



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

**HOUSE OF CORRECTION  
RECIDIVISM REPORT**

**One, Two, Three Year Rates**  
(2020, 2019, 2018 Releases)

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## INTRODUCTION

Recidivism figures for any single year provide only a static view of a number of dynamic phenomena. This complexity became profoundly turbulent starting March of 2020, when the global COVID pandemic impacted literally every social and organizational process in our communities. Data from the years 2020 and 2021 (nearly two thirds of the time period covered in this report) will forever necessarily be read with an asterisk. From court closures to immediate jail releases, to family and community quarantine dynamics and the disruption of agency and support service access, nothing was “normal” during these years. The research team fully expects data rebounds to occur as these processes begin incrementally to resume their routine functions. Nevertheless, we offer these data points in HCSD’s long-term study of short term confinement correctional outcomes.

We do so with deep appreciation and admiration for our predecessor, Dr. Martha Lyman, who headed the Research Department for Hampden County Sheriff’s Department for more than two decades prior to her September 2021 retirement. We follow her footsteps with utmost fidelity. As Dr. Lyman has noted, 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 (HCSD) 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 2270 offenders released in 2001, the study now covers 38,523 individuals released over a 20-year period. Recidivism rates are reported at one- and three-year intervals. This year, two-year rates are added. To our knowledge, there is no other Recidivism study of this

magnitude being conducted at any comparable facility in the country.

For this report, 3,024 individual queries were manually completed, analyzed, and coded. 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, and 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 in 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.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HCSD operates five distinct sites in Ludlow, Chicopee, and Springfield, MA with three security levels, plus Day Reporting and comprehensive Reentry through All Inclusive Support Services. Men and women age 18 and above serve County sentences of up to 2.5 years, as well as State and Federal inmates serving longer sentences. The **Average Daily Population** for the past fiscal year was 855 in-custody and 57 out-of-custody individuals, about 90% men and 10% women. Since women's length of stay tends to be shorter, the annual gender proportion was 75% (3125) men and 25% (1042) women of **the annual volume** (N = 4167). Outcomes for Civil Commitment men, who numbered 102 in custody on a typical day and totaled 669 in calendar year 2021, will be detailed in a separate report.

*This report includes three forms of Recidivism: Rearraignments* (New Crimes), **Reconvictions** (New Crimes), and **Reincarcerations** (for New Crimes or for Technical Violations of probation or parole) for three most recent Release cohorts.

Sentenced offenders released to the street are tracked for three years, with Recidivism rates historically being reported at one- and three-years post release. Rates have been tracked in this manner for the Hampden County Sheriff's Department since 2000. This year, data two-years post release will also be reported, in accordance with the Criminal Justice Reform Act passed in 2018. Altogether, the report relies on 3,024 separate inquiries from Department of Criminal Justice Information Services (DCJIS) and other records, with manual coding into SPSS of each by the Research Team.

One-year Recidivism rates in this report are in reference to the 2020 release cohort which included 712 total releases, while Three-year rates concern the 2018 release cohort of 1233 total releases. Comprehensive analyses for these cohorts include factors such as: *time to Recidivism, disposition of new cases, Demographic variations, Rearraignment and*

*Reincarceration rates by offense types, and Reincarceration rates by release type and post release supervision.*

Two-year rates refer to the 2019 release cohort (1079 total releases) and appear as a brief overview as this report predominately focuses on one-year and three-year post release outcomes.

The report concludes with a summary of the Hampden County Sheriff's Department's Recidivism rates over time, allowing for a longitudinal look-back at changes spanning more than a decade. Future insights may reveal presently unmeasurable impacts sustained by the global COVID-19 pandemic, which forced widespread court closures, community disruptions, and facility mitigations.

### ONE-YEAR RECIDIVISM

(N = 712 released in 2020)

The total one-year Reincarceration rate was 8.5% (of which, 4.6% was for a New Offense while 3.9% was for a Technical Violation). This rate dropped slightly (0.7 percentage points) from last year's rate (from the 2019 cohort) of 9.2%, which was 5.9% New Offense and 3.3% Technical Violation. These outcomes occurred during the pandemic.

### TWO-YEAR RECIDIVISM

(N = 1079 released in 2019)

The total two-year Reincarceration rate was 16.2% (of which, 12.3% was for a New Offense while 3.9% was for a Technical Violation).

### THREE YEAR RECIDIVISM

(N = 1233 released in 2018)

The total three-year Reincarceration rate was 26.6%, of which 20.3% were for a New Offense and 6.3% were for a Technical Violation of probation or parole. At three years post release, 41% of the 2018 sentenced releases remained crime-free (i.e. no new Arraignments) and about 80% had not been reincarcerated for a new crime.

## METHODOLOGY

The authors utilize several data sources in preparing the Recidivism Report. Monthly, they upload a query on sentenced "Releases To Street," including four types:

**Sentence Expired (SEXP),  
Revise & Revoke (RVRK),  
Released to Massachusetts Parole Board (RMPB), and  
Fine Paid (FIPD).**

Offenders not released to the street (transferred to other institutions or returned to pretrial status for open charges) are not included. The research team (two staff) regularly access official Board of Probation criminal records (BOP's) from the Department of Criminal Justice Information Services (DCJIS) website and record any activity within the criminal court system in Massachusetts including Probation Violations. Parole Violations are tracked through JMS and the Notice of Preliminary Hearing (Form A) from the Institutional Parole Office. Information relative to gender, race, age, residence, current charges, sentence, release type and classification come from HCSD's Jail Management System (JMS). Assessment data are retrieved from HCSD case management software called TRAX. These methods have remained consistent at HCSD for more than two decades. This year, the team performed manual queries and variable coding on 3,024 distinct release events.

### HCSD tracks Recidivism for the following:

- **Rearraignment** – New Arraignment in any Massachusetts court for *new criminal offense*. This date drives "time to Recidivism" figures throughout the report.
- **Reconviction** – any New Guilty Finding on a *new case*. Dispositions range from guilty-filed to commitment.
- **Reincarceration**
  - for New Offense – sentence of any length to a federal, state or county correctional facility for a New Offense;

AND

- for Technical Violation - return to custody for violation of either parole or probation for any reason other than a New Offense.

While Rearraignment and Reconviction events remain important metrics, Reincarceration events (for both New Offense and Technical Violation) generate bottom line data for correctional agencies, as well as the most costly social and economic impacts to communities.

## SECTION I

### ONE-YEAR RECIDIVISM RATES

#### 2020 RELEASES

##### OVERVIEW: *Who were they?*

**712 sentenced offenders were Released To Street (RTS) during calendar year 2020.** This number represents a decrease of 367 (34%) from the previous year, when 1079 sentenced releases occurred.

- Demographics.** Within this release cohort, 549 (77%) were men and 163 (23%) were women. The women released were predominantly White (74%) with another 8% identifying as Black and 15% as Hispanic. Of the men, 33% identified as White, 19% Black, and 47% Hispanic. As to age, women in this release cohort ranged in age from 21 to 68 years with a mode (i.e. most common age) of 36. Men ranged from 19 to 69 years of age with a slightly younger most common age of 30.
- Residence.** About 41% of the 2020 release cohort was from Springfield, 10% from Holyoke, 7% from Chicopee, and 12% from another Hampden County town. An additional 22% were from other Massachusetts counties and 2.5% were from out of state. 33 (~5%) did not provide an address. 36% of women released were from Worcester County.
- Incarceration and Release Types.** About 58% (94) of the women and 69% (379) of the men had at least one prior adult incarceration and so were already recidivists in that regard. Of those who had not had a prior adult incarceration, approximately 36% (87) did have a juvenile record in Massachusetts. Average age at first Arraignment was 19 years; 8% of individuals were first arrested at age 12 or younger. Most (545; 77%) were released via an expiration of their sentence ("wrapped"), while 23% (165) were paroled. Two inmates were released after having their sentence revised or revoked by the court. Those who wrapped tended to have served about 70% of their sentence, while parolees served about 59%. At the time of release, 403 (57%) of those released were at a Medium/Maximum security level, 183 (26%) were Minimum/PRC, 36 (5%) were Community Reentry Unit (CRU), 68 (10%) were WMCAC, 17 (2%) were Day Reporting, and 5 (<1%) were out of county. Within the 2020 release cohort there were 89 DOC inmates, who were comprised of 79 men and 10 women, and 15 Bureau of Prison inmates, all of whom were men. 74% of these individuals were released while at lower security.
- Offense Types.** More than half of those released (60%; 427) served time for a nonviolent offense (i.e. property, drugs, motor vehicle, or other). The remaining 40% (285) served time for a violent offense including a crime against a person, intimate partner abuse, sex offense, or firearms.
- Sentence Length and Length of Stay.** The sentence lengths for this cohort include 15% who had a sentence of 90 days or less, 22% between 91 and 180 days, 15% with between 181 and 364 days, and an additional 48% who had a sentence of a year or more. 63 individuals served sentences with mandatory time. Total mandatory days equaled 26,719 bed-days. This was split into 730 days for property offenses, 1,095 for drug charges, 9,234 for motor vehicle offenses, and 15,660 for firearms charges.

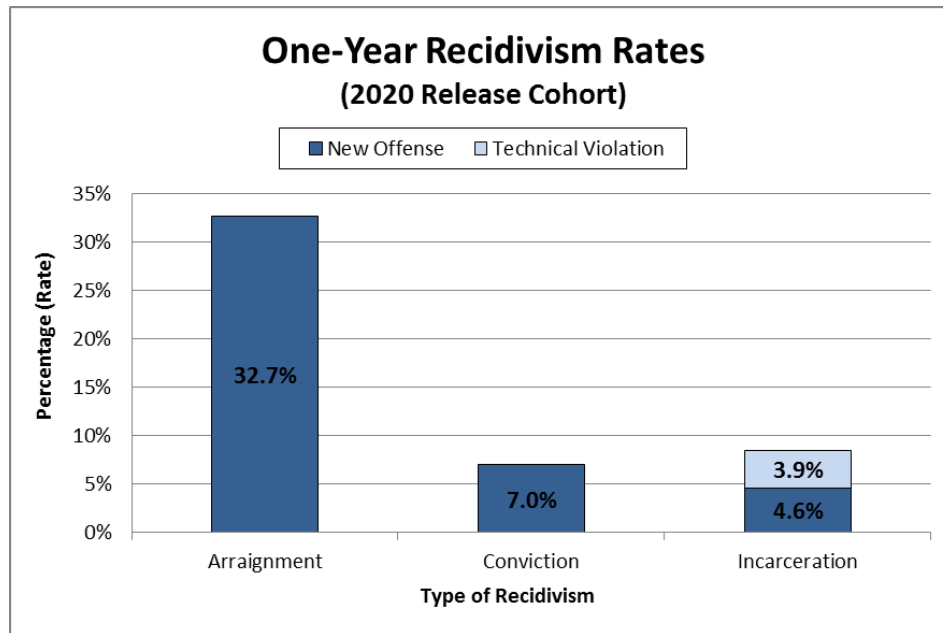
## ONE-YEAR RECIDIVISM RATES 2020 RELEASES

### OUTCOMES: What happened?

**Disclaimer:** Almost all of the reporting period (Release date in 2020 through December 2021) for this cohort was during the worldwide COVID pandemic. Massachusetts declared a state of emergency in March of 2020. All social systems, including courts, probation operations, business, families, communities, and service providers experienced disruptions. For this reason data must be considered in context and may not be fairly compared to other years.

**One-year Reincarceration rate for those released in 2020 is 8.5%**  
(New Offenses and Technical Violations)

The total one-year Reincarceration rate was 8.5% (of which, 4.6% was for New Offense while 3.9% was for Technical Violation). This rate dropped slightly (0.7 percentage points) from last year's rate (for the 2019 cohort) of 9.2%, which was 5.9% New Offense and 3.3% Technical Violation.

