New Hampshire

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

REINTEGRATION STUDY

BASELINE RATES & OVERALL FINDINGS

Reintegration occurs when an individual returns to their community after a period of incarceration. NHDOC is responsible for implementing and providing of programs, services and individual interventions to people during this period of incarceration. The intent of this overall study and its subsidiary reports is to measure the impact of the programs and services provided by NHDOC based on reintegration rates.

October 2016 – September 2017

Contents

90 Day Study 2
Baseline Population Trends 2
Findings 2
Part 1 – Social Networks & Family Support 4
Summary of Findings 4
Part 2 – Economic Support 5
Summary of Findings 6
Part 3 – Transitional Planning & Support 8
Summary of Findings 8
Part 4 – Health & Wellness 9
Summary of Findings 9
Appendix A: Baseline Population 10
Appendix B: Works Cited 10
Appendix C: Recidivism Study 12

90 Day Study

This study will seek to establish a baseline trend of reintegration rates for those individuals re-entering the community after a period of incarceration within a NHDOC facility. For the purposes of this study, the reintegration rate is defined as the percentage of a population that successfully remains in the community after a set period of time post-release. In addition to determining the baseline reintegration rate, this study will review four separate areas and programming types that have been identified through established research studies[1] to help improve an individual's chances at a successful reintegration into their community.

This study does not attempt to re-create these established research results. The goal is to identify potential areas within the NHDOC that correspond to this body of research which may impact an individual's ability to reintegrate into the community, and to then measure the impacts of those areas against the observed baseline rates of individuals re-entering the community. While there are many factors that impact an individual's ability to stay within the community, this study will focus on areas that are within the Department's ability to influence.

This study will review the first 90 days post-release for the most recent 12-month period where re-entry and return data is available[2]. This will allow for a more-rapid identification of trends and let NHDOC evaluate the impact of changes within a service or program that may have occurred. These baseline reintegration rates will be used as the basis of comparison for the duration of this study.

Baseline Population Trends

The baseline population for this report was isolated by reviewing the total population of those returning to their community after a period of incarceration. Within this group, certain aspects of release were identified that allowed for an individual's inclusion in the study. These guidelines, which apply equally to each month studied, included:

- First verified release in a given month
  - Subsequent releases in a month are excluded from the study
- Releases to the community such as:
  - Max-out
  - Parole (discretionary or Mandatory)
  - End of Parole Revocation Period

Any individuals not meeting these release criteria, such as individuals who were transferred to another jurisdiction's authority, were omitted from the population used in establishing the baseline rate. See Appendix A for the exact numbers of those released, those excluded, and those included in the baseline each month.

Once the valid releases were identified, the baseline rate was developed by looking first at the number of individuals released from a NHDOC facility during a given month within the 12 month-period of study, then determining the rate of individuals who remained in the community for the first 30, 60 and 90 days post-release. This calculation involved taking the total number of those released, subtracting the number of those who returned during any of the aforementioned periods, and dividing that total by the total number of releases[3]. This process was completed for each month's releases and for each 30 day-period post-release.

Findings

During the 12 month period assessed (October 2016 – September 2017), a total of 1,448 individuals re-entered the community. Based on this study's guidelines for inclusion 38 re-entries were determined to not be valid for use; this left a total of 1,410 valid releases for review. In all, an average of 88.8% of those individuals included in this study remained in their respective communities after the 90 day post-incarceration period. Baseline trending (seen in Charts 1 through 3) indicates that those released during the latter months reviewed had higher rates of reintegration overall.

---

[1] See Appendix B for a complete list of research studies referenced.

[2] Re-Entry and return data for a month is not available until 90 days later. Ex: Complete re-entry data for January is available beginning in April.

[3] Ex.: 150 releases – 5 returns in first 30 days = 145 individuals in community, or a 96.7% reintegration rate.

