



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

**HOUSE OF CORRECTION
RECIDIVISM REPORT**

One, Two, Three Year Rates

(for the Release Cohorts of 2021, 2020, 2019)

Sally J. Van Wright, *Ed.D., LICSW, LADC I, Head of Research*

Nicole Harrington, *Ph.D., Research Assistant*

Maureen Lauzon, *MSEM, MIS Coordinator*

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INTRODUCTION

Recidivism figures for any single year provide only a static view of a number of dynamic phenomena. Rearraignments, Reconvictions, and Reincarcerations all respond to multiple drivers, from the individual to the systemic. Individuals change physically, cognitively, and emotionally during the course of their incarceration and upon release. But realities in communities and families also change, as do public policy and the dynamics of the criminal justice system. These complexities became profoundly more turbulent following the COVID state of emergency March 2020. The pandemic impacted social and organizational processes without exception. For this reason all data in this report must necessarily be read with an asterisk. From court closures to immediate jail releases; from family and community quarantine dynamics to the disruption of agency and support service access, nothing was "normal" during these years. Perhaps this is especially true for individuals undertaking Return To Community from incarceration. The team attributes some of the Recidivism rates drops to pandemic-related court backlogs and other system factors, anticipating rebounds to occur in the coming few years.

The Hampden County Sheriff's Office (HCSO's) long-term study of short term incarceration outcomes remains a rarity in correctional research. For this reason, we express deep appreciation and admiration for our predecessor, Dr. Martha Lyman, who headed the Research Department for the Hampden County Sheriff's Office for more than two decades prior to retiring in September 2021, as well as Sheriff Nicholas Cocchi and retired Sheriff Michael J. Ashe for foresight in establishing and continuing the study. As Dr. Lyman (2002) has long cautioned, 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.

At around the time of this writing, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is preparing to launch public-facing Recidivism dashboards for all 14 counties and the Department of Corrections. This important effort, first laid out in the Criminal Justice Reform Act of 2018, represents a major step forward for the state and continues longstanding Recidivism analyses of HCSO, the Department of Correction (DOC), and a very few other counties. HCSO's Research Team extends appreciation to Linda Holt (DOC), Hollie Matthews (DOC), Kevin Crowley (EOPSS), Carrie Hill (MSA), and Ward Loving (Spring ML, a vendor contracted by Google) for their teamwork and leadership. This document aims to provide depth of analysis for our local context while preserving the methods of our greatly expanded set of eyes on Recidivism across all of MA.

Beginning with 2,270 offenders released in 2001, the study now covers 38,926 individuals released over more than two decades. Recidivism rates are reported at 1-, 2-, and 3-year intervals. To our knowledge, there is no other Recidivism study of this magnitude among short-stay incarceration populations in the country. For this report, 2,194 individual queries were manually drawn, analyzed, and coded. Recidivism rates appear from varied perspectives including demographic characteristics, offense types, release type, classification, and criminogenic risk in an 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.

So what can we learn from this study? With a sample size so large over an extensive period of time, data from this study may 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 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

HCSO operates five distinct sites in Ludlow, Chicopee, and Springfield, MA with three facility 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 calendar year was 985 in-custody and 72 out-of-custody individuals, about 84% men and 16% women. Among **Annual Releases to the Community** (N = 4,819) women were more common as their length of stay tends to be shorter; men were 74% (3,553) and women 26% (1,266). Analysis of the characteristics of men in custody for Civil Commitment SUD treatment, who numbered 103 in custody on a typical day and totaled 506 regular releases in calendar year 2022, will be detailed in a separate report.

This report details three forms of Recidivism:

Rearraignments (on New Offenses), **Reconvictions** (on New Offenses), and **Reincarcerations** (for New Offenses or for Technical Violations of probation or parole) for three most recent Release cohorts.

HCSO tracks sentenced offenders Released To Community for three years, with Recidivism rates historically being reported at 1- and 3-years after release. Rates have been tracked in this manner for the Hampden County Sheriff's Office since 2000. Beginning with last year's report, data at the point in time 2-years post release also appeared, in accordance with the Criminal Justice Reform Act of 2018. Altogether, the present report relies on 2,194 separate inquiries from Department of Criminal Justice Information Services (DCJIS) and other records, with manual coding into SPSS by the Research Team for each recidivistic event.

Recidivism rates at year one refer to the 2021 release cohort (403 total releases); Recidivism rates at year three refer to the 2019 release cohort (1,079 total releases). Descriptive

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 2020 release cohort (712 total releases) and appear briefly as an overview per CJRA requirements.

The report concludes with a summary of the Hampden County Sheriff's Office's Recidivism rates over time, allowing for a longitudinal look 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 = 403 released in 2021)

The total one-year Reincarceration rate was 13.4% (of which, 7.4% was for a New Offense while 6.0% was for a Technical Violation). This rate rose (4.9 percentage points) from last year's rate (for the 2020 cohort) of 8.5%, which was 4.6% New Offense and 3.9% Technical Violation.

TWO-YEAR RECIDIVISM

(N = 712 released in 2020)

The total two-year Reincarceration rate was 16.6% (of which, 11.7% was for a New Offense while 4.9% was for a Technical Violation).

THREE YEAR RECIDIVISM

(N = 1,079 released in 2019)

The total three-year Reincarceration rate was 22.2%, of which 17.3% was for a New Offense and 4.8% was for a Technical Violation of probation or parole. At three years post release, 42% of the 2019 sentenced releases remained crime-free (i.e. no new Arraignments) and about 78% had not been reincarcerated for a new offense.

METHODOLOGY

The authors utilize several data sources in preparing the report. Monthly, they upload a query on sentenced “**Releases to Community**,” formerly referred to as Releases To Street (a term still in use in some circles but which does not reflect the tone and philosophy of HCSO), including four release types:

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

Individuals not released to the community (i.e., transferred to other institutions or returned to pretrial status for open charges) are not included. The research team (three staff) utilize official Board of Probation criminal records (BOP's) from the Department of Criminal Justice Information Services (DCJIS) and code into SPSS any activity within the criminal court system in Massachusetts including Probation Violations. Parole Violations are tracked through HCSO's Jail Management System (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 JMS. Transgender and gender-nonconforming persons are reported wherever they resided (assigned through a combination of self-report request and classification review for best fit). Assessment data are retrieved from HCSO case management software called TRAX. These methods have remained consistent at HCSO for more than two decades. This year, the team performed manual queries and variable coding on 2,194 distinct release events.

HCSO tracks Recidivism for the following events:

- **Rearraignment** – New Arraignment in any Massachusetts court for a *new criminal offense*. This date drives “time to Recidivism” figures throughout the report.
- **Reconviction** – any New Guilty Finding on a *case that* occurred after Release to Community. 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/OR (reported explicitly)
 - *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 (whether New Offense or Technical Violation) drive the “Jail Report Card.” Reincarcerations drive bottom line expenses for correctional agencies and bring the most costly social and economic impacts to communities.

SECTION I
ONE-YEAR RECIDIVISM RATES
 (2021 RELEASES)

OVERVIEW: *Who were they?*

403 sentenced offenders were Released To Community (RTC) during calendar year 2021. This number represents a decrease of 309 (43%) from the previous year, when 712 sentenced releases occurred.

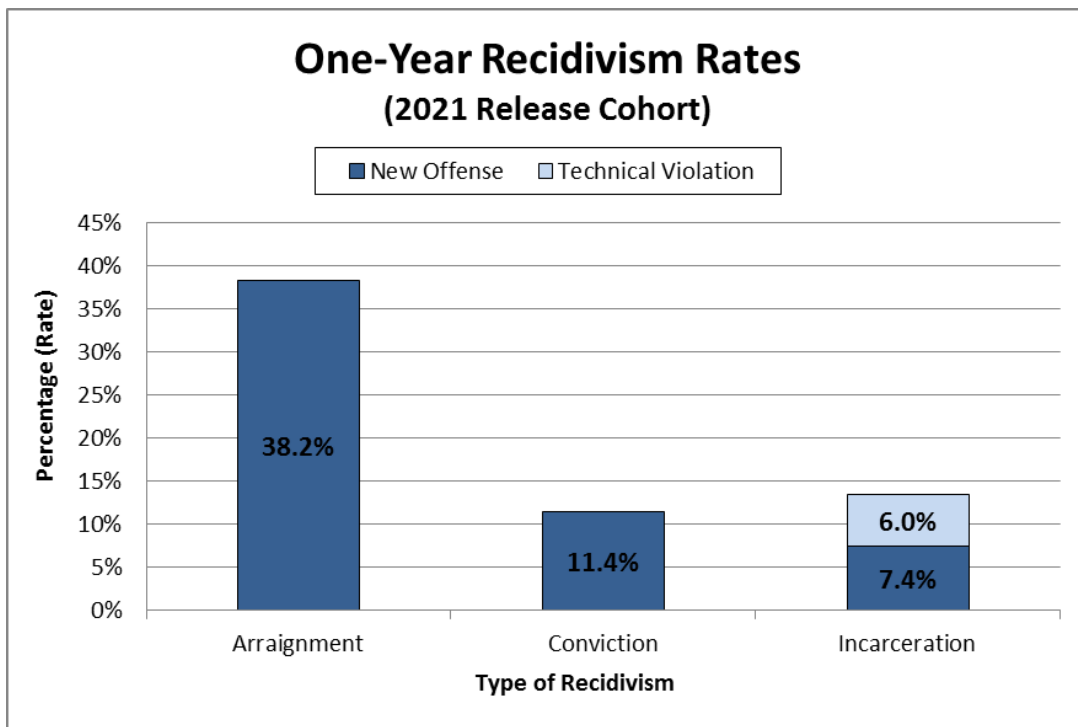
- **Demographics.** Within this release cohort, 310 (77%) were men and 93 (23%) were women. The women released were predominantly White (77%), with another 7.5% identifying as Black and 14% as Hispanic. Of the men, 27% identified as White, 22.5% Black, and 50% Hispanic. As to age, women in this release cohort ranged in age from 23 to 60 years with a mode (i.e. most common age) of 36. Men ranged from 20 to 74 years of age with a slightly younger most common age of 32.
- **Residence.** About 40% of the 2020 release cohort was from Springfield, 11% from Holyoke, 10% from Chicopee, and 11% from another Hampden County town. An additional 20.5% were from other Massachusetts counties and 3.5% were from out of state. 16 (4%) did not provide an address. 34% of women released were from Worcester County.
- **Incarceration and Release Types.** About 54% (50) of the women and 70% (218) 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 35.5% (48) did have a juvenile record in Massachusetts. Average age at first Arraignment was about 19 years; 10% of individuals were first arraigned at age 12 or younger. Most (298; 74%) were released via an expiration of their sentence (“wrapped”), while 26% (104) were paroled. One inmate was released after having their sentence revised or revoked by the court. Those who wrapped tended to have served about 68% of their sentence, while parolees served about 42%. At the time of release, 273 (68%) of those released were at a Medium/Maximum security level, 115 (29%) were Minimum/PRC, 8 (2%) were Community Reentry Unit (CRU), 4 (1%) were Day Reporting, and 3 (<1%) were out of county. Within the 2021 release cohort there were 45 DOC inmates, who were comprised of 43 men and 2 women, and 3 Bureau of Prison inmates, all of whom were men; 65% of these individuals were released while at lower security.
- **Offense Types.** About half of those released (49%; 198) served time for a nonviolent offense (i.e. property, drugs, motor vehicle, or other). The remaining 51% (205) served time for a violent offense including a crime against a person, intimate partner abuse, sex offense, or firearms.
- **Sentence Length.** The sentence lengths for this cohort include 20% who had a sentence of 90 days or less, 22% between 91 and 180 days, 17% with between 181 and 364 days, and an additional 41% who had a sentence of a year or more. 29 individuals served sentences with mandatory time. Total mandatory days equaled 9,810 bed-days. This was split into 1,710 days for motor vehicle offenses and 8,100 days for firearms charges.

