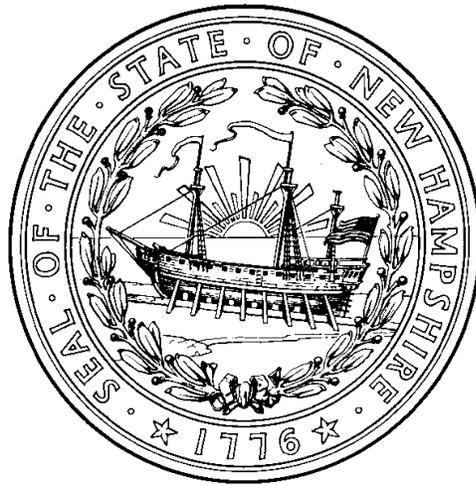


Recidivism in New Hampshire

A Study of Offenders Returned to Prison
Within Three Years of their Release

FY 2004 Cohort



New Hampshire Department of Corrections

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September, 2009

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Executive Summary

This study represents the fourth study of recidivism in New Hampshire conducted on state felony sentenced inmates released from the New Hampshire state prison system. This study follows inmates released between the dates of July 1, 2003 and June 30, 2004 (FY 2004) for purposes of determining the number and percentage of these offenders who returned to prison within three years of their release. The following is a summary of the findings for this group of offenders.

- A total of 1,382 offenders were released from prison in FY 2004.
- Of the 1,382 offenders released in FY 2004, 300 (21.7%) were eliminated from the study because they were not a New Hampshire state felony sentenced inmate, or did not otherwise meet the criteria for inclusion in the study.
- The remaining 1,082 offenders constitute the “release cohort” that forms the basis of this study.
- Of the FY 2004 release cohort, 978 (90.5%) were male and 103 (9.5%) were female.
- Of the FY 2004 release cohort,
 - 543 (50.2%) had been admitted (booked) as a newly sentenced inmate;
 - 367 (33.9%) had been admitted (booked) as a parole violator; and
 - 172 (15.9%) had been admitted (booked) as a probation violator for whom a felony prison sentence was imposed due to probation revocation.
- Of the FY 2004 release cohort,
 - 829 (76.6%) were released on parole;
 - 179 (16.6%) “maxed-out”¹;
 - 19 (1.8%) were released by court order, with supervision;
 - 18 (1.7%) were released by court order, without supervision; and
 - 37 (3.4%) were released by the Parole Board as “violator released.”
- The primary crime categories for which the FY 2004 release cohort had been incarcerated are as follows:
 - 330 (30.5%) were convicted of a violent crime;
 - 331 (30.6%) were convicted of a property crime;
 - 192 (17.7%) were convicted of a drug-related crime; and
 - 229 (21.2%) were convicted of a crime of public-order.
- Males were more likely to have been convicted of a violent crime or crime of public order than females, and females were more likely to have been convicted of a property or drug crime.
- The average age for male and female offenders was essentially the same, at 33 yrs. of age (33 yrs. and ten months for females and 33 yrs. and seven months for males).
- The overall recidivism rate for offenders released in the FY 2004 was 44.2%. The recidivism rate for males was 45.2%, and the recidivism rate for females was 34.6%.
- Over half of the offenders released in FY 2004 (54.3%) had no prior prison incarcerations. Female offenders were 30% more likely than males to have had no prior prison incarcerations.
- Offenders with no prior prison incarcerations had a recidivism rate of 41%, compared to 48% for offenders who had one or more prior incarcerations.
- Male offenders under the age of 25 at the time of their release had the highest rates of recidivism, at 52.8%. Females from the age of 20-25 had the highest recidivism rate at 41.7%, followed closely by females in their forties, at 40%.
- Offenders convicted of drug crimes had the lowest overall recidivism rate by crime category, at 36.5%, followed by those convicted of violent crimes, at 40.3%.
- The average length of time offenders who returned to prison were in the community before being returned to prison was 10 months, with 50% of all recidivists returning to prison in 8 months or less after their release.
- Offenders that recidivated who had multiple incarcerations prior to their release in FY 2004 returned to prison more rapidly than those with no prior incarcerations.

¹ “Maxed-out” refers to offenders who were released as a result of having completed the maximum length of their prison sentence.

Introduction

This report represents the fourth study of recidivism on New Hampshire's prison population. The term "recidivism" refers to the re-incarceration of an offender in the New Hampshire state prison system within three years of their release from prison. This study reports on the rates at which offenders released from prison between the dates of July 1, 2003 and June 30, 2004 (FY 2004) were returned to prison within three years of their release after having served all or a portion of their state prison sentence for a felony conviction.

Offenders convicted and sentenced to a prison term at a New Hampshire state prison facility are given a "booking status" upon admission that reflects the reason for which they are admitted for incarceration. The booking status is called the "booking type." The booking type is used to differentiate offenders by jurisdiction, as well as the reason for which they are incarcerated.

Booking types for offenders serving a state prison sentence for conviction of a felony offense under a NH statute include the following:

- Sentenced ~ inmates admitted under a new state prison sentence
- Parole Revocation ~ inmates admitted to prison due to a violation of parole conditions
- Probation Revocation ~ inmates admitted to prison to serve a prison sentence imposed as a result of a violation of their conditions of probation

The New Hampshire prison system serves a variety of individuals incarcerated for reasons other than a state sentence. These offenders are not included in this study, and include the following:

- County ~ inmates serving a sentence of less than one year who would otherwise be incarcerated at a county house of corrections
- Interstate Compact ~ inmates convicted and sentenced for a crime in a state other than New Hampshire who are serving their sentence in a New Hampshire prison under an interstate compact agreement²
- Concurrent Sentence ~ New Hampshire state sentenced inmates who are serving a concurrent sentence in another state and were not released in New Hampshire
- Federal ~ inmates who have been convicted of a federal crime who would otherwise be serving their sentence in a federal facility
- Trial ~ persons awaiting trial who would otherwise be housed at a county house of corrections or local jail
- Secure psychiatric patients ~ patients admitted to the Secure Psychiatric Unit (SPU), located at the New Hampshire State Prison in Concord, due to a severe mental illness and are in need of a highly secure environment

In addition, the study does not include offenders released from prison due to death, or offenders who were booked as a "NH Parolee."³

² Interstate Compact is an agreement between states to exchange inmates, primarily for safety reasons.

³ "NH Parolee" refers to offenders on parole who are returned to a halfway house for reasons other than a reoffense or parole revocation.

TERMINOLOGY

Terminologies used in this study that may be unfamiliar to many readers are defined below:

- **Cohort** refers to a group that meets specific criteria for being included in a study. In this case, the “release cohort” consists of all state felony sentenced inmates released from prison between the dates of July 1, 2003 and June 30, 2004 (FY 2004).
- **Recidivist** refers to an offender who was released from prison during the cohort year under study and is returned to prison for reasons related to a new sentence, a parole revocation or a probation revocation.
- **Recidivism rate** refers to the percentage of a cohort, or sub-group, of offenders who are re-incarcerated in the state’s prison system as a result of a new sentence, a parole revocation or a probation revocation, within three years of their release.

TIMEFRAME FOR THE STUDY

Most studies of prisoner recidivism track a cohort of offenders three years past the date of their release. This study represents the findings of the cohort of offenders released from the New Hampshire state prison system in FY 2004 (July 1, 2003 through June 30, 2004), and their rates of return within three years of their release.

STRUCTURE OF THIS REPORT

Section I ~ All Releases

This section of the report provides a description of all releases from the New Hampshire State prison system in FY 2004. The analysis provided in this section serves to define the offender population that constitutes the release cohort.

Section II ~ Demographic Profile of the Release Cohort

This section of the report provides a demographic profile of offenders who meet the criteria for inclusion in the study of recidivism, referred to as the release cohort. This profile includes a description of the release cohort by booking and release type, gender, age at release, type of crime for which the offender was incarcerated, number of previous incarcerations, and length of stay.

Section III ~ Rates of Recidivism

This section of the report provides an analysis of recidivism rates for the release cohort based upon the same demographic factors as those provided in Section II and includes recidivism rates by booking and release types, gender, age at release, type of crime for which the offender was incarcerated, number of previous incarcerations, and length of stay.

Section IV ~ Recidivists: Time Out Before Return

This section of the report expands upon previous recidivism studies to include an analysis of the length of time offenders who recidivated spent in the community prior to their return to prison to determine if there are differences in the return rates of offenders on the basis of booking type, gender, crime type, age category and number of previous incarcerations.

SECTION I

ALL RELEASES

There were a total of 1,382 offenders released from prison in FY 2004. These releases included: state sentenced inmates; offenders admitted for a parole or probation revocation; county and federal inmates; persons awaiting trial; Secure Psychiatric Unit (SPU) patients; inmates serving a concurrent sentence in another state; and inmates housed under interstate compact.

A. Total Releases by Booking Type

The term “booking type” refers to the reason for which an inmate is admitted to prison. The largest percentage of releases from prison in FY 2004 was for sentenced inmates (41.0%), followed by those released after serving time for a parole revocation (26.9%). Offenders who had been admitted to prison on a probation revocation represented 12.7% of total releases in FY 2004.

The remaining 19.4% of releases consisted of offenders booked as county inmates, offenders awaiting trial, SPU patients, federal inmates, offenders serving a concurrent sentence in another state, or an out-of-state inmate housed in a New Hampshire state prison under interstate compact.

Table 1. Total Releases in FY 2004, by Booking Type

Booking Type	#	%
Sentenced	566	41.0%
Parole Revocation	372	26.9%
Probation Revocation	175	12.7%
Awaiting Trial	106	7.7%
Secure Psychiatric Unit (SPU) Patient	34	2.5%
County Inmate	65	4.7%
Federal Inmate	35	2.5%
Compact From Other State	14	1.0%
Concurrent In Other State	8	0.6%
NH Parolee (Halfback)	7	0.5%
Total Releases	1382	100%

B. Total Releases, by Release Type

The term “release type” refers to the type of release for which an offender is released from prison. Offenders released on parole represented the largest number and percentage of total releases from prison in FY 2004 (n. 843; 61%, respectively). The second largest number and percentage of offenders released were individuals released in FY 2004 as a result of “maxing out” their sentence (n. 190; 13.7%).⁴ The third largest group of offenders released from prison consisted of offenders who were “returned to another jurisdiction” (n. 135; 9.8%). An offender may be released to another jurisdiction for reasons including: i) an outstanding warrant; ii) illegal immigration status; or iii) return to the custody of the jurisdiction for which the prison had agreed to house and care for the offender (e.g. county or federal inmate).

Of the remaining 214 (15.5%) offenders, 60 (4.3%) were released by court order with supervision, 62 (4.5%) were released by court order without supervision, 43 (3.1%) were released as a result of the parole

⁴ Offenders who “max out” may have been released on parole one or more times prior to completing their sentence.

board overturning their parole revocation (referred to as “violator released”), and (3.2%) were released on bail. The remaining 5 releases represent individuals who died while in prison that year.

Table 2. All Releases in FY 2004, by Release Type

Release Type	#	%
Paroled	843	61.0%
Maxed Out	190	13.7%
Returned to Other Jurisdiction	110	8.0%
Court Order with Supervision	60	4.3%
Court Order No Supervision	62	4.5%
Violator Released	43	3.1%
Bailed Out	44	3.2%
Released to Detainer	12	0.9%
Died	5	0.4%
Paroled to Other Jurisdiction	13	0.9%
Total Releases	1,382	100%

C. Individuals Dropped from the Study

For purposes of this study, only those offenders admitted to prison to serve a state sentence for a felony conviction, parole revocation or probation revocation were tracked to see if they return to prison within three years of their release. Offenders booked as a county or federal inmate, a secure psychiatric patient (SPU) and inmates housed for other state jurisdictions through the “interstate compact” are not included in this study. In addition, this study does not track the recidivism of inmates released from a New Hampshire prison facility to another jurisdiction, or offenders released to communities in a non-contiguous state.⁵

Table 3. Individuals Dropped from Study, by Reason Dropped

Reason Dropped	Number Dropped	Percent of Released	Percent of Dropped
Awaiting Trial	104	7.5%	34.7%
County Inmate	64	4.6%	21.3%
Secure Psychiatric Patient (SPU)	34	2.5%	11.3%
Federal Inmate	36	2.6%	12.0%
Released to another jurisdiction	25	1.8%	8.3%
Compact from Other State	6	0.4%	2.0%
Died	14	1.0%	4.7%
NH Parolee (Halfback)	5	0.36%	1.7%
Released/Non-contiguous State	7	0.51%	2.3%
Total Dropped	300	21.7%	100%

⁵ Non-contiguous states are all states other than Maine, Vermont and Massachusetts.