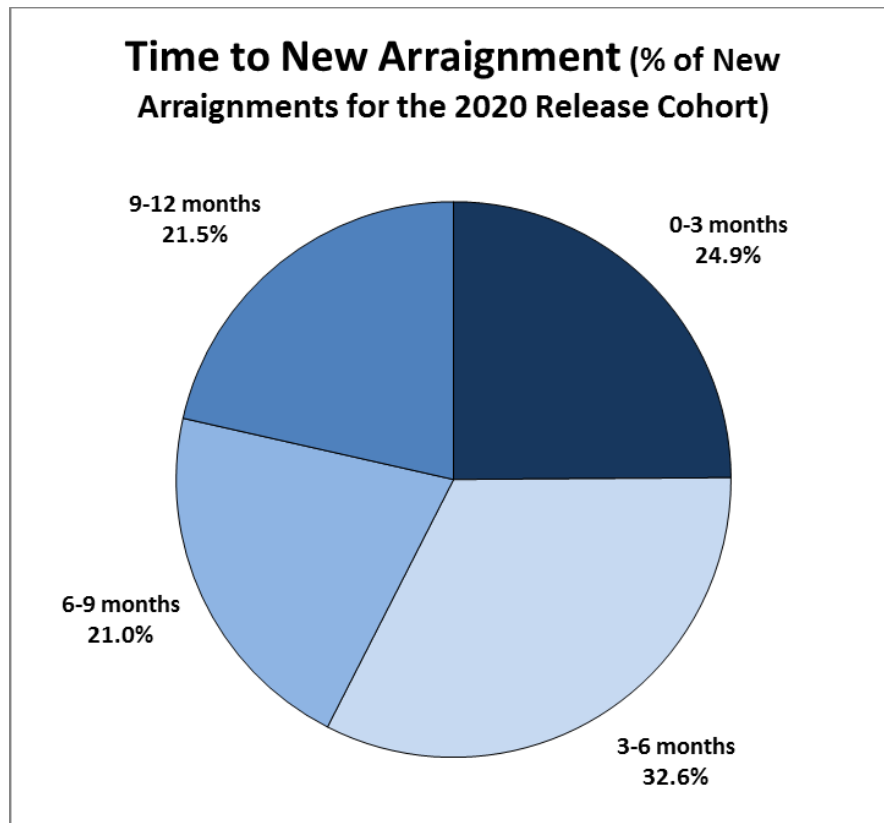


### One-Year Recidivism by Type (% of Total Releases)

2020 Release Cohort	Men		Women		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Rearraignment	189	34.4%	44	27.0%	233	32.7%
Reconviction	42	7.7%	8	4.9%	50	7.0%
Reincarceration						
Reincarceration-New Crime	27	4.9%	6	3.7%	33	4.6%
Reincarceration-Technical	17	3.1%	11	6.7%	28	3.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10.4%</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>8.5%</b>

## When did criminal conduct resume within year one?

HCSD measures return to criminal conduct by post-release Rearrangement or Return to jail on Technical Violation. 25% of new Arraignments occurred within the first three months of an individual's release, with about 58% occurring by the end of the first six months. The mean time to recidivate (i.e., the average time to an individual's first new Arraignment) was about 171 days (just under six months).



**Time to New Arraignment (% of New Arraignments)**

<i>2020 Release Cohort</i>	Men		Women		Total	
Time (Months)	N	%	N	%	N	%
0-3 months	48	25.4%	10	22.7%	58	24.9%
3-6 months	60	31.7%	16	36.4%	76	32.6%
6-9 months	41	21.7%	8	18.2%	49	21.0%
9-12 months	40	21.2%	10	22.7%	50	21.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

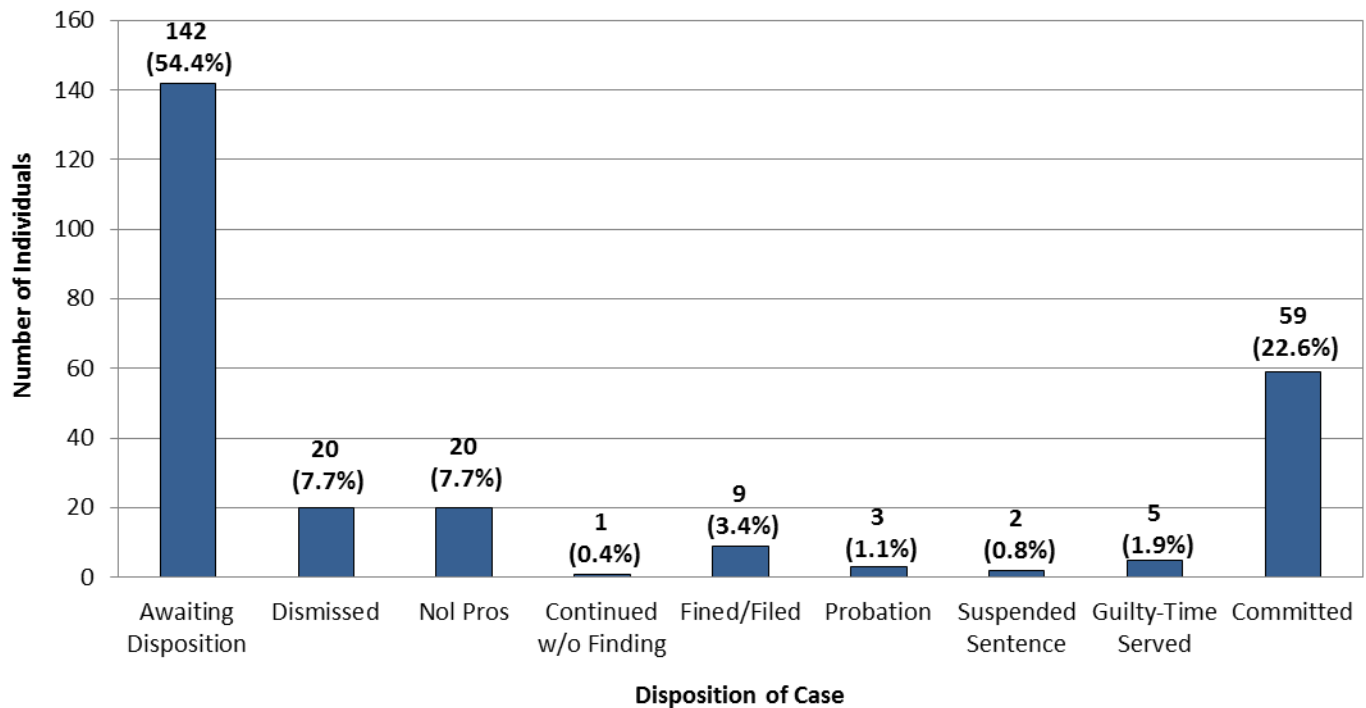


**What dispositions occurred for new cases at one-year out?**

**Disposition of New Cases One Year Post Release**

<i>2020 Release Cohort</i>	Men	Women
<b>Disposition Type</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>N</b>
Awaiting Disposition	115	27
Dismissed	14	6
Nol Pros	17	3
Continued w/o Finding	1	0
Fined/Filed	7	2
Probation	3	0
Suspended Sentence	2	0
Guilty-Time Served	5	0
Committed	42	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>55</b>

**Disposition of New Cases One Year Post Release (2020 Release Cohort)**



### How many still had open cases at one-year out?

One year post release, about one-fifth (21%) of men and 17% of women had new open cases still awaiting disposition. 28 (5%) men and 5 (3%) women also had new restraining orders filed against them in the first year of their release.

Other Activity One Year Post Release				
2020 Release Cohort Other Activity	Men		Women	
	N	%	N	%
Open Cases - New	115	20.9%	27	16.6%
Open Cases - Existing	154	28.1%	35	21.5%
Open Warrants	43	7.8%	7	4.3%
New Restraining Order	28	5.1%	5	3.1%

### How did men vs. women differ at one-year out?

Looking across gender, men (40%) were more likely to be rearraigned for a violent offense compared to women (26%), particularly for intimate partner abuse charges. Women, on the other hand, were more likely to be rearraigned for Technical Violations of either probation or parole compared to men (20% versus 8%). Rates of Rearrangement for nonviolent offenses were similar among both men and women. Across both genders, nonviolent offenses were the most common new Arraignment offense type.

New Offense Type (% of Arraignments)						
2020 Release Cohort New Offense Type	Men		Women		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Person	32	15.5%	8	14.5%	40	15.3%
Intimate Partner Abuse	37	18.0%	5	9.1%	42	16.1%
Sex Offense	2	1.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.8%
Firearms	11	5.3%	1	1.8%	12	4.6%
<b>Total Violent Offenses</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>39.8%</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>25.5%</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>36.8%</b>
Property	40	19.4%	15	27.3%	55	21.1%
Drugs	32	15.5%	7	12.7%	39	14.9%
MV	28	13.6%	6	10.9%	34	13.0%
Prostitution	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other	7	3.4%	2	3.6%	9	3.4%
<b>Total Nonviolent Offenses</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>51.9%</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>54.5%</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>52.5%</b>
Parole Violation	11	5.3%	8	14.5%	19	7.3%
Probation Violation	6	2.9%	3	5.5%	9	3.4%
<b>Total Technical Violations</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20.0%</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>10.7%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### Did Gender + Original Offense Type vary in one-year outcomes?

For men in the 2020 release cohort, offenders with both violent (8.2%) and nonviolent (7.9%) original offenses recidivated at about the same rate one-year post release.

However, of women released in 2020, there were higher rates of Recidivism among violent offenders (15.1%) compared to those who had originally committed nonviolent offenses (8.2%).

#### Reincarceration Rates by Original Offense Type (% of Violent or Nonviolent Offenders)

<i>2020 Release Cohort</i>	Men		Women		Total	
Offense Type	N	%	N	%	N	%
Person	10	11.1%	5	11.9%	15	11.4%
Intimate Partner Abuse	7	8.8%	2	20.0%	9	10.0%
Sex Offense	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Firearms	2	4.4%	1	100.0%	3	6.5%
<b>All Violent Offenses</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15.1%</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>9.5%</b>
Property	14	13.0%	4	9.8%	18	12.1%
Drugs	6	4.5%	4	9.1%	10	5.7%
MV	4	7.7%	1	4.8%	5	6.8%
Prostitution	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other	1	4.0%	0	0.0%	1	3.7%
<b>All Nonviolent Offenses</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>8.0%</b>

### How did one-year outcomes vary by race among men?

Looking solely at the population of men, Black men had the highest Reincarceration rates for Technical Violations (4.7%) while White men had the highest rates for Rearrangement, for Reconviction, and for Reincarceration for New Crime.

One-Year Recidivism by Race - Men Only								
2020 Release Cohort	Black (N=106)		Hispanic (N=257)		White (N=181)		Other (N=5)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Rearrangement</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>36.8%</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>31.1%</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>37.6%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>40.0%</b>
<b>Reconviction</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20.0%</b>
<b>Reincarceration</b>								
<i>Reincarceration-New Crime</i>	4	3.8%	11	4.3%	12	6.6%	0	0.0%
<i>Reincarceration-Technical</i>	5	4.7%	5	1.9%	7	3.9%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10.5%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

### How did one-year outcomes vary by race among women?

Due to a considerably smaller sample size and since the majority of women were White (121 = 74%), comparisons across race are difficult. Overall, a little over a quarter (27%) of White women released in 2020 were rearraigned on New Offenses within their first year while 5% had a Reincarceration for a New Crime and 5.8% had a Reincarceration for Technical Violations of probation or parole.

One-Year Recidivism by Race - Women Only								
2020 Release Cohort	Black (N=13)		Hispanic (N=25)		White (N=121)		Other (N=4)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Rearrangement</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>23.1%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>24.0%</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>27.3%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>50.0%</b>
<b>Reconviction</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Reincarceration</b>								
<i>Reincarceration-New Crime</i>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	5.0%	0	0.0%
<i>Reincarceration-Technical</i>	1	7.7%	1	4.0%	7	5.8%	2	50.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>50.0%</b>

### How did one-year Recidivism vary by age and gender?

Among men, those ages 18 to 24 had the highest Rearrangement rates compared to any other age group (50%).

However, men ages 41 to 50 had the highest rates of Reincarceration for either a New Offense (7.7%) or Technical Violation (5.1%) compared to other age groups.

One-Year Recidivism by Age - Men Only										
2020 Release Cohort	18-24 (N=62)		25-30 (N=123)		31-40 (N=193)		41-50 (N=117)		Over 50 (N=54)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Rearrangement</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>50.0%</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>43.1%</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>33.7%</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>29.9%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9.3%</b>
<b>Reconviction</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10.6%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Reincarceration</b>										
<i>Reincarceration-New Crime</i>	2	3.2%	8	6.5%	8	4.1%	9	7.7%	0	0.0%
<i>Reincarceration-Technical</i>	2	3.2%	4	3.3%	5	2.6%	6	5.1%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9.8%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12.8%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

For women, rates of Rearrangement were highest for those ages 31 to 40 (34.3%). Reincarceration rates were highest among the 25 to 30 year old women (13.9%).

