



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

**HOUSE OF CORRECTION
RECIDIVISM REPORT
2018 & 2016 Releases**

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INTRODUCTION

Recidivism figures for any single year provide only a static view of a number of dynamic phenomena. Individuals change physically, cognitively and emotionally during the course of their incarceration. Challenges facing the communities and families to which offenders return also change, as do public policy and the dynamics of the criminal justice system. To document these changes, the Hampden County Sheriff's Department conducts an ongoing study of recidivism that follows each sentenced offender from the beginning of their sentence for a period of three years post release. Beginning with 2174 offenders released in 2000, the study now covers nearly 39,000 individuals released over an 18-year period. Recidivism rates are reported at one and three-year intervals. To our knowledge, there is no other recidivism study of this magnitude being conducted at any comparable facility in the country.

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

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

METHODOLOGY

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

Recidivism is reported along four dimensions:

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

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

OVERVIEW OF THE 2018 RELEASE COHORT

- During 2018, 1233 sentenced offenders were released to the street. This represents a decrease of 232 (16%) from the previous year.
- Of those released, 27% (334) were females and 73% (899) were males.
- 17.4% (214) were paroled and 82.5% (1017) were released via expiration of sentence or payment of fines (“wrapped”). Two inmates had their sentences revised or revoked by the court. Parolees served 50% of their sentence; those who wrapped served 73%.
- 72% (241) of females and 80% (720) of males were already recidivists by virtue of having at least one prior adult incarceration.
- Of those serving their first adult incarceration, 23% (62) had a juvenile record in Massachusetts. Mean age at first arrest was 19. Eight percent were arrested at age 12 or younger.
- Female releases ranged in age from 20 to 67 years of age. The most common age was 27. Males ranged from 19 to 79 years; the most common age was 29.
- 6% of the females released were African American, 15% were Hispanic and 77% were Caucasian. Of the male releases, 19% were African American, 47% were Hispanic and 34% were Caucasian.
- The breakdown of security level at time of release was as follows:
Medium/Maximum 52%, Minimum/PRC 15%, Community Reentry Unit (CRU) 9%, WMRWC 19% and Day Reporting 5%.

- The 2018 release cohort included 71 DOC reentry inmates (11 females, 60 males), 15 Bureau of Prisons inmates (1 female, 14 males) and 4 United States Probationers (all males). 82% were released from lower security.
- 69% (845) of those released served time for a nonviolent offense (property, drugs, MV, prostitution, other), 28% (347) for a violent offense (crime against a person, domestic violence, sex offense, firearms), and 3% (42) for a violation of parole or probation.
- 22% served a sentence of 90 days or less, 27% between 90 and 180 days, 16% between 180 and 364 days, and 35% a year or more.
- 82 individuals served sentences part or all of which were mandatory. These mandatory sentences accrued 23,385 bed-days, 8,380 for MV offenses, 12,785 for firearms and 2,220 for drugs.
- 39% of those released were from Springfield, 12% from Holyoke, 7% from Chicopee, 13% from other Hampden County towns, 21% from other counties and 2.5% from out of state. 60 individuals did not provide an address. Worcester County women accounted for 34% of female releases.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2018 Releases One Year Post Release

- Of the 1233 inmates released in 2018, **120 (9.8%) were reincarcerated within one year for a new offense and 56 (4.5%) returned for a technical violation of parole or probation.** The new offense rate decreased from 12.5% the previous year.
- **The total reincarceration rate was 14.3%, a decrease of 3.2 percentage points from the previous year.** This is the eighth year of success rates of more than 80%.
- Mean time to recidivate was 147 days. 38% of new arraignments occurred within 90 days of release, and 64% occurred within 180 days of release.
- 159 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.
- 125 new arraignments were dismissed, nol pros (not prosecuted) or continued without a finding.
- 86 men and 9 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 68% of new arraignments, but only 40% of new incarcerations.

- 37% of those serving time for a violent offense were arraigned for a new violent offense. These are primarily young minority offenders with substance use, criminal associates, mental health and poor family support the leading risk factors. 49% lack a high school diploma or equivalent.
- Mean sentence for a new offense was 236 days, for a probation violation 260 days and for a parole violation 88 days.
- Those released from lower security have a significantly better outcome than those released from “behind the wall”. Those released from lower security had much lower rates of incarceration for new crimes despite the fact that 50% scored 5 or higher on the LSI at intake.
- Offenders with the most community access had the lowest re-incarceration rates, Day Reporting (4.9%) and Pre/Work Release (5.9%).
- Juvenile history, unemployment, substance use and criminal associates were most strongly correlated with re-incarceration. Adult criminal history (2 or more adult convictions) was also a significant predictor.
- Special reentry populations included 71 DOC and 19 Bureau of Prisons and US Probation inmates. Twenty DOC and 2 Federal inmates have been re-arraigned; only 1 DOC inmate has been re-incarcerated (9 months for a motor vehicle offense).
- Black males had the highest rate of arraignment for a new offense. White males had the highest technical violation rates. Black women had the highest re-incarceration rate (26.3%).
- Rates of reoffending declined significantly with age for both genders.

- Hampshire County women had the highest re-incarceration rate (25%), followed by Worcester County (13.7%). Hampden County had the lowest (9.6%).

2016 Releases Three Years Post Release

- Three years post-release, 63.6% (1005) of offenders had been arraigned, 42.9% (678) had been convicted and **28.3% (448) had been incarcerated for a new crime**. Another **6.4% (101) had been incarcerated for a technical violation of probation or parole** (most in the first year).
- **The total three-year reincarceration rate for 2016 releases is 34.7%.**
- Rates of re-offending drop off significantly in the second and third year post-release. 70% of new arraignments occurred in the first year post release, another 22% in the second year and 8% in the third year.
- Participants in Minimum/PRC and Day Reporting commit significantly fewer new offenses than those released from other security levels.
- Although the overall reincarceration rate for those who were paroled is higher than those who completed their sentence, only 14.4% of parolees committed a new offense compared to 30.3% of those who wrapped up their sentence. The majority of parolees return for violation of their release conditions.
- Three years after release, 36% of 2016 releases remained crime-free, and 72% had not been reincarcerated for a new crime.

