

**Releases by Month
2000 - 2003**

Figure 2. **Releases by Month**

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>
JANUARY	148	178	197	199
FEBRUARY	163	165	157	210
MARCH	195	184	204	206
APRIL	209	154	204	196
MAY	191	193	213	190
JUNE	190	218	213	176
JULY	163	189	195	217
AUGUST	181	192	225	195
SEPTEMBER	188	198	202	198
OCTOBER	173	205	223	159
NOVEMBER	191	198	211	169
DECEMBER	<u>186</u>	<u>198</u>	<u>226</u>	<u>206</u>
TOTAL	2179	2272	2470	2321

SECTION ONE SUMMARY

Section One provides descriptive statistics for the 2003 sentenced releases. Release numbers were down 150 from the previous year.

Demographically, the offender population has remained stable for the last six years. Among males, the most common age is 22, 42% are hispanic, 39% white, 19% black, 40% have a juvenile history and 37% were serving their first adult incarceration. For females, the most common age is 33, 53% are white, 31% hispanic and 16% black, 23% have a juvenile history and 50% were serving their first adult incarceration.

Sixty-one percent (1415) of those released are residents of Springfield or Holyoke.

The LSI profile remained consistent with previous years, but the average score increased slightly and there was a notable increase in the number of offenders scoring 4, 5 or 6. The number of Low-Risk offenders dropped 7%, the number of High-Risk rose 5%. **(p.5)**

There was an 18% increase in the number of offenders identified by the LSI as having an adult criminal history (defined as two or more convictions), however, the percentage of offenders with no prior incarcerations did not change. **(p.5 & 8)**

The number of offenders serving time for violent charges continued to drop slightly, down 3% from 2002. Property and drug offenses remained steady, motor vehicle violations were up slightly. **(p.10)**

Those most likely to violate probation were drug offenders of both genders, and male violent offenders. Not surprisingly, drug offenders were likely to violate parole as well, responsible for over one third of the technical violations. **(p.10)**

The parole rate declined to 21.5% of releases from a high of 25.7% in 2002. **(p.11)**

Releases from lower security increased 5% in 2003. **(p.11)**

Mean days in custody increased for both men and women, primarily due to an increase in sentences of 181 to 365 days. The most common sentence for both genders was 180 days. Offenders served an average of 69% of their sentenced time in 2003, 76% by those who wrapped and 52% by those paroled. **(p. 12-14).**

**SECTION ONE
SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS
2003 RELEASES**

Gender	N	%
Male	2018	86.9
Female	303	13.1

Race	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Black	384	19.0	48	15.8	432	18.6
Hispanic	849	42.1	95	31.4	944	40.7
White	779	38.6	159	52.5	938	40.4
Other	6	0.3	1	0.3	7	0.6

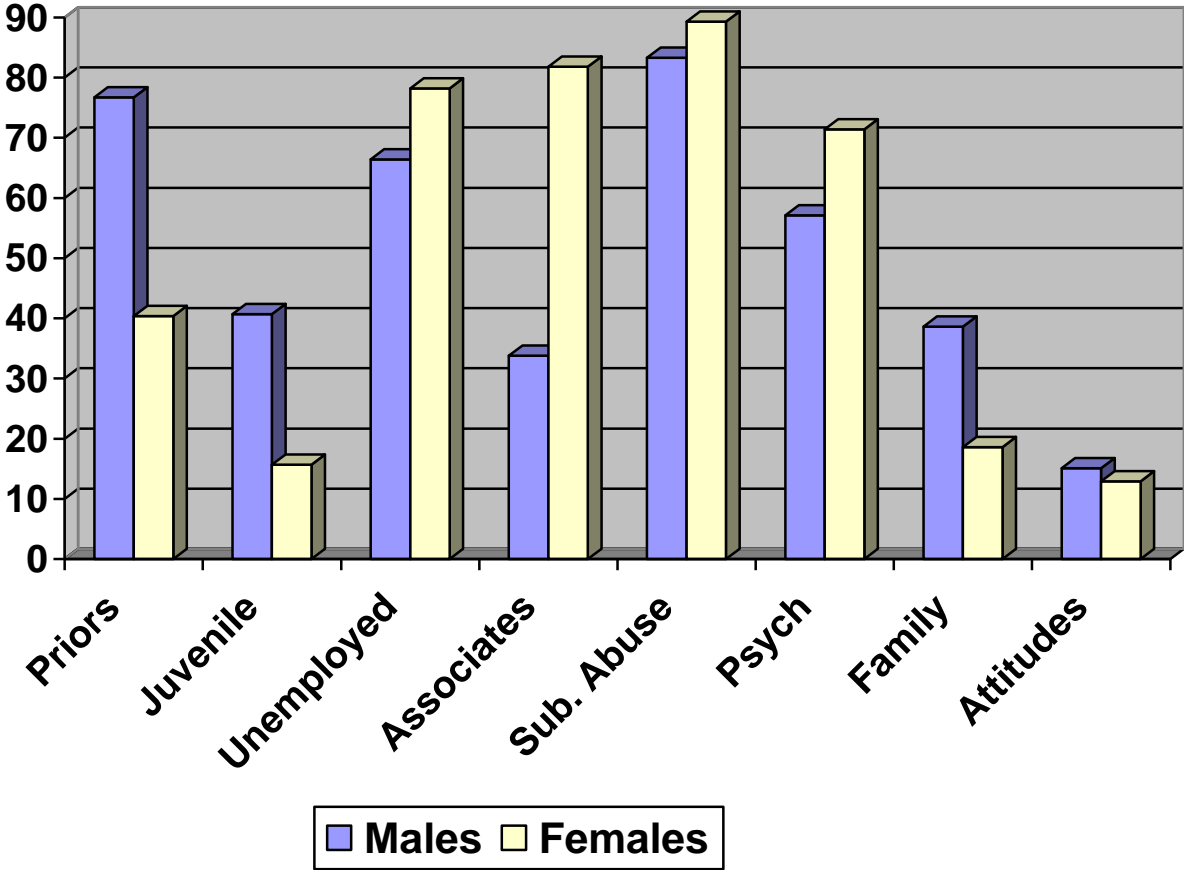
Age	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
17-20	184	9.1	11	3.6	195	8.4
21-24	404	20.0	41	13.5	445	19.2
25-30	422	20.9	64	21.1	486	20.9
31-36	368	18.2	68	22.4	436	18.8
37-42	294	14.6	62	20.5	356	15.3
43+	346	17.1	57	18.8	403	17.4