One-Year Recidivism by Age - Women Only										
2020 Release Cohort	18-24 (N=6)		25-30 (N=36)		31-40 (N=70)		41-50 (N=34)		Over 50 (N=17)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Rearrangement</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16.7%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>19.4%</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>34.3%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>20.6%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>29.4%</b>
<b>Reconviction</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11.8%</b>
<b>Reincarceration</b>										
<i>Reincarceration-New Crime</i>	0	0.0%	1	2.8%	3	4.3%	0	0.0%	2	11.8%
<i>Reincarceration-Technical</i>	0	0.0%	4	11.1%	5	7.1%	2	5.9%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13.9%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11.4%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11.8%</b>

### How did one-year outcomes vary by County among the women?

Both Berkshire and Hampden County women had high rates of reoffending, with overall Reincarceration rates of 21.7% and 12.2% respectively. Franklin County had 3 women with new crime Rearraignments and no Reconvictions or Reincarcerations, while Hampshire had 1 woman with Rearraignment, Reconviction, and Reincarcerations.

Cohort sizes of out-of-county men make comparisons less useful among men, since nearly all the men (83%) were from Hampden.

One-Year Recidivism by County - County Women Only										
2020 Release Cohort	Berkshire (N=23)		Franklin (N=6)		Hampden (N=41)		Hampshire (N=7)		Worcester (N=70)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Rearraignment</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>30.4%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>50.0%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>29.3%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14.3%</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>27.1%</b>
<b>Reconviction</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14.3%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2.9%</b>
<b>Reincarceration</b>										
<i>Reincarceration-New Crime</i>	2	8.7%	0	0.0%	2	4.9%	1	14.3%	1	1.4%
<i>Reincarceration-Technical</i>	3	13.0%	0	0.0%	3	7.3%	0	0.0%	2	2.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>21.7%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14.3%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4.3%</b>

### How did New Offense Type vary at one-year post-release?

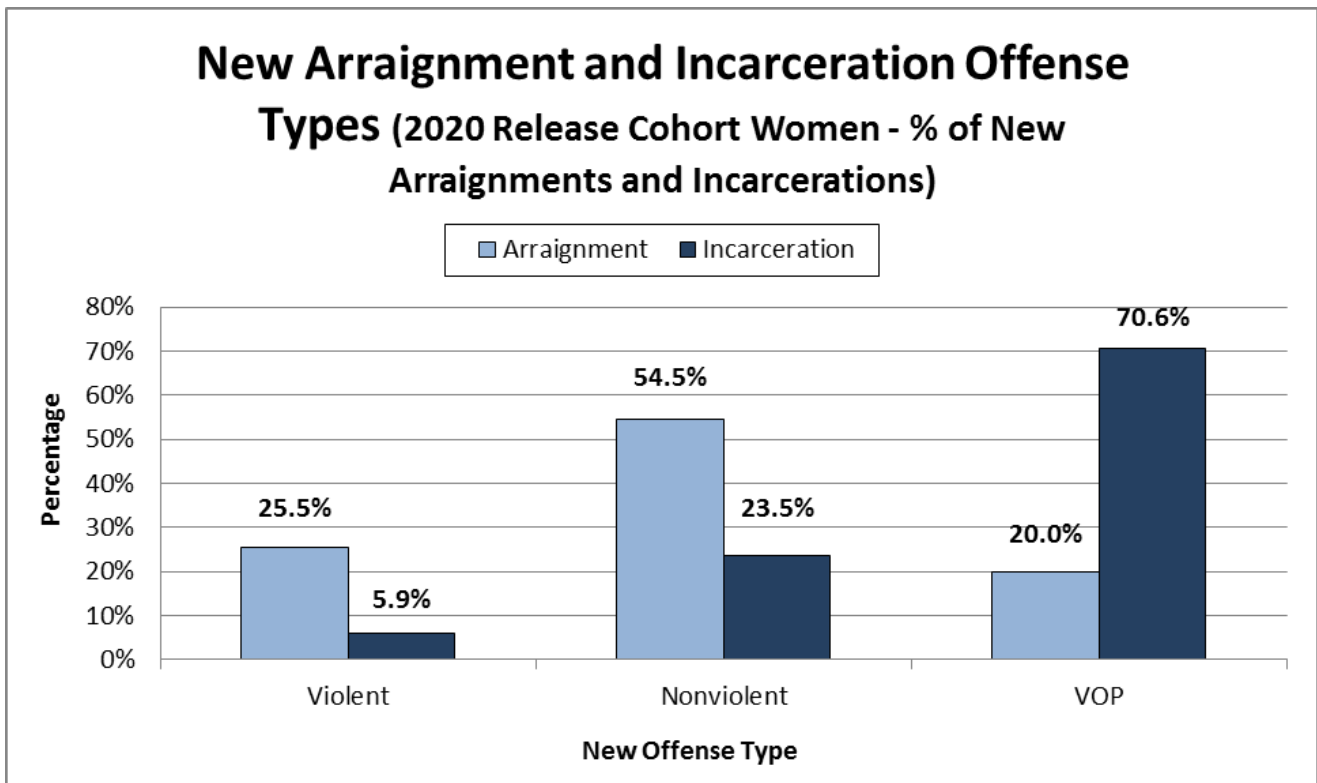
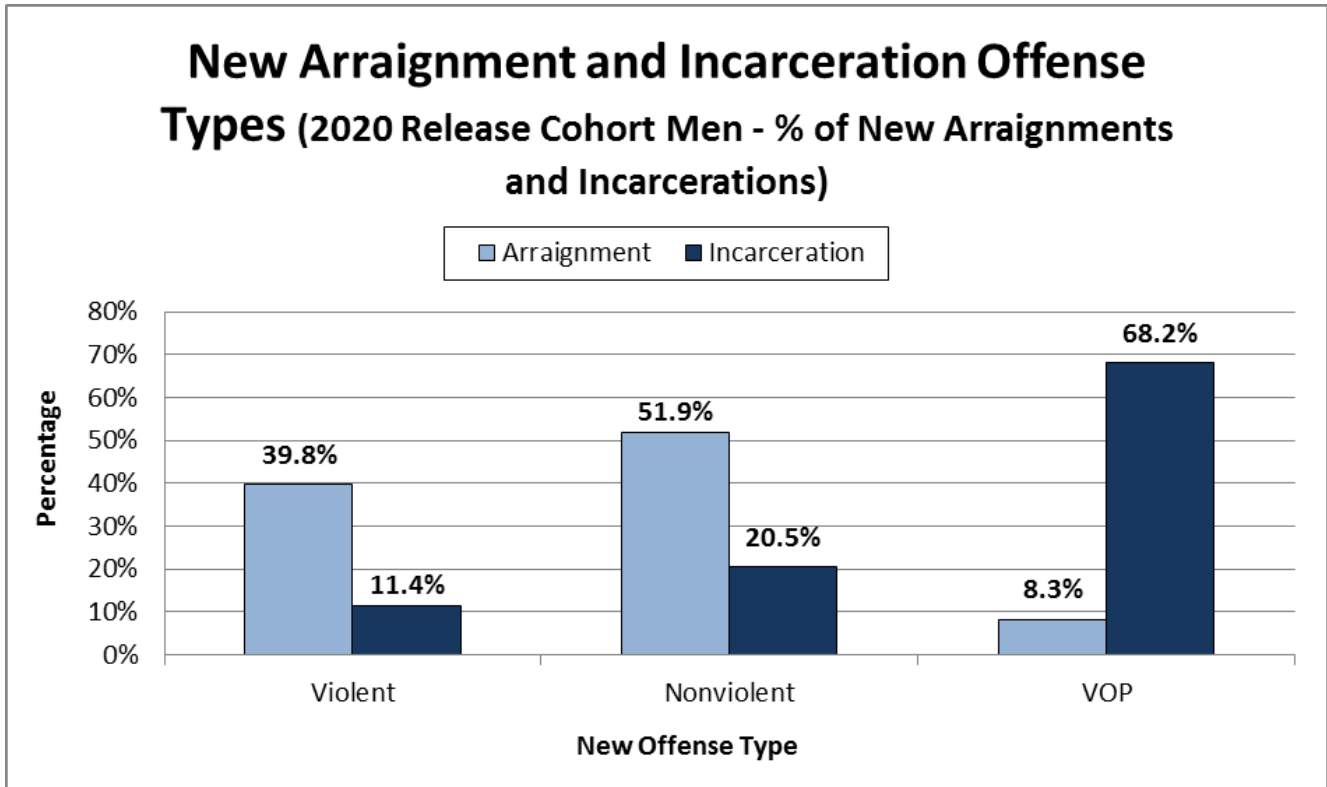
Though nonviolent offenses were the most common Rearrangement offense, the majority of Reincarcerations were due to Technical Violations. While nonviolent offenses accounted for 53% of all new Arraignments, they only accounted for 21% of new Incarcerations. Technical Violations accounted for only 11% of new Arraignments but 69% of new Incarcerations.

New Incarceration Offense Type (% of New Incarcerations)						
2020 Release Cohort	Men		Women		Total	
New Offense Type	N	%	N	%	N	%
Person	3	6.8%	0	0.0%	3	4.9%
Intimate Partner Abuse	1	2.3%	1	5.9%	2	3.3%
Sex Offense	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Firearms	1	2.3%	0	0.0%	1	1.6%
<b>Total Violent Offenses</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11.4%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9.8%</b>
Property	3	6.8%	2	11.8%	5	8.2%
Drugs	3	6.8%	1	5.9%	4	6.6%
MV	2	4.5%	0	0.0%	2	3.3%
Prostitution	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other	1	2.3%	1	5.9%	2	3.3%
<b>Total Nonviolent Offenses</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>20.5%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>23.5%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>21.3%</b>
Parole Violation	11	25.0%	8	47.1%	19	31.1%
Probation Violation	19	43.2%	4	23.5%	23	37.7%
<b>Total Technical Violations</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>68.2%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>70.6%</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>68.9%</b>
	<b>44</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### How did violent offenders fare at one-year out?

About 50% of those who had served time on an original violent offense who were rearraigned within a year were arraigned for a new violent offense. This group was primarily composed of young (51% age 30 or under), Black or Hispanic (61%) men (90%). These individuals were generally high risk with over 90% reporting substance use, 67% reporting criminal associates, 58% reporting a mental health problem, and 54% reporting a lack of a high school diploma or equivalent. More than half (56%) of these individuals were released with no supervision while about a third (31%) were under probation supervision. Two thirds (67%) were released from Medium or Maximum. Individuals with an original nonviolent offense were most often rearraigned on a nonviolent offense.

New Arraignment Offense Type by Original Offense Type						
2020 Release Cohort	New Arraignment Offense Type					
Original Offense Type	Violent		Nonviolent		Technical	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Nonviolent	39	26.4%	94	63.5%	15	10.1%
Violent	57	50.4%	43	38.1%	13	11.5%





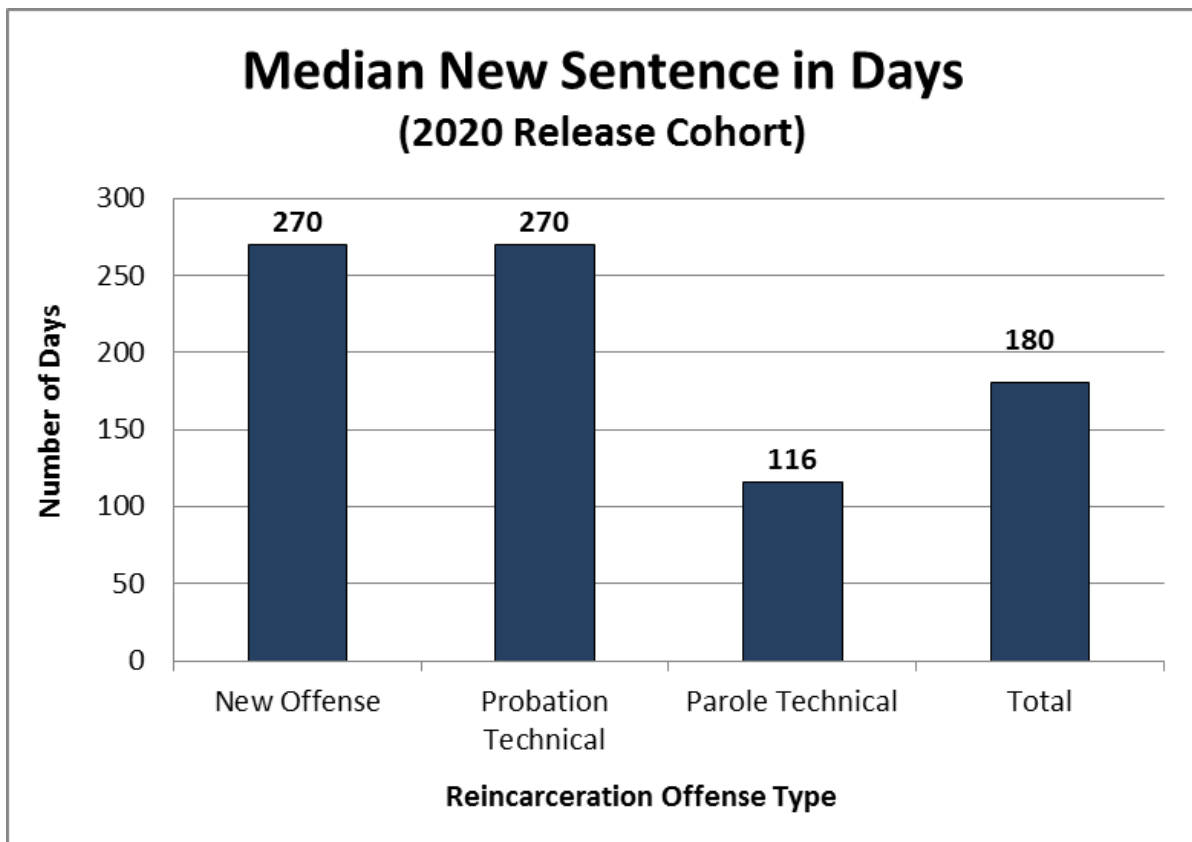
### How long were new sentences in one-year Reincarceration?