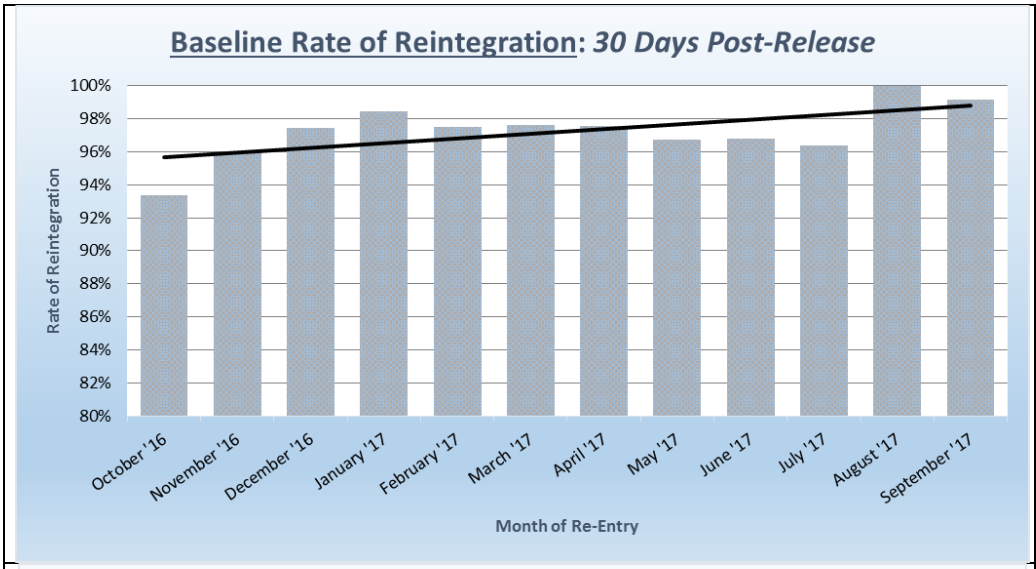

Chart 1: 0-30 Day Returns

Avg. reintegration rate: 97.3%

Highest rate: 100% (Aug '17)
Lowest rate: 93.4% (Oct '16)

Trending indicates higher rates of reintegration during the latter half of the period reviewed

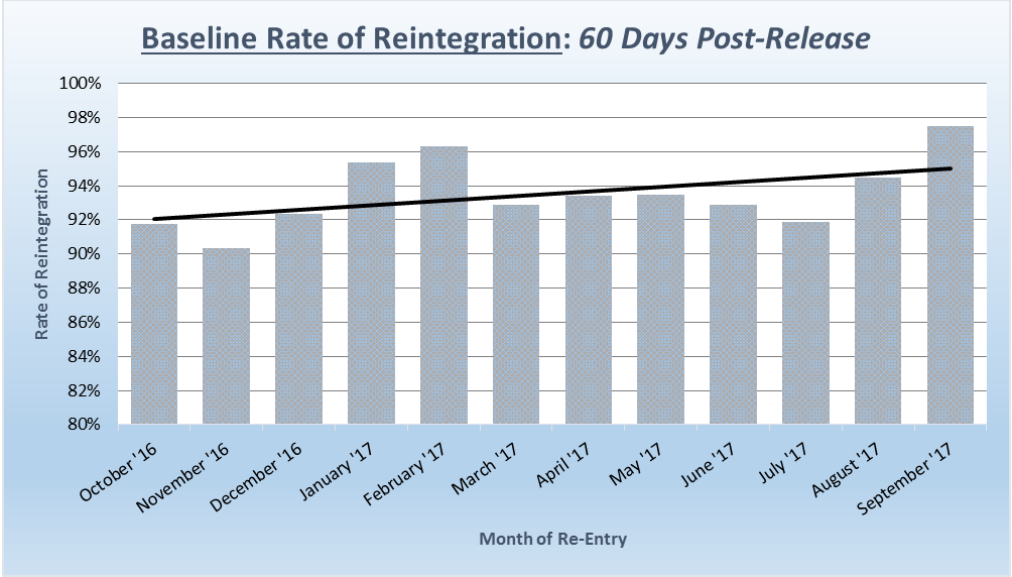

Chart 2: 31-60 Day Returns

Avg. reintegration rate: 93.6%, an average decline of 3.7% from the 0-30 day period

Highest rate: 97.5% (Sep '17)
Lowest rate: 90.3% (Nov '16)

Trending indicates higher rates during latter half of sample assessed, with many of the earlier months assessed showing large drops in rates

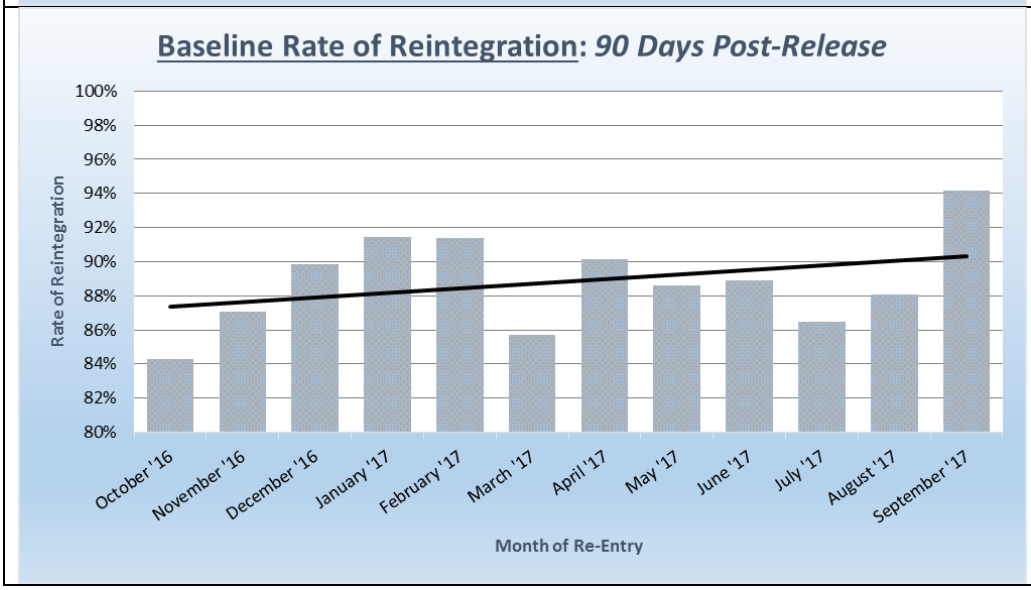

Chart 3: 61-90 Day Returns

Avg. reintegration rate: 88.8%, an average decline of 4.7% from the 31-60 day period

Highest rate: 94.2% (Sep '17)
Lowest rate: 84.3% (Oct '16)

Trending indicates rates are still higher during the latter half of the months assessed

Part 1 – Social Networks & Family Support

This section of the Reintegration Study will focus on areas within NHDOC that may impact social networks and family supports for individuals. Based on review of independently published research papers, there were consistent findings that demonstrate strengthening these ties will assist in the reintegration of the individual into society. A sample of this type of research was published by Christian et. al in a *Journal of Criminal Justice* article which indicates that "family can be a crucial link to the outside world" for an individual who has been incarcerated (Christian et. al., 1). Research published by the Minnesota Department of Corrections in 2011 indicates that "[e]ach visit in prison reduced the risk of reconviction," thereby improving one's rate of reintegrating back into their community (MNDOC, 18). Strengthening of social bonds is important because individuals released usually need to rely on families and friends for emotional support, transportation, employment opportunities, financial assistance and housing while making the transition back into society.

The baseline reintegration rates are used as the basis of comparison for the duration of this section of the study. Each period's rate will be compared against the reintegration rates for individuals who meet the following program criteria:

- Visitation:
  - Those who received social visitors during their last 90 days of incarceration
- Family Connections Center:
  - Received FCC Earned Time Credit
  - Were marked as "Completed Successfully" within 12 months of release
  - Participation in the program ended when they were released

Summary of Findings

Visitation: Reintegration rates for individuals who received social visits during the last 90 days of incarceration are 2.3% higher than the baseline rates on average. This represents a measurable level of successful reintegration among those who re-entered the community during the period assessed.

For each 30 day-period reviewed, the rates of reintegration were higher than the baseline population. The average percentage of those people who received social visits and subsequently remained in the community were as follows:

- 0-30 Days
  - Overall, 1% higher than baseline
  - A total of 98.2% of individuals who received social visits remained in the community, compared to the 97.2% of the baseline group
  - Eight months had reintegration rates of 100%
  - Trending indicates that rates were slightly lower toward the end of the period reviewed
- 31-60 Days
  - Overall, 1.6% higher than baseline
  - A total of 95% of individuals who received social visits remained in the community, compared to the 93.4% of the baseline group
  - Two months still had a 100% reintegration rate
  - Trending shows that rates were higher toward the end of the period reviewed
- 61-90 Days
  - Overall, 4.2% higher than baseline
  - A total of 92.6% of individuals who received social visits remained in the community, compared to the 88.4% of the baseline group
  - One month still had a reintegration rate of 100%
  - Trending indicates slightly higher rates at the end of the period reviewed, though the trend was flatter during this period

Family Connection Center: Reintegration rates for individuals who participated in FCC programming are 0.1% higher than the baseline rates on average. This shows no measureable effect on Reintegration rates among those who re-entered the community during the period assessed.