	Males	Females
Mean Age	32.11	34.06
Minimum Age	17.00	18.00
Maximum Age	70.00	57.00
Mode (most common age)	22.00	33.00

LSI Screening Results LSI Score	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	25	1.4	3	1.1	28	1.3
1	53	2.9	5	1.8	58	2.8
2	<u>183</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>7.5</u>	<u>204</u>	<u>9.8</u>
Low Risk	261	14.4	29	10.4	290	13.9
3	349	19.3	62	22.1	411	19.7
4	456	25.2	90	32.1	546	26.2
5	<u>424</u>	<u>23.5</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>21.1</u>	<u>483</u>	<u>23.1</u>
Medium Risk	1229	68.0	211	75.3	1440	69.0
6	209	11.6	26	9.3	235	11.3
7	91	5.0	13	4.6	104	5.0
8	<u>17</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>0.9</u>
High Risk	317	17.5	40	14.3	357	17.1
Mean Score	4.12		4.08		4.11	

LSI Risks/Needs	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Adult Convictions (2+)	1386	76.7	113	40.4	1499	71.8
Juvenile History	736	40.7	44	15.7	780	37.4
Unemployed	1200	66.4	219	78.2	1419	68.0
Criminal Associates	611	33.8	229	81.8	840	40.2
Substance Abuse	1505	83.3	250	89.3	1755	84.1
Personal/Emotional	1031	57.1	200	71.4	1231	59.0
Family Relationships	697	38.6	52	18.6	749	35.9
Antisocial Attitudes	273	15.1	36	12.9	309	14.8

LSI Risks/Needs



Residence by County	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Homeless	35	1.7	3	1.0	38	1.6
Hampden	1655	82.0	220	72.6	1875	80.8
Berkshire	44	2.2	7	2.3	51	2.2
Franklin	37	1.8	20	6.6	57	2.5
Hampshire	81	4.0	21	6.9	102	4.4
Worcester	81	4.0	14	4.6	95	4.1
Other Mass County	24	1.2	13	4.3	37	1.6
Out of State	61	3.0	5	1.7	66	2.8

Hampden County Cities	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Springfield	962	58.1	131	59.5	1093	58.3
Holyoke	280	16.9	42	19.1	322	17.2
Chicopee	137	8.3	15	6.8	152	8.1
Westfield	60	3.6	10	4.5	70	3.7
West Springfield	66	4.0	6	2.7	72	3.8
Others	150	9.1	16	7.3	166	8.9

Springfield Neighborhoods	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
01103	23	2.4	1	0.8	24	2.2
01104	105	10.9	5	3.8	110	10.1
01105	174	18.1	31	23.7	205	18.8
01107	120	12.5	11	8.4	131	12.0
01108	177	18.4	26	19.8	203	18.6
01109	285	29.6	38	29.0	323	29.6
01151	31	3.2	10	7.6	41	3.8
Others	47	4.9	9	6.9	56	5.1

CRIMINAL HISTORY

Prior Incarcerations	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	742	36.8	151	49.8	893	38.5
1	416	20.6	63	20.8	479	20.6
2	275	13.6	30	9.9	305	13.1
3	205	10.2	20	6.6	225	9.7
4	131	6.5	11	3.6	142	6.1
5	97	4.8	9	3.0	106	4.6
6-8	108	5.3	13	4.3	121	5.2
9-12	34	1.6	3	1.0	37	1.6
13-16	10	0.4	3	1.0	13	0.5

Juvenile History on BOP	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	1217	60.3	235	77.6	1452	62.6
Yes	801	39.7	68	22.6	869	37.4

Previous Incarceration for VOP	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	707	35.0	113	37.3	820	35.3
Yes	1311	65.0	190	62.7	1501	64.7

Age at First Adult Incarceration	Male	Female
Mean	26.44	30.35
Minimum	15.00	17.00
Maximum	65.00	54.00
Mode (most common age)	18.00	20.00

Governing Offense	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Violent	274	13.6	30	10.0	304	13.0
Property	286	14.2	59	19.5	345	14.8
Drugs	420	20.8	73	24.1	493	21.2
MV	288	14.3	31	10.2	319	13.7
Domestic	68	3.3	1	0.0	69	3.0
Parole Violation	124	6.1	21	6.9	145	6.3
Probation Violation	420	20.8	70	23.1	490	21.1
Sex Offense	22	1.1	0	0.0	22	0.9
Firearms	32	1.6	0	0.0	32	1.4
Probate Contempt	44	2.2	0	0.0	44	1.9
Prostitution	0	0.0	16	5.3	16	1.0
Other	40	2.0	2	0.9	42	1.8

Original Offense behind Probation Violation	Male (N=420)		Female (N=70)		Total (N=490)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Violent	118	28.1	11	15.7	129	26.3
Property	80	19.0	15	21.4	95	19.4
Drugs	119	28.3	22	31.4	141	28.8
MV	70	16.7	10	14.3	80	16.3
Domestic	16	3.8	2	2.9	18	3.7
Sex Offense	7	1.7	0	0.0	7	1.4
Other	10	2.4	10	14.3	21	4.0

Classification at Release	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Jail-Time Served	33	1.6	6	2.0	39	1.7
DRC	215	10.7	25	8.3	240	10.3
PRC	78	3.9	14	4.6	92	4.0
Minimum	238	11.8	51	16.8	289	12.5
Medium	592	29.3	141	46.5	733	31.6
Maximum	142	7.0	18	5.9	160	6.9
Short Term Pod (Males Only)	329	16.3	--	---	329	14.2
DOC Reentry	39	1.9	4	1.3	43	1.9
Bureau of Prisons	9	0.4	0	0.0	9	0.4
WMCAC – Hampden County	173	8.6	26	8.6	199	8.6
WMCAC						
Berkshire County	38	1.9	5	1.7	43	1.9
Franklin County	42	2.1	3	1.0	45	1.9
Hampshire County	31	1.5	3	1.0	34	1.5
Worcester County	<u>59</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>2.8</u>
WMCAC Other Counties Total	170	8.4	18	6.0	188	8.1

Release Type	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Wrapped*	1602	79.4	221	72.9	1823	78.5
Paroled	416	20.6	82	27.1	498	21.5

* Includes Fine Paid, Time Served, Sentence Expired, Revised/Revoked.