The average new sentence for all individuals who were reincarcerated for either a New Offense or Technical Violation was 272 days (about 9 months). As the mean can be significantly impacted by an extreme value (in this case, an exceptionally long or short sentence length), it is more appropriate here to use the median value when making comparisons across groups. The median sentence length for those who were reincarcerated for any reason (including a New Offense, a Technical Violation of probation, or a Technical Violation of parole) was 180 days (six months).

While those who were reincarcerated for either a New Offense or a Technical Violation of probation had a median new sentence length of 270 days, the median new sentence length for those who were reincarcerated for a Technical Violation of parole was much shorter at only 116 days.

#### New Sentence (Days) for 2020 Release Cohort

	New Offense	Probation Technical	Parole Technical	Total
<i>Mean</i>	333.9	335.6	133.3	271.7
<i>Median</i>	270.0	270.0	116.0	180.0
<i>Minimum</i>	10	120	27	10
<i>Maximum</i>	1461	730	271	1461

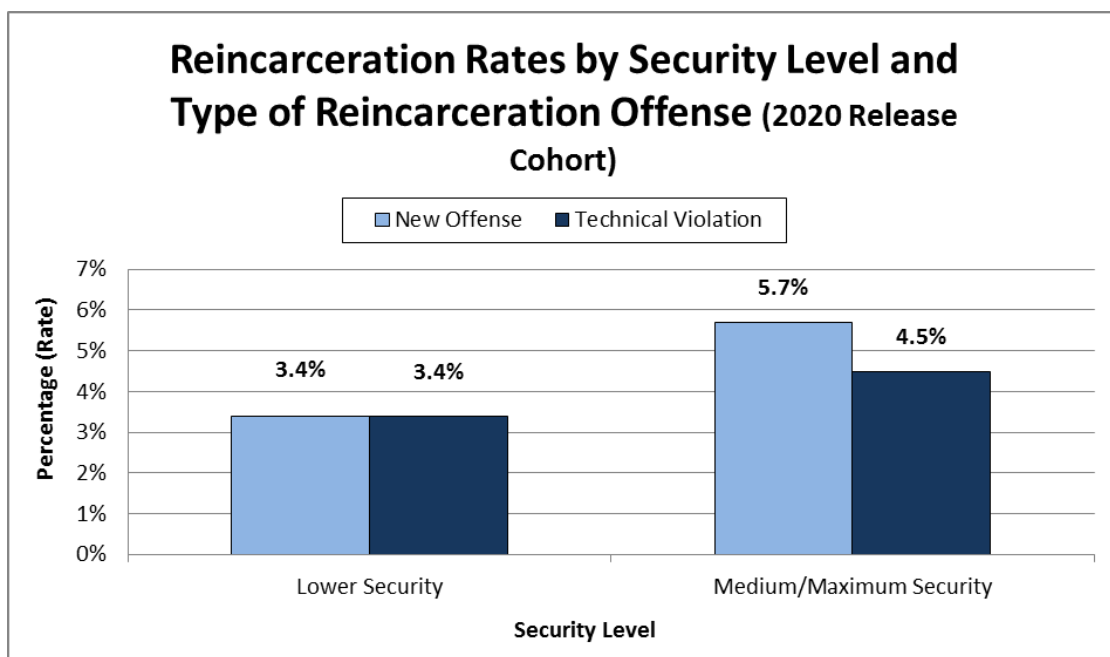


## How did level of security at time of release differ in one-year outcomes?

Individuals in the 2020 release cohort tended to recidivate at lower rates when released from lower security compared to those released at higher security, a pattern consistent over time for many years. In particular, those released from Pre/Work Release and Minimum had the lowest Reincarceration rates (2.9% and 7.2% respectively). Those released from medium general and medium reentry had the highest rates of Reincarceration at 9.6% and 11.5%. Additionally, those released from higher security levels had slightly higher Reincarceration rates for New Offenses compared to Technical Violations.

### Reincarceration Rates by Security Level and Type of Reincarceration (% of Security Level)

2020 Release Cohort Security Level	Type of Reincarceration					
	New Offense		Technical Violation		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Day Reporting	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Minimum	5	3.6%	5	3.6%	10	7.2%
Pre/Work Release	0	0.0%	1	2.9%	1	2.9%
CRU	3	8.3%	0	0.0%	3	8.3%
WMCAC	2	2.9%	4	5.9%	6	8.8%
<b>Lower Security Totals</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>6.8%</b>
Medium General	8	3.5%	14	6.1%	22	9.6%
Medium Reentry	15	9.1%	4	2.4%	19	11.5%
Maximum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Medium/Maximum Totals</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>10.2%</b>



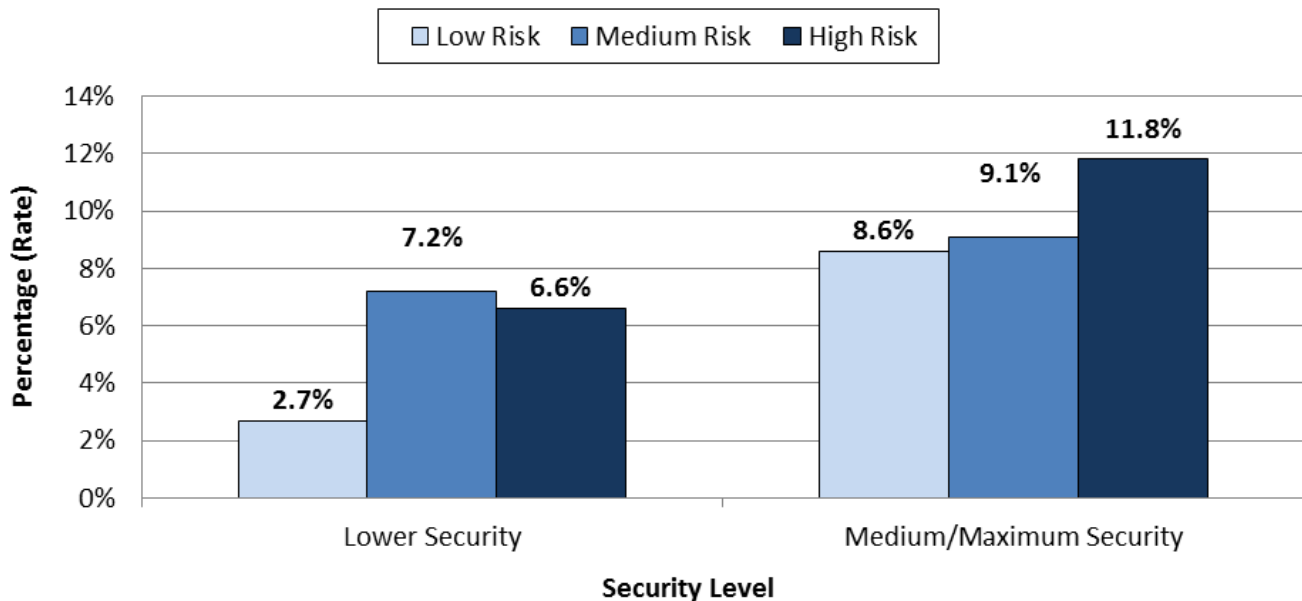
### How did one-year Reincarceration vary by criminogenic risk?

Those with the highest Reincarceration rates among those released from medium or maximum security were more likely be medium or high risk according to the Level of Service Inventory-Screening Version (LSI-SV); these individuals were more likely to have a prior adult criminal history, to have been unemployed prior to initial incarceration, to report having criminal associates, and to report substance use.

#### Reincarceration Rates by Level of Risk and Security Level (% of Security Level & Level of Risk Subgroups)

<i>2020 Release Cohort</i> Level of Risk	Security Level			
	Lower Security		Medium/Maximum Security	
	N	%	N	%
Low Risk	1	2.7%	3	8.6%
Medium Risk	15	7.2%	23	9.1%
High Risk	4	6.6%	13	11.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>9.8%</b>

#### Reincarceration Rates by Security Level and Level of Risk (2020 Release Cohort)



### How did one-year Reincarceration vary by release type?

Reincarceration rates were higher for those who paroled (7.3% RMPB) compared to those who had their sentences expire (12.7% SEXP). Additionally, those released on parole were more likely to be reincarcerated for a Technical Violation. Only two individuals released on parole were reincarcerated for a New Offense.

<b>Reincarceration Rates by Release Type (% of Release Type)</b>				
<b>2020 Release Cohort</b>	<b>Wrap</b>		<b>Parole</b>	
<b>Type of Reincarceration</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
New Offense	31	5.7%	2	1.2%
Technical Violation	9	1.6%	19	11.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>12.7%</b>

### How did one-year outcomes vary by post release supervision status?

Of those released in 2020 who had Reincarcerations within their first year post release, half (51%) had been released under probation supervision. About a quarter (23%) of those reincarcerated had been released under the sole supervision of parole. Those released under the supervision of both probation and parole had the lowest Reincarceration rates (11.5%).

#### **Reincarceration Rates by Post Release Supervision (% of those Reincarcerated in 2020 Release Cohort)**

<b>Post Release Supervision</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
None	9	14.8%
Probation Only	31	50.8%
Parole Only	14	23.0%
Probation and Parole	7	11.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

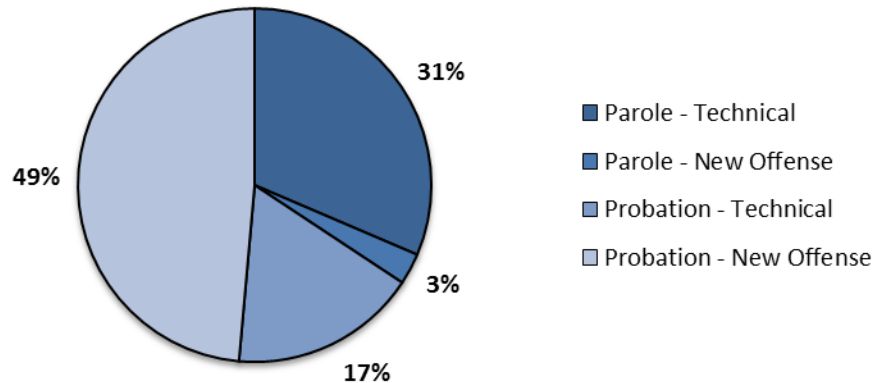
## What led to Reincarceration in Year One for those on Probation &/or Parole?

Individuals who returned for a violation of parole were more likely to return due to a Technical Violation, with only one individual returning for violating parole with a New Offense. However, individuals who were reincarcerated for a violation of probation conditions were more likely to return for a New Offense as opposed to a Technical Violation.

