



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

**HOUSE OF CORRECTION  
RECIDIVISM REPORT**

July 8, 2024

**One, Two, and Three Year Rates**  
(Release Cohorts 2022, 2021, 2020)



**Evidence Drives Excellence**  
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## INTRODUCTION

The longitudinal study of recidivism post-release from short term incarceration by the Hampden County Sheriff's Office (HCSO) remains a rarity in correctional research nationwide. Recidivism rates — more specifically Reincarceration rates — serve as the report card for the agency. For the foresight in establishing and continuing the study, we express deep appreciation for our predecessor, Dr. Martha Lyman, who headed the Research Department for HCSO 2000-2021, and for retired Sheriff Michael J. Ashe and Sheriff Nicholas Cocchi. Beginning with the 2,270 offenders released in 2001, the study now covers 39,452 individuals released over more than two decades. To our knowledge, there is no other Recidivism study of this magnitude among short-stay incarceration populations in the country.

For this report, HCSO Research Staff manually queried, analyzed, and coded recidivistic events for 1,641 individuals. The report explores many variables (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. Understanding why some individuals return to criminal behavior while others do not is somewhat like assembling a multidimensional jigsaw puzzle. As long cautioned by Dr. Lyman (2002), there is seldom only one triggering mechanism that leads to Recidivism; instead criminal justice involvement responds to a confluence of circumstances and factors, some shared by many, others unique to the individual. One drawback to the consideration of an overall Recidivism rate is the risk of masking effects of personal and environmental influences and circumstances (drug use, school, work, domestic relations, and lack of adequate housing) that significantly influence criminal behavior.

Recidivism also changes over time. Figures for any single year provide only a static view of many 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 after release. Realities in communities and families also change, as do public policy and the dynamics of the criminal justice system. As we now move beyond the acute COVID era, the team attributes some recent rate changes to the general resolution of pandemic-related court backlogs and other community factors. Effects of the Criminal Justice Reform Act of 2018 also deserve consideration, as the legislation specifically aimed to reduce disparities and overall justice involvement.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts now provides public-facing Recidivism and other dashboards for all 14 counties and the Department of Corrections going back to 2017. Driven by the Criminal Justice Reform Act of 2018 and built through many thousands of hours of work, this major step forward brings Massachusetts to unprecedented transparency. The recidivism Cross Tracking on Mass.gov may be viewed in context of longstanding analyses by HCSO, a few other counties, and the MA Department of Correction (DOC). For collaboration and contributions on this project, HCSO's Research Team extends appreciation to Tony Bryant (HCSO), Linda Holt (DOC), Kevin Crowley (EOPSS), Carrie Hill (MSA), Julie Montano (MSA), Ward Loving (Spring ML / Egen), the 13 county Data Champions, and many others.

This study comports with methods used on mass.gov Cross Tracking Dashboards. For the time being, we continue to publish HCSO analyses alongside CJ360 to protect the continuity of our recidivism study and to add depth of detail regarding our local context. Variations in recidivism statistics between HCSO reports and the mass.gov are slight, probably stemming from screening in/out of persons in the release cohorts based on level of match confidence or from interpretation / coding of recidivistic events.

So what can we learn from this study? With a sample size so large over an extended period of time, data from this study may reveal population trends in characteristics and behavior that are useful in making security, classification, and programming decisions and in allocating resources to enhance each person'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.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

### Setting

HCSO operates five sites and multiple security levels in Ludlow, Chicopee, and Springfield, MA, as well as Day Reporting and the comprehensive reentry through All Inclusive Support Services (AISS) walk-in center in the community. One in-custody site, the Stonybrook Stabilization & Treatment Center (SSTC) holds civilly committed men. AISS and SSTC are beyond the scope of this report. The **Average Daily Population** for calendar year 2023 was **1,005** in-custody and **85** out-of-custody individuals, 83.3% men and 16.7% women. Separate reports provide further detail on populations served in 2023: the **Annual Release Report** (N = 5,335) and the **SSTC Annual Treatment Cohort Summary**.

In MA, men and women age 18 and above are detained pretrial and / or serve County sentences of up to 2.5 years; State and Federal inmates serve longer sentences at our facilities through inter-agency agreements.

### Timeframes

HCSO tracks sentenced individuals who are Released To Community (RTC) for three years after their release. Historically, Recidivism rates at 1- and 3-years post-release were reported. Per the MA Criminal Justice Reform Act of 2018, 2-year data now also appear.

### Recidivistic Events

The report details three forms of Recidivism for the most recent release cohorts after the date of release from physical custody on a sentenced matter.

Recidivistic events include:

- Rearraignments** on new offenses
- Reconvictions** on new offenses
- Reincarcerations** (for new offenses or technical violations of probation or parole)

The report concludes with Hampden County Sheriff's Office's Recidivism rates over time, allowing a look at changes spanning 22 years. Public dashboard figures for these cohorts at these points in time are not yet available at time of publication.

### ONE-YEAR RECIDIVISM (N = 526 released in 2022)

The total one-year Reincarceration rate was **12.4 %** (8.0% New Offense; 4.4% Technical Violation). This rate fell 1 percentage point from last year's rate of 13.4% for 2021 releases.

### TWO-YEAR RECIDIVISM (N = 403 released in 2021)

The total two-year Reincarceration rate was **22.3%** (15.9% New Offense; 6.5% Technical Violation). This rate rose 5.7 percentage points from last year's rate of 16.6% for 2020 releases.

### THREE-YEAR RECIDIVISM (N = 712 released in 2020)

The total three-year Reincarceration rate was **23.7%**, (18.5 New Offense; 5.2% Technical Violation) a rise of 1.5 points from last year's rate of 22.2%.

## METHODOLOGY

The authors utilize several data sources in preparing the report. Operational definitions are consistent with the CJ360 Query Model, though data collection methods differ. Monthly, they upload a query on individuals sentenced "Released to Community (RTC)," (formerly called "Releases To Street," an outdated term not aligned with the tone and philosophy of modern corrections). Individuals not released to the community (i.e., transferred to other institutions or returned to pretrial status for open charges) are excluded from the study. RTCs potentially include four release types:

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

The research team (three staff) scours Board of Probation criminal records (BOP's) from the Department of Criminal Justice Information Services (DCJIS) to code into release cohort databases any activity within the Massachusetts criminal court system, including Probation Violations. Starting this publication year, we moved data sets over from SPSS to Stata software because it is both less expensive and more responsive. Parole Violations are tracked through HCSO's Jail Management System (JMS) and the Notice of Preliminary Hearing (Form A) from the Institutional Parole Office. Release dates derive from when the person physically leaves HCSO custody, whether they are on parole, probation, or no community supervision. Information relative to gender, race, age, residence, current charges, sentence, release type, and classification come from JMS entries at booking. Transgender and gender-nonconforming persons are reported wherever they resided (assigned through a combination of self-report request and classification review for best fit). Race refers to broad race/culture groups as recorded upon intake. The report combines race and ethnicity, so Hispanic includes Hispanic individuals of all races, while other racial groups exclude Hispanic individuals. Risk / Need scores are retrieved from HCSO case management software called TRAX.

HCSO tracks Recidivism for the following events:

- **Rearrangement** – New Arraignment in any Massachusetts court for a *new criminal offense*. Rearrangement date drives "time to Recidivism" figures throughout the report.
- **Reconviction** – any new Guilty Finding on a *case that* occurred after Release to Community. Dispositions are numerous and 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;

plus (reported explicitly)

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

While Rearrangement and Reconviction events remain important milestones in justice system involvement, Reincarceration (whether for New Offense or Technical Violation) drive the "Jail Report Card." Reincarcerations both drive bottom line expenses for correctional agencies and exact the most costly social and economic impacts to individuals and communities.

Data collection methods and operational definitions have remained consistent at HCSO for all years of the study (2+ decades).

## SECTION I

### ONE-YEAR RECIDIVISM COHORT

(Events through 2023 for the 2022 release cohort)

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

#### **526 sentenced offenders were Released To Community (RTC) during calendar year 2022.**

- **Demographics.** The 526 individuals Released To Community (RTC) after Sentenced matters were 73% men (385 persons) and 27% women (141 persons). A total 52% of the men identified as Hispanic upon Intake, with 29% as White, and 17% as Black. In contrast, 74.5% of women identify themselves as White, 16% as Hispanic, and 8.5% as Black. One percent or fewer identify as "Other," which in this report includes Native American, Alaskan Native, Asian / Pacific Islander, or Middle Eastern / North African.
- **Residence.** Upon booking, the great majority of men (83%) and less than a third of women (28%) reported addresses in Hampden County. Another 4% of men (16) and 7% of women (10) did not provide an address or stated that they were homeless; these figures likely miss considerable numbers who lack stable housing but manage to report an address. Out-of-county women predominated at 72% (Worcester alone accounting for 35%). The most prevalent city among Hampden residents was Springfield, at 51.4% among men and 28.2% among women.
- **Incarceration Length.** Median Length of Stay was 156 days (5.2 months). Length of Stay was longer for men at 180.5 days (6 months) than for women at 105 days (about 3 ½ months). These calculations describe county-sentenced releases (state inmates stay longer).
- **Sentence Length.** While the median sentence for men was 1 year (365 days), the median sentence for women was 6 months (180 days).
- **Governing Offense Types.** Nearly two thirds of the 2022 release cohort (61.4%; 323) had served time for a governing nonviolent offense (i.e. property, drugs, motor vehicle, or other). Thirteen (2.5%) had returned for technical violation. The remaining 36.1% (190) had served time for a governing violent offense including a crime against a person, intimate partner abuse, sex offense, or firearms. Women were 11 percentage points less likely to have a violent governing offense.