ONE-YEAR RECIDIVISM RATES (2021 RELEASES)

OUTCOMES: *What happened?*

One-year Reincarceration rate for those released in 2021 is 13.4%
(New Offenses and Technical Violations)

The total one-year Reincarceration rate was 13.4% (of which, 7.4% was for a New Offense while 6.0% was for a Technical Violation). This rate rose (4.9 percentage points) from last year's rate (for the 2020 cohort) of 8.5%, which was 4.6% New Offense and 3.9% Technical Violation. This increase in rate most likely reflects more normal operations of court and legal systems following disruptions experienced during the height of the COVID pandemic and remains lower than pre-pandemic levels.

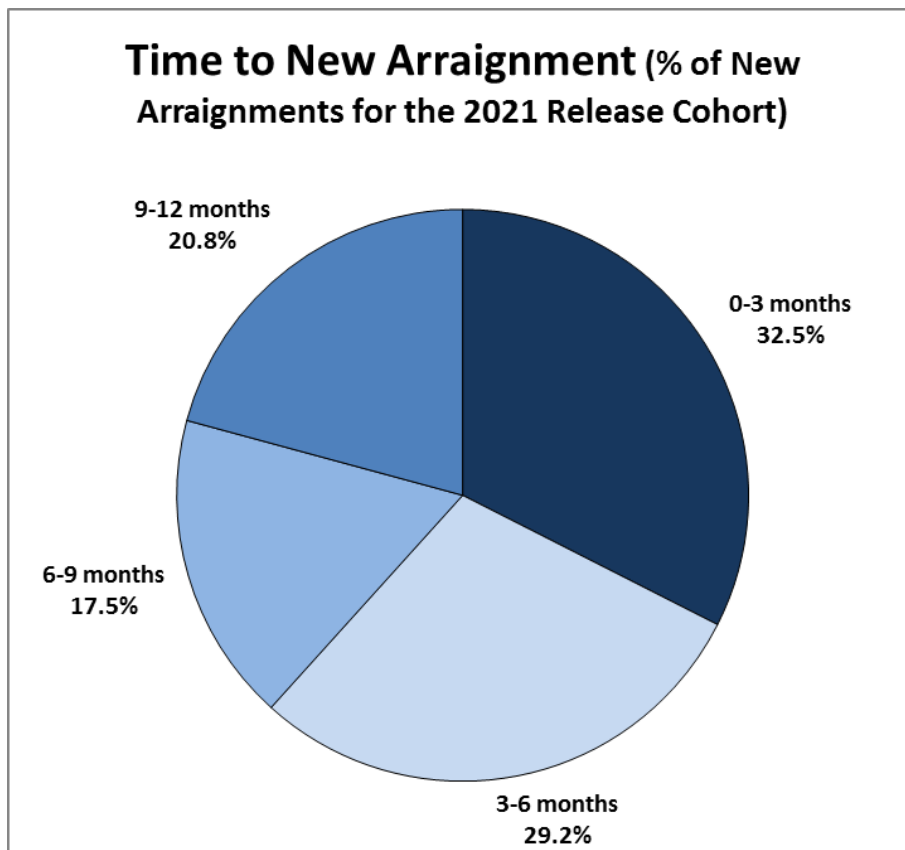


One-Year Recidivism by Type (% of Total Releases)

2021 Release Cohort	Men		Women		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Rearraignment	125	40.3%	29	31.2%	154	38.2%
Reconviction	38	12.3%	8	8.6%	46	11.4%
Reincarceration						
<i>Reincarceration-New Offense</i>	27	8.7%	3	3.2%	30	7.4%
<i>Reincarceration-Technical</i>	17	5.5%	7	7.5%	24	6.0%
Total	44	14.2%	10	10.8%	54	13.4%

When did criminal conduct resume within year one?

HCSO measures return to criminal conduct by new post-release arraignment. 32.5% of new Arraignments occurred within the first three months of an individual's release, with about 62% 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 157 days (just over five months).

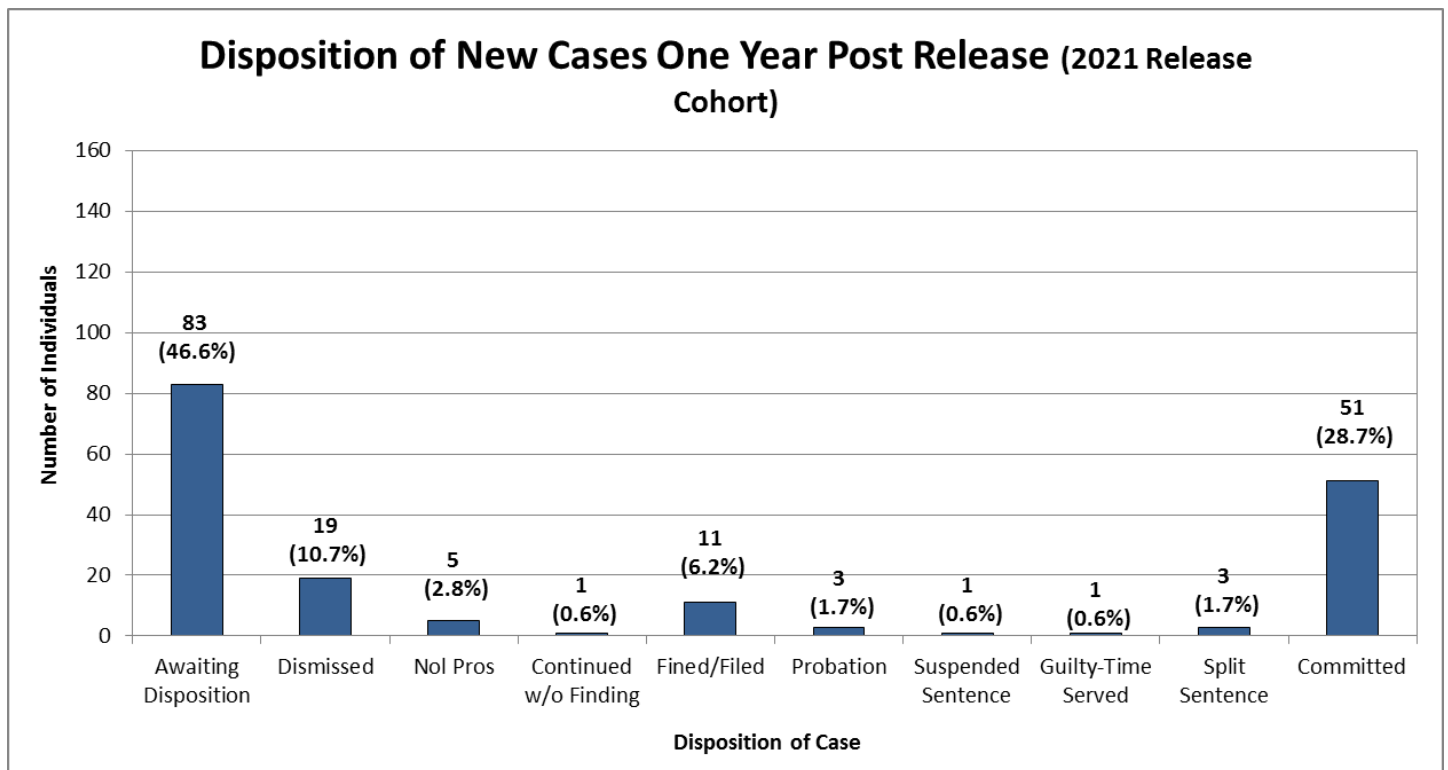


Time to New Arraignment (% of New Arraignments)

<i>2021 Release Cohort</i>	Men		Women		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0-3 months	39	31.2%	11	37.9%	50	32.5%
3-6 months	39	31.2%	6	20.7%	45	29.2%
6-9 months	22	17.6%	5	17.2%	27	17.5%
9-12 months	25	20.0%	7	24.1%	32	20.8%
Total	125	100.0%	29	100.0%	154	100.0%

What dispositions occurred for new cases after one year post-release?

Disposition of New Cases One Year Post Release		
2021 Release Cohort	Men	Women
Disposition Type	N	N
Awaiting Disposition	71	12
Dismissed	11	8
Nol Pros	4	1
Continued w/o Finding	1	0
Fined/Filed	8	3
Probation	2	1
Suspended Sentence	1	0
Guilty-Time Served	0	1
Split Sentence	2	1
Committed	42	9
Total	142	36



How many still had open cases after one year post-release?

One year post-release, almost one quarter (23%) of men and 13% of women had new open cases still awaiting disposition. 40 (13%) men and 11 (12%) women also had new restraining orders filed against them in the first year of their release.

Other Activity One Year Post Release				
2021 Release Cohort	Men		Women	
	N	%	N	%
Open Cases - New	71	22.9%	12	12.9%
Open Cases - Existing	84	27.1%	20	21.5%
Open Warrants	41	13.2%	8	8.6%
New Restraining Order	40	12.9%	11	11.8%

How did men and women differ after one year post-release?

Looking across gender, men (38%) were more likely to be rearraigned for a violent offense compared to women (22%), particularly for intimate partner abuse charges. Women, on the other hand, were more likely to be rearraigned for Violations of either probation or parole release conditions compared to men (19% versus 11%). Men and women had high rates of Rearrangement for nonviolent offenses, with these offenses being the most common new Arraignment offense type for both genders.

New Offense Type (% of Arraignments)						
2021 Release Cohort	Men		Women		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Person	22	15.5%	5	13.9%	27	15.2%
Intimate Partner Abuse	25	17.6%	2	5.6%	27	15.2%
Sex Offense	1	0.7%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%
Firearms	6	4.2%	1	2.8%	7	3.9%
Total Violent Offenses	54	38.0%	8	22.2%	62	34.8%
Property	32	22.5%	6	16.7%	38	21.3%
Drugs	16	11.3%	8	22.2%	24	13.5%
MV	19	13.4%	3	8.3%	22	12.4%
Prostitution	0	0.0%	1	2.8%	1	0.6%
Other	6	4.2%	3	8.3%	9	5.1%
Total Nonviolent Offenses	73	51.4%	21	58.3%	94	52.8%
Parole Violation	11	7.7%	4	11.1%	15	8.4%
Probation Violation	4	2.8%	3	8.3%	7	3.9%
Total Violations	15	10.6%	7	19.4%	22	12.4%
Total	142	100.0%	36	100.0%	178	100.0%

Did one-year outcomes vary by Gender and Original Governing Offense Type?

For women in the 2021 release cohort, offenders with both violent (10.5%) and nonviolent (10.9%) original governing offenses were reincarcerated at about the same rate one-year post release.

However, of men released in 2021, there were slightly higher rates of Reincarceration among those with original nonviolent governing offenses (16.1%) compared to those who had violent governing offenses (12.6%).

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

<i>2021 Release Cohort</i> Offense Type	Men		Women		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Person	9	11.7%	4	13.3%	13	12.1%
Intimate Partner Abuse	9	16.1%	0	0.0%	9	14.3%
Sex Offense	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	1	14.3%
Firearms	2	7.4%	0	0.0%	2	7.1%
All Violent Offenses	21	12.6%	4	10.5%	25	12.2%
Property	12	22.6%	3	16.7%	15	21.1%
Drugs	9	15.3%	2	8.7%	11	13.4%
MV	2	8.3%	1	8.3%	3	8.3%
Prostitution	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
All Nonviolent Offenses	23	16.1%	6	10.9%	29	14.6%

How did one-year outcomes vary by Race among men?

Looking solely at the population of men, White men had the highest Reincarceration rates for all forms of Recidivism including Technical Violations (7.2%) and Rearraignments, Reconvictions, and Reincarcerations for New Offenses (43.4%, 18.1%, and 10.8% respectively).

One-Year Recidivism by Race - Men Only								
2021 Release Cohort	Black (N=70)		Hispanic (N=154)		White (N=83)		Other (N=3)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Rearrangement	28	40.0%	59	38.3%	36	43.4%	1	33.3%
Reconviction	9	12.9%	14	9.1%	15	18.1%	0	0.0%
Reincarceration								
<i>Reincarceration-New Offense</i>	6	8.6%	12	7.8%	9	10.8%	0	0.0%
<i>Reincarceration-Technical</i>	3	4.3%	8	5.2%	6	7.2%	0	0.0%
Total	9	12.9%	20	13.0%	15	18.1%	0	0.0%

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 (72; 77%), comparisons across race are difficult. Overall, almost a third (30.6%) of White women released in 2021 were rearraigned for New Offenses within their first year while 4.2% had a Reincarceration for a New Offense and 9.7% had a Reincarceration for a Technical Violation of probation or parole.