SECTION ONE

ONE-YEAR RECIDIVISM RATES

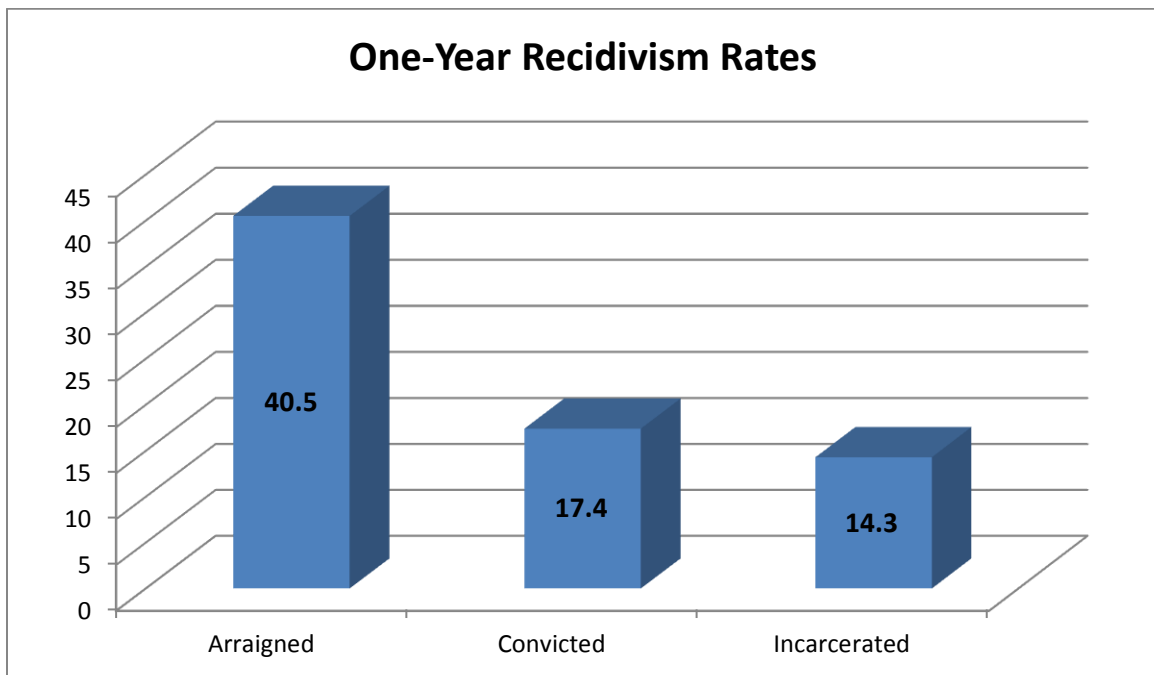
2018 RELEASES

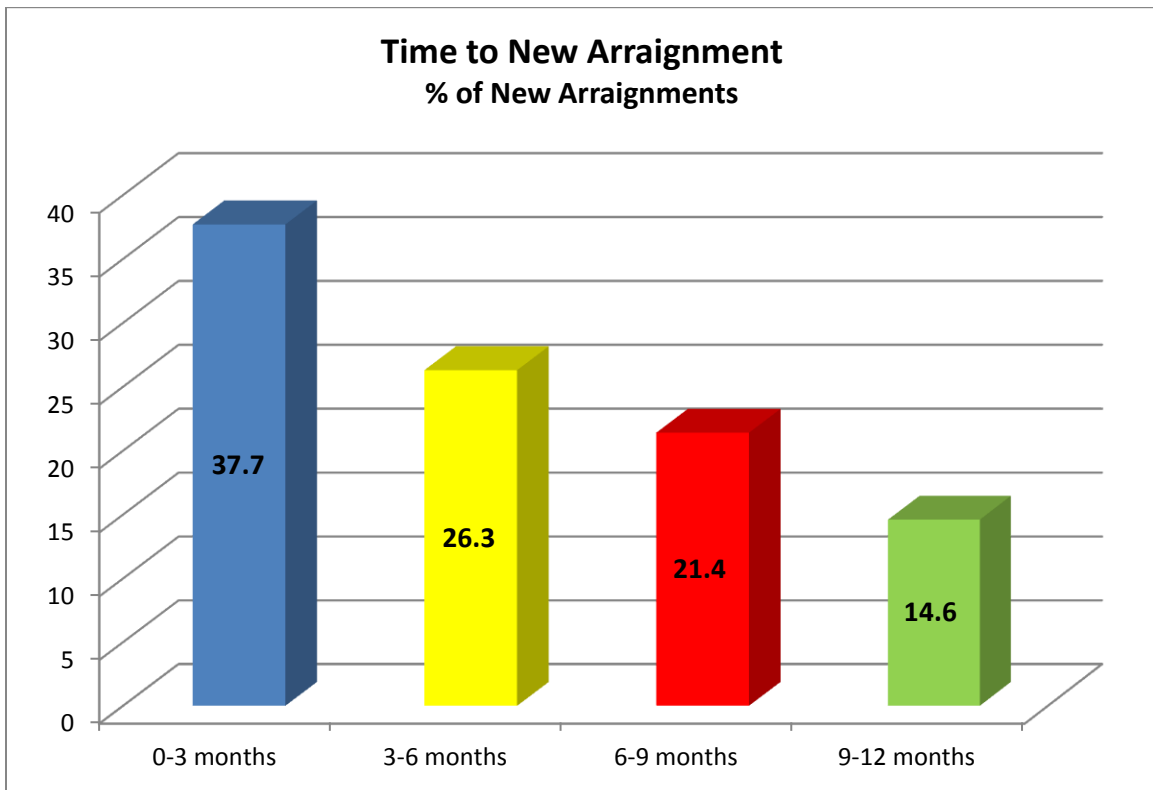
**ONE-YEAR RECIDIVISM RATES
2018 RELEASES**

Recidivism Type (% of Total Releases)

	Females		Males		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
New Offense						
Arrestment	120	35.9	379	42.2	499	40.5
Conviction	57	17.1	158	17.6	215	17.4
Incarceration	26	7.8	94	10.5	120	9.8
Technical Violation	14	4.2	42	4.7	56	4.5

The incarceration rate for a new offense decreased significantly from 12.5% to 9.8%. An additional 4.5% returned for a technical violation of parole or probation. The total re-incarceration rate of 14.3% is down over 3 percentage points from the previous year.





38% of new arraignments occur within 90 days of release, and 64% within 180 days of release. Mean time to recidivate was 147 days.

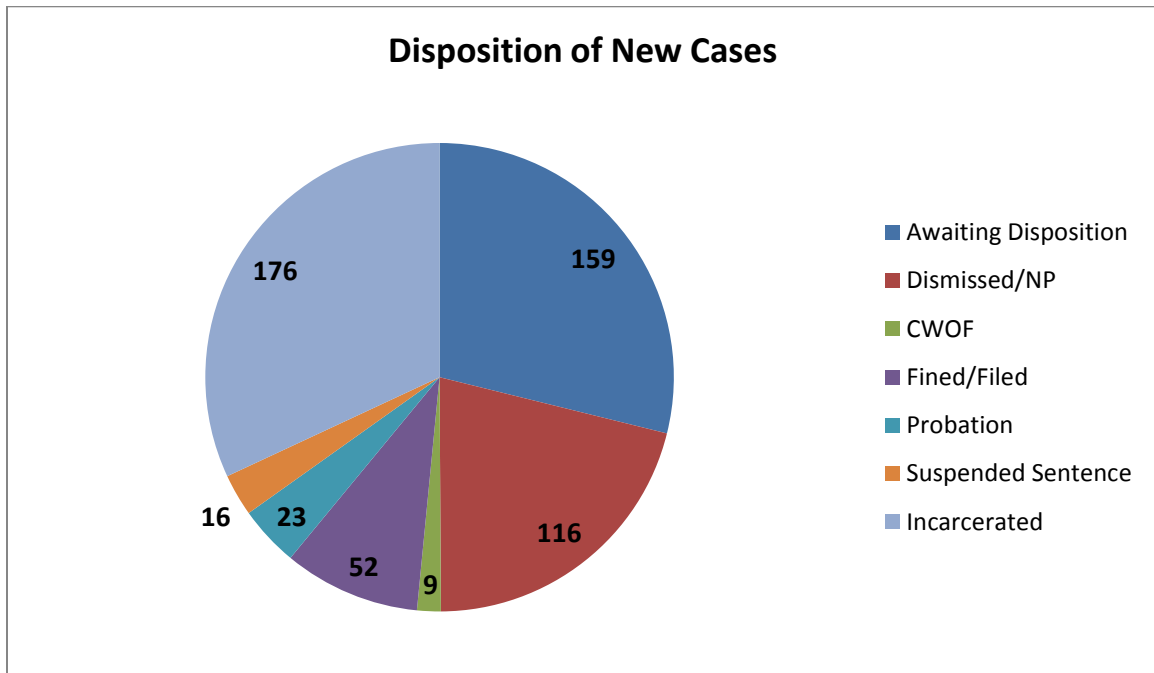
Other Activity	Females		Males	
	N	%	N	%
Open Cases-New	34	10.2	125	13.9
Open Cases-Existing	38	11.4	71	7.9
Open Warrants	21	6.3	68	7.6
New Restraining Order	9	2.7	86	9.6

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	34	125
Dismissed	24	62
Nol Pros	4	26
Continued w/o Finding	1	8
Fined/Filed	15	37
Probation	11	12
Suspended Sentence	4	12
Guilty-Time Served	1	3
Committed	40	136

159 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	10	18.5	21	17.1
Domestic	3	13.0	15	16.0
Sex Offense	0	0.0	0	0.0
Firearms	1	25.0	4	8.9
All Violent Offenses	14	17.3	40	14.7
Property	16	14.0	49	25.0
Drugs	7	7.8	31	10.5
MV	1	2.9	10	10.8
Prostitution	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	2	18.2	6	14.3
All Nonviolent Offenses	26	10.3	96	15.3

Although the numbers are small, female violent offenders recidivated at a higher rate than nonviolent offenders. The opposite was true for men.