## ONE-YEAR RECIDIVISM RATES

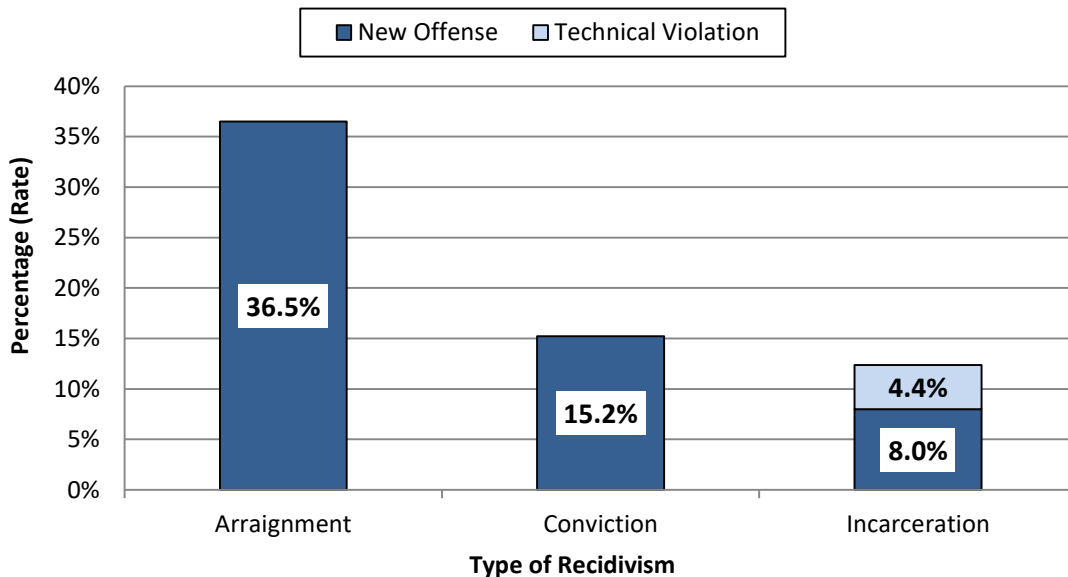
(Events through 2023 for the release cohort of 2022)

### OUTCOMES: *What happened?*

**One-year Reincarceration rate for those released in 2022 is 12.4%**  
(New Offenses and Technical Violations)

The total one-year Reincarceration rate was 12.4% (8.0% for a New Offense and 4.4% for a Technical Violation). This rate fell slightly (one percentage point) from last year's rate (for the 2021 release cohort) of 13.4%, which was 7.4% New Offense and 6.0% Technical Violation.

### One-Year Recidivism Rates (2022 Release Cohort)



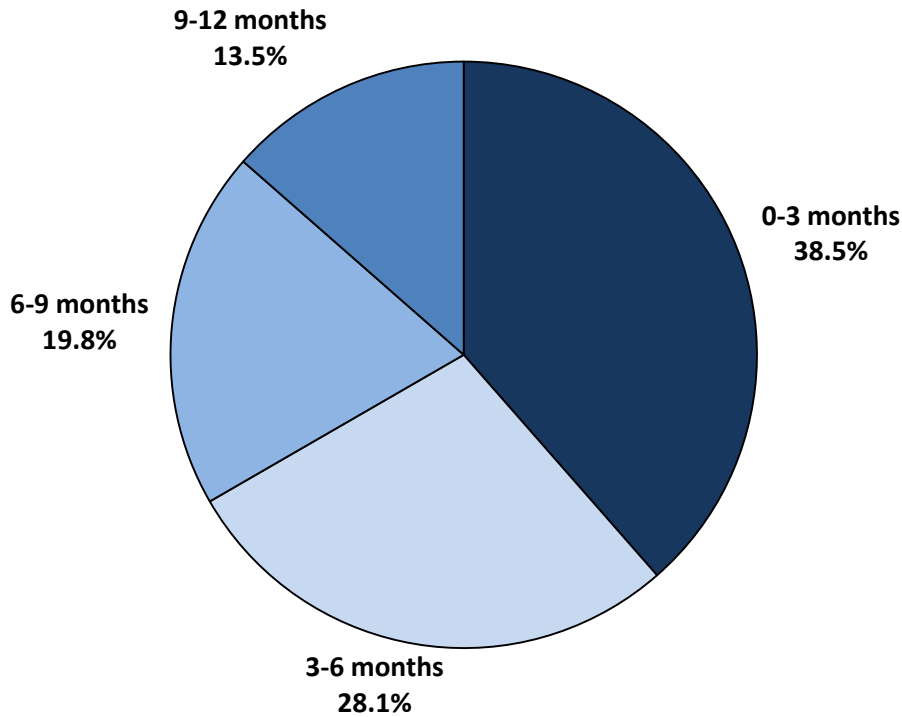
#### One-Year Recidivism by Type (% of Total Releases)

2022 Release Cohort	Men		Women		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Rearraignment</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>36.1%</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>37.6%</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>36.5%</b>
<b>Reconviction</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>15.6%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>14.2%</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>15.2%</b>
<b>Reincarceration</b>						
<i>Reincarceration-New Offense</i>	32	8.3%	10	7.1%	42	8.0%
<i>Reincarceration-Technical</i>	13	3.4%	10	7.1%	23	4.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>11.7%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>14.2%</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>12.4%</b>

**When did criminal conduct resume, if it did, within year one?**

HCSO measures return to criminal conduct by new post-release arraignment. 38.5% of new Arraignments occurred within the first three months of an individual's release, while 66.6% occurred by the end of the first six months. The median time to recidivate (i.e., the average time to an individual's first new Arraignment) was 125.5 days (about four months).

**Time to New Arraignment**  
 (% of New Arraignments for 2022 Release Cohort)



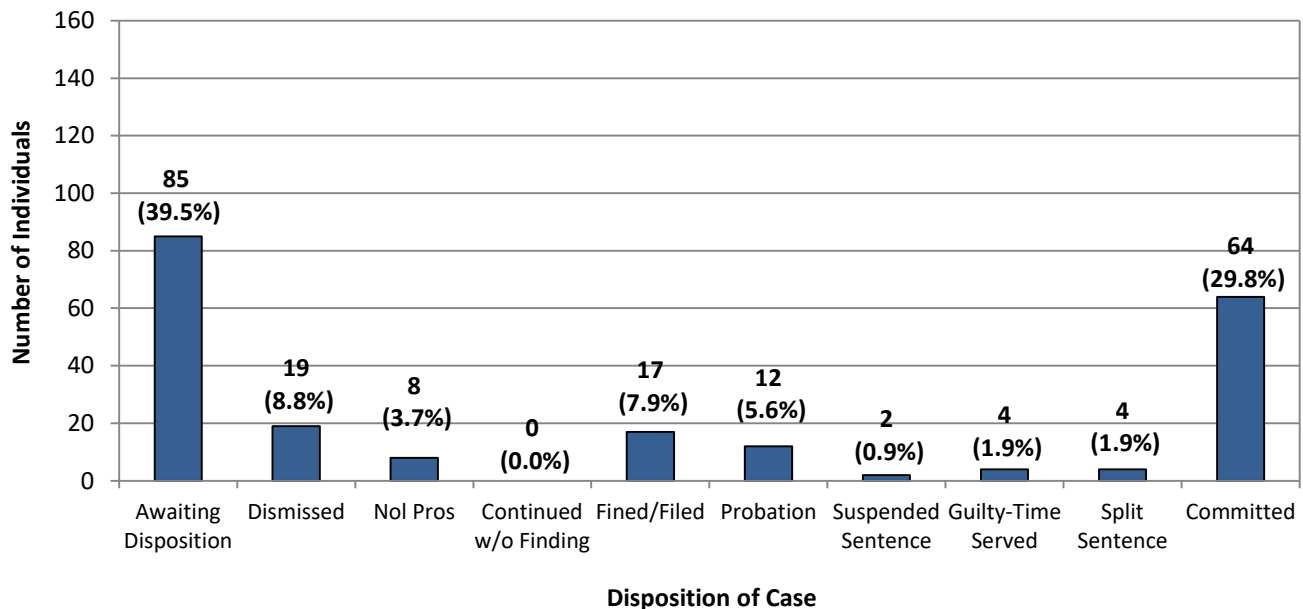
**Time to New Arraignment (% of New Arraignments)**

2022 Release Cohort Time (Months)	Men		Women		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0-3 months	54	38.8%	20	37.7%	74	38.5%
3-6 months	45	32.4%	9	17.0%	54	28.1%
6-9 months	22	15.8%	16	30.2%	38	19.8%
9-12 months	18	12.9%	8	15.1%	26	13.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**What dispositions occurred for new cases during the first year post-release?**

<b>Disposition of New Cases One Year Post Release</b>		
<b>2022 Release Cohort</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>
<b>Disposition Type</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>N</b>
Awaiting Disposition	63	22
Dismissed	10	9
Nol Pros	6	2
Continued w/o Finding	0	0
Fined/Filed	12	5
Probation	8	4
Suspended Sentence	2	0
Guilty-Time Served	3	1
Split Sentence	3	1
Committed	45	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>63</b>

**Disposition of New Cases One Year Post-Release  
(2022 Release Cohort)**



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

One year post-release, over a quarter (28.3% of men and 27.7% of women) had new or existing open cases still awaiting disposition. New restraining orders had been filed against 46 men (11.9%) and 13 women (9.2%) of this cohort, while 7.5% of men and 10.6% of women had open warrants.

<b>Other Activity One Year Post Release</b>				
<b>2022 Release Cohort</b>	<b>Men</b>		<b>Women</b>	
	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Open Cases - New	63	16.4%	22	15.6%
Open Cases - Existing	46	11.9%	17	12.1%
Open Warrants	29	7.5%	15	10.6%
New Restraining Order	46	11.9%	13	9.2%

**How did arraignments vary by gender at one year post-release?**

Overall, the slight majority (55.3%) of new Arraignments were for nonviolent offenses. Men were somewhat more likely than women to be arraigned for a new violent offense (36.2% versus 30.2%). Meanwhile, women were slightly more likely to have parole or probation violations than men.

<b>New Offense Type (% of Arraignments)</b>						
<b>2022 Release Cohort</b>	<b>Men</b>		<b>Women</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Person	23	15.1%	12	19.0%	35	16.3%
Intimate Partner Abuse	21	13.8%	5	7.9%	26	12.1%
Sex Offense	3	2.0%	1	1.6%	4	1.9%
Firearms	8	5.3%	1	1.6%	9	4.2%
<b>Total Violent Offenses</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>36.2%</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>30.2%</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>34.4%</b>
Property	38	25.0%	12	19.0%	50	23.3%
Drugs	18	11.8%	14	22.2%	32	14.9%
MV	23	15.1%	9	14.3%	32	14.9%
Prostitution	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other	4	2.6%	1	1.6%	5	2.3%
<b>Total Nonviolent Offenses</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>54.6%</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>57.1%</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>55.3%</b>
Parole Violation	13	8.6%	7	11.1%	20	9.3%
Probation Violation	1	0.7%	1	1.6%	2	0.9%
<b>Total Violations</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12.7%</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>10.2%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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

Reincarceration following release in 2022 after a sentence for a violent offense was more common among men at 14.4% (22), while Reincarceration following a nonviolent offense was more common among women at 15.7% (16).

