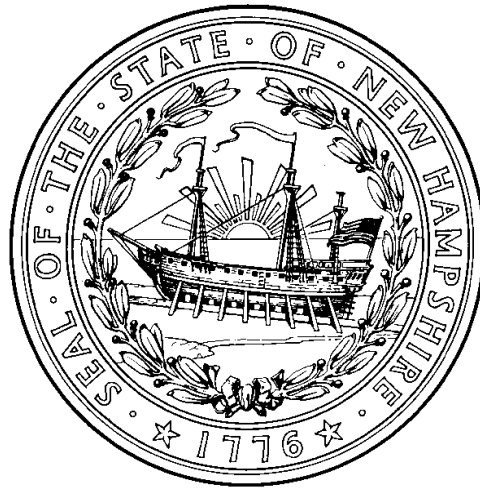


Recidivism in New Hampshire

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

FY2008 Cohort



New Hampshire Department of Corrections

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Executive Summary

This study of recidivism follows inmates released from New Hampshire state prisons between July 1, 2007 and June 30, 2008 (FY2008) 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 findings for this cohort of offenders.

- A total of 1147 state sentenced felony inmates were released from New Hampshire state prisons in 2008, referred to as the “release cohort.”
- Of the FY2008 release cohort, 1003 (87.4%) were male and 144 (12.6%) were female.
- Of the FY2008 release cohort:
 - 581 (50.7%) had been admitted (booked) as a newly sentenced inmate;
 - 441 (38.4%) had been admitted (booked) due to a parole revocation, and
 - 125 (10.9%) had been admitted (booked) due to a probation revocation.
- Of the FY2008 release cohort:
 - 933 (81.35%) were released on parole;
 - 198 (17.3%) “maxed-out;”¹
 - 14 (1.2%) were released by court order; and
 - 2 (<1%) were released by the Parole Board as “violator released.”²
- The primary crime categories for which the FY2008 release cohort had been incarcerated:
 - 325 (28.3%) were convicted of a violent crime;
 - 325 (28.3%) were convicted of a property crime;
 - 267 (23.3%) were convicted of a drug or alcohol related crime; and
 - 230 (20.1%) were convicted of a crime of public-order.³
- Males were more likely to have been convicted of a violent crime (30.4%), while females were more likely to have been convicted of a property crime (36.8%).
- The average age for males at the time of their release was 35.2 years of age, compared to 35.4 years of age for females.
- Approximately half of the offenders released in FY2008 (49.2%) had no prior prison incarcerations. The overall recidivism rate for offenders released in FY2008 was 43.2% ~ representing an eight percent decline from the previous (2007) cohort year.
- The recidivism rate for males was 43.4%, while the recidivism rate for females was 41.7%.
- Offenders with no prior prison incarcerations had lower recidivism rates (<40%) than those with one or more prior incarceration.
- Recidivism rates tend to decline with age, with younger offenders exhibiting recidivism rates as much as twice the rate of older offenders.
- Males convicted of violent crimes had the lowest rate of recidivism by crime type, at 37%. The highest recidivism rate for males was for offenders convicted of property crimes, at 50%.
- Females convicted of property and drug crimes had the lowest recidivism rate, at 39%, while females convicted of violent crimes had the highest rate of recidivism by crime type, at 50%.
- The average length of time offenders who returned to prison were in the community before being returned to prison was 9.5 months, with 50% of all recidivists returning to prison within 6.8 months following their release.
- Offenders with three or more incarcerations prior to their release who recidivated returned to prison more rapidly than those with no, or fewer, prior incarcerations.

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

² “Violator released” refers to offenders admitted on a parole violation who have had their parole revocation overturned (reversed) by the NH Parole Board, and are subsequently re-released to the community.

³ Crimes of Public-Order include crimes such as resisting arrest, driving after suspension, and being a habitual offender.

Introduction

This report represents the seventh annual study of recidivism among 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 the rates at which offenders released from prison between the dates of July 1, 2007 and June 30, 2008 (FY2008) 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 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 agreement⁴
- Federal ~ inmates who have been convicted of a federal crime who would otherwise be serving their sentence in a federal facility
- Pre-Trial ~ persons awaiting trial who would otherwise be housed at a county house of corrections or local jail
- Secure psychiatric patients ~ individuals admitted to the Secure Psychiatric Unit (SPU) located at the New Hampshire State Prison in Concord due to a severe mental illness, who are in need of a highly secure environment, and are not serving a criminal sentence

⁴ Interstate Compact is an agreement between states to exchange inmates, primarily for safety reasons.

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, 2007 and June 30, 2008 (FY2008).
- **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 FY2008 (July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008), and their rates of return within three years of their release.

STRUCTURE OF THIS REPORT

Section I ~ 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 II ~ Recidivism Rates for the Release Cohort

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 I 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. This section also provides an analysis of the reasons for return to prison for the offenders returned to prison within three years of their release by a variety of demographic characteristics.

Section III ~ Recidivists: Time Out Before Return

This section of the report contains 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

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE RELEASE COHORT

“Release cohort” is the term used to refer to the population released from a New Hampshire state prison in FY2008 after serving time for a state felony sentence, and is used for purposes of measuring recidivism. The release cohort for this study consists of the 1147 offenders released between July 1, 2007 and June 30, 2008 after serving all or part of a state felony sentence. Section I provides a demographic profile of the release cohort for FY2008 on factors known to be associated with rates of recidivism.

A. Release Cohort, by Booking Type

There are three “booking types” for which the offenders represented in this study were admitted to prison. These three types are: sentenced, parole revocation, and probation revocation. An offender is booked as “sentenced” if the reason they were admitted to prison was to begin serving a new felony sentence. Offenders who return to prison as a result of violating the conditions of their parole are booked on a “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 and is required to comply with a set of conditions in order to remain in the community. Failure to comply with the conditions of supervision may result in the revocation of an offender’s parole or probation status, and prison admission.

Table 1. Release Cohort, by Booking Type

Booking type	Released	
	#	%
Sentenced	581	50.7
Parole Revocation	441	38.4
Probation Revocation	125	10.9
Total Cohort	1147	100%

Of the 1147 offenders released in FY2008, half (n=581; 50.7 %) had been admitted to prison to begin serving a new felony sentence. Approximately 40% (n=441; 38.4%) of offenders released in FY2008 had been admitted to prison as a result of a parole revocation, and approximately 11% (n=125; 10.9%) were admitted for a probation revocation.

B. Release Cohort, by Release Type

There are three ways an offender may be released from prison. Most offenders released from prison are released to parole supervision after having served at least their minimum sentence. Approximately 80% of offenders released each year from state prisons in New Hampshire are released to parole supervision.

Permission to be released on parole is granted by the New Hampshire Adult 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 the minimum parole date;
- the offender has completed treatment (e.g., sex offender, drug and alcohol treatment), or other programs recommended by the DOC or mandated by the court as a condition of parole;
- the offender has been on good behavior;
- the offender has secured a job and an appropriate place to live upon release; and
- testimony received from the victim or representatives of the victim.

Approximately 90% of all offenders admitted to prison in New Hampshire will be released on parole at least once prior to reaching the date of their maximum sentence.

Table 2. Release Cohort by Release Type

Release Type	Released	
	#	%
Paroled	933	81.3
Maxed Out	198	17.3
Court Ordered	14	1.2
Escape	2	< 1
Total Cohort	1147	100%

The second largest group released each year are offenders who have completed their sentence. This is often referred to as “maxing out.” In FY2008, 198 offenders (17.3%) were released from prison after having reach their maximum sentence date. However, not all offenders who max out their prison sentence do so without having spent time in the community under parole supervision. Of the 198 offenders who maxed out their sentence in FY2008, 108 (55%) had spent time on parole prior to returning to prison and maxing out their sentence.

Offenders may also be released as a result of court order. Some of these offenders will be under supervision in the community as a condition of their release and others will not be under court ordered supervision. In FY2008, 14 offenders were released by court order. Of these, six (43%) were released to supervision in the community. In addition, two (2) offenders escaped from prison in 2008.

C. Release Cohort, by Age and Gender

Of the 1147 offenders released in FY2008, 1003 (87.4%) were male, and 144 (12.6%) were female. Approximately 36% of offenders released in FY2008 were under the age of 30 at the time of their release. Offenders in their thirties represented slightly more than 30% of the population, with the remaining third of the population released were age 40 or older.

An analysis of the distribution of age at the time of their release by gender reveals slight differences between male and female offenders. While the average age of males and females was similar, at 35 years 3 mos. for males and 35 yrs. 6 mos. for females, almost 22% of males were 25 yrs of age or younger at the time of their release compared to 13% of females. A larger percentage of females occupied the age categories of 26-29, 30-39 and 40-49 than did their male counterparts. However, males were almost 60% more likely than females to be 50 yrs of age or older at the time of their release (11% vs. 7%).

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

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
17-19	3	0.3	1	0.7	4	0.3
20-25	216	21.5	18	12.5	234	20.4
26-29	152	15.2	28	19.4	180	15.7
30-39	299	29.8	52	36.1	351	30.6
40-49	224	22.3	35	24.3	259	22.6
50-59	83	8.3	6	4.2	89	7.8
60 and older	26	2.6	4	2.8	30	2.6
TOTAL	1003	100%	144	100%	1147	100%

D. Release Cohort, by General Crime Category and Gender

There are four general crime categories used for reporting the types of crime for which offenders are incarcerated. They are: violent crimes; property crimes; drug and alcohol related crimes, and crimes of public order. Since many offenders are serving more than one sentence for multiple crimes, the crime category in which they are reported here is the crime for which they received the longest sentence. This is sometimes referred to as the major offense, or the controlling crime. While reporting crimes in this manner allows for efficiency for reporting purposes, it can mask the prevalence of other crimes associated with the controlling crime, such as violent or property crimes that include or are related to illegal drug use.