Sentence Length by Gender	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
7 days or less	27	1.3	9	3.0	36	1.6
8 to 30 days	201	10.0	36	11.9	237	10.2
31 to 90 days	292	14.5	47	15.5	339	14.6
91 to 180 days	661	32.8	120	39.6	781	33.6
181 to 365 days	444	22.0	50	16.5	494	21.3
366 to 730 days	229	11.3	19	6.3	248	10.7
731+ days	164	8.1	22	7.3	186	8.0

Days Sentenced	Male	Female	Total
Mean	279.49	233.03	273.42
Median (exact midpoint)	180.00	135.00	180.00
Mode (most common)	180.00	180.00	180.00
Minimum	1.00	1.00	1.00
Maximum	3600.00	1460.00	3600.00

Days in Custody	Male	Female	Total
Mean	193.73	154.10	188.55
Median (exact midpoint)	138.00	102.00	130.00
Mode (most common)	29.00	29.00	29.00
Minimum	1.00	1.00	1.00
Maximum	1342.00	1093.00	1342.00

Percentage of Mean Sentence Served	Male	Female	Total
	69.3%	66.1%	69.0%

Sentence Length by Release Type	Wrapped		Paroled		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
7 days or less	36	2.0	0	0.0	36	1.6
8 to 30 days	237	13.0	0	0.0	237	10.2
31 to 90 days	320	17.6	19	3.8	339	14.6
91 to 180 days	608	33.4	173	34.7	781	33.6
181 to 365 days	338	18.5	156	31.3	494	21.3
366 to 730 days	150	8.2	98	19.7	248	10.7
731+ days	134	7.4	52	10.4	186	8.0

Days Sentenced by Release Type	Wrapped	Paroled
Mean	242.86	385.29
Median (midpoint)	180.00	324.50
Mode (most common)	180.00	180.00
Minimum	1.00	60.00
Maximum	3600.00	1825.00

Days in Custody by Release Type	Wrapped	Paroled
Mean	185.25	200.65
Median	124.00	148.50
Mode	29.00	62.00
Minimum	1.00	12.00
Maximum	1342.00	1143.00

Percentage of Mean Sentence Served by Release	Wrapped	Paroled
	76.3%	52.1%

Post Release Supervision by Sentence Length	One Year or Less		More Than One Year		Total		% Chg. +/-
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Parole Only	208	11.0	97	22.4	305	13.1	-2.5
Probation Only	611	32.4	75	17.3	686	29.6	+0.9
Dual Supervision	140	7.4	53	12.2	193	8.3	-1.7
No Supervision	<u>928</u>	49.2	<u>209</u>	48.1	<u>1137</u>	49.0	+3.3
Totals	1887		434		2321		

SECTION TWO SUMMARY

Recidivism rates have remained steady across all dimensions for the last two years. Consistent with previous years, the rates for men are 3 to 4 points higher than for women. **(p. 19)**

Average time to recidivate was just over four months. Thirty-two percent (749) of those released in 2003 were re-arraigned within six months of release, 122 for technical violations of probation or parole. **(p.21)**

One-half of those rearrested were convicted and sentenced to incarceration within the first year post release. **(p. 22)**

Fifteen percent of those re-arraigned have new cases awaiting disposition. In addition, many have previous cases that have not yet been adjudicated or remain open for a period of probation. **(p.19)**

Males were re-arraigned for fewer violent crimes (down 4%) and slightly more property and motor vehicle offenses (up 2.5-3%). Property crimes, traditionally the highest category of offense for females dropped 15%, while violent, drug and prostitution rose 4 to 5%. **(p. 24)**

The probation violation rate for females increased 6%. Overall, violations of probation continue to account for approximately 30% of new incarcerations. **(p. 24)**

10.5% of re-incarcerations were for new offenses only and 6.5% for technical violations only. The remaining 8% were the result of a combination of new charges and violation of release conditions. **(p. 26)**

Over 40% of these combination offenses resulted in VOP as the primary sentence, with the new charge either dropped or receiving a lesser sentence. This is particularly common with probation, where many VOP sentences are significantly longer than what the new charge(s) would warrant. **(p. 27)**

There were 108 technical violations of parole, for a technical violation rate of 21.7%, down from 24% last year. Twelve were revoked due to new charges. It is acknowledged that parole violations for new crimes may be underreported, as the permanent warrant is often lodged behind bail on the new charge and removed upon sentencing. The numbers, however, are not large enough to significantly impact recidivism rates. **(p. 21 & 26)**

Relapse continues to be the predominant reason for parole revocation. **(p. 27)**

Average sentence for a new offense was 296 days, with 180 days the most common sentence. Mean sentence for violation of probation was 276 days, for parole, 113 days. Parole violators received credit for an average of 67 days each on the street prior to revocation. **(p. 28)**

The benefit of step-down to lower security is evident, particularly for males, with DRP, PRC, WMCAC and DOCR all posting re-incarceration rates under 20%. **(p. 29)**

Technical violations of parole most seriously impact the lower security levels; they accounted for nearly 45% of re-incarcerations of those released from WMCAC and over 30% from DRP and Minimum. **(p. 30)**

The re-incarceration rate for the Short Term Reintegration Pod was 28.3%. Short termers continue to be a difficult population to serve. Despite having short sentences, many are high risk offenders (42% scored 5 or higher on the LSI), and many are precluded from moving to lower security by outstanding legal issues. More in-reach services may be necessary to adequately prepare this group for reentry. **(p. 30)**

The LSI screening continues to be highly predictive of re-offending. The recidivism rate for Low risk offenders was 13%, Medium Risk, 27%, High Risk 32.5%. **(p. 31)**

Unemployment, substance abuse and personal/emotional problems continue to be the predominant risk factors for re-offending. When combined with a criminal record and the absence of a positive support network of family and friends, these factors represent significant barriers to reentry. **(p. 31)**