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

<i>2022 Release Cohort</i> <b>Offense Type</b>	<b>Men</b>		<b>Women</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Person	11	14.7%	4	13.8%	15	14.4%
Intimate Partner Abuse	5	12.8%	0	0.0%	5	10.4%
Sex Offense	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Firearms	6	18.8%	0	0.0%	6	18.2%
<b>All Violent Offenses</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14.4%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10.3%</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>13.5%</b>
Property	13	16.7%	8	25.8%	21	19.3%
Drugs	7	8.9%	5	11.6%	12	9.8%
MV	2	4.8%	2	8.3%	4	6.1%
Prostitution	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other	1	3.0%	1	25.0%	2	5.4%
<b>All Nonviolent Offenses</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>9.9%</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15.7%</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>11.7%</b>

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

Looking solely at the population of men, Black men had the highest rates for all nearly forms of Recidivism and Rearraignments, Reconvictions, and Reincarcerations for New Offenses or Technical Violations. This pattern diverges from last year's one-year recidivism, when White men had the highest prevalence of Recidivism.

<b>One-Year Recidivism by Race - Men Only</b>								
<b>2022 Release Cohort</b>	<b>Black (N=67)</b>		<b>Hispanic (N=201)</b>		<b>White (N=113)</b>		<b>Other (N=4)</b>	
	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Rearraignment</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>49.3%</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>35.3%</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>29.2%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>50.0%</b>
<b>Reconviction</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>26.9%</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>14.4%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11.5%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Reincarceration</b>								
<i>Reincarceration-New Offense</i>	14	20.9%	14	7.0%	4	3.5%	0	0.0%
<i>Reincarceration-Technical</i>	2	3.0%	6	3.0%	4	3.5%	1	25.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>23.9%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25.0%</b>

**How did one-year outcomes vary by Race among women?**

Looking next at the population of women, we note that there is a considerably smaller sample size, with majority of women RTC's being White 105; 74%). Therefore, comparisons among gender and race are problematic. Data appear below.

<b>One-Year Recidivism by Race - Women Only</b>								
<b>2022 Release Cohort</b>	<b>Black (N=12)</b>		<b>Hispanic (N=23)</b>		<b>White (N=105)</b>		<b>Other (N=1)</b>	
	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Rearraignment</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>41.7%</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>43.5%</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>36.2%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Reconviction</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16.7%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>30.4%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10.5%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Reincarceration</b>								
<i>Reincarceration-New Offense</i>	0	0.0%	5	21.7%	5	4.8%	0	0.0%
<i>Reincarceration-Technical</i>	2	16.7%	1	4.3%	7	6.7%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16.7%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>26.1%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11.4%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

**How did one-year outcomes vary by Age among men?**

Among men, those ages 25-30 had the highest Rearrangement rates compared to any other age group (44.6%). These men also had the highest rates of Reincarceration for New Offenses at one in five (20.3%). Both youngest groups (18-24 and 25-30) had higher rates of recidivism than their older counterparts. However, given that sample sizes of young men remain small, rates should be interpreted with caution.

**One-Year Recidivism by Age - Men Only**

<b>2022 Release Cohort</b>	<b>18-24 (N=33)</b>		<b>25-30 (N=74)</b>		<b>31-40 (N=145)</b>		<b>41-50 (N=80)</b>		<b>Over 50 (N=53)</b>	
	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Rearrangement</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>39.4%</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>44.6%</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>37.2%</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>35.0%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20.8%</b>
<b>Reconviction</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>21.2%</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>28.4%</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12.4%</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12.5%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7.5%</b>
<b>Reincarceration</b>										
<i>Reincarceration-New Offense</i>	5	15.2%	15	20.3%	7	4.8%	4	5.0%	1	1.9%
<i>Reincarceration-Technical</i>	2	6.1%	2	2.7%	5	3.4%	2	2.5%	2	3.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>21.2%</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>23.0%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5.7%</b>

**How did one-year outcomes vary by Age among women?**

Among women, Rearrangement rates were roughly similar among the youngest and middle age groups, with only those over age 50 being low. The Reincarceration rate was highest among the age group 25-30 at 24.1%. However, given that sample sizes among subsets for women remain small, rates should be interpreted with caution.

**One-Year Recidivism by Age - Women Only**

<b>2022 Release Cohort</b>	<b>18-24 (N=5)</b>		<b>25-30 (N=29)</b>		<b>31-40 (N=70)</b>		<b>41-50 (N=19)</b>		<b>Over 50 (N=18)</b>	
	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Rearrangement</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>40.0%</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>48.3%</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>41.4%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>36.8%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5.6%</b>
<b>Reconviction</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>17.2%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>18.6%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10.5%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Reincarceration</b>										
<i>Reincarceration-New Offense</i>	0	0.0%	3	10.3%	5	7.1%	2	10.5%	0	0.0%
<i>Reincarceration-Technical</i>	0	0.0%	4	13.8%	5	7.1%	1	5.3%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>24.1%</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14.3%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15.8%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

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

With the caveat that the sample size is small, we note that all county RTC's had considerable rates of Rearraignment, falling at or above 31% of the releases from that county.

2022 Release Cohort	One-Year Recidivism by County - County Women Only											
	Berkshire (N=24)		Hampden (N=39)		Franklin(N=2)		Hampshire (N=12)		Worcester (N=52)		Other (N=7)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Rearraignment</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>50.0%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>30.8%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>33.3%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>38.5%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>42.9%</b>
<b>Reconviction</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12.5%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10.3%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>50.0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>19.2%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14.3%</b>
<b>Reincarceration</b>												
<i>Reincarceration-New Offense</i>	1	4.2%	3	7.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	9.6%	1	14.3%
<i>Reincarceration-Technical</i>	2	8.3%	4	10.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	5.8%	1	14.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12.5%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>17.9%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15.4%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>28.6%</b>

Since nearly all men released by Hampden County were from Hampden County, data for out-of-county RTCs are less useful due to very small cohort sizes. Please consult the CJ360 Recidivism Dashboards (mass.gov "Cross Tracking") for all-county and selected county recidivistic events of all three types.



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

Most Reincarcerations were due to Violations of release conditions (57.8% among men; 70.0% among women, and 61.5% overall). Reincarceration was more common for a nonviolent new offense (27.7%) than for a new violent offense (10.8%), though the patterns differ by gender.

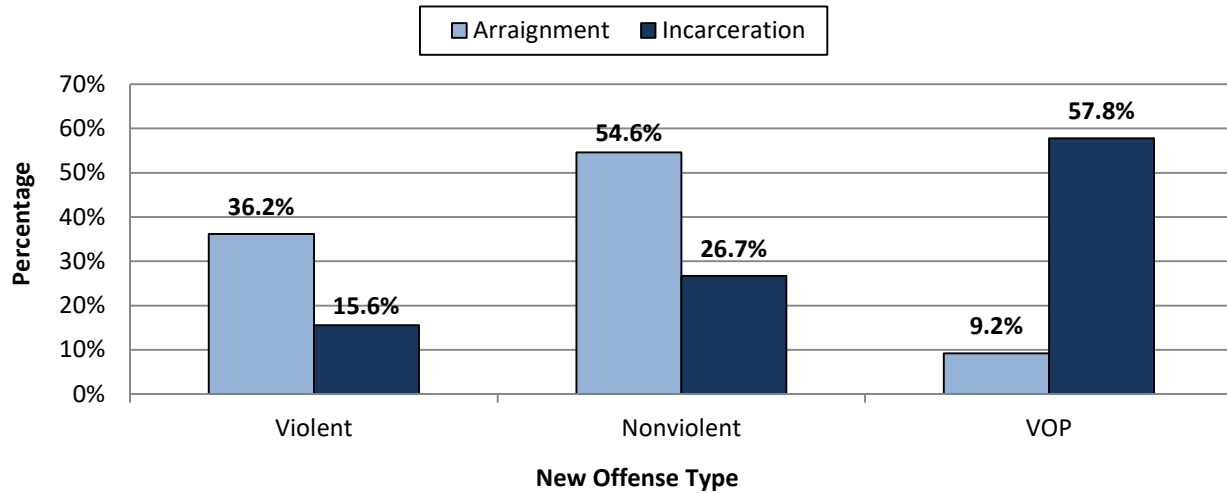
<b>New Incarceration Offense Type (% of New Incarcerations)</b>						
<b>2022 Release Cohort</b>	<b>Men</b>		<b>Women</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>New Offense Type</b>						
Person	1	2.2%	0	0.0%	1	1.5%
Intimate Partner Abuse	4	8.9%	0	0.0%	4	6.2%
Sex Offense	1	2.2%	0	0.0%	1	1.5%
Firearms	1	2.2%	0	0.0%	1	1.5%
<b>Total Violent Offenses</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>15.6%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10.8%</b>
Property	8	17.8%	3	15.0%	11	16.9%
Drugs	4	8.9%	2	10.0%	6	9.2%
MV	0	0.0%	1	5.0%	1	1.5%
Prostitution	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total Nonviolent Offenses</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>26.7%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>27.7%</b>
Parole Violation	13	28.9%	7	35.0%	20	30.8%
Probation Violation	13	28.9%	7	35.0%	20	30.8%
<b>Total Violations</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>57.8%</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>70.0%</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>61.5%</b>
	<b>45</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**How did arraignments vary by offense type at one-year post-release?**

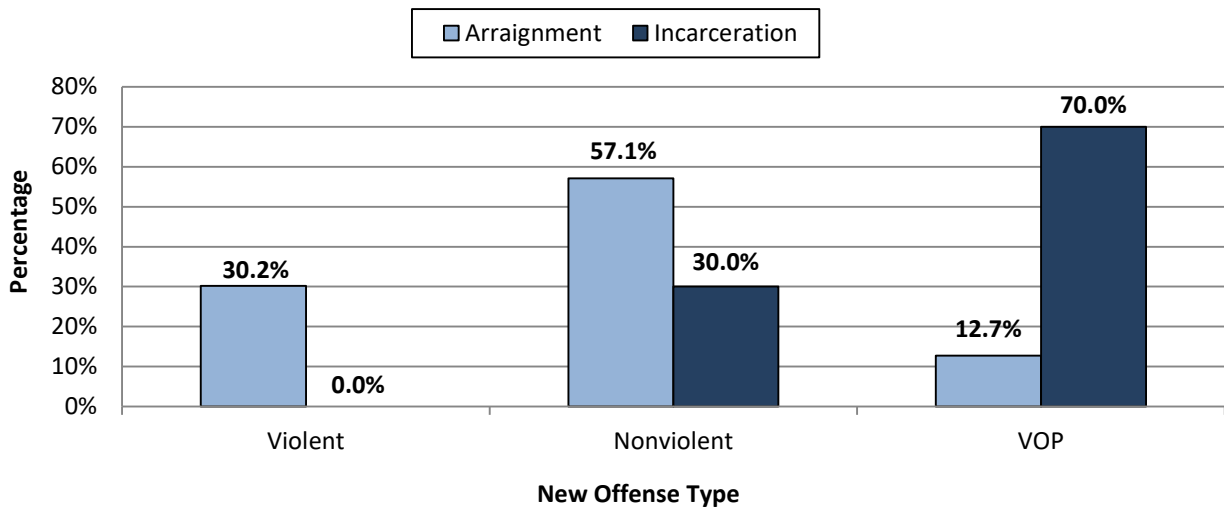
Persons released after serving time for a violent offense were more likely to have their new arraignment be for a violent offense (59.7%). The opposite is also true. Those released after serving time for a nonviolent offense were considerably more likely to have their new offense be on a nonviolent charge (70.3%). There was some variation by gender.