The category of *violent* crime includes assault, murder, rape, kidnapping, sexual assault, and robbery. *Property Crimes* include crimes such as burglary, arson, fraud, theft, and receiving stolen property. *Drug and alcohol crimes* include possession, sale, manufacturing and distribution of illegal drugs, driving while intoxicated and driving under the influence. *Public Order Crimes* includes convictions for being a habitual offender (e.g. multiple motor vehicle violations), as well as lower level offenses, such as resisting arrest or witness tampering.

An analysis of the distribution of the offenders by the four major crime categories for offenders released in 2008 reveals that almost 60% off offenders released in 2008 had been serving time for a violent or property crime.

Table 8. Release Cohort by Crime Category and Gender

Crime Category	Male		Female		Entire Cohort	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Violent	305	30.4%	20	13.9%	325	28.3%
Property	272	27.1%	53	36.8%	325	28.3%
Drug	216	21.5%	51	35.4%	267	23.3%
Public Order	210	20.9%	20	13.9%	230	20.1%
Total	1003	100.0%	144	100.0%	1147	100.0%

As Table 8 reveals, there are significant differences in the types of crimes for which males and females were released in 2008. For instance, male offenders were more than twice as likely to have been convicted of a violent crime or crime of public order, whereas females were about 36% more likely than males to be serving a sentence for a property crime, and 65% more likely than males to be serving time for a drug crime.⁵

E. Release Cohort by Gender and Number of Previous Incarcerations

This portion of the report provides an analysis of the release cohort by number of previous incarcerations. The number of previous incarcerations refers to the number of times an offender was incarcerated in the New Hampshire state prison system prior to the booking for which they were released in 2008. Therefore, the number of previous incarcerations reported here does not include prior incarcerations in a county House of Correction, and/or another jail or prison facility outside of New Hampshire.

Of the 1147 offenders released in FY2008, about half (n=564; 49.2%) had no previous incarcerations in the State's prison system. Approximately one-fourth (23%) had only one prior prison incarceration, and about 15% (14.7%) had two prior incarcerations in the state prison system. Slightly more than 10% of those released in 2008 had three or more prior incarcerations.

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

Number of Previous Prison Incarcerations	Male		Female		Total Cohort	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
0	496	49.5%	68	47.2%	564	49.2%
1	229	22.8%	35	24.3%	264	23.0%
2	143	14.3%	26	18.1%	169	14.7%
3 or more	135	13.5%	15	10.4%	150	13.1%
Total	1003	100%	144	100%	1147	100%

Females were slightly less likely to have one or two prior incarcerations, compared to their male counterparts, but about 23% less likely to have had three or more prior incarcerations.

F. Release Cohort by Length of Stay

The length of stay refers to the length of time an offender was incarcerated from the date they were admitted to prison to the date of their release in 2008. The primary factor affecting an offender's length of stay is the crime for which they were convicted and their booking type. Violent crimes tend to have longer sentences, as do multiple convictions, whereas offenders admitted to prison for a parole violation tend to have shorter lengths of stay than offenders admitted to begin serving a new sentence. Shorter lengths of stay are also associated with less severe crimes, but may also be affected by a court-ordered release, or credit applied for time served in county corrections while awaiting trial.

Table 10 on the next page provides an analysis of average lengths of stay in months for offenders released in FY2008 according to their booking type. The table also indicates the minimum and maximum lengths of stay for each booking type, the median length of stay (50% mark), and the standard deviation for the group (as a measure of dispersion).

⁵ A distribution of specific crimes for which offenders were released in 2008 appears in Appendix A.

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

Booking type	Mean	Min.	Max.	Median	Std. Dev.
Sentence	30.9	0.63	308.7	20.5	31.77
Parole Revocation	11.4	0.03	85.9	9.4	9.43
Probation Revocation	18.6	1.38	102.8	14.6	15.28
Combined	22.0	0.03	308.7	15.0	25.58

The average length of stay for sentenced offenders released in 2008 was 30.9 months (2 years and 7 months). However, 50% of sentenced offenders spent 20.5 months (1 year and 8.5 months) or less in prison prior to their release. The longest length of stay for a sentenced offender released in 2008 was 308.7 months (25 years and 8.6 months). Offenders admitted on a parole violation stayed an average of 11.4 months. However, 50% of these offenders stayed 9.4 months or less.

Probation violators tend to have longer lengths of stay than offenders admitted on a parole revocation since a probation revocation results in the imposition of a felony prison sentence for which they were under probation. The average length of stay for offenders admitted on a probation revocation was 18.6 months (1 year 5 months). However, 50% of these offenders were released within 14.6 months (1.2 years). The longest length of stay for an offender released from a probation revocation was 96.4 months (8 years and 8 months).

Table 11 below provides an analysis of length of stay by booking type and gender for offenders released in FY2008. 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 FY2008 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, which tend to draw shorter sentences than violent crimes.

Table 11. Length of Stay by Booking Type and Gender (in months)

Booking Type	Males			Females		
	Mean	Median	Max	Mean	Median	Max
Sentenced	32.5	22.1	308.7	17.3	12.9	60.1
Parole Revocation	11.9	10.2	85.9	8.0	7.2	23.9
Probation Revocation	20.5	16.7	102.8	11.4	10.5	31.1
Combined	23.4	16.2	308.72	12.8	11.4	60.1

The average length of stay for sentenced males released in FY2008 was 32.5 months (2.7 years), while the average length of stay for sentenced females released in FY2008 was almost half that at 17.3 months (1.4 years). The average length of stay for male offenders admitted on a parole revocation was just under one year (11.9 months), while the average length of stay for females admitted on a parole violation was almost one third less, at eight (8) months. Differences in the length of stay for males and females admitted for a probation revocation were similarly disparate, with males serving an average of 20.5 months

compared to 11.4 months for women. Median lengths of stay reveal similar disparities, with females spending almost 50% less time in prison than their male counterparts (20.5 months. vs. 11.4 months).

Another approach to analyzing differences in the length of stay for offenders is to look at lengths of stay in the form of categories of time for lengths of stay. The tables below illustrate the distribution of offenders by lengths of stay, and demographic factors that influence an offender's length of stay in prison. This analysis reveals that, on average, over 70% of offenders have a length of stay of two years or less.

Table 12. Lengths of Stay, by Demographic Characteristics⁶

Demographic Factor	Length of Stay				N
	12 mos. or less	1-2 yrs.	2-4 yrs	4 yrs. or more	
All Releases	37.1%	35.6%	18.7%	8.7%	1147
Males*	34.3%	36.0%	20.0%	9.7%	1003
Females*	56.2%	32.6%	9.0%	2.1%	144
Booking Type*					
Newly Sentenced	17.9%	39.1%	27.4%	15.7%	581
Parole Revocation	62.4%	28.8%	8.2%	< 1%	441
Probation Revocation	36.8%	43.2%	15.2%	4.8%	125
Release Type*					
Paroled	36.4%	36.5%	19.7%	7.3%	933
Maxed Out	40.9%	28.8%	14.6%	15.7%	198
Court Ordered Release	28.6%	57.1%	7.1%	7.1%	14
Escaped	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2
Crime Type*					
Violent	31.1%	26.2%	21.5%	21.2%	325
Property	42.8%	37.5%	15.7%	4.0%	325
Drug and Alcohol	37.5%	41.9%	16.9%	3.7%	267
Public Order	37.0%	38.7%	20.9%	3.5%	230
Age Category*					
17-29	42.8%	34.9%	17.5%	4.8%	418
30-49	36.9%	35.9%	19.3%	7.9%	610
50 and Over	17.6%	36.1%	19.3%	26.9%	119
No. of Previous Incarcerations					
None	20.7%	39.0%	25.0%	15.2%	564
1	51.9%	32.6%	12.1%	3.4%	264
2	55.0%	32.5%	10.1%	2.4%	169
3 or more	52.0%	31.3%	16.0%	< 1%	150

As discussed earlier, an offender's length of stay is driven by a variety of factors. It is first driven by the length of the original sentence for which the offender has been convicted, which is in turn driven by the type of crime for which they were sentenced. Length of stay is also driven by whether it is the offender's first release from prison after serving the minimum sentence, or if the offender had been admitted to

⁶ An asterisk (*) indicates the factor was found to be statistically significant at <.01.

prison on a probation or parole violation. The length of stay for offenders returned on a parole violation is often determined by the nature of the violation, with offenders who have returned to prison on new charges tending to have longer lengths of stay than offenders returned to prison on less serious violations.

A relatively small portion of offenders released in 2008 (8.7%) spent four years or more in prison prior to their release. Of these, 94% were male, and most (over 80%) were released from their original sentence. The crimes for which these offenders had been convicted include homicide, assault, robbery, and aggravated sexual assault. However, this group also included individuals convicted of theft, fraud, and receiving stolen property, drug sales and drug possession, DWI and being a habitual offender.

The highest proportion of offenders with lengths of stay less than one year were offenders released from a parole revocation (62.4%). Females were also more likely to have spent 12 months or less prior to their release (56.2%). Among all releases, 72.7% had lengths of stay of two years or less. For females, however, 89% had lengths of stay of two years or less. This was also true for 91% of offenders admitted on a parole revocation, and 80% of offenders admitted on a probation revocation. While over 80% of offenders with one or more prior prison incarcerations also spent two years or less in prison prior to their release in 2008, this factor was not found to be statistically significant.

