



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

**HOUSE OF CORRECTION
RECIDIVISM REPORT
2016 & 2014 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. 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 over 36,000 individuals released over a 16-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.

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 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.

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 are informative in some way, but no single variable can be identified as a causal factor.

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 to staff in making security, classification and programming decisions that will 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.

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 2016 RELEASE COHORT

- During 2016, 1581 sentenced offenders were released to the street. This represents a decrease of 182 (10.3%) from the previous year.
- Of those released, 28% (449) were females and 72% (1132) were males.
- 12.3% (194) were paroled and 87.6% (1385) were released via expiration of sentence or payment of fines (“wrapped”). Two inmates had their sentences revised or revoked by the court. Parolees served 52% of their sentence; those who wrapped served 74%.
- 58% (262) of females and 71% (808) of males were already recidivists by virtue of having at least one prior adult incarceration.
- Of those serving their first adult incarceration, 31% (158) had a juvenile record in Massachusetts.
- Female releases ranged in age from 19 to 70 years of age. The most common age was 29. Males ranged from 18 to 83 years; the most common age was 26.
- 8% of the females released were African American, 11% were Hispanic and 81% were Caucasian. Of the male releases, 18% were African American, 44% were Hispanic and 38% were Caucasian.
- The breakdown of security level at time of release was as follows:
Medium/Maximum 51%, Minimum/PRC 12%, Community Reentry Unit (CRU) 12%, WMCAC 17% and Day Reporting 8%.

- The 2016 release cohort included 49 DOC reentry inmates (10 females, 39 males), 29 Bureau of Prisons inmates (1 female, 28 males) and 8 United States Probationers (all males). 85% were released from lower security.
- 69% (1094) of those released served time for a nonviolent offense (property, drugs, MV, prostitution, other), 27% (434) for a violent offense (crime against a person, domestic violence, sex offense, firearms), and 3.4% (54) for a violation of parole or probation.
- 25% served a sentence of 90 days or less, 30% between 90 and 180 days, 15% between 180 and 364 days, and 30% a year or more.
- 125 individuals served sentences part or all of which were mandatory. These mandatory sentences accrued 51,357 bed-days, over 20,000 for MV offenses, 19,000 for firearms and 12,000 for drugs.
- 39% of those released were from Springfield, 10% from Holyoke, 6% from Chicopee, 13% from other Hampden County towns, 24% from other counties and 2% from out of state. 37 individuals did not provide an address. Worcester County women accounted for 35% of female releases.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2016 Releases One Year Post Release

- Of the 1581 inmates released in 2016, **196 (12.4%) were reincarcerated within one year for a new offense and 59 (3.7%) returned for a technical violation of parole or probation.** The new offense rate increased from 12.1% the previous year.
- **The total reincarceration rate was 16.1%, an increase of less than 1 percentage point from the previous year.** This is the sixth year of success rates of more than 80%.
- 9 individuals (2 women, 7 men) were incarcerated twice within the first year post release, a significant increase from the previous year.
- Mean time to recidivate was 146 days. 38% of new arraignments occurred within 90 days of release, and 66% occurred within 180 days of release.
- 206 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.
- 130 new arraignments were dismissed, nol pros (not prosecuted) or continued without a finding.
- 73 men and 17 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 71% of new arraignments, but only 53% of new incarcerations.
- 38% of those serving time for a violent offense were arraigned for a new violent offense. These are primarily young offenders with substance abuse, criminal associates, mental health and poor family support the leading risk factors. 56% lack a high school diploma or equivalent.
- Mean sentence for a new offense was 249 days, for a probation violation 223 days and for a parole violation 85 days.
- Those released from lower security have a significantly better outcome than those released from “behind the wall”. Those released from lower security had 27% lower rates of incarceration for new crimes despite the fact that 53% scored 5 or higher on the LSI at intake.
- Offenders with pre-release or work release status had the lowest re-incarceration rate (6.4%).
- 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.
- Adult criminal history (2 or more convictions), substance abuse and criminal associates were most strongly correlated with re-incarceration. Juvenile history and poor family relationships were also significant predictors.
- Special reentry populations included 49 DOC and 37 Bureau of Prisons and US Probation inmates. Thirteen DOC and 3 Federal inmates have been re-arraigned; only 1 DOC inmate has been re-incarcerated (2-1/2 years for a firearm offense).

- Hispanic males had the highest rate of arraignment for a new offense. White males had the highest technical violation rate. Minority women were reincarcerated at a much lower rate (5.8%) than white women (14.4%).
- Rates of reoffending declined significantly with age for both genders.
- Worcester County women had the highest reincarceration rate (15.9%). Hampshire and Hampden Counties had the lowest (10% and 10.6% respectively).

2014 Releases Three Years Post Release

- Three years post-release, 63.7% (1154) of offenders had been arraigned, 44.4% (804) had been convicted and **29.9% (542) had been incarcerated for a new crime**. Another **5.1% (93) had been incarcerated for a technical violation of probation or parole** (most in the first year).
- **The total three-year reincarceration rate for 2014 releases is 35%.**
- Rates of re-offending drop off significantly in the second and third year post-release. 66% of new arraignments occurred in the first year post release, another 23% in the second year and 11% in the third year.
- Participants in WRWC, Minimum/PRC and Day Reporting commit significantly fewer new offenses than those released from other security levels.
- Although the overall reincarceration rate is virtually the same for those who were paroled and those who completed their sentence, only 18% of parolees committed a new offense compared to 32% of those who wrapped up their sentence. The majority of parolees return for violation of their release conditions.
- Three years after release, 36% of 2014 releases remained crime-free, and 70% had not been reincarcerated for a new crime.

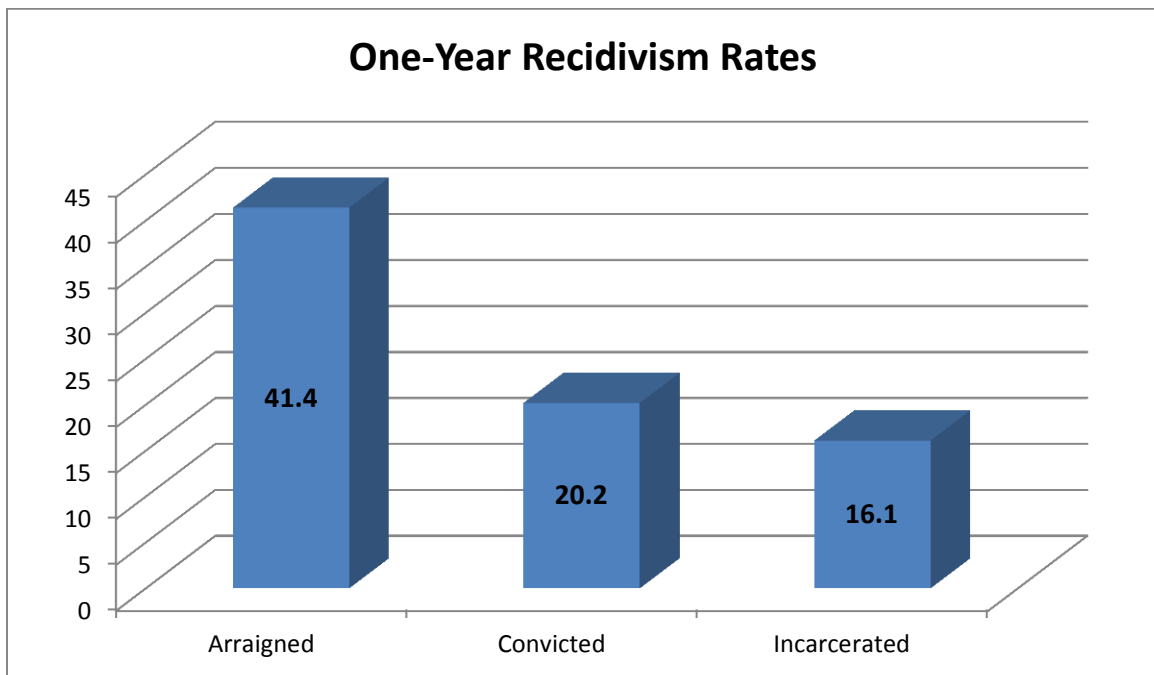
SECTION ONE
ONE-YEAR RECIDIVISM RATES
2016 RELEASES