<u>Original Offense Type</u>	<u>New Offense Type</u>					
	Violent		Nonviolent		Technical	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Violent	63	36.6	90	52.3	19	11.1
Nonviolent	60	15.7	288	75.2	35	9.1

63 violent offenders (56 men and 7 women) were arraigned for a new violent offense. These are primarily younger minority offenders who score as high risk, with substance use, unemployment, criminal associates, mental health and poor family support the leading risk factors. 49% lack a high school diploma or equivalent, 61% have a juvenile history and 87% have 2 or more adult convictions. Thirty-five were released from medium/maximum, 12 from the CRU, 8 from WMRWC and 8 from minimum.

New Offense (% of Arraignments)

	Females		Males	
	N	%	N	%
Person	9	6.7	34	8.1
Domestic	6	4.5	57	13.5
Sex Offense	0	0.0	6	1.4
Firearms	1	0.7	10	2.4
Total Violent Offenses	16	11.9	107	25.4
Property	50	37.3	120	28.5
Drugs	23	17.2	60	14.3
Motor Vehicle	19	14.2	99	18.8
Prostitution	6	4.4	1	0.2
Other	8	6.0	12	2.9
Total Nonviolent	106	79.1	272	64.7
Parole Violation	8	6.0	33	7.8
Probation Violation	4	3.0	9	2.1
Total Technical Violations	12	9.0	42	9.9

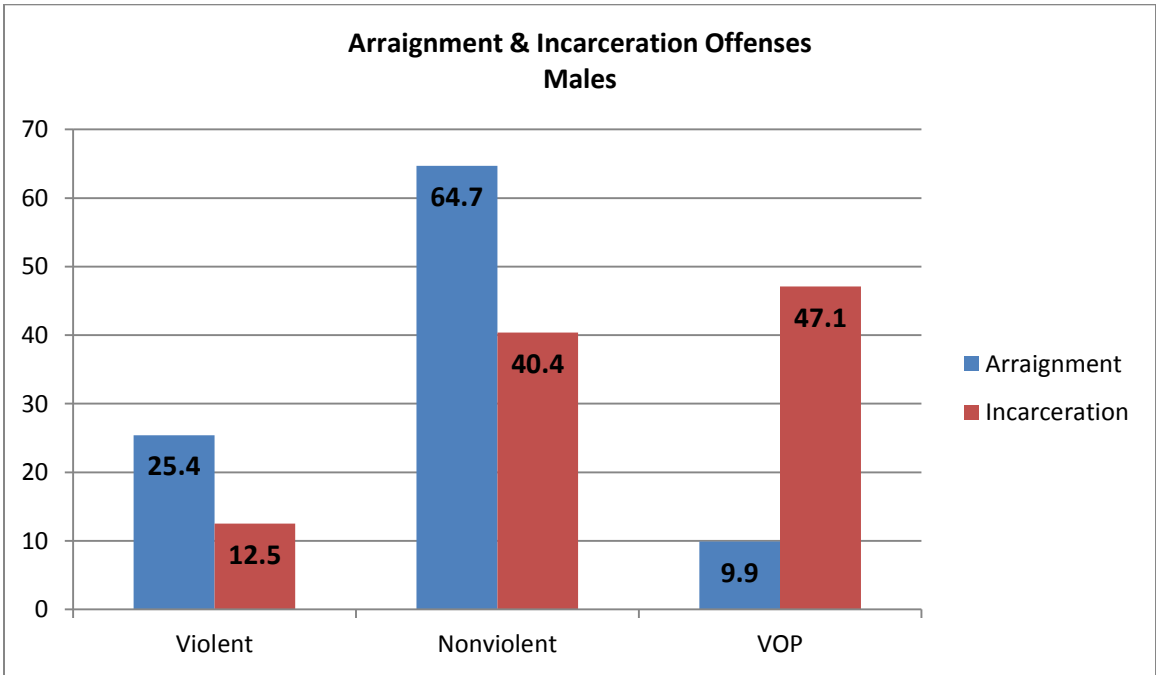
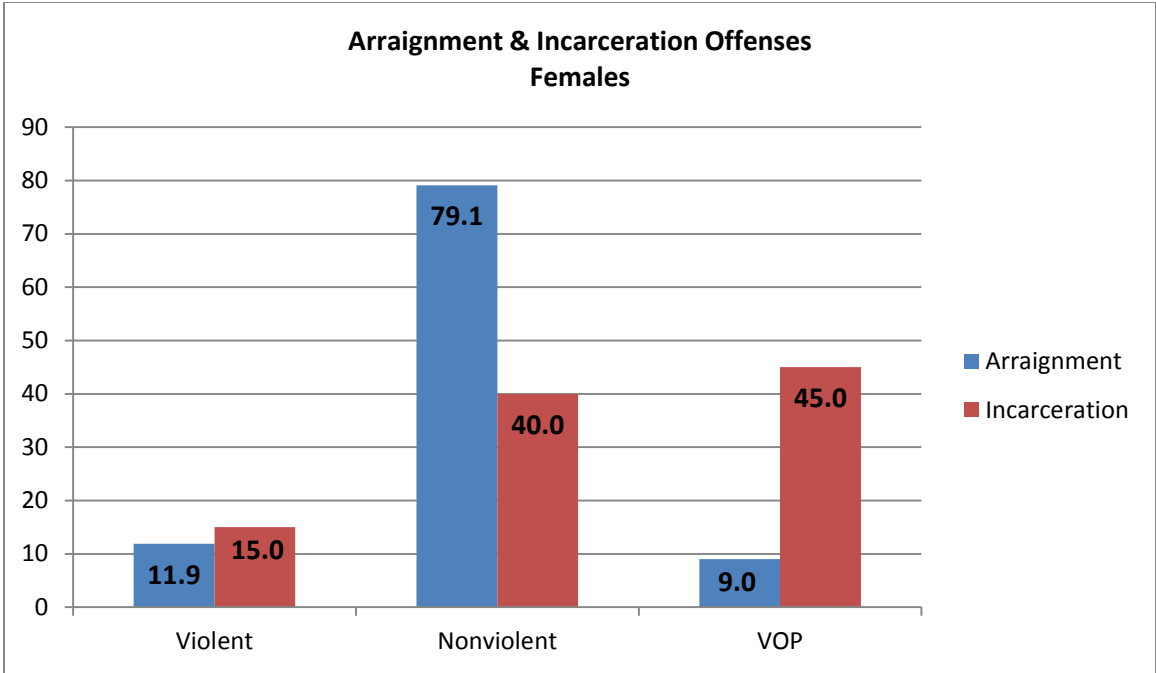
Women were arraigned for nonviolent offenses at a higher rate than men, particularly property crimes. Men were more likely to be arraigned for a motor vehicle or domestic violence offense.

New Incarceration Offense (% of New Incarcerations)

	Females		Males	
	N	%	N	%
Person	4	10.0	4	2.9
Domestic	2	5.0	10	7.4
Sex Offense	0	0.0	2	1.5
Firearms	0	0.0	1	0.7
Total Violent Offenses	6	15.0	17	12.5
Property	10	25.0	34	25.0
Drugs	5	12.5	12	8.8
Motor Vehicle	0	0.0	5	4.4
Prostitution	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	1	2.5	3	2.2
Total Nonviolent Offense	16	40.0	55	40.4
Parole Violation	9	22.5	35	25.7
Probation Violation	9	22.5	29	21.3
Total Technical Violations	18	45.0	64	47.0

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 68% of new arraignments, but less than 50% of incarcerations.