<b>New Arraignment Offense Type by Original Offense Type</b>						
<b>2022 Release Cohort</b>	<b>New Arraignment Offense Type</b>					
	<b>Violent</b>		<b>Nonviolent</b>		<b>Technical</b>	
<b>Original Offense Type</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Nonviolent	28	20.3%	97	70.3%	13	9.4%
Violent	46	59.7%	22	28.6%	9	11.7%

### New Arraignment and Incarceration Offense Types (2022 Release Cohort Men - % of New Arraignments and Incarcerations)



### New Arraignment and Incarceration Offense Types (2022 Release Cohort Women - % of New Arraignments and Incarcerations)



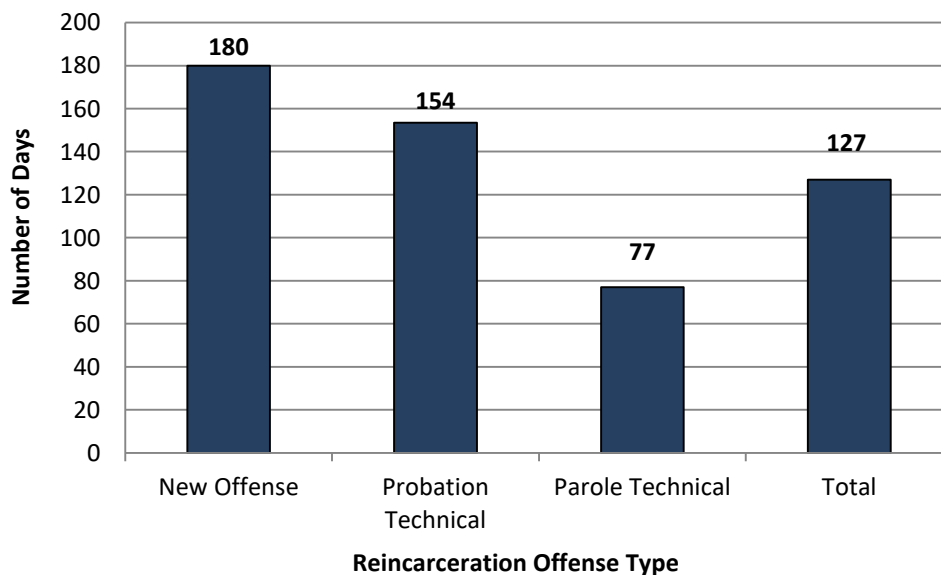
**How long were new sentences for Reincarcerations at one year post-release?**

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 127 days (four months). As the mean (223.3 days or 7.4 months) can be significantly impacted by an extreme value (in this case, an exceptionally long sentence), it is more appropriate here to use the median value when making comparisons across groups.

Those reincarcerated for a New Offense had a median new sentence length of 180 days (6 months). For probation, the median new sentence was 153 days (5.1 months), and for parole the median was 77 days (2.5 months).

<b>New Sentence (Days) for 2022 Release Cohort</b>				
	<b>New Offense</b>	<b>Probation Technical</b>	<b>Parole Technical</b>	<b>Total</b>
<i>Mean</i>	282.9	212.7	93.9	223.3
<i>Median</i>	180.0	153.5	77.0	127.0
<i>Minimum</i>	10	4	6	4
<i>Maximum</i>	1460	540	233	1460

**Median New Sentence in Days  
(2022 Release Cohort)**



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

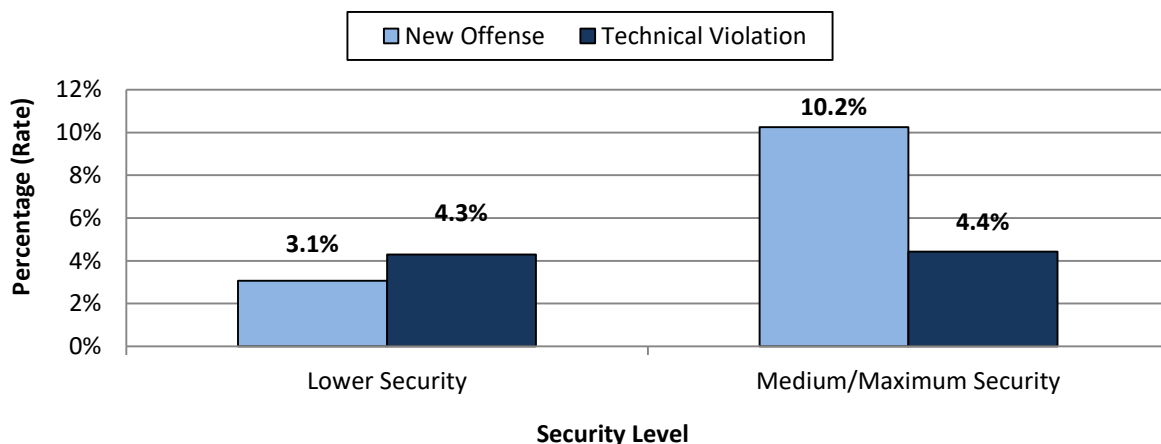
Reincarceration rates one year post-release were only half as high for those released from lower security (7.4%) versus those released at higher security (14.7%). Those released from medium who returned were more than twice as likely to do so for a new crime versus technical violation.

Individuals who had been released from lower security fared far better than those released at higher security levels. This is a metric affected by post-pandemic return to more normal operations, where lower security began to see pre-pandemic shares of the average daily population and of the annual Releases to Community (RTCs). A graphic of security level at release versus recidivism over time appears near the end of this report.

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

2022 Release Cohort Security Level	Type of Reincarceration					
	New Offense		Technical Violation		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Day Reporting (N=10)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Minimum (N=134)	5	3.7%	5	3.7%	10	7.5%
Pre/Work Release (N=19)	0	0.0%	2	10.5%	2	10.5%
CRU (N=0)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Lower Security Totals</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7.4%</b>
Medium General (N=227)	28	12.3%	15	6.6%	43	18.9%
Medium Reentry(N=129)	8	6.2%	1	0.8%	9	7.0%
Maximum (N=5)	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%
<b>Medium/Maximum Totals</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>10.2%</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>14.7%</b>

**Reincarceration Rates by Security Level and Type of Reincarceration Offense (2022 Release Cohort)**



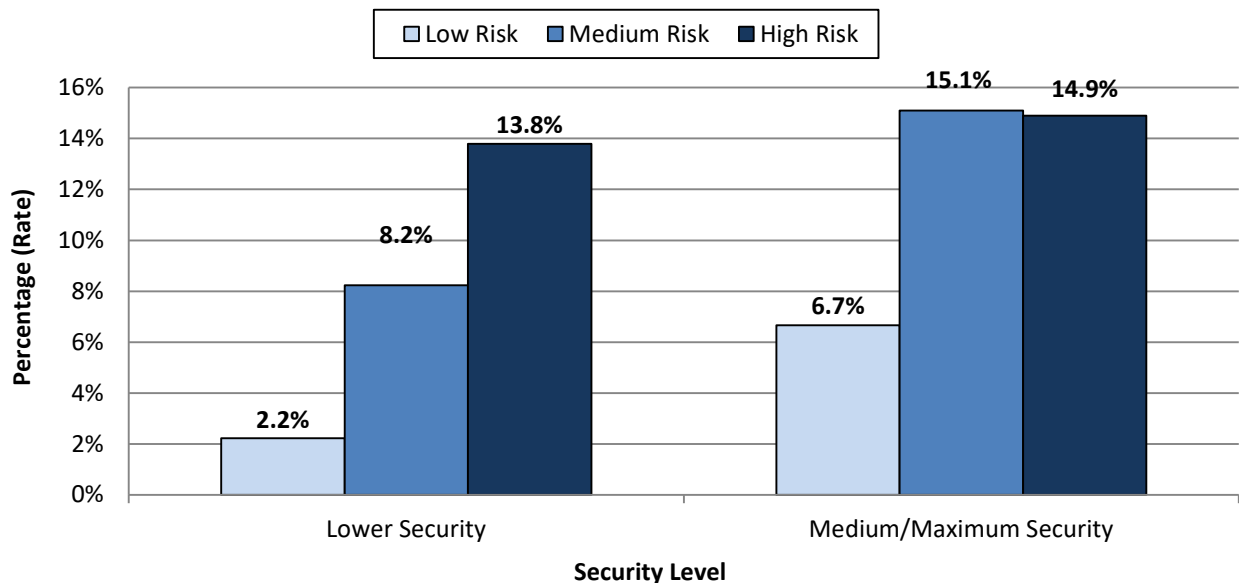
**How did one-year Reincarceration rates vary by criminogenic risk?**

Among reincarcerated persons, medium and high risk scores according to the Level of Service Inventory-Screening Version (LSI-SV) were most prevalent whether released at lower security or not. In practical terms, this means those who were reincarcerated had a high prevalence of: *prior adult criminal history, unemployment prior to initial incarceration, criminal associates, low self-regulation capacity, and problematic substance use.*

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

2022 Release Cohort Level of Risk	Security Level			
	Lower Security		Medium/Maximum	
	N	%	N	%
Low Risk	1	2.2%	3	6.7%
Medium Risk	7	8.2%	32	15.1%
High Risk	4	13.8%	14	14.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>14.0%</b>

**Reincarceration Rates by Security Level and Level of Risk (2022 Release Cohort)**



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

Reincarceration rates for a new offense were more than three times higher for those who completed their sentences (9.5%) versus being paroled (2.6%). Only three individuals released on parole were reincarcerated for a New Offense.