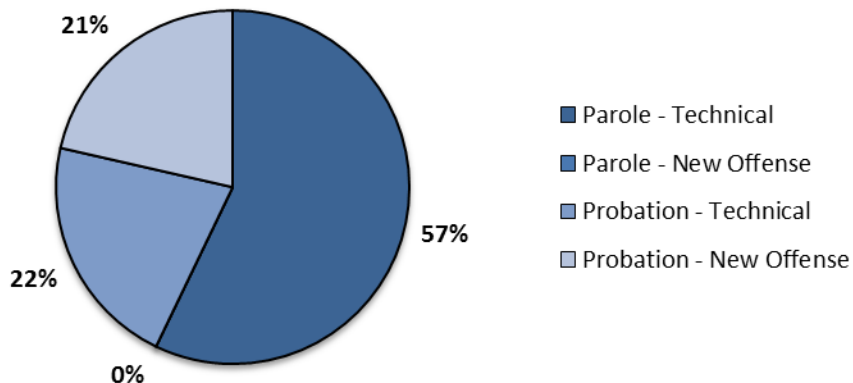
### Violations of Release Conditions (2020 Release Cohort)

Type of Violation	Men	Women	Total
Parole - Technical	11	8	19
Parole - New Offense	1	0	1
Probation - Technical	6	3	9
Probation - New Offense	17	3	20

**Year One Violations of Release Conditions**  
(2020 Release Men)



**Year One Violations of Release Conditions**  
(2020 Release Women)



**Special Reentry Populations (DOC & BOP)**

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**

**What were the sizes and one-year outcomes of DOC-sentenced Reentry Release Cohorts?**

There were 89 total DOC Reentry releases in 2020; 79 were men and 10 were women. The largest percentages of DOC men (65%) and DOC women (90%) were released from Minimum or Pre/Work Release status.

<b>DOC Reentry Class at Release (% of DOC Releases)</b>				
<b>2020 Release Cohort Class</b>	<b>Men</b>		<b>Women</b>	
	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Day Reporting	1	1.3%	0	0.0%
Minimum	31	39.2%	7	70.0%
Pre/Work Release	20	25.3%	2	20.0%
CRU	2	2.5%	0	0.0%
WMCAC	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Medium General	13	16.5%	1	10.0%
Medium Reentry	12	15.2%	0	0.0%
Maximum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

None of the DOC women had recidivated by the end of their first-year post release. Eleven, or 13.9%, of DOC men had New Arraignments. One man was reincarcerated for a New Offense, while one additional man was reincarcerated for a Technical Violation.

- **The result was a Reincarceration rate of 2.2% for the 2020 DOC reentry population (N = 79).**

<b>One-Year DOC Recidivism by Type (% of DOC Releases)</b>				
<b>2020 Release Cohort</b>	<b>Men</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Rearraignment</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13.9%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12.4%</b>
<b>Reconviction</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2.2%</b>
<b>Reincarceration</b>				
<i>Reincarceration-New Crime</i>	1	1.3%	1	1.1%
<i>Reincarceration-Technical</i>	1	1.3%	1	1.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2.2%</b>

**Disposition of New Cases - DOC  
Releases (Men Only)**

<b>Disposition Type</b>	<b>N</b>
Open - Awaiting Disposition	5
Dismissed	1
Nol Pros	3
Fined/Filed	1
Committed	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>

**BUREAU OF PRISONS**

**What were the sizes and one-year outcomes of federally-sentenced Reentry Release Cohorts?**

Within the 2020 release cohort, there were 15 Bureau of Prisons men released to the streets. The majority (87%) were released from lower security, while on 13% left from medium. There were no BOP women released to the streets in 2020.

<b>BOP Class at Release (% of BOP Releases)</b>		
<b>2020 Release Cohort</b>	<b>Men</b>	
<b>Class</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Day Reporting	7	46.7%
Minimum	1	6.7%
Pre/Work Release	5	33.3%
Medium General	1	6.7%
Medium Reentry	1	6.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Of these 15 BOP men, only one had a Rearrangement for a New Crime (which was a nonviolent motor vehicle offense). None of the BOP individuals released experienced Reconviction or Reincarceration within their first-year post release.

- **Albeit a small sample size (N = 15), the Reincarceration rate for Bureau of Prisons inmates was 0.0%.**

## SECTION II

### TWO YEAR RECIDIVISM RATES

(2019 RELEASES)

#### OVERVIEW: Who were they?

**New Section:** *Data on two-year outcomes has not previously been published. The present (April 2022) version of the report does so briefly in order to comply with Massachusetts Criminal Justice Reform legislation, passed in 2018. Less detail appears here and greater detail on one-year and three-year outcomes for brevity and historical consistency. The research team can query databases tracking all three release cohorts for further detail upon request.*

**1079 sentenced offenders were Released To Street (RTS) in calendar year 2019.** This number represents a decrease of 155 (12.5%) from the previous year's 1233 sentenced releases.

- **Demographics.** Among the 2019 sentenced releases, 71% (771) were men and 29% (308) were women. Transgender and gender non-conforming individuals are reported with the facility (men's or women's) where they chose to reside. Of the released men, 16% were Black, 49% were Hispanic, and 34% were White. Of the released women, 9% were Black, 19% were Hispanic, and 69% were White. Men ranged from 19 to 73 years; the most common age was 31. Women ranged in age from 20 to 69 years of age, with the most common age being 28.
- **Residence.** 38% of those released in 2019 were from Springfield, 10% from Holyoke, 7% from Chicopee, 14% from other Hampden County towns, 25% from other counties, and 2.5% from out of state. 33 individuals (3%) did not provide an address and were presumed homeless upon intake. Worcester County women accounted for 37% of female releases.
- **Incarceration and Release Types.** 74% (573) of men and 58% (177) of women were already recidivists by virtue of having at least one prior adult incarceration. 14% (155) were paroled and 86% (924) were released via expiration of sentence ("wrapped") or payment of fines. Two inmates had their sentences revised or revoked by the court. Parolees served 55% of their sentence; those who wrapped served 74%. The breakdown of security level at time of release was as follows: Medium/Maximum 54%, Minimum/PRC 17%, Community Reentry Unit (CRU) 10%, WMCAC 16% and Day Reporting 3%. The 2019 release cohort included 81 DOC reentry inmates (70 men, 11 women), 22 Bureau of Prisons inmates (21 men, 1 woman) and 4 United States Probationers (all men). 89% were released from lower security.
- **Offense types.** 68% (729) of those released served time for a nonviolent offense (property, drugs, MV, prostitution, other), 32% (350) for a violent offense (crime against a person, intimate partner abuse, sex offense, firearms). 68 individuals served sentences part or all of which were mandatory. Mandatory sentences accrued 18,135 bed-days, 9,465 for MV offenses, 6,480 for firearms and 1,825 for drugs.
- **Length of Stay.** 23% served a sentence of 90 days or less, 27% between 90 and 180 days, 16% between 180 and 364 days, and 34% a year or more.



## TWO YEAR RECIDIVISM RATES

(2019 RELEASES)

**OUTCOMES:** *What happened?*

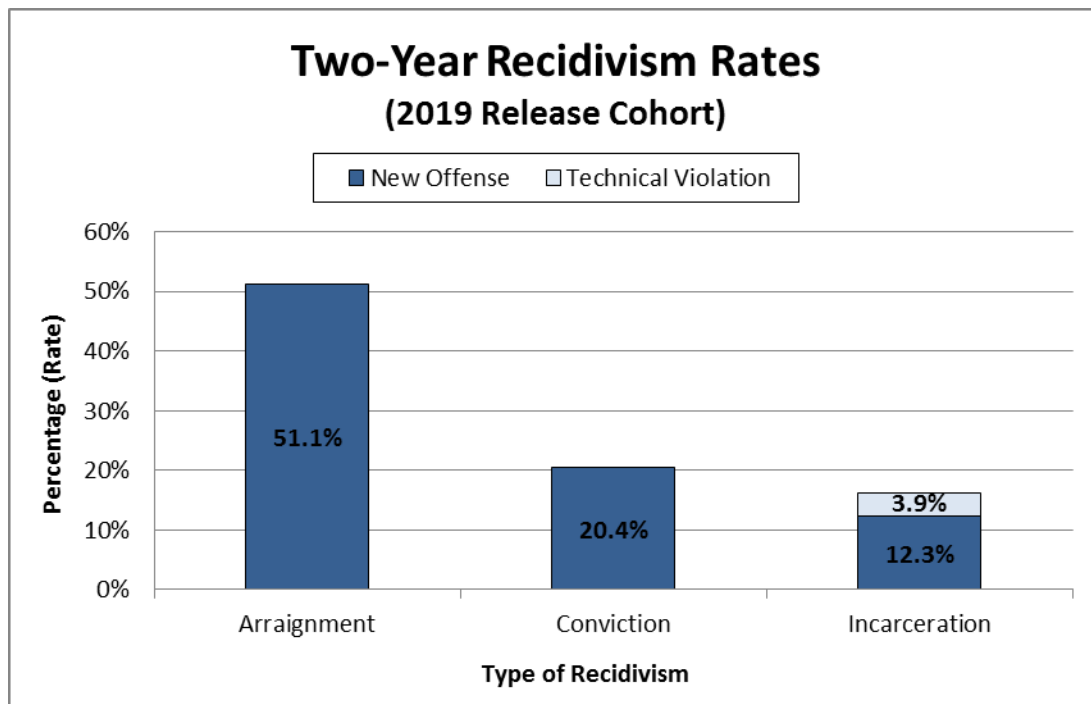
**Two-year Reincarceration rate for those released in 2019 is 16.2%**

(New Offenses and Technical Violations)

**Disclaimer:** *After the 2019's cohort's release through the end of the reporting period (December 2021), the worldwide COVID pandemic occurred. Massachusetts declared a state of emergency in March of 2020. All social systems, including courts, probation operations, business, families, communities, and service providers experienced disruptions. For this reason this year's findings must be considered in historical context and may not be fairly compared to other years.*

At two years post release, 51.1% of the 2019 release cohort had Rearraignments for a New Offense, 20.4% had Reconvictions, and 12.3% had Reincarcerations for a New Offense. An additional 3.9% had been reincarcerated for a Technical Violation, resulting in a total two-year Reincarceration rate of 16.2%.

Two-Year Recidivism Type (% of Total Releases)						
2019 Release Cohort	Men		Women		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Rearrangement	407	52.8%	144	46.8%	551	51.1%
Reconviction	165	21.4%	55	17.9%	220	20.4%
Reincarceration						
Reincarceration-New Crime	110	14.3%	23	7.5%	133	12.3%
Reincarceration-Technical	24	3.1%	18	5.8%	42	3.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>17.4%</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>16.2%</b>



## SECTION III

### THREE YEAR RECIDIVISM RATES

(2018 RELEASES)

**OVERVIEW:** *Who were they?*

**There were 1233 sentenced Releases To Street (RTS) in calendar year 2018.** This number represents a decrease of 231 (15.8%) from the previous year's 1465 sentenced releases.

- **Demographics.** Of these 1233 total releases, 73% were men and 27% were women. Transgender and gender non-conforming individuals are reported with the facility (men's or women's) where they chose to reside. 46% of the release cohort identified as White, 15% as Black, and 38% as Hispanic, with the women's population being majority White (76%) and the men's majority Hispanic (47%).
- **Residence.** 71% of those released in 2018 reported a Hampden County address, 21% reported an address in another Massachusetts county, and 3% reported an out of state address. 60 persons (5%) did not provide an address and were presumed homeless upon intake.
- **Incarceration and Release Types.** 78% of those in the 2018 release cohort had at least one prior adult incarceration. The majority (83%) of 2018 releases occurred via an expiration of their sentence (i.e. "wrapped"), 17% were paroled, and an additional 2 individuals had their sentences revised or revoked by the court. The breakdown of security level at time of release was as follows: Medium/Maximum 51%, Minimum/PRC 15%, Community Reentry Unit (CRU) 9%, WMCAC 19% and Day Reporting 3%. The 2019 release cohort included 71 DOC reentry inmates (60 men, 11 women), 15 Bureau of Prisons inmates (14 men, 1 woman) and 4 United States Probationers (all men). 82% were released from lower security.
- **Offense Types.** About two thirds (69%) served time for a nonviolent offense, 28% for a violent offense, and the remaining 3% had served time for a probation or parole violation.
- **Length of Stay.** 22% of the 2018 release cohort served a sentence of 90 days or less while roughly a third (35%) had served a year or longer prior to their release.