**SECTION TWO
ONE-YEAR RECIDIVISM RATES
2003 RELEASES**

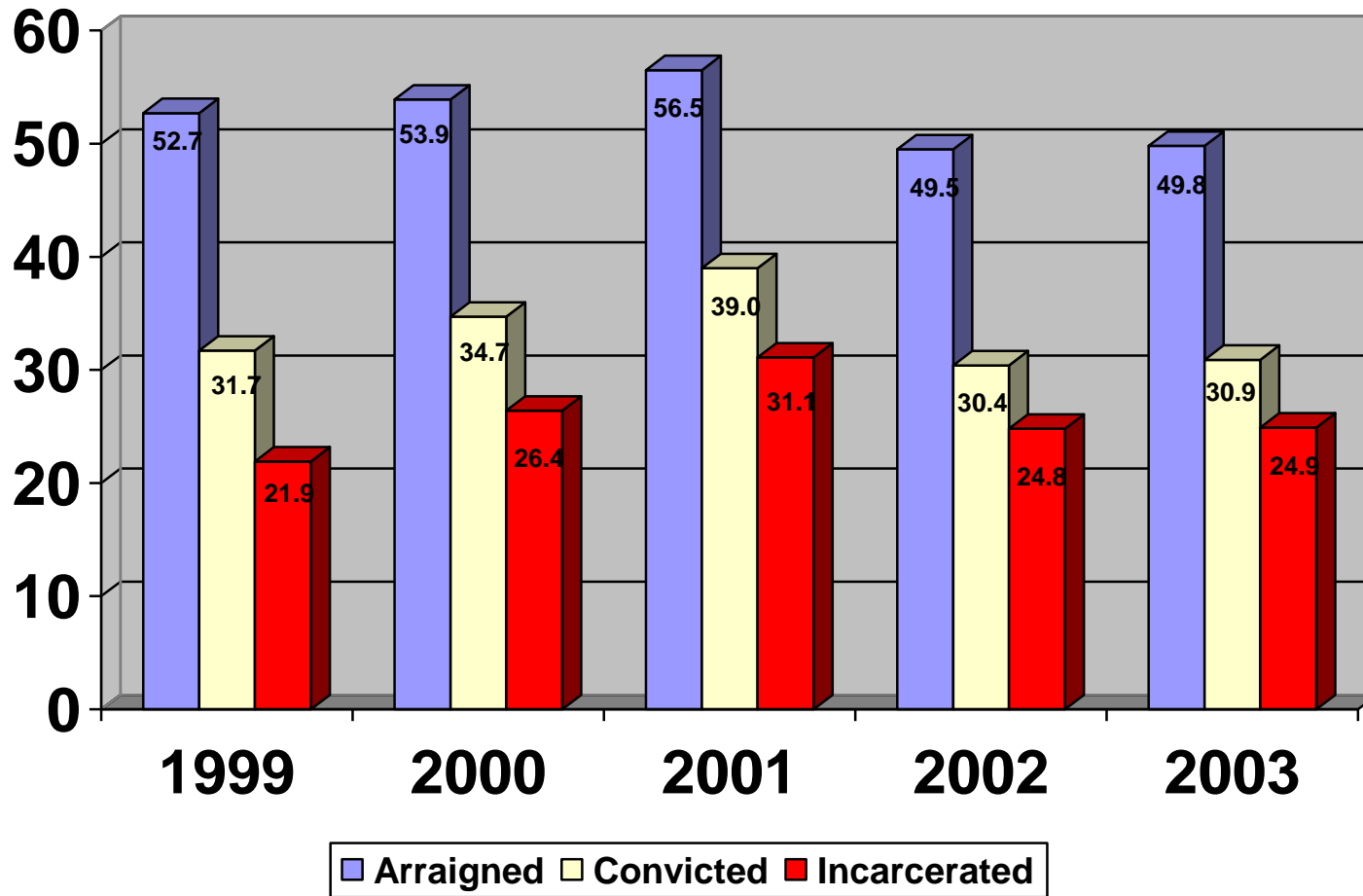
Recidivism Type (% of Total Releases)	Males		Females		Total		Chg. +/-
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Re-Arraigned	1030	51.0	126	41.6	1156	49.8	+0.2%
Re-Convicted	633	31.4	84	27.7	717	30.9	+0.4%
Re-Incarcerated	511	25.3	66	21.8	577	24.9	+0.1%

Recidivism rates have remained steady across all dimensions for the last two years.

Other Recidivistic Activity	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Open Cases-New	319	15.8	32	10.6	351	15.1
Open Cases-Old*	663	32.9	113	37.3	776	33.4
Warrants	228	11.3	47	15.5	275	11.8
New Restraining Orders Since Release	169	8.4	13	4.3	182	7.9

***In addition to new cases, many individuals have previous cases that have not yet been adjudicated or remain open for a period of probation.**

One-Year Recidivism Rates 1999 - 2003



<u>Days to Re-Arrestment</u>	<u>Parole-Tech*</u>	<u>Probation-Tech</u>	<u>New Crime</u>	<u>All Recidivators</u>
Median	51.50	175.66	152.80	127.62
Minimum	4.00	23.00	1.00	1.00
Maximum	289.00	365.00	365.00	365.00

***For parole violations, the date of the temporary parole detainer is used as the re-arrestment date.**

Consistent with past years, the first few months after release are the most critical, with the average time to recidivate just over four months. The median for technical probation violations is more than three times that for parole. This may be indicative of the level of supervision provided and the length of time required to schedule a violation of probation hearing.

<u>Time to Re-Arrestment</u>	<u>N</u>
0 to 3 months	426
3 to 6 months	323
6 to 9 months	239
9 to 12 months	168

749 (32%) of those released were re-arrested within six months of release, 122 for technical violation of release conditions.

Disposition of New Cases	N	%
Awaiting Disposition	351	30.4
Dismissed	43	3.7
Nol Pros	28	2.4
Continued Without Finding	18	1.6
Fined/Filed	62	5.4
Probation	31	2.7
Suspended Sentence	46	4.0
Split Sentence	58	5.0
Committed	521	44.9

One half of those rearrested had been convicted and sentenced to incarceration within the first year post release.

Location of New Incarceration	N	%
HCHOC	498	86.3
Other County HOC	62	10.7
DOC	17	3.0

The majority of those re-incarcerated return to the HCHOC or to another county facility.

Re-incarceration Rate by Release Type	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Wrapped (1823)	366	22.8	45	20.4	411	22.5
Paroled (498)						
Technical Violation of Probation or Parole	100	24.0	16	19.5	116	23.3
New Crime on Parole	12	2.9	0	0.0	12	2.4
New Crime After Parole Supervision	33	7.9	6	7.3	39	7.8
Parole Total	145	34.9	22	26.8	167	33.5

The effect of surveillance is evident in the higher return rate for those released on parole than those who wrap up. The majority of parolees return for technical violations. Only 10% were re-incarcerated for new crimes either on parole or after parole supervision ended compared to 22.5% for those who wrap.