One-Year Recidivism by Race - Women Only								
2021 Release Cohort	Black (N=7)		Hispanic (N=13)		White (N=72)		Other (N=1)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Rearrangement	0	0.0%	6	46.2%	22	30.6%	1	100.0%
Reconviction	0	0.0%	1	7.7%	7	9.7%	0	0.0%
Reincarceration								
<i>Reincarceration-New Offense</i>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	4.2%	0	0.0%
<i>Reincarceration-Technical</i>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	9.7%	0	0.0%
Total	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	13.9%	0	0.0%

How did one-year outcomes vary by Age and Gender?

Among men, those ages 18 to 24 had the highest Rearrangement rates compared to any other age group (27.4%). These men also had the highest rates of Reincarceration for New Offenses (9.7%).

However, men ages 41 to 50 had the highest rates of Reincarceration for Technical Violations (4.3%) compared to other age groups.

One-Year Recidivism by Age - Men Only

2021 Release Cohort	18-24 (N=23)		25-30 (N=73)		31-40 (N=110)		41-50 (N=65)		Over 50 (N=39)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Rearrangement	17	27.4%	29	23.6%	47	24.4%	19	16.2%	13	24.1%
Reconviction	6	9.7%	8	6.5%	12	6.2%	5	4.3%	7	13.0%
Reincarceration										
<i>Reincarceration-New Offense</i>	6	9.7%	5	4.1%	9	4.7%	3	2.6%	4	7.4%
<i>Reincarceration-Technical</i>	0	0.0%	5	4.1%	7	3.6%	5	4.3%	0	0.0%
Total	6	9.7%	10	8.1%	16	8.3%	8	6.8%	4	7.4%

For women, rates of Rearrangement were highest for those ages 31 to 40 (22.9%). Reincarceration rates were also highest among this age group at 12.9%.

One-Year Recidivism by Age - Women Only

2021 Release Cohort	18-24 (N=3)		25-30 (N=23)		31-40 (N=50)		41-50 (N=11)		Over 50 (N=6)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Rearrangement	0	0.0%	7	19.4%	16	22.9%	4	11.8%	2	11.8%
Reconviction	0	0.0%	1	2.8%	7	10.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Reincarceration										
<i>Reincarceration-New Offense</i>	0	0.0%	1	2.8%	2	2.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<i>Reincarceration-Technical</i>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	10.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	0	0.0%	1	2.8%	9	12.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

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

Both Berkshire and Hampden County women had high rates of recidivism, with overall Reincarceration rates of 20.0% and 12.9% respectively. Hampshire County had three women with Rearraignments for a New Offense and one Reconviction. While Worcester women had high rates of Rearraignments for New Offenses (32.4%), they had comparatively lower Reincarceration rates (5.4%) compared to other counties.

Since nearly all men (86%) were from Hampden County, comparisons among out-of-county men are less useful due to such small cohort sizes.

One-Year Recidivism by County - County Women Only

<i>2021 Release Cohort</i>	Berkshire (N=15)		Hampden (N=31)		Hampshire (N=4)		Worcester (N=37)		Other (N=4)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Rearraignment	4	26.7%	8	25.8%	3	75.0%	12	32.4%	2	50.0%
Reconviction	3	20.0%	2	6.5%	1	25.0%	2	5.4%	0	0.0%
Reincarceration										
<i>Reincarceration-New Offense</i>	2	13.3%	1	3.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<i>Reincarceration-Technical</i>	1	6.7%	3	9.7%	0	0.0%	2	5.4%	1	25.0%
Total	3	20.0%	4	12.9%	0	0.0%	2	5.4%	1	25.0%

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

Though nonviolent offenses were the most common Rearrangement offense, the majority of Reincarcerations were due to Violations of release conditions. While nonviolent offenses accounted for 53% of all new Arraignments, they only accounted for 17% of new Incarcerations. Violations of release conditions under either probation or parole accounted for only 12% of new Arraignments but 63% of new Incarcerations.

New Incarceration Offense Type (% of New Incarcerations)

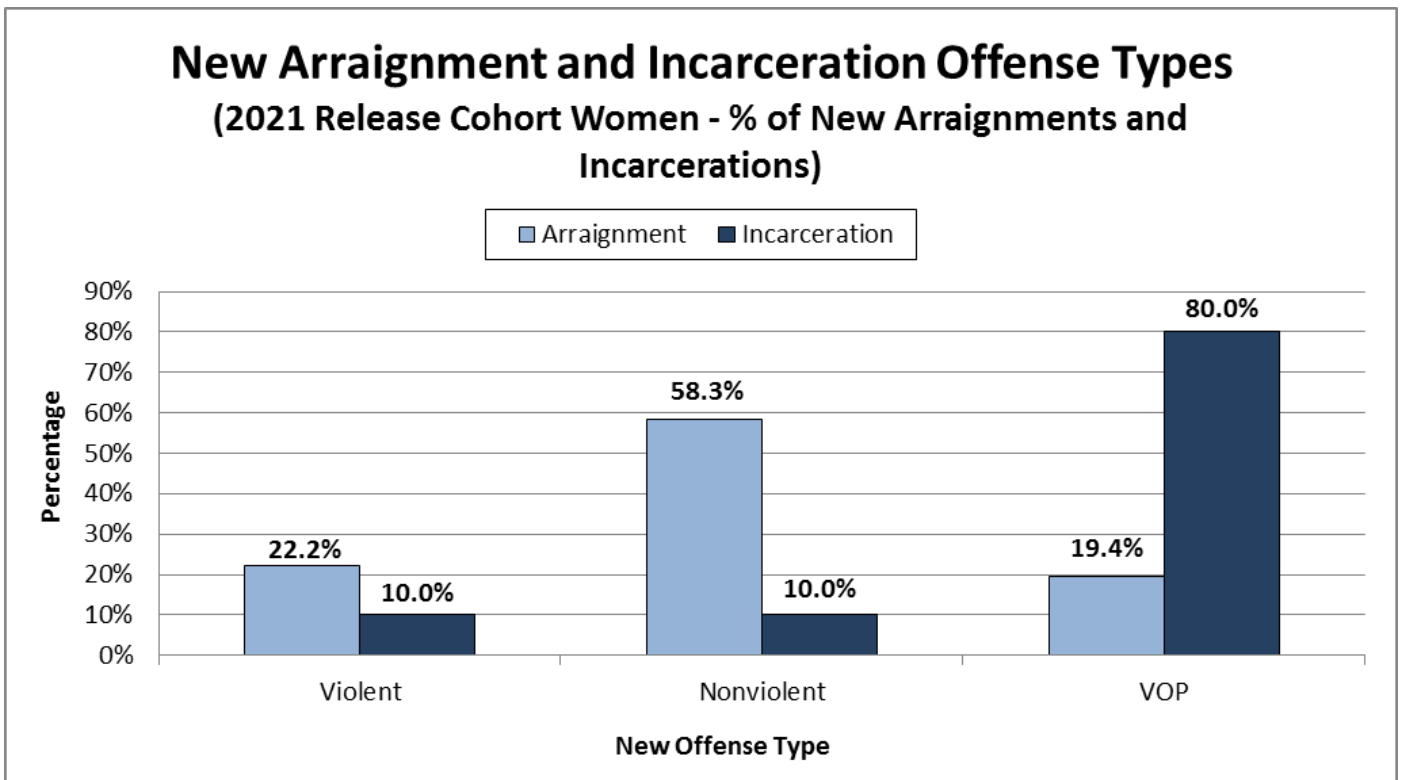
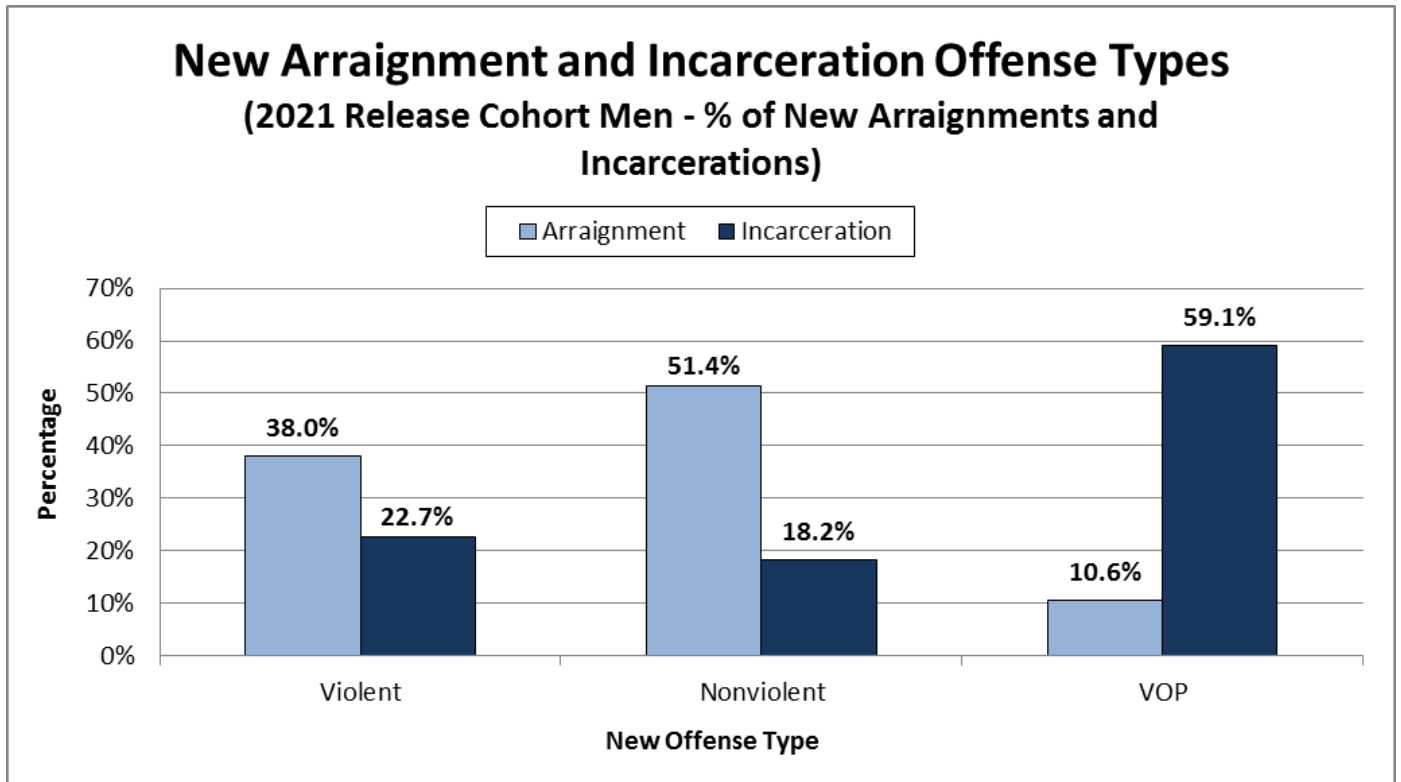
2021 Release Cohort New Offense Type	Men		Women		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Person	4	9.1%	0	0.0%	4	7.4%
Intimate Partner Abuse	6	13.6%	1	10.0%	7	13.0%
Sex Offense	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Firearms	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total Violent Offenses	10	22.7%	1	10.0%	11	20.4%
Property	7	15.9%	0	0.0%	7	13.0%
Drugs	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
MV	1	2.3%	1	10.0%	2	3.7%
Prostitution	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total Nonviolent Offenses	8	18.2%	1	10.0%	9	16.7%
Parole Violation	12	27.3%	4	40.0%	16	29.6%
Probation Violation	14	31.8%	4	40.0%	18	33.3%
Total Violations	26	59.1%	8	80.0%	34	63.0%
	44	100.0%	10	100.0%	54	100.0%

How did individuals with violent governing offenses fare after one year?

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 older (65% age 31 or over), Black or Hispanic (74%) men (87%). These individuals were generally high risk with over 74% reporting substance use, 67% reporting criminal associates, 74% reporting a mental health problem, and 67% reporting a lack of a high school diploma or equivalent at booking. Almost two-thirds (65%) of these individuals were released with no supervision while about 33% were under probation supervision. A majority (85%) were released from Medium or Maximum security. Individuals with an original nonviolent offense were most often rearraigned on a nonviolent offense.

New Arraignment Offense Type by Original Offense Type

2021 Release Cohort Original Offense Type	New Arraignment Offense Type					
	Violent		Nonviolent		Technical	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Nonviolent	16	18.8%	53	62.4%	16	18.8%
Violent	46	49.5%	41	44.1%	6	6.5%



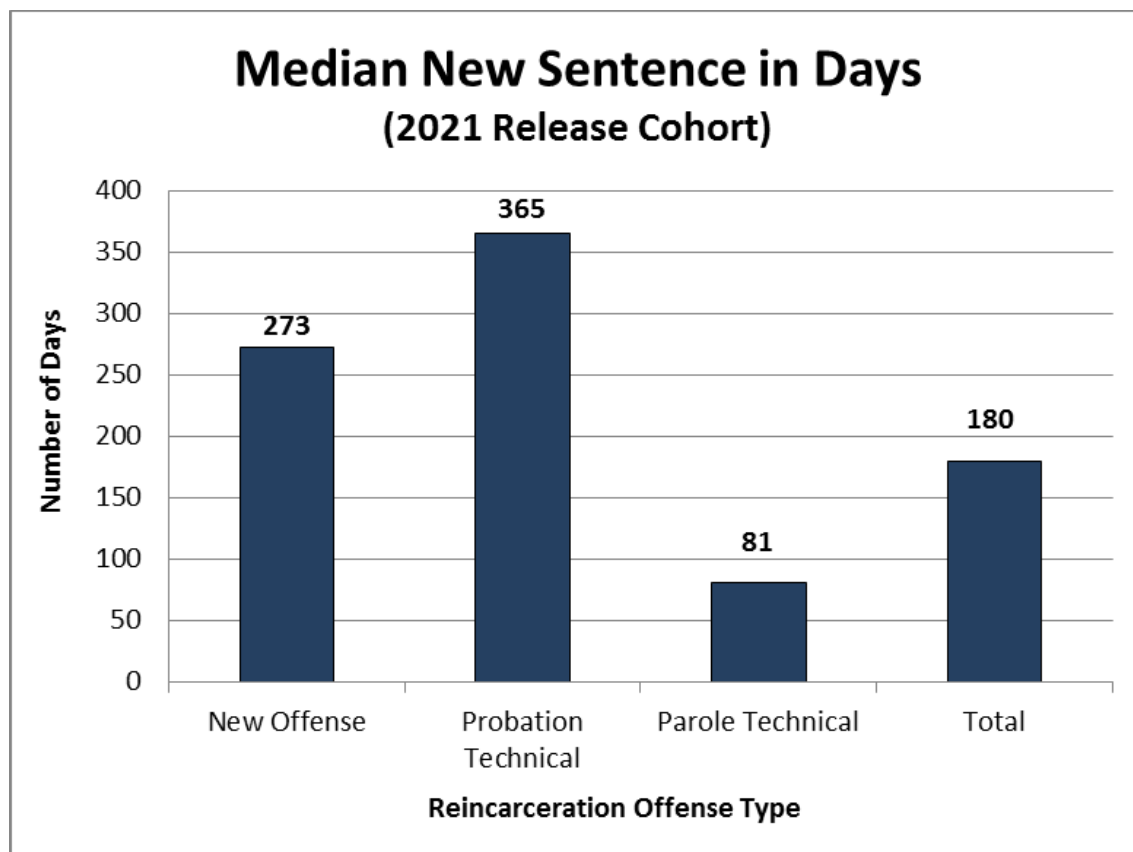
How long were new sentences for Reincarcerations at one year post-release?

The average new sentence for all individuals who were reincarcerated for either a New Offense or Technical Violation was 256 days (about 8.5 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 longer median new sentence lengths of 273 days and 365 days respectively, the median new sentence length for those who were reincarcerated for a Technical Violation of parole was much shorter at only 81 days.

New Sentence (Days) for 2021 Release Cohort

	New Offense	Probation Technical	Parole Technical	Total
<i>Mean</i>	310.3	344.3	93.1	255.6
<i>Median</i>	272.5	365.0	81.0	180.0
<i>Minimum</i>	29	14	3	3
<i>Maximum</i>	913	730	335	913

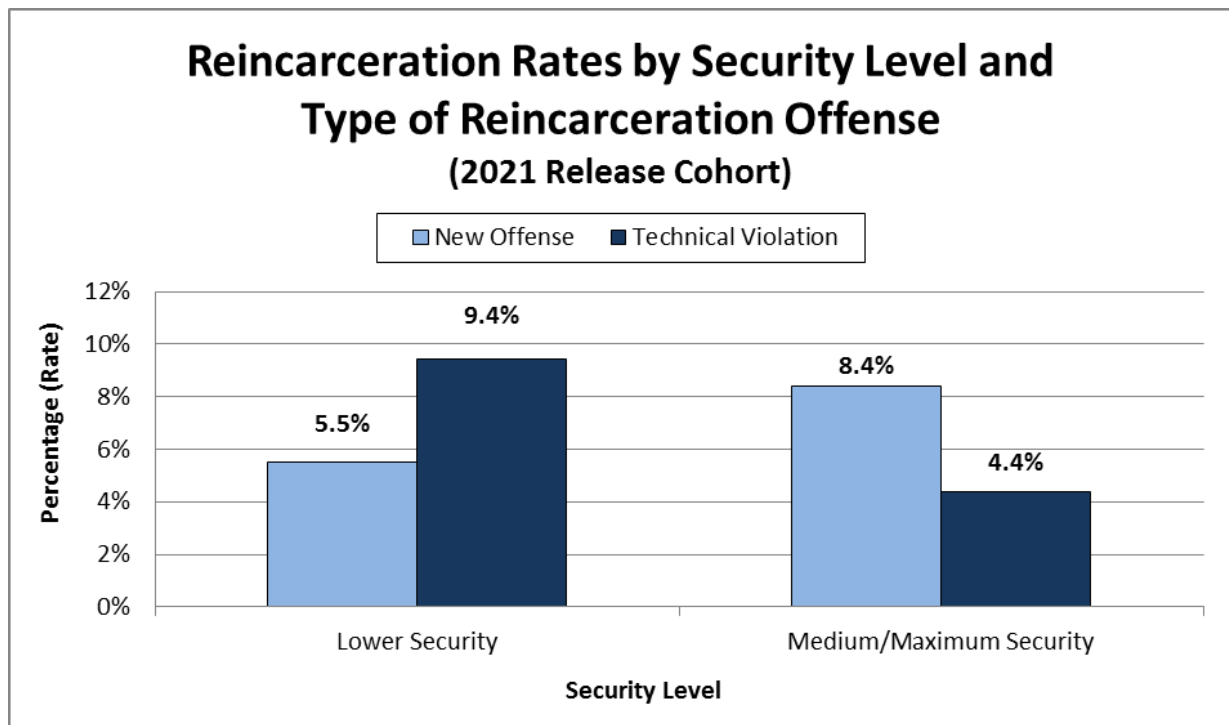


How did one-year Reincarceration rates differ across level of security at time of release?

While overall Reincarceration rates for individuals in the 2021 release cohort were higher for those released from lower security compared to those released at higher security, this rate is significantly driven by rates of Reincarceration for Technical Violations specifically; individuals released from lower security had much lower rates of Reincarceration for New Offenses (5.5% compared to 8.4%). In particular, those released from Minimum had the lowest Reincarceration rates for New Offenses (4.8%).

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

2021 Release Cohort Security Level	Type of Reincarceration					
	New Offense		Technical Violation		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Day Reporting (N=4)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Minimum (N=105)	5	4.8%	11	10.5%	16	15.2%
Pre/Work Release (N=10)	1	10.0%	1	10.0%	2	20.0%
CRU (N=8)	1	12.5%	0	0.0%	1	12.5%
Lower Security Totals	7	5.5%	12	9.4%	19	14.9%
Medium General (N=136)	11	8.1%	9	6.6%	20	14.7%
Medium Reentry(N=126)	11	8.7%	3	2.4%	14	11.1%
Maximum (N=11)	1	9.1%	0	0.0%	1	9.1%
Medium/Maximum Totals	23	8.4%	12	4.4%	35	12.8%

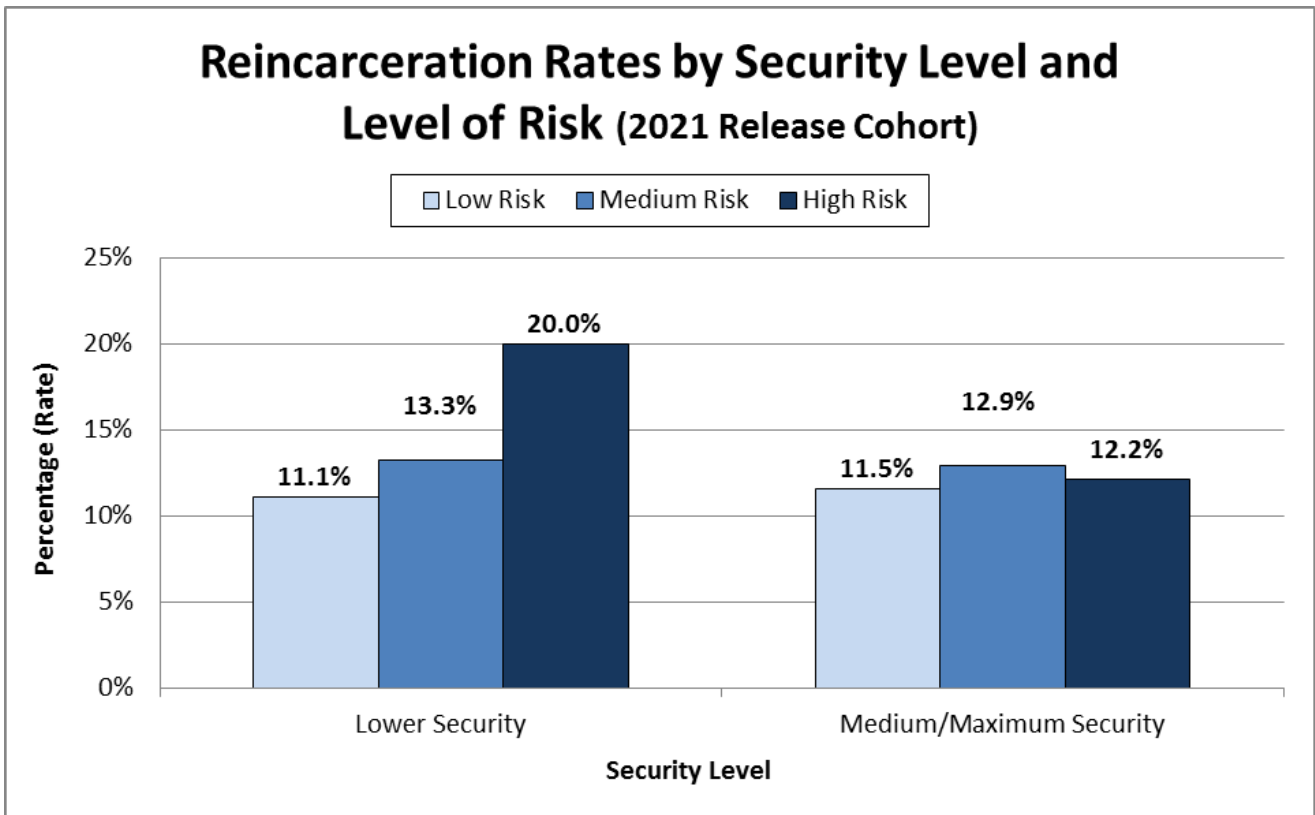


How did one-year Reincarceration rates vary by criminogenic risk?

Those with the highest Reincarceration rates were more likely to 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)

2021 Release Cohort Level of Risk	Security Level			
	Lower Security		Medium/Maximum	
	N	%	N	%
Low Risk	1	11.1%	3	11.5%
Medium Risk	11	13.3%	22	12.9%
High Risk	7	20.0%	9	12.2%
Total	19	15.0%	34	12.6%



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

Reincarceration rates were higher for those who paroled (18.3%) compared to those who had their sentences expire (11.7%). Additionally, those released on parole were more likely to be reincarcerated for a Technical Violation. Only three individuals released on parole were reincarcerated for a New Offense.

Reincarceration Rates by Release Type (% of Release Type)				
2021 Release Cohort	Wrap		Parole	
Type of Reincarceration	N	%	N	%
New Offense	27	9.0%	3	2.9%
Technical Violation	8	2.7%	16	15.4%
Total	35	11.7%	19	18.3%

How did one-year Reincarceration rates vary by post-release supervision status?

Of those released in 2021 who were reincarcerated within their first year post-release, the largest proportion (39%) had been released under probation supervision. About a quarter (24%) of those reincarcerated had been released under the sole supervision of parole. Individuals released under the dual supervision of both probation and parole were the least prevalent, making up only 11% of those reincarcerated after one year.

Reincarceration Rates by Post-Release Supervision (% of those Reincarcerated in 2021 Release Cohort)

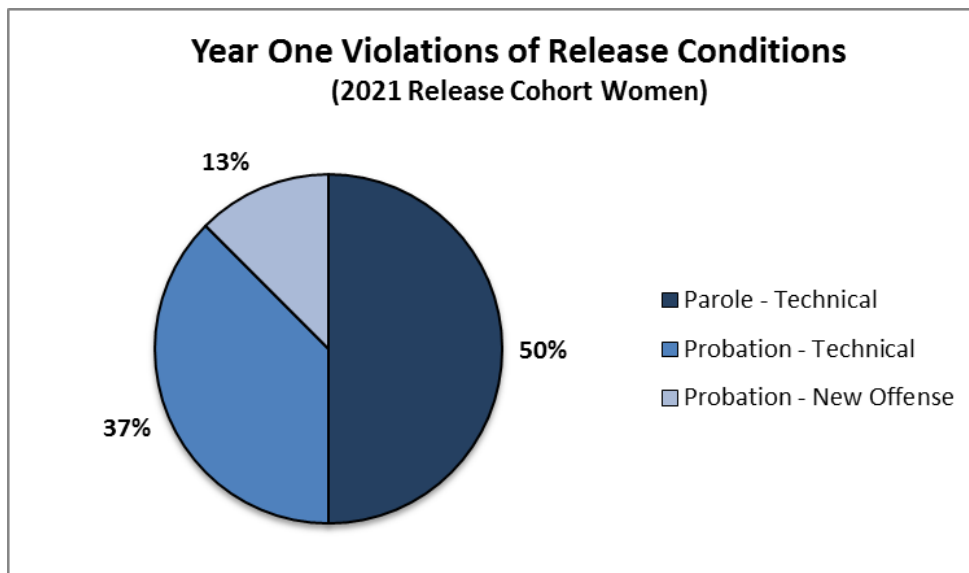
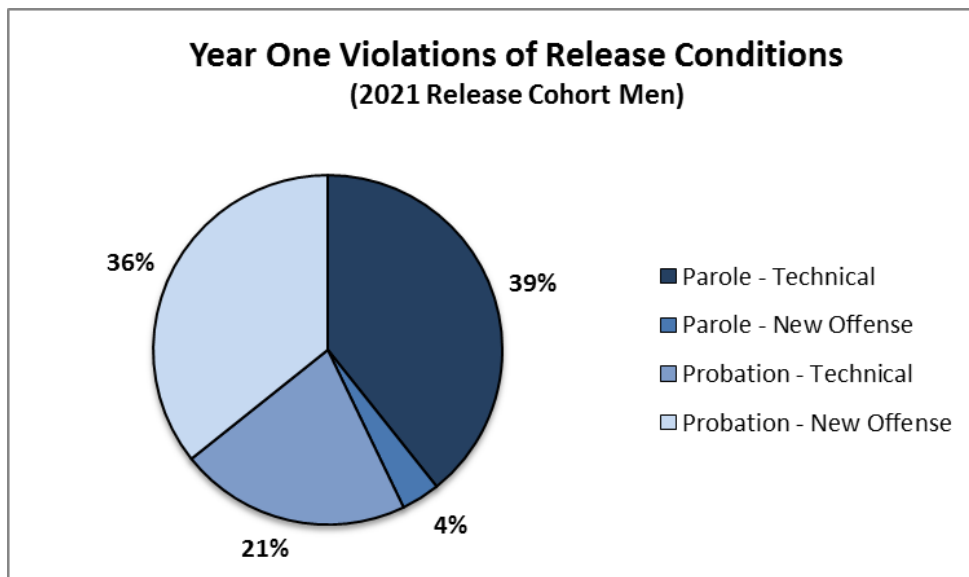
Post-Release Supervision	N	%
None	14	25.9%
Probation Only	21	38.9%
Parole Only	13	24.1%
Probation and Parole	6	11.1%
Total	54	100.0%

What led to one-year Reincarcerations for violations of release conditions 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 (2021 Release Cohort)

Type of Violation	Men	Women	Total
Parole - Technical	11	4	15
Parole - New Offense	1	0	1
Probation - Technical	6	3	9
Probation - New Offense	10	1	11



Special Reentry Populations (DOC & BOP)

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

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

There were 45 total DOC Reentry releases in 2021; 43 were men and 2 were women. The majority of DOC men (60%) were released from Minimum or Pre/Work Release status. Both DOC women were released from lower security.

DOC Reentry Class at Release (% of DOC Releases)

2021 Release Cohort Class	Men		Women	
	N	%	N	%
Day Reporting	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Minimum	21	48.8%	1	50.0%
Pre/Work Release	5	11.6%	1	50.0%
CRU	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Medium General	8	18.6%	0	0.0%
Medium Reentry	9	20.9%	0	0.0%
Maximum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	43	100.0%	2	100.0%

Neither of the DOC women had recidivated by the end of their first-year post release. Eight, or 18.6%, of DOC men had New Arraignments. One man was reincarcerated for a New Offense, while two additional men were reincarcerated for a Technical Violation.

- **The result was a Reincarceration rate of 6.7% for the 2020 DOC Reentry population (N = 45).**

One-Year DOC Recidivism by Type (% of DOC Releases)

2021 Release Cohort	Men		Total	
	N	%	N	%
Rearraignment	8	18.6%	8	17.8%
Reconviction	2	4.7%	2	4.4%
Reincarceration				
<i>Reincarceration-New Offense</i>	1	2.3%	1	2.2%
<i>Reincarceration-Technical</i>	2	4.7%	2	4.4%
Total	3	7.0%	3	6.7%

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

Disposition Type	N
Open - Awaiting Disposition	5
Dismissed	1
Fined/Filed	1
Committed	3
Total	10

BUREAU OF PRISONS

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

Within the 2021 release cohort, there were 3 Bureau of Prisons men released to the community. All were released from lower security on either Day Reporting or Pre/Work Release status. There were no BOP women released to the community in 2021.

BOP Class at Release (% of BOP Releases)		
2021 Release Cohort	Men	
Class	N	%
Day Reporting	2	66.7%
Minimum	0	0.0%
Pre/Work Release	1	33.3%
Medium General	0	0.0%
Medium Reentry	0	0.0%
Total	3	100.0%

Of these 3 BOP men, only one had a Rearrangement for a New Offense (a violent crime). None of the BOP individuals released experienced Reconviction or Reincarceration within their first-year post release.

- **Albeit a small sample size (N =3), the Reincarceration rate for Bureau of Prisons inmates was 0.0%.**

SECTION II

TWO-YEAR RECIDIVISM RATES

(2020 RELEASES)

OVERVIEW: *Who were they?*

712 sentenced offenders were Released To Community (RTC) in calendar year 2020. This number represents a decrease of 367 (34%) from the previous year's 1,079 sentenced releases in 2019.

- **Demographics.** Among the 2020 sentenced releases, 77% (549) were men and 23% (163) 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, 19% were Black, 47% were Hispanic, and 33% were White. Of the released women, 8% were Black, 15% were Hispanic, and 74% were White. Men ranged from 19 to 69 years, with a median age of 34. Women ranged in age from 21 to 68 years of age, with a median age of 36.
- **Residence.** About 41% of those released in 2020 were from Springfield, 10% from Holyoke, 7% from Chicopee, 12% from other Hampden County towns, 22% from other counties, and 2.5% from out of state. 33 individuals (about 5%) did not provide an address and were presumed homeless upon intake. Worcester County women accounted for 36% of female releases.
- **Incarceration and Release Types.** 69% (379) of men and 58% (94) of women were already recidivists by virtue of having at least one prior adult incarceration. 23% (165) were paroled and 76.5% (545) were released via expiration of sentence ("wrapped"). Two inmates had their sentences revised or revoked by the court. Parolees served 59% of their sentence; those who wrapped served 70%. The breakdown of security level at time of release was as follows: Medium/Maximum 57%, Minimum/PRC 24%, Community Reentry Unit (CRU) 5%, WMCAC 10%, Foundation House 1%, and Day Reporting 2%. The 2020 release cohort included 89 DOC reentry inmates (79 men, 10 women) and 15 Bureau of Prisons inmates (all men), 72% of who were released from lower security.
- **Offense Types.** 60% (427) of those released served time for a nonviolent offense (property, drugs, MV, prostitution, other), 40% (285) for a violent offense (crime against a person, intimate partner abuse, sex offense, firearms). 63 individuals served sentences part or all of which were mandatory. Mandatory sentences accrued 26,719 bed-days, including 730 for property offenses, 9,234 for motor vehicle offenses, 15,660 for firearms, and 1,095 for drug charges.
- **Sentence Length.** 15% received a sentence of 90 days or less, 22% between 91 and 180 days, 15% between 181 and 364 days, and 48% a year or more.

TWO-YEAR RECIDIVISM RATES (2020 RELEASES)

OUTCOMES: *What happened?*

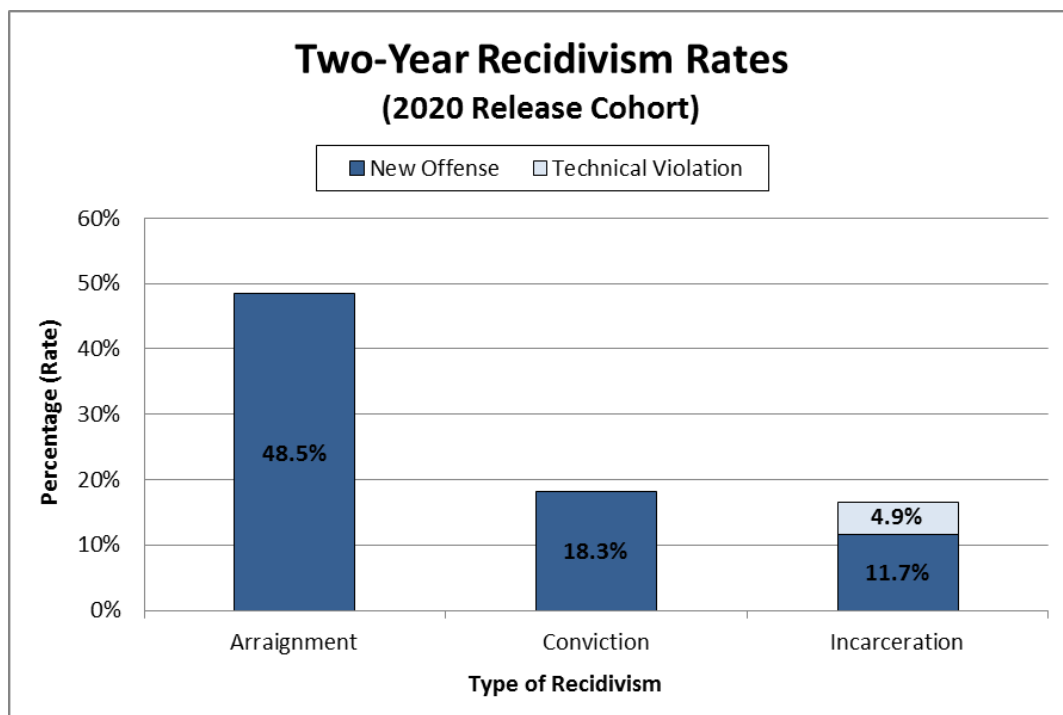
Two-year Reincarceration rate for those released in 2020 is 16.6%
(New Offenses and Technical Violations)

Disclaimer: *During the 2020 cohort's release, 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, 48.5% of the 2020 release cohort had a Rearrangement for a New Offense, 18.3% had a Reconviction, and 11.7% had a Reincarceration for a New Offense. An additional 4.9% had been reincarcerated for a Technical Violation, resulting in a total Reincarceration rate of 16.6%.

Two-Year Recidivism Type (% of Total Releases)

<i>2020 Release Cohort</i>	Men		Women		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Rearrangement	278	50.6%	67	41.1%	345	48.5%
Reconviction	110	20.0%	20	12.3%	130	18.3%
Reincarceration						
<i>Reincarceration-New Offense</i>	69	12.6%	14	8.6%	83	11.7%
<i>Reincarceration-Technical</i>	22	4.0%	13	8.0%	35	4.9%
Total	91	16.6%	27	16.6%	118	16.6%



SECTION III

THREE-YEAR RECIDIVISM RATES

(2019 RELEASES)

OVERVIEW: *Who were they?*

There were 1,079 sentenced Releases To Community (RTC) in calendar year 2019. This number represents a decrease of 154 (12.5%) from the previous year's 1,233 sentenced releases.

- **Demographics.** Of these 1,079 total releases, 71% were men and 29% were women. Transgender and gender non-conforming individuals are reported with the facility (men's or women's) where they chose to reside. 44% of the release cohort identified as White, 14% as Black, and 40% as Hispanic, with the women's population being majority White (70%) and the men's majority Hispanic (49%).
- **Residence.** 68% of those released in 2018 reported a Hampden County address, 26% reported an address in another Massachusetts county, and 2.5% reported an out of state address. 33 persons (3%) did not provide an address and were presumed homeless upon intake.
- **Incarceration and Release Types.** 69.5% of those in the 2019 release cohort had at least one prior adult incarceration. The majority (85%) of 2019 releases occurred via an expiration of their sentence (i.e. "wrapped"), 14% were paroled, and an additional 3 individuals had their sentences revised or revoked by the court. The breakdown of security level at time of release was as follows: Medium/Maximum 53%, Minimum/PRC 17%, Community Reentry Unit (CRU) 10%, WMCAC 15.5% and Day Reporting 2%. 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); 88% of who were from lower security.
- **Offense Types.** About one third (32%) served time for a nonviolent offense and 68% for a violent offense.
- **Length of Stay.** 29% of the 2019 release cohort were in custody for 90 days or less while only 15% were in custody a year or longer prior to their release.

THREE-YEAR RECIDIVISM RATES (2019 RELEASES)

OUTCOMES: *What happened?*

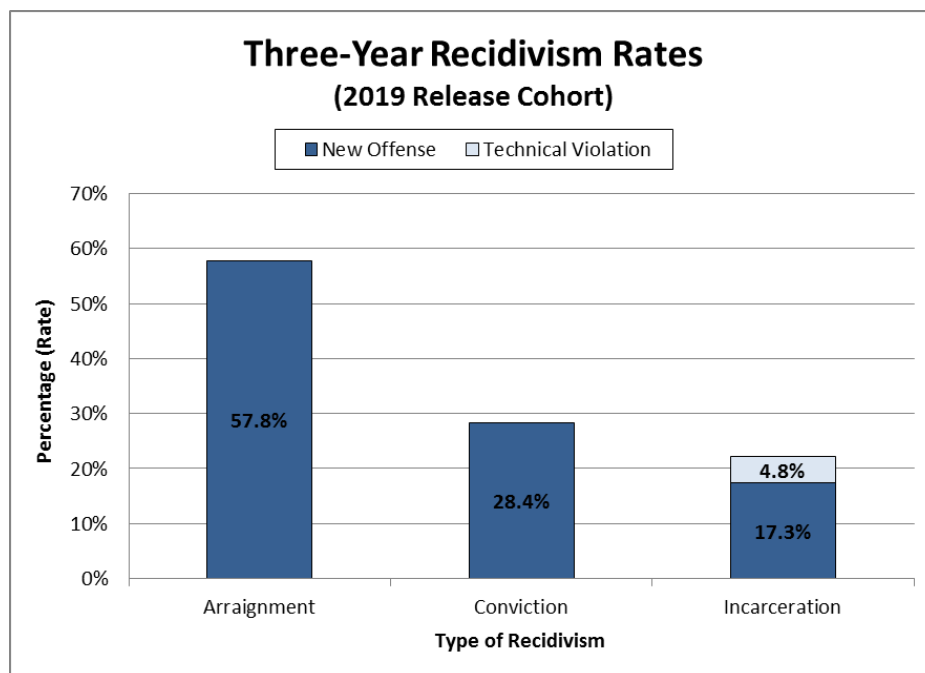
Three-year Reincarceration rate for those released in 2019 is 22.2%
(New Offenses and Technical Violations)

Disclaimer: *During the reporting period, 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.*

For three-year outcomes, there was a 17.3% Reincarceration rate for New Offenses and a 4.8% rate for Technical Violations. The combined three-year Reincarceration rate was 22.2%, a 4.4 percentage point drop from last year's 26.6%, with both years reflecting COVID pandemic impacts that are difficult to measure. Reincarceration rates differed by gender, at 24.3% for men and 16.9% for women. Both men and women's total Reincarceration rates dropped, with women's rates driven by a decrease in Reincarcerations for New Offenses and men's by a decrease in Technical Violations.

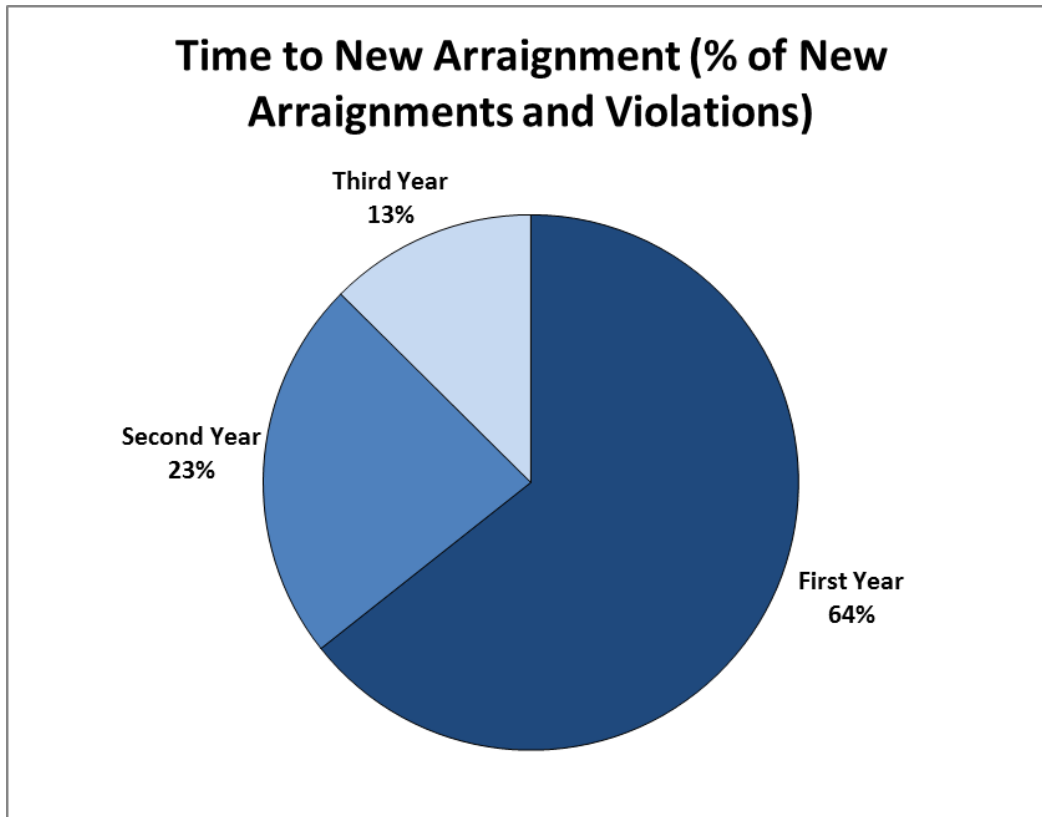
Three-Year Recidivism Type (% of Total Releases)

2019 Release Cohort	Men		Women		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Rearrignment	461	59.8%	163	52.9%	624	57.8%
Reconviction	228	29.6%	78	25.3%	306	28.4%
Reincarceration						
Reincarceration-New Offense	157	20.4%	30	9.7%	187	17.3%
Reincarceration-Technical	30	3.9%	22	7.1%	52	4.8%
Total	187	24.3%	52	16.9%	239	22.2%



When did criminal conduct resume for the 2019 Release Cohort?

Overall, early days upon release appear most critical, with 64% of Rearraignments occurring in the first year post-release. In fact, 43% of New Arraignments occurred within just the first six months. 23% of new arraignments occurred in the second year and only 13% in the third year.



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

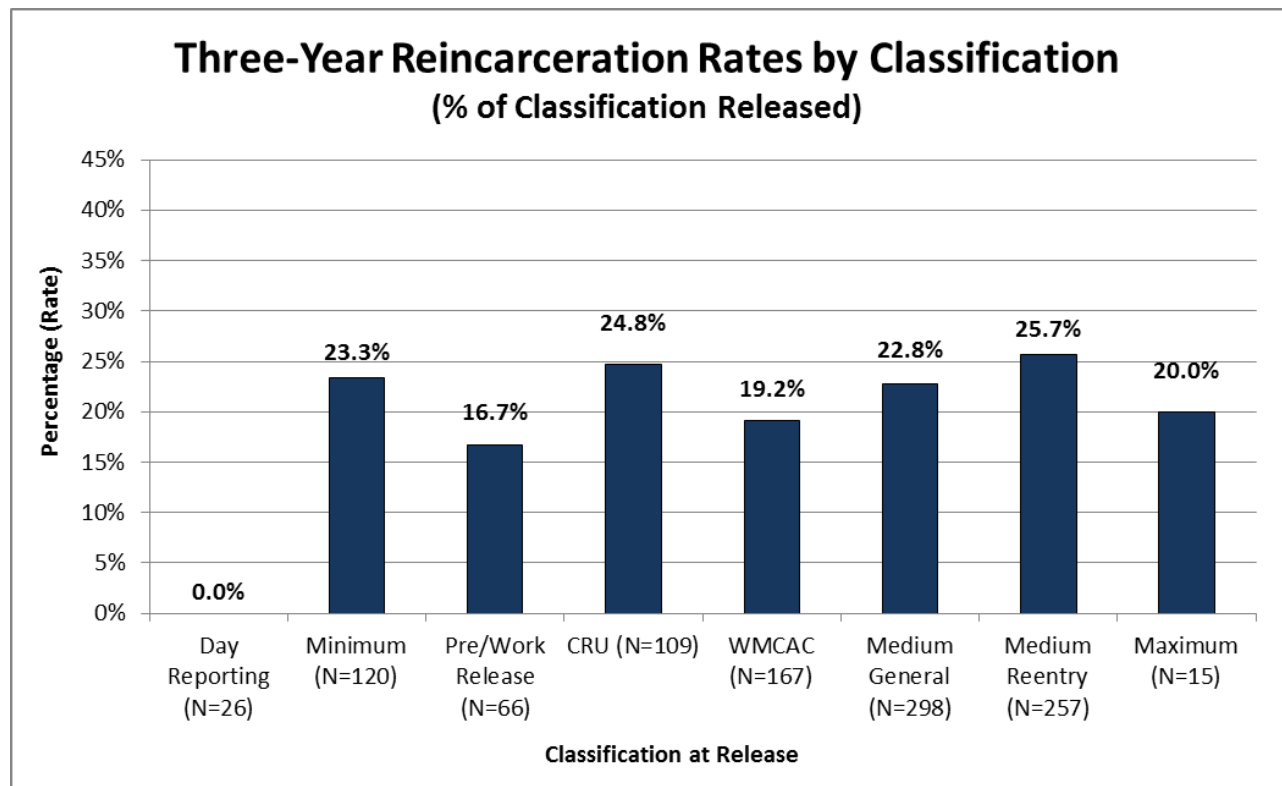
Time (Months)	First Year		Second Year		Third Year			
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
0-3 months	171	25.3%	12-15 months	33	4.9%	24-27 months	22	3.3%
3-6 months	121	17.9%	15-18 months	48	7.1%	27-30 months	24	3.6%
6-9 months	82	12.1%	18-21 months	46	6.8%	30-33 months	25	3.7%
9-12 months	61	9.0%	21-24 months	29	4.3%	33-36 months	14	2.1%
Year Totals	435	64.3%		156	23.1%		85	12.6%

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

Those released from Day Reporting, Pre/Work Release, and WMCAC had the highest success rates after three years. The highest rate of Recidivism (25.7%) occurred among those classified to Medium Reentry at time of release.

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

2019 Release Cohort Classification	First Year		Second Year		Third Year		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Day Reporting (N=26)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Minimum (N=120)	18	15.0%	4	3.3%	6	5.0%	28	23.3%
Pre/Work Release (N=66)	5	7.6%	2	3.0%	4	6.1%	11	16.7%
CRU (N=109)	12	11.0%	5	4.6%	10	9.2%	27	24.8%
WMCAC (N=167)	13	7.8%	11	6.6%	8	4.8%	32	19.2%
Medium General (N=298)	26	8.7%	22	7.4%	20	6.7%	68	22.8%
Medium Reentry (N=257)	27	10.5%	13	5.1%	26	10.1%	66	25.7%
Maximum (N=15)	1	6.7%	0	0.0%	2	13.3%	3	20.0%



How did New Offense and Technical Violation rates 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 have higher rates of Reincarceration for a New Offense by the end of the third year post-release.

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

<i>2019 Release Cohort</i> Classification	New Offense		Technical Violation	
	N	%	N	%
Day Reporting (N=26)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Minimum (N=120)	16	13.3%	12	10.0%
Pre/Work Release (N=66)	11	16.7%	0	0.0%
CRU (N=109)	23	21.1%	4	3.7%
WMCAC (N=167)	19	11.4%	13	7.8%
Medium General (N=298)	52	17.4%	16	5.4%
Medium Reentry (N=257)	61	23.7%	5	1.9%
Maximum (N=15)	3	20.0%	0	0.0%

How did three-year Reincarceration rates vary by release type?

Although the overall Reincarceration rate for parolees is higher, only 9.7% of parolees were committed for a New Offense, compared to 18.6% of those who wrapped up their sentence (SEXP).

Three-Year Reincarceration Rates by Reason for Return
(% of Release Type in 2019 Release Cohort)

Wrapped Only (N=924)		
Reason for Return	N	%
Technical Violation of Probation	22	2.4%
New Offense	172	18.6%
Total	194	21.0%

Three-Year Reincarceration Rates by Reason for Return
(% of Release Type in 2019 Release Cohort)

Paroled Only (N=155)		
Reason for Return	N	%
Technical Violation of Probation	4	2.6%
Technical Violation of Parole	26	16.8%
New Offense	15	9.7%
Total	45	29.0%

How did Offense Types vary across new three-year Arraignments and Incarcerations?

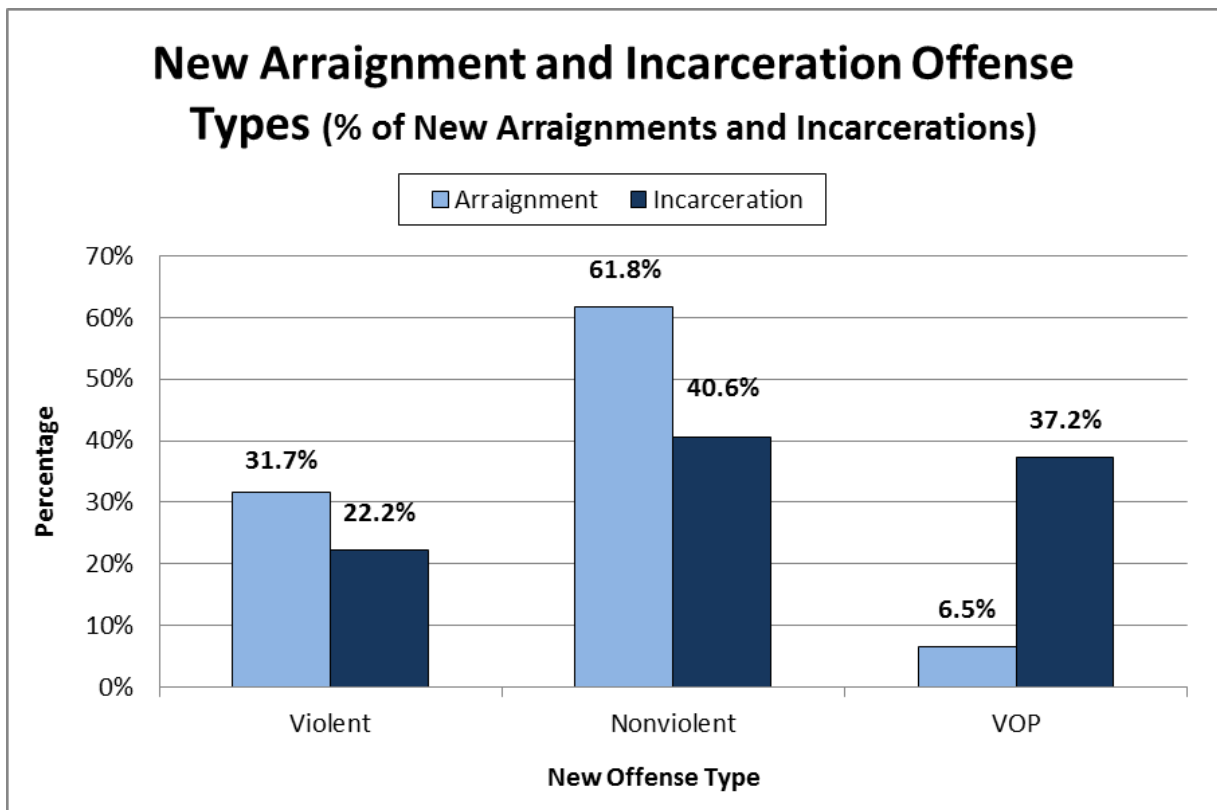
Nonviolent offenses account for 62% of new Arraignments, but only 41% of new Incarcerations. Violent offenses account for 32% of new Arraignments and 22% of new Incarcerations. Finally, violations of release conditions represent only 6.5% of new Arraignments, but 37% of Incarcerations.

New Offense Type (% of New Arraignments)

<i>2019 Release Cohort</i> New Offense Type	Men		Women		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Person	61	12.4%	27	14.6%	88	13.0%
Intimate Partner Abuse	84	17.1%	10	5.4%	94	13.9%
Sex Offense	13	2.6%	0	0.0%	13	1.9%
Firearms	18	3.7%	1	0.5%	19	2.8%
Total Violent Offenses	176	35.8%	38	20.5%	214	31.7%
Property	98	20.0%	50	27.0%	148	21.9%
Drugs	85	17.3%	35	18.9%	120	17.8%
Motor Vehicle	82	16.7%	30	16.2%	112	16.6%
Prostitution	2	0.4%	2	1.1%	4	0.6%
Other	26	5.3%	8	4.3%	34	5.0%
Total Nonviolent Offenses	293	59.7%	125	67.6%	418	61.8%
Parole Violation	15	3.1%	11	5.9%	26	3.8%
Probation Violation	7	1.4%	11	5.9%	18	2.7%
Violation of Release Conditions	22	4.5%	22	11.9%	44	6.5%
Total	491	100.0%	185	100.0%	676	100.0%

New Incarceration Offense Type (% of New Incarcerations)

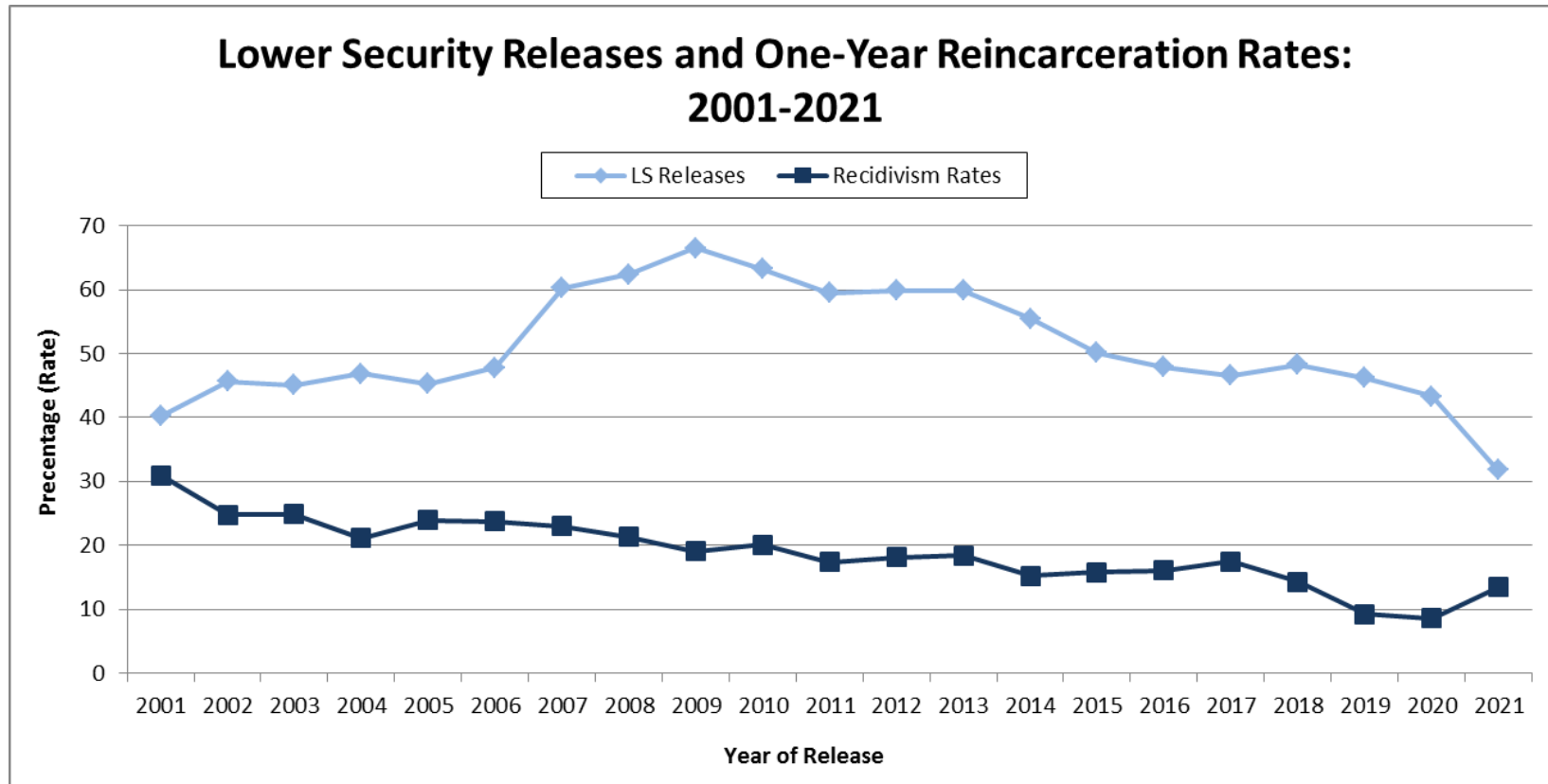
2019 Release Cohort New Offense Type	Men		Women		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Person	22	11.8%	3	5.8%	25	10.5%
Intimate Partner Abuse	25	13.4%	0	0.0%	25	10.5%
Sex Offense	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Firearms	3	1.6%	0	0.0%	3	1.3%
Total Violent Offenses	50	26.7%	3	5.8%	53	22.2%
Property	33	17.6%	12	23.1%	45	18.8%
Drugs	31	16.6%	5	9.6%	36	15.1%
Motor Vehicle	10	5.3%	2	3.8%	12	5.0%
Prostitution	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other	4	2.1%	0	0.0%	4	1.7%
Total Nonviolent Offenses	78	41.7%	19	36.5%	97	40.6%
Parole Violation	19	10.2%	11	21.2%	30	12.6%
Probation Violation	40	21.4%	19	36.5%	59	24.7%
Violation of Release Conditions	59	31.6%	30	57.7%	89	37.2%
	187	100.0%	52	100.0%	239	100.0%



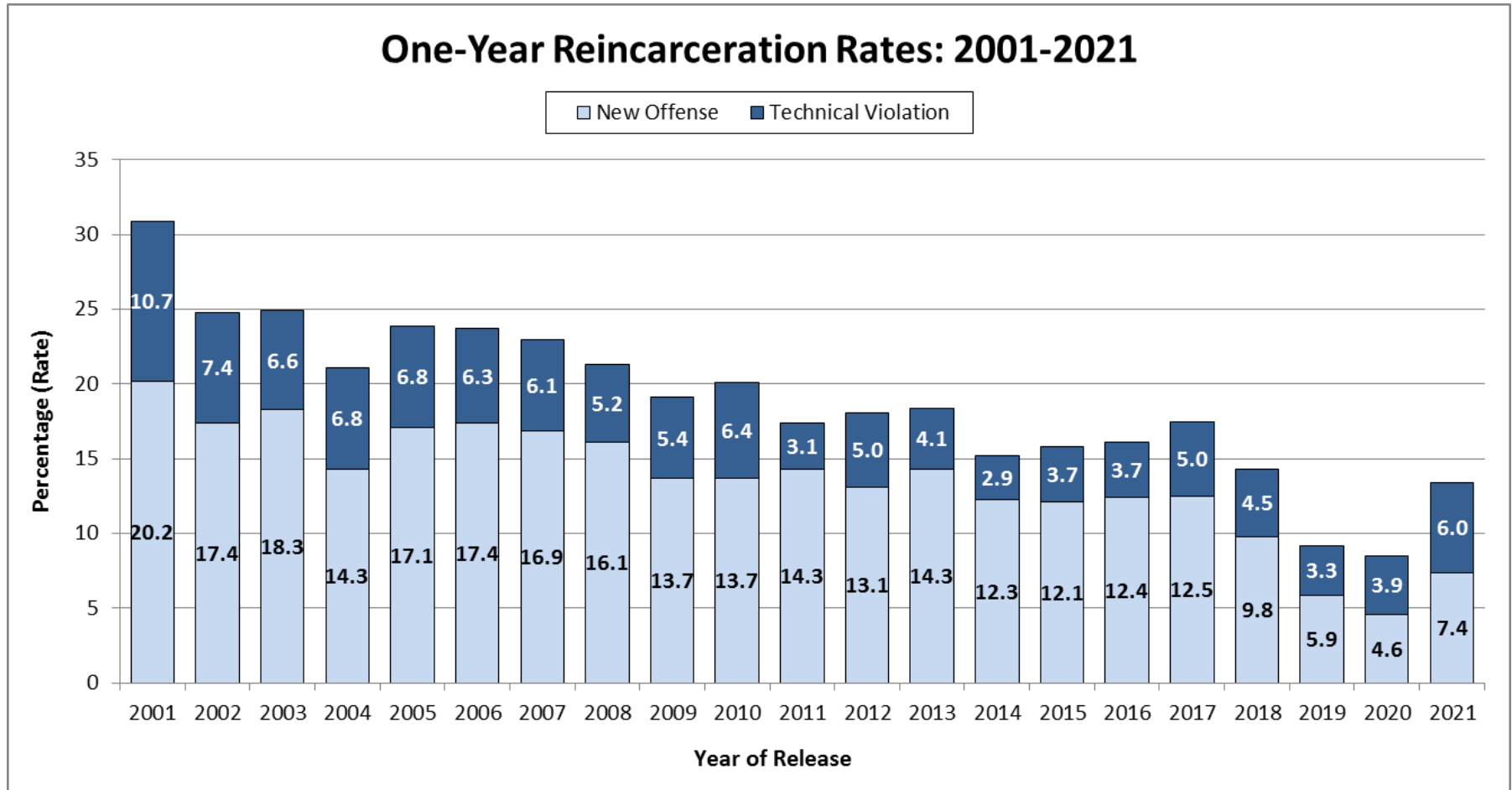
SECTION IV--LONGITUDINAL DATA

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

The chart below shows percentage of Lower Security Releases (light blue) and 1-year Recidivism (dark blue) with Release Cohorts over more than two decades. In 2001, HCSO 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 HCSO reached the realistic limit of open access to lower security. From a high in 2009 and declining after another high point in 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 affect percentages of persons moved to lower security prior to release. Recidivism rates continued their inverse relationship to these percentages. The 2020 and 2021 release cohorts experienced Recidivism rate drops that are pandemic-affected, so caution should be used in interpreting data.



ONE-YEAR REINCARCERATION OVER TIME



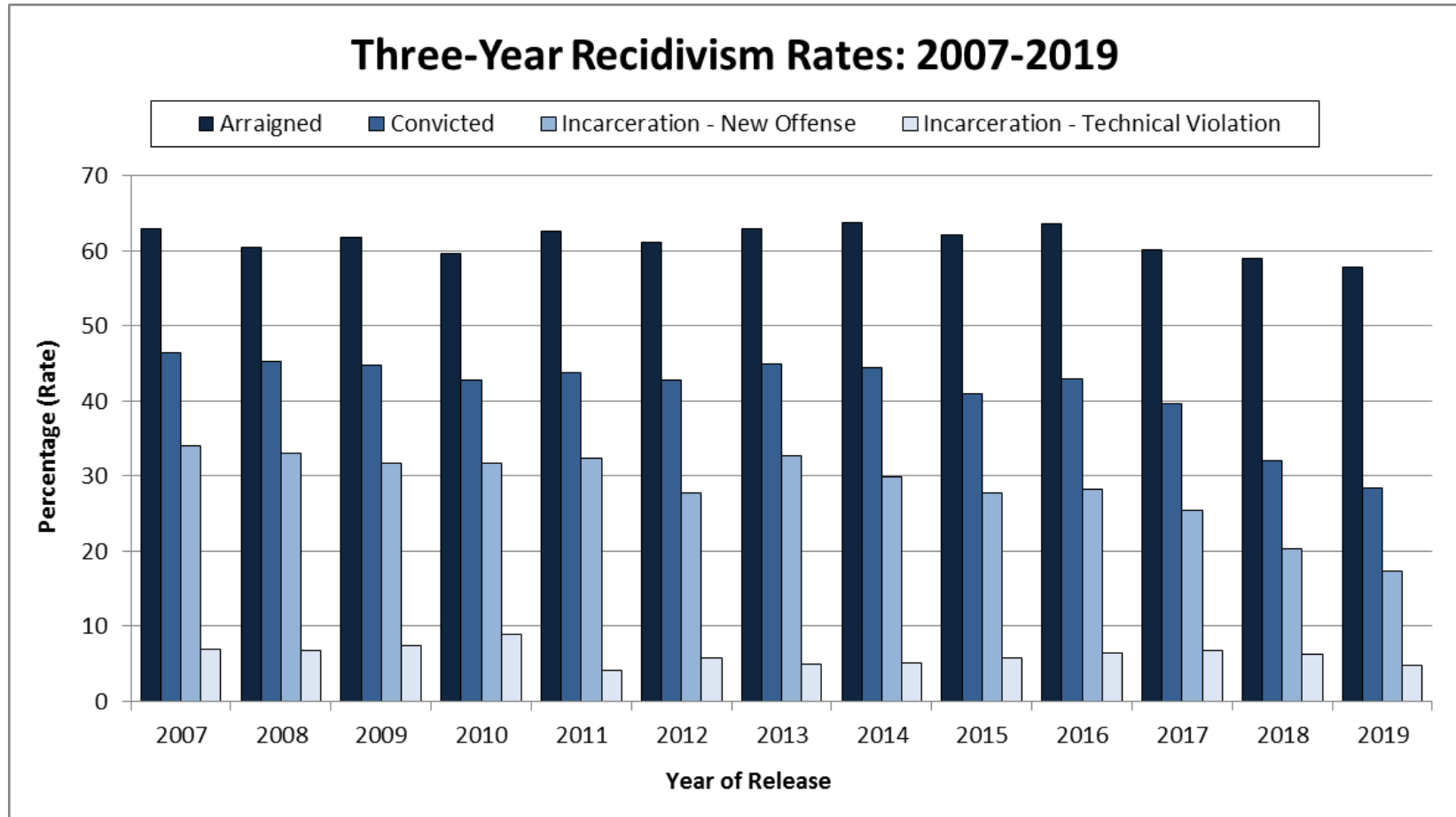
THREE-YEAR RECIDIVISM (ALL TYPES) OVER TIME

Three years after release, 42% of 2019 releases remained crime-free, a pattern that has remained fairly consistent since 2007. Almost 83% had not been incarcerated for a new offense, a significant drop following an earlier decrease the previous year as well, most likely affected by court closures and case backlogs. Rates of Technical Violations 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).

The Reincarceration rate for New Offenses over time, by contrast, showed an overall downward trend. Rates dropped in more than half of the past years, remained stable in one calendar year (2011) and rose in only three (2010, 2013, and 2016). Comparing 2007 to 2019, there was a 16.8 percentage point drop, which is a 49% reduction in Reincarceration rates for New Offenses over time. For the past two release cohorts, multiple systems would have been affected by the pandemic during much of the time post-release, making inferences about contributing factors unsound. The research team anticipates adjustments to the three-year rate to continue to occur as court and system related pandemic changes resolve.

Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Year of Release

<i>Release Year</i>	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Rearrangement	62.9%	60.5%	61.8%	59.7%	62.6%	61.2%	62.9%	63.7%	62.2%	63.6%	60.2%	59.0%	57.8%
Reconviction	46.4%	45.3%	44.8%	42.8%	43.8%	42.8%	44.9%	44.4%	40.9%	42.9%	39.7%	32.0%	28.4%
Reincarceration													
<i>Reincarceration-New Offense</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%	17.3%
<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%	4.8%
Total	41.0%	39.8%	39.1%	41.2%	36.5%	33.5%	37.7%	35.0%	33.6%	34.7%	32.2%	26.6%	22.1%



ONE-YEAR REINCARCERATION RATES

Hampden County Sheriff's Office

RELEASE Year (tracked through)	Number Released	% New Offense	% Technical Violation	% Reincarceration within 1 Year
2001 (2002)	2,270	20.2	10.7	30.9%
2002 (2003)	2,470	17.4	7.4	24.8%
2003 (2004)	2,321	18.3	6.6	24.9%
2004 (2005)	2,298	14.3	6.8	21.1%
2005 (2006)	2,434	17.1	6.8	23.9% (30.4%)
2006 (2007)	2,627	17.4	6.3	23.7%
2007 (2008)	2,468	16.9	6.1	23.0%
2008 (2009)	2,362	16.1	5.2	21.3% (30.7%)
2009 (2010)	2,197	13.7	5.4	19.1%
2010 (2011)	1,907	13.7	6.4	20.1%
2011 (2012)	1,720	14.3	3.1	17.4%
2012 (2013)	1,966	13.1	5.0	18.1% (19.9%)
2013 (2014)	1,834	14.3	4.1	18.4%
2014 (2015)	1,816	12.3	2.9	15.2%
2015 (2016)	1,763	12.1	3.7	15.8%
2016 (2017)	1,581	12.4	3.7	16.1%
2017 (2018)	1,465	12.5	5.0	17.5%
2018 (2019)	1,233	9.8	4.5	14.3%
2019 (2020)	1,079	5.9	3.3	9.2%
2020 (2021)	712	4.6	3.9	8.5%
2021 (2022)	403	7.4	6.0	13.4%

COVID
Pandemic hits
in 2nd Quarter
of 2020

*Figures in red represent national total Reincarceration rates for state prisoners from state studies per the BJS.

THREE-YEAR REINCARCERATION RATES

Hampden County Sheriff's Office

RELEASE Year (tracked through)	Number Released	% New Offense	% Technical Violation	% Reincarceration within 3 Years
2001 (2004)	2,270	38.6	10.8	49.4%
2002 (2005)	2,470	38.8	7.5	46.3%
2003 (2006)	2,321	36.9	7.6	44.5%
2004 (2007)	2,298	37.0	7.1	44.1%
2005 (2008)	2,434	38.4	7.4	45.8% (49.7%)
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