# THREE-YEAR RECIDIVISM RATES

## 2018 RELEASES

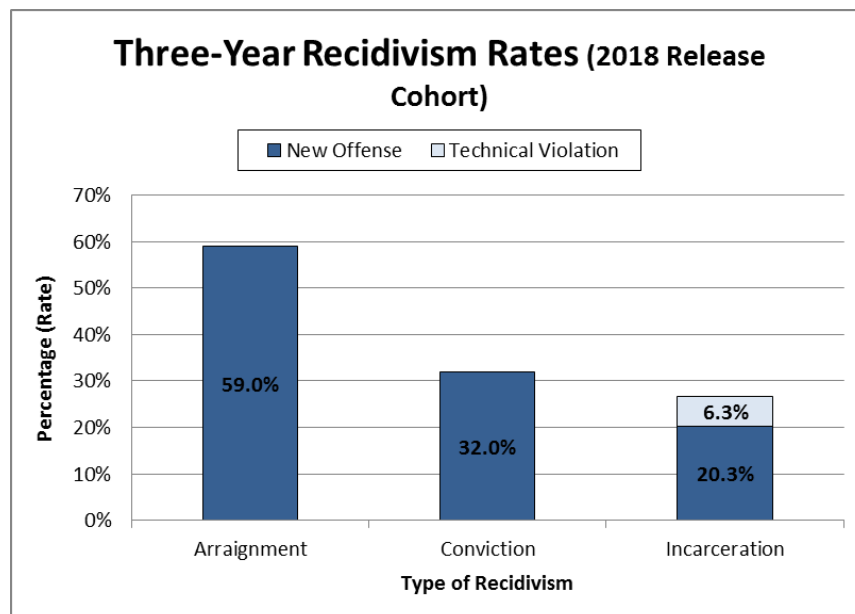
### OUTCOMES: What happened?

**Three-year Reincarceration rate for those released in 2018 is 26.6%**  
(New Offenses and Technical Violations)

**Disclaimer:** About midway through the point of release to the end of the reporting period (December 2021), the worldwide COVID pandemic occurred. Massachusetts declared a state of emergency in March of 2020. All social systems, including courts, probation operations, business, families, communities, and service providers experienced disruptions. For this reason this year's findings must be considered in context and may not be fairly compared to other years.

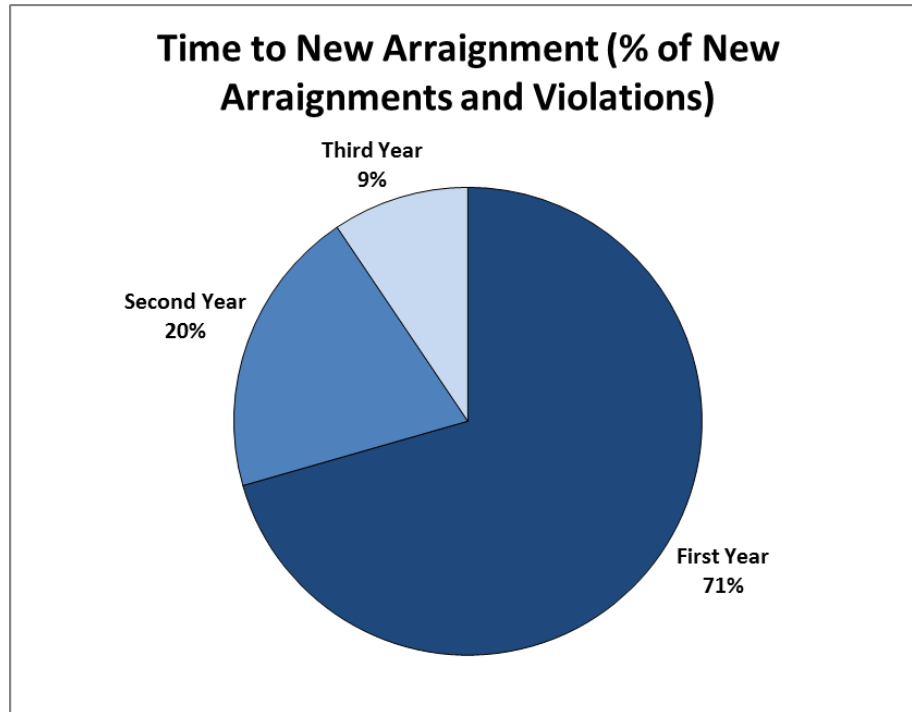
By the end of the third year post-release, there was a 20.3% Reincarceration Rate for a New Offense and a 6.3% Technical Violation rate among 2018's offenders released to the street (N = 1233). Incidences of Technical Violations were similar to the previous year's 6.8% and very close between genders. The combined three-year Reincarceration rate was 26.6%, a 5.6 percentage point drop from last year's 32.2%, with both years reflecting COVID pandemic impacts that are difficult to measure. Reincarceration rates differed notably by gender, at 28.6% for men and 21.3% for women. By comparison, last year's combined rates were much closer at 32.5% for men and 31.3% for women, meaning men dropped 3.9 percentage points, while women dropped a full 10 points.

Three-Year Recidivism Type (% of Total Releases)						
2018 Release Cohort	Men		Women		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Rearrangement	541	60.2%	186	55.7%	727	59.0%
Reconviction	300	33.4%	94	28.1%	394	32.0%
Reincarceration						
Reincarceration-New Crime	201	22.4%	49	14.7%	250	20.3%
Reincarceration-Technical	56	6.2%	22	6.6%	78	6.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>28.6%</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>21.3%</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>26.6%</b>



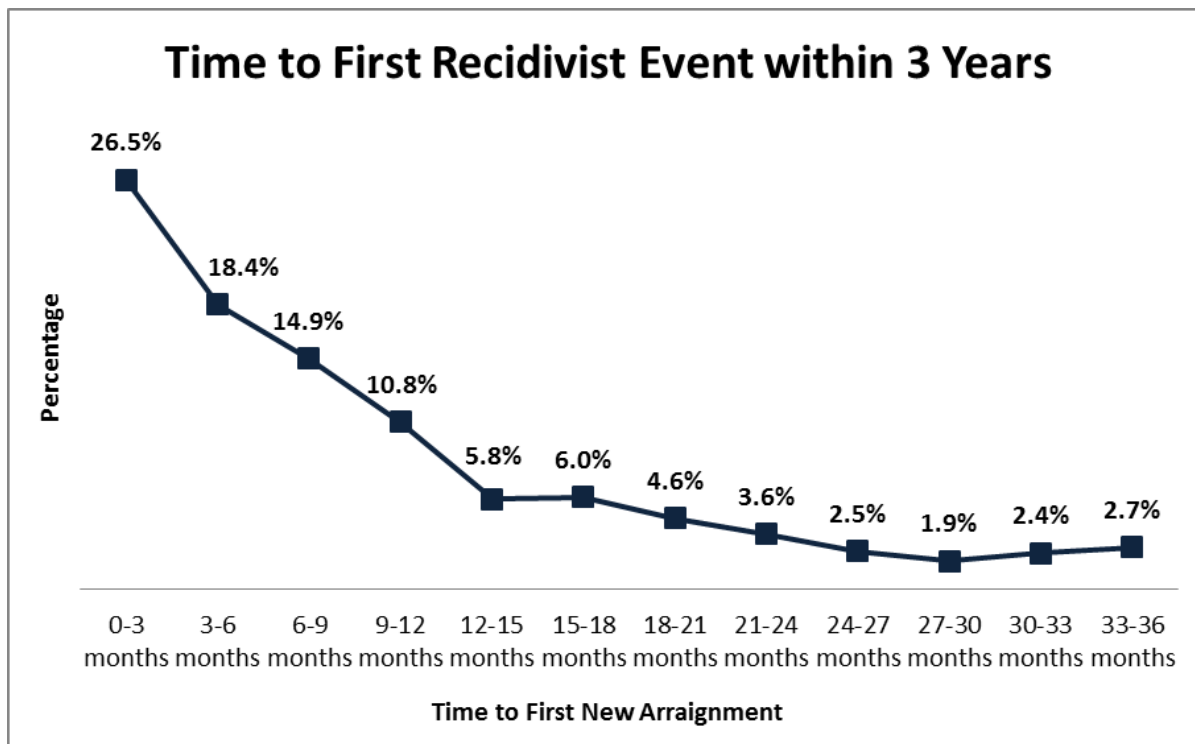
### When did criminal conduct resume for the 2018 Release Cohort?

Overall, early days upon release appear to be most critical. 71% of Rearraignments occurred in the first-year post release, another 20% in the second year, and 9% in the third year.



**Time to New Arraignment (% of New Arraignments and Violations)**

First Year			Second Year			Third Year		
Time (Months)	N	%	Time (Months)	N	%	Time (Months)	N	%
0-3 months	213	26.5%	12-15 months	47	5.8%	24-27 months	20	2.5%
3-6 months	148	18.4%	15-18 months	48	6.0%	27-30 months	15	1.9%
6-9 months	120	14.9%	18-21 months	37	4.6%	30-33 months	19	2.4%
9-12 months	87	10.8%	21-24 months	29	3.6%	33-36 months	22	2.7%
<b>Year Totals</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>70.6%</b>		<b>161</b>	<b>20.0%</b>		<b>76</b>	<b>9.4%</b>

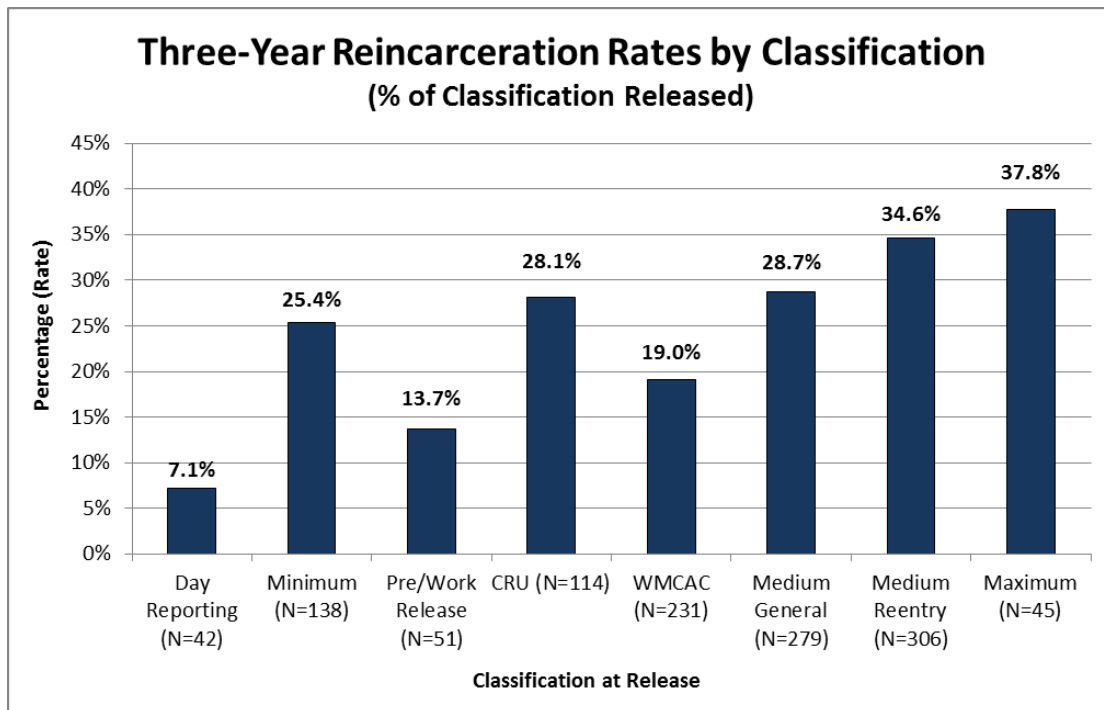


### How did three-year outcomes vary by location at time of release?

Those released from Day Reporting, WMCAC, Minimum, and Pre/Work Release had the highest success rates after three years. The highest rate of Recidivism (37.8%) occurred among those classified to Maximum at time of Release.

**Reincarceration Rates by Classification and Year of Offense (% of Classification Released)**

2018 Release Cohort Classification	First Year		Second Year		Third Year		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Day Reporting (N=42)	2	4.8%	1	2.4%	0	0.0%	3	7.1%
Minimum (N=138)	18	13.0%	14	10.1%	3	2.2%	35	25.4%
Pre/Work Release (N=51)	3	5.9%	3	5.9%	1	2.0%	7	13.7%
CRU (N=114)	20	17.5%	9	7.9%	3	2.6%	32	28.1%
WMCAC (N=231)	29	12.6%	12	5.2%	3	1.3%	44	19.0%
Medium General (N=279)	49	17.6%	19	6.8%	12	4.3%	80	28.7%
Medium Reentry (N=306)	50	16.3%	40	13.1%	16	5.2%	106	34.6%
Maximum (N=45)	7	15.6%	8	17.8%	2	4.4%	17	37.8%



## How did New Offense vs. Technical Violation vary by location at time of release?

Overall and consistent with prior years' findings, individuals released from the medium and maximum security were most likely to experience Reincarceration for a New Offense by the end of the third year post-release, with Technical Violations occurring at lower levels for that group.