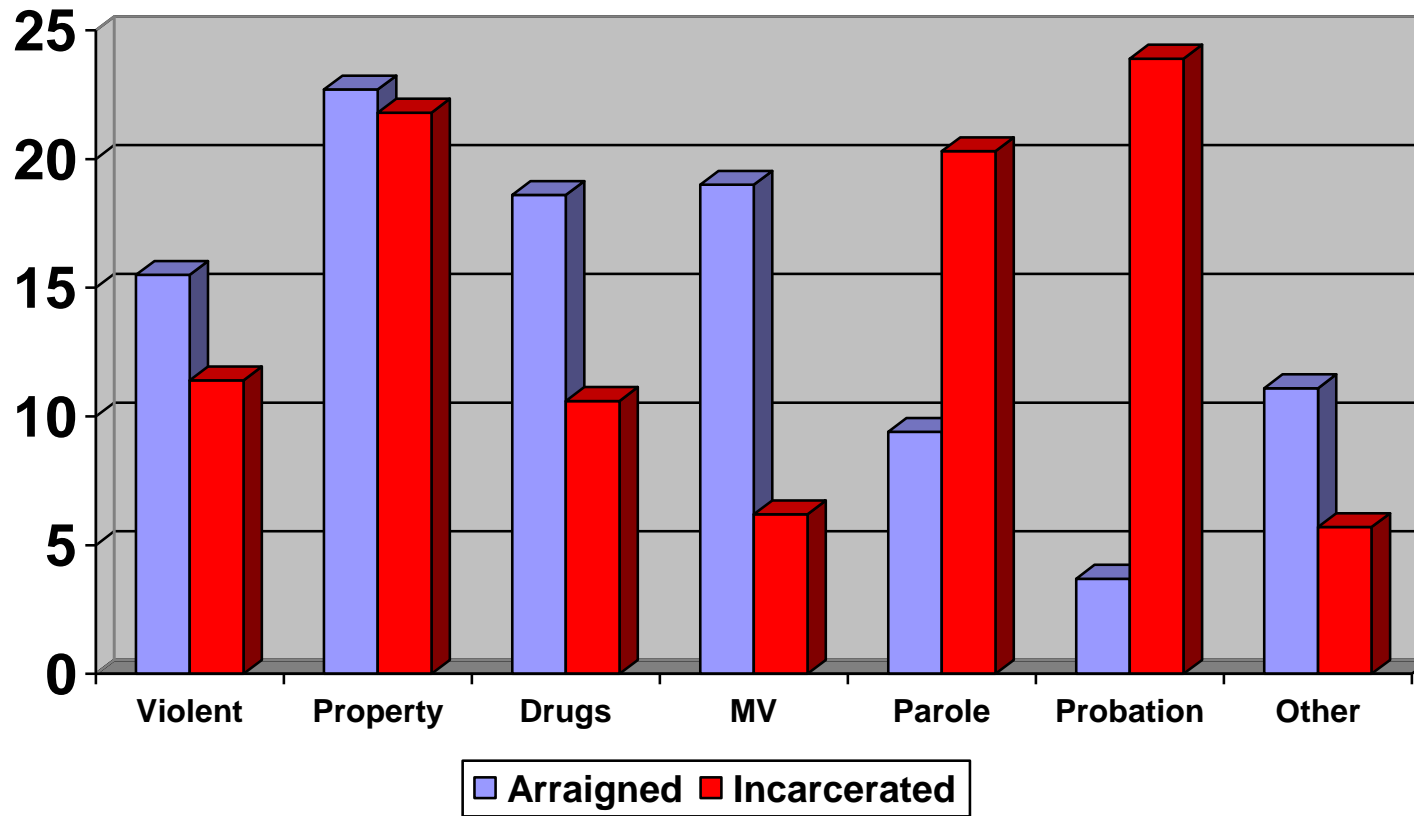
Re-Arrest Offense by Gender	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Violent	160	15.5	19	15.1	179	15.5
Property	239	23.2	23	18.3	262	22.7
Drugs	188	18.3	27	21.4	215	18.6
MV	208	20.2	12	9.5	220	19.0
Domestic	43	4.2	1	0.8	44	3.8
Parole Violation	95	9.2	14	11.1	109	9.4
Probation Violation	37	3.6	6	4.8	43	3.7
Prostitution	0	0.0	18	14.3	18	1.6
Other	59	5.8	6	4.8	65	5.7

Incidence of new violent crimes was down slightly for males, but rose nearly 6% for females. Drug offenses by females also were up slightly. The large number of prostitution arrests for females is reflective of the recent sweeps in Springfield.

Re-incarceration Offense by Gender	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Violent	58	11.4	8	12.1	66	11.4
Property	120	23.5	6	9.1	126	21.8
Drugs	53	10.4	8	12.1	61	10.6
MV	32	6.3	4	6.1	36	6.2
Domestic	21	4.1	1	1.5	22	3.8
Parole Violation	103	20.2	14	21.2	117	20.3
Probation Violation	117	22.9	21	31.8	138	23.9
Prostitution	0	0.0	4	6.1	4	0.7
Other	7	1.4	0	0.0	7	1.2

The first crime for which an individual is arraigned is often not the same offense that leads to re-incarceration. In many cases, a new arrest results in a violation of probation (and to a lesser degree, parole). Probation violations account for only 3 to 5% of arraignments, but 23% of new incarcerations for males and 32% for females.

Re-Arrest vs Re-Incarceration Offense



Incarcerations by Type	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
New Offense Only	222	11.0	22	7.3	244	10.5
Technical Violation Only	131	6.5	20	6.6	151	6.5
New Offense Plus Violation of Probation or Parole	<u>158</u>	<u>7.8</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>7.9</u>	<u>182</u>	<u>7.9</u>
Totals	511	25.3	66	21.8	577	24.9

Violations of Release Conditions

	Males	Females	Total
	N	N	N
Parole Violation-Technical	94	14	108
Parole Violation-New Offense	12	0	12
Probation Violation-Technical	37	6	43
Probation Violation-New Offense	146	24	170

Outcome of New Offense Plus Violation	Probation	Parole	Total	
	N	N	N	%
Violation Sentence with New Charge Still Pending	15	0	15	8.3
Violation Sentence in Lieu of New Charge	26	5	31	17.0
Violation Sentence & New Sentence Equal	54	1	55	30.2
Violation Sentence Primary (Longest)	40	4	44	24.2
New Sentence Primary (Longest)	<u>35</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>20.3</u>
Totals	170	12	182	100.0

Over 40% of combination offenses result in VOP as the primary sentence, with the new charge either dropped or receiving a lesser sentence. This is particularly common with probation, where most VOP sentences are often longer than what the new charge(s) would warrant.