Offenders released to another jurisdiction, or to communities in states other than Maine, Vermont or Massachusetts were dropped from the study. Offenders released from supervision as a NH Parolee (Halfback), are also dropped from the study, as their status does not conform to the definition of “released from incarceration.” Also not included are offenders who died while in custody.

A total of 300 (21.7%) of offenders released in FY 2004 were dropped from the study. The remaining 1,082 offenders represent the release cohort that is the subject of this study.

Section II

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE RELEASE COHORT

“Release cohort” is the term used to refer to the population released from a state prison in FY 2004 after serving time for a felony conviction for purposes of measuring the recidivism of these offenders. Understanding the demographic profile of these offenders is important to guiding an understanding of the recidivism of these offenders. Therefore, this section provides a demographic profile of offenders released in FY 2004, on factors assumed to be related to recidivism.

A. Release Cohort, by Booking type

There are three “booking types” for which the offenders represented in this study may be admitted to prison. If an offender is admitted as a result of a new state sentence, they are booked as a “sentenced” inmate. This may or may not be the first time an offender is admitted to prison. It simply means that the prison stay from which they were released in FY 2004 was the result of serving time for their initial sentence.

Offenders who have been released from prison to serve the remaining portion of their sentence under supervision in the community may have their parole revoked as a result of violating the conditions of their parole, including being arrested for a new crime. Offenders who are returned to prison from parole status are given the booking type “parole violator.” Offenders who return to prison on a parole revocation may be re-released on parole after serving additional prison time as a result of their parole revocation.

Similarly, offenders may be admitted to prison as a result of having their probation revoked. Offenders admitted to prison on a probation revocation are inmates who have been convicted of a felony offense and given a suspended prison sentence on the condition they comply with the conditions of probation. Probation is similar to parole in that the offender is under supervision in the community.

Table 4. Release Cohort, by Booking Type

Booking Type	Released	
	#	%
Sentenced	543	50.2%
Parole Revocation	367	33.9%
Probation Revocation	172	15.9%
Total Cohort	1082	100%

Of the 1,082 offenders released in FY 2004, approximately half (n. 543; 50.2%) had been admitted to prison to begin serving a new felony sentence. One-third of the offenders released in FY 2004 had been admitted to prison as a result of having their parole revoked (n. 367; 33.9%). The remaining offenders of the release cohort (n. 172; 15.9%) had been admitted to prison on a probation revocation.

B. Release Cohort, by Release Type

There are five ways an offender may be released from prison. While most offenders who are released from prison are released on parole, offenders may also be released by an order of the court or by order of the parole board. An offender may also “max out” their sentence, which means they were released from prison as a result of reaching their “maximum sentence date.” The majority of offenders released from prison however, serve time on parole before maxing out.

Permission to be released from prison prior to the end of one’s sentence to serve time on parole is granted by the Parole Board. The Parole Board weighs many factors in deciding whether an inmate will be granted parole, including but not limited to the following:

- the offender has reached their minimum parole date;
- the offender has completed treatment (e.g. sex offender, drug and alcohol treatment), or other rehabilitation programs as recommended by the DOC or mandated by the court as a condition of parole;
- the offender has been on good behavior; and
- the offender has secured a job and an appropriate place to live upon release.

Approximately 90% of all offenders admitted to prison in New Hampshire will be released prior to serving the maximum length of their sentence, and the overwhelming majority of these offenders will be released from prison as a result of being granted parole.

Of the 1082 offenders released in FY 2004, 828 (76.6%) released from prison to parole supervision. This group represents the largest single group of offenders by release type. The second largest group of offenders by release type (n. 179; 16.5%) maxed out. Of the 179 offenders who maxed out their sentence in FY 2004, approximately two-thirds (n. 117; 65%) had been released on parole at least once prior to maxing out their sentence.

Table 5. Release Cohort by Release Type

Release Type	Released	
	#	%
Paroled	829	76.6
Maxed Out	179	16.5
Court Order With Supervision	19	1.8
Court Order No Supervision	18	1.7
Violator Released	37	3.4
Total Cohort	1082	100%

Only 37 (3.5%) offenders of the 1082 offenders released in FY 2004 were released by order of the court. Approximately half of the offenders released by court order remained under supervision in the community. Finally, offenders released as a result of having their parole revocation overturned by the Parole Board (referred to as “violator released”), represented 3.4% of all releases in FY 2004.

B. Release Cohort, by Booking Type and Release Type

The three tables below provide a summary of the release cohort by booking type and release type.

Table 6a. Releases Summarized by Booking Type (Row Summaries)

Release Type with Row Summaries												
Booking Type	Paroled		Maxed Out		Court Order w/ Supervision		Court Order w/No Supervision		Violator Released		Total Cohort	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Sentenced	471	86.7	44	8.1	15	2.8	13	2.4	0	0.0	543	100
Parole Revocation	211	57.5	117	31.9	2	0.5	0	0.0	37	10.1	367	100
Probation Revocation	147	85.5	18	10.5	2	1.2	5	2.9	0	0.0	172	100
Total	829	76.6	179	16.5	19	1.8	18	1.7	37	3.4	1082	100%

Table 6a. above provides an analysis of releases by booking type and release type, summarized by booking type. This analysis reveals that of the 543 offenders released in FY 2004 that had been booked as a sentenced inmate, 86.7% (n. 471) were released on parole, 8.1% (n.44) maxed out their sentence, and the remaining 5.2% were released by court order.

Of the 367 offenders released in FY 2004 that had been admitted to prison on a parole revocation, 57.5% (n.211) were re-released on parole, 31.9% (n.117) maxed out, and less than 1% was released by court order. Approximately 10% (n. 37) of offenders released from a parole violation were released by virtue of the Parole Board overturning their revocation (also referred to as “violator released”).

Of the 172 offenders released in FY 2004 that had been admitted to prison on a probation revocation, 85.5% (n. 147) were released on parole; 10.5% (n. 18) maxed out their sentence; and approximately 4% were released by court order.

Table 6b. Releases Summarized by Release Type (Column Summaries)

Release Type with Column Summaries											
Booking Type	Paroled		Maxed Out		Court Order With Supervision		Court Order No Supervision		Violator Released		Total Cohort
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Sentenced	471	56.8	44	24.6	15	78.9	13	72.2	0	0.0	543
Parole Revocation	211	25.5	117	65.4	2	10.5	0	0.0	37	100	367
Probation Revocation	147	17.7	18	10.1	2	10.5	5	27.8	0	0.0	172
Total Cohort	829	100%	179	100%	19	100%	18	100%	37	100%	1082

Table 6b. provides a summary of the release cohort by booking type and release type, summarized by release type. This analysis reveals that of the 829 offenders released on parole in FY 2004, over half

(56.8%; n. 471) were released on parole from their original sentence; one-fourth (n. 211) were released on parole after serving time for a parole revocation, and the remaining 17.7% (n. 147) were paroled after serving time for a probation revocation.

The table also reveals that of the 179 offenders released in FY 2004 after maxing out their sentence, over sixty percent (65.4%) maxed out their sentence having been released at least once on parole prior to maxing out their sentence. Approximately one-quarter of those who maxed out (n. 44) served their entire sentence without the benefit of parole, and the remaining 10.1% (n. 18) maxed out as a result of having served their full sentence for a probation revocation.

A total of 19 offenders released in FY 2004 were released by court order with supervision in the community. Of these, almost 80% (n. 15) were released from their original sentence, while the remaining 4 were released by court order from their probation or parole revocation. An additional 18 offenders were released by court order in FY 2004 with no supervision in the community. Approximately three quarters of these (n. 13) were released by court order from serving their sentence, and the remaining 5 offenders (27.8%) were released from their probation revocation.

A total of 37 offenders were released from prison in FY 2004 after having their parole revocation overturned by the parole board.

D. Release Cohort, by Age and Gender

Of the 1082 offenders released in FY 2004, 978 (90.4%) were males, and 104 (9.6%) were females. An analysis of the release cohort by age and gender reveals a similar distribution of males and females by age. Both male and female offenders were more likely to be in their early twenties or early thirties at the time of their release.

Table 7. Release Cohort by Age at time of Release and Gender

An analysis of the distribution of age at the time of their release by gender reveals only slight differences between male and female offenders. Only a slightly larger percentage of males were in their early twenties at the time of their release compared to females (26.6% vs. 23.1%).

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
17-19	9	0.9%	1	1.0%	10	0.9%
20-25	260	26.6%	24	23.1%	284	26.2%
26-29	152	15.5%	18	17.3%	170	15.7%
30-39	291	29.8%	34	32.7%	325	30.0%
40-49	191	19.5%	20	19.2%	211	19.5%
50-59	57	5.8%	6	5.8%	63	5.8%
60 and up	18	1.8%	1	1.0%	19	1.8%
TOTAL	978	100%	104	100%	1082	100%

Females were more likely than males to be in their thirties at the time of their release (32.7% vs. 29.8%). The distribution of males and females for other age categories are almost identical.

The average age for female offenders at the time of their release was 33 years and 10 months (33.84 yrs.), while the average age for males was comparable at 33 years and seven months (33.59 yrs.). For both males and females, 50% of those released in FY 2004 were 32 years of age or younger.

Gender	Mean Age	Min. Age	Max. Age	Median Age	Std. Dev.
Males	33.59	19	82	32	10.235
Females	33.84	18	78	32	10.196
Combined	33.62	18	82	32	10.227

The age range of offenders released in FY 2004 by gender was also comparable, with a range of 18 years old to 78 years of age for females compared to a range of 19 years old to 82 years of age for males.

E. Release Cohort, by General Crime Category and Gender

There are four general crime categories used to organize offenders by the type of crime for which they were incarcerated. They are a) violent crimes; b) property crimes; c) drug crimes; and, d) public order crimes. Since many offenders are serving more than one sentence for multiple crimes, the crime for which they are reported for these purposes is the crime for which they received the longest sentence.

Violent Crimes include crimes such as murder, rape, sexual assault, kidnapping, aggravated assault, and robbery. Property Crimes include crimes such as burglary, arson, fraud, theft, and receiving stolen property. Drug Crimes include possession, sale, manufacturing and distribution of illegal drugs. Public Order Crimes include such crimes as driving under the influence (DUI), habitual offender (motor vehicle violations, as well as multiple arrests for driving while intoxicated), and resisting arrest.

An analysis of the distribution of the offenders by the four major crime categories for which offenders in the release cohort were incarcerated reveals an equal distribution of offenders released for violent and property crimes, at 30% for each. However, a breakdown of crime by gender reveals significant differences between males and females and the crimes for which they were incarcerated.

Males were only slightly more likely to have been serving time for a violent crime than a property crime (31.6% and 29.7%, respectively), while females were significantly more likely to have been serving time for a property crime or drug crime (39.4% and 28.8%, respectively). Males were twice as likely to be serving time for a crime of public order (22.2% vs. 11.5% for females), whereas females were almost 80% more likely than males to be serving time for a drug crime (28.8% vs. 16.6% for males).

Table 8. Release Cohort by Crime Category and Gender

Crime Category	Male		Female		Entire Cohort	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Violent	309	31.6%	21	20.2%	330	30.5%
Property	290	29.7%	41	39.4%	331	30.6%
Drug	162	16.6%	30	28.8%	192	17.7%
Public Order	217	22.2%	12	11.5%	229	21.2%
Total	978	100%	104	100%	1082	100%

While males were 56% more likely than females to have been incarcerated for a violent crime (31.6% vs. 20.2% for females), females were 33% more likely than males to be serving time for a property crime (39.4% vs. 29.7%).

F. Release Cohort by Specific Crime Category and Gender

While there are some notable differences between males and females with regard to specific crimes for which they were incarcerated, it should be noted that a breakdowns by specific crime result in very small numbers of female offenders which render comparisons of males and females by percentages unreliable. A table containing the breakdown of offenders released in FY 2004 by specific crime appears in Appendix A. An analysis of these breakdowns appears below.

Within the general crime category of violent offenses, the largest percentage of males convicted of a violent crime and released in FY 2004 had been convicted of assault (11.3%), followed by those convicted of robbery (6.9%). Convictions for assault and robbery accounted for almost 60% of offenders released for a violent crime. Approximately one third of male offenders released in FY 2004 for a violent crime had been convicted of felonious sexual assault or aggravated felonious sexual assault (5.4% and 4.1%, respectively). Offenders convicted of sexual offenses, including statutory rape and “other sexual offense” represented just over 10% of all male offenders released that year.