### Reincarceration Rates by Classification and Return Type by Third Year Post Release (% of Classification Released)

<b>2018 Release Cohort Classification</b>	<b>New Offense</b>		<b>Technical Violation</b>	
	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Day Reporting (N=42)	2	4.8%	1	2.4%
Minimum (N=138)	18	13.0%	17	12.3%
Pre/Work Release (N=51)	7	13.7%	0	0.0%
CRU (N=114)	27	23.7%	5	4.4%
WMCAC (N=231)	21	9.1%	23	10.0%
Medium General (N=279)	62	22.2%	18	6.5%
Medium Reentry (N=306)	95	31.0%	11	3.6%
Maximum (N=45)	14	31.1%	3	6.7%

## How did three-year outcomes vary by release type?

Although the overall Reincarceration rate for parolees is higher, only 9.3% of parolees were committed for a New Offense, compared to 22.6% of those who wrapped up their sentence (SEXP).

### Three-Year Reincarceration Rates by Reason for Return (% of Release Type in 2018 Release Cohort)

<b>Wrapped Only (N=1019)</b>			
<b>Reason for Return</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	
Technical Violation of Probation	34	3.3%	
New Offense	230	22.6%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>25.9%</b>	

### Three-Year Reincarceration Rates by Reason for Return (% of Release Type in 2018 Release Cohort)

<b>Paroled Only (N=214)</b>			
<b>Reason for Return</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	
Technical Violation of Probation	3	1.4%	
Technical Violation of Parole	41	19.2%	
New Offense	20	9.3%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>29.9%</b>	

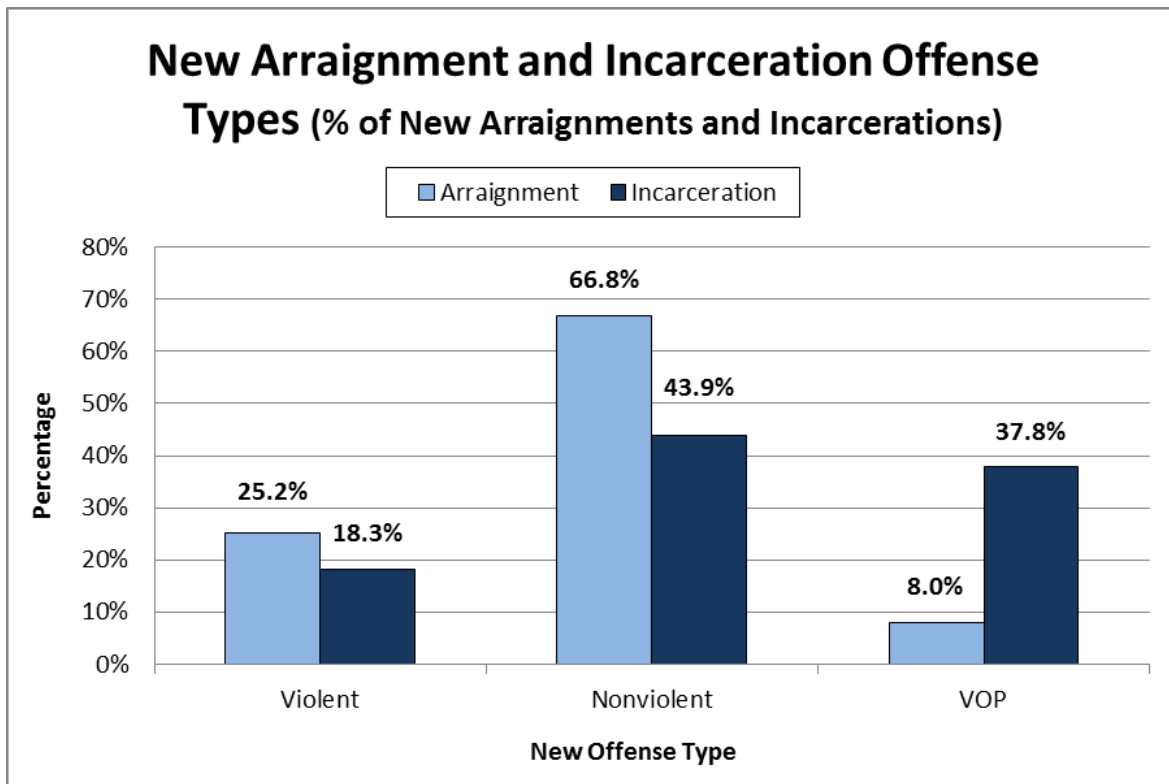
### How did three-year New Arraignment and Incarceration vary by Offense Type?

When looking at recidivists, those arraigned for a violent offense were most likely to experience Reincarceration for that offense. A nonviolent offense, however, often resulted in a violation of parole or probation. Nonviolent offenses account for 67% of new Arraignments, but only 44% of new Incarcerations. Violent offenses account for 25% of new Arraignments and 18% of new Incarcerations. Violations represent only 8% of new Arraignments, but 38% of Incarcerations.

New Offense Type (% of New Arraignments)						
New Offense Type	Men		Women		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Person	59	9.9%	16	7.7%	75	9.3%
Intimate Partner Abuse	88	14.7%	13	6.3%	101	12.5%
Sex Offense	10	1.7%	0	0.0%	10	1.2%
Firearms	16	2.7%	1	0.5%	17	2.1%
<b>Total Violent Offenses</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>29.0%</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>14.4%</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>25.2%</b>
Property	150	25.1%	70	33.7%	220	27.3%
Drugs	86	14.4%	43	20.7%	129	16.0%
Motor Vehicle	125	20.9%	31	14.9%	156	19.4%
Prostitution	1	0.2%	7	3.4%	8	1.0%
Other	15	2.5%	10	4.8%	25	3.1%
<b>Total Nonviolent Offenses</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>63.1%</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>77.4%</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>66.8%</b>
Parole Violation	33	5.5%	8	3.8%	41	5.1%
Probation Violation	14	2.3%	9	4.3%	23	2.9%
<b>Total Technical Violations</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>8.0%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



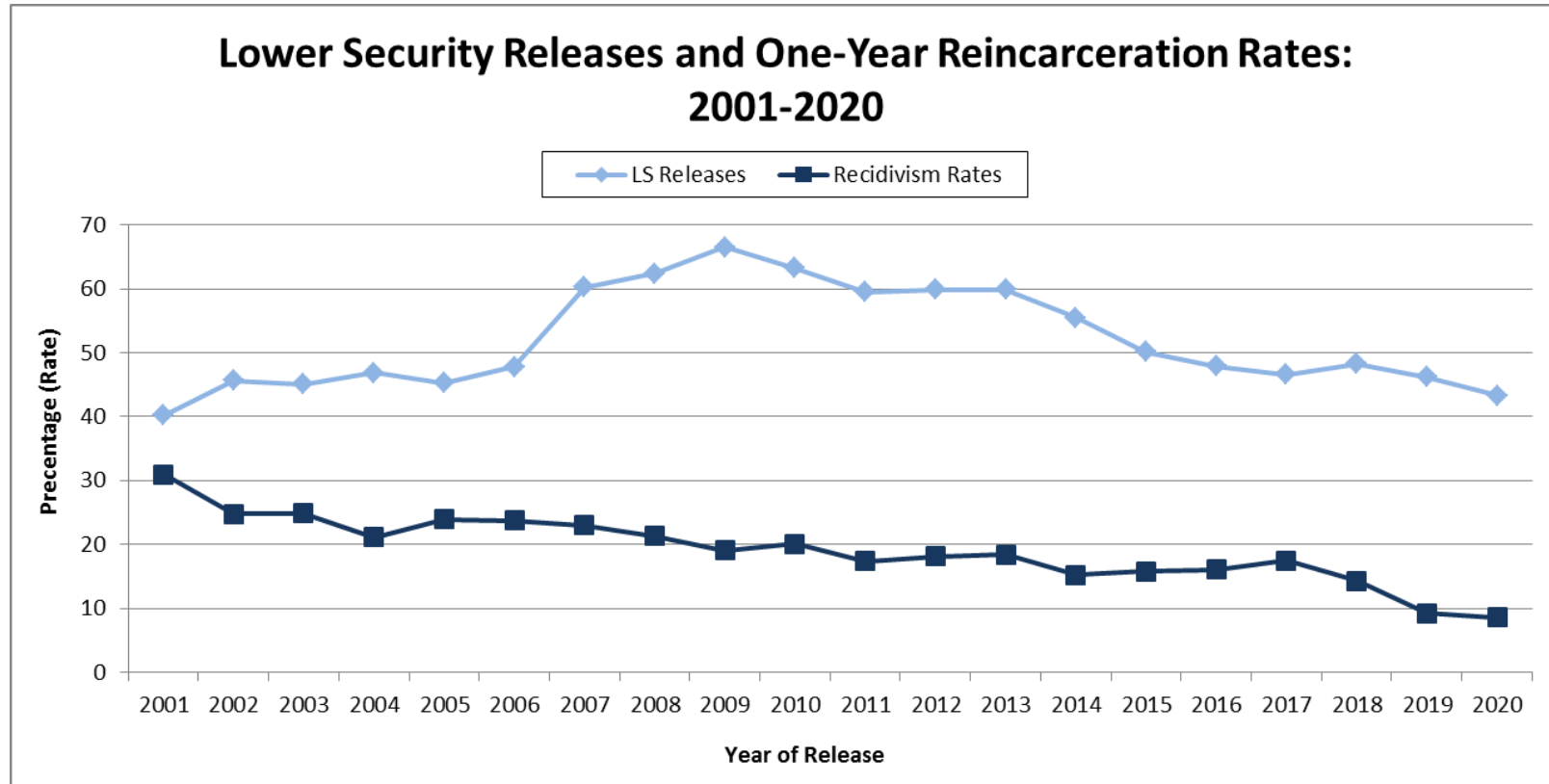
New Incarceration Offense Type (% of New Incarcerations)						
New Offense Type	Men		Women		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Person	21	8.2%	4	5.6%	25	7.6%
Intimate Partner Abuse	21	8.2%	3	4.2%	24	7.3%
Sex Offense	2	0.8%	0	0.0%	2	0.6%
Firearms	8	3.1%	1	1.4%	9	2.7%
<b>Total Violent Offenses</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>20.2%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11.3%</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>18.3%</b>
Property	61	23.7%	20	28.2%	81	24.7%
Drugs	34	13.2%	11	15.5%	45	13.7%
Motor Vehicle	11	4.3%	2	2.8%	13	4.0%
Prostitution	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other	4	1.6%	1	1.4%	5	1.5%
<b>Total Nonviolent Offenses</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>42.8%</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>47.9%</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>43.9%</b>
Parole Violation	35	13.6%	9	12.7%	44	13.4%
Probation Violation	60	23.3%	20	28.2%	80	24.4%
<b>Violation of Release Conditions</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>37.0%</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>40.8%</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>37.8%</b>
	<b>257</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