**Reincarceration Rates by Release Type (% of Release Type)**

<i>2022 Release Cohort</i>	Wrap		Parole	
<b>Type of Reincarceration</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
New Offense	39	9.5%	3	2.6%
Technical Violation	4	1.0%	19	16.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>10.5%</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>19.1%</b>

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

Of those released in 2022 who were reincarcerated within their first year post-release, the largest category (41.5%) were those released without supervision. About a quarter had been released under the supervision of probation or parole (24.6% and 27.7% respectively). Individuals released under dual supervision, both probation and parole, were the least prevalent at 6.2%.

**Reincarceration Rates by Post-Release Supervision (% of those Reincarcerated in 2022 Release Cohort)**

<b>Post-Release Supervision</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
None	27	41.5%
Probation Only	16	24.6%
Parole Only	18	27.7%
Probation and Parole	4	6.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

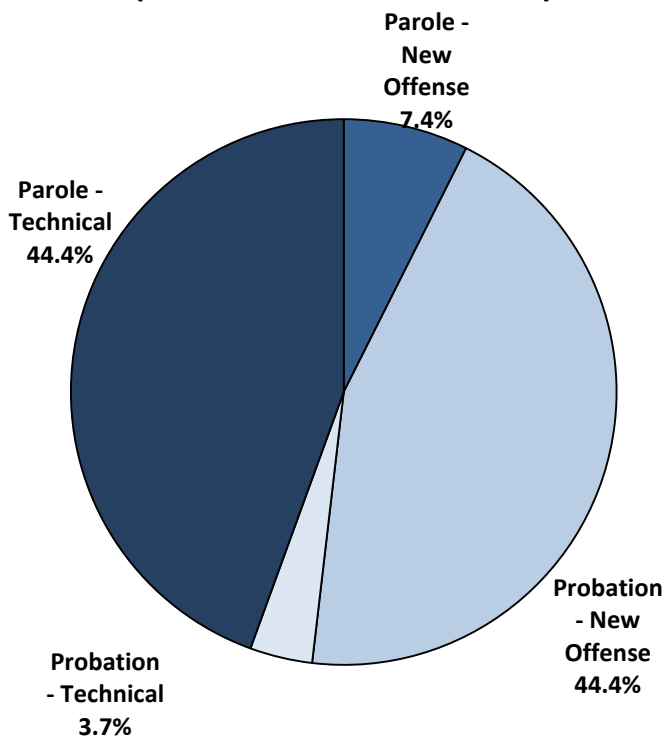
**What led to one-year Reincarcerations for those who violated Probation or Parole?**

The 41 persons reincarcerated due to violating Parole or Probation followed different pathways. For parole, most came back on a technical violation while Probation violators were far more likely to return due to a new offense.

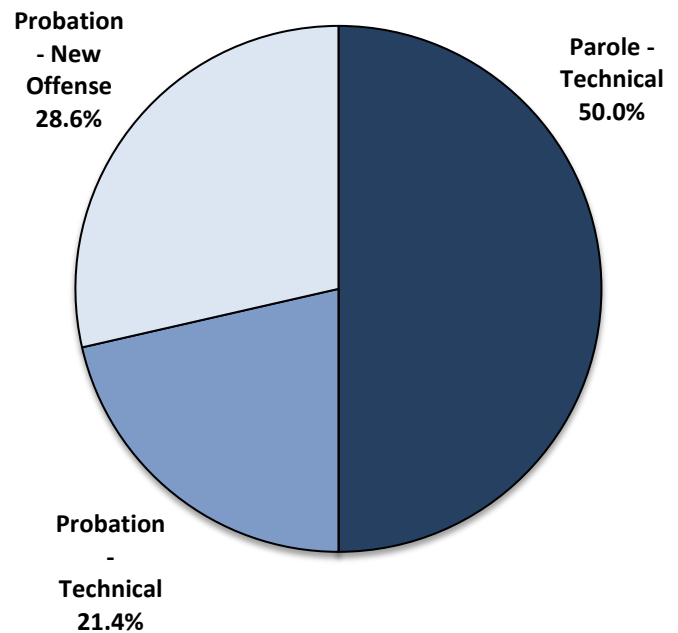
**Violations of Release Conditions (2022 Release Cohort)**

Type of Violation	Men	Women	Total
Parole - Technical	12	7	19
Parole - New Offense	2	0	2
Probation - Technical	1	3	4
Probation - New Offense	12	4	16

**Violations of Release Conditions**  
(2022 Release Cohort Men)



**Violations of Release Conditions**  
(2022 Release Cohort Women)



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

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**

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

There were 41 total DOC Reentry releases in 2022 (37 and 4 were women). The majority of DOC men (70% / 26 persons) were released from lower security (Minimum or Pre/Work Release at the Western Massachusetts Recovery & Wellness Center). Three DOC women were released from lower security while one was released from medium security.

**DOC Reentry Class at Release (% of DOC Releases)**

<b>2022 Release Cohort</b>	<b>Men</b>		<b>Women</b>	
	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Day Reporting	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Minimum	17	45.9%	2	50.0%
Pre/Work Release	9	24.3%	1	25.0%
CRU	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Medium General	6	16.2%	1	25.0%
Medium Reentry	5	13.5%	0	0.0%
Maximum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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

<b>Disposition Type</b>	<b>N</b>
Open - Awaiting Disposition	4
Dismissed	2
Committed	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>

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

<b>2022 Release Cohort</b>	<b>Men</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Rearrangement</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16.2%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14.6%</b>
<b>Reconviction</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Reincarceration</b>				
<i>Reincarceration-New Offense</i>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<i>Reincarceration-Technical</i>	1	2.7%	1	2.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2.4%</b>

None of the four DOC women had recidivistic events by the end of their first-year post release. Six (16.2%) of the DOC men had New Arraignments. One man was reincarcerated for a Technical Violation, and no New Offenses occurred among the DOC men.

- **The result was a 2.4% one-year Reincarceration rate for the 2022 DOC Reentry population (N = 41), down from 6.7% last year.**



**BUREAU OF PRISONS**

**What were the sizes and one-year outcomes of the 2022 federally-sentenced Reentry Release Cohort?**

Within the 2022 release cohort, there were 20 Bureau of Prisons men released to the community. Most were released from lower security on either Day Reporting or Pre/Work Release status while four (20%) left from medium security. There was one BOP woman released to the community in 2022 (no recidivistic events).

<b>2022 Release Cohort</b>	<b>BOP Class at Release (% of BOP Releases)</b>			
	<b>Men</b>		<b>Women</b>	
<b>Class</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Day Reporting	9	45.0%	0	0.0%
Minimum	5	25.0%	1	100.0%
Pre/Work Release	2	10.0%	0	0.0%
Medium General	3	15.0%	0	0.0%
Medium Reentry	1	5.0%	0	0.0%
Maximum	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Six BOP Releases to Community (all men) had new arraignments their first year one, with one charge dismissed, another resulting in probation, and four awaiting disposition. Zero BOP men or women were reincarcerated during their first year of release.

<b>Disposition of New Cases - BOP Releases (Men Only)</b>	
<b>Disposition Type</b>	<b>N</b>
Open - Awaiting Disposition	4
Dismissed	1
Probation	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>

- **Albeit a small sample size (N = 21), the one-year Reincarceration rate for Bureau of Prisons inmates was 0.0%, same as last year.**

## SECTION II

### TWO-YEAR RECIDIVISM RATES

(Events through 2023 for the release cohort of 2021)

**OVERVIEW:** *Who were they? A snapshot appears below, and the full Release Report is available.*

#### **403 sentenced offenders were Released To Community (RTC) during calendar year 2021.**

- Demographics.** Within this release cohort, 310 (77%) were men and 93 (23%) were women. The women released were predominantly White (77%), with 14% identifying as Hispanic and 7.5% as Black. Of the men, 50% identified as Hispanic, 27% as White, and 22.5% Black. As to age, women in this release cohort ranged in age from 23 to 60 years with a mean age of 37. Men ranged from 20 to 74 years of age and a mean age of 35.
- Residence.** About 40% of the 2021 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. The majority of men were from Hampden County, while women in the release cohort were from many counties, the largest being Worcester County at 34%.
- 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.** 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.

## TWO-YEAR RECIDIVISM RATES

(Events through 2023 for the 2021 release cohort)

### OUTCOMES: *What happened?*

**Two-year Reincarceration rate for those released in 2021 is 22.3%**  
(New Offenses and Technical Violations)

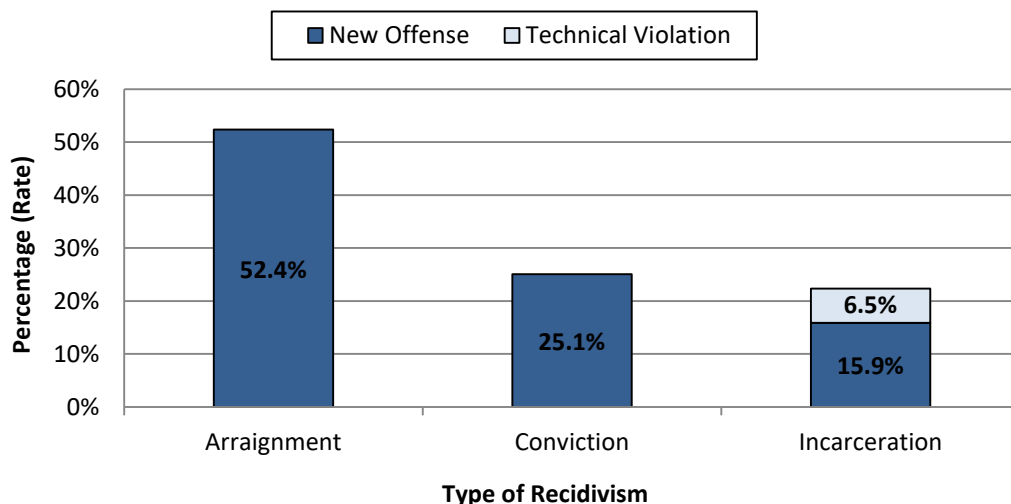
**Disclaimer:** *During the 2021 cohort's release, the worldwide COVID pandemic continued. All social systems, including courts, probation operations, business, families, communities, and service providers experienced disruptions. Court backlogs certainly delayed case dispositions. For this reason these findings must be considered in historical context and may not be fairly compared to other years.*

At two years post-release, 52.4% of the 2021 release cohort had a Rearrangement for a New Offense, 25.1% had a Reconviction, and 15.9% had a Reincarceration for a New Offense. An additional 6.5% had been reincarcerated for a Technical Violation, resulting in a total Reincarceration rate of 22.3%.