SUMMARY

Section I: Demographic Profile of The Release Cohort

- The release cohort for FY2008 is comprised of 1147 state felony sentenced inmates.
- Eighty-seven percent of the release cohort was male (n=1003), and 13% were female (n=144).
- Fifty percent of the release cohort had been admitted to prison to begin serving their initial prison sentence. Slightly less than 40% had been booked on a parole revocation. The remaining 12% had been admitted on a probation revocation.
- Of the 1147 offenders released in FY2008, slightly over 80% (81.3%) were released on parole (n=838).
- A total of 198 offenders released in 2008 (17.3%) maxed out their sentence. Of these, 55% had been release on parole prior to returning to prison and maxing out their sentence. Fourteen (1.2%) were released by court order, and two offenders escaped.
- The average age of male and female offenders at the time of their release was essentially the same, at 35.2 years of age for males 35.4 years of age for females. Almost one-fourth of the males released were 24 years or younger, while this was true for only 13% of the females.
- Females were more likely to be in their thirties at the time of their release.
- Males were more likely than females to be 50 years of age or older at the time of their release., representing 11% of all males released, compared to 7% of all females released that year.
- Male offenders were over twice as likely as females to have been serving time for a violent crime or a crime of public order. Females were about 25% more likely than males to be serving time for a property crime and almost 40% more likely than males to be serving time for a drug crime.
- Approximately half of all offenders released in FY2008 (n=564) had no prior prison incarcerations. Females were only slightly less likely than males to have had no prior prison incarceration, while males were almost 25% more likely than females to have had three or more prior prison incarcerations.
- The average length of stay for offenders released in FY2008 was slightly less than 2 years (22 mos.) However, 50% of offenders released in FY2008 served 15 months or less.
- Sentenced offenders had an average length of stay of 2.5 years, while offenders booked on a parole revocation had an average length of stay of slightly less than one year. Offenders booked on a probation revocation had an average length of stay of 18.6 months.
- Almost 40% of offenders released in 2008 had a length of stay in prison of 12 months or less, and a full 74% had a length of stay of two years or less. Only 8.7% of offenders released in 2008 had spent more than four years in prison prior to their release that year.

SECTION II

Recidivism Rates

This section of the report provides an analysis of the recidivism rates of offenders released in FY2008. Of the 1147 offenders released in FY2008, a total of 495 returned to prison within three years of their release, representing a recidivism rate of 43.2%. This represents an overall decline in the recidivism rate of 8.1% from the previous cohort year.⁷

A. Recidivism Rates by Booking Type

Recidivism rates for offenders vary by booking type, with the lowest recidivism rate observed for offenders released from their initial sentence. Sentenced inmates had a recidivism rate of 41.7%, while those who had been booked on a parole violation had a recidivism rate of 44.4%. Offenders with the highest recidivism rate by booking type were offenders who had been admitted on a probation revocation, with a recidivism rate of 45.6%.

Table 13. Recidivism Rates by Booking Type

Booking type	Released		Returned		% of Recidivists
	#	%	#	%	
Sentenced	581	50.7%	242	41.7%	48.9%
Parole Revocation	441	38.4%	196	44.4%	39.6%
Probation Revocation	125	10.9%	57	45.6%	11.5%
Total	1147	100%	495	43.2%	

B. Recidivism Rates by Release Type

As mentioned in Section I, offenders released on parole represent the largest proportion of offenders released from prison. Of the 933 offenders released to parole supervision in 2008 (81%), 463 returned to prison within three years of their release, representing a recidivism rate of 49.6%.

Table 14. Recidivism Rates by Release Type

Release Type	Released		Returned		% of Recidivists
	#	%	#	%	
Paroled	933	81.3%	463	49.6%	93.5%
Maxed Out	198	17.3%	24	12.1%	4.8%
Court Ordered	14	1.2%	6	42.9%	1.2%
Escape	2	0.2%	2	100.0%	0.4%
Total	1147	100%	495	43.2%	

While offenders released on parole represented 81% of all releases in 2008, offenders released to parole supervision represented 93.5% of all returns. Offenders with the lowest rate of recidivism, at 12.1%, were offenders who were released as a result of having “maxed out” their sentence. This group

⁷ The overall recidivism rate for the FY2007 cohort year was 47%.

represented 17.3% of all releases in 2008, but less than 5% of all prison returns. The group with the second lowest rate of recidivism, at 42.9%, was offenders released by court order. This group of offenders represented less 1.2% of releases that year, and 1.2% of all returns.

C. Recidivism Rates by Age and Gender

Historically, age and gender have been significant predictors of recidivism, with males typically exhibiting higher recidivism rates than females, and rates of recidivism declining with age. While recidivism rates for females in the most recent years was higher than that for males, the recidivism rate for female offenders among the 2008 cohort has been less than that of males for the second year in a row.

The recidivism rate for males released from prison in 2008 was 43.4%, while the recidivism rate for females was 41.7%. As noted earlier, the recidivism rate for offenders released in 2008 was less than the previous cohort year. The recidivism rate for males went from 47.1% for the 2006 cohort year to 43.4% for the 2008 cohort year ~ representing a 7.9% decline, while the recidivism rate for females went from 46.7% to 41.7% ~ representing a 10.7% decline.

Table 15. Recidivism Rates by Age and Gender

Age	Males				Females				Entire Cohort			
	Released		Returned		Released		Returned		Released		Returned	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
17-19	3	0.3%	3	100.0%	1	0%	1	100.0%	4	0.3%	4	100.0%
20-25	216	21.5%	113	52.3%	18	19.7%	12	66.7%	234	20.4%	125	53.4%
26-29	152	15.2%	67	44.1%	28	14.8%	14	50.0%	180	15.7%	81	45.0%
30-39	299	29.8%	148	49.5%	52	34.4%	20	38.5%	351	30.6%	168	47.9%
40-49	224	22.3%	81	36.2%	35	24.6%	12	34.3%	259	22.6%	93	35.9%
50-59	83	8.3%	17	20.5%	6	6.6%	1	16.7%	89	7.8%	18	20.2%
60 and over	26	2.6%	6	23.1%	4	0%	0	0.0%	30	2.6%	6	20.0%
Total	1003	100%	435	43.4%	144	100%	60	41.7%	1147	100%	495	43.2%

With regard to age, all four offenders ages 17-19 released in 2008 returned to prison within three years of their release. Offenders with the second highest rate of recidivism were offenders in their early 20's at the time of their release ~ with both male and female offenders in this age group exhibiting recidivism rates exceeding 50%. Males in their thirties had a recidivism rate of 49.5%, followed by a recidivism rate of 44.1% for males in their late twenties. Females in their late twenties had a recidivism rate of 50%.

Recidivism rates for both males and females declined with age, with a steady and precipitous decline occurring among offenders 40 years of age and older. After the age of 30, recidivism rates for women decline steadily by age, reaching a recidivism rate of zero for females over the age of 60 at the time of their release. While recidivism rates for male offenders also decline with age, the lowest rate of recidivism achieved by males is 20.5% for males in their 50s at the time of their release.

D. Recidivism Rates by Crime Category

An analysis of overall recidivism rates for offenders by crime category reveals that offenders convicted of violent crimes are the least likely to recidivate, with a recidivism rate of only 37.8%, while the combined recidivism rate for offenders in the remaining three crime categories was 45.3%.

As Table 16 below indicates, each of the three remaining crime categories had recidivism rates higher than the overall average for the entire cohort.

Table 16. Recidivism Rates by Crime Category

Crime Category	Total Released		Total Returned		% of all Recidivists
	#	%	#	%	
Violent	325	28.3%	123	37.8%	24.8%
Property	325	28.3%	157	48.3%	31.7%
Drug	267	23.3%	114	42.7%	23.0%
Public Order	230	20.1%	101	43.9%	20.4%
Total	1147	100 %	495	43.2%	100 %

Offenders convicted of a property crime had the highest recidivism rate, at 48.3%, followed by offenders convicted of a crime of public order at 43.9%. Offenders convicted of a drug offense had the second lowest overall average recidivism rate, at 42.7%.

E. Recidivism Rates by Crime Category and Gender

An analysis of recidivism rates by crime category and gender reveals large disparities in recidivism rates across crime categories. Female offenders convicted of violent crimes had the highest recidivism rate by crime category, at 50%, while the recidivism rate for males convicted of violent crimes was the lowest for males by crime category, at 37%. Females were also more likely than males to return to prison after being released from a crime of public order, but were less likely than males to return to prison after being released from a property or drug crime.

Table 17. Recidivism Rates by Crime Category and Gender

Crime Type	Males				Females				Total Cohort			
	Released		Returned		Released		Returned		Released		Returned	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Violent	305	30.4%	113	37.0%	20	13.9%	10	50.0%	325	28.3%	123	37.8%
Property	272	27.1%	136	50.0%	53	36.8%	21	39.6%	325	28.3%	157	48.3%
Drug	216	21.5%	94	43.5%	51	35.4%	20	39.2%	267	23.4%	114	42.7%
Public Order	210	20.9%	92	43.8%	20	13.9%	9	45.0%	230	20.1%	101	43.9%
Total	1003	100%	435	43.4%	144	100%	60	41.7%	1147	100%	495	43.2%

The highest rate of recidivism for males was 50% ~ for males convicted of a property crime. Recidivism rates for males convicted of drug crimes and crimes of public order were only slightly higher than the overall average recidivism rate for males of 43.4%, while the recidivism rate for males convicted of violent crimes was almost 15% less than the overall average.

F. Recidivism Rates by Number of Prior Prison Incarcerations

The number of prior prison incarcerations is often a predictor of whether or not an offender will return to prison. Of the 1147 offenders released in 2008, 564 (49.2%) had no prior prison incarcerations previous to the incarceration for which they were released in 2008. Offenders with no prior prison incarcerations

had a the lowest recidivism rate by number of previous incarcerations, at 39.9% ~ approximately 8% less than the overall recidivism rate of 43.2%. The recidivism rate for males and females with no prior incarcerations was comparable, at 39.9% and 39.7%, respectively.

Table 19. Recidivism Rates by Number of Previous Prison Incarcerations, and Gender

Number of Previous Incarcerations	Males		Females		Total	
	Released	Returned	Released	Returned	Released	Returned
	#	%	#	%	#	%
None	496	39.9	68	39.7	564	39.9
1	229	48.0	35	45.7	264	47.7
2	143	41.3	26	53.8	169	43.2
3 or more	135	50.4	15	20.0	150	47.3
All Releases	1003	43.4	144	41.7	1147	43.2

The highest rate of recidivism by number of previous incarcerations for males was among those with three or more prior incarcerations. The recidivism rate for this group was 50.4%. The highest recidivism rate for females by number of prior incarcerations was for those with two prior incarcerations, at 53.8%. Females with three or more prior incarcerations had the lowest recidivism rate by gender and number of previous incarcerations, at 20%.

G. Recidivism Rates by Length of Stay

An analysis of recidivism rates by length of stay reveals that offenders who return to prison tend to have shorter lengths of stay than those who do not return to prison. On average, male recidivists had an average length of stay approximately 20% less than offenders who did not return to prison. Differences in the lengths of stay between recidivists and non-recidivists were smaller for the female population.

Table 20. Lengths of Stay in Months, Male Non-Recidivists vs. Recidivists

Booking Type	Length of Stay for Males, in Months					
	Non-Recidivists			Recidivists		
	Mean	Median	Max	Mean	Median	Max
Sentenced	32.8	24.6	308.72	28.9	19.7	258.85
Parole Revocation	12.5	10.0	85.86	11.1	10.0	85.82
Probation Revocation	23.5	16.7	102.83	16.7	16.8	34.44
Combined	25.8	17.0	308.72	20.2	14.9	258.85

As the table on the next page reveals, the length of stay from which newly sentenced offenders were released in FY2008 was longer for recidivists than it was for non-recidivists. This was the only group for which this was true. The difference in lengths of stay between female recidivists and non-recidivists serving time for a probation revocation or parole revocation was, on average, 10% less than that of non-recidivists.

Table 21. Lengths of Stay in Months, Female Non-Recidivists vs. Recidivists

Booking Type	Length of Stay for Females, in Months					
	Non-Recidivists			Recidivists		
	Mean	Median	Max	Mean	Median	Max
Sentenced	17.0	12.1	60.07	17.7	13.9	50.53
Parole Revocation	8.4	7.2	23.88	7.5	7.1	14.84
Probation Revocation	12.1	11.7	29.24	10.8	10.3	31.09
Combined	13.1	11.6	60.07	12.3	11.0	50.53

These findings are further supported by analyses of recidivism rates of offenders by specific incremental lengths of stay, which suggest a tipping point of 24 months, at which an offender may become less likely to return to prison. For instance, the recidivism rate for males with lengths of stay of 12 months or less was 47.7%, while the recidivism rate for males whose length of stay was four years or more was less than half that, at 22.7%.

Table 22. Recidivism Rates by Categories of Length of Stay

Length of Stay	Males		Females		Total	
	Total Released	Total Returned	Total Released	Total Returned	Total Released	Total Returned
	#	%	#	%	#	%
12 mos. or less	344	47.7	81	43.2	425	46.8
1 – 2 yrs.	361	47.4	47	42.6	408	46.8
2 – 4 yrs.	201	38.8	13	30.8	214	38.3
4 yrs. or more ⁸	97	22.7	3	33.3	100	23.0
All Releases	1003	43.4	144	41.7	1147	43.2

Similarly, the recidivism rate among females who spent 12 months or less in prison was 43.2%, compared to 33% for women whose length of stay in prison was four years or more. As the table above illustrates, there was little difference between recidivism rates of offenders with lengths of stay of 12 mos. or less and those that had lengths of stay of one to two years. However, recidivism rates dropped 19% for male offenders, and 29% for female offenders with lengths of stay of 2-4 years, compared to offenders with lengths of stay of 1-2 years.

⁸ The average (mean) length of stay for this group was 94.4 mos. (7.9 yrs), and ranged from 48 mos. (4 yrs.) to 258 mos. (21.5 yrs.). Fifty percent of offenders in this category had a length of stay of 71.4 mos. (6 yrs.) or more.

SUMMARY

Section II: Recidivism Rates of FY2008 Cohort

- The overall recidivism rate for offenders released in FY2008 was 43.2%. The recidivism rate for males was 43.4%, while the recidivism rate for females was 41.7%.
- Recidivism rates by booking type are summarized as follows:
 - Sentenced ~ 41.7% recidivism rate, representing 48.9% of all prison returns
 - Parole Revocations ~ 44.4% recidivism rate, representing 39.6% of all returns
 - Probation Revocations ~ 45.6% recidivism rate, representing 11.5% of all returns
- Recidivism rates by release type are summarized as follows:
 - Paroled ~ 49.6% recidivism rate, representing 93.5% of all returns
 - Maxed Out ~ 12.1% recidivism rate, representing 4.8% of all returns
 - Court Ordered Released ~ 42.9% recidivism rate, representing 1.2% of all returns
- Male offenders ages 17-19 at the time of their release had the highest recidivism rate by age category, at 100%, however, this represented only three individuals. This rate was followed by those aged 20-24, at 52.3%.
- The highest recidivism rate for female offenders by age group was 100%, for the one female age 17-19 released that year, followed by females ages 20-25, at 66.7% (n=12 of 18).
- Males convicted of a violent crime had the lowest recidivism rates by crime category, at 37%.
- The highest rate of recidivism for males was for offenders convicted of a property crime, at 50%. Males convicted of drug or alcohol crimes, or crimes of public order had comparable recidivism rates of 43.8% and 43.5%, respectively.
- The lowest recidivism rates by crime category for females was for those convicted of property and drug or alcohol crimes, with comparable recidivism rates of 39.6% and 39.2%, respectively.
- The highest rate of recidivism for females by crime category was for those convicted of a violent crime, at 50% (n=10 of 20), followed by those convicted of a crime of public order, at 45%.
- Male offenders with no prior incarcerations had the lowest recidivism rate by number of previous prison incarcerations, at 45.6%.
- Male offenders with three or more prior incarcerations had the highest rate of recidivism by number of prior prison incarcerations, at 53.4%.
- Recidivism rates for females was the lowest for females with three or more prior incarcerations, at 20%, and the highest for those with two prior incarcerations, at 53.8%.
- The longer an offender's length of stay in prison, the less likely they are to recidivate. Offenders with lengths of stay of 4 years or more had a recidivism rate of 23%, compared to a recidivism rate of 46.8% for offenders with lengths of stay of two years or less.
- 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	41.7%
Release Type	Maxed Out	12.1%
Gender	Female Offenders	41.7%
Age	Offenders age 60 and older	20.0%
Crime Category	Violent Offenders	37.8%
No. of Previous Incarcerations	No Prior Incarcerations	39.9%
Length of Stay	Four (4) Years or More	23.0%

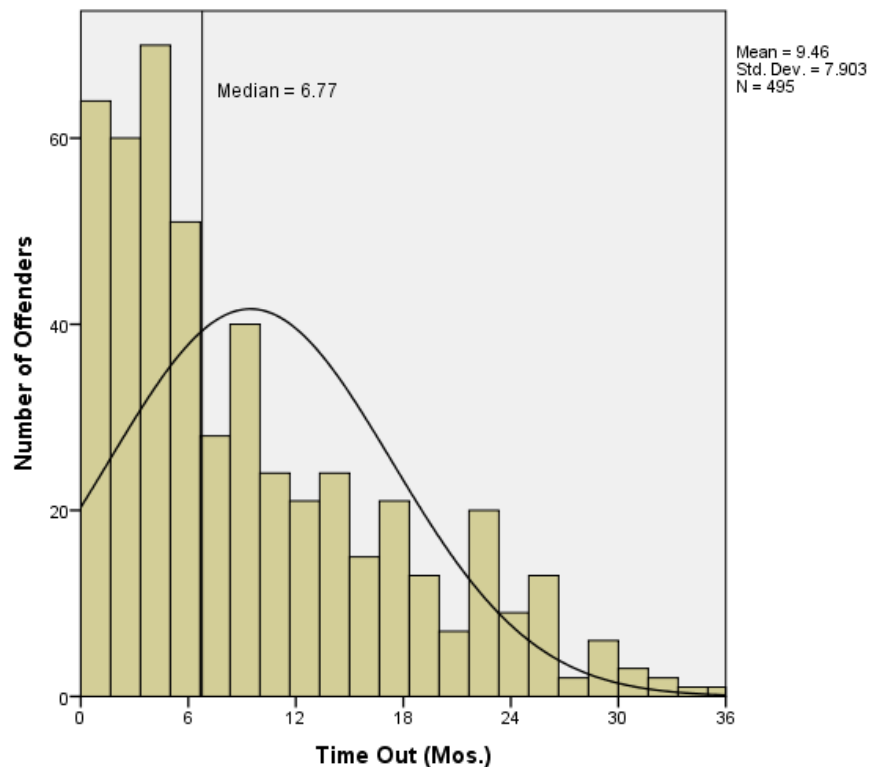
SECTION III

Recidivists: Time Out Before Return to Prison

A. Time Out Before Return to Prison

This section of the report provides an analysis of the length of time offenders who returned to prison (recidivists) spent in the community prior to being returned to prison. A total of 495 offenders returned to prison within three years of their release. The average (mean) length of time offenders spent in the community prior to returning to prison was 9.5 months. However, the median length of time offenders spent in the community before returning to prison was 6.8 months. The median refers to the fifty percent mark. This means that the first 50% of offenders that returned to prison within three years returned within 6.8 months of their release.

Graph 1. Time Out Before Return to Prison



The graph above serves to illustrate that offenders are at greatest risk of returning to prison within the first six months following their release from prison, with the likelihood of returning to prison decreasing over time. The vertical line to the right of the 6 month mark on the graph indicates the median amount of time recidivists spent in the community prior to returning to prison, which was 6.8 months.

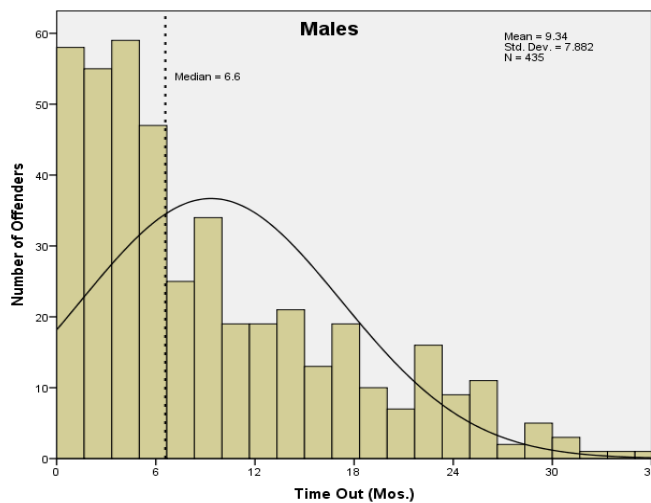
An analysis of time spent in the community by various demographic factors reveals that some recidivists return to prison at a faster rate than others. For instance, unlike past studies of recidivism, female recidivists released in 2008 spent, on average, a longer period of time in the community before their return to prison than did their male counterparts.

Table 23. Time Out Before Return to Prison by Gender (in months)

	N	Mean	10% of Returns	25% of Returns	50% of Returns	75% of Returns	90% of Returns
Males	435	9.3	1.1	3.1	6.6	14.3	22.2
Females	60	10.3	1.6	3.7	8.7	15.1	22.9
Combined	495	9.5	1.2	3.3	6.8	14.4	22.3

The graphs below illustrate the number of males and female offenders who returned to prison within three years of their release by the length of time spent in the community. The average amount of time male recidivists spent in the community before returning to prison was 9.3 months. The average amount

Graph 2. Time Out Before Return to Prison, Males



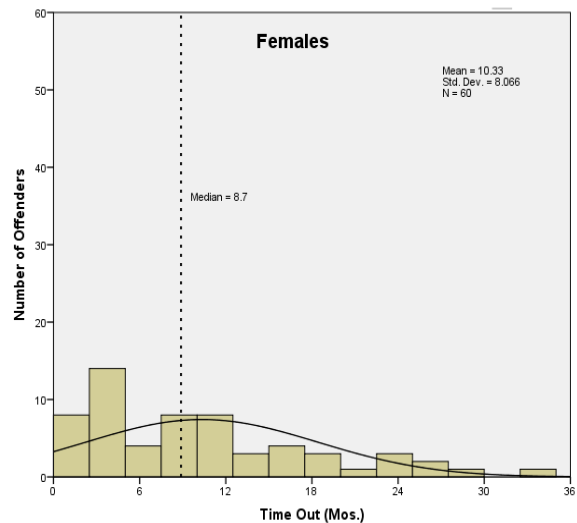
of time spent in the community for male recidivists among the 2008 cohort was one month less than male recidivists released in 2007, a decrease of about 10%.

A similar, corresponding decrease of 10% was found in the median amount of time male recidivists spent in the community prior to their return within three years of their release. Fifty percent of male recidivists released in 2008 spent 6.6 months in the community prior to their return, compared to 7.3 months for male recidivists released in 2007.

Female recidivists spent, on average, 10.3 months in the community prior to returning to prison ~ a 13% increase over the average amount of time female recidivists released in 2007 spent in the community prior to their return to prison.

Similarly, the median amount of time female recidivists spent in the community prior to returning to prison was 8.7 months, compared to 6.0 months among the 2007 recidivism cohort ~ representing a 45% increase in the amount of time female recidivists spent in the community prior to their return to prison.

Graph 3. Time Out Before Return to Prison, Females



As Table 23 above denotes, 75% of all recidivists return to prison within 14.4 months of their release, with 75% of male recidivists returning within 14.3 months, and 75% of female recidivists returning

within 15.1 months. A full 90% of all recidivists have returned to prison less than two years after their release.

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

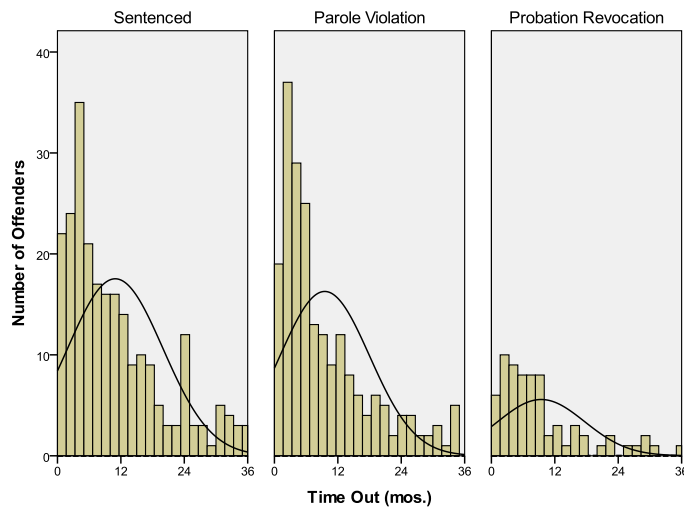
An analysis of time spent out in the community before return to prison by the booking type from which the offender was released in 2008 reveals that offenders booked on a parole revocation spent an average of 7.7 months in the community prior to their return, with 50% of these recidivists returning to prison within just over five months. Offenders released from an original sentence, including those booked for a probation revocation, that returned to prison spent, on average, just over ten months in the community prior to returning to prison. This difference equates to an average of 40% more time in the community,

Table 24. Time Out Before Return to Prison by Booking Type (in months)

Booking Type	N	Mean	10% of Returns	25% of Returns	50% of Returns	75% of Returns	90% of Returns
Sentenced	242	10.7	1.6	3.7	8.9	16.3	23.1
Parole Revocation	196	7.7	1.0	2.4	5.1	10.1	19.6
Probation Revocation	57	10.4	2.2	4.4	8.6	15.3	22.7
Combined	495	9.5	1.2	3.33	6.8	14.4	22.3

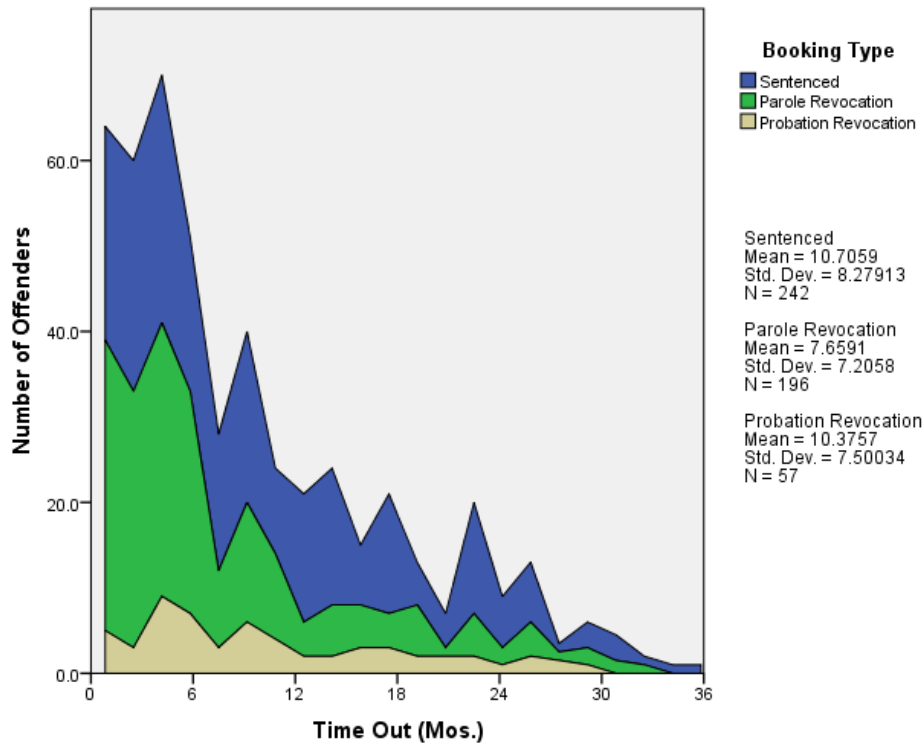
While the average length of time spent in the community for offenders serving their initial sentence was approximately 10.5 months, 50% percent of recidivists from these two groups returned to prison within just under nine months following their release. Seventy-five percent of recidivists that had been admitted for a parole revocation had returned to prison in ten months, compared to 15 – 16 months for recidivists released from an initial sentence or probation revocation. Ninety percent of recidivists booked on a parole revocation had returned to prison in just over a year and a half, compared to almost 2 years for initially sentenced offenders and those booked on a probation revocation.

Graph 5. Time Out Before Return to Prison, by Booking Type (histograph)



The graph above illustrates the number of offenders returned to prison by length of time spent in the community, by booking type, while the graph on the following page illustrates the cumulative effect of these returns. Graph 6 suggests that beyond the first six months the risk of returning to prison spikes again at 10 months, and then again at 13, 18 and 22 months following an offenders release.