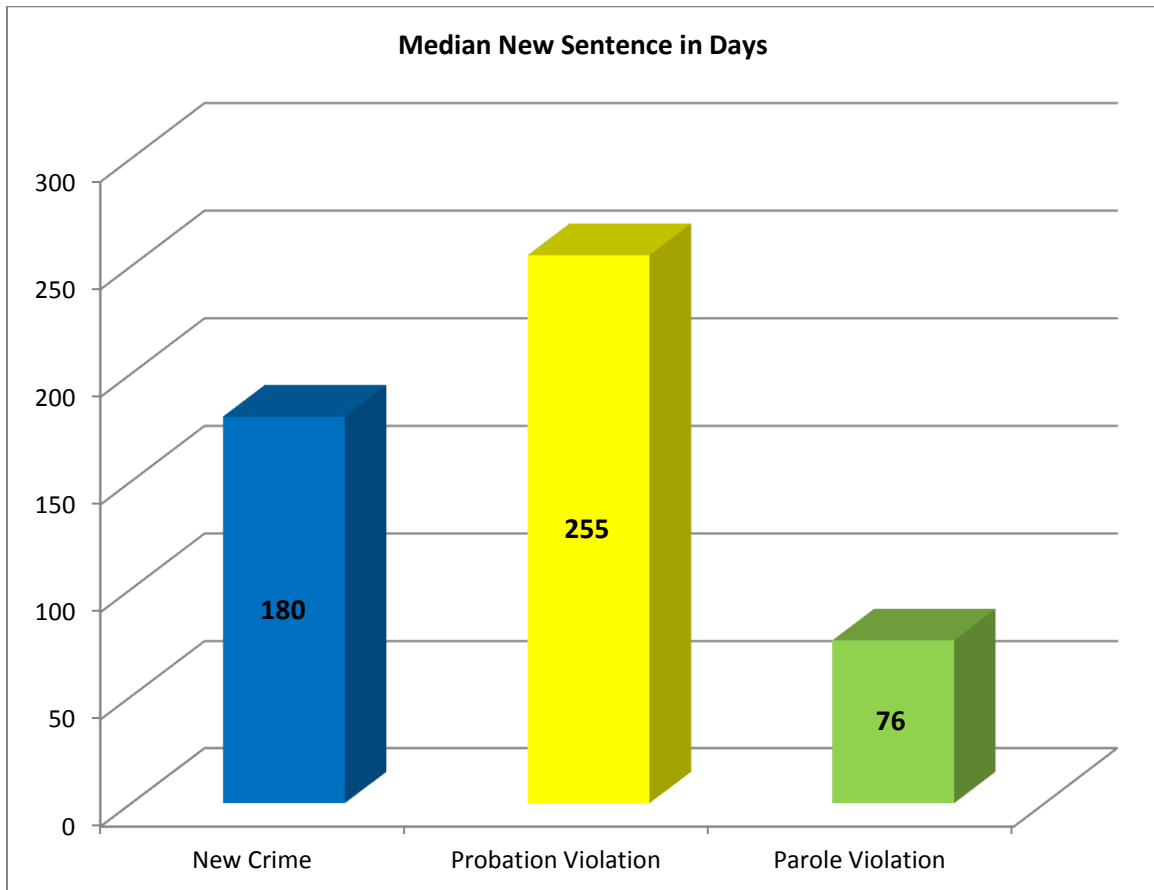
47% of men and 45% of women were reincarcerated for violating parole or probation.



New Sentence (Days)

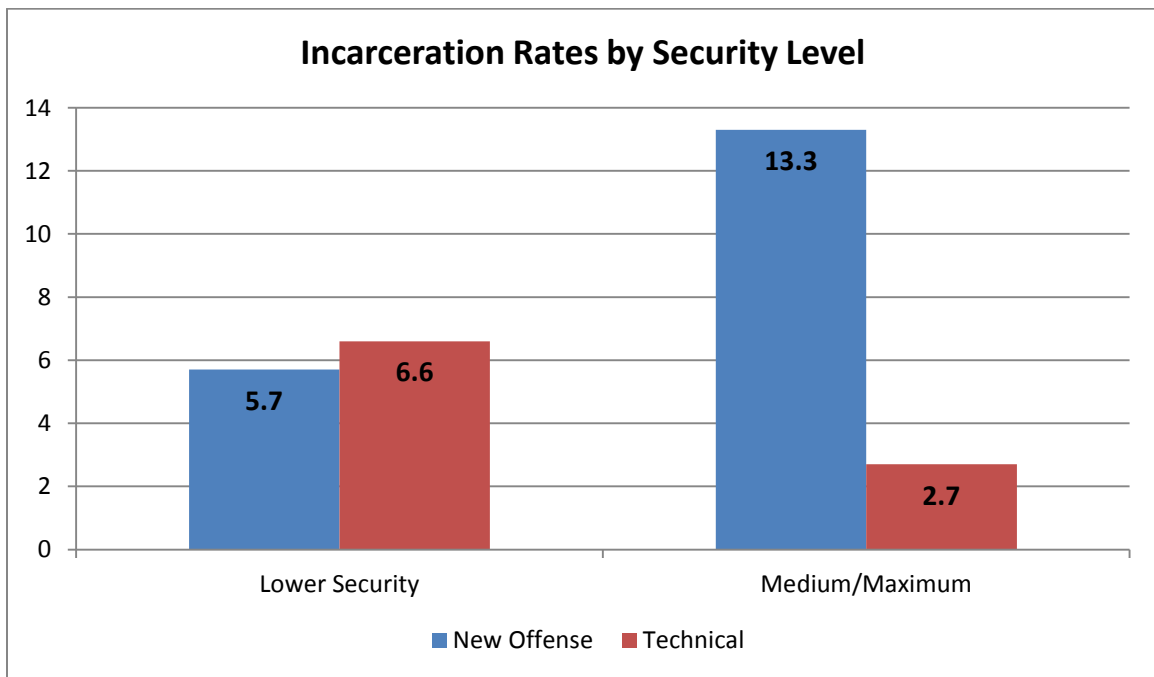
	<u>New Offense</u>	<u>Probation Technical</u>	<u>Parole Technical</u>	<u>All</u>
Mean	236	260	88	204
Median	180	255	76	180
Minimum	6	27	7	6
Maximum	945	548	283	945

Mean sentence length can be skewed by an extreme value therefore it is more accurate to use the *median* when making comparisons. Median sentence for a probation violation was highest at 255 days, for a new offense 180 days and for a parole violation only 76 days. This is because parolees receive credit for time served on parole prior to revocation.