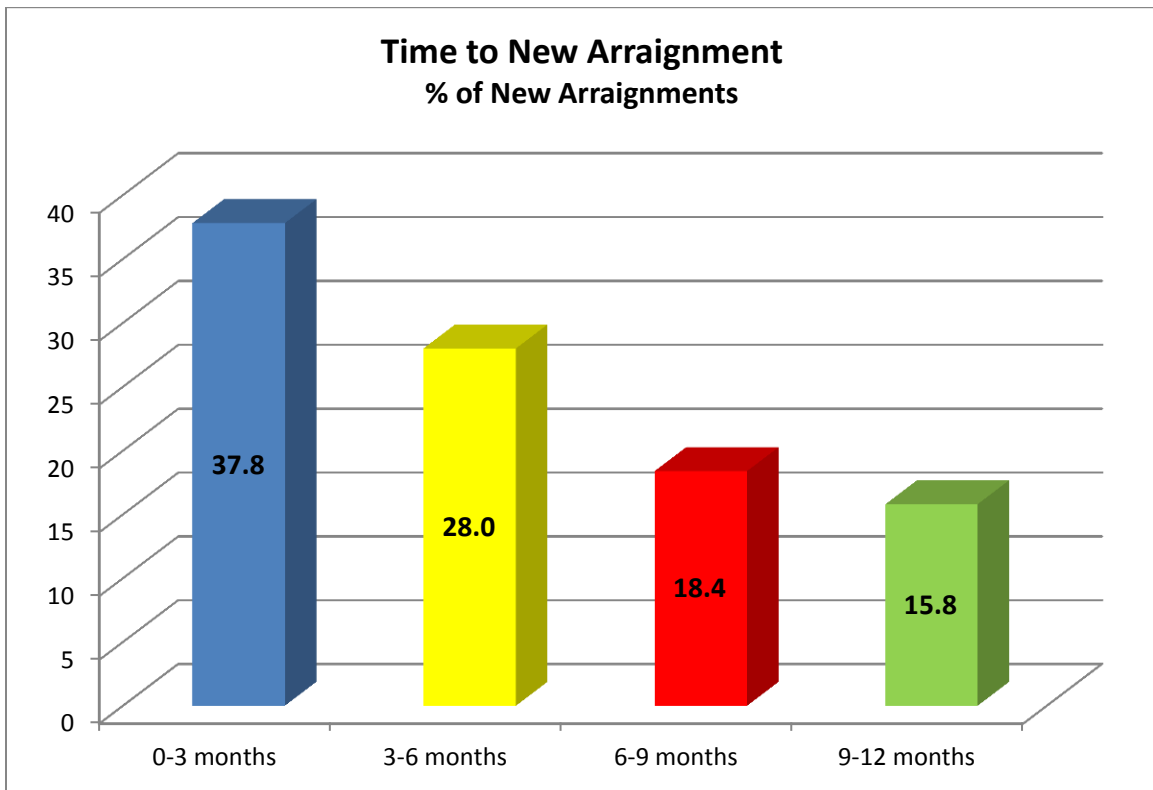
**ONE-YEAR RECIDIVISM RATES
2016 RELEASES**

Recidivism Type (% of Total Releases)

	Females		Males		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
New Offense						
Arraignment	180	40.1	475	42.0	655	41.4
Conviction	80	17.8	239	21.1	319	20.2
Incarceration	40	8.9	156	13.8	196	12.4
Technical Violation	17	3.8	42	3.7	59	3.7

The incarceration rate for a new offense increased slightly from 12.1% to 12.4%. An additional 3.7% returned for a technical violation of parole or probation. The total re-incarceration rate of 16.1% is up less than 1 percentage point from the previous year.





38% of new arraignments occur within 90 days of release, and 66% within 180 days of release. Mean time to recidivate was 146 days.

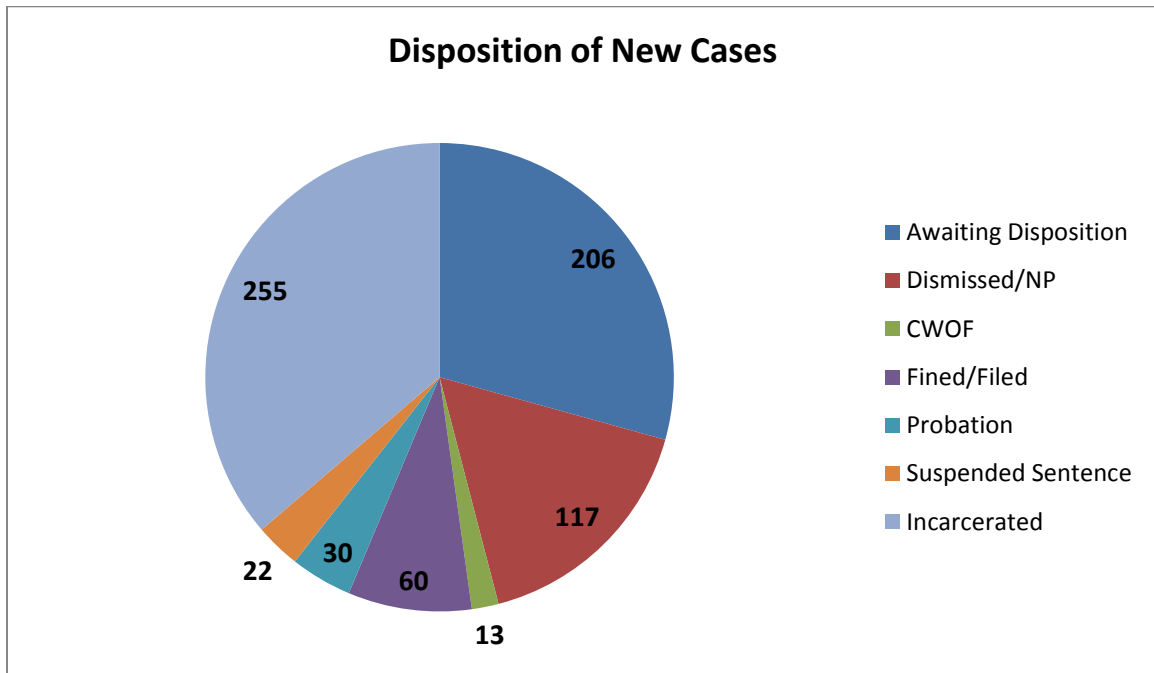
Other Activity	Females		Males	
	N	%	N	%
Open Cases-New	55	12.5	151	13.4
Open Cases-Existing	98	21.8	275	24.3
Open Warrants	43	9.6	80	7.1
New Restraining Order	17	3.8	73	6.4

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	55	151
Dismissed	31	60
Nol Pros	7	19
Continued w/o Finding	7	6
Fined/Filed	19	41
Probation	9	21
Suspended Sentence	8	14
Guilty-Time Served	4	7
Committed	57	198

206 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	9	13.6	20	14.8
Domestic	3	14.3	23	16.5
Sex Offense	0	0.0	3	16.7
Firearms	0	0.0	6	10.5
All Violent Offenses	12	13.0	52	14.9
Property	24	14.1	81	27.5
Drugs	10	9.3	49	15.9
MV	6	12.0	8	6.3
Prostitution	3	16.7	1	100.0
Other	2	22.2	6	12.0
All Nonviolent Offenses	45	12.7	145	18.6

Overall, females recidivated at a similar rate regardless of whether their original offense was violent or nonviolent. Among males, those with the highest recidivism rate were property offenders and the one male charged with prostitution.

<u>Original Offense Type</u>	<u>New Offense Type</u>			
	Violent		Nonviolent	
	N	%	N	%
Violent	71	37.8	117	62.2
Nonviolent	79	16.8	391	83.2

71 violent offenders (56 men and 15 women) were arraigned for a new violent offense. These are primarily younger offenders who score as high risk, with substance abuse, unemployment, criminal associates, mental health and poor family support the leading risk factors. 56% lack a high school diploma or equivalent. Forty-three were released from medium/maximum, 14 from the CRU, 11 from WMCAC and 3 from minimum.

New Offense (% of Arraignments)

	Females		Males	
	N	%	N	%
Person	19	9.6	52	10.1
Domestic	9	4.6	50	9.7
Sex Offense	1	0.5	9	1.7
Firearms	0	0.0	11	2.1
Total Violent Offenses	29	14.7	122	23.6
Property	72	36.5	130	25.1
Drugs	39	19.8	101	19.5
Motor Vehicle	20	10.2	108	20.9
Prostitution	11	5.6	0	0.0
Other	11	5.6	16	3.1
Total Nonviolent	153	77.7	355	68.6
Parole Violation	6	3.0	32	6.2
Probation Violation	9	4.6	8	1.5
Total Technical Violations	15	7.6	40	7.7

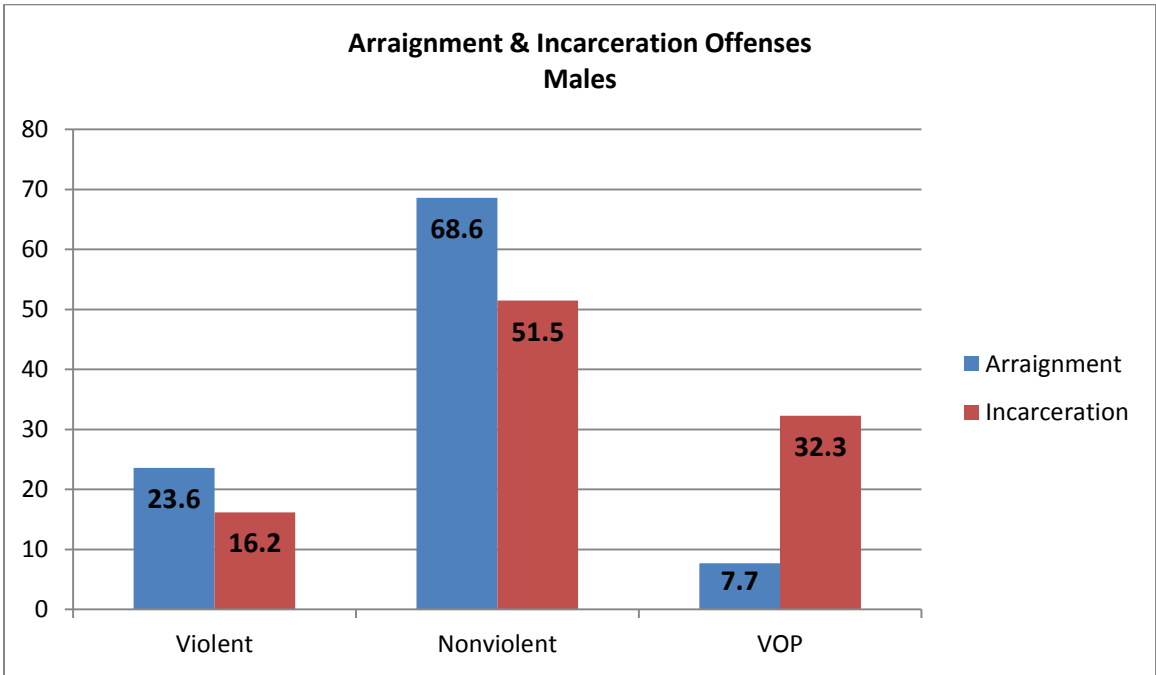
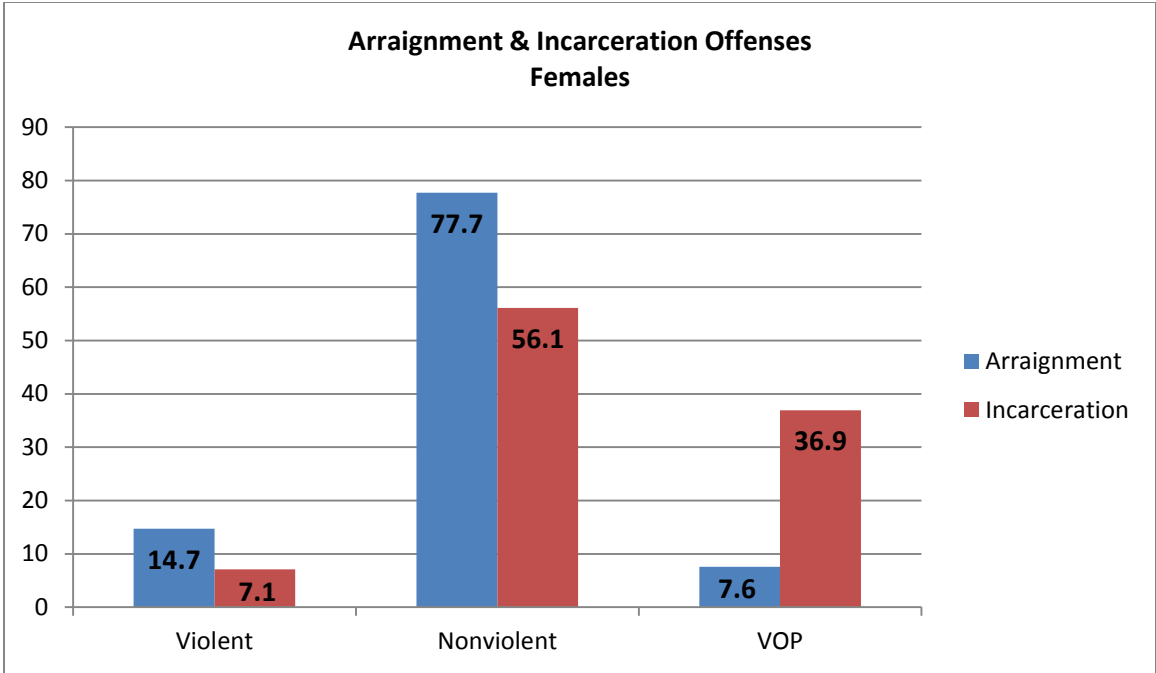
Women were arraigned for nonviolent offenses at a higher rate than men, particularly property crimes. Men were nearly twice as likely to be arraigned for a motor vehicle or domestic violence offense.

New Incarceration Offense (% of New Incarcerations)

	Females		Males	
	N	%	N	%
Person	3	5.3	15	7.6
Domestic	1	1.8	12	6.1
Sex Offense	0	0.0	2	1.0
Firearms	0	0.0	3	1.5
Total Violent Offenses	4	7.1	32	16.2
Property	19	33.3	55	27.8
Drugs	8	14.0	36	18.2
Motor Vehicle	0	0.0	8	4.0
Prostitution	3	5.3	0	0.0
Other	2	3.5	3	1.5
Total Nonviolent Offense	32	56.1	102	51.5
Parole Violation	7	12.3	36	18.2
Probation Violation	14	24.6	28	14.1
Total Technical Violations	21	36.9	64	32.3

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 71% of new arraignments, but only 53% of incarcerations.

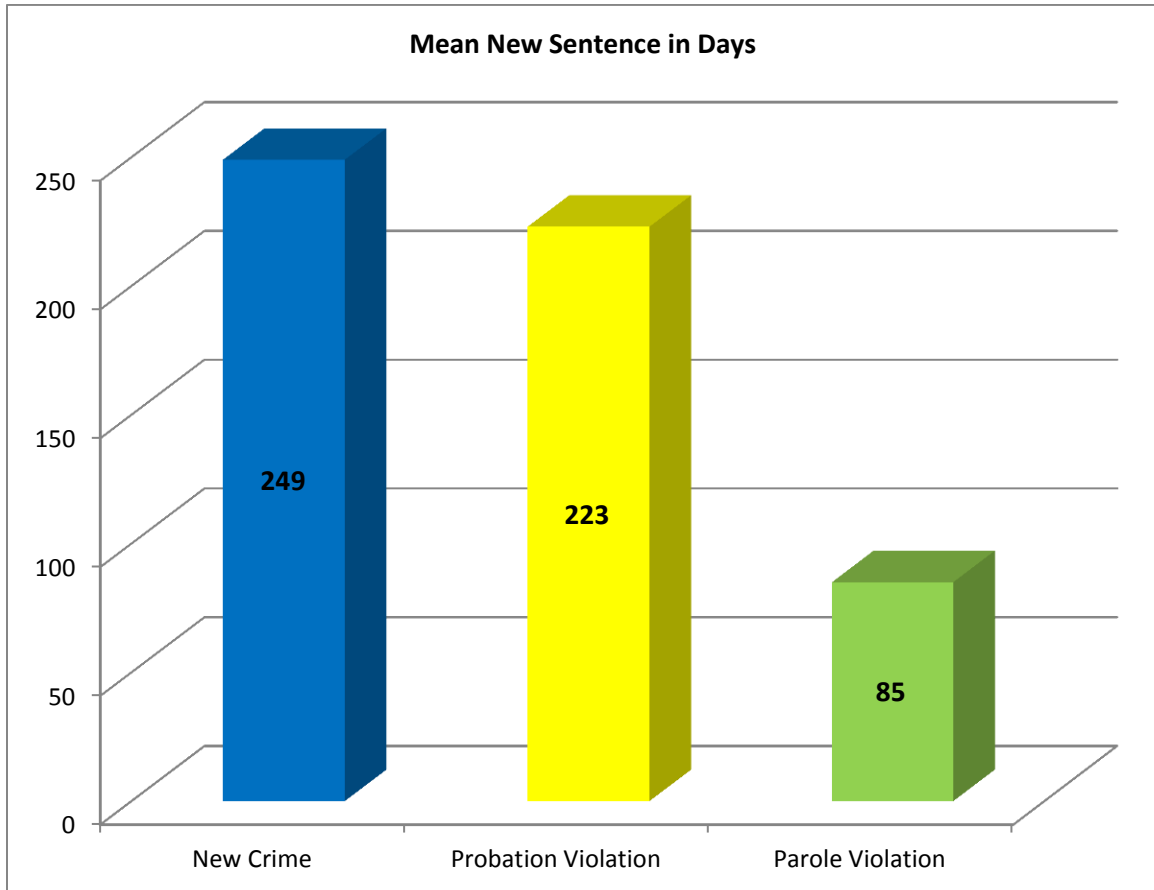
32% of men and 37% of women were reincarcerated for violating parole or probation.



New Sentence (Days)

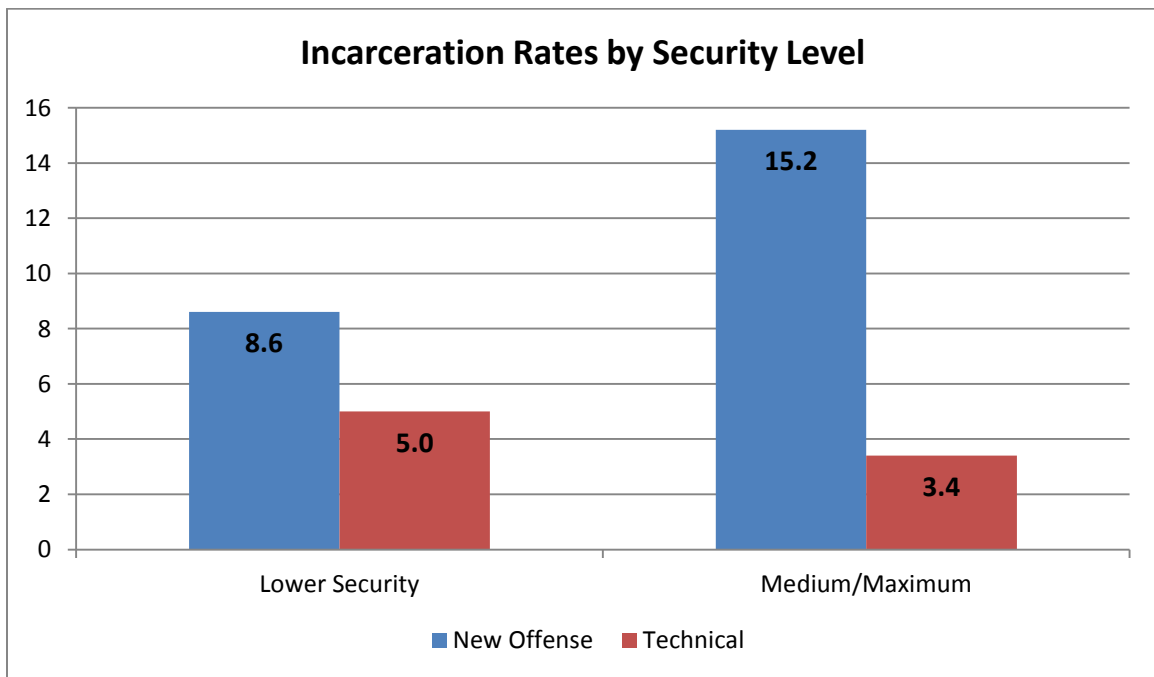
	<u>New Offense</u>	Probation Technical	Parole Technical	All
Mean	249	223	85	221
Median	180	180	73	180
Minimum	1	60	11	1
Maximum	1826	365	365	1826

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 new offense or probation violation was 180 days, for a parole violation only 73 days. This is because parolees receive credit for time served on parole prior to revocation.



Incarceration Rates by Security Level & Type of Return

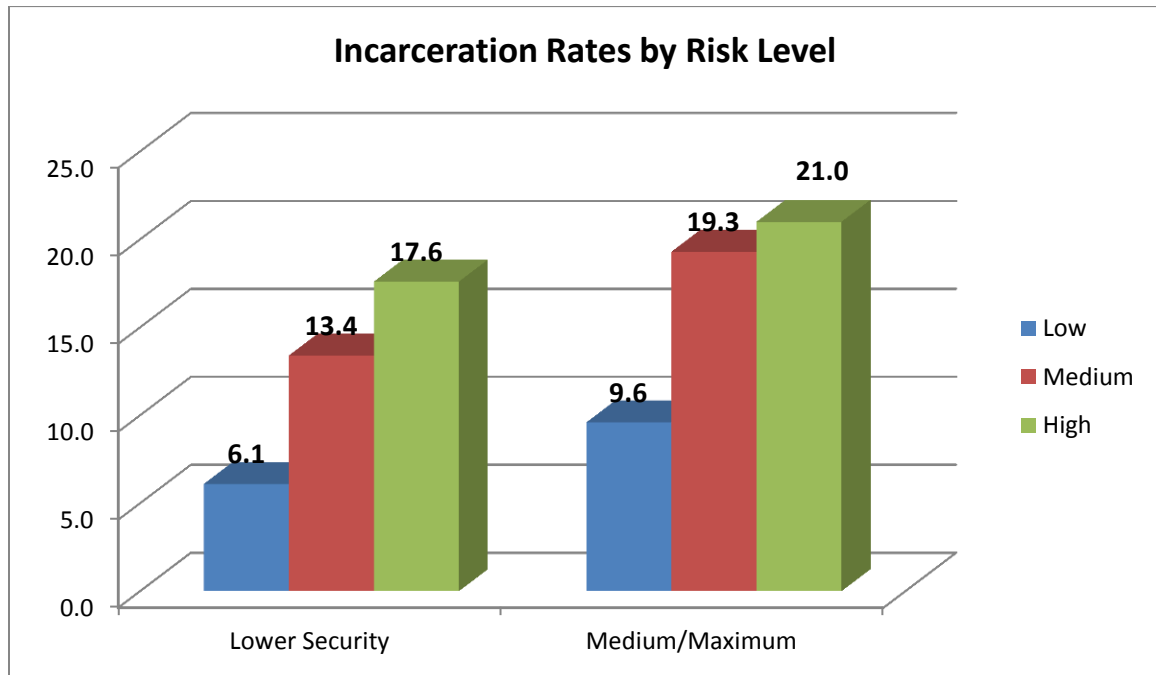
	Technical		New Offense		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Day Reporting (121)	12	9.9	4	3.3	16	13.2
Minimum (120)	5	4.2	6	5.0	11	9.2
Pre/Work Release (62)	2	3.2	2	3.2	4	6.4
CRU (194)	5	2.6	27	13.9	32	16.5
WMCAC (261)	14	5.4	26	10.0	40	15.3
Lower Security Totals	38	5.0	65	8.6	103	13.6
Medium-Gen. Pop. (394)	20	5.1	48	12.2	68	17.3
Medium Reentry (389)	5	1.3	72	18.5	77	19.8
Maximum (41)	3	7.3	5	12.2	8	19.5
Medium/Maximum Totals	28	3.4	125	15.2	153	18.6