Parole Violation Reasons*	N
Crime on Parole	12
Dirty Urine	71
Whereabouts Unknown	27
Program Failure	34
Failure to Report	23
Associate with Known Felons	9
ELMO Violation	3
Other	13

*Note – Most revocation forms list more than one reason.

Nearly all technical violations of parole are related to relapse. In addition to positive urine screens, most program failures are from substance abuse treatment programs, and many parolees who fail to report or are designated whereabouts unknown do so because they have used drugs or alcohol that they know will result in a positive urine screen.

New Sentence by Return Type	New Offense		Technical Only		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
7 days or less	4	0.1	1	0.1	5	0.1
8 to 30 days	54	12.8	5	3.4	59	10.3
31 to 90 days	88	20.8	7	4.7	95	16.6
91 to 180 days	143	33.7	38	25.3	181	31.5
181 to 365 days	83	19.6	49	32.6	132	22.9
366 to 730 days	35	8.3	33	21.9	68	11.9
731+ days	19	4.6	18	11.9	37	6.6

New Sentence (Days)	New Offense	Probation Technical	Parole Technical	Total
Mean	296.10	275.84	113.11	260.34
Mode	180.00	180.00	22, 53, 107	180.00
Minimum	2.00	53.00	8.00	2.00
Maximum	3285.00	1095.00	525.00	3285.00

Because parolees receive credit for time on the street, the amount of time they must serve after revocation is much shorter than for probationers. The 108 technical parole violators accounted for 12,216 days to serve after revocation, while only 43 technical probation violators tallied 11,861 days. In addition, parole violators received credit for 7269 days on the street prior to revocation.

Incarceration Rates by Classification	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Jail-Time Served	14	42.4	1	16.7	15	38.5
DRP	36	16.7	5	20.0	41	17.1
PRC	16	20.5	6	42.9	22	23.9
Minimum	72	30.3	11	21.6	84	29.1
Medium	170	28.7	35	24.8	206	28.1
Maximum	36	25.4	3	16.7	39	24.4
Short Term Pod (Males Only)	93	28.3			93	28.3
DOC Reentry	6	15.4	0	0.0	6	14.0
WMCAC						
Hampden	45	26.0	3	11.5	48	24.1
WMCAC-Other Counties	<u>23</u>	13.5	<u>2</u>	11.1	<u>25</u>	13.3
TOTAL	68	19.8	5	11.4	73	18.9

The benefit of step-down is evident, particularly for males, with DRP, PRC, WMCAC and DOCR all posting reincarceration rates under 20%. The trend is less obvious for females; because of the small size of the group (only 67 women reincarcerated), data is easily skewed.

It is interesting to note the significant difference in rates for Hampden and out-of-county WMCAC releases. This is likely due to the fact that only OUIs are accepted from other counties, whereas many of the Hampden County residents are polysubstance abusers.

While the numbers are small, it is interesting to note the high return rate for those released at court with time served. New pretrial programming will hopefully improve outcomes for these individuals in the future.

Incarceration Rates by Class & Release Type	Wrapped		Paroled		Total		Adjusted*
	N	%	N	%	N	%	%
DRP	19	12.3	22	25.6	41	17.1	11.3
PRC	14	19.2	8	42.1	22	23.9	17.4
Minimum	48	24.0	35	40.4	83	28.7	19.4
Medium	149	25.2	56	40.1	205	28.0	23.2
Maximum	37	23.9	2	40.0	39	24.4	23.1
Short Term Pod	86	27.3	7	50.0	93	28.3	27.7
DOC Reentry	6	17.1	0	0.0	6	14.0	14.0
WMCAC-Hampden County	22	18.5	26	32.5	48	24.1	13.6

***Adjusted rate without technical parole violations**

Technical violations most strongly impact the lower security levels; they accounted for nearly 45% of re-incarcerations of those released from WMCAC and over 30% from DRP and Minimum. This highlights the need for more intermediate sanctions. Most of these individuals were nonviolent property, drug or MV offenders who were doing well enough at lower security to be granted parole, and the primary reason for violation is relapse.

Incarcerations by LSI Risk Category	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Low-Risk	33	13.8	2	7.1	35	13.1
Medium-Risk	310	27.7	46	23.1	356	27.0
High-Risk	89	32.1	10	35.7	99	32.5

The LSI screening continues to be highly predictive of reoffending. Recidivism by Low Risk offenders was down 4 % from last year.

Criminogenic Factors of Re-incarcerated Offenders

	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Criminal History (2+ Convictions)	398	82.9	30	45.5	428	78.4
Juvenile History	213	44.4	12	18.2	225	41.2
Unemployment	341	71.0	58	87.9	399	73.1
Criminal Associates	185	38.5	59	89.4	244	44.7
Substance Abuse	433	90.2	64	97.0	497	91.0
Personal Emotion Problems	291	60.6	51	77.3	342	62.6
Family Relationships	198	41.3	12	18.2	210	38.5
Antisocial Attitudes	73	15.2	9	13.6	82	15.0

Unemployment, substance abuse and personal/emotional problems continue to be the predominant risk factors for reoffending. When combined with a criminal record and the asence of a positive support network of family and friends, these factors represent significant barriers to reentry.

