20.1%
2011	1720	14.3	3.1	17.4%
2012	1966	13.1	5.0	18.1%
2013	1834	14.3	4.1	18.4%
2014	1816	12.3	2.9	15.2%
2015	1763	12.1	3.7	15.8%
2016	1581	12.4	3.7	16.1%
2017	1465	12.5	5.0	17.5%

### THREE-YEAR REINCARCERATION RATES

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>New Offense</b>	<b>Technical Violation</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
2001	38.6	10.8	49.4%
2002	38.8	7.5	46.3%
2003	36.9	7.6	44.5%
2004	37.0	7.1	44.1%
2005	38.4	7.4	45.8%
2006	36.8	8.4	45.2%
2007	34.1	6.9	41.0%
2008	33.0	6.8	39.8%
2009	31.7	7.4	39.1%
2010	31.8	8.9	40.7%
2011	32.3	4.2	36.5%
2012	27.8	5.7	33.5%
2013	32.7	5.0	37.7%
2014	29.9	5.1	35.0%
2015	27.8	5.8	33.6%