Incarceration Rates by Security Level & Type of Return

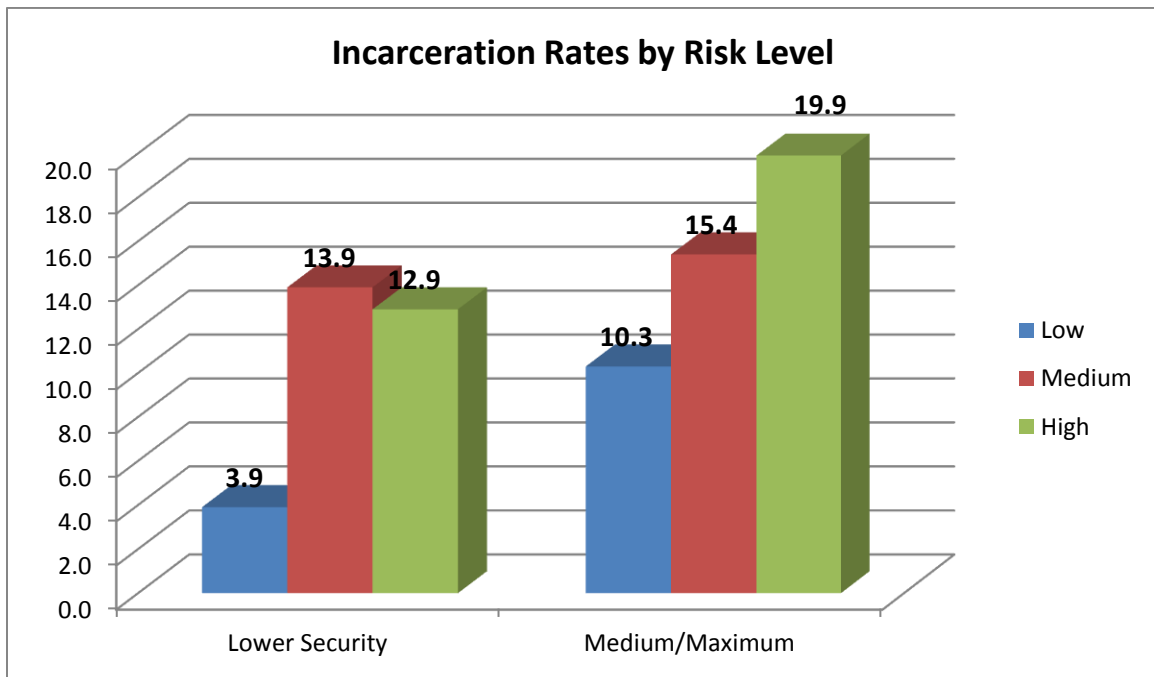
	Technical		New Offense		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Day Reporting (61)	1	1.6	2	3.3	3	4.9
Minimum (138)	14	10.1	4	2.9	18	13.0
Pre/Work Release (51)	0	0.0	3	5.9	3	5.9
CRU (114)	3	2.6	17	14.9	20	17.5
WMRWC (231)	21	9.1	8	3.5	29	12.6
Lower Security Totals	39	6.6	34	5.7	73	12.3
Medium-Gen. Pop. (279)	10	3.6	38	13.6	48	17.2
Medium Reentry (306)	5	1.6	42	13.7	47	15.3
Maximum (45)	2	4.4	5	11.1	7	15.5
Medium/Maximum Totals	17	2.7	85	13.3	102	16.0



Incarceration Rates by Risk and Security Level

	Lower Security		Medium/Maximum	
	N	%	N	%
Low Risk	3	3.9	6	10.3
Medium Risk	49	13.9	54	15.4
High Risk	21	12.9	39	19.9

Offenders generally 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	8	32	40
Parole Violation-New Offense	1	2	3
Probation Violation-Technical	6	10	16
Probation Violation-New Offense	5	26	31

Re-incarceration Rates by Release Type

	<u>Wrap</u>		<u>Parole</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
New Offense	111	10.9	9	4.2
Technical Violation	13	1.3	43	20.1
TOTAL	124	12.2	52	24.3

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 13 technical violations of probation.

Re-incarceration Rates by Post Release Supervision

	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Probation Only (251)	51	20.3
Parole Only (149)	33	22.1
Probation & Parole (64)	19	29.7
None (768)	73	9.5

One-Year Recidivism Rates (2018 Releases)
Special Reentry Populations

Doc Reentry Class at Release

	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>
Day Reporting	1	5
Minimum	8	14
Pre/Work Release	1	21
CRU	N/A	4
WMRWC	0	3
Medium	<u>1</u>	<u>13</u>
TOTAL	11	60

DOC Recidivism

	Females		Males		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
New Offense						
Arrestment	1	9.1	19	31.7	20	28.2
Conviction	0	0.0	3	5.0	3	4.2
Incarceration	0	0.0	1	1.7	1	1.4

Technical Violations None

Disposition of New Cases

Open-Awaiting Disposition	12
Dismissed/NoI Pros	3
Continued w/o Finding (CWOFF)	2
Fined/Filed	2
Committed	1 (OUI, negligent operation)

Bureau of Prisons/US Probation Class at Release

	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>
Day Reporting	1	9
Minimum	0	1
Pre/Work Release	0	6
Medium	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
TOTAL	1	18

Two males were arraigned for a new crime. One case for intimidation was not prosecuted and one case for shoplifting remains open with a default warrant lodged.

Recidivism by Race – Males

	Black (166)		Hispanic (421)		White (309)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
New Offense						
Arrest	92	55.4	181	43.0	106	34.3
Conviction	31	18.7	82	19.5	45	14.6
Incarceration	19	11.4	54	12.8	21	6.8
Technical Violation	8	4.8	14	3.3	20	6.5

Hispanic males had the highest recidivism rates for a new offense and the lowest rates for technical violations.

Recidivism by Race – Females

	Black (19)		Hispanic (48)		White (259)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
New Offense						
Arrest	8	42.1	21	43.8	86	33.2
Conviction	5	26.3	10	20.8	38	14.7
Incarceration	5	26.3	2	4.2	18	6.9
Technical Violation	0	0.0	3	6.3	10	3.9

Because the female population is overwhelmingly White, it is difficult to make comparisons; however, Black women were re-incarcerated at a much higher rate (26.3%) than either Hispanic (10.5%) or White women (10.8%).

Recidivism by Age – Males

	18-24		25-30		31-40		41-50		Over 50	
	(80)		(225)		(297)		(186)		(111)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
New Offense										
Arrest	44	55.0	103	45.8	134	45.1	68	36.6	30	27.0
Conviction	17	21.3	43	19.1	54	18.2	34	18.3	10	9.0
Incarceration	11	13.8	23	10.2	32	10.8	22	11.8	6	5.4
Technical Violation	2	2.5	7	3.1	21	7.1	6	3.2	6	5.4

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

Recidivism by Age – Females

	18-24		25-30		31-40		41-50		Over 50	
	(28)		(95)		(125)		(57)		(29)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
New Offense										
Arrestment	12	42.9	35	36.8	52	41.6	13	22.8	8	27.6
Conviction	6	21.4	18	18.9	24	19.2	5	8.8	4	13.8
Incarceration	3	10.7	7	7.4	11	8.8	3	5.3	2	6.9
Technical Violation	1	3.6	6	6.3	3	2.4	3	5.3	1	3.4

Similar to the men, younger females are more likely to be arraigned for a new crime than their older counterparts. Rates of reoffending are highest for those 18-24, and lowest for those 41-50.

Recidivism Rates by County – County Women Only

	Berkshire		Hampden		Hampshire		Worcester	
	(49)		(115)		(24)		(124)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
New Offense								
Arrest	19	38.8	35	30.4	12	50.0	53	42.7
Conviction	9	18.4	13	11.3	9	37.5	28	22.6
Incarceration	3	6.1	8	7.0	5	20.8	13	10.5
Technical Violation	2	4.1	3	2.6	1	4.2	4	3.2

Hampshire County women had the highest re-incarceration rate (25%) followed by Worcester County (13.7%). Hampden had the lowest rate (9.6%).

SECTION II
THREE YEAR RECIDIVISM RATES
2016 RELEASES

THREE-YEAR RECIDIVISM RATES

2016 RELEASES

2016 Recidivism Rates	Females		Males		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
New Offense						
Arrestment	276	61.5	729	64.4	1005	63.6
Conviction	168	37.4	510	45.1	678	42.9
Incarceration	83	18.5	365	32.2	448	28.3
Technical Violation	33	7.3	68	6.0	101	6.4

By the end of the third year post-release, 28.3% of offenders had been reincarcerated for a new offense. The 6.4% technical violation rate increased slightly from the previous year. The total reincarceration rate after three years was 34.7%.