Graph 6. Time Out Before Return, by Booking Type (stacked analysis)



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

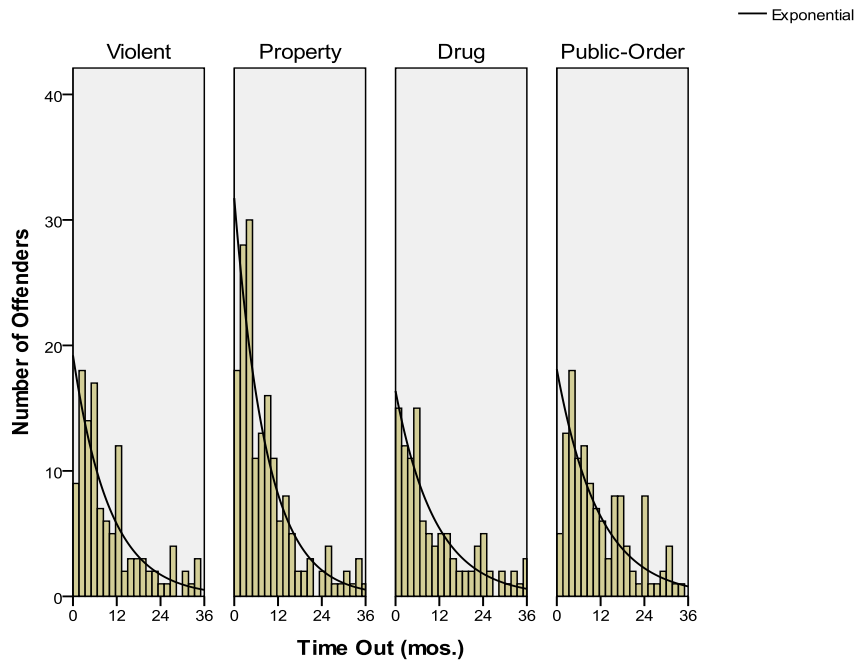
The table below provides an analysis of time recidivists spent in the community prior to returning to prison, by crime type. These data indicate that the type of crime for which an offender had been incarcerated and released is not a significant factor in the speed with which offenders return to prison.

Table 25. Time Out Before Return to Prison, by Crime Category (in months)

Crime Category	N	Mean	10% of Returns	25% of Returns	50% of Returns	75% of Returns	90% of Returns
Violent	123	9.3	1.2	3.0	6.2	15.2	23.2
Property	157	9.5	<1	2.4	7.5	15.0	22.1
Drug	114	9.5	1.9	3.6	7.5	13.5	22.0
Public Order	101	9.4	1.0	3.7	6.6	14.0	22.1
Combined	495	9.5	1.2	3.3	6.8	14.4	22.3

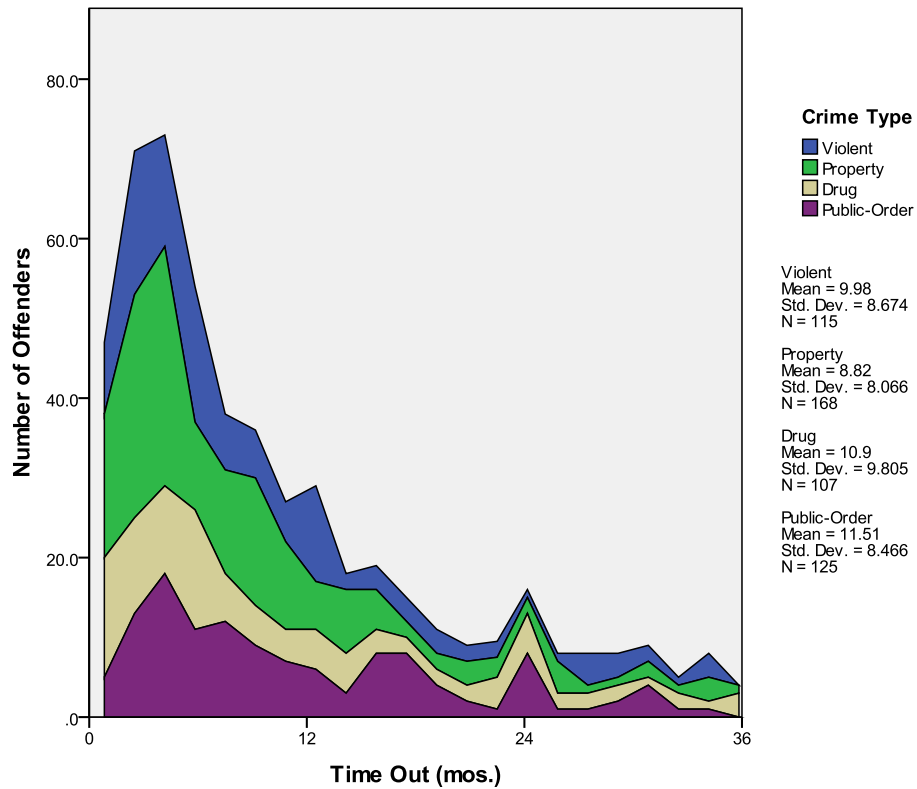
Offenders released from a property crime returned slightly more quickly than other offenders within the first three months of release. However, 50% of offenders released from violent and drug crimes returned in less time than property offenders. The graphs on the following page serve to illustrate the relative speed at which recidivists return to prison, by crime type.

Graph 6. Time Out Before Return to Prison, by Crime Category



The graph below illustrates the same data while plotting the cumulative volume and speed at which recidivists return to prison, by crime type.

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



D. Time Out Before Return to Prison by Age at Release

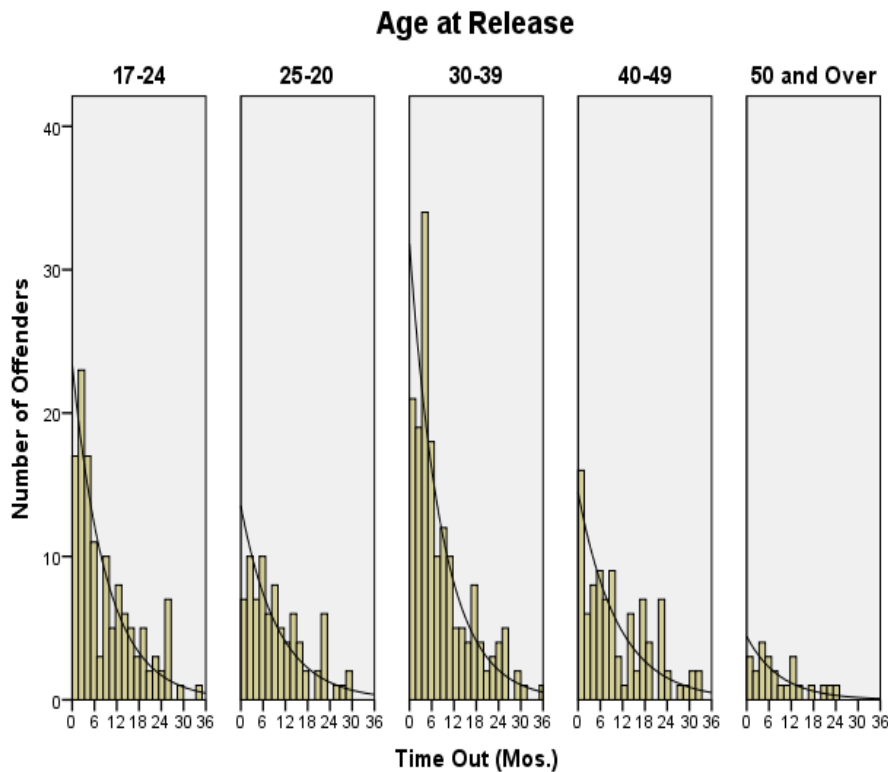
An analysis of time out of prison before return by age of offenders at time of release suggests age may play a role in how quickly an offender returns to prison. Recidivists ages 17-24, and 30-39 spent the least amount of time in the community prior to their return, followed by recidivists 50 years of age or older. Fifty percent of recidivists ages 17-24 and those 30-39 years of age returned to prison in 6 months or less, followed by recidivists 50 years of age and older, at 6.7 months.

Table 26. Time Out Before Return to Prison, by Age at Release

Age at Release	N	Mean	10% of Returns	25% of Returns	50% of Returns	75% of Returns	90% of Returns
17 – 24	129	9.2	1.3	2.6	6.0	14.4	25.7
25 – 29	81	10.0	1.7	4.0	8.6	14.5	25.5
30 – 39	168	8.8	1.0	3.4	6.1	12.1	25.6
40 – 49	93	10.7	<1	3.7	8.8	17.3	29.5
50 and over	24	9.0	1.3	3.6	6.7	13.0	24.4
Total	495	9.5	1.2	3.3	6.8	14.4	22.3

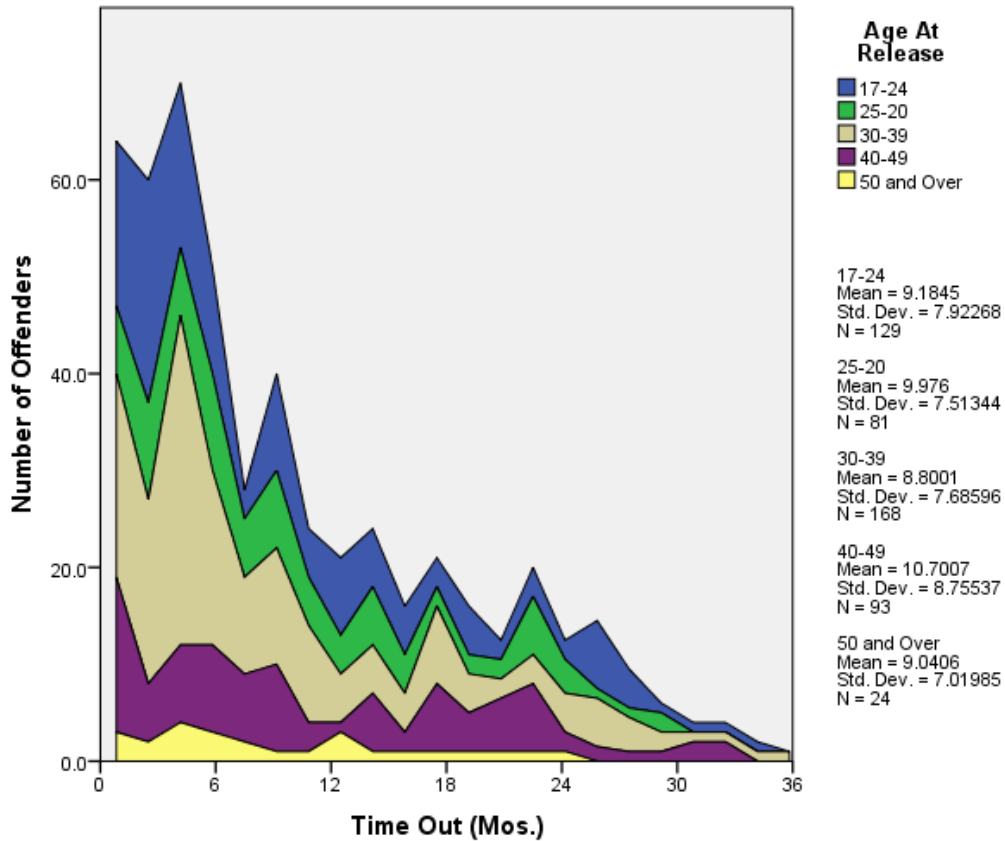
The graph below serves to illustrate the data from the chart above.

Graph 8. Time Out Before Return to Prison, by Age at Release



The graph below also illustrates the number of offenders that return to prison over time, by age category. Similarly, this graph clearly illustrates that offenders who return to prison are at the greatest risk of returning within the first six months following their release, with offenders ages 17-25 and 30-39 returning in greater numbers than offenders in the other age categories.

Graph 9. Time Out Before Return to Prison, by Age at Release



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

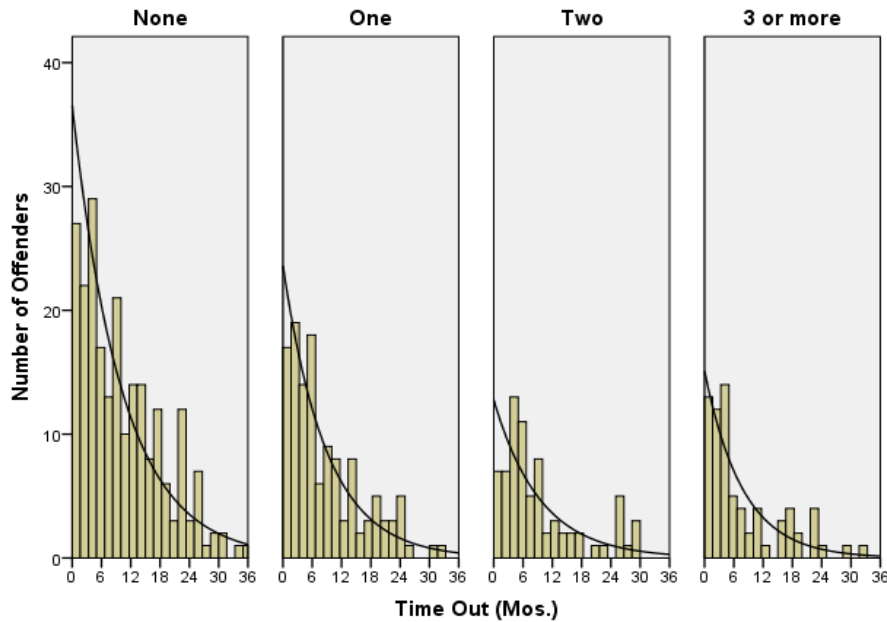
An analysis of the amount of time recidivists spend out in the community prior to their return to prison, by number of previous prison incarcerations, reveals that recidivists with three or more prior prison incarcerations return to prison more quickly than any other group, with 50% of these recidivists returning in four months or less.

Table 27. Time Out Before Return to Prison, by Number of Previous Incarcerations

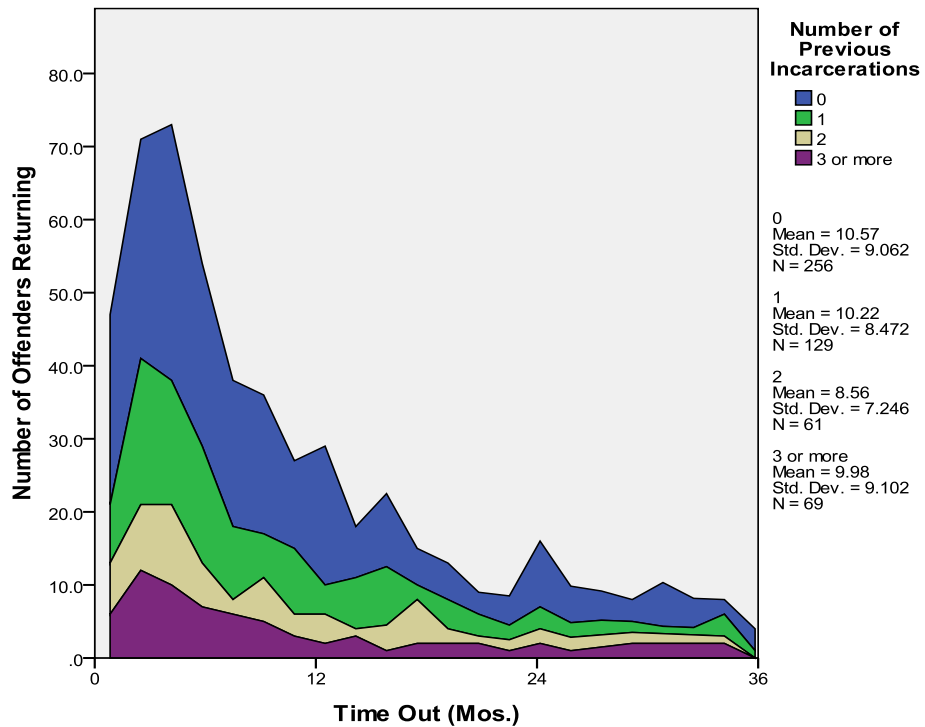
Number of Previous Incarcerations	N	Mean	10% of Returns	25% of Returns	50% of Returns	75% of Returns	90% of Returns
0	225	10.3	1.3	3.7	8.6	15.2	22.7
1	126	8.9	1.3	2.9	6.3	13.5	24.0
2	73	9.5	1.6	3.9	6.5	11.2	28.0
3 or more	71	7.8	<1	2.0	4.0	11.5	23.1
Total	495	9.5	1.2	3.33	6.8	14.4	22.3

Recidivists with no prior incarcerations before their release in 2008 spent the greatest amount of time in the community prior to their return. The average amount of time spent in the community for this group was 10.3 months, with 50% of these offenders returning within 8.6 months or less.

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



Graph 11. Time Out Before Return to Prison by Number of Previous Incarcerations



While offenders with no prior prison incarcerations returned to prison at a slower rate than those with one or more prior incarcerations, it is important to note that this group represents 50% of all offenders released each year, and 45.5% of all prison returns.

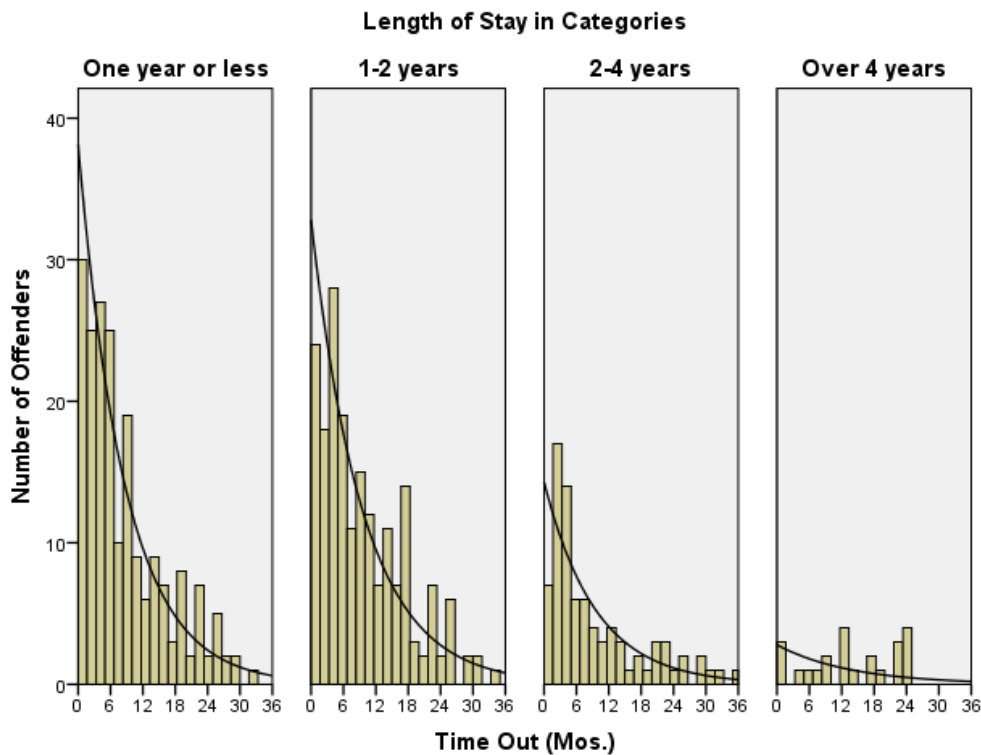
E. Time Out Before Return to Prison, by Length of Time Incarcerated

An analysis of lengths of time spent in the community by length of time spent incarcerated prior to their release reveals that recidivists who spent 12 months or less, and those who spent 2-4 years in prison prior to their release returned to prison more quickly than others those who spent 1-2 years in prison, or those that spent four or more years in prison.