Similar to males, females released in FY 2004 for a violent crime were also more likely to have been convicted of assault (7.7%) and robbery (3.8%). Taken together, these two crimes represented over 50% of the violent crimes for which women released that year had been convicted. An additional 3.8% of females released in FY 2004 had been convicted of homicide. Taken together, these three crimes represent over 75% of the violent crimes for which females offenders released in FY 2004 were convicted. An additional 4.8% of female offenders were released from a felonious sexual offense.

As noted earlier, within the general crime category of *property crimes*, females were a third more likely than males to have been convicted of a property crime (39.4% vs. 29.7%). The largest percentages of specific property crimes for which offenders released from a property crime had been convicted were larceny, theft, and receiving stolen property (38.4%) and burglary (37.2%). Females were about half as likely as males to be convicted of burglary (6.7% vs. 11.9%), but 56% more likely than males to have been convicted of larceny, theft or receiving stolen property (17.3% vs. 11.1%). Females were almost three times more likely than males to have been convicted of fraud (14.4% vs. 4.8%).

With regard to *drug-related crimes*, females released in FY 2004 were about 75% more likely than males to have been incarcerated for a drug-related crime (28.8 vs. 16.6%). Females released in FY 2004 for a conviction of drug possession represented 20.2% of all females released that year, compared to slightly less than 10% of all male releases. Females were also more likely than males to have been released for drug sale conviction (8.7% vs. 7.1%).

With regard to *crimes of public-order*, males were twice as likely as females to have been serving time for a crime of public order (22.2% vs. 11.5%). Almost 14% of all males released in FY 2004 had been serving time for a conviction of ‘habitual offender,’ compared to less than 5% of females. An additional 8.5% of males and 6.7% of females were released for other public order offenses, such as resisting arrest.

G. Release Cohort by Gender and Number of Previous Incarcerations

Of the 1,082 offenders released in FY 2004, over half (n. 588; 54.3%) had no previous incarcerations in the state prison system prior to the booking for which they were released. Approximately one-fourth (26.1%) had only one prior incarceration, and approximately 13% had two prior incarcerations. The remaining 6.7% had three or more prior incarcerations.

Table 9. Release Cohort by Gender and Number of Previous Incarcerations

Number of Previous Incarcerations	Male		Female		Total Cohort	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
0	516	52.8%	72	69.2%	588	54.3%
1	264	27.0%	18	17.3%	282	26.1%
2	130	13.3%	10	9.6%	140	12.9%
3 or more	68	7.0%	4	3.8%	72	6.7%
Total	978	100 %	104	100%	1082	100%

Females released in FY 2004 were approximately 30% more likely than males to have had no prior incarcerations (69.2% vs. 52.8% for males), and almost half as likely to have had only one prior incarceration (17.3% vs. 27% for males). A total of 130 (13.3% of males released in FY 2004 had two prior incarcerations, whereas only 10 (9.6%) females had two or more prior incarcerations. A total of 68 (7%) of males released in FY 2004 had three or more prior incarcerations, compared to only 4 (3.8%) females.

H. Release Cohort by Length of Stay

Length of stay refers to the length of time an offender is incarcerated between the time they are booked (admitted) and the time they are released. The most significant factor affecting an offender’s length of stay is the crime for which they have been convicted, and the resulting prison sentence. Violent crimes tend to have longer sentences associated with them, as do multiple convictions. Shorter lengths of stay are associated with less severe crimes, but may also be affected by a court-ordered release, and credit applied for time served in county corrections while awaiting trial.

Tables 10 and 11 below provide an analysis for the average lengths of stay for offenders released in FY 2004 according to their booking type, by months and years. The tables also provide an analysis of the minimum and maximum lengths of stay for each booking type, the median length of stay, and the standard deviation for the group (as a measure of dispersion).

Table 10. Length of Stay by Booking Type (in months)

Booking Type	Mean	Min.	Max.	Median	Std. Dev.
Sentenced	31.92	< 1	261	22	30.260
Parole Revocation	10.79	< 1	102	8	11.766
Probation Revocation	22.62	<1	83	19	13.906
Total	23.82	< 1	261	16	25.023

Table 11. Length of Stay, by Booking Type (in years)

Booking Type	Mean	Min.	Max.	Median	Std. Dev.
Sentenced	2.65	< .00	21.75	1.83	2.522
Parole Revocation	< 1	<.00	8.5	< 1	0.980
Probation Revocation	1.88	<.00	6.92	1.54	1.159
Total	1.94	<.00	21.75	1.33	2.085

Sentenced offenders tend to have longer periods of incarceration than offenders booked for a probation or parole revocation. Sentenced offenders must serve their minimum sentence prior to being released on parole, unless released by court-order. Offenders admitted on a probation revocation tend to be offenders whose crimes or extenuating circumstances were considered not severe enough to warrant incarceration upon conviction, and therefore tend to have shorter prison sentences than sentenced offenders.

The average length of stay for offenders released from prison from a sentenced booktype (n. 543) was 31.92 months ~ or 2.65 years. The shortest length of stay for a sentenced inmate released in FY 2004 was one day and the longest length of stay was 21.75 years. Fifty percent of these offenders had a length of stay of 31.92 months (2.65 yrs.) or less.

The average length of stay for offenders admitted on a parole revocation was 10.79 months (less than a year). The shortest length of stay for offenders in this group was 2 days, while the longest length of stay was 102 months, or 8.5 years. Fifty percent (50%) of these inmates had a length of stay of 8 months or less.

Offenders released in FY 2004 who had been admitted on a probation revocation had longer lengths of stay, on average, than did offenders released from a parole revocation. The average length of stay for offenders admitted on a probation revocation was 22.6 months (slightly less than two years). The shortest length of stay for an offender admitted on a probation revocation was 19 days, while the longest length of stay was 83 months, or 6.92 years. Fifty percent (50%) of offenders admitted on a probation revocation released in FY 2004 had a length of stay of 19 months (1.54 yrs) or less.

The table below provides an analysis of length of stay by booktype and gender, for offenders released in FY 2004. Caution should be exercised when interpreting differences in lengths of stay by gender. As noted earlier, lengths of stay are largely driven by the type of crime for which the offender has been convicted. Males released in FY 2004 were more likely than females to have been convicted of a violent crime which draw longer sentences, while females were more likely to have been convicted of a property or drug-related crime than were males, which tend to draw shorter sentences.

Table 12. Length of Stay by Booking Type and Gender (in months)

Booking Type	Males			Females		
	Mean	Median	Max	Mean	Median	Max
Sentenced	33.22	24.0	261	21.83	16.5	96
Parole Revocation	11.04	8.0	102	6.77	6.0	17
Probation Revocation	23.52	20.0	83	17.32	16.0	35
Combined Total	23.91	17.0	261	17.7	15.0	96

The average length of stay for sentenced males released in FY 2004 was 33.22 mos.(2 yrs, 9 mos.), while the average length of stay for sentenced females released in FY 2004 was approximately one year less than that of males, at 21.83 mos. (1 yr. 10 mos.). The average length of stay for male offenders released in FY 2004 from a parole revocation was 11 months, while the average length of stay for female offenders released from a parole revocation was almost half that, at slightly less than 7 months.

Male offenders released from a probation revocation in FY 2004 also had, on average, longer lengths of stay than females released from a probation revocation, with an average length of stay six months longer than that of females (23.52 mos. vs. 17.32 mos.).

The analysis of lengths of stay indicates that the median length of stay may provide a better measure of “average” length of stay, since it represents the “50% mark” for length of stay. For sentenced male offenders, 50% of those released in FY 2004 had a length of stay of 2 years, which is approximately nine months less than the overall average for sentenced male offenders. For female offenders, this difference was only 4 months, with 50% of sentenced females serving 16.5 months prior to their release, vs. the average length of stay of 21.83 months for all females released from a sentence.

With regard to offenders released from a parole revocation, 50% of males had a length of stay of 8 months or less, vs. the overall average of 11 months, while 50% of females released from a parole revocation served less than one month less than the average. Similarly, 50% of males released from a probation revocation had a length of stay of 20 months, serving only 3 ½ months less than the overall average. For females released from a probation revocation the difference was only 1.3 months less.

Overall, the average length of stay for all males released in FY 2004 was slightly less than two years (23.9 mos.), while the average length of stay for females was 6 months less than that of males, at 17.7 months. The difference between the average length of stay and the median length of stay for males was greater than that of females, with a difference of almost 7 months vs. slightly less than 3 months for females.

SUMMARY

SECTION II: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE RELEASE COHORT

- The release cohort for FY 2004 represents 78.3% of all offenders released from the NH state prison system between the dates of July 1, 2003 and June 30, 2004.
- Approximately 90% of the release cohort was male (n. 978), and approximately 10% were female (n. 104).
- Approximately half (50.2%) of the release cohort had been booked as sentenced inmates. One-third of the offenders released (33.9%) had been booked on a parole revocation, and the remaining 15.9% were released from a probation revocation.
- Of the 1082 offenders released in FY 2004, over three quarters were released on parole (n. 829; 76.6%).
- Approximately 17% of offenders released in FY 2004 maxed out their sentence. Of these, over half (65.4%) had served time on parole prior to returning to prison and maxing out their sentence.
- Male offenders released in FY 2004 were slightly more than likely than females to be in their twenties at the time of their release (42.1% vs. 40.4%), while females released in FY 2004 were more likely to be in their thirties (32.7% vs. 29.8%).
- Male offenders released in FY 2004 were 56% more likely than females to have been convicted of a violent crime (31.6% vs. 20.2%), while females were 33% more likely than males to have been convicted of a property crime and 80% more likely than males to have been convicted of a drug crime than males. Both males and females were more likely to have been incarcerated for a property crime than any other crime (29.7% and 39.4% respectively).
- Over half (54.3%) of offenders released in FY 2004 had no prior incarcerations in the state prison system. Females were 30% more likely than males to have had no prior incarcerations, and almost half as likely as males to have had only one prior incarceration. Males were about twice as likely as females to have had 3 or more prior incarcerations (7.0% vs. 3.8%).
- The average length of stay for sentenced offenders released in FY 2004 was 32 months). However, 50% of offenders released in FY 2004 served 22 months or less.
- Offenders booked on a parole revocation had an average length of stay approximately half (52%) of that of offenders booked on a probation revocation (10.79 mos. vs. 22.62 mos.).
- The average length of stay for male offenders is about 35% greater than the average length of stay for female offenders. However, the difference in the median length of stay of female offenders was only about 12% less than that of males.

Section III

Rates of Recidivism

This section of the report provides an analysis of the recidivism rates of offenders released in FY 2004. Of the 1,082 offenders released in FY 2004, a total of 478 returned to prison within three years of their release, representing an overall recidivism rate of 44.2%.

A. Recidivism Rates by Booking Type

Recidivism rates for offenders released in FY 2004 vary by booking type, with the lowest recidivism rate (42.7%) observed for offenders released from their original sentence, and the highest recidivism rate observed for offenders booked on a probation revocation (48.8%).

Table 10. Recidivism Rates by Booking Type

Booking Type	Released		Returned		% of Recidivists
	#	%	#	%	
Sentenced	543	50.2%	232	42.7%	48.5%
Parole Revocation	367	33.9%	162	44.1%	33.9%
Probation Revocation	172	15.9%	84	48.8%	17.6%
Total	1082	100%	478	44.2%	100%

The group with the lowest rate of recidivism by booking type was sentenced offenders, at 42.7%. This group represented 50.2% of all offenders released in FY 2004, and 48.5% of all prison returns. Offenders admitted on a parole revocation released in FY 2004 had a recidivism rate of 44.1%, and represented 33.9% of all offenders released in FY 2004 and 33.9% of all recidivists. Offenders released from a probation revocation represented 15.9% of all offenders released in FY 2004 and had the highest rate of recidivism, by booking type. With a recidivism rate of 48.8%, these offenders represented 17.6% of offenders who were returned to prison for this cohort year.

B. Recidivism Rates by Release Type

As mentioned in Section II, offenders released on parole represent the largest proportion of offenders released from prison. Of the 1082 offenders released in FY 2004, 829 (76.6%) were released on parole. Recidivism rates for offenders released on parole have, on average, higher recidivism rates than other offenders.

Of the 829 offenders released on parole in FY 2004, 419 (50.5%) were returned to prison within three years of their release. As a group, these offenders represented 76.6% of all offenders released in FY 2004, but accounted for 87.7% of all recidivists for this cohort year. The only group with a higher recidivism rate by release type is for “violator released” – offenders admitted on a parole violation for which the Parole Board overturned their revocation. The recidivism rate for these offenders was 54.1%. This group represented 3.4% of offenders released in FY 2004, and 4.2% of recidivists.

Table 11. Recidivism Rates by Release Type

Release Type	Released		Returned		% of Recidivists
	#	%	#	%	
Paroled	829	76.6%	419	50.5%	87.7%
Maxed Out	179	16.5%	31	17.3%	6.5%
Court Order With Supervision	19	1.8%	3	15.8%	0.6%
Court Order No Supervision	18	1.7%	5	27.8%	1.0%
Violator Released	37	3.4%	20	54.1%	4.2%
Total	1082	100.0%	478	44.2%	100%

Offenders released by court order with no supervision had the third highest recidivism rate by release type, at 27.8%, but represent only one percent of all recidivists. Offenders release by court order with supervision had a recidivism rate of only 15.8%, and represent less than one percent of all recidivists.

Offenders released in FY 2004 as a result of maxing out their sentence had a recidivism rate of 17.3%. These offenders represented 16.5% of all releases for FY 2004 and 6.5% of recidivists.

C. Recidivism Rates by Age and Gender

An analysis of recidivism rates by age and gender reveals that age and gender may be significant predictors of whether or not an offender returns to prison. Females tend to have a much lower recidivism rate than males, overall. Of the 104 female offenders released in FY 2004, 36 returned to prison within three years of their release, representing a recidivism rate of 34.6%. The recidivism rate for males, on the other hand, was 45.2% - a difference of 10.6 percentage points. This difference indicates that male offenders are approximately 30% more likely than female offenders to return to prison within three years of their release.

Overall, recidivism rates tend to decline with age. This appears to be more true for males than females with this particular cohort. However, deciphering the effect of age on recidivism for females is more difficult, as the number of females is small, making return rates less stable.

Table 12. Recidivism Rates by Age and Gender

Age	Males				Females				Entire Cohort			
	Released		Returned		Released		Returned		Released		Returned	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
17-19	9	0.9%	6	66.7%	1	1.0%	0	0.0%	10	0.9%	6	60.0%
20-25	260	26.6%	136	52.3%	24	23.1%	10	41.7%	284	26.2%	146	51.4%
26-29	152	15.5%	67	44.1%	18	17.3%	5	27.8%	170	15.7%	72	42.4%
30-39	291	29.8%	128	44.0%	34	32.7%	13	38.2%	325	30.0%	141	43.4%
40-49	191	19.5%	79	41.4%	20	19.2%	8	40.0%	211	19.5%	87	41.2%
50-59	57	5.8%	18	31.6%	6	5.8%	0	0.0%	63	5.8%	18	28.6%
60 and over	18	1.8%	8	44.4%	1	1.0%	0	0.0%	19	1.8%	8	42.1%
Total	978	100%	442	45.2%	104	100%	36	34.6%	1082	100%	478	44.2%

The highest recidivism rate for males by age category is 66.7%, for offenders who were 19 years of age or younger at the time of their release, followed by a recidivism rate of 52.3% for males 20-25 years of age. These two age categories represent 27.5% of male offenders released in FY 2004, and 32.1% of all males who returned to prison within three years of their release.

The recidivism rate for males for each of the age categories over 25 years of age were less than the overall recidivism rate for males of 45.2%, with a steady decline in recidivism rate by age, with exception of males 60 years of age or older, with male offenders between the ages of 50 and 59 experiencing the lowest recidivism rate for males, at 31.6%. Of the 18 male offenders 60 years of age or older released in FY 2004, 8 returned to prison within three years of their release for a recidivism rate of 44.4%. These offenders represented 1.8% of all males released, and 1.8% of all male recidivists.

Female offenders released in FY 2004 show less stable recidivism rates by age category, with females between the ages of 20 and 25 and those between the age of 40 and 49 at the time of their release experiencing a recidivism rate of 41.2% and 40%, respectively. Aside from the three age categories (17-19; 50-59; and 60 and over) for which females had a zero percent recidivism rate, the lowest recidivism rate among female offenders was for women between the ages of 25 and 30, at 27.8%.

D. Recidivism Rates by Crime Category

An analysis of recidivism rates for offenders by crime category reveals that, overall, offenders convicted of property crimes are the most likely to return to prison, with a recidivism rate of 50.2%, while offenders convicted of drug crimes are the least likely to return to prison, with a recidivism rate of 36.5%. The two categories of crime for which offenders had higher than the overall average recidivism rate of 44.2% were offenders convicted of a property crime or a crime of public order.

Table 13a. Recidivism Rates by Crime Category

Crime Category	Total Released		Total Returned		% of all Recidivists
	#	%	#	%	
Violent	330	30.5%	133	40.3%	27.8%
Property	331	30.6%	166	50.2%	34.7%
Drug	192	17.7%	70	36.5%	14.6%
Public Order	229	21.2%	109	47.6%	22.8%
Total	1082	100%	478	44.2%	100%

Offenders released from prison for a property crime represented 30.6% of offenders released in FY 2004, and 34.7% of all recidivists. Offenders released for a crime of public order represented 21.2% of all releases in FY 2004, and 22.8% of all recidivists. Offenders convicted of violent crimes who were released in FY 2004 represented 30.5% of all offenders released that year, and 27.8% of all recidivists, while offenders convicted of a drug crime represented 17.7% of all releases, and only 14.6% of all returns.

E. Recidivism Rates by Crime Category and Gender

An analysis of recidivism rates by crime category and gender reveals a greater variation in recidivism rates by crime type than that found among males.

Table 13b. Recidivism Rates by Crime Category and Gender

Crime Type	Males				Females				Total Cohort			
	Released		Returned		Released		Returned		Released		Returned	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Violent	309	31.6%	126	40.8%	21	20.2%	7	33.3%	330	30.5%	133	40.3%
Property	290	29.7%	156	53.8%	41	39.4%	10	24.4%	331	30.6%	166	50.2%
Drug	162	16.6%	59	36.4%	30	28.8%	11	36.7%	192	17.7%	70	36.5%
Public Order	217	22.2%	101	46.5%	12	11.5%	8	66.7%	229	21.2%	109	47.6%
Total	978	100%	442	45.2%	104	100%	36	34.6%	1082	100%	478	44.2%

Female recidivism rates by crime category ranged from a high of 66.7% for crimes of public order to a low of 24.4% for property crimes, while recidivism rates for males ranged from a high of 53.8% for property crimes, to a low of 36.4% for males convicted of drug crimes.

The recidivism rate for male offenders convicted of a violent crime for both males and females was slightly lower than the overall recidivism rate for their gender (40.8% for males and 33.3% for females). Males convicted of property crimes had the highest rate of recidivism by crime category, at 53.8%. While these offenders represented slightly less than 30% of all male offenders released in FY 2004, they represented over 35% of all male recidivists for the cohort year.

While females released in FY 2004 were about a third more likely than males to have been convicted of a property crime, the recidivism rate for these women was half that of their male peers (24.4% vs. 53.8%). The highest recidivism rate among females was for crimes of public order, at 66.7%. While women released for public order crimes in FY 2004 represented 11.5% of all females released that year, these recidivists represented 22.2% of all female recidivists.

Recidivism rates for males and females convicted of a drug related crime had similar recidivism rates at 36.4% and 36.7%. For males, the recidivism rate for drug crimes was almost 20% lower than the overall recidivism rate for males (36.4 vs. 45.2%). The same was not true for females convicted of a drug crime. For women, the recidivism rate for offenders released from a drug crime conviction was 36.7%, vs. an overall recidivism rate of 34.6%.

F. Recidivism Rates by Specific Crime and Gender⁶

The highest rates of recidivism by specific crime for male offenders released in FY 2004 were for offenders convicted of burglary (57.8%), robbery (53.7%), and fraud (53.2%), followed by crimes of public order (other) at 51.8% and assault (48.6%). Offenders convicted of these crimes represented 43.4% of all male offenders released in FY 2004 and 50.9% of all male recidivists.

The crimes for which male offenders had the lowest rates of recidivism included kidnapping (0%), aggravated felonious sexual assault (20%), aggravated assault (28.6%), drug sale (31.9%) and statutory rape (33.3%). Male offenders convicted of these crimes represented 13.4% of all male offenders released in FY 2004 and less than 8% of all male recidivists.

⁶ A table containing the recidivism rates for offenders by specific crime and gender appears in Appendix B.

For women, the highest rates of recidivism were found among offenders convicted of crimes of public order, with a recidivism rate of 80% for those convicted of being a habitual offender, and 57.1% for other public order crimes. These crimes were followed by those convicted of aggravated felonious sexual assault (50%) and drug possession (42.9%). Again, it should be noted that recidivism rates for females are relatively unstable due to the small number of offenders represented. Offenders convicted of these crimes represented one third (33.7%) of all female offenders released in FY 2004 and 50% of all female recidivists.

The lowest rates of recidivism for female offenders were for “other property” (0%), fraud (20%), larceny/theft/receiving stolen property (22.2%) and drug sale (22.2%). Women convicted of these crimes represented 41.3% of all female offenders released in FY 2004 and 25% of all female recidivists.

G. Recidivism Rates by Number of Previous Incarcerations

As mentioned in Section II, offenders released in FY 2004 who had no prior incarcerations in a New Hampshire State prison prior to their release represented 54.3% of all releases in FY 2004. And while this group had the lowest recidivism rate of all offenders released in FY 2004 by number of prior incarcerations, they represented 50.4% of all recidivists for the cohort year.

Table 14. Recidivism Rates by Number of Previous Incarcerations

Number of Previous Incarcerations	Total Cohort		Total Returns		% of all Recidivists
	#	%	#	%	
0	588	54.3%	241	41.0%	50.4%
1	282	26.1%	135	47.9%	28.2%
2	140	12.9%	60	42.9%	12.6%
3 or more	72	6.7%	42	58.3%	8.8%
Total	1082	100%	478	44.2%	100%

Recidivism rates tend toward a general increase with number of prior incarcerations. Offenders released in FY 2004 who had one prior incarceration represented 26.1% of offenders released that year. With a recidivism rate of 47.9%, these offenders represented 28.2% of all the offenders who returned to prison within three years of their release.

The group with the second lowest rate of recidivism, at 42.9%, was offenders with 2 prior incarcerations. This group however represented only 12.9% of offenders released in FY 2004 and 12.6% of those who returned to prison.

The highest recidivism rate by number of prior incarcerations, was for offenders with three or more prior incarcerations, who had a recidivism rate of 58.3%. This group represented 6.7% of the released offender population and 8.4% of recidivists for the cohort year.

As noted earlier, females released in FY 2004 were 31% more likely than males to have had no prior incarcerations (69.2% vs. 52.8%). Females with no prior incarcerations had a recidivism rate 20% less than that of their male peers with no prior incarcerations (34.7% vs. 41.9%). However, males with no prior incarcerations had a recidivism rate that was 14.3% lower than their peers with 1 or more prior incarcerations (41.9% vs. 48.9%) whereas female offenders with no prior incarcerations had a recidivism rate that was almost equal to that of their peers with 1 or more prior incarcerations (34.7% vs. 34.4%).

As noted in Section II, male offenders released in FY 2004 were 56% more likely than females to have had one prior incarceration (27% vs. 17.3%), and 38% more likely than females to have had two prior incarcerations (27% vs. 17.3%). In addition, males were almost twice as likely as females to have had three or more prior incarcerations (7.0% vs. 3.8%).

Table 15. Recidivism Rates by Gender and Number of Previous Incarcerations

Number of Previous Incarcerations	Males				Females				Total Cohort			
	Released		Returned		Released		Returned		Released		Returned	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
0	516	52.8%	216	41.9%	72	69.2%	25	34.7%	588	54.3%	241	41.0%
1	264	27.0%	128	48.5%	18	17.3%	7	38.9%	282	26.1%	135	47.9%
2	130	13.3%	56	43.1%	10	9.6%	4	40.0%	140	12.9%	60	42.9%
3 or more	68	7.0%	42	61.8%	4	3.8%	0	0.0%	72	6.7%	42	58.3%
Total	978	100%	442	45.2%	104	100%	36	34.6%	1082	100%	478	44.2%

Recidivism rates for males with one prior incarceration had a recidivism rate approximately 25% higher than that of female offenders with one prior incarceration (48.5% vs. 38.9%). However, males with two prior incarcerations had a recidivism rate that was only 7% higher than that of female offenders with two prior incarcerations (43.1% vs. 40%).

Males with three or more prior incarcerations had the highest rate of recidivism at 61.8%, whereas females with three or more prior incarcerations had a zero percent recidivism rate. However, it should be noted that there were only four (4) female offenders released from prison who had 3 or more prior incarcerations compared to a total of 68 male offenders.

H. Recidivism and Average Length of Stay

This subsection of the report compares differences in the average lengths of stay of offenders for recidivists vs. non-recidivists, by gender.

As noted in Section II, the average length of stay for all offenders varies by booktype, with offenders who were released from a sentence in FY 2004 having (on average) the longest lengths of stay, followed by offenders admitted to prison on a probation revocation. Parole violators had (on average) the shortest lengths of stay overall.

An analysis of lengths of stay for recidivists vs. non-recidivists, by gender, is provided below.

Table 16 Lengths of Stay (LOS) for Males, Recidivists vs. Non-recidivists

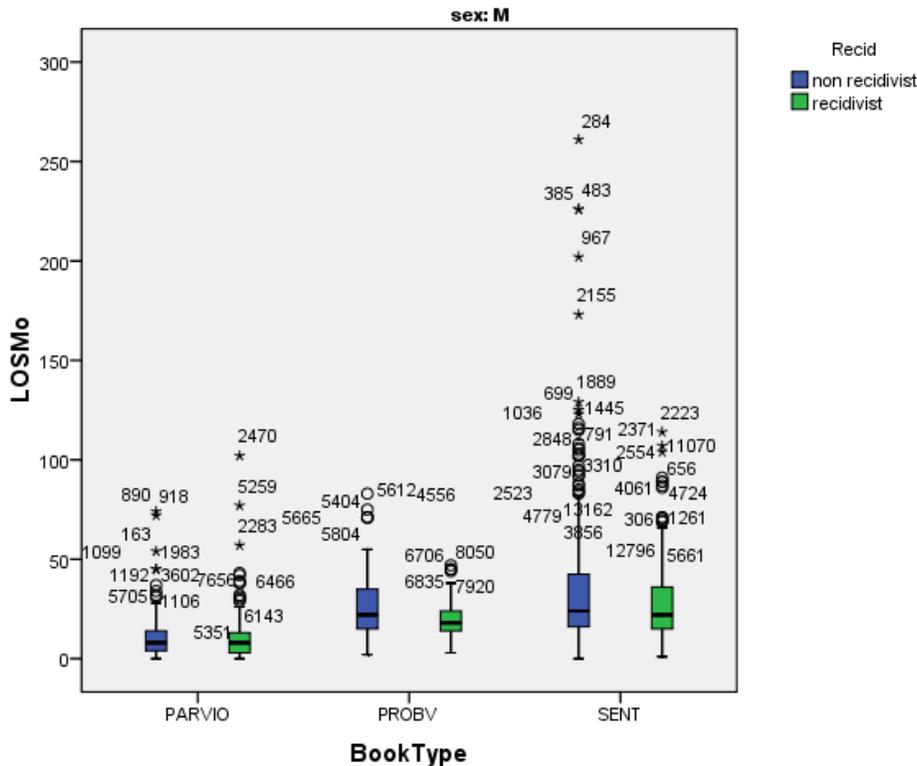
Booking Type	Male Recidivists		Male Non-Recidivists	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Sentenced	28.56	22.00	36.87	24.00
Parole Revocation	11.33	8.00	10.79	8.00
Probation Revocation	20.19	18.00	26.81	22.00

For male offenders released from a sentence in FY 2004, the length of stay does not appear to vary significantly between recidivists and non-recidivists. While the statistical average (mean) length of stay for sentenced offenders released in FY 2004 is almost 30% higher for non-recidivists compared to recidivists (36.87 mos. vs. 28.56 mos.), this appears to be driven by the number of offenders with relatively much longer lengths of stay prior to their release. The difference between recidivists and non-recidivists by median length of stay for offenders released from a sentence is only 2 months.

The median length of stay for male offenders released from a parole revocation was the same, at eight (8) months. That is, the length of stay for 50% of recidivists and non-recidivists was the same, and the difference between average length of stay between the two was less than one month. This was not true for offenders released from a probation violation. For these offenders, the average length of stay for non-recidivists was almost a third greater than that of non-recidivists (26.81 mos. vs. 20.19 mos.). The median length of stay for non-recidivists was 22% greater than that of recidivists (22.00 mos. vs. 18 mos.).

Graph 1. Lengths of Stay (LOS) for Males, Recidivists vs. Non-Recidivists

The diagram below utilizes box plots to graph the length of stay by booktype, for male recidivists and non-recidivists. The box plot for non-recidivists appears on the left and recidivists to the right.



The shaded center of the box plot represents the length of stay for the middle 50% of inmates, while the upper and lower tails of the box plot represent the range of the remaining 25% of cases that lie below and above the middle 50%. The numbers that appear above or below the upper and lower tails represent “outliers,” which are lengths of stay much longer than the majority of offenders in that group. (Note: the numbers alongside the data points refer to the “case number” assigned to that particular offender, and have no significance aside from this.)

As the diagram above illustrates, non-recidivists who were released from a sentence had a much wider range of lengths of stay than did recidivists, with a greater number of non-recidivists released from a sentence with longer lengths of stay than sentenced offenders who returned to prison (recidivists).

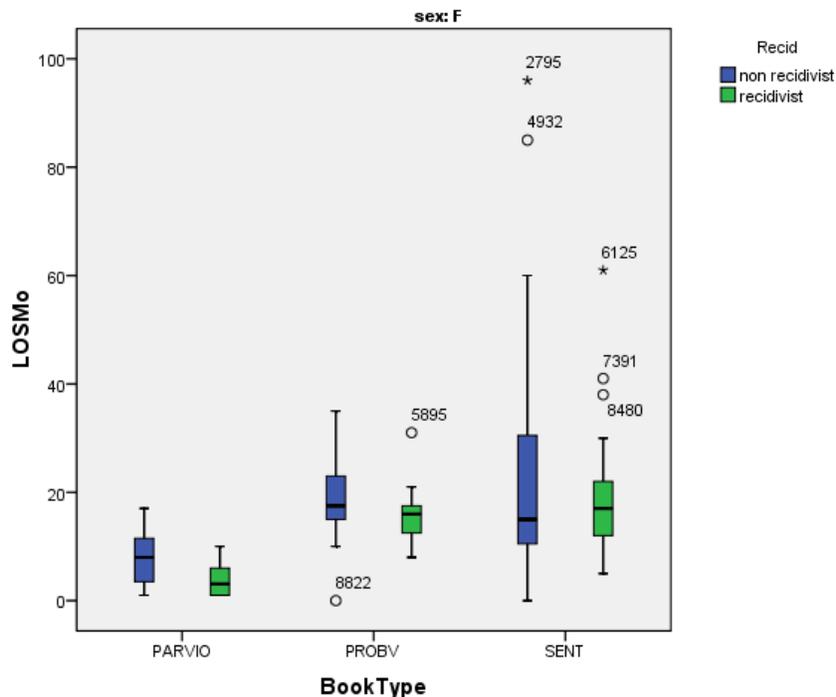
The diagram also reveals that with the exception of parole violators, non-recidivists had a greater range of lengths of stay than did the recidivists.

Table 16 Lengths of Stay (LOS) for Females, Recidivists vs. Non-Recidivists

Booktype	Female Recidivists		Female Non-Recidivists	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Sentenced	20.74	17.00	22.36	15.00
Parole Revocation	4.03	3.09	7.87	8.00
Probation Revocation	16.09	16.00	18.29	17.50

An analysis of differences in the average lengths of stay for recidivist and non-recidivist female offenders released from a sentence in FY 2004 did not vary significantly. While non-recidivists released from a sentence spent approximately 1.6 months more in prison than their peers that recidivated, the median length of stay for these inmates was only two months less than that of recidivists. This difference reflects a greater range of lengths of stay for recidivists vs. non-recidivists.

Graph 2: Lengths of Stay for Females, Recidivists vs. Non-Recidivists



Females released from prison on a parole revocation had the shortest lengths of stay overall. Non-recidivists had an average length of stay almost twice that of those that recidivated. Fifty percent of

females released from a parole revocation that returned to prison within three years had a length of stay of 3 months or less, compared to 8 months for non-recidivists.

Differences between the lengths of stay of female recidivists vs. non-recidivists released in FY 2004 who served time for a probation revocation were less dramatic. Non-recidivists had an average length of stay of 18.29 months, while recidivists had an average length of stay of 16.9 months. Fifty percent of the non-recidivists had a length of stay of 17.5 months or less, while fifty percent of those who recidivated had a length of stay of 16 months or less.

As the graph on the previous page reveals, there is less variation in the length of stay of female recidivists vs. non-recidivist females, with recidivists tending toward having only slightly shorter lengths of stay compared to their non-recidivist peers.

SUMMARY
SECTION III: RECIDIVISM RATES OF
FY 2004 COHORT

- The recidivism rate for all offenders released in FY 2004 was 44.2%. The recidivism rate for males was 45.2%, while the recidivism rate for females was 34.6%.
- Recidivism rates by booking type are summarized as follows:
 - Sentenced ~ 42.7.2% recidivism rate, representing 48.5% of all prison returns
 - Parole Revocations ~ 44.1% recidivism rate, representing 33.9% of all returns
 - Probation Revocations ~ 48.8% recidivism rate, and representing 17.6.1% of all returns
- Recidivism rates by release type are summarized as follows:
 - Paroled ~ 50.5% recidivism rate, representing 87.7% of all returns
 - Maxed Out ~ 17.3% recidivism rate, representing 6.5% of all returns
 - Court Ordered w/ Supervision ~ 15.8% recidivism rate, representing < 1% of all returns
 - Court Ordered w/no Supervision ~ 27.8% recidivism rate, representing 1% of all returns
 - Violator Released ~ 54.1% recidivism rate, representing 4.2% of all returns
- Male offenders 19 years of age or younger had the highest recidivism rate for males, at 66.7%, followed by males in their early 20's, at 52.3%.
- Female offenders in their early twenties had the highest rate of recidivism among female offenders, at 41.7%, followed by women in their 40's at the time of their release, at 40%. Aside from women 50 years of age or older, female offenders with the lowest rates of recidivism were in their mid- to late 20's (27.8%).
- Males convicted of a drug crime had the lowest recidivism rates by crime category, at 36.4%, while the lowest recidivism rate by crime category for females was for property crimes, at 24.4%.
- The highest recidivism rates for females by crime category were for those convicted of a crime of public order (66.7%) followed by drug crimes (36.7%).
- The highest rate of recidivism for males was for offenders convicted of a property crime, at 53.8%, followed by those convicted of a crime of public order, at 46.5%.
- While offenders with no prior incarcerations had the lowest recidivism by number of incarcerations, at 41%, they represented over 54.3% of all releases and 50.4% of all recidivists.
- The likelihood that an offender will return to prison increases with the number of previous incarcerations, regardless of gender.
- The lowest recidivism rates were found among the following demographic groups:

<u>Demographic Factor</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Recidivism Rate</u>
Booking Type	Sentenced Inmates	42.7%
Release Type	Maxed Out	17.3%
Gender	Female Offenders	34.6%
Age	Offenders aged 50-59	28.6%
Crime Category	Drug Offenders	36.5%
Number of Prev. Incar.	No Prior Incarcerations	41.0%
- Recidivists in general tend to have shorter lengths of prison stay than non-recidivists.

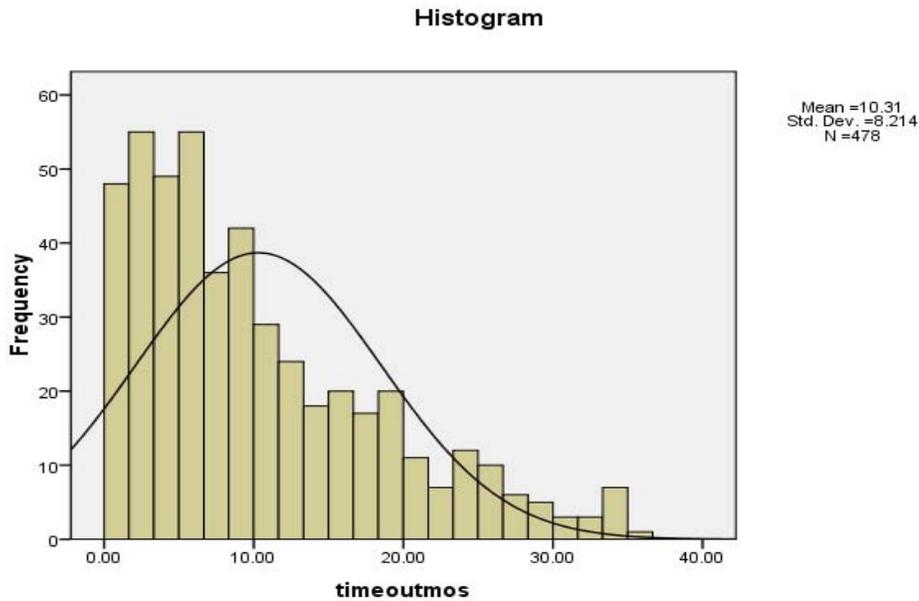
Section IV

Recidivists: Time Out Before Return to Prison

A. Time Out Before Return to Prison

Of the 478 offenders that returned to prison within three years of their release, 50% returned within 8 months. The overall average length of time spent in the community prior to returning to prison was 10.3 months. The graph below shows the number of offenders who returned to prison within three years of their release, by length of time out in the community prior to their return to prison.

Graph 3. Time Out before Return to Prison



This graph illustrates that offenders are most at risk of returning to prison within 10 months of their release, with the likelihood of returning to prison decreasing over time. Average lengths of time spent in the community prior to return to prison did not vary significantly by gender.

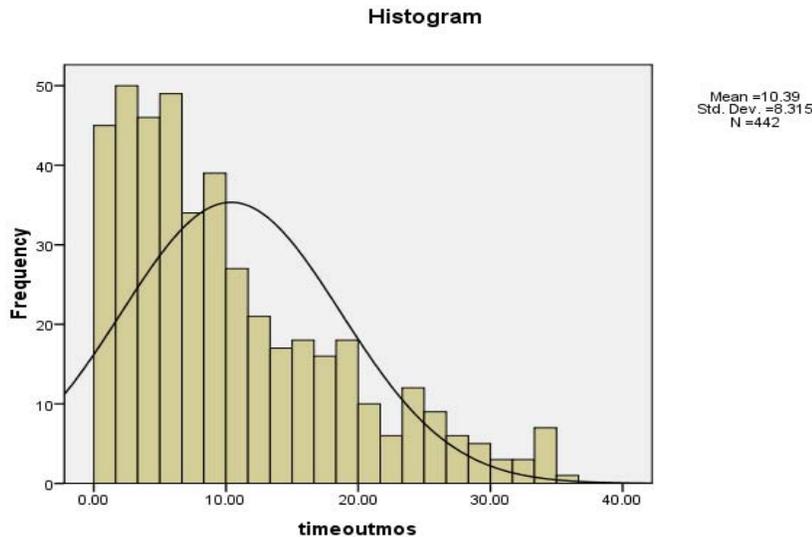
Table 13. Time Out before Return to Prison, by Gender

	Mean	Min	Max	10% of Returns	25% of Returns	50% of Returns	75% of Returns	90% of Returns
Males	10.4 mos.	1 day	3 yrs.	6 wks.	3.8 mos.	8 mos.	1.3 yrs.	1.9 yrs.
Females	9.3 mos.	3 days	2.1 yrs.	7 wks.	3.5 mos.	8.2 mos.	1.2 yrs.	1.7 yrs.
Both	10.3 mos.	1 day	2.95 yrs.	7 wks.	3.7 mos..	8 mos.	1.3 yrs.	1.9 yrs.

For males, the average length of time out in the community before returning to prison was 10.4 months, while the average length of time out for female offenders was 9.3 months. The shortest length of time spent in the community was one day for males (n. 4) and 3 days for females (n. 1).

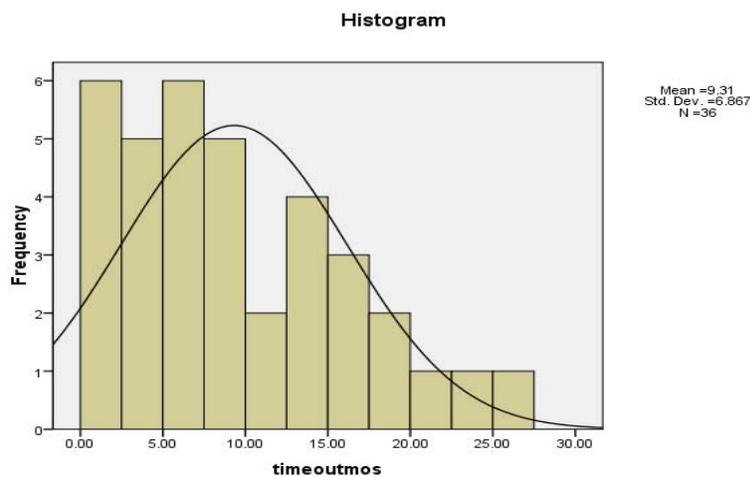
Ten percent of male recidivists had returned to prison within 6 weeks of their release, while the same percent of female recidivists had returned to prison in 7 weeks. Twenty-five percent of males who returned to prison after their release in FY 2004 returned within 3.8 months of their release, while 25% of females who returned to prison returned within 3.5 months of their release.

Graph 4. Time Out before Return to Prison for Male Offenders



Fifty percent of male offenders had returned to prison within 8 months of their release, and 75% of all male offenders who returned to prison returned within one year and 5 months. Similar to males, ten percent of female offenders who returned to prison returned within 7 weeks of their release, and 25% returned within 15.3 weeks (3.5 mos.).

Graph 5. Time Out before Return to Prison for Female Offenders



Fifty percent of female recidivists returned within 8.2 months of their release, and a 75% returned within one year and two months of their release.

B. Time Out Before Return to Prison, by Booking Type

An analysis of time out of prison before return by booking type reveals that offenders who had been admitted on a parole violation return to prison at a much faster rate than do offenders released from their initial sentence.

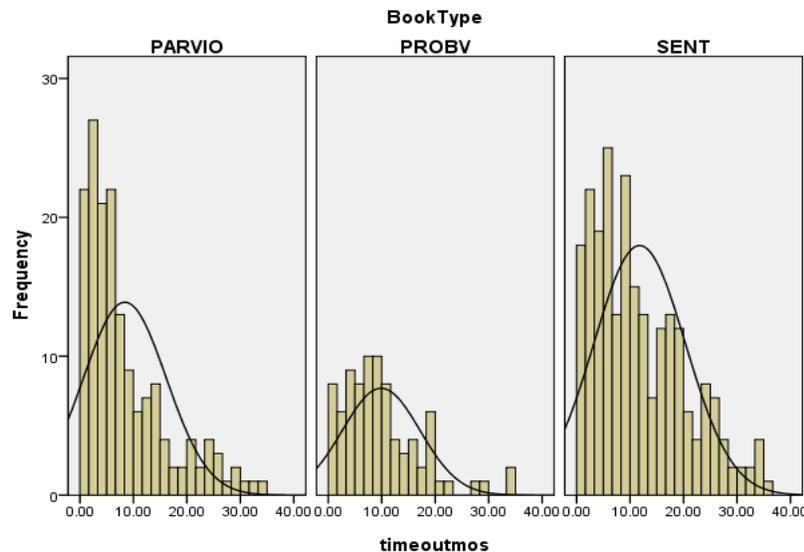
For sentenced offenders, the average length of time spent in the community before returning to prison is 11.8 months, while for parole violators the average is 8.4 months, and for probation revocators it is 9.9 mos. Fifty percent of offenders who had served time for a parole violation return to prison within 5.8 months, compared to 9.5 months for sentenced offenders and 8.7 months for those admitted on a probation revocation.

Table 14. Time Out before Return to Prison, by Booking Type

Booking Type	Time Out Before Return to Prison					
	Mean	10% of Returns	25% of Returns	50% of Returns	75% of Returns	90% of Returns
Sentenced	11.8 mos.	8 wks.	4.9 mos.	9.5 mos.	1.45 yrs.	2 yrs.
Parole Revocation	8.4 mos.	6 wks..	3.7 mos.	5.8 mos.	1 yr.	1.7 yrs.
Probation Revocation	9.9 mos.	7 wks.	4.8 mos.	8.7 mos.	1.15 yrs.	1.6 yrs.
Combined	10.3 mos.	7 wks.	3.7 mos..	8 mos.	1.49 yrs.	1.9 yrs.

Seventy-five percent of all recidivists released from prison for a parole revocation return to prison within 1 year, and 90% of those who return have returned within 1.7 yrs. A full 90% of offenders who return to prison from a parole or probation revocation have returned to prison in approximately a year and a half, while it took two years from the time of release for 90% of sentenced offenders to return.

Graph 6. Time Out before Returns to Prison, by Booking Type



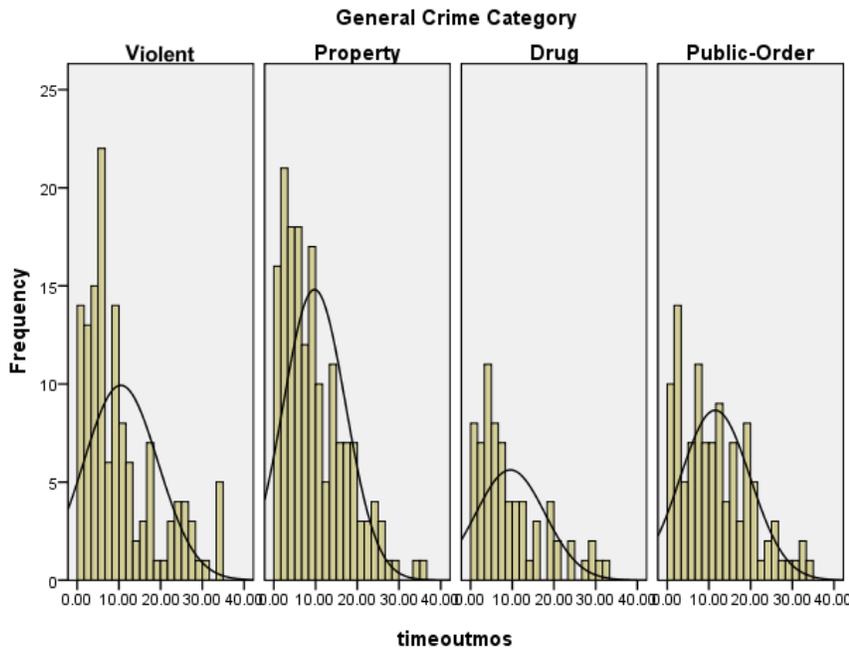
The graph above illustrates the rates at which offenders return to prison by length of time in the community prior to their return, by booking type. While offenders returning from a parole revocation

return more quickly than sentenced offenders, as we observed in Section III, sentenced offenders represent a greater proportion of recidivists despite their lower rate of recidivism because they represent the largest proportion of offenders released for the cohort year.

C. Time Out Before Return to Prison, by Crime Category

This portion of Section IV provides an analysis of the length of time spent in the community prior to returning to prison for recidivists by crime category. The graph below diagrams the return of offenders to prison by lengths of time out of prison for each of the four major crime categories.

Graph 7 Time Out Before Return to Prison, by Crime Category



At first glance, the graph above suggests that offenders admitted for property crimes return at a faster rate than do offenders admitted for other crimes. However, a closer analysis of the data reveals that offenders convicted of drug crimes that recidivate tend to return to prison at a slightly faster rate than their property offense peers.

The average (mean) length of time spent in the community before returning to prison for drug offenders was 9.5 months, closely followed by offenders released from a property crime with a mean time spent in the community of 9.7 months prior to their return. Of the drug offenders who recidivated, 50% returned to prison within 6.8 months of their release, compared to 7.9 months for 50% of property offense recidivists.

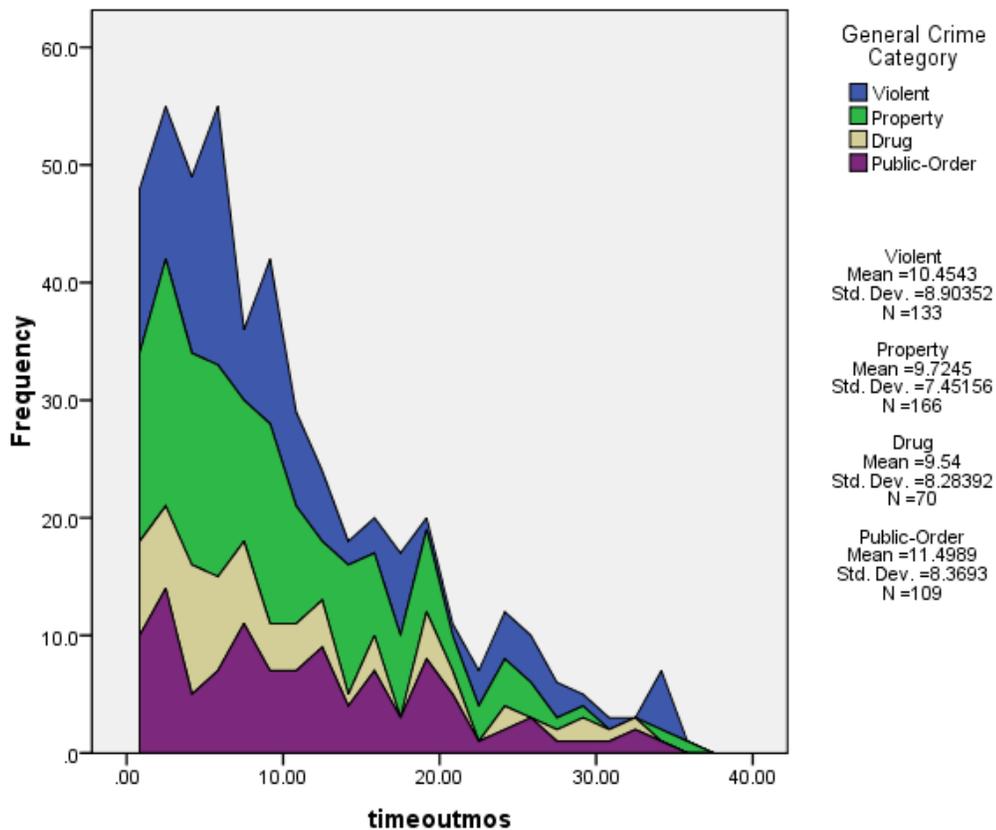
As Table 15 below indicates, recidivists admitted for property and drug offenses tend to spend less time in the community following their release than do offenders admitted for a violent crime or crime of public order. However, the first 3-6 months in the community is the time that offenders are at greatest risk of recidivating.

Table 15 Time Out Before Return to Prison, by Crime Category

Crime Type	Mean	10% of Returns	25% of Returns	50% of Returns	75% of Returns	90% of Returns
Violent	10.5 mos.	6 wks.	3.9 mos.	7.5 mos.	1.3 yrs.	2.1 yrs.
Property	9.7 mos.	7 wks..	3.6 mos.	7.9 mos.	1.2 yrs.	1.6 yrs.
Drug Related	9.5 mos.	5 wks.	3.5 mos.	6.8 mos.	1 yr.	1.9 yrs.
Public Order	11.5 mos.	7 wks.	4.2 mos.	10 mos.	1.5 yrs.	2 yrs.
All Crimes	10.3 mos.	7 wks.	3.7 mos..	8 mos.	1.49 yrs.	1.9 yrs.

The graph below illustrates that for all offenders, regardless of their crime type, the times for which offenders are at the greatest risk of recidivating occur within the first six months, followed by 18 and 20 months, and then at approximately two years.

Graph 8 Time Out before Return to Prison by Crime Category

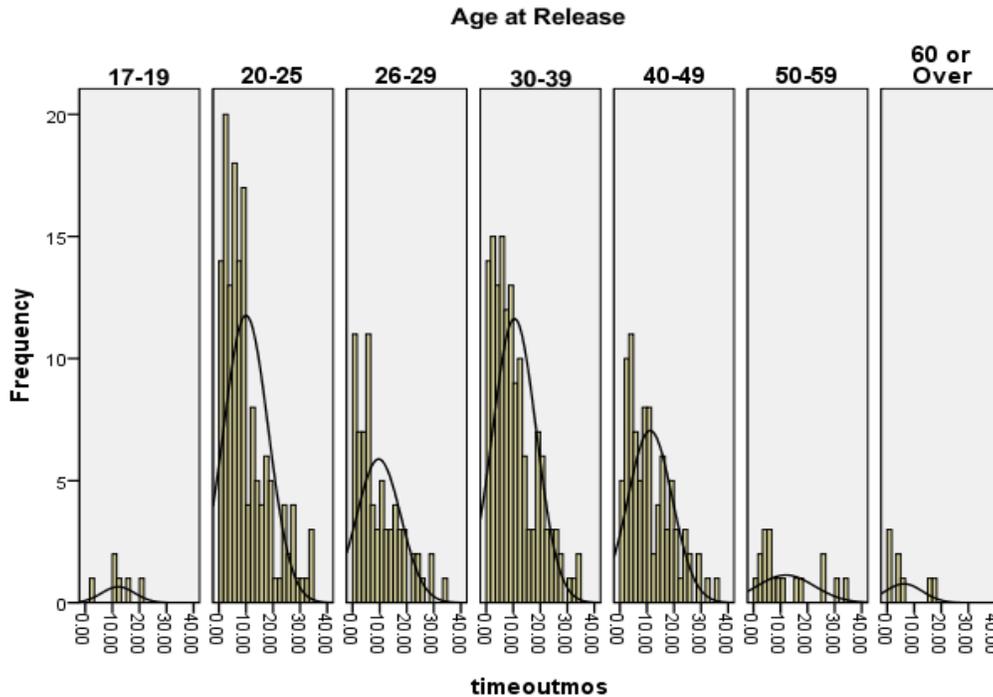


D. Time Out Before Return to Prison, by Age

An analysis of time out of prison before return by age of the offender at time of release reveals that offenders 60 years of age and older return at a faster rate than any other age group. The average amount of time spent out in the community before return to prison for these offenders was 6.15 months, with 50%

of the offenders that returned to prison returning in 4.3 months or less following their release. These statistics, however, should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of offenders represented in this age category (n=8).⁷ Offenders aged 60 and older represented only 1.8% of all offenders released in FY 2004. With a recidivism rate of 42.1%, these offenders represent only 1.6% of all recidivists for the release cohort.

Table 16 Time Out before Return to Prison, by Age



The age group with the second fastest return rate was offenders age 26 – 29 at the time of their release. The average length of time these offenders spent in the community prior to their return to prison was 9.6 months, with 50% spending 6.9 months or less in the community prior to their return. This group represented 15.7% of all releases in FY 2004. With a recidivism rate of 42.4% they represent 15% of all returns.

Offenders age 20 – 25 showed similar rates of return, but represent a larger portion of the total number of offenders who returned to prison. Offenders in this age group represented 26.2% of all releases, but with a recidivism rate of 51.4% they represent 30% of all prison returns. The average length of time spent in the community before returning to prison was 10 months. However 50% of those who returned to prison within 7.7 months, and 75% of those who returned to prison had returned within approximately only a year and 2 months.

Offenders with the longest lengths of stay in the community prior to their return to prison were offenders aged 50-59 at the time of their release. These offenders represented approximately 6% of all offenders released in FY 2004. With a recidivism rate of only 28.6% - the lowest by age category – these offenders represented only 3.7% of all recidivists.

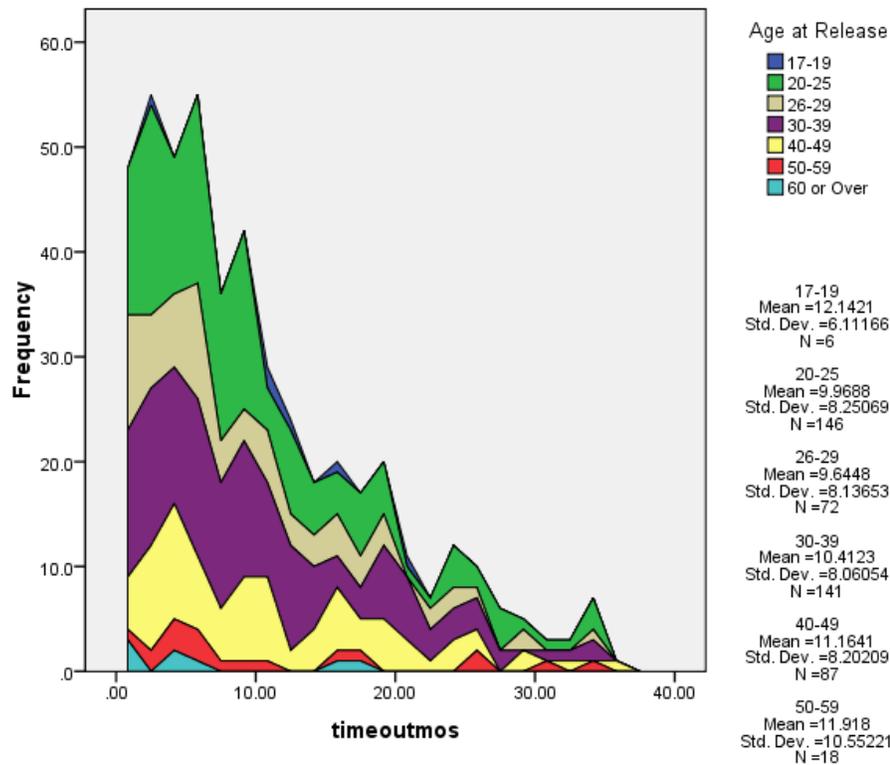
⁷ Similar caution should be exercised for offenders in the age categories of 17– 19 (n=6) and 50-59 (n=18).

Table 16 Time Out before Return to Prison by Age

Age at Time of Release	N	Mean	10% of Returns	25% of Returns	50% of Returns	75% of Returns	90% of Returns
17 – 19 yrs.	6	12 mos.	9 wks.	8.5 mos.	11.6 mos.	1.5 yrs.	-
20 – 25 yrs.	146	10 mos.	6. wks.	3.7 mos.	7.7 mos.	1.2 yrs.	2 yrs.
26 – 29 yrs.	72	9.6 mos.	5 wks.	3.0 mos.	6.9 mos.	1.3 yrs.	1.9 yrs.
30 – 39 yrs.	141	10.4 mos.	6 wks.	3.9 mos.	8.6 mos.	1.2 yrs.	1.9 yrs.
40 – 49 yrs.	87	11.1 mos.	8 wks.	3.9 mos.	9.9 mos.	1.4 yrs.	2 yrs.
50 – 59 yrs.	18	11.9 mos.	11 wks.	4.4 mos.	6.6 mos.	1.6 yrs.	2.6 yrs.
Over 60 yrs.	8	6.15 mos.	2 wks.	2 wks	4.3 mos.	1.1 yrs.	-

The average length of time spent in the community for offenders aged 50-59 was about 1 year. This group had the greatest length of time in the community prior to 90% of the recidivists returning to prison, at 2.6 years. The graph below provides a visual illustration of the length of time recidivists spent out in the community before their return to prison within three years of their release, by age at the time of their release.

Graph 9 Time Out before Return to Prison by Age Category



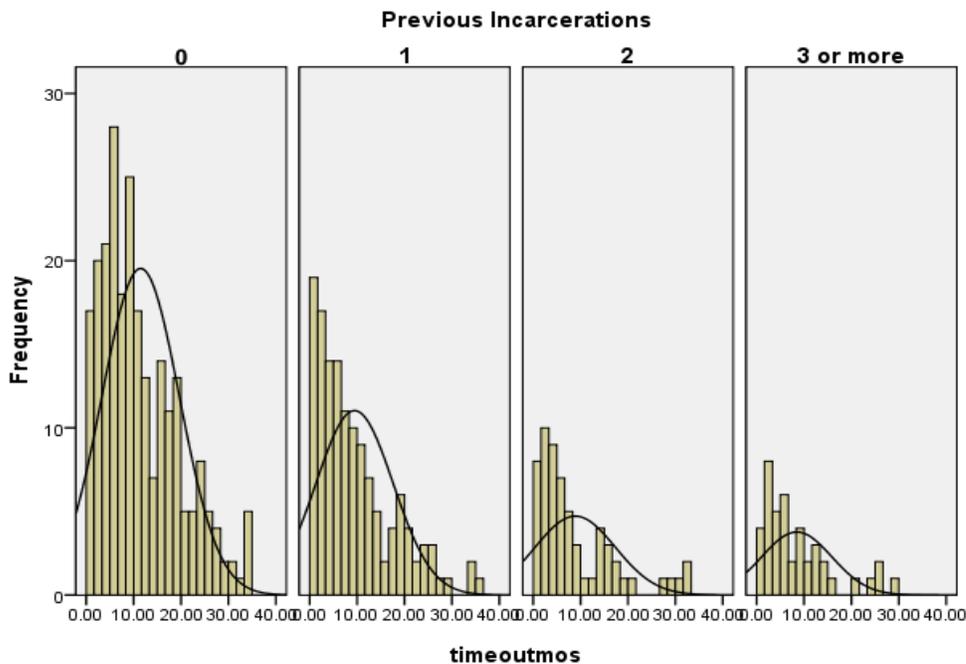
It should be noted that each of the age categories showed similar spikes in return to prison at 6-8 months, 10 months, 18-20 months and approximately 2 years out - as was found in the analysis of time out before return to prison by crime category.

E. Time Out Before Return to Prison, by Number of Prior Incarcerations

Over fifty percent (54.3%) of offenders released in FY 2004 had no prior incarcerations. While these offenders had a recidivism rate of 41.0%, compared to a recidivism rate of 48% among their peers with prior incarcerations, offenders with no prior incarcerations represent 50% of all recidivists released in FY 2004.

Offenders with no prior incarcerations not only return to prison at a lower rate than do their peers with prior incarcerations, recidivists in this group also spend more time in the community prior to their return to prison.

Table 17. Time Out before Return to Prison, by Number of Prior Incarcerations



The average time spend out of prison before return for those with no prior incarcerations was 11.5 months, with 50% returning within 9.2 months after their release. As the table on the next page indicates, the average length of time spent in the community prior to returning to prison decreases as the number of previous incarcerations increase, with 50% of offenders with three or more prior incarcerations returning to prison in less than 6 months, and 75% of recidivists with 3 or more prior incarcerations returning in less than one year.

Offenders with one prior incarceration, on average, spent the second longest amount of time in the community prior to returning to prison. The average length of time out before return for these offenders was 9.45 months, with 50% returning in 7 months or less and 75% returning in a little over one year.

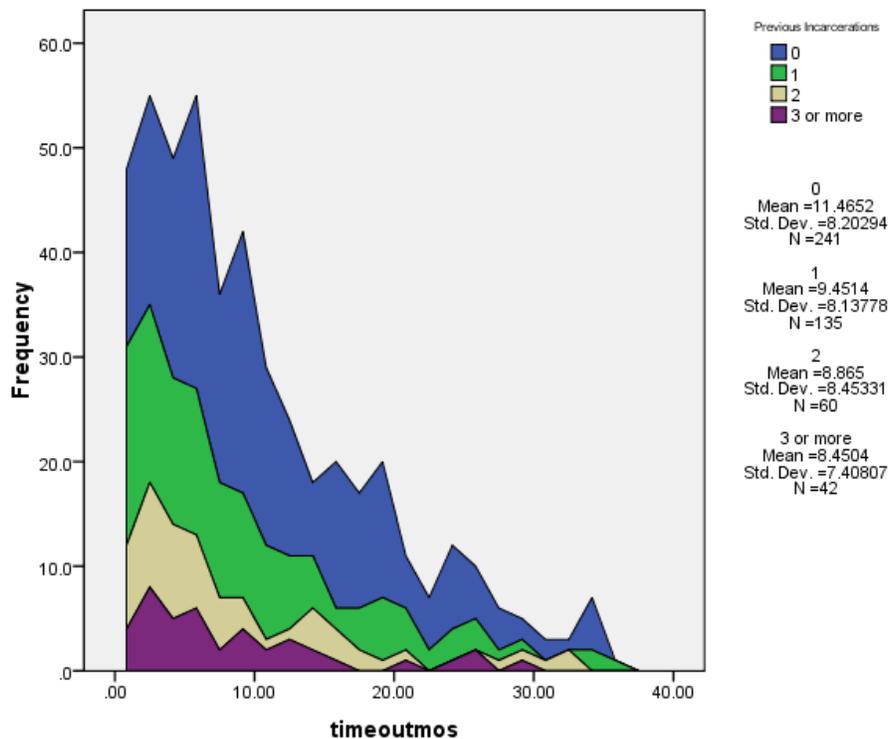
Offenders with 2 prior incarcerations were similar to their peers with three or more prior incarcerations, spending on average 8.7 months in the community prior to their return (compared to 8.5 months), with 50% of the returns for both groups occurring in less than 6 months after their release.

Table 17. Time Out Before Return to Prison, by Number of Previous Incarcerations

Number of Previous Incarcerations	N	Mean	10% of Returns	25% of Returns	50% of Returns	75% of Returns	90% of Returns
0	241	11.5 mos.	10 wks.	5.1 mos.	9.2 mos.	1.4 yrs.	2 yrs.
1	135	9.45 mos.	4 wks.	3.2 mos.	7 mos.	1.1 yrs.	1.8 yrs.
2	60	8.86 mos.	5 wks.	2.6 mos.	6 mos.	1.1 yrs.	1.8 yrs.
3 or more	42	8.45 mos.	5 wks.	2.7 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.	1.9 yrs.

The graph below diagrams the return of recidivists by length of time out in the community prior to their return to prison, and reflects the same spikes in returns as were reflected in previous graphs.

Graph 10. Time Out Before Return to Prison, by Number of Previous Incarcerations



Of the five independent demographic factors analyzed in this section to determine their influence on the length of time recidivists spend in the community prior to returning to prison, the number of prior incarcerations was the only correlation found to be statistically significant.

SUMMARY
SECTION IV

RECIDIVISTS: TIME OUT BEFORE RETURN TO PRISON

- An analysis of time recidivists spend in the community prior to returning to prison indicates that offenders are at greatest risk of returning to prison the first 3-6 months after their release.
- While the average (mean) length of time offenders spent in the community before returning to prison was 10.3 months, 50% of all offenders who returned to prison returned within 8 months of their release.
- Female offenders that recidivate return to prison at a slightly faster rate than male offenders, with an average length of time out in the community of 9.3 months, compared to 10.4 months for males. Fifty percent of male recidivists return to prison within 8 months, while half of female recidivists return within 8.2 months.
- Offenders returning to prison after being released from a parole revocation return faster than those released from a sentence, followed by probation violators. The average time out in the community for parole revocators was 8.4 months, with 50% returning in less than 6 months. Probation revocators returned on average within 9.9 months, with 50% returning to prison in slightly less than 9 months.
- Seventy-five percent of offenders released from a parole revocation or probation revocation in FY 2004 that returned to prison returned within approximately one year, with 90% returning in less than two years.
- While offenders released from drug related offenses had the lowest recidivism rate by crime category, those that returned to prison returned sooner than those released from violent, property or public order related crime. The average length of time out of prison before return for drug offenders was 9.5 months, with 50% of these offenders returning in less than 7 months, and 75% of those that recidivated returning within one year.
- Aside from the 8 offenders 60 years of age or older at the time of their release, offenders age 26-29 at the time of their release that returned to prison returned faster than offenders in the other age categories. These offenders had an average length of time out in the community of 9.6 months, but 50% had returned to prison in less than 7 months and 75% had returned in 1.3 years. Their younger peers, age 20-25 had similarly fast rates of return with 50% of those that returned returning to prison within 1.2 years.
- The number of prior incarcerations is the only factor for which a correlation coefficient was found to be statistically significant relative to the length of time out in the community before return to prison.
- Offenders with 2 or more prior incarcerations had an average length of time in the community of approximately 8.5 months, with 50% of these recidivists returning within 6 months, and 75% returning within about a year.
- Offenders with no prior incarcerations that returned to prison had an average of 11.5 months in the community prior to their return, with 50% returning within 9.2 months and 75% returning within approximately 1.5 years.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

FY 2004 COHORT
RELEASES BY CRIME AND GENDER

APPENDIX B

FY 2004 COHORT
RECIDIVISM RATES BY CRIME AND GENDER

Appendix A
FY 2004 Cohort
Releases by Crime and Gender

Specific Crime	Male		Female		Entire Cohort		
	#	%	#	%	#	% of Total	% w/in Crime Category
Violent							
Assault	111	11.3%	8	7.7%	119	11.0%	36.1%
Aggravated Assault	14	1.4%	0	0.0%	14	1.3%	4.2%
Robbery	67	6.9%	4	3.8%	71	6.6%	21.5%
Felonious Sexual Assault	53	5.4%	2	1.9%	55	5.1%	16.7%
Aggravated FSA*	40	4.1%	3	2.9%	43	4.0%	13.0%
Other Sexual Offense	9	0.9%	0	0.0%	9	0.8%	2.7%
Statutory Rape	3	0.3%	0	0.0%	3	0.3%	0.9%
Kidnapping	5	0.5%	0	0.0%	5	0.5%	1.5%
Homicide	7	0.7%	4	3.8%	11	1.0%	3.3%
Total Violent	309	31.6%	21	20.2%	330	30.5%	100.0%
Property Crime							
Burglary	116	11.9%	7	6.7%	123	11.4%	37.2%
Larceny/Theft/Receiving Stolen Property	109	11.1%	18	17.3%	127	11.7%	38.4%
Fraud	47	4.8%	15	14.4%	62	5.7%	18.7%
Other Property	18	1.8%	1	1.0%	19	1.8%	5.7%
Total Property	290	29.7%	41	39.4%	331	30.6%	100.0%
Drug							
Drug Sale	69	7.1%	9	8.7%	78	7.2%	40.6%
Drug Possession	93	9.5%	21	20.2%	114	10.5%	59.4%
Total Drug Crime	162	16.6%	30	28.8%	192	17.7%	100.0%
Public Order							
Habitual Offender	134	13.7%	5	4.8%	139	12.8%	60.7%
Other Public Order	83	8.5%	7	6.7%	90	8.3%	39.3%
Total Public Order	217	22.2%	12	11.5%	229	21.2%	100%
TOTAL	978	100%	104	100%	1082	100%	

* FSA = Felonious Sexual Assault

Appendix B
FY 2004 Cohort
Recidivism Rates by Crime and Gender

Crime Category	Males				Females				Total Cohort			
	Released		Returned		Released		Returned		Released		Returned	
Violent	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Assault	111	11.3	54	48.6	8	7.7	3	37.5	119	11.0	57	47.9
Aggravated Assault	14	1.4	4	28.6	0	-	0	-	14	1.3	4	28.6
Robbery	67	6.9	36	53.7	4	3.8	1	25.0	71	6.6	37	52.1
Felonious Sexual Assault (FSA)	53	5.4	16	30.2	2	1.9	1	50.0	55	5.1	17	30.9
Aggravated FSA	40	4.1	8	20.0	3	2.9	1	33.3	43	4.0	9	20.9
Other Sexual Offense	9	0.9	4	44.4	0	-	0	-	9	0.8	4	44.4
Statutory Rape	3	0.3	1	33.3	0	-	0	-	3	0.3	1	33.3
Kidnapping	5	0.5	0	0.0	0	-	0	-	5	0.5	0	0.0
Homicide	7	0.7	3	42.9	4	3.8	1	25.0	11	1.0	4	36.4
Total Violent	309	31.6	126	40.8	21	20.2	7	33.3	330	30.5	133	40.3
Property	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Burglary	116	11.9	67	57.8	7	6.7	3	42.9	123	11.4	70	56.9
Larceny/Theft Receiving Stolen Property	109	11.1	56	51.4	18	17.3	4	22.2	127	11.7	60	47.2
Fraud	47	4.8	25	53.2	15	14.4	3	20.0	62	5.7	28	45.2
Other Property	18	1.8	8	44.4	1	1.0	0	0.0	19	1.8	8	42.1
Total Property	290	29.7	156	53.8	41	39.4	10	24.4	331	30.6	166	50.2
Drug	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Sale	69	7.1	22	31.9	9	8.7	2	22.2	78	7.2	24	30.8
Possession	93	9.5	37	39.8	21	20.2	9	42.9	114	10.5	46	40.4
Total Drug	162	16.6	59	36.4	30	28.8	11	36.7	192	17.7	70	36.5
Public-Order	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
DWI/Hab.Off.	134	13.7	58	43.3	5	4.8	4	80.0	139	12.8	62	44.6
Other Public Order	83	8.5	43	51.8	7	6.7	4	57.1	90	8.3	47	52.2
Total Public Order	217	22.2	101	46.5	12	11.5	8	66.7	229	21.2	109	47.6
TOTAL	978	100%	442	45.2%	104	100%	36	34.6%	1082	100%	478	44.2%