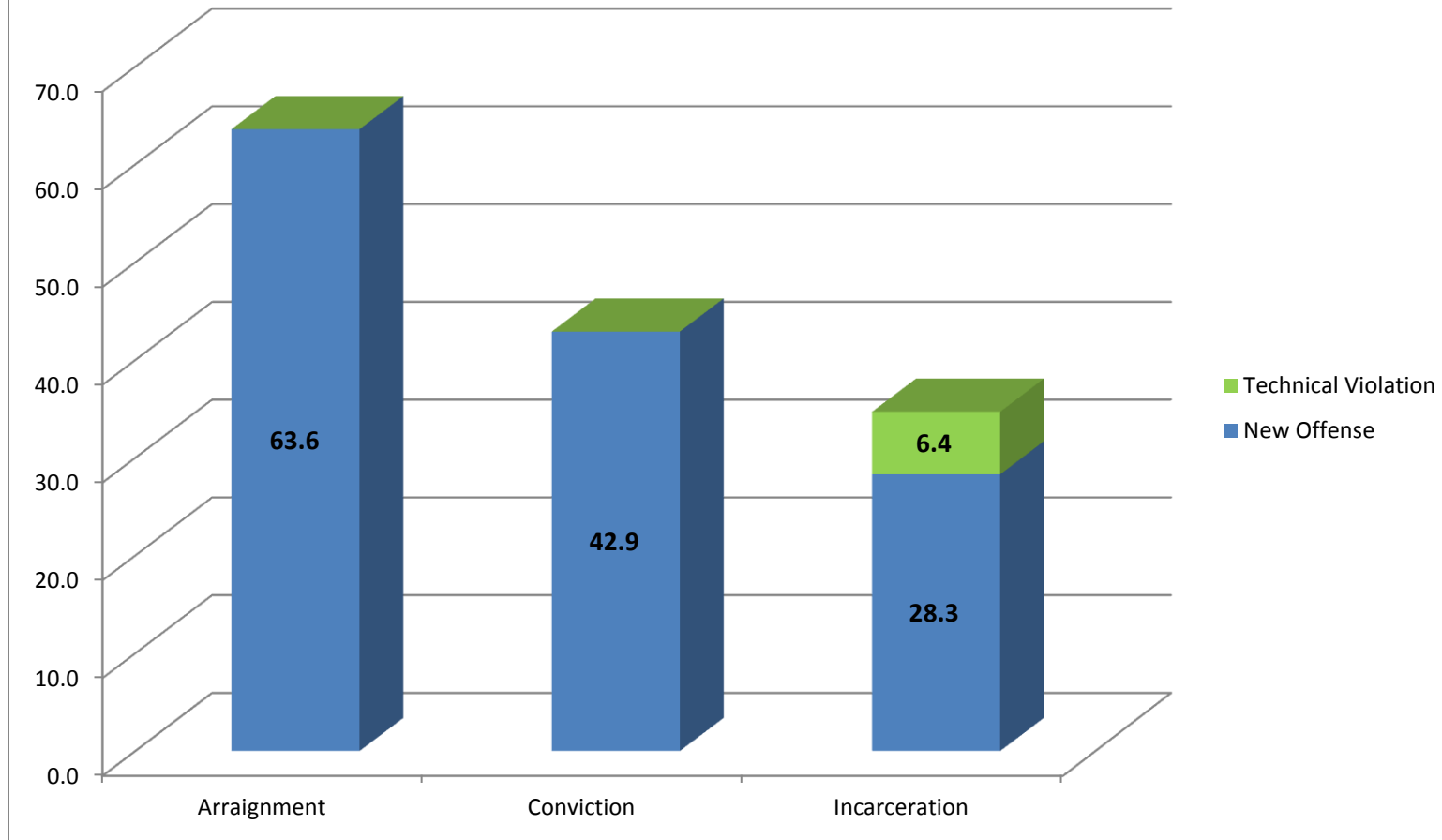
The three-year rate for women was 25.8%, for men 38.2%.

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

First Year	N	%	Second Year	N	%	Third Year	N	%
0-3 months	292	26.4	12-15 months	88	8.0	24-27 months	19	1.7
3-6 months	210	19.0	15-18 months	72	6.5	27-30 months	29	2.6
6-9 months	143	12.9	18-21 months	37	3.3	30-33 months	24	2.2
9-12 months	<u>129</u>	<u>11.7</u>	21-24 months	<u>42</u>	<u>3.8</u>	33-36 months	<u>21</u>	<u>1.9</u>
Year Totals	774	70.0		239	21.6		93	8.4

70% of new arraignments occur in the first year post-release, another 22% in the second year and 8% in the third year.

2015 Three-Year Recidivism Rates



Reincarceration Rates by Classification & Year of Offense

	# Released	First Year		Second Year		Third Year		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Day Reporting	121	17	14.0	5	4.1	11	9.1	33	27.2
Minimum/PRC	181	14	7.7	11	6.1	14	7.7	39	21.5
Community Reentry Unit	194	36	18.6	17	8.8	23	11.9	76	39.3
WMRWC	261	43	16.5	26	10.0	9	3.4	78	29.9
Medium/Maximum	824	165	20.0	115	14.0	43	5.2	323	39.2

Those released from Day Reporting, Minimum/PRC and the CRU saw a slight rise in rates of reoffending in the third year post-release. This is unusual and may be an anomaly, but will be monitored for future cohorts.

Reincarceration Rates by Classification & Return Type

	# Released	New Offense		Technical	
		N	%	N	%
Day Reporting	121	20	16.5	13	10.7
Minimum/PRC	181	28	15.5	11	6.1
Community Reentry Unit	194	66	34.0	10	5.2
WMRWC	261	61	23.4	17	6.5
Medium/Maximum	824	275	33.4	48	5.8

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.

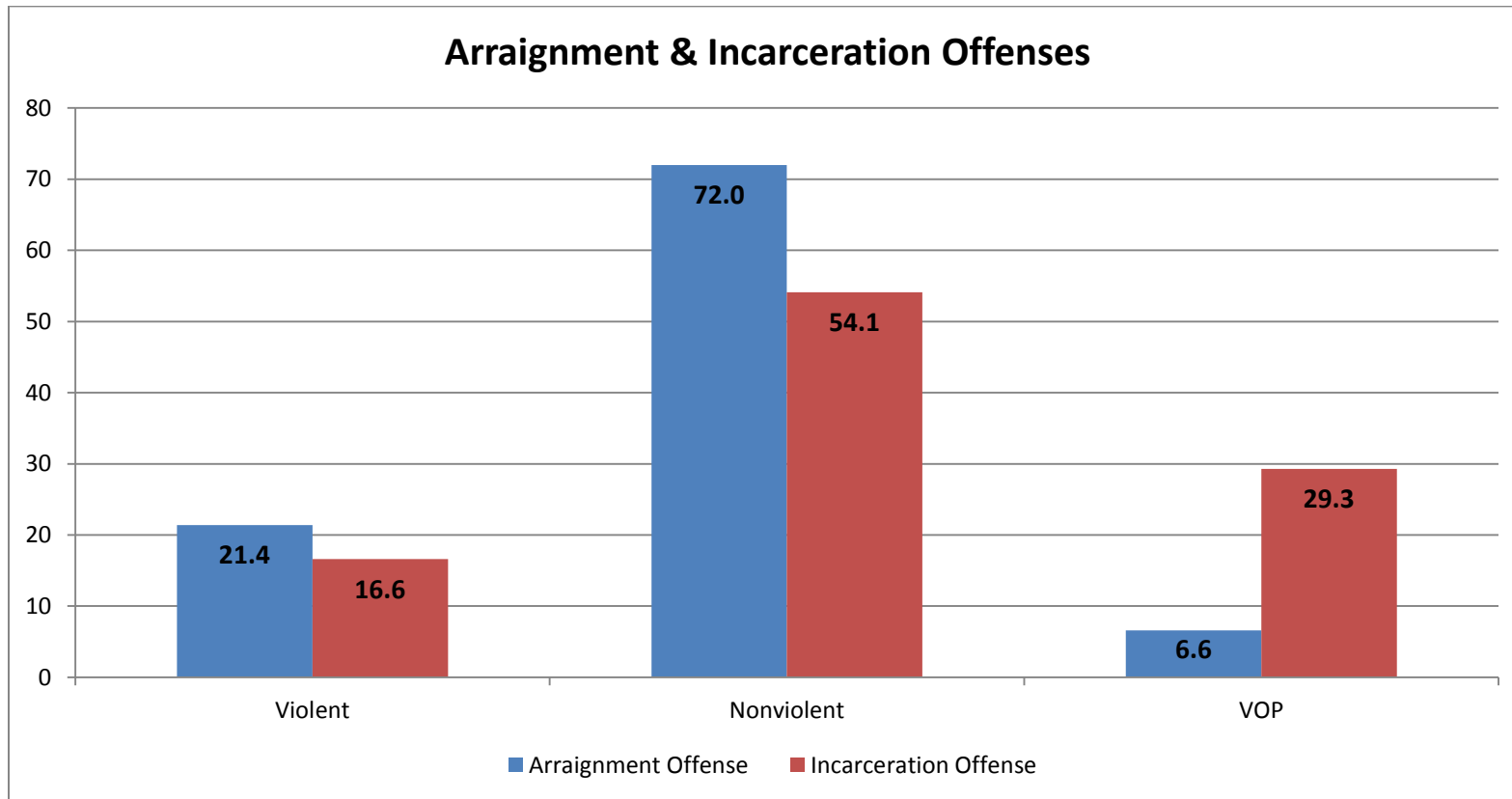
Reincarceration Rates by Release Type & Reason for Return	N	%
Wrapped (N=1387)		
Technical Violation of Probation	53	3.8
New Offense	420	30.3
Total	473	34.1
Paroled (N=194)		
Technical Violation of Parole	41	21.1
Technical Violation of Probation	7	3.6
New Offense <i>on</i> Parole	1	0.5
New Offense <i>after</i> Parole Supervision	27	13.9
Total	76	39.2

Although the overall reincarceration rate for parolees is higher, only 14.4% of parolees were committed for a new offense, compared to 30.3% of those who wrapped up their sentence.

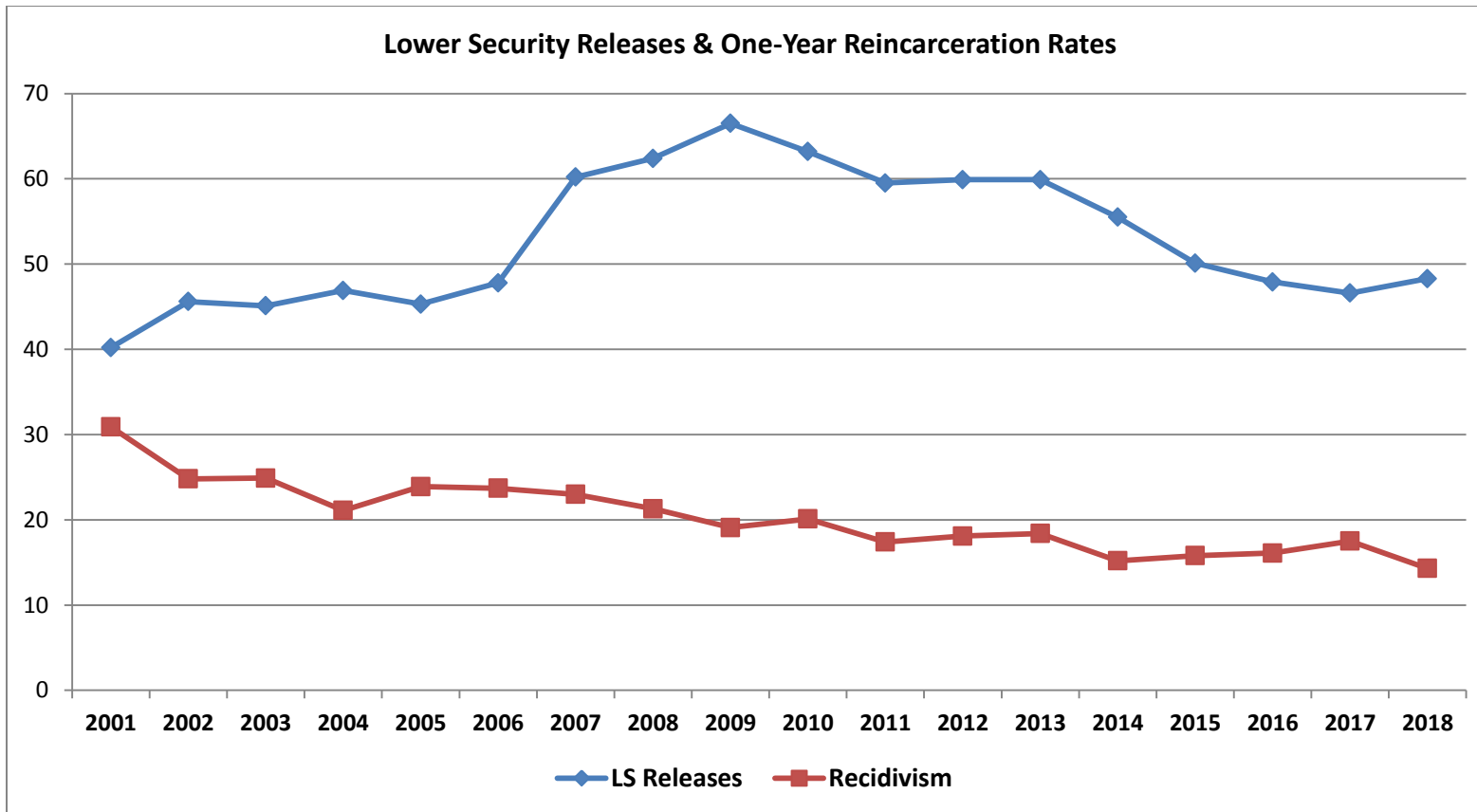
New Arraignment Offense	Females		Males		Totals	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Person	30	9.7	83	10.4		
Domestic	17	5.5	77	9.7		
Sex Offense	2	0.6	11	1.4		
Firearms	0	0.0	17	2.1		
Total Violent Offenses	49	15.8	188	23.6	237	21.4
Property	111	35.9	193	24.2		
Drugs	54	17.5	165	20.7		
Motor Vehicle	44	14.2	165	20.7		
Prostitution	12	3.9	0	0.0		
Other Offenses	17	5.5	35	4.4		
Total Nonviolent Offenses	238	77.0	558	70.0	796	72.0
Parole Violation-Technical	6	1.9	33	4.1		
Probation Violation-Technical	16	5.2	18	2.3		
Total Technical Violations	22	7.1	51	6.4	73	6.6

New Incarceration Offense	Females		Males		Totals	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Person	9	7.8	35	8.1		
Domestic	1	0.9	28	6.5		
Sex Offense	1	0.9	5	1.2		
Firearms	0	0.0	12	2.8		
Total Violent Offenses	11	9.6	80	18.6	91	16.6
Property	39	33.6	106	24.5		
Drugs	18	15.5	97	22.4		
Motor Vehicle	1	0.9	21	4.8		
Prostitution	3	2.6	0	0.0		
Other Offenses	3	2.6	9	2.1		
Total Nonviolent Offenses	64	55.2	233	53.8	297	54.1
Parole Violation	7	6.0	36	8.3		
Probation Violation	34	29.3	84	19.4		
Violations of Release Conditions	41	35.3	120	27.7	161	29.3

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. 72% of new arraignments were for nonviolent offenses, but only 54% of new incarcerations. Violations represent only 6.6% of new arraignments, but 29.3% of incarcerations.