**Two-Year Recidivism Type (% of Total Releases)**

2021 Release Cohort	Men		Women		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Rearrangement</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>54.8%</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>44.1%</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>52.4%</b>
<b>Reconviction</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>26.1%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21.5%</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>25.1%</b>
<b>Reincarceration</b>						
<i>Reincarceration-New Offense</i>	52	16.8%	12	12.9%	64	15.9%
<i>Reincarceration-Technical</i>	18	5.8%	8	8.6%	26	6.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>22.6%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21.5%</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>22.3%</b>

## Two-Year Recidivism Rates (2021 Release Cohort)



## SECTION III

### THREE-YEAR RECIDIVISM RATES

(Events through 2023 for the 2020 release cohort)

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

#### **712 sentenced offenders were Released To Community (RTC) in calendar year 2020.**

- 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.

### THREE-YEAR RECIDIVISM RATES

(Events through 2023 for the 2020 release cohort)

#### OUTCOMES: What happened?

**Three-year Reincarceration rate for those released in 2020 is 23.7%**

(New Offenses and Technical Violations)

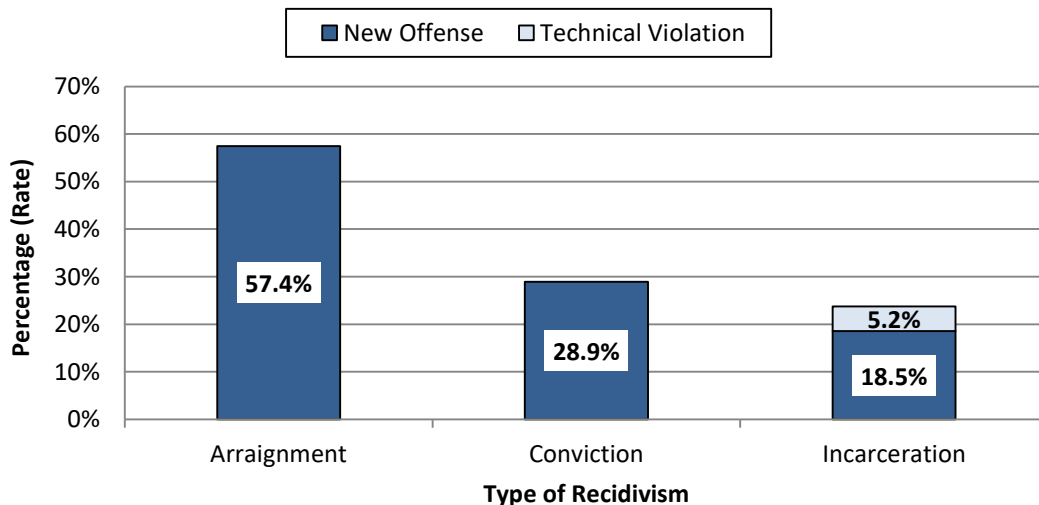
**Disclaimer:** During the 2020 cohort's three years post-release, some level of COVID pandemic slowdowns likely affected recidivistic events. All social systems, including courts, probation operations, business, families, communities, and service providers experienced disruptions. Court backlogs certainly delayed case dispositions. For this reason these findings must be considered in historical context and may not be fairly compared to other years.

For three-year outcomes among the 712 releases during 2020, there was a 18.5% Reincarceration rate for New Offenses and a 5.2% rate for Technical Violations. The combined three-year Reincarceration rate was 23.7%, a 1.5 point increase from last year's 22.2%, with both years reflecting COVID pandemic impacts that are difficult to gauge.

Reincarceration rates differed by gender, at 24.4% for men (about the same as last year) and 21.5% for women (an increase of 4.6 points from last year's 16.9%). The overall arraignment rate was 57.4%, while the overall reconviction rate was 28.9%. All recidivistic event types differed by gender.

Three-Year Recidivism Type (% of Total Releases)						
2020 Release Cohort	Men		Women		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Rearrignment</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>59.4%</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>50.9%</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>57.4%</b>
<b>Reconviction</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>31.0%</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>22.1%</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>28.9%</b>
<b>Reincarceration</b>						
<i>Reincarceration-New Offense</i>	110	20.0%	22	13.5%	132	18.5%
<i>Reincarceration-Technical</i>	24	4.4%	13	8.0%	37	5.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>24.4%</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>21.5%</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>23.7%</b>

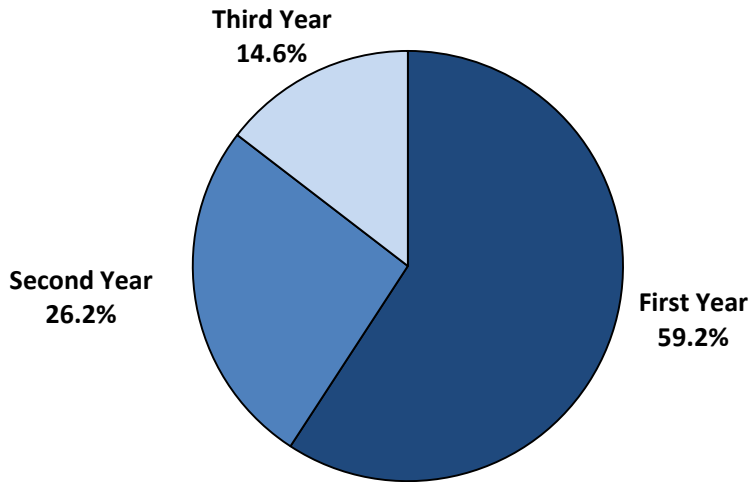
### Three-Year Recidivism Rates (2020 Release Cohort)



**When did criminal conduct, if any, resume among the 2020 Release Cohort?**

Overall, early days after release continue to prove most critical, with 59.2% of new arraignments and violations occurring in the first year post-release. In fact, a third (34.8%) of new arraignments occurred within just the first *six months*. 26.2% of new arraignments occurred in the second year and only 14.6% in the third year. These patterns in time to new arraignment play out similarly to previous years and may prove useful to guide reentry support.

**Time to New Arraignment  
(% of New Arraignments and Violations for  
2020 Release Cohort)**



**Time to New Arraignment (% of New Arraignments and Violations for 2020 Release Cohort)**

First Year			Second Year			Third Year		
Time (Months)	N	%	Time (Months)	N	%	Time (Months)	N	%
0-3 months	70	15.7%	12-15 months	40	9.0%	24-27 months	21	4.7%
3-6 months	85	19.1%	15-18 months	34	7.6%	27-30 months	14	3.1%
6-9 months	56	12.6%	18-21 months	18	4.0%	30-33 months	17	3.8%
9-12 months	53	11.9%	21-24 months	25	5.6%	33-36 months	13	2.9%
<b>Year Totals</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>59.2%</b>		<b>117</b>	<b>26.2%</b>		<b>65</b>	<b>14.6%</b>

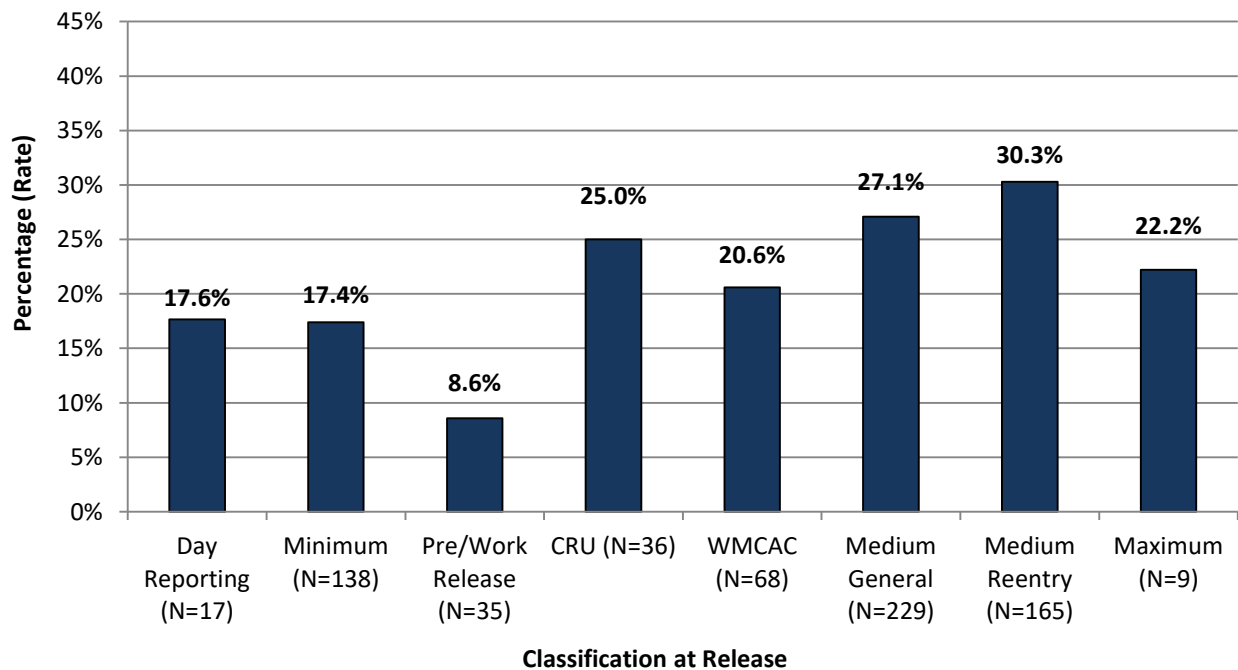
**How did three-year outcomes vary by location at time of release?**

Those released from lower security (Day Reporting, Minimum, or Pre/Work Release) again had the highest success rates three years post-release. Among them, the Pre/Work Release individuals enjoyed greatest success, with 8.6% coming back into custody and 91.4% remaining free of incarceration. The highest rate of Recidivism (30.3%) occurred among those classified to Medium Reentry at time of release; of note, those individuals released from medium for a range of reasons that prevented step-down to lower security.