SECTION THREE SUMMARY

Section Three is an analysis of recidivism rates three years post release for offenders released in 2001. This group had the highest one-year rate of any group since the study began, primarily due to an unusually high number of technical violations of parole. **(p. 34)**

Since the first year, the rate of reoffending has decreased significantly. Second and third year rates are over 2 points lower than for 2000 releases. **(p. 36)**

By the end of the third year, 38.6% have returned for new offenses, and 10.8% for technical violations. This represents a 4% decrease in new crimes and a 4.5% increase in technical violations. **(p. 36)**

Re-incarceration rates for men were 2 points higher than for women in the first year, 4 points higher in the second year, and virtually the same in the third year. Men committed more new offenses (40% vs. 30%) and women more technical violations (14% vs. 10%). **(p. 36)**

80% of releases were re-arraigned within 15 months of release. **(p. 38)**

The impact of technical violations on re-incarceration rates is clearly illustrated when rates are adjusted to reflect new offenses only. One-third or less of those released from DRP, PRC or WMCAC were re-incarcerated for new crimes within three years. **(p. 39)**

Most common reason for rearrest of males offenders were motor vehicle and violent offenses. For women it was property offenses. Violation of probation continues to be the leading reason for re-incarceration. **(p. 40)**

Of 1121 individuals re-incarcerated during the three-year follow-up period, 428 (385 men, 43 women) were re-incarcerated twice, 85 (75 men, 10 women) returned three times and 18 (16 men, 2 women) were re-committed four times in three years. The most common offenses committed by multiple returnees were property and drug offenses.

**SECTION THREE
THREE-YEAR RECIDIVISM ANALYSES
2001 RELEASES**

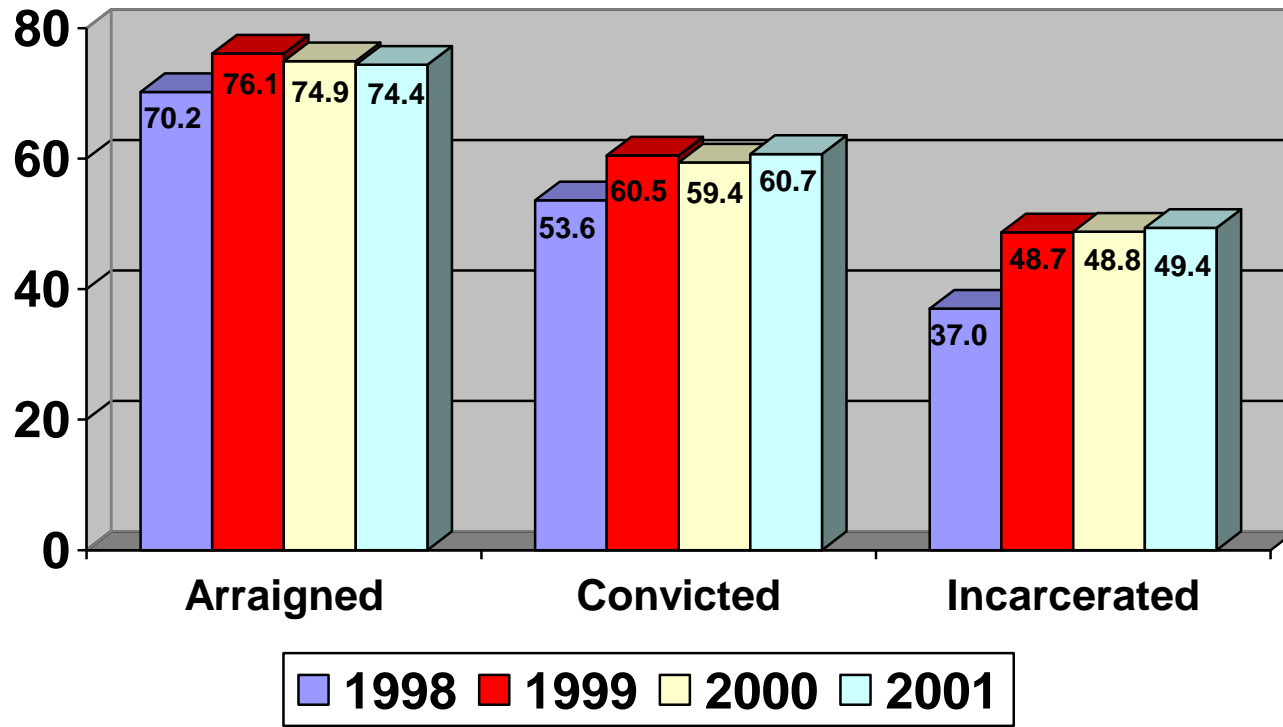
Three-Year Recidivism Rates	1998		1999		2000		2001		Cumulative
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Re-arraigned	1086	70.2	1501	76.1	1628	74.9	1688	74.4	74.1
Re-convicted	829	53.6	1194	60.5	1291	59.4	1377	60.7	58.9
Re-incarcerated	573	37.0	960	48.7	1060	48.8	1121	49.4	46.6

Cumulative rates include all sentenced releases from 1998 through 2001 (N=7964).

2001 Three-Year Recidivism Rates	Males		Females		Total		% Change
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Arraigned	1508	75.6	180	65.7	1688	74.4	-0.5%
Convicted	1230	61.6	147	53.6	1377	60.7	+1.3%
Incarcerated	1000	50.1	121	44.2	1121	49.4	+0.6%

After a very high first-year, recidivism rates for this cohort fell off to a level consistent with the previous year's releases.