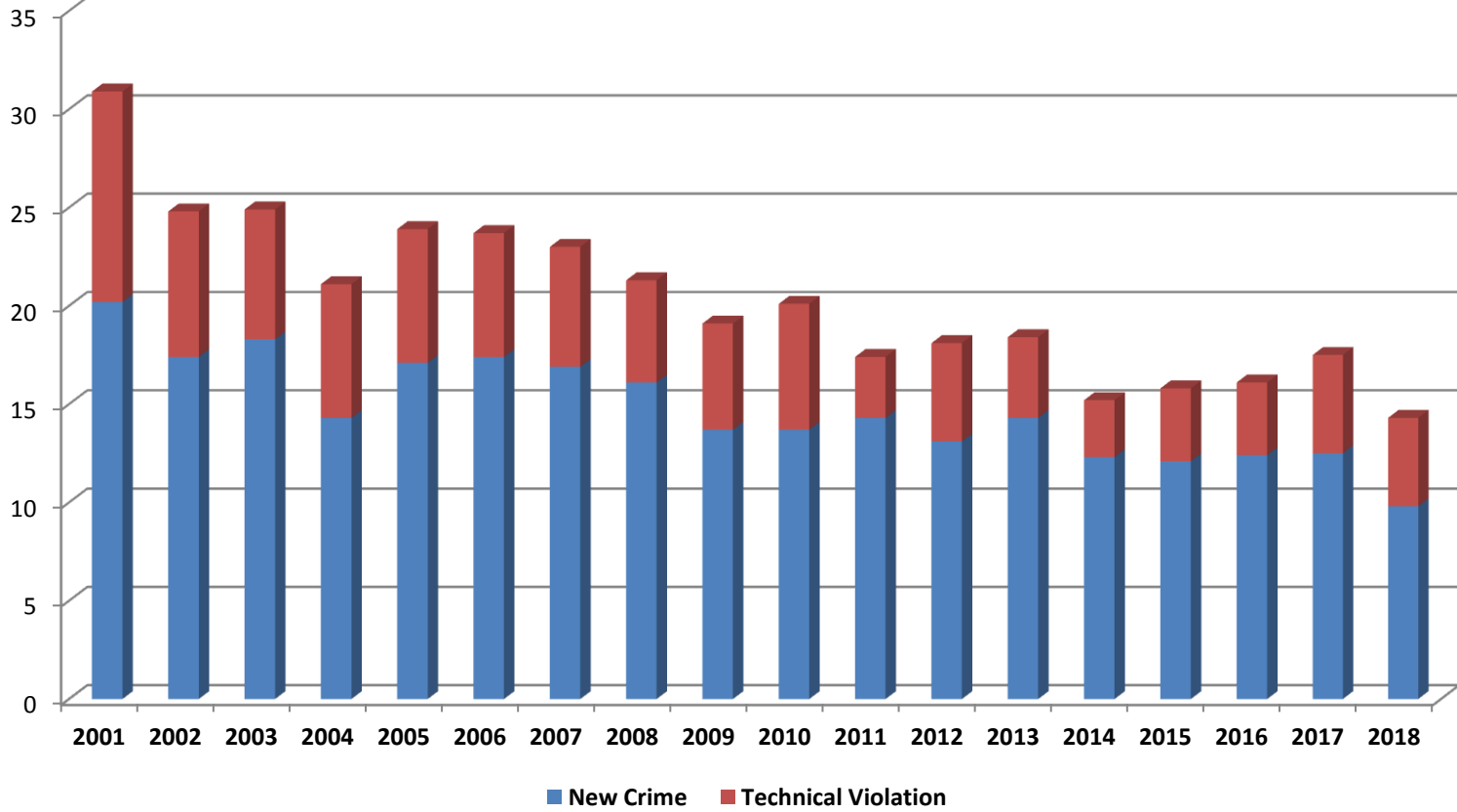


SECTION III
RECIDIVISM SUMMARY



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 had begun to close in the last three years, as overall population has decreased and the severity and chronicity of offenders’ criminogenic risk factors increased. In 2018, the gap began to widen once again.

One-Year Reincarceration Rates

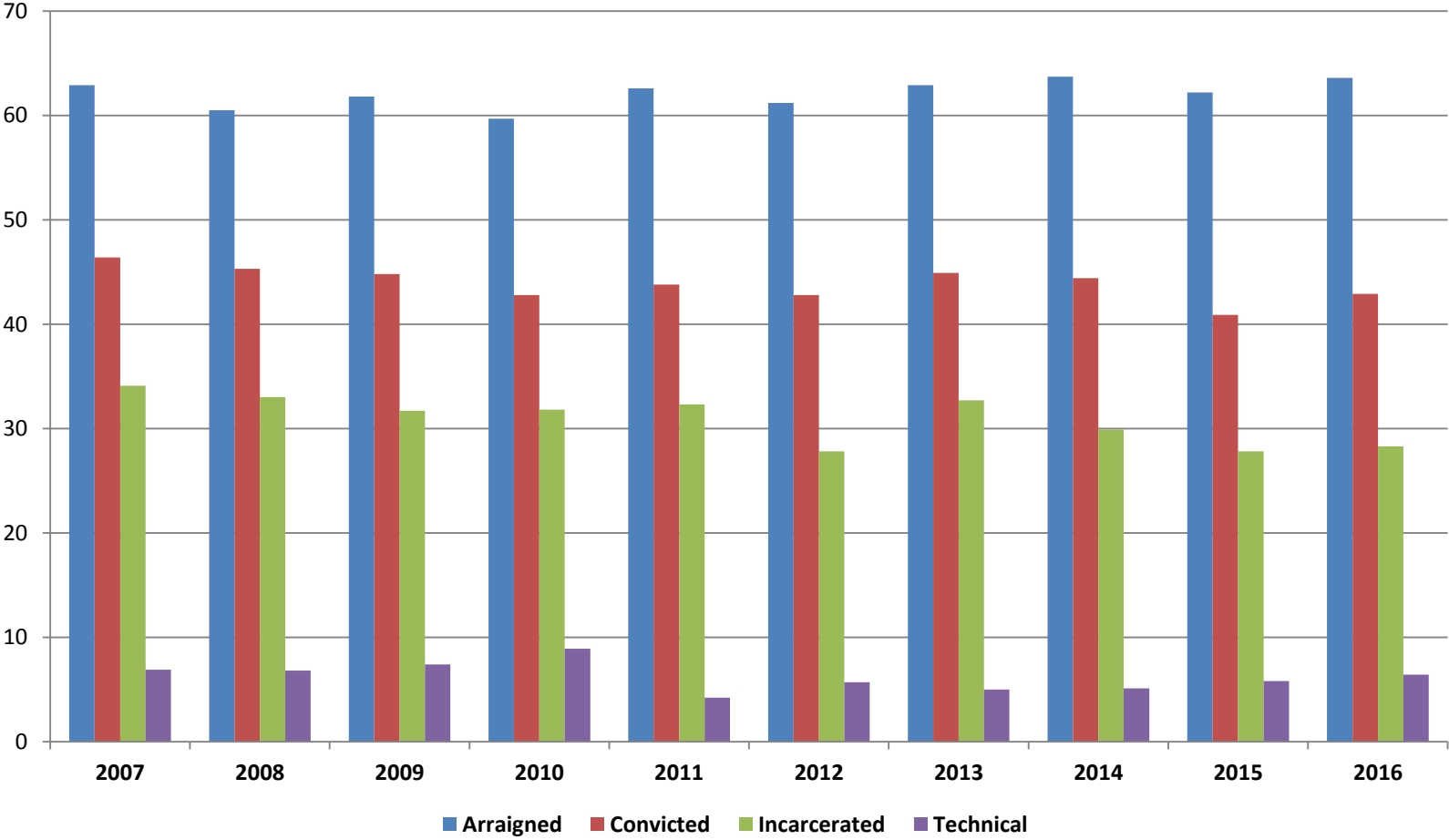


Three-Year Recidivism Rates

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
New Offense										
Arrested	62.9	60.5	61.8	59.7	62.6	61.2	62.9	63.7	62.2	63.6
Conviction	46.4	45.3	44.8	42.8	43.8	42.8	44.9	44.4	40.9	42.9
Incarceration	34.1	33.0	31.7	31.8	32.3	27.8	32.7	29.9	27.8	28.3
Tech. Violation	6.9	6.8	7.4	8.9	4.2	5.7	5.0	5.1	5.8	6.4

Three years after release, 36% of 2016 releases remained crime-free, and 72% had not been incarcerated for a new crime. Technical violation rates remained low, driven in part by the lower number of parolees. For example, in 2010 over 27% of sentenced releases were paroles, and the reincarceration rate for technical violation (mostly of parole) was 8.9%. By 2015, following the reorganization of the Parole Board, paroles had decreased to only 13% of sentenced releases, and the violation rate was 5.8%. Paroles increased slightly in 2016, accompanied by a rise in revocation rates.

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%
2017	1465	12.5	5.0	17.5%
2018	1233	9.8	4.5	14.3%

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%
2015	27.8	5.8	33.6%
2016	28.3	6.4	34.7%