For two of the 30 day-periods reviewed, the rates of reintegration were higher than the baseline population. The percentage of those people who participated in FCC programming and subsequently remained in the community were as follows:

- 0-30 Days
    - Overall, 1.1% higher than baseline
    - A total of 98.3% of the individuals who participated in FCC programming remained in the community, compared to 97.2% of the overall group
    - Rates of reintegration of 100% were observed in 11 months
    - Trending indicates that rates were higher toward the end of the period reviewed
- 31-60 Days
    - Overall, 2% lower than the baseline
    - A total of 91.4% of the individuals who participated in FCC programming remained in the community, compared to 93.4% of the overall group
    - Nine months maintained a 100% rate of reintegration
    - Trending indicates that rates were higher toward the end of the period
- 61-90 Days
    - Overall, 1.2% higher than baseline
    - A total of 89.6% of the individuals who participated in FCC programming remained in the community, compared to 88.4% of the overall group
    - Nine months maintained a 100% reintegration rate
    - Trending indicates that rates were higher toward the end of the period

Part 2 – Economic Support

This section of the Reintegration Study will focus on areas within NHDOC that may impact economic and educational supports for individuals. Based on a review of independently published research papers, there were findings which demonstrate that strengthening skills and providing education will assist in an individual's reintegration into society. A sample of this type of research was published by the Urban Institute's Justice Police Center in an article which states that "preparation may include achieving a certain level of education before release, developing trades and employment skills to be applied after release, or developing "work-ready" skills that will help an offender look for, secure, and maintain employment" (Lawrence, 12). Further research published in the Journal of Business & Economics Research concludes that offering economic-related skills and programming to incarcerated individuals who desire to participate in them yield results that "consistently indicate a significant reduction in the odds of recidivism" over a three-year period (Hopper, 8).

The baseline reintegration rates are used as the basis of comparison for the duration of this section of the study. Each period's baseline rate will be compared against the reintegration rates for:

- Those who completed at least 26 weeks of employment in an Industries job while incarcerated
    - Weeks of employment do not need to be contiguous
    - May have occurred at any point during incarceration
- Individuals who participated in Education programming:
    - Received Earned Time Credit for completing approved Education programming, or;
    - Marked as actively assigned to an Education job in the offender management system for at least 12 weeks
- Individuals who participated in CTEC programming:
    - Received Earned Time Credit for completing approved CTEC programming, or;
    - Marked as having a record of being in a CTEC job/program for at least 12 weeks
- Those who completed at least 26 weeks of employment in a Facilities – Skilled job while incarcerated
    - Weeks of employment do not need to be contiguous
    - May have occurred at any point during incarceration

Summary of Findings

Industries: Rates of reintegration were higher overall among those individuals who had worked in an Industries job than the rates of the baseline population. Only two months had reintegration rates below the baseline after 90 days. Rates of reintegration are 1.5-6.6% higher in any given period than the baseline rates on average. This represents a substantial level of success among the 5.7% of those who re-entered the community during the period assessed after having had a job in the Industries program.

The average percentage of those people who participated in Industries programming and subsequently remained in the community were as follows:

- 0-30 Days
  - Overall, 1.5% higher than baseline
  - A total of 98.7% of the individuals who participated in Industries programming remained in the community compared to the 97.2% of the baseline group
  - Eleven months had 100% reintegration rates
  - Trending shows higher rates of reintegration during the earlier months
- 31-60 Days
  - Overall, 4.1% higher than baseline
  - A total of 97.5% of the individuals who participated in Industries programming remained in the community compared to the 93.4% of the baseline group
  - Ten months still had a 100% reintegration rate
  - Trending shows higher rates of reintegration during the latter months
- 61-90 Days
  - Overall, 6.5% higher than baseline
  - A total of 94.9% of the individuals who participated in Industries programming remained in the community