Length of Stay	N	Mean	10% of Returns	25% of Returns	50% of Returns	75% of Returns	90% of Returns
Less than 12 mos.	199	8.7	< 1	2.7	6.2	13.0	25.1
1 – 2 yrs.	191	9.7	1.3	3.7	7.2	14.6	25.6
2 – 4 yrs.	82	9.6	1.9	2.9	5.9	13.9	28.7
4 or more yrs.	23	13.8	< 1	7.3	12.7	21.7	24.8
Total	495	9.5	1.2	3.33	6.8	14.4	22.3

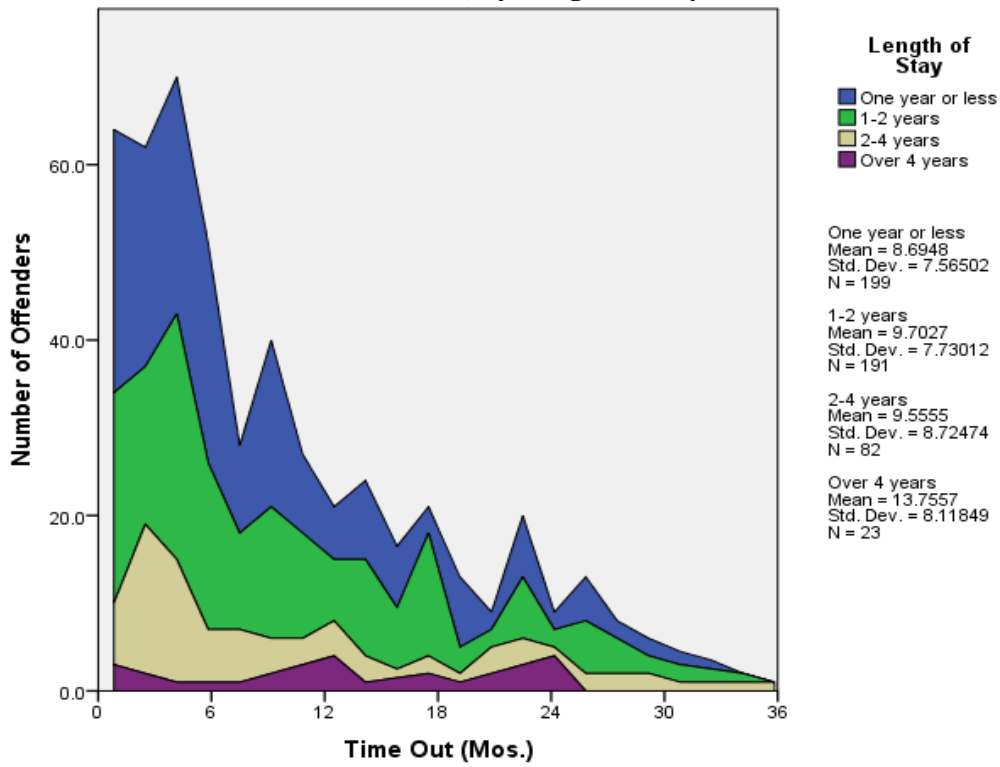
Fifty percent of recidivists who spent two to four years in prison prior to their release returned to prison in 5.9 months or less from their release in 2008, and 50% of those that spent one year or less in prison prior to their release returned to prison in 6.2 months or less.

Graph 12. Time Out Before Return to Prison, by Length of Stay (in months)



Recidivists that spent four years or more in prison prior to their release in 2008 returned more slowly than any other group ~ spending over a year, on average, in the community before their return.

Graph 13. Time Out Before Return to Prison, by Length of Stay (in months)



SUMMARY

Section III

Recidivists: Time Out Before Return to Prison

- The average amount of time spent in the community on the part of recidivists before returning to prison was 9.5 months. Ten percent of all recidivists returned within 1.2 months, 50% returned within 6.8 months, and 90% returned in 22.3 months or less.
- 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 six months subsequent to their release. Following the first six months, returns to prison appear to spike at the 13th, 18th and 22nd month after an offenders release.
- Male recidivists, on average, spent one to two months less time in the community compared to female recidivists. The average length of time female recidivists spent in the community prior to returning to prison was 10.3 months compared to 9.3 months for males. Half of the male offenders who returned to prison returned within 6.6 months, compared to 8.7 months for women.
- Recidivists that returned to prison after being released from a parole revocation returned to prison more quickly than those released from a sentence or probation revocation.
- Recidivists admitted to prison for a violent crime returned to prison at a slightly faster rate than offenders convicted of other crimes. Other than this, the type of crime for which an offender was incarcerated did not appear to affect the length of time spent in the community prior to returning to prison.
- Recidivists in the age categories of 17-24 and 30-39, followed by those 50 years of age or older spent the least amount of time in the community prior to their return, compared to other age categories.
- Recidivists with three or more prior incarcerations spent the least amount of time in the community before returning to prison. Fifty percent of these recidivists returned to prison in four months or less, compared to 8.6 months spent in the community on the part of recidivists that had no prior prison incarcerations.
- Recidivists who spent four years or more in prison prior to their release in 2008 spent almost twice the amount of time in the community. While it took only 6.5 months for 50% percent of recidivists that spent less than four years in prison to return, it took 12.7 months for 50% percent of recidivists with lengths of stay in prison more than four years to return.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

FY2008 COHORT
RELEASES BY CRIME AND GENDER

APPENDIX B

FY2008 COHORT
RECIDIVISM RATES BY CRIME AND GENDER

Appendix A

FY2008 Cohort Releases by Specific Crime and Gender

Specific Crime	Male		Female		Entire Cohort	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Violent						
Assault	78	7.8	8	5.6	86	7.5
Robbery	78	7.8	6	4.2	84	7.3
Felonious Sexual Assault	9	.9	1	0.7	10	0.9
Aggravated FSA*	87	8.7	2	1.4	89	7.8
Other Sexual Offense	8	.8	0	0.0	8	0.7
Kidnapping	3	.3	0	0.0	3	0.3
Homicide	18	1.8	2	1.4	20	1.7
Other Violent	24	2.4	1	0.7	25	2.2
Total Violent	305	30.4	20	13.9	325	28.3
Property Crime						
Burglary	89	8.9	7	4.9	96	8.4
Larceny/Theft/Receiving Stolen Property	121	12.1	24	16.7	145	12.6
Fraud	47	4.7	22	15.3	69	6.0
Other Property	15	1.5	0	0	15	1.3
Total Property	272	27.1	53	36.8	325	28.3
Drug						
Drug Sale	93	9.3	16	11.1	109	9.5
Drug Possession	102	10.2	33	22.9	135	11.8
DWI/Habitual Offender	21	2.1	2	1.4	23	2.0
Total Drug Crime	216	21.5	51	35.4	267	23.3
Public Order						
Habitual Offender	85	8.5	4	2.8	89	7.8
Other Public Order	125	12.5	5	3.5	130	11.3
Total Public Order	210	20.9	9	6.3	219	19.1
TOTAL	1003	100%	144	100%	1147	100%

* FSA = Felonious Sexual Assault

Appendix B

FY2008 Cohort Recidivism Rates by Crime and Gender

Crime Category	Males				Females				Total Cohort			
	Released		Returned		Released		Returned		Released		Returned	
Violent	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Assault	78	7.8	35	44.9	8	5.6	3	37.5	86	7.5	38	44.2
Robbery	78	7.8	40	51.3	6	4.2	4	66.7	84	7.3	44	52.4
Felonious Sexual Assault (FSA)	9	0.9	1	11.1	1	0.7	1	100.0	10	0.9	2	20.0
Aggravated FSA	87	8.7	15	17.2	2	1.4	0	0.0	89	7.8	15	16.9
Other Sexual Offense	8	0.8	3	37.5	0	0.0	-	-	8	0.7	3	37.5
Kidnapping	3	0.3	0	-	0	0.0	-	-	3	0.3	0	0.0
Homicide	18	1.8	4	22.2	2	1.4	1	50.0	20	1.7	5	25.0
Other Violent	24	2.4	15	62.5	1	0.7	1	100.0	25	2.2	16	64.0
Total Violent	305	30.4	113	37.0	20	13.9	10	50.0	325	28.3	123	37.8
Property												
Burglary	89	8.9	48	53.9	7	4.9	3	42.9	96	8.4	51	53.1
Larceny/Theft RecStolenProperty	121	12.1	62	51.2	24	16.7	7	29.2	145	12.6	69	47.6
Fraud	47	4.7	20	42.6	22	15.3	11	50.0	69	6.0	31	44.9
Other Property	15	1.5	6	40.0	0	0.0	-		15	1.3	6	40.0
Total Property	272	27.1	136	50.0	53	36.8	21	39.2	325	28.3	157	48.3
Drug												
Sale	93	9.3	46	49.5	16	11.1	6	37.5	109	9.5	52	47.7
Possession	101	10.1	43	42.6	28	19.4	10	35.7	135	11.8	56	41.5
DWI/HabOff	22	2.2	5	22.7	7	4.9	3	42.9	23	2.0	6	26.1
Total Drug	216	21.5	94	43.5	51	35.4	20	39.2	267	23.3	114	42.7
Public-Order												
Habitual Offender	85	8.5	37	43.5	10	6.9	4	40.0	95	8.3	41	43.2
Other Public Order	125	12.5	55	44.0	10	6.9	5	50.0	135	11.8	60	44.4
Total Public Order	210	20.9	92	43.8	20	13.9	9	45.0	230	20.1	101	43.9
TOTAL	1003	87.0%	435	43.4%	144	13.0%	60	41.7%	1147	100%	495	43.2%