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

2020 Release Cohort Classification	First Year		Second Year		Third Year		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Day Reporting (N=17)	0	0.0%	1	5.9%	2	11.8%	3	17.6%
Minimum (N=138)	12	8.7%	7	5.1%	5	3.6%	24	17.4%
Pre/Work Release (N=35)	1	2.9%	0	0.0%	2	5.7%	3	8.6%
CRU (N=36)	3	8.3%	1	2.8%	5	13.9%	9	25.0%
WMCAC (N=68)	5	7.4%	5	7.4%	4	5.9%	14	20.6%
Medium General (N=229)	22	9.6%	23	10.0%	17	7.4%	62	27.1%
Medium Reentry (N=165)	20	12.1%	14	8.5%	16	9.7%	50	30.3%
Maximum (N=9)	0	0.0%	1	11.1%	1	11.1%	2	22.2%

**Three-Year Reincarceration Rates by Classification  
(% of Classification Released for 2020 Release Cohort)**



**How did New Offense and Technical Violation rates vary by location at time of release?**

Overall and consistent with findings from prior years, individuals released from medium and maximum security had considerably 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>2020 Release Cohort</i> <b>Classification</b>	<b>New Offense</b>		<b>Technical Violation</b>	
	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Day Reporting (N=17)	3	17.6%	0	0.0%
Minimum (N=138)	18	13.0%	6	4.3%
Pre/Work Release (N=35)	2	5.7%	1	2.9%
CRU (N=36)	9	25.0%	0	0.0%
WMCAC (N=68)	8	11.8%	6	8.8%
Medium General (N=229)	44	19.2%	18	7.9%
Medium Reentry (N=165)	44	26.7%	6	3.6%
Maximum (N=9)	2	22.2%	0	0.0%

**How did three-year Reincarceration rates vary by reason for return?**

Although the overall Reincarceration rate for parolees is lower, most parolees were committed for a technical violation versus a new crime. Outcomes three years post-release for those who left after sentence expiration were 24.5% vs. 21.2% for parole.

**Three-Year Reincarceration Rates by Reason for Return  
(% of Release Type in 2020 Release Cohort)**

**Wrapped Only (N=547)**

<b>Reason for Return</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Technical Violation of Probation	15	2.7%
New Offense	119	21.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>24.5%</b>

**Three-Year Reincarceration Rates by Reason for Return  
(% of Release Type in 2020 Release Cohort)**

**Paroled Only (N=165)**

<b>Reason for Return</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Technical Violation of Probation	2	1.2%
Technical Violation of Parole	20	12.1%
New Offense	13	7.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>21.2%</b>



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

Nonviolent offenses account for 57.0% of new Arraignments, but only 34.3% of new Incarcerations. Violent offenses account for 35.2% of new Arraignments and 24.3% of new Incarcerations. Finally, violations of release conditions represent only 7.8% of new Arraignments, but 41.4% of Incarcerations.

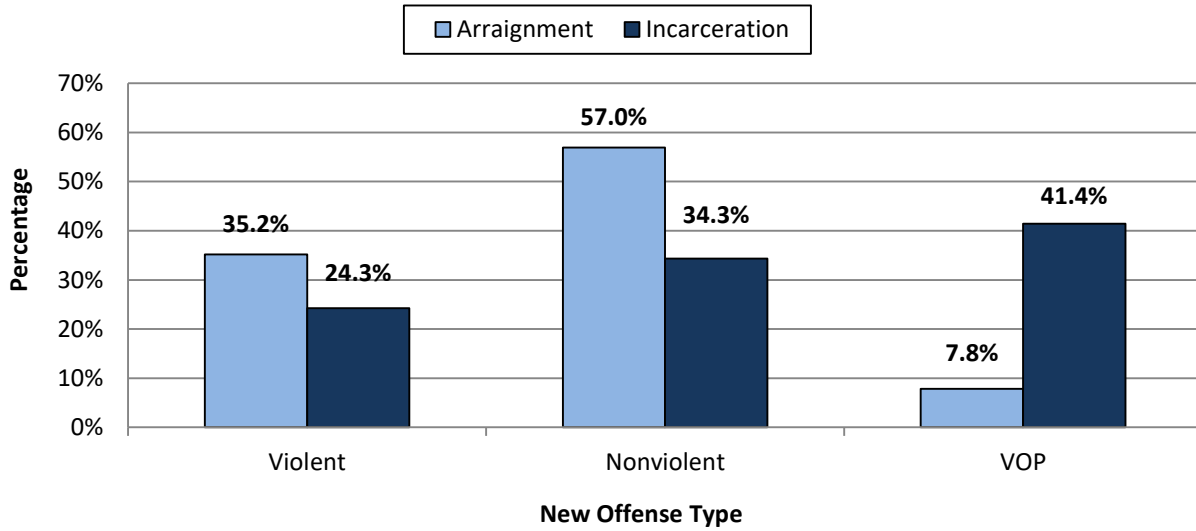
**New Offense Type (% of New Arraignments)**

<i>2020 Release Cohort</i> New Offense Type	Men		Women		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Person	52	14.9%	19	19.8%	71	15.9%
Intimate Partner Abuse	55	15.7%	6	6.3%	61	13.7%
Sex Offense	8	2.3%	0	0.0%	8	1.8%
Firearms	15	4.3%	2	2.1%	17	3.8%
<b>Total Violent Offenses</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>37.1%</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28.1%</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>35.2%</b>
Property	61	17.4%	23	24.0%	84	18.8%
Drugs	68	19.4%	13	13.5%	81	18.2%
Motor Vehicle	56	16.0%	17	17.7%	73	16.4%
Prostitution	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
Other	12	3.4%	3	3.1%	15	3.4%
<b>Total Nonviolent Offenses</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>56.6%</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>58.3%</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>57.0%</b>
Parole Violation	12	3.4%	8	8.3%	20	4.5%
Probation Violation	10	2.9%	5	5.2%	15	3.4%
<b>Violation of Release Conditions</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13.5%</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>7.8%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**New Incarceration Offense Type (% of New Incarcerations)**

<i>2020 Release Cohort</i> New Offense Type	Men		Women		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Person	21	15.7%	4	11.4%	25	14.8%
Intimate Partner Abuse	6	4.5%	2	5.7%	8	4.7%
Sex Offense	1	0.7%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%
Firearms	6	4.5%	1	2.9%	7	4.1%
<b>Total Violent Offenses</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>25.4%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>20.0%</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>24.3%</b>
Property	20	14.9%	6	17.1%	26	15.4%
Drugs	17	12.7%	4	11.4%	21	12.4%
Motor Vehicle	6	4.5%	1	2.9%	7	4.1%
Prostitution	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other	2	1.5%	2	5.7%	4	2.4%
<b>Total Nonviolent Offenses</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>33.6%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>37.1%</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>34.3%</b>
Parole Violation	12	9.0%	8	22.9%	20	11.8%
Probation Violation	43	32.1%	7	20.0%	50	29.6%
<b>Violation of Release Conditions</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>41.0%</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>42.9%</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>41.4%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### New Arraignment and Incarceration Offense Types (% of New Arraignments and Incarcerations for 2020 Release Cohort)

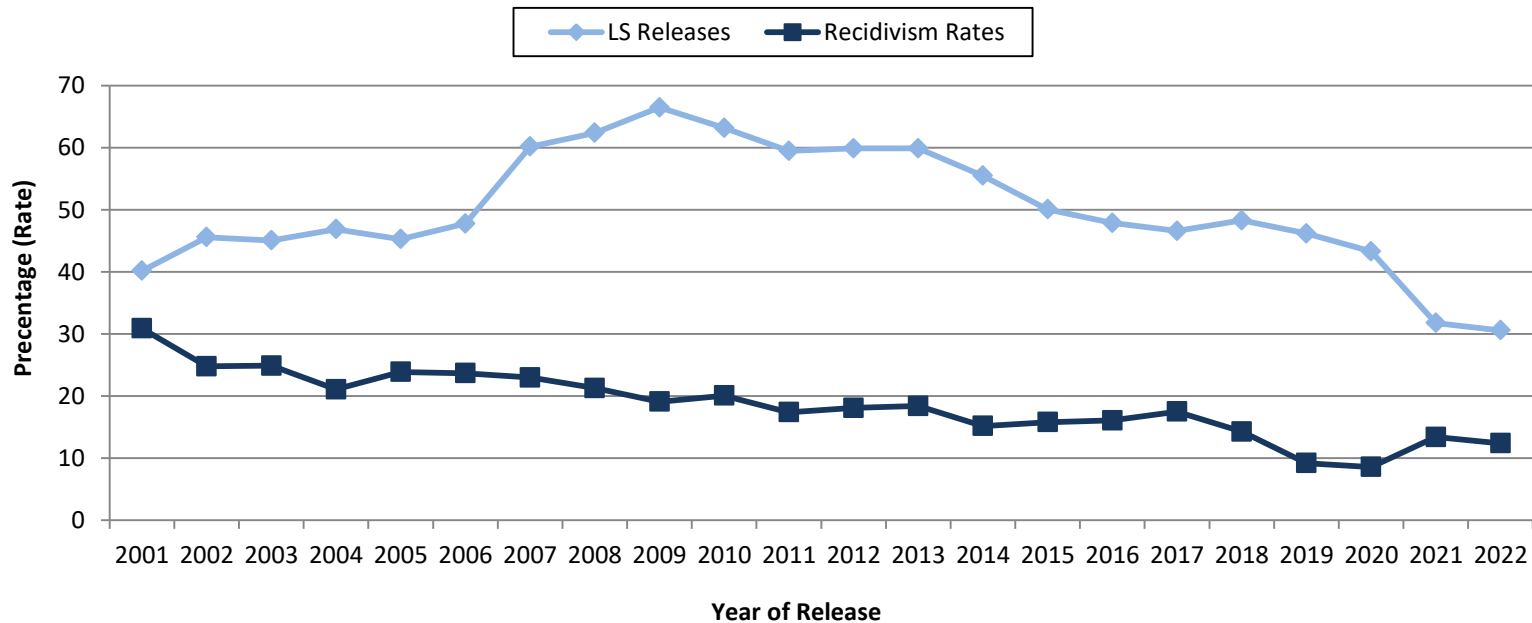


## SECTION IV — LONGITUDINAL DATA (2024)

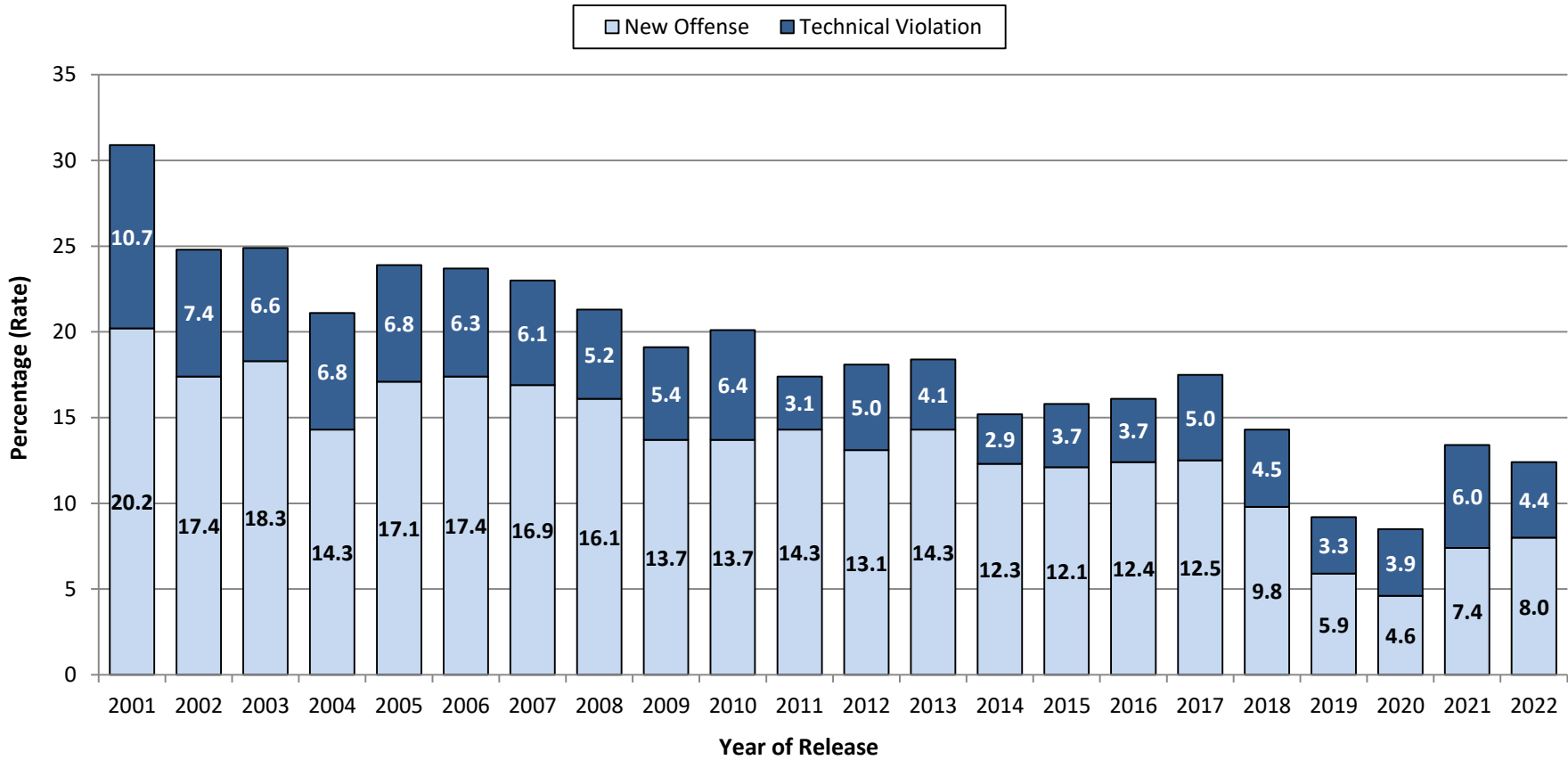
### ONE-YEAR RECIDIVISM OVER TIME vs. LOWER SECURITY AT RELEASE

The graph below depicts the relationship between Lower Security Releases (light blue) and 1-year Recidivism (dark blue). Release Cohorts over more than two decades appear to fare better (lower recidivism) when more stepped down (% release from lower security). The 2001 implementation of mandatory targeted programs drove up percentages 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 access to lower security. From a high in 2009 and declining after 2013, each year has seen decreases in the size of the sentenced population until the rise in the 2022 release cohort, likely reflecting pandemic era court backlogs resolving. These lower counts came with increased criminogenic risk scores as well as mental health acuity and chronicity. Recidivism rates continue to show inverse relationship to step-down rates.

**Lower Security Releases and One-Year Reincarceration Rates: 2001-2022**



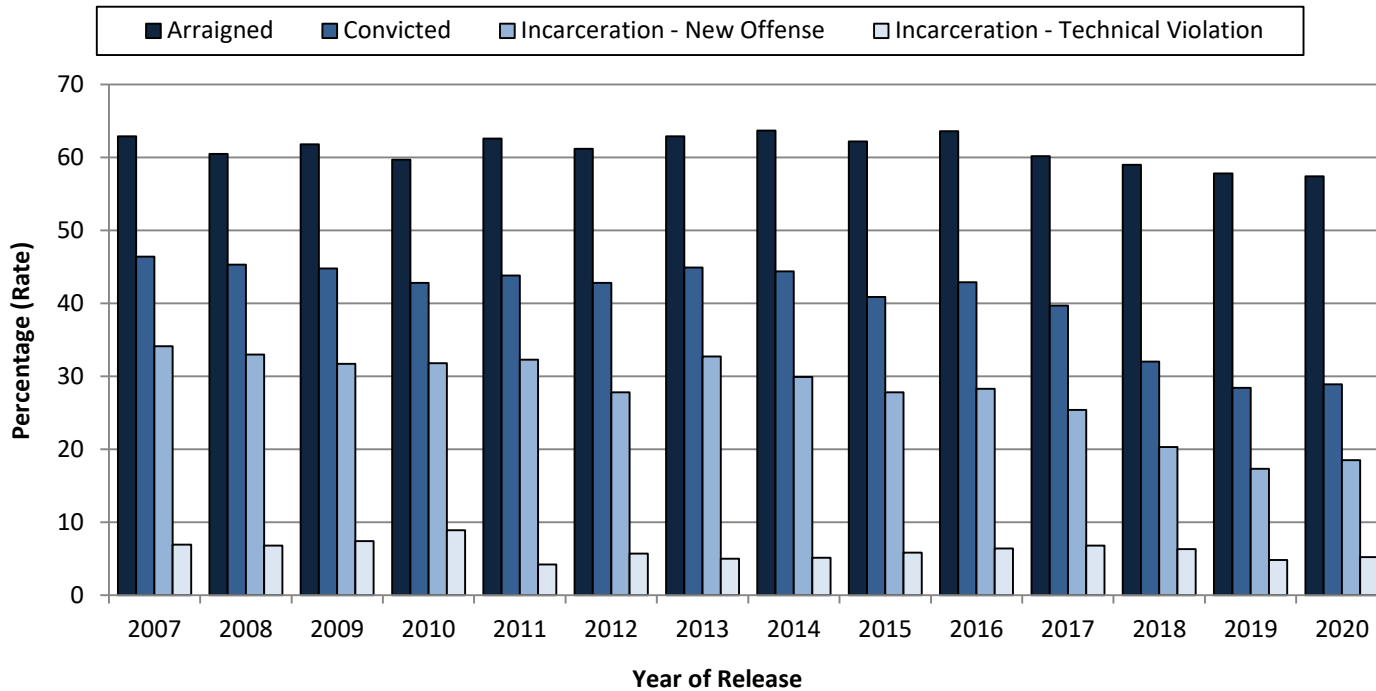
### One-Year Reincarceration Rates: 2001-2022



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

Three-Year Recidivism Rates by Year of Release														
Release Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Rearrignment</b>	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%	57.4%
<b>Reconviction</b>	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%	28.9%
<b>Reincarceration</b>														
<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%	18.5%
<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%	5.2%
<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>	<b>22.1%</b>	<b>23.7%</b>

**Three-Year Recidivism Rates: 2007-2020**



**ONE-YEAR REINCARCERATION RATES (2024)**

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%
2022	(2023)	526	8.0	4.4	12.4%

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

\* Figures in red represent the most recent available national 1-year Reincarceration rates for state prisoners from multi-state studies per the Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice. Comparable nationwide jail / short-term incarceration recidivism statistics do not exist.

Rates can be compared to other MA counties and DOC on mass.gov key / Cross Tracking.

**THREE-YEAR REINCARCERATION RATES (2024)**

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% <b>(49.7%)</b>
2006	(2009)	2,627	36.8	8.4	45.2%
2007	(2010)	2,468	34.1	6.9	41.0%
2008	(2011)	2,362	33.0	6.8	39.8% <b>(48.6%)</b>
2009	(2012)	2,197	31.7	7.4	39.1%
2010	(2013)	1,907	31.8	8.9	40.7%
2011	(2014)	1,720	32.3	4.2	36.5%
2012	(2015)	1,966	27.8	5.7	33.5% <b>(38.6%)</b>
2013	(2016)	1,834	32.7	5.0	37.7%
2014	(2017)	1,816	29.9	5.1	35.0%
2015	(2018)	1,763	27.8	5.8	33.6%
2016	(2019)	1,581	28.3	6.4	34.7%
2017	(2020)	1,465	25.4	6.8	32.2%
2018	(2021)	1,233	20.3	6.3	26.6%
2019	(2022)	1,079	17.3	4.8	22.1%
2020	(2023)	712	18.5	5.2	23.7%

COVID  
Pandemic  
hits in 2<sup>nd</sup>  
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\* Figures in red represent the most recent available national 3-year Reincarceration rates for state prisoners from multi-state studies per the Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice. Comparable nationwide jail / short term incarceration recidivism statistics do not exist.

Rates can be compared to other MA counties and DOC on mass.gov / Cross Tracking.

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For statewide data please go to **mass.gov** & enter key words "Cross Tracking" or follow QR code:

