

Hampden County House of Correction
Recidivism Rates One Year Post Release
2004 Releases

Prepared by:
Martha A. Lyman, Ed.D.
Research Director
May 4, 2006

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The contribution of the following agencies and individuals to the collection, coding and entry of data for the preparation of this report is gratefully acknowledged:

HCSD Intake and Classification Department

AS Ed Weldon

Capt. David Cavanaugh

Criminal History Systems Board

Massachusetts Parole Board

Institutional Parole Staff at HCSD

Michael Lupo, Research Assistant

Erin Haas, Research Intern

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	1
Methodology	3
Section I – Sample Characteristics	
Summary	4
Tables and Charts	
Gender, Race, Age	7-9
LSI Screening Results	10-11
Residence	12-13
Criminal History	14
Current Offense	15
JMS Alerts	16
Mandatory Offenses	17
Parole Hearings	18-19
Classification at Release	20
Release Types	21
DOC Reentry	22
Post Release Supervision	23
Sentencing	24-25
Monthly Releases 2000 – 2004	26
Section II – One-Year Recidivism Rates 2004 Releases	
Summary	27-28
Tables and Charts	
Recidivism Overview	29-30
Offense Types	31-32
Other Recidivistic Activity	33
Disposition of New Cases	33
New Sentence	34
Re-incarceration Rates by Classification	36-37
Post Release Supervision	37
Violations of Release Conditions	38-39
Re-incarceration Rates by LSI	40-41

Section III – Five Year Overview 2000-2004

Summary	42
Tables and Charts	
One-Year Recidivism Overview	43-44
Release Type	45
Time to Recidivate	45
Re-incarceration Rates by Original Offense	47-49

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 an incarceration. 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 implemented 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 1547 offenders released in 1998, the study now covers over 15,000 individuals released over a seven-year period. Recidivism rates are reported at one and three-year intervals post release. To our knowledge, there is no other recidivism study of this magnitude being conducted at any comparable facility in the country.

With a sample size so large covering an extensive period of time, the data from this ongoing study reveal trends in offender characteristics and behavior that are useful to staff in making security, classification and programming decisions that will enhance each offender's potential for successful reintegration into society. The data also inform as to how other agencies such as parole, probation and the courts affect the facility.

Analyzing recidivism is a complex process. Trying to determine why some individuals return to criminal behavior while others do not is somewhat like assembling a jigsaw puzzle with many pieces. There is seldom only one triggering mechanism that leads to recidivism, but a confluence of circumstances and factors, some of which 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. 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. All the data is informative in some way, but no single factor can be identified as a causal factor.

The study of recidivism at the HCHOC continues to progress beyond the scope of this report. Data collection has begun for the 2005 releases, and new variables have been added to provide more detailed information about our offender population. New information being added to the 2005 database includes drug(s) of choice, education level, medical and mental health issues and program participation. New analyses are being added to identify those factors that most accurately predict recidivism.

METHODOLOGY

Lists of individuals released from the House of Correction are drawn monthly from the facility's Jail Management System. Offenders not released to the street (transferred to other institutions or returned to pretrial status for new charges) are deleted. Edited lists are produced from which official criminal records (BOPs) are run and processed. Any activity within the criminal court system in Massachusetts is recorded.

Recidivism is reported along three dimensions:

- Re-arraignment – any court appearances following release.
- Re-conviction – any guilty finding on a case. Dispositions range from guilty filed to commitment to a county or state facility.
- Re-incarceration – sentence of any length to a state or county correctional facility in the state of Massachusetts for either a new offense or violation of release conditions.

Several data sources are utilized in preparing the recidivism report. Information relative to gender, race, age, residence, current charges and sentence, release type and classification are obtained from JMS. LSI results are drawn from the TRAX Case Management program. Parole violations are tracked through JMS (date of permanent warrant and outdate adjustment) and the Notice of Preliminary Hearing (Form A) from the Institutional Parole Office. Data for on and after probation and probation violations are recorded from the BOP.

SECTION ONE SUMMARY

Section One provides descriptive statistics for the 2004 House of Correction releases. Releases were down 24 from the previous year.

The personal characteristics (gender, race, age) of the 2004 sentenced releases were consistent with previous years. Mean age rose slightly due to an increase in the 37-42 age group.

Among males, the most common age is 25, 41% are Hispanic, 40% white, 19% black, 41% have a juvenile history and 35% were serving their first adult incarceration and 160 had 5 or more incarcerations in the last 10 years.

For females, the most common age is 28, 26% are Hispanic, 61% white and 13% black, 25% have a juvenile history and 43% were serving their first adult incarceration.

The number of offenders identified by the LSI as High-Risk increased 5 percentage points in 2003, and rose another 8 points in 2004. This was primarily due to an increase in the number of offenders scoring a 6 on the LSI screening. 26% of those released in 2004 were designated High-Risk.

Criminogenic factors with the largest increase were Unemployment (up 5 percentage points), Personal-Emotional (up 6.3 points), Family Relationships (up 8.2 points) and Antisocial Attitudes (up 7 points).

Based on alerts entered in the Jail Management System (JMS), 121 offenders were on forensic meds at time of release, 114 had a forensic referral and 33 were designated Special Management-Forensic. Nearly one quarter (512) had a history of suicide attempt(s).

Physical health is also a problem for many offenders. 130 had medical alerts in JMS, 86 had "keep on person" meds and 5 were handicapped.

Two hundred of those released were identified as Security Risk Group, indicating gang affiliation.

The majority of those re-offending continue to come from Springfield's inner city neighborhoods or from Holyoke. 58% of Hampden County releases are from Springfield, 16% from Holyoke. Westfield saw an increase in offenders, while Chicopee was down slightly.

Forest Park (01108) now accounts for 17% of offenders from Springfield, a significant increase from previous years. Mason Square continues to account for approximately 30%.

The number of homeless (61) is seriously understated, as many offenders cannot return to the address they provide at booking.

24.8% of offenders released in 2004 were serving a violation of probation sentence. This represents an increase of nearly 5 percentage points. Drug offenders were most likely to violate probation, followed by violent and property offenders.

There were 312 individuals for whom all or a portion of their sentence was mandatory. Motor vehicle offenses were the most common mandatory charge, but school zone violations accrued the largest number of mandatory bed days.

1544 individuals were scheduled for parole hearings, 146 had a second hearing. Of the 810 approved, 560 were released on parole.

Average sentence remained consistent with previous years, 287 days for males and 231 days for females. Most common sentence for males was 180 days, for females, 127 days.

46.5% of all releases were from lower security, an increase of 3 percentage points.

After a sharp decline in 2003, the parole rate rebounded to 23.4%. Those who wrapped served 81% of their sentence, parolees 53%.

Consistent with previous years, slightly less than half of offenders are released without supervision. The majority (62%) of those unsupervised were serving 180 days or less, however, a significant number (15.5%) were serving sentences of 12 to 18 months. This highlights the need for good release planning.

This year's release cohort included 42 DOC Reentry releases. 31% were violent offenders and 62% were drug offenders. Mean time spent at HCSD was 253 days. Thirty-three wrapped and 9 were paroled.

**SECTION ONE
CHARACTERISTICS
2004 RELEASES**

The personal characteristics (gender, race, age) of the 2004 sentenced releases were consistent with previous years. Mean age rose slightly due to an increase in the 37-42 age group.

Gender	N	%
Males	1999*	87.0
Females	298	13.0

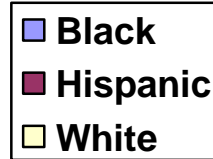
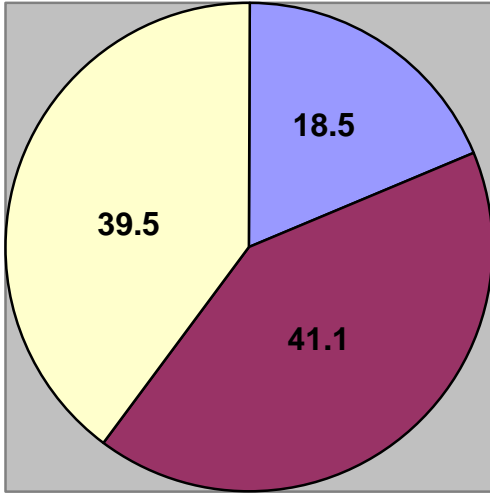
*Two individuals deceased.

Race	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Black	370	18.5	40	13.4	410	17.8
Hispanic	822	41.1	77	25.8	899	39.1
White	790	39.5	181	60.7	971	42.3
Other	17	0.9	0	0.0	17	0.8

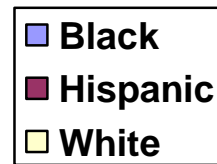
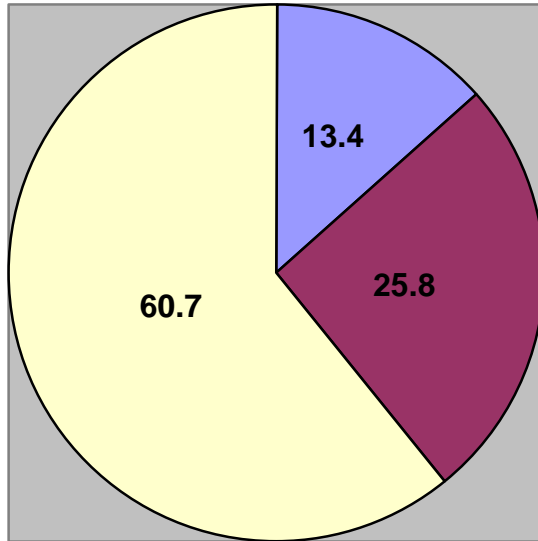
Age	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
17-20	177	8.9	12	4.0	189	8.2
21-24	373	18.7	36	12.1	409	17.8
25-30	443	22.2	58	19.5	501	21.8
31-36	313	15.7	67	22.5	380	16.5
37-42	370	18.5	68	22.8	438	19.1
43+	323	16.2	57	19.1	380	16.5

	Males	Females
Mean Age	32.38	34.36
Minimum Age	17.00	18.00
Maximum Age	73.00	55.00
Mode (most common age)	25.00	28.00

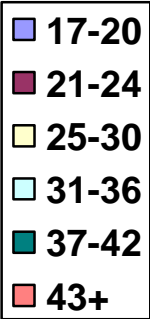
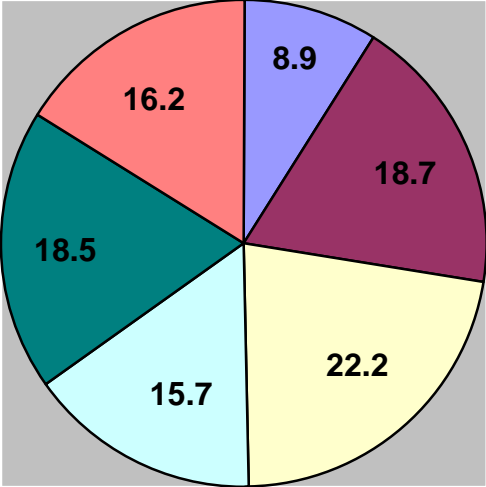
Race - Males (%)



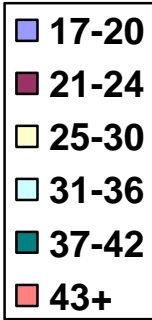
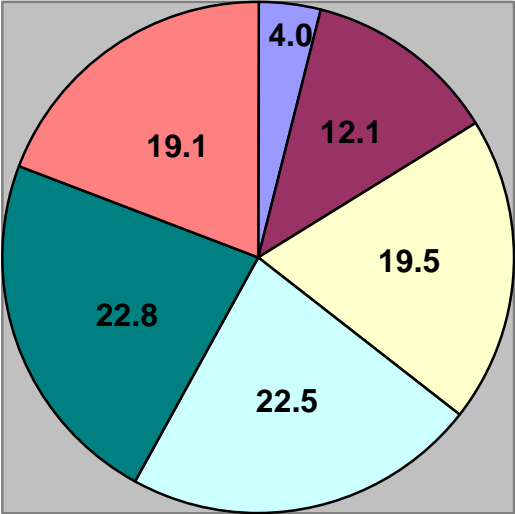
Race - Females (%)



Age - Males (%)



Age - Females (%)



LSI Screening Results

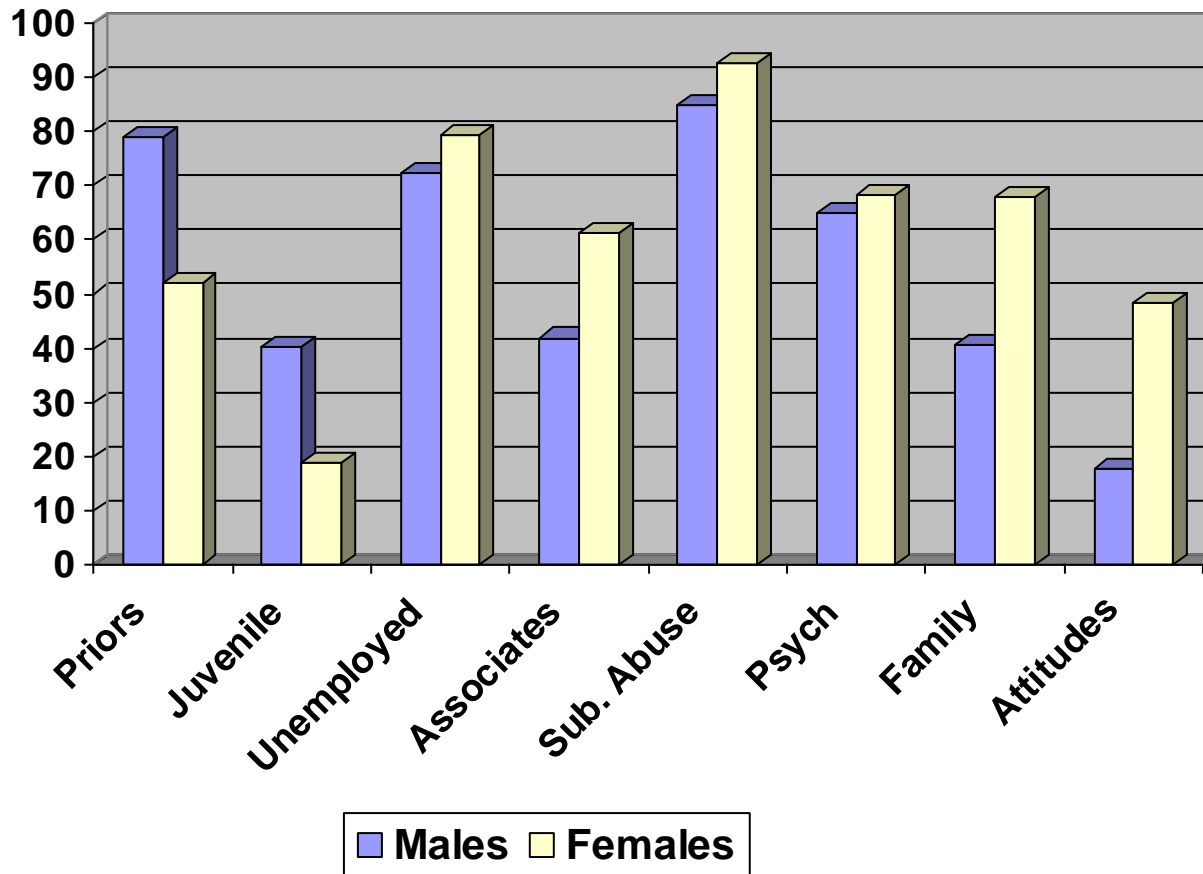
LSI Score	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	25	1.4	1	0.4	26	1.3
1	56	3.1	5	1.9	61	2.9
2	<u>132</u>	<u>7.3</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>4.1</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>6.9</u>
Low Risk	213	11.8	17	6.4	230	11.1
3	269	15.0	33	12.2	302	14.6
4	403	22.4	51	18.9	454	21.9
5	<u>471</u>	<u>26.2</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>25.6</u>	<u>540</u>	<u>26.1</u>
Med Risk	1143	63.6	153	56.7	1296	62.6
6	289	16.1	61	22.6	350	16.9
7	119	6.6	33	12.2	152	7.3
8	<u>35</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>2.0</u>
High Risk	443	24.6	100	37.0	543	26.2
Mean Score	4.41		4.89		4.48	

The number of High Risk offenders increased from 17% in 2003 to 26% in 2004, primarily due to a rise in the number of offenders obtaining a total score of 6 on the LSI.

Risks/Needs	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Adult Conv (2+)	1421	79.0	140	51.9	1561	75.4
Juvenile History	726	40.4	51	18.9	777	37.6
Unemployed	1301	72.3	214	79.3	1515	73.2
Criminal Associates	753	41.9	165	61.1	918	44.4
Substance Abuse	1526	84.8	250	92.6	1776	85.5
Personal/Emotional	1167	64.9	184	68.1	1351	65.3
Family Relationships	729	40.5	183	67.8	912	44.1
Antisocial Attitudes	320	17.8	131	48.5	451	21.8

Criminogenic factors with the largest increase were Unemployment (up 5 percentage points), Personal-Emotional (up 6.3 points), Family Relationships (up 8.2 points) and Antisocial Attitudes (up 7 points).

LSI Risks/Needs



Residence by County

	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Homeless	48	2.4	13	4.4	61	2.7
Hampden	1623	81.2	212	71.1	1835	79.9
Berkshire	50	2.5	12	4.0	62	2.7
Hampshire	54	2.7	20	6.7	74	3.2
Franklin	36	1.8	11	3.7	47	2.0
Worcester	99	5.0	14	4.7	113	4.9
Other Mass County	37	1.9	8	2.7	45	2.0
Out of State	52	2.6	8	2.7	60	2.6

The number of homeless (61) is seriously understated, as many offenders cannot return to the address they provide at booking.

Hampden County Cities

	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Springfield	942	58.0	124	58.5	1066	58.1
Holyoke	262	16.1	29	13.7	291	15.9
Chicopee	118	7.3	20	9.4	138	7.5
Westfield	76	4.7	13	6.1	89	4.9
West Springfield	68	4.2	11	5.2	79	4.3
Others	157	9.7	15	7.1	172	9.4

The percentage of offenders from Springfield has remained steady. Holyoke and Chicopee were down slightly, offset by an increase in offenders from Westfield.

Springfield Neighborhoods

	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
01103	19	2.0	0	0.0	19	1.8
01104	118	12.5	8	6.5	126	11.8
01105	156	16.6	26	21.0	182	17.1
01107	119	12.6	15	12.1	134	12.6
01108	158	16.8	21	16.9	179	16.8
01109	295	31.3	39	31.5	334	31.3
01151	35	3.7	4	3.2	39	3.7
Others	42	4.5	11	8.9	53	5.0

Forest Park (01108) now accounts for 17% of Springfield inmates, a significant increase from previous years. Mason Square continues to account for approximately 30%.

CRIMINAL HISTORY

Prior Incarcerations

	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	689	34.5	127	42.6	816	35.5
1	433	21.7	67	22.5	500	21.8
2	287	14.4	37	12.4	324	14.1
3	199	10.0	28	9.4	227	9.9
4	141	7.1	15	5.0	156	6.8
5	102	5.1	5	1.7	107	4.7
6-9	125	6.4	15	4.9	140	6.1
10-13	23	1.1	4	1.3	27	1.1

Juvenile History on BOP

	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	1189	59.5	223	74.8	1412	61.5
Yes	810	40.5	75	25.2	885	38.5

Previous Incarceration for VOP

	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	742	37.1	119	39.9	861	37.5
Yes	1257	62.9	179	60.1	1436	62.5

Age at First Adult Incarceration

	Males	Females
Mean	26.67	30.28
Minimum	16.00	18.00
Maximum	68.00	55.00
Mode (most common age)	19.00	18.00

CURRENT INCARCERATION

Governing Offense

	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Violent	271	13.6	16	5.4	287	12.5
Property	270	13.5	40	13.4	310	13.5
Drugs	380	19.0	61	20.5	441	19.2
MV	309	15.4	26	8.7	335	14.6
Domestic	47	2.4	2	0.7	49	2.1
Parole Violation	114	5.7	15	5.0	129	5.6
Probation Violation	467	23.4	102	34.2	569	24.8
Sex Offense	23	1.1	2	0.7	25	1.1
Firearms	38	1.9	2	0.7	40	1.7
Prostitution	1	0.1	28	9.4	29	1.3
Probate Contempt	41	2.1	1	0.3	42	1.8
Other	38	1.9	3	1.0	41	1.8

24.8% of offenders released in 2004 were serving a violation of probation sentence. This represents an increase of nearly 5 percentage points.

Original Offense behind Probation Violation

	Probation		Parole	
	N	%	N	%
Violent	129	22.6	27	21.3
Property	129	22.6	50	39.4
Drugs	151	26.5	38	29.9
MV	96	16.8	4	3.1
Domestic	26	4.6	3	2.4
Sex Offense	13	2.8	2*	1.6
Firearms	4	0.9	3	2.4
Other	21	3.7	2	1.6

Drug offenders were most likely to violate probation property offenders were most likely to violate parole.

JMS Alerts

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Class Review (>5 priors in last 10 yrs)	160	0
No Visits	28	1
Escape Risk	51	4
Protective Custody	8	1
Protective Custody-own	18	1
Warrant	12	2
Active Restraining Order	35	1
Special Management-Administrative	102	22
Weekend Sentence	7	4

<u>Security/Discipline</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Assaultive	14	2
Dirty Urine	75	4
Disciplinary Detention	28	4
Enemy in Institution	59	4
No Razors	7	0
Pre Hearing Detention	11	5
Security Risk Group	168	7
Security Risk Group-Suspected	24	1

<u>Medical</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Keep on Person Meds	73	13
Medical Issues	85	12
Handicapped	4	1
Special Management-Medical	24	7

<u>Forensic</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Forensic Meds	82	39
Forensic Referral	80	34
History of Suicide (Q5)	405	107
Special Management-Forensic	31	2

There were 312 individuals for whom all or a portion of their sentence was mandatory. Motor vehicle offenses were the most common mandatory charge, but school zone violations accrued the largest number of mandatory bed days.

Mandatory Charges

	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Property	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.3
Drugs*	94	30.1	12	40.0	106	31.0
MV	192	61.5	16	53.3	208	60.8
Firearms	25	8.0	2	6.7	27	7.9

*Includes 95 School Zones

Mandatory Sentences by Offense

Drugs – 1 year	11
School Zone – 2 years	95
Motor Vehicle	
30 days	42
60 days	40
90 days	3
120 days	1
150 days	92
180 days	5
360 days	25
Firearms	
365 days	26
730 days	1
Property – 1 year	1

Mandatory Days by Offense

Drugs (1 year sentence)	4,015
School Zone	69,350
Motor Vehicle	27,750
Firearms	9,490
Property	365
Total	110,970

Parole Hearings

1544 offenders had initial parole hearings scheduled, 925 were actually held. 146 offenders were granted a second hearing after they had postponed or waived their first hearing.

First Hearing Scheduled

	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Postponed	321	24.1	59	27.7	380	24.6
Waived	207	15.6	32	15.0	239	15.5

First Hearing Held

	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Approved	603	75.1	109	89.3	712	77.0
Denied	195	24.3	13	10.7	208	22.5
Other	5	0.6	0	0.0	5	0.5

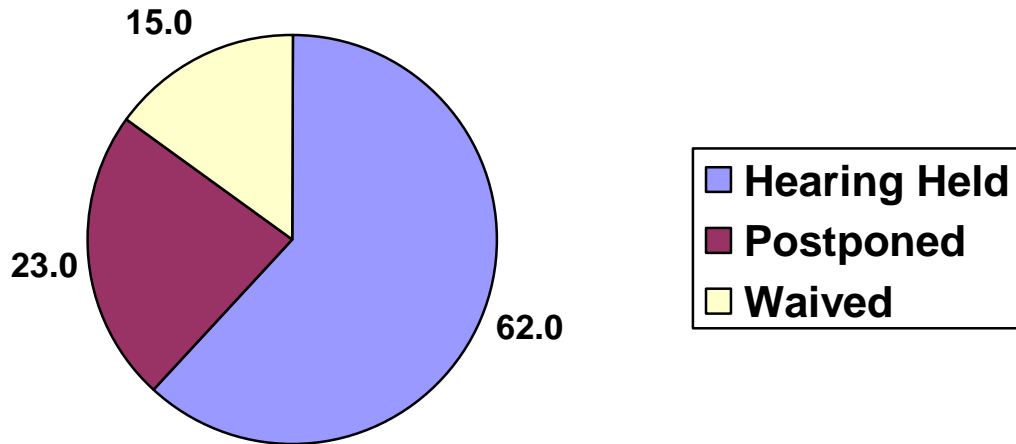
Second Hearing Scheduled

	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Postponed	7	5.9	2	7.1	9	6.2
Waived	12	10.2	3	10.7	15	10.3

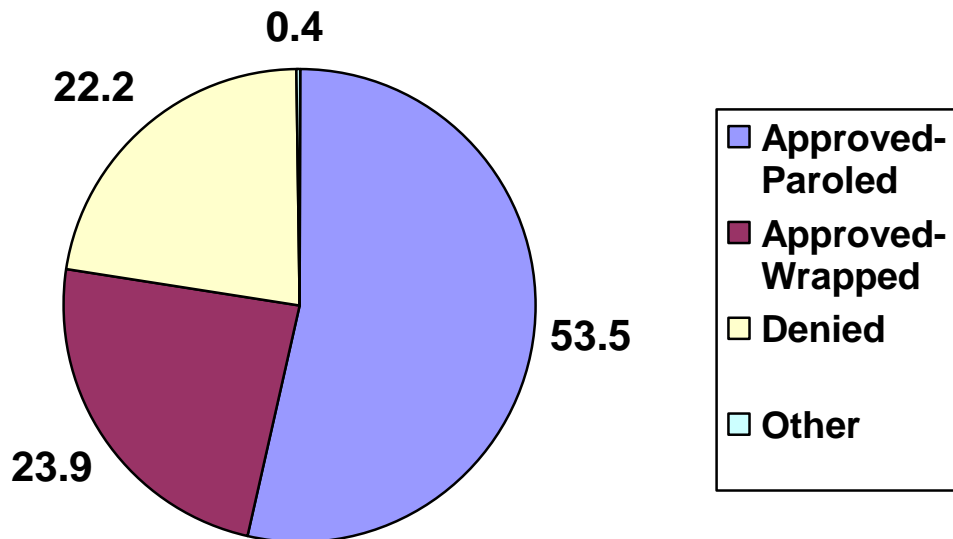
Second Hearing Held

	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Approved	77	77.8	21	91.3	98	80.3
Denied	22	22.2	2	8.7	24	19.7

**Results of Hearings Scheduled
2004 Releases**



Results of Hearings Held



Classification at Release

	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<u>JAIL</u>						
Time Served	14	0.7	3	1.0	17	0.7
Paroled - Temp Warrant	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1
Probate						
DRC	15					
Minimum	2					
PRC	14					
Medium	9					
Maximum	1					
Probate Total	40	2.0	1	0.3	41	1.8
<u>HOC</u>						
Medium	581	29.1	133	44.6	715	31.1
Short Term Pod	293	14.7	0	0.0	293	12.8
Maximum	151	7.6	33	11.1	184	8.0
Day Reporting	207	10.4	25	8.4	232	10.1
Minimum	216	10.8	35	11.7	251	10.9
Pre Release	85	4.3	14	4.7	99	4.3
WMCAC						
Hampden	187	9.4	31	10.4	218	9.5
Berkshire	41	2.1	7	2.3	48	2.1
Franklin	40	2.0	2	0.7	42	1.8
Hampshire	20	1.0	4	1.3	24	1.0
Worcester	78	3.9	10	3.4	88	3.8
WMCAC Total	366	18.4	54	18.1	420	18.2
<u>DOCR</u>						
DRC	4					
Minimum	20					
PRC	10					
Medium	8					
DOCR Total	42	2.1	0	0.0	41	1.8
<u>Bureau of Prisons</u>						
DRC	1					
PRC	1					
BOP Total	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1

Security Level at Release

	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Medium/Maximum	1059	53.0	169	56.7	1228	53.5
Lower Security	940	47.0	129	43.3	1069	46.5

Lower security releases increased 3 percentage points in 2004.

Release Type

	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Wrapped*	1537	76.9	222	74.5	1759	76.6
Paroled	462	23.1	76	25.5	538	23.4

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

After a sharp decline in 2003, the parole rate rebounded to 23.4%.

This year's release cohort included 42 DOC Reentry releases.

DOC Reentry Releases by Offense Type

	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Violent	13	31.0
Property	1	2.4
Drugs	26	61.9
Firearms	1	2.4
Other (Common Law Crimes)	1	2.4

DOCR Time at HCSD (days)

Mean	253
Minimum	54
Maximum	1477

Original DOC Sentence (days)

Mean	1530
Mode (most common)	1095
Minimum	730
Maximum	7300

DOC Reentry by Release Type

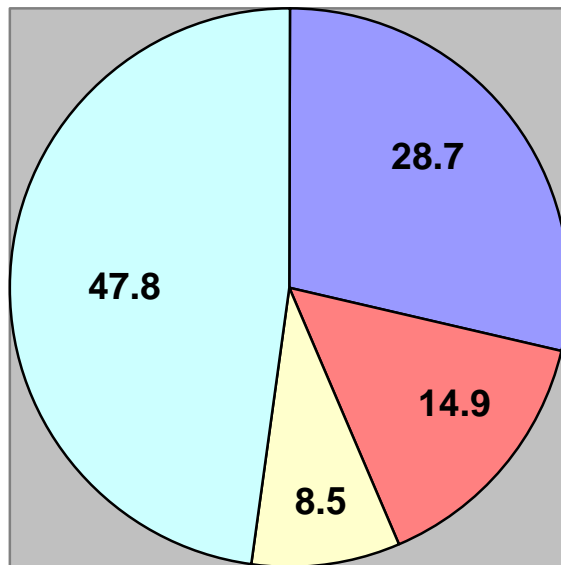
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Wrapped	33	78.6
Paroled	9	21.4

Post Release Supervision

	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Probation Only	565	28.3	95	31.9	660	28.7
Parole Only	294	14.7	48	16.1	342	14.9
Probation & Parole	168	8.4	28	9.4	196	8.5
None	972	48.6	127	42.6	1099	47.8

Consistent with previous years, slightly less than one half of offenders are released without supervision. The majority (62%) of those unsupervised were serving 180 days or less, however, a significant number (15.5%) were serving sentences of 12 to 18 months.

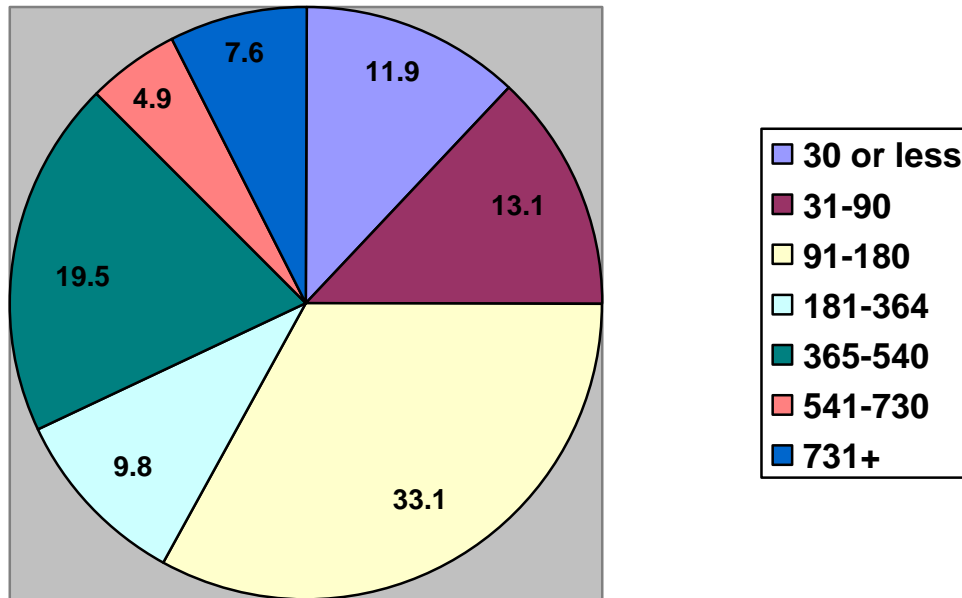
Post Release Supervision



Sentence Length

	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
10 days or less	89	4.5	13	4.4	102	4.4
11-30 days	148	7.4	25	8.4	173	7.5
31-90 days	252	12.6	48	16.1	300	13.1
91-180 days	634	31.7	127	42.6	761	33.1
181-364 days	208	9.8	17	5.7	225	9.8
365-540 days	411	20.6	38	12.8	449	19.5
541-730 days	98	4.9	15	5.0	113	4.9
731 days or more	159	8.0	15	5.0	174	7.6

Sentence Length in Days (%)



Average sentence remained consistent with previous years, 287 days for males and 231 days for females. Most common sentence for males was 180 days, for females, 127 days.

Days in Custody	Males	Females
Mean	205	161

Percentage of Mean Sentence Served	Males	Females
	71.4%	69.7%

Days Sentenced by Release Type	Wrapped	Paroled
Mean	243	399

Days in Custody by Release Type	Wrapped	Paroled
Mean	196	212

% of Mean Sentence Served by Release	Wrapped	Paroled
	80.7%	53.1%

Those who wrapped served 81% of their sentence, parolees 53%.

**Releases by Month
2000 - 2004**

Figure 2. **Releases by Month**

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>
JANUARY	148	178	197	199	181
FEBRUARY	163	165	157	210	182
MARCH	195	184	204	206	209
APRIL	209	154	204	196	187
MAY	191	193	213	190	187
JUNE	190	218	213	176	174
JULY	163	189	195	217	204
AUGUST	181	192	225	195	202
SEPTEMBER	188	198	202	198	185
OCTOBER	173	205	223	159	198
NOVEMBER	191	198	211	169	182
DECEMBER	<u>186</u>	<u>198</u>	<u>226</u>	<u>206</u>	<u>206</u>
TOTAL	2179	2272	2470	2321	2297

SECTION TWO SUMMARY

Section Two provides a breakdown of one-year recidivism rates for sentenced offenders released to the street in 2004.

Recidivism rates declined across all three dimensions. Arraignments were down 2 percentage points from 2003 rates, convictions dropped over 5 points and new incarcerations declined nearly 4 points.

Returns for a new offense decreased 4 percentage points, while technical violations remained steady. It should be noted that a technical violation of release conditions is not actually a new incarceration, but the resumption of a previous incarceration.

Males were arraigned and convicted at a higher rate than females, but incarceration rates were equivalent. Most recidivators were arraigned on only one new charge, however 20 individuals were arraigned on more than 20 new charges within one year of release.

Mean time to arraignment was 140 days. Thirty-two percent (733) of those released were re-arraigned within six months of release, 133 for technical violations of probation or parole.

In many cases, a new arrest results in a violation of probation (and to a lesser degree, parole). Probation violations account for less than 3% of arraignments, but 17% of new incarcerations for males and 23% for females.

Mean sentence for a new offense was 308 days, for a probation violation 298 days, and for a parole violation 109 days. Parole violators received credit for 8193 days on the street prior to revocation.

The impact of technical violations increases as the security level decreases. Nearly two thirds of recidivism by DRP releases was for technical violation of parole. WMCAC was also significantly affected.

Overall, incarceration rates were down for all classifications except PRC (up 3.4 points).

Relapse continues to be the predominant reason for parole revocation. Most frequent violations were for dirty urine (78), whereabouts unknown (35), failure to report (25) and program failure (18). There were 15 violations for new crimes.

The LSI screening continues to be highly predictive of re-offending. The incarceration rate for Low-Risk offenders was 8.3%, for Medium-Risk 22.8% and for High-Risk 29.3%.

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

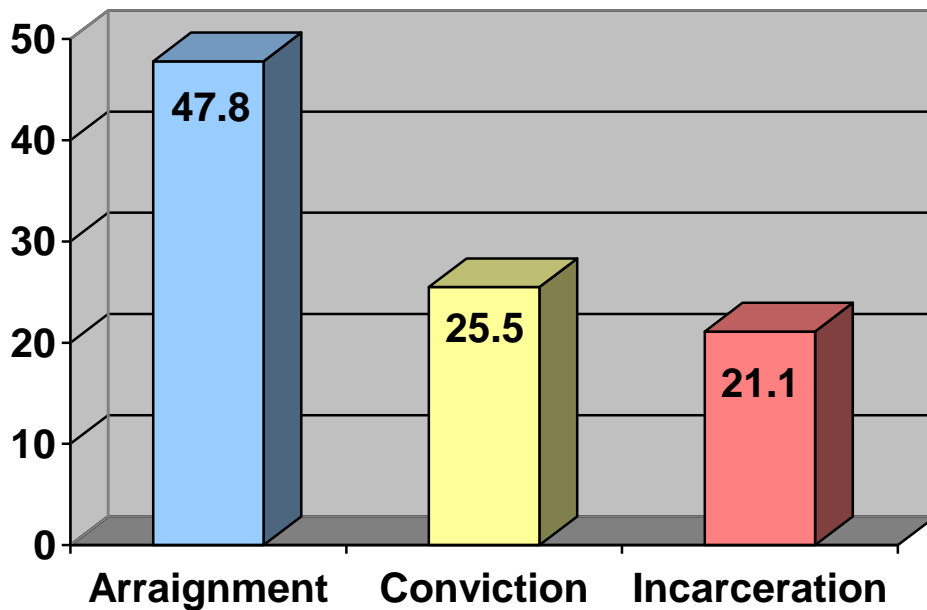
**SECTION TWO
ONE-YEAR RECIDIVISM RATES
2004 RELEASES**

One-year recidivism rates decreased across all three dimensions. Returns for a new offense decreased 4 percentage points, while technical violations remained steady. It should be noted that a technical violation of release conditions is not actually a new incarceration, but the resumption of a previous incarceration.

Recidivism Type (% of Total Releases)

	Males		Females		Total		Chg. +/-
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
New Arraignment	970	48.5	128	43.0	1098	47.8	-2.0
New Conviction	510	25.5	76	25.5	586	25.5	-5.4
New Incarceration	424	21.2	60	20.1	484	21.1	-3.8

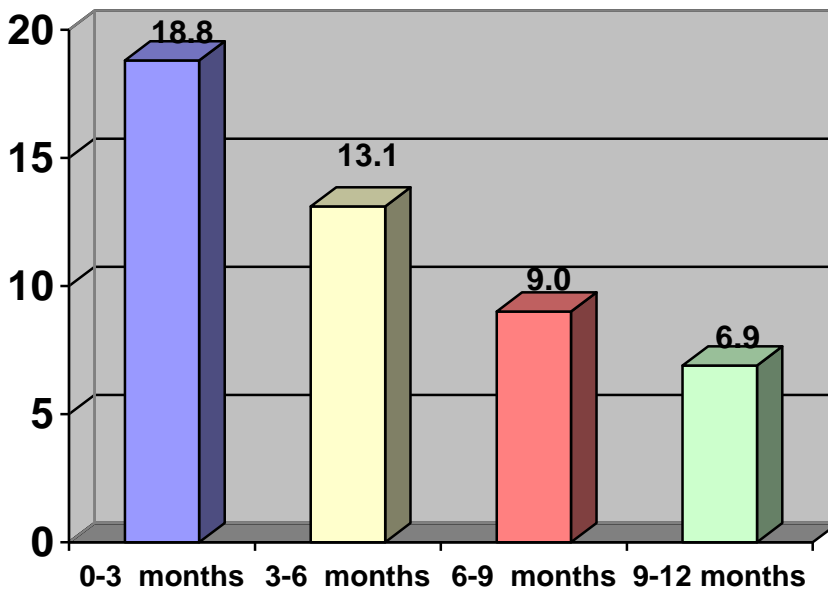
Recidivism Type - % of Total Releases



New Incarceration by Return Type (% of Total)

	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
New Offense	297	14.9	32	10.7	329	14.3
Technical Violation	127	6.3	28	9.4	155	6.8

**Time to New Arraignment
(% of Total Releases)**



Time to New Arraignment

0 to 3 months	432
3 to 6 months	301
6 to 9 months	207
9 to 12 months	158

733 (32%) of those released were re-arraigned within six months of release, 133 for technical violations of probation or parole.

Mean Time to Arraignment was 140 days.

The first crime for which an individual is arraigned is often not the same offense that leads to a new incarceration. In many cases, a new arrest results in a violation of probation (and to a lesser degree, parole). Probation violations account for less than 3% of arraignments, but 17% of new incarcerations for males and 23% for females.

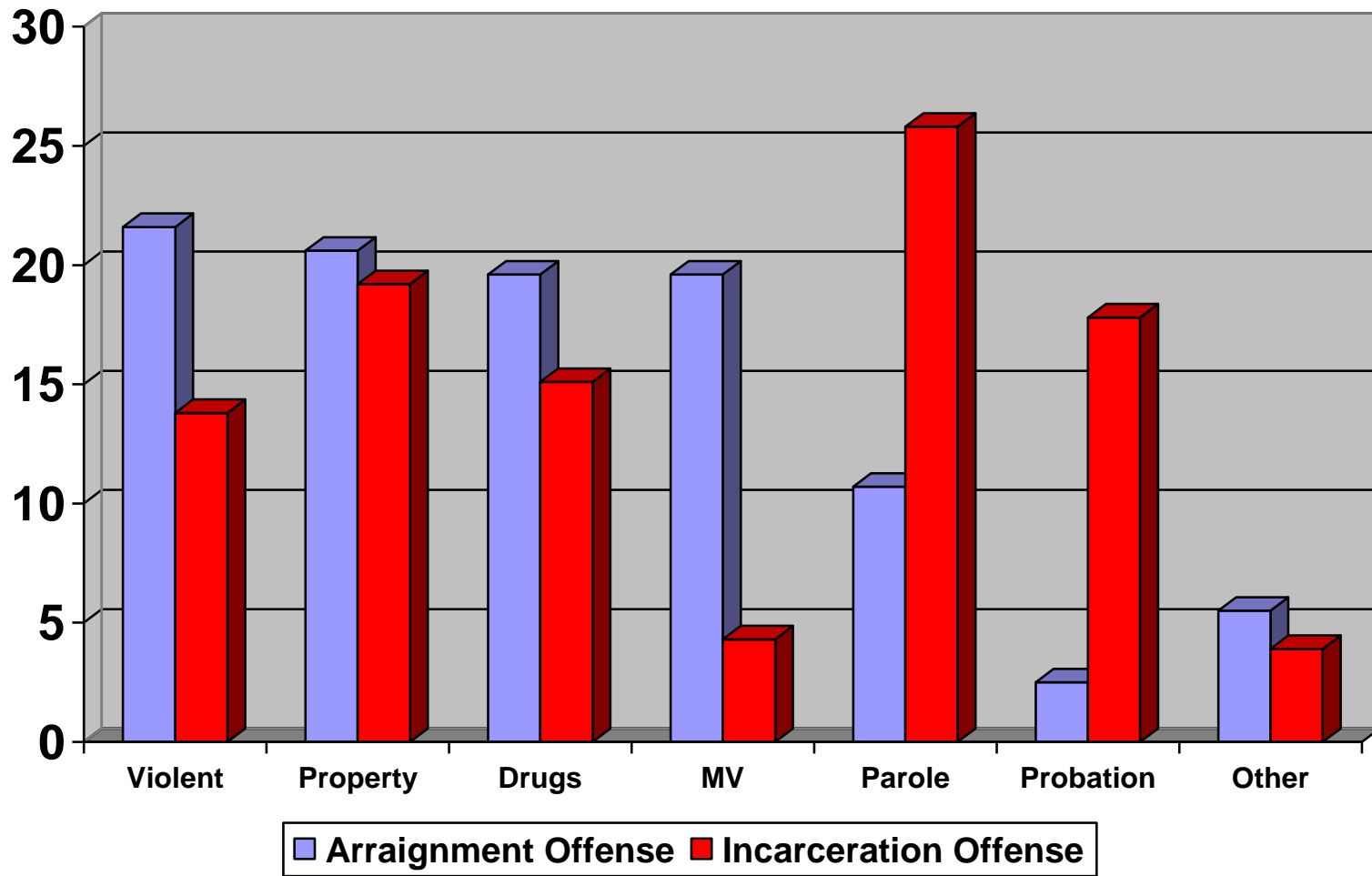
New Arraignment Offense by Gender (% of recidivists)

Offense Type	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Person	153	15.8	16	12.5	169	15.4
Property	207	21.3	19	14.8	226	20.6
Drugs	197	20.3	18	14.1	215	19.6
MV	193	19.9	22	17.2	215	19.6
Domestic	40	4.1	1	0.8	41	3.7
Parole Violation	100	10.3	18	14.1	118	10.7
Probation Violation	18	1.9	9	7.0	27	2.5
Sex Offense	14	1.4	0	0.0	14	1.3
Firearms	13	1.3	0	0.0	13	1.2
Prostitution	0	0.0	23	18.0	23	2.1
Other	35	3.6	2	1.6	37	3.4

New Incarceration Offense by Gender (% of those re-incarcerated)

Offense Type	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Person	40	9.4	5	8.3	45	9.3
Property	89	21.0	4	6.7	93	19.2
Drugs	68	16.0	5	8.3	73	15.1
MV	20	4.7	1	1.7	21	4.3
Domestic	14	3.3	0	0.0	14	2.9
Parole Violation	107	25.2	18	30.0	125	25.8
Probation Violation	72	17.0	14	23.3	86	17.8
Sex Offense	3	0.7	0	0.0	3	0.6
Firearms	5	1.2	0	0.0	5	1.0
Prostitution	0	0.0	13	21.7	13	2.7
Other	6	1.4	0	0.0	6	1.2

Arrest vs Incarceration Offense



393 individuals have new cases awaiting disposition, which may impact conviction and incarceration rates at a later date. This number is consistent with last year. In addition to new cases, many individuals have previous cases that have not yet been adjudicated or remain open for a period of probation.

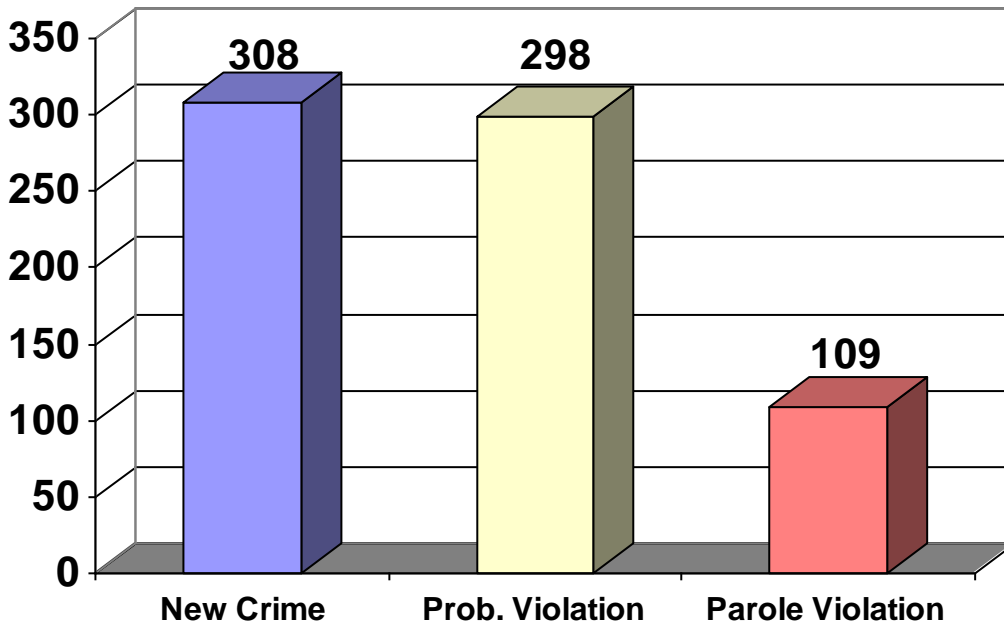
Other Activity	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Open Cases-New	351	17.6	42	14.1	393	17.1
Open Cases-Existing	672	33.6	108	36.2	780	34.0
Open Warrants	234	11.7	34	11.4	268	11.7
New Restraining Order	321	16.1	25	8.4	346	15.1

Disposition of New Cases	N	%
Awaiting Disposition	393	35.8
Dismissed	78	7.1
Nol Pros	33	3.0
Continued Without Finding	8	0.7
Fined/Filed	51	4.6
Probation	14	1.3
Suspended Sentence	37	3.4
Committed-Split Sentence	23	2.1
Committed-Straight Sentence	461	42.0

New Sentence (Days)

	New Offense	Probation Technical	Parole Technical	All
Mean	308.00	297.56	109.20	256.65
Most Common	180.00	180.00	18, 29, 37	180.00

New Sentence in Days



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 119 technical parole violators accounted for 12,806 days to serve after revocation, while only 36 technical probation violators tallied 9252 days. In addition, parole violators received credit for 8193 days on the street prior to revocation.

The impact of technical violations increases as the security level decreases. Nearly 2/3 of recidivism for DRP releases is for technical violation of parole. WMCAC is also significantly affected. Overall, recidivism rates were down for all classifications except PRC (up 3.4 points).

Incarceration Rates by Classification at Release

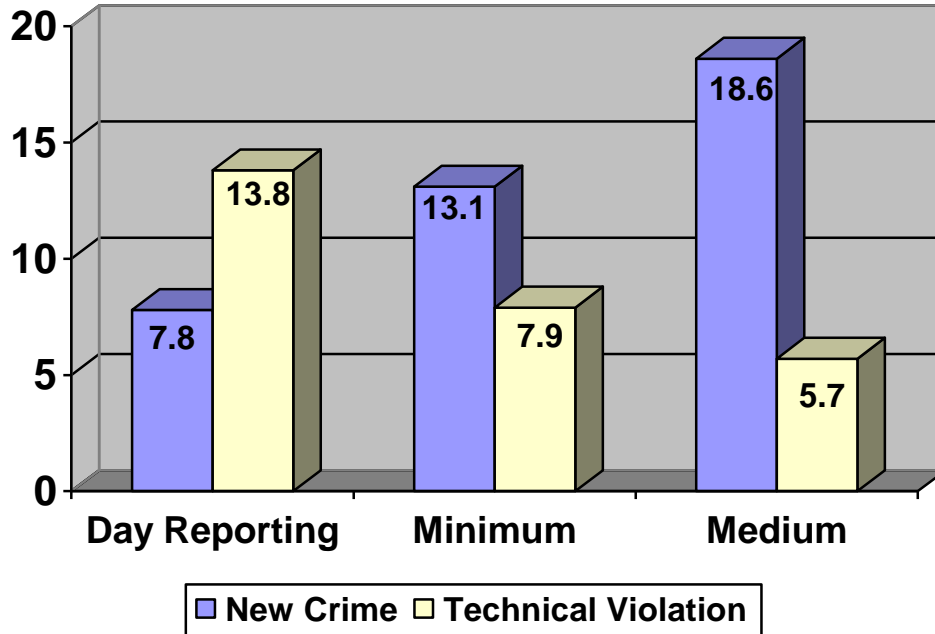
	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Day Reporting	47	22.7	3	12.0	50	21.6
Pre Release	25	29.4	2	14.3	27	27.3
Minimum	51	23.6	7	20.0	58	23.1
Medium	154	26.5	34	25.6	188	26.3
Short Term Pod (males)	66	22.5	N/A		66	22.5
Maximum	31	20.5	5	15.2	36	19.6
DOCR	3	7.1	0	0.0	3	7.1
WMCAC-Hampden	36	19.3	8	25.8	44	20.2
WMCAC-Other Counties	10	5.6	1	4.3	11	5.4
Probate	1	2.5	0	0.0	1	2.4

Incarceration Rates by Class & Release Type

	Wrapped		Paroled		Total		Adjusted*
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
DRP	11	8.6	39	37.5	50	21.6	7.8
PRC	16	21.1	11	47.8	27	27.3	20.2
Minimum	38	20.0	20	32.8	58	23.1	17.5
Medium	127	22.6	61	40.4	188	26.3	20.6
Short Term	63	23.1	3	15.0	66	22.5	22.2
Maximum	35	19.9	1	12.5	36	19.6	18.5
DOCR	3	9.1	0	0.0	3	7.1	7.1
WMCAC-Hampden	18	12.6	26	34.7	44	20.2	11.5

*Adjusted rate without technical parole violations

Incarceration Rates by Classification at Release



Incarceration Rates by Security Level at Release

	Males		Females		Total		Adjusted*
	N	%	N	%	N	%	%
Medium/Maximum	251	23.7	39	23.1	290	23.6	18.2
Lower Security	173	18.4	21	16.3	194	18.1	17.0

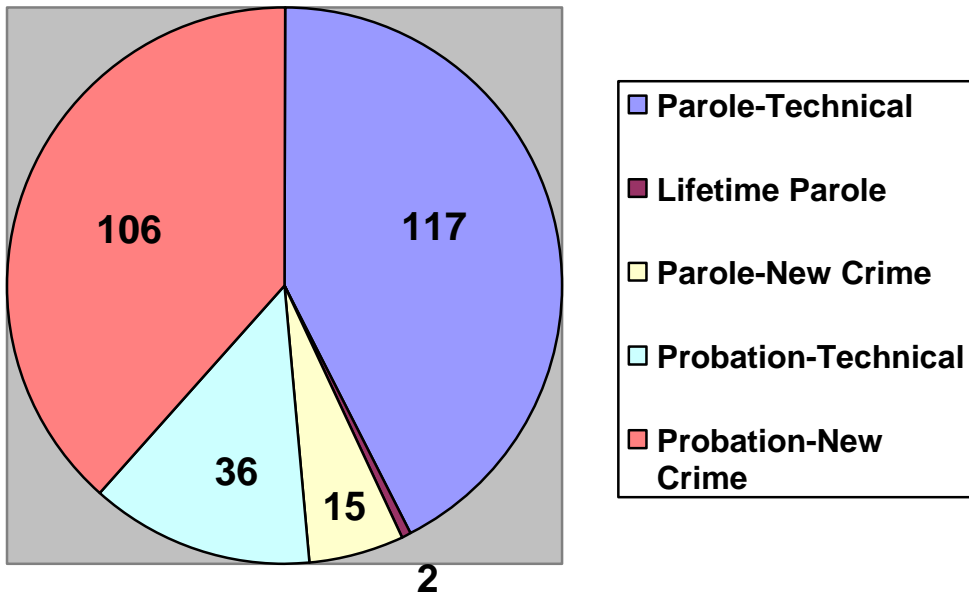
Incarceration Rates by Post Release Supervision

	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Probation Only	112	22.0	14	16.5	126	19.1
Parole Only	82	30.9	15	33.3	97	28.4
Probation & Parole	53	34.4	7	28.0	60	30.6
No Supervision	145	16.1	18	16.5	163	14.8

Violations of Release Conditions

	Males	Females	Total
Parole Violation-Technical	99	18	117
Lifetime Parole Violation-Technical	2	0	2
Parole Violation-New Offense	15	0	15
Probation Violation-Technical	26	10	36
Probation Violation-New Offense	99	7	106

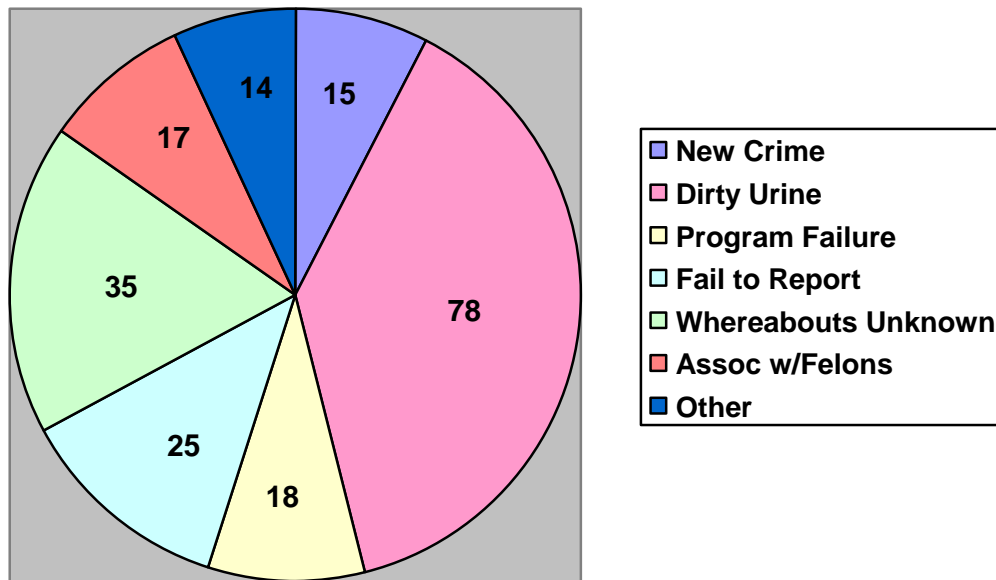
Violations of Release Conditions



Parole Violation Reasons	N
Crime on Parole	15
Dirty Urine	78
Program Failure	18
Failure to Report	25
Whereabouts Unknown	35
Associate with Known Felon	17
Nonpayment of Supervision Fee	4
ELMO Violation	1
Other	9

Most revocation forms list more than one reason. Nearly all technical violations of parole are related to relapse.

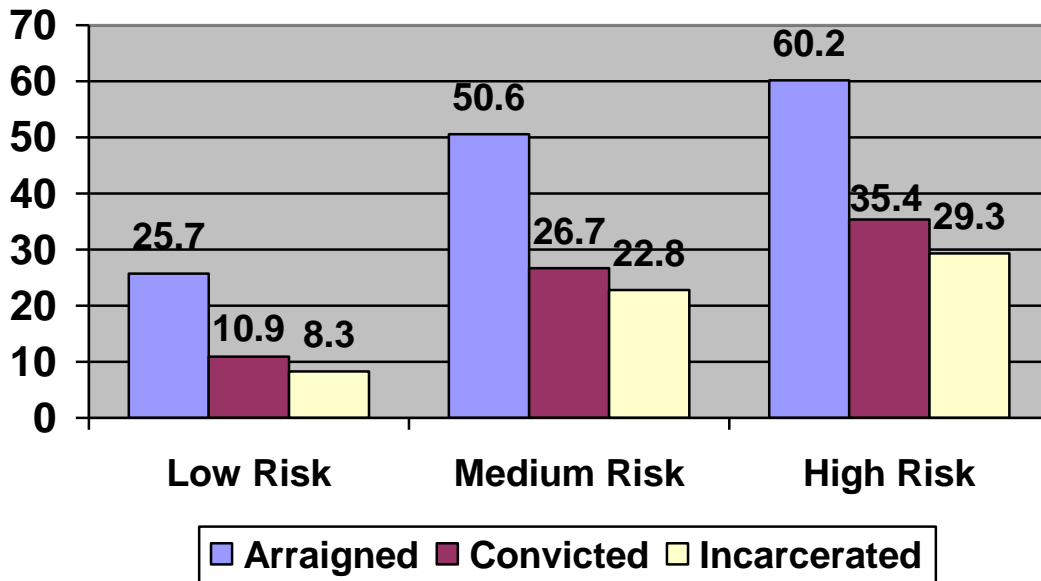
Reasons for Parole Revocation



Incarceration Rates by LSI Risk Category

LSI Score	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	1	4.0	1	100.0	2	7.7
1	4	7.1	0	0.0	4	6.6
2	12	9.1	1	9.1	13	9.1
Low-Risk Total	17	8.0	2	11.8	19	8.3
3	49	18.2	5	15.2	54	17.9
4	86	21.3	11	21.6	97	21.4
5	132	28.0	12	17.4	144	26.7
Medium-Risk Total	267	23.4	28	18.3	295	22.8
6	86	29.8	18	29.5	104	29.7
7	35	29.4	10	30.3	45	29.6
8	9	25.7	1	16.7	10	24.4
High-Risk Total	130	29.3	29	29.0	159	29.3

Recidivism Rates by LSI Risk Level



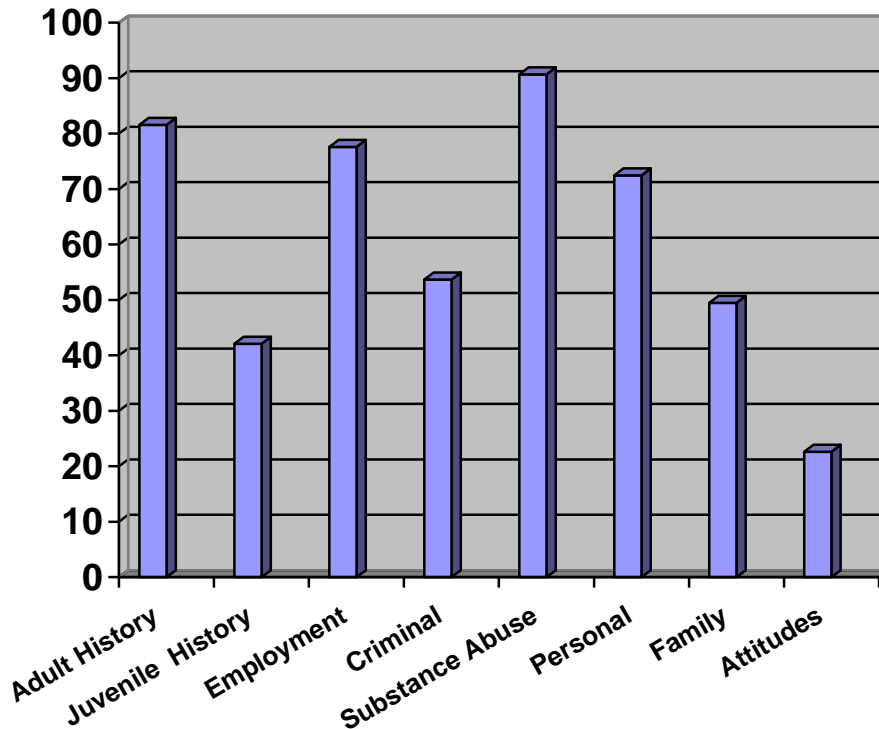
The LSI screening continues to be highly predictive of re-offending.

Criminogenic Factors of Re-incarcerated Offenders

	Males		Females		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Criminal History	356	86.0	30	50.8	386	81.6
Juvenile History	192	46.4	7	11.9	199	42.1
Unemployed	320	77.3	47	79.7	367	77.6
Criminal Associates	213	51.4	41	69.5	254	53.7
Substance Abuse	374	90.3	55	93.2	429	90.7
Personal Emotional	297	71.7	46	78.0	343	72.5
Family Relationships	186	44.9	48	81.4	234	49.5
Antisocial Attitudes	74	17.9	33	55.9	107	22.6

Unemployment, substance abuse and personal/emotional problems continue to be the predominant risk factors for re-offending.

Criminogenic Factors - Reincarcerated Offenders



SECTION THREE SUMMARY

Section Three provides an overview of one-year incarceration rates 2000-2004. Rates have been steadily declining since 2001, from a high of 30.9% to the current 21.1%.

The primary reason for the lower incarceration rates has been a reduction in the number of new offenses, which dropped nearly 6 percentage points between 2001 and 2004.

The number of repeat offenders is dropping, but the number of new intakes continues to rise. While the number of repeat offenders has declined to 21%, 36% of intakes are new to the system, serving their first incarceration, hence our population continues to rise.

The parole rate (percentage of total releases) increased from 15.8% in 2000 to 25.7% in 2002. The current rate is 23.4%. Technical violations have remained steady with the exception of 2001, the first year of increased parole activity.

Although their rates have dropped each year, property offenders continue to have the highest recidivism rate. Parole violators now have the second highest return rate, supplanting drug offenders. It should be noted, however, that a large number of parolees are drug offenders, so these are likely the same individuals who have been returned for a parole violation rather than a new offense.

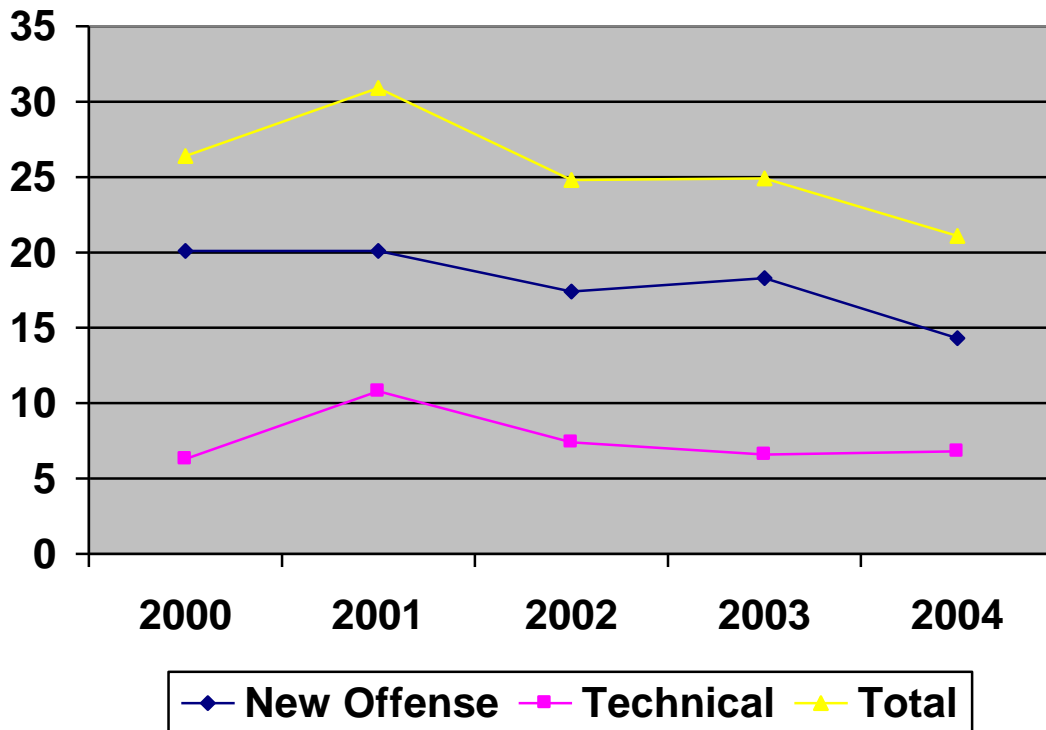
SECTION THREE

One-Year Recarceration Rates 2000 - 2004

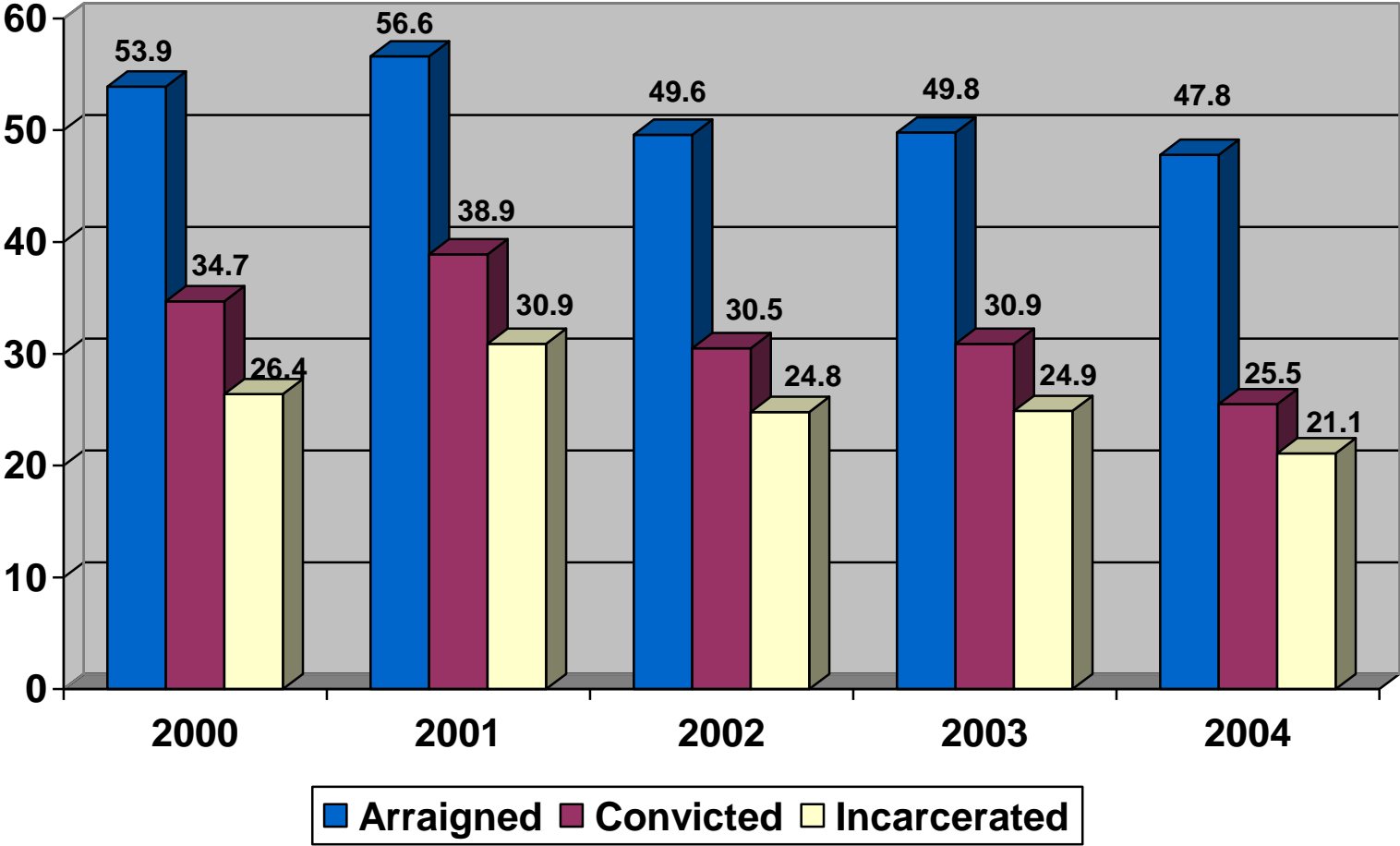
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>
New Offense	20.1	20.1	17.4	18.3	14.3
Technical Violation	6.3	10.8	7.4	6.6	6.8
Total	26.4	30.9	24.8	24.9	21.1

The primary reason for the lower reincarceration rates has been a reduction in the number of new offenses, which dropped nearly 6 percentage points between 2001 and 2004. Technical violations have remained steady with the exception of 2001, the first year of increased parole activity.

One-Year Recarceration Rates 2000 - 2004



One-Year Recidivism Rates 2000 - 2004



Release Type (% of Total Releases)

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>
Wrapped	84.2	74.6	74.3	78.5	76.6
Paroled	15.8	25.4	25.7	21.5	23.4

Days to New Arraignment

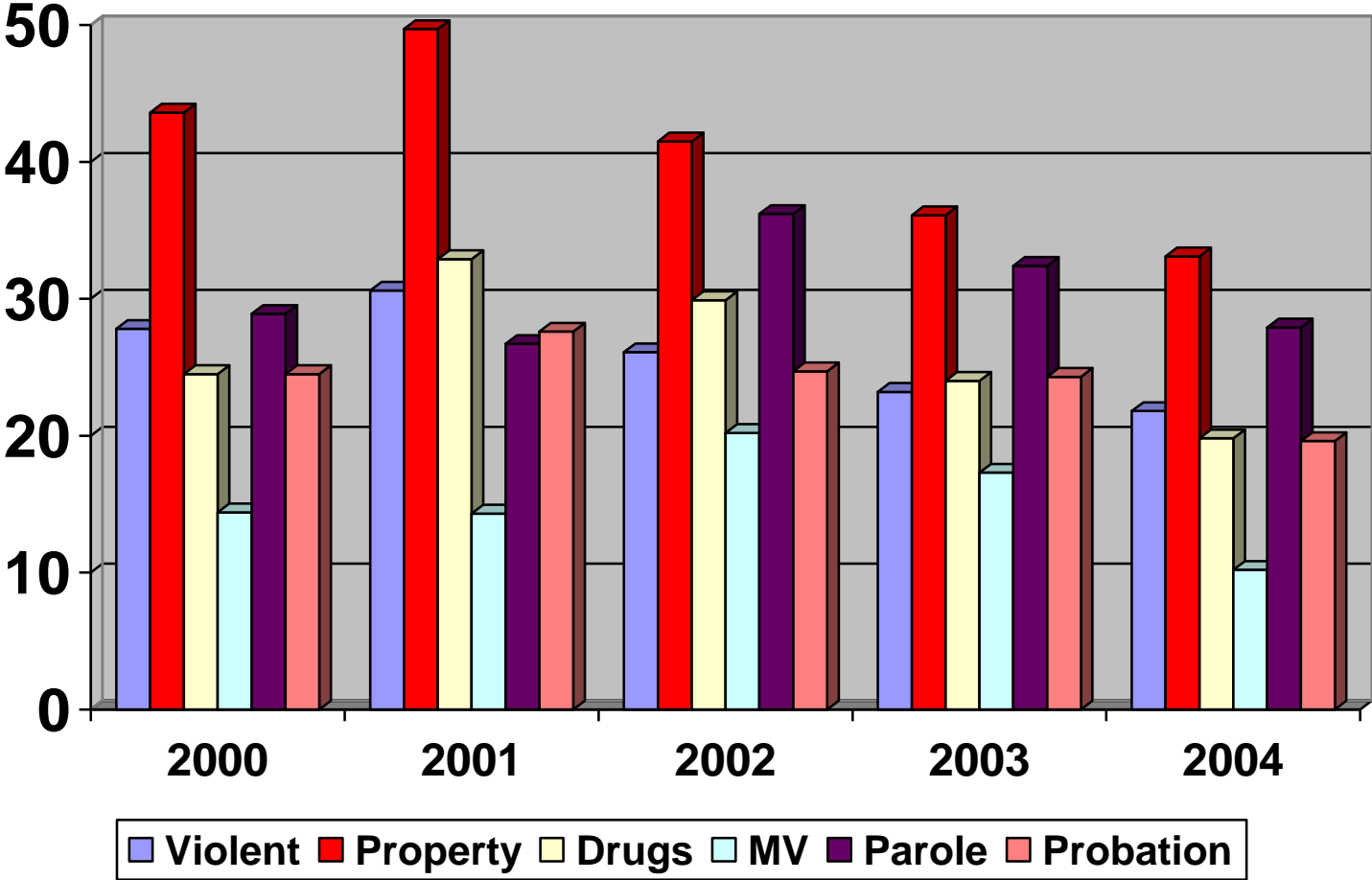
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>
Mean	156	139	145	146	140

Reincarceration Rates by Original Offense

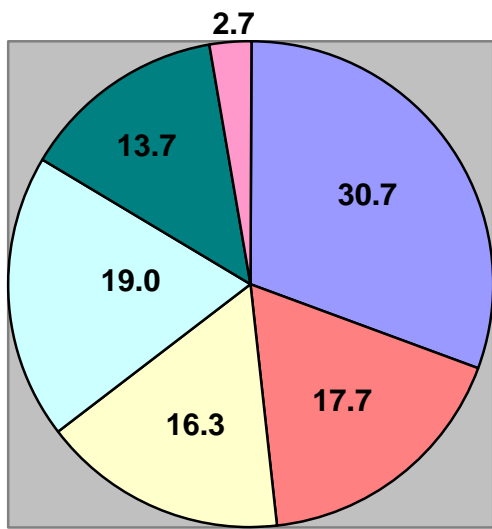
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>
Violent	27.8	30.6	26.1	23.2	21.8
Property	43.6	49.7	41.5	36.1	33.1
Drug	24.5	32.9	29.9	24.0	19.8
MV	14.4	14.3	20.2	17.3	10.2
Parole Violation	28.9	26.7	36.2	32.4	27.9
Probation Vio.	24.5	27.6	24.7	24.3	19.6
Firearms	10.3	33.3	22.5	11.8	16.7
Other	42.2	25.0	29.1	19.2	13.8

Although the rates have dropped each year, property offenders continue to have the highest recidivism rate. Parole violators now have the second highest return rate, supplanting drug offenders. It should be noted, however, that a large number of parolees are drug offenders, so these are likely the same individuals who have been returned for a parole violation rather than a new offense.

Reincarceration Rates by Original Offense Type
2000 - 2004

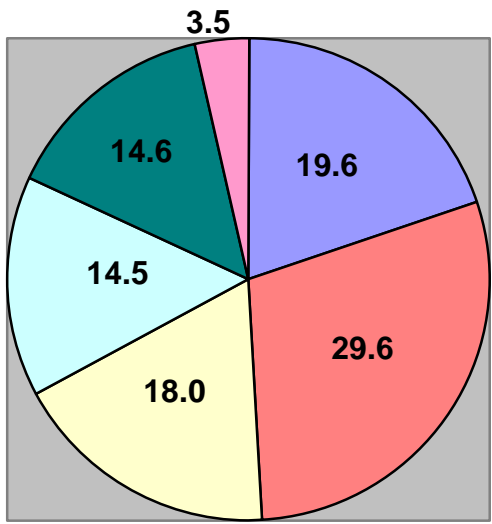


Violent Offenders



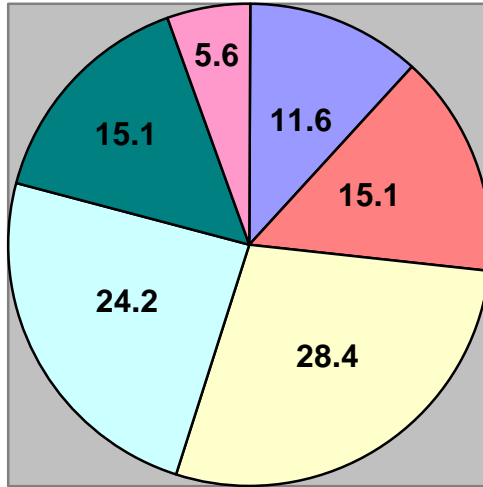
Violent Property Drug MV Prob/Parole Vio. Other

Property Offenders



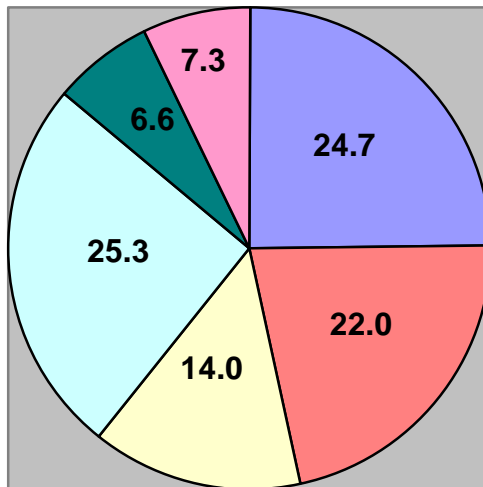
Violent Property Drug MV Prob/Parole Vio. Other

Drug Offenders



Violent Property Drug MV Prob/Parole Vio. Other

Motor Vehicle Offenders



Violent Property Drug MV Prob/Parole Vio. Other