Three-Year Recidivism Rates



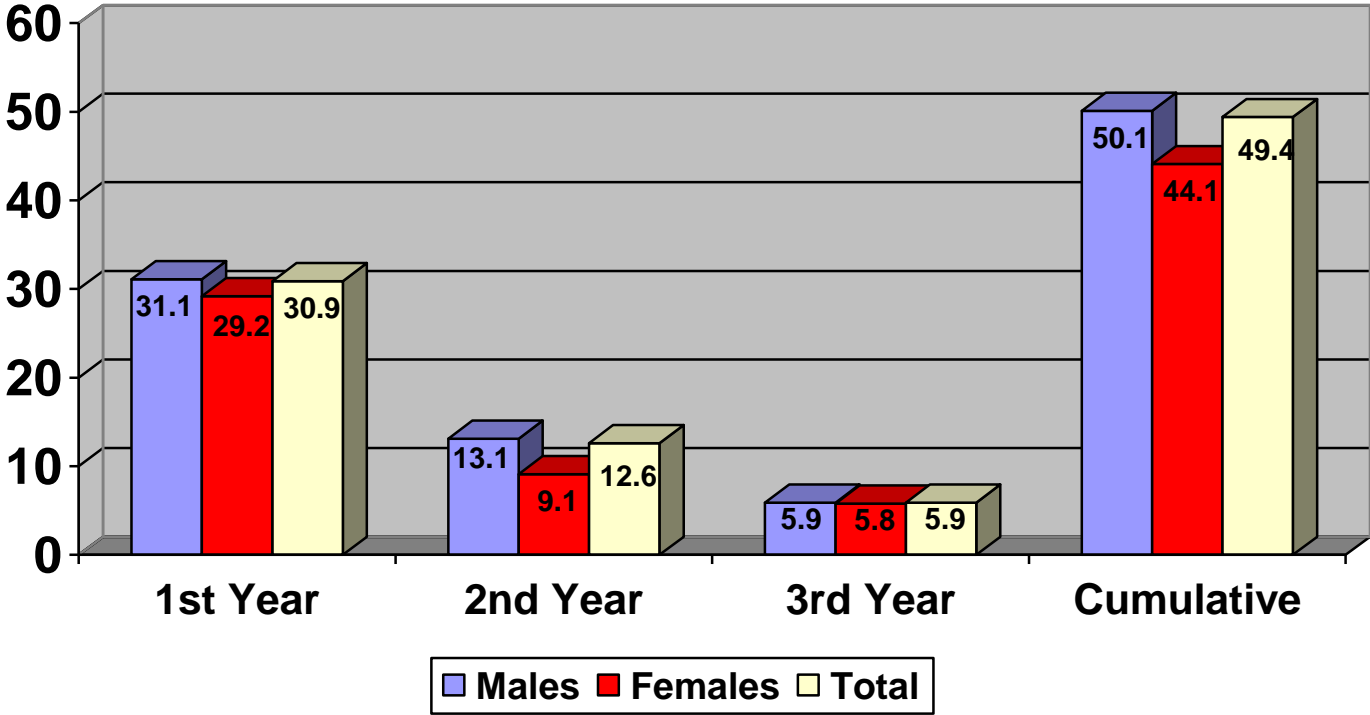
Re-incarceration by Return Type	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
New Offense	795	39.8	82	29.9	876	38.6
Technical Violation (Parole or Probation)	205	10.3	39	14.2	244	10.8

Rates of new offenses were down 4% from the previous year's releases. Technical violations were up 4.5%.

Re-incarceration Rates by Year	First Year		Second Year		Third Year		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Males	620	31.1	261	13.1	118	5.9	999	50.1
Females	80	29.2	25	9.1	16	5.8	121	44.1
Total	701	30.9	286	12.6	134	5.9	1121	49.4

After a high rate of recidivism in the first year (fueled by an unusual number of parole revocations), the rates fell significantly in the second and third years, down over 2 points per year from the previous year's releases.

2001 Re-incarceration Rates by Year Post Release



Time to Re-arraignment								
First Year	N	%	Second Year	N	%	Third Year	N	%
0-3 months	465	27.5	12-15 months	113	6.7	24-27 months	38	2.3
3-6 months	384	22.7	15-18 months	81	4.8	27-30 months	25	1.5
6-9 months	241	14.3	18-21 months	70	4.2	30-33 months	25	1.5
9-12 months	<u>162</u>	<u>9.6</u>	21-24 months	<u>48</u>	<u>2.8</u>	33-36 months	<u>36</u>	<u>2.1</u>
Year Totals	1252	74.1		312	18.5		124	7.4

80% of new arraignments occur within 15 months of release.

Re-incarceration Rates by Release Type	First Year		Second Year		Third Year		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Wrapped	490	28.9	229	13.5	106	6.3	825	48.7
Paroled								
Technical Violation	126	21.9	6	1.0	3	0.5	135	23.4
New Offense	84	14.6	51	8.9	25	4.3	160	27.8
Parole Totals	210	36.5	57	9.9	28	4.8	295	51.2

Nearly half of those who complete their sentence are re-incarcerated for new crimes within three years. Of those paroled, fewer than on third (27.8%) commit new crimes, whereas nearly one quarter (23.4%) violate the conditions of their parole.

Re-incarceration Rates by Classification		First Year		Second Year		Third Year		Total	
	# Released	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
DRP	222	56	25.2	25	11.3	12	5.4	93	41.9
Minimum	240	84	35.0	34	14.2	8	3.3	126	52.5
PRC	86	28	32.6	10	11.6	7	8.1	45	52.3
Medium/Maximum	1271	448	35.2	169	13.3	74	5.8	691	54.3
WMCAC-Hampden	226	62	27.4	24	10.6	18	8.0	104	46.0

Re-incarceration Rates by Classification		New Offense	Technical*	Adjusted Rate	+/- %
	# Released				
Day Reporting	222	67	26	30.2	-11.7
Minimum	240	100	26	41.7	-10.8
PRC	86	30	15	34.9	-17.4
Medium/Maximum	1271	564	127	44.4	-9.9
WMCAC-Hampden	226	72	32	31.9	-14.1

*Includes violations of parole and probation.

The impact of violations of release conditions on re-incarceration rates is clearly illustrated in the Adjusted Rates (which reflect only re-incarceration for new crimes). One-third or fewer of those released from DRP, PRC or WMCAC have been incarcerated for new crimes three years after release.

Re-arraignment Offense			Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Violent	299	19.8	22	12.2	321	19.0
Property	273	18.1	48	26.5	321	19.0
Drugs	275	18.2	27	14.9	302	17.9
Motor Vehicle	340	22.6	13	7.2	353	20.9
Domestic	56	3.7	2	1.1	58	3.4
Parole Violation	101	6.7	22	12.2	123	7.3
Probation Violation	70	4.6	13	7.2	83	4.9
Sex Offense	14	0.9	0	0.0	14	0.8
Firearms	20	1.3	0	0.0	20	1.2
Other	59	3.9	34	18.8	93	5.5

Motor vehicle charges are the most common recidivating offense for men, followed closely by violent offenses. For women, property offenses are predominant.

Re-incarceration Offense	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Violent	163	16.2	12	9.8	175	15.5
Property	163	16.2	18	14.8	181	16.0
Drugs	177	17.6	14	11.5	191	16.9
Motor Vehicle	77	7.6	4	3.3	81	7.2
Domestic	27	2.7	1	0.8	28	2.5
Parole Violation	121	12.0	24	19.7	145	12.8
Probation Violation	242	24.0	33	27.0	275	24.3
Other	38	3.8	16	13.2	54	4.8

Violation of probation continues to be the leading reason for re-incarceration.