Incarceration Rates by Risk and Security Level

	Lower Security		Medium/Maximum	
	N	%	N	%
Low Risk	6	6.1	5	9.6
Medium Risk	59	13.4	84	19.3
High Risk	37	17.6	52	21.0

Offenders of all risk levels recidivate at lower levels when released from a lower security setting.



Violations of Release Conditions

	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Total</u>
Parole Violation-Technical	7	34	41
Parole Violation-New Offense	0	1	1
Probation Violation-Technical	10	8	18
Probation Violation-New Offense	8	39	47

Reincarceration Rates by Release Type

	<u>Wrap</u>		<u>Parole</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
New Offense	184	13.3	12	6.2
Technical Violation	15	1.1	44	22.7
TOTAL	199	14.4	56	28.9

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 15 technical violations of probation.

Parole Failures	N
Home Plan	21
Foundation House	3
Gandara Residential	4
Keenan House	1
Michael's House	2
Opportunity House	2
Phoenix House	4
Salvation Army	3
Sylvia's House	1
Wright House	1

Reasons for Parole Violation	N
Crime on Parole	1
Drug or Alcohol Use	28
Program Failure	20
Failure to Report	4
Whereabouts Unknown*	6
Irresponsible Conduct	2
Associate with Person with Criminal Record	8
Failure to Find or Maintain Employment	3
ELMO/curfew violation	5
Change Residence	4
Other	12

Most revocation forms list more than one reason.

*Note: 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	0	4
Minimum	6	3
Pre/Work Release	2	19
CRU	N/A	1
WMCAC	0	2
Medium	<u>2</u>	<u>10</u>
TOTAL	10	39

DOC Recidivism

	Females		Males		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
New Offense						
Arraignment	3	30.0	10	25.6	13	26.5
Conviction	1	10.0	2	5.1	3	6.1
Incarceration	0	0.0	1	2.6	1	2.0

Technical Violations None

Disposition of New Cases

Open-Awaiting Disposition	9	
Dismissed/NoI Pros	1	
Guilty-Filed	1	
Probation	1	
Committed	1	(2-1/2 years-firearm offense)

Bureau of Prisons/US Probation Class at Release

	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>
Day Reporting	1	17
Minimum	0	3
Pre/Work Release	0	15
WMCAC	0	0
Medium	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	1	36

Three males were arraigned for a new crime (2 MV, 1 Drugs). One case was dismissed, 1 is awaiting disposition. One case was a guilty finding sentenced to time served (drug charge).

Recidivism by Race – Males

	Black (201)		Hispanic (502)		White (423)		Other (4)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
New Offense								
Arrest	80	39.8	232	46.2	160	37.8	1	25.0
Conviction	44	21.9	101	20.1	93	22.0	0	0.0
Incarceration	30	14.9	64	12.7	61	14.4	0	0.0
Technical Violation	4	2.0	18	3.6	20	4.7	0	0.0

Hispanic males had the highest rate of arraignment for a new offense, however Black males had the highest reincarceration rate.

White males had the highest rate of technical violations of probation or parole.

Recidivism by Race – Females

	Black		Hispanic		White		Other	
	(34)		(49)		(361)		(3)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
New Offense								
Arrest	17	50.0	14	28.6	148	41.0	1	33.3
Conviction	5	14.7	6	17.6	68	18.8	1	33.3
Incarceration	3	8.8	1	2.0	36	10.0	0	0.0
Technical Violation	1	2.9	0	0.0	16	4.4	0	0.0

Because the female population is overwhelmingly White, it is difficult to make comparisons, however, minority women were reincarcerated at a much lower rate (5.8%) than white women (14.4%).

Recidivism by Age – Males

	18-24		25-30		31-40		41-50		Over 50	
	(166)		(271)		(360)		(214)		(119)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
New Offense										
Arrest	88	53.0	124	45.8	153	42.5	78	36.4	30	25.2
Conviction	42	25.3	62	22.9	79	21.9	37	17.3	18	15.1
Incarceration	31	18.7	41	15.1	46	12.7	26	12.2	11	9.2
Technical Violation	5	3.0	14	5.2	16	4.4	7	3.3	0	0.0

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

Recidivism by Age – Females

	18-24		25-30		31-40		41-50		Over 50	
	(59)		(128)		(157)		(62)		(41)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
New Offense										
Arrest	30	50.8	57	44.5	64	40.8	18	29.0	11	26.8
Conviction	10	16.9	30	23.4	27	17.2	9	14.5	4	9.8
Incarceration	7	11.9	14	10.9	12	7.6	5	8.1	2	4.9
Technical Violation	5	8.5	8	6.3	1	0.6	2	3.2	1	2.4

Similar to the men, young females are far more likely to be arraigned for a new crime than their older counterparts. They are also more likely to violate the terms of probation or parole. Overall, the reincarceration rate drops from 20.3% for those 18-24 to only 7.3% for those over 50.

Recidivism Rates by County – County Women Only

	Berkshire (60)		Franklin (17)		Hampden (151)		Hampshire (30)		Worcester (176)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
New Offense										
Arrest	19	31.7	8	47.1	55	36.4	13	43.3	80	45.5
Conviction	8	13.3	3	17.6	26	17.2	6	20.0	35	19.9
Incarceration	6	10.0	1	5.9	9	6.0	3	10.0	21	11.9
Technical Violation	2	3.3	1	5.9	7	4.6	0	0.0	7	4.0

Worcester County women had the highest reincarceration rate (15.9%). Hampshire had the lowest (10.0%) followed closely by Hampden (10.6%).

SECTION II
THREE YEAR RECIDIVISM RATES
2014 RELEASES

THREE-YEAR RECIDIVISM RATES

2014 RELEASES

2014 Recidivism Rates	Females		Males		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
New Offense						
Arrestment	267	61.0	887	64.5	1154	63.7
Conviction	190	43.4	614	44.7	804	44.4
Incarceration	116	26.5	426	31.0	542	29.9
Technical Violation	38	8.7	55	4.0	93	5.1

By the end of the third year post-release, 29.9% of offenders had been reincarcerated for a new offense, down significantly from the previous year. The 5.1% technical violation rate remained virtually the same as the previous year. The total reincarceration rate after three years was 35%.

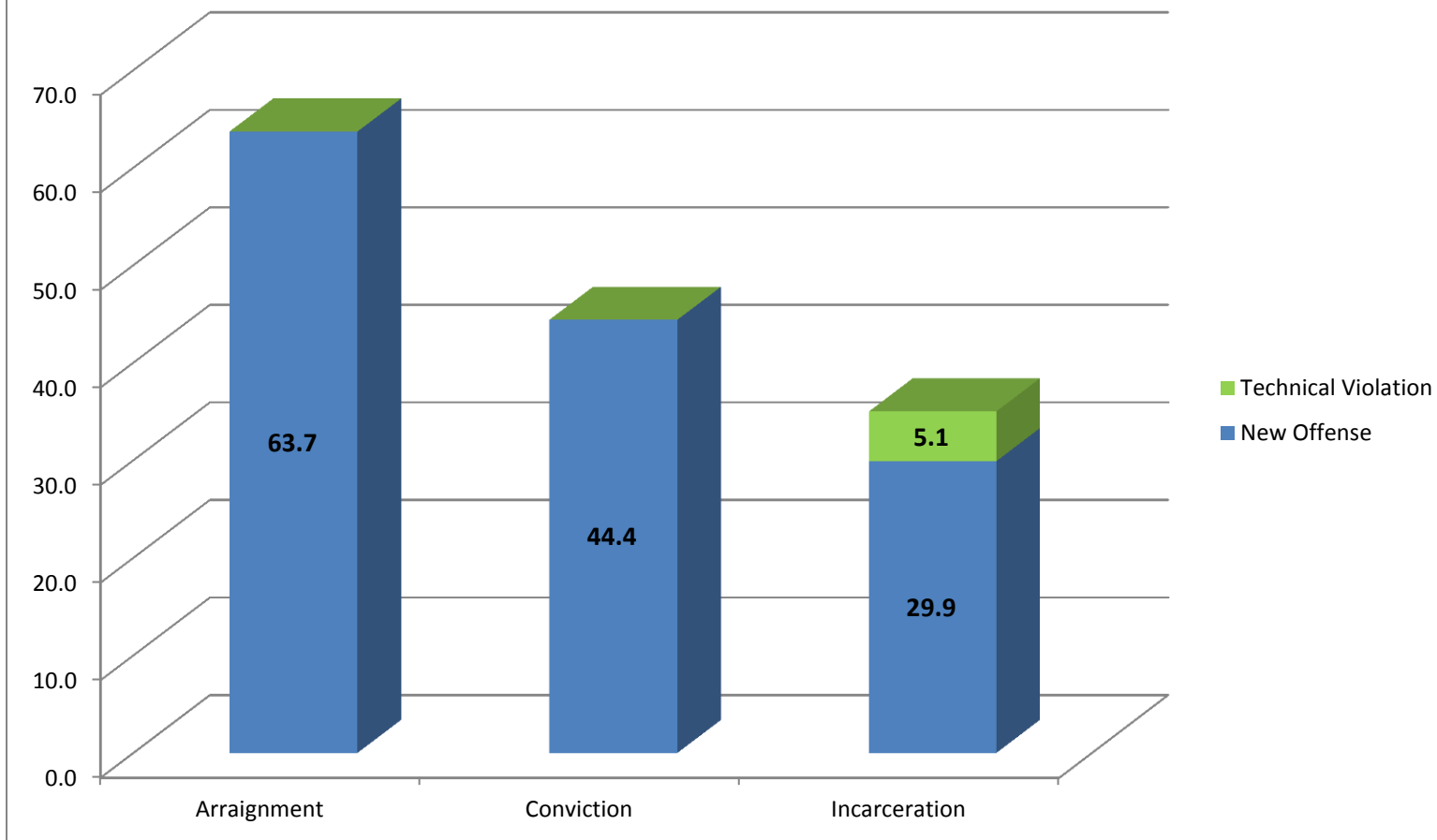
The three-year rate for women was 35.2%, for men 35%.

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

First Year	N	%	Second Year	N	%	Third Year	N	%
0-3 months	305	24.5	12-15 months	96	7.7	24-27 months	31	2.5
3-6 months	237	19.0	15-18 months	69	5.5	27-30 months	44	3.5
6-9 months	143	11.4	18-21 months	66	5.3	30-33 months	34	2.7
9-12 months	<u>143</u>	<u>11.5</u>	21-24 months	<u>57</u>	<u>4.6</u>	33-36 months	<u>22</u>	<u>1.8</u>
Year Totals	828	66.4		288	23.1		131	10.5

66% of new arraignments occur in the first year post-release, another 23% in the second year and 11% in the third year.

2014 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	196	27	13.8	13	6.6	11	5.6	51	26.0
Minimum/PRC	227	26	11.5	20	8.8	18	7.9	64	28.2
Community Reentry Unit	234	39	16.7	28	12.0	27	11.5	94	40.2
Medium/Maximum	798	155	19.4	111	13.9	64	8.0	330	41.4
WMRWC	358	50	14.0	34	9.5	12	3.4	96	26.8

Rates of reoffending drop off significantly in the second and third years post-release. Those released from the Main Institution had the highest recidivism rate and WMRWC and Day Reporting had the lowest.

Reincarceration Rates by Classification & Return Type

	# Released	New Offense		Technical	
		N	%	N	%
Day Reporting	196	40	20.4	11	5.6
Minimum/PRC	227	47	20.7	17	7.5
Community Reentry Unit	234	88	37.6	6	2.6
Medium/Maximum	798	299	37.5	31	3.9
WMRWC	358	68	19.0	28	7.8

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. Those released from Day Reporting showed a significant decrease in technical violations.

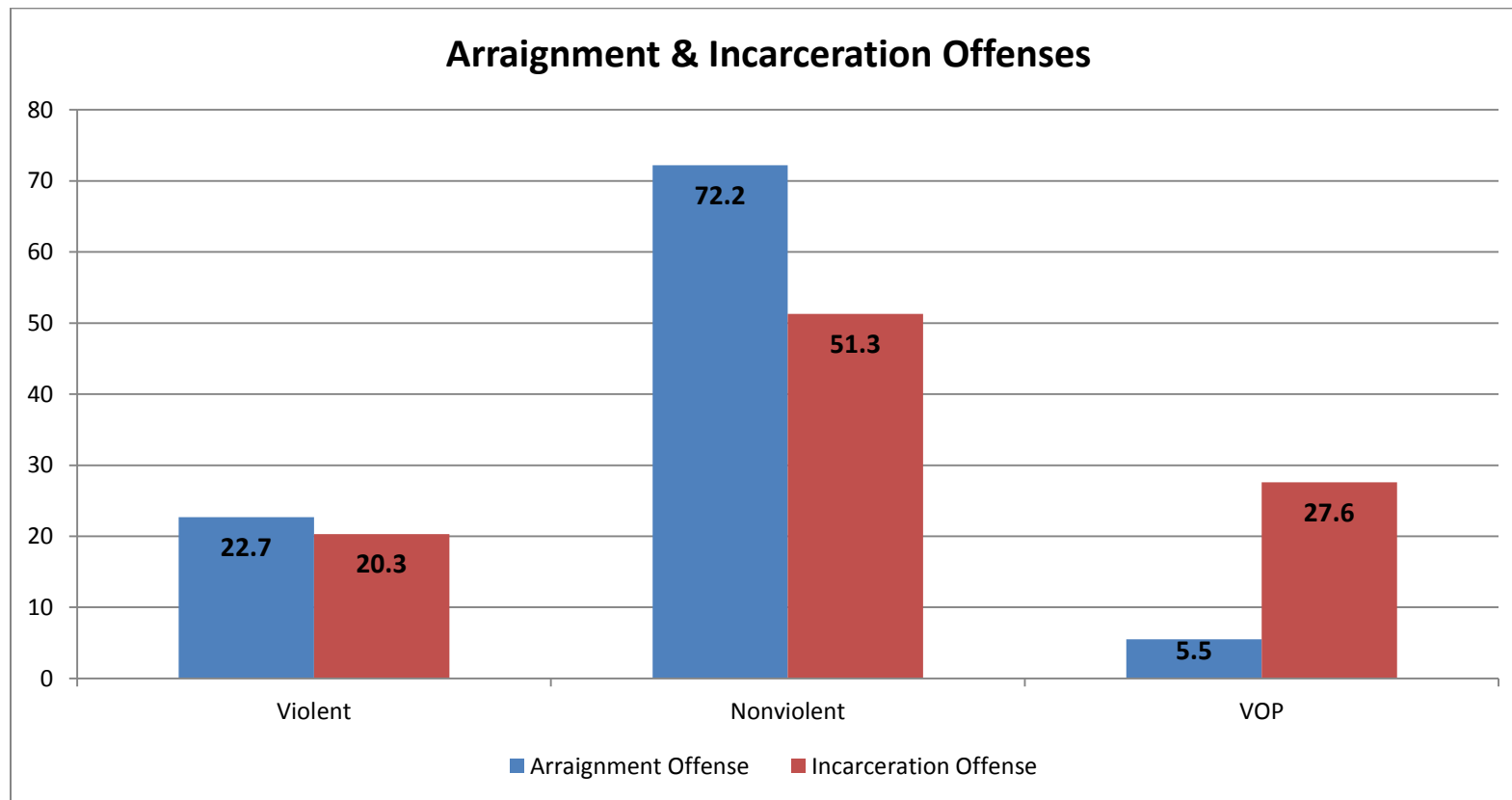
Reincarceration Rates by Release Type & Reason for Return	N	%
Wrapped (N=1550)		
Technical Violation of Probation	49	3.2
New Offense	494	31.9
Total	543	35.1
Paroled (N=263)		
Technical Violation of Parole	40	15.2
Technical Violation of Probation	4	1.5
New Offense <i>on</i> Parole	11	4.2
New Offense <i>after</i> Parole Supervision	37	14.1
Total	92	35.0

Although their reincarceration rate is virtually the same, only 18.3% of parolees committed a new offense, compared to 32% of those who wrapped up their sentence.

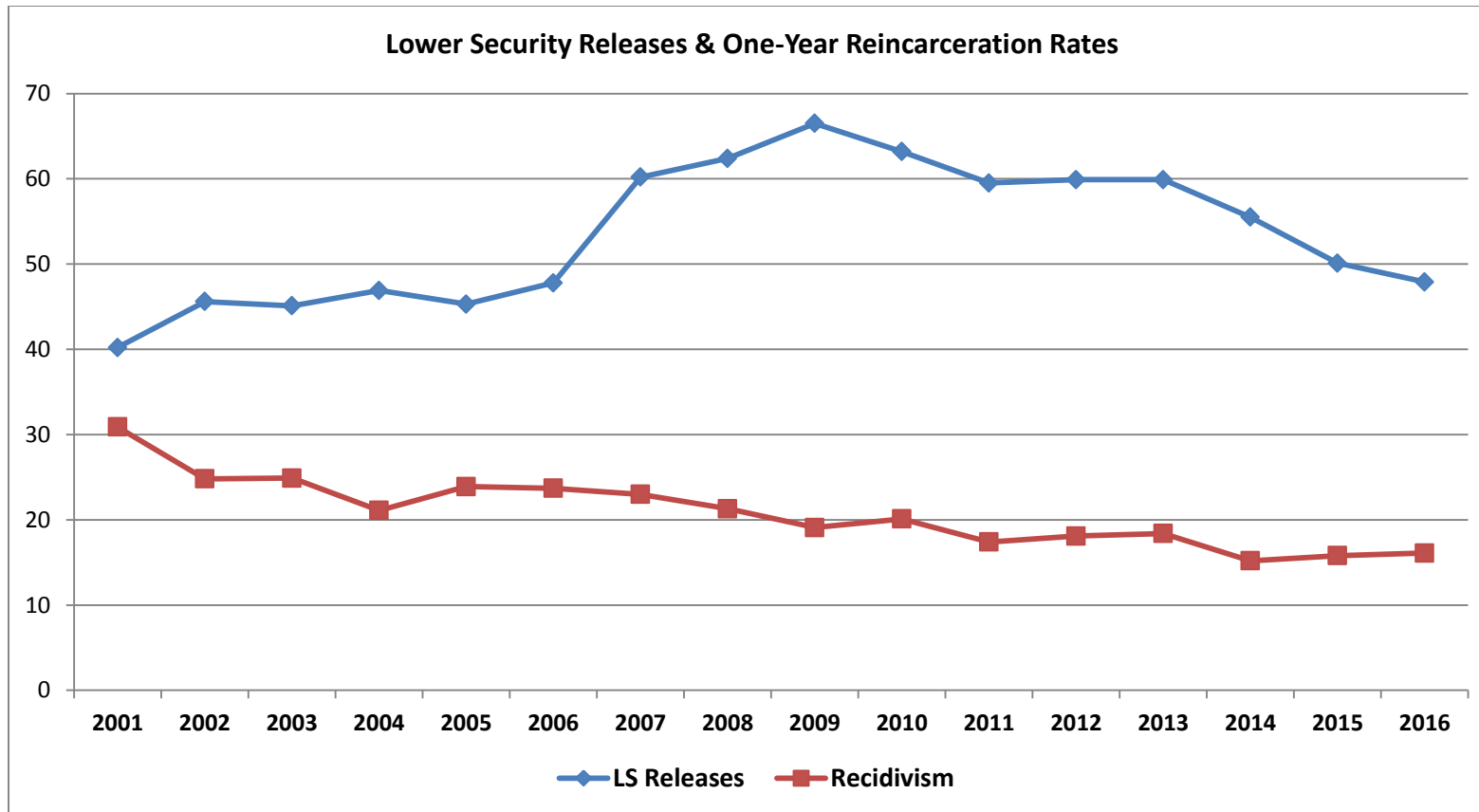
New Arraignment Offense	Females		Males		Totals	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Person	35	11.5	114	12.1		
Domestic	13	4.3	86	9.1		
Sex Offense	1	0.3	13	1.4		
Firearms	0	0.0	16	1.7		
Total Violent Offenses	49	16.1	229	24.3	278	22.3
Property	101	33.1	227	24.1		
Drugs	37	12.1	167	17.7		
Motor Vehicle	52	17.0	249	26.4		
Prostitution	28	9.2	2	0.2		
Other Offenses	13	4.3	24	2.5		
Total Nonviolent Offenses	231	75.7	669	70.9	900	72.2
Parole Violation-Technical	14	4.6	25	2.7		
Probation Violation-Technical	11	3.6	19	2.0		
Total Technical Violations	25	8.2	44	4.7	69	5.5

New Incarceration Offense	Females		Males		Totals	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Person	18	11.7	56	11.6		
Domestic	6	3.9	36	7.5		
Sex Offense	0	0.0	3	0.6		
Firearms	1	0.6	14	2.9		
Total Violent Offenses	25	16.2	109	22.6	134	21.1
Property	37	24.0	114	23.7		
Drugs	8	5.2	113	23.5		
Motor Vehicle	3	1.9	29	6.0		
Prostitution	17	11.0	0	0.0		
Other Offenses	0	0.0	5	1.0		
Total Nonviolent Offenses	65	42.1	261	54.2	326	51.3
Parole Violation	15	9.7	35	7.3		
Probation Violation	49	31.8	76	15.8		
Violations of Release Conditions	64	41.5	111	23.1	175	27.6

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. Over 72% of new arraignments were for nonviolent offenses, but only 51% of new incarcerations. Violations represent only 5.5% of new arraignments, but 28% of incarcerations.

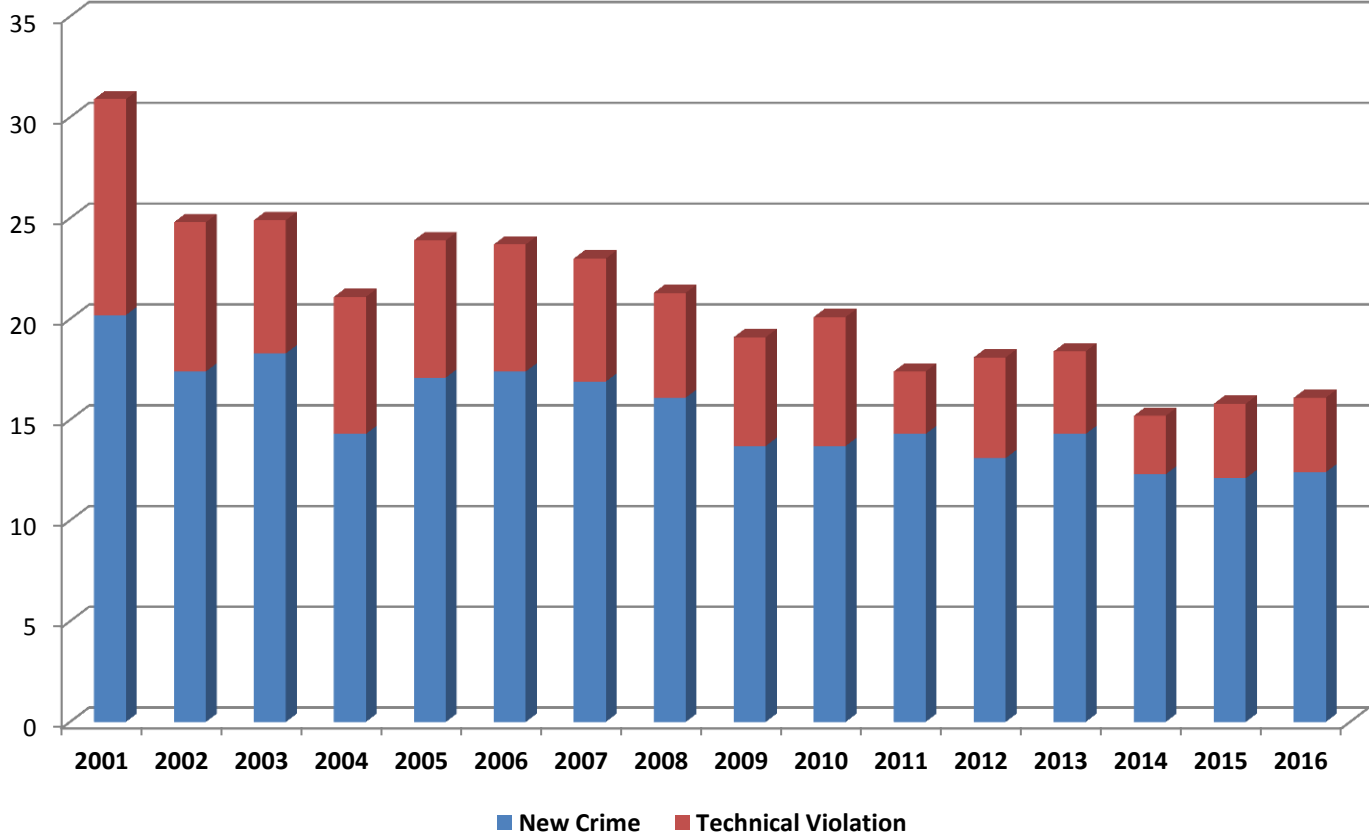


SECTION III
RECIDIVISM SUMMARY



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 two years, as overall population has decreased and the severity and chronicity of offenders' criminogenic risk factors has increased.

One-Year Reincarceration Rates

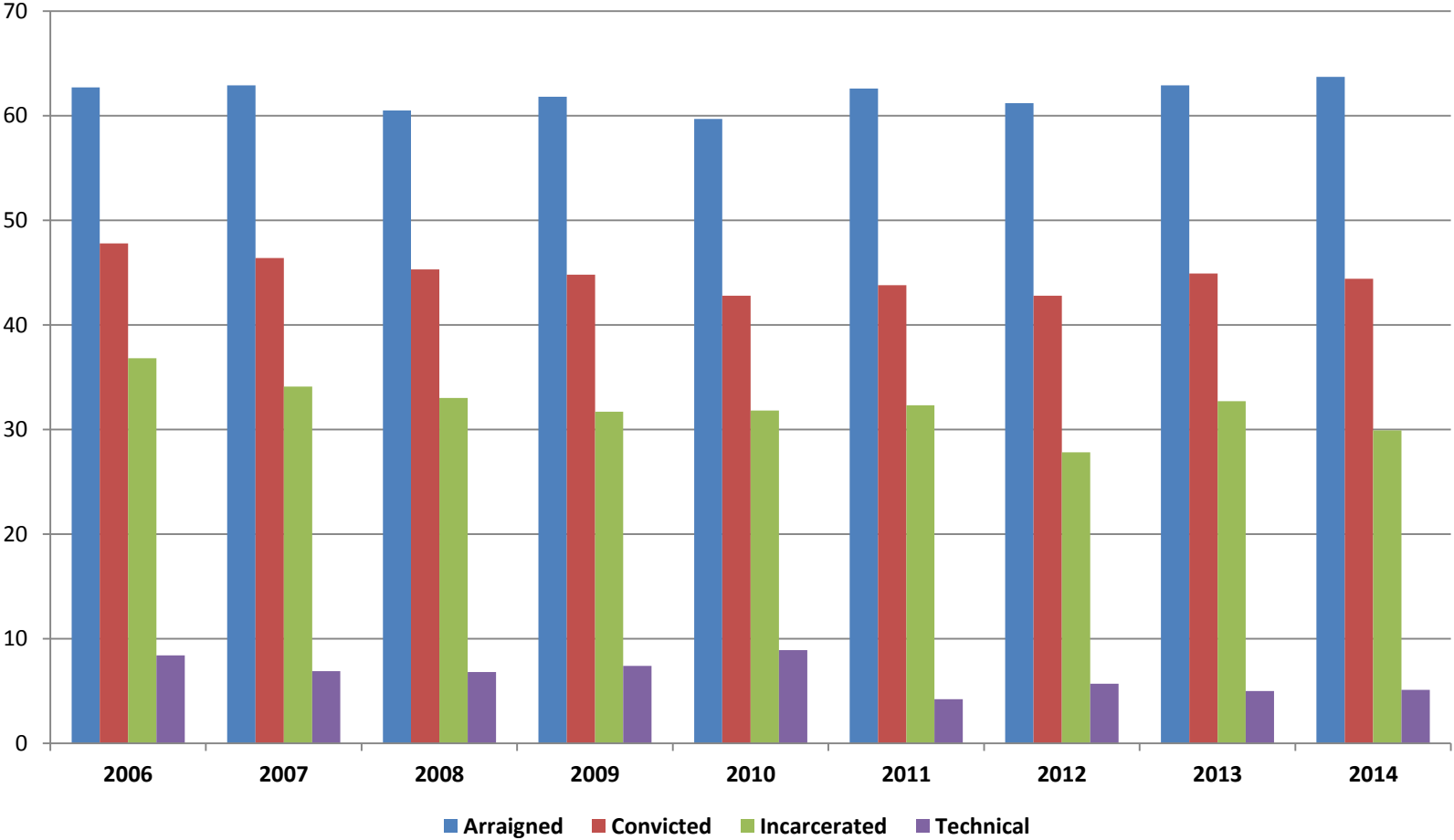


Three-Year Recidivism Rates

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

Three years after release, 36% of 2014 releases remained crime-free, and 70% 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 17% of sentenced releases, and the violation rate was down to 5%.

Three-Year Recidivism Rates



ONE-YEAR REINCARCERATION RATES

YEAR	Number Released	New Offense	Technical Violation	TOTAL
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%

THREE-YEAR REINCARCERATION RATES

YEAR	New Offense	Technical Violation	TOTAL
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%