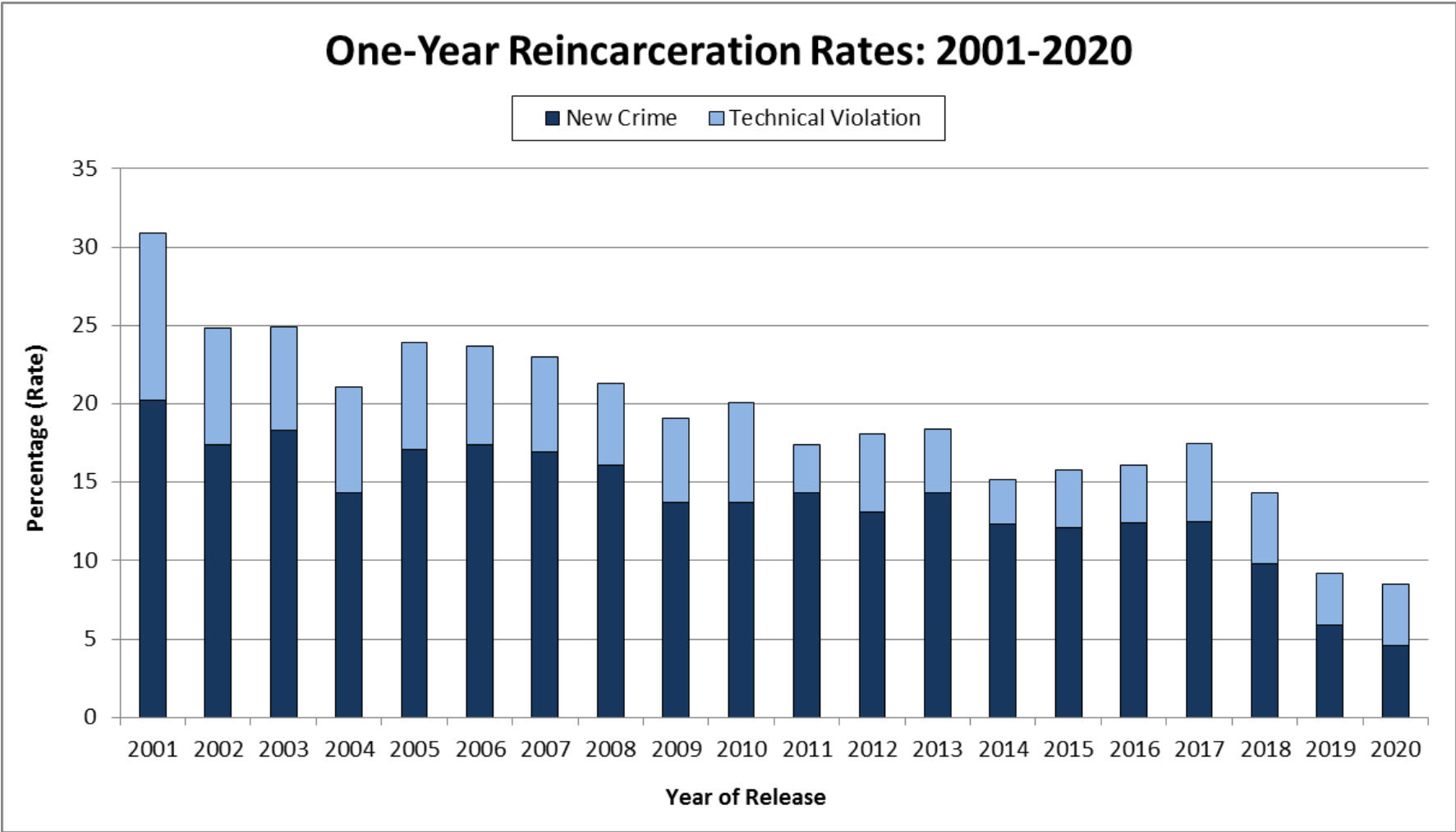
## SECTION IV--LONGITUDINAL DATA

### ONE-YEAR RECIDIVISM OVER TIME vs. LEVEL of SECURITY AT RELEASE

The chart below shows relative changes in Lower Security Releases (light blue) and one-year Recidivism (dark blue) with Release Cohorts over the past two decades. In 2001, HCSD implemented mandatory targeted programs and intentionally increased percentages of offenders released from lower security; in classic inverse proportion, Recidivism rates decreased. The trend began leveling off in 2011 when HCSD reached the realistic limit of open access to lower security. From a high in 2009 and then again declining since 2013, each year has seen decreases in the sentenced population, along with increases in criminogenic risk factors and mental health acuity and chronicity. These factors appeared to drive reductions in the numbers of men and women moved to lower security prior to release. Corresponding shifts in Recidivism appeared. The 2020 release cohort navigated reentry during a pandemic, so their outcome data will be hard to interpret, having had no such precedent.



ONE-YEAR REINCARCERATION OVER TIME



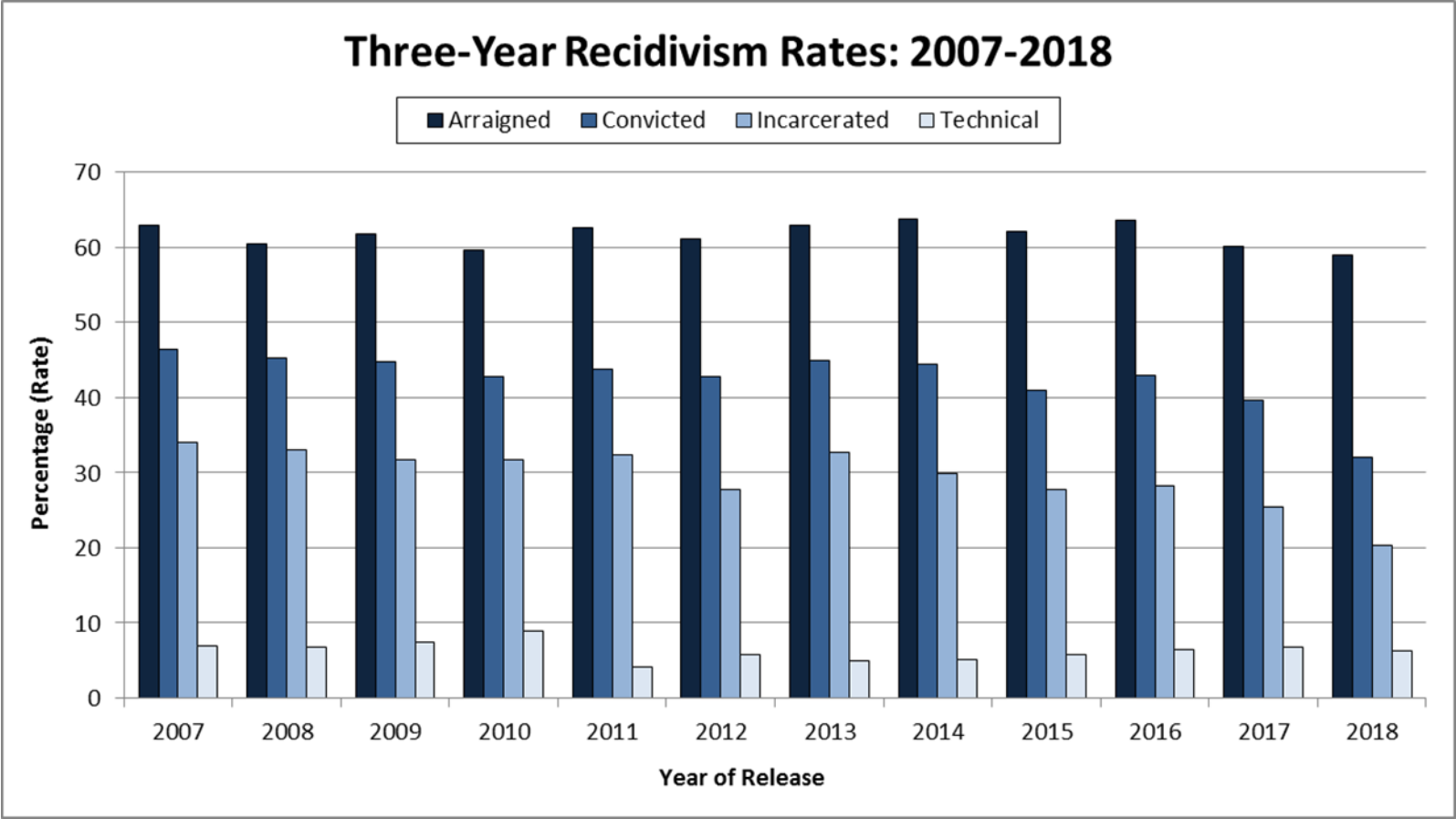
## THREE-YEAR RECIDIVISM (ALL TYPES) OVER TIME

Three years after release, 41% of 2018 releases remained crime-free, a pattern that has not varied more than four percentage points since 2007. 80% had not been incarcerated for a new crime, a significant drop versus the previous year, almost certainly affected by court closures and case backlogs. Rates of Technical Violation over time remained low and relatively stable, occurring in a fairly narrow range (low of 4.2% in 2011 to a high of 8.9% in 2010), with all other years in the 5-6% range.

The Reincarceration rate for New Crime over time, by contrast, showed an overall downward trend. Rates dipped versus the previous year in seven of the past eleven years, remained stable in one calendar year (2011) and rose in only three (2010, 2013, and 2016). Comparing 2007 to 2018, there was a 13.8 point drop, which is a 40.5% reduction in Reincarceration rates over time. Much of the third year after release multiple systems would have been affected by the pandemic, making inferences about contributing factors unsound. The research team anticipates adjustments to the three-year rate to occur as court backlogs resolve.

Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Year of Release

<i>Release Year</i>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Rearrangement</b>	<b>62.9%</b>	<b>60.5%</b>	<b>61.8%</b>	<b>59.7%</b>	<b>62.6%</b>	<b>61.2%</b>	<b>62.9%</b>	<b>63.7%</b>	<b>62.2%</b>	<b>63.6%</b>	<b>60.2%</b>	<b>59.0%</b>
<b>Reconviction</b>	<b>46.4%</b>	<b>45.3%</b>	<b>44.8%</b>	<b>42.8%</b>	<b>43.8%</b>	<b>42.8%</b>	<b>44.9%</b>	<b>44.4%</b>	<b>40.9%</b>	<b>42.9%</b>	<b>39.7%</b>	<b>32.0%</b>
<b>Reincarceration</b>												
<i>Reincarceration-New Crime</i>	34.1%	33.0%	31.7%	32.3%	32.3%	27.8%	32.7%	29.9%	27.8%	28.3%	25.4%	20.3%
<i>Reincarceration-Technical</i>	6.9%	6.8%	7.4%	8.9%	4.2%	5.7%	5.0%	5.1%	5.8%	6.4%	6.8%	6.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.0%</b>	<b>39.8%</b>	<b>39.1%</b>	<b>41.2%</b>	<b>36.5%</b>	<b>33.5%</b>	<b>37.7%</b>	<b>35.0%</b>	<b>33.6%</b>	<b>34.7%</b>	<b>32.2%</b>	<b>26.6%</b>



# ONE-YEAR REINCARCERATION RATES

## Hampden County Sheriff's Department

Years of Release - Recidivism	Number Released	% New Offense	% Technical Violation	% Reincarceration within 1 Year
2001-2002	2270	20.2	10.7	30.9%
2002-2003	2470	17.4	7.4	24.8%
2003-2004	2321	18.3	6.6	24.9%
2004-2005	2298	14.3	6.8	21.1%
2005-2006	2434	17.1	6.8	23.9%
2006-2007	2627	17.4	6.3	23.7%
2007-2008	2468	16.9	6.1	23.0%
2008-2009	2362	16.1	5.2	21.3%
2009-2010	2197	13.7	5.4	19.1%
2010-2011	1907	13.7	6.4	20.1%
2011-2012	1720	14.3	3.1	17.4%
2012-2013	1966	13.1	5.0	18.1%
2013-2014	1834	14.3	4.1	18.4%
2014-2015	1816	12.3	2.9	15.2%
2015-2016	1763	12.1	3.7	15.8%
2016-2017	1581	12.4	3.7	16.1%
2017-2018	1465	12.5	5.0	17.5%
2018-2019	1233	9.8	4.5	14.3%
2019-2020	1079	5.9	3.3	9.2%
2020-2021	712	4.6	3.9	8.5%



COVID  
Pandemic hits  
in 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter  
of 2020

### THREE-YEAR REINCARCERATION RATES

#### Hampden County Sheriff's Department

Years of Release - Recidivism	Number Released	% New Offense	% Technical Violation	% Reincarceration within 3 Years
2001-2004	2270	38.6	10.8	49.4%
2002-2005	2470	38.8	7.5	46.3%
2003-2006	2321	36.9	7.6	44.5%
2004-2007	2298	37.0	7.1	44.1%
2005-2008	2434	38.4	7.4	45.8%
2006-2009	2627	36.8	8.4	45.2%
2007-2010	2468	34.1	6.9	41.0%
2008-2011	2362	33.0	6.8	39.8%
2009-2012	2197	31.7	7.4	39.1%
2010-2013	1907	31.8	8.9	40.7%
2011-2014	1720	32.3	4.2	36.5%
2012-2015	1966	27.8	5.7	33.5%
2013-2016	1834	32.7	5.0	37.7%
2014-2017	1816	29.9	5.1	35.0%
2015-2018	1763	27.8	5.8	33.6%
2016-2019	1581	28.3	6.4	34.7%
2017-2020	1465	25.4	6.8	32.2%
2018-2021	1233	20.3	6.3	26.6%

COVID  
Pandemic hits  
in 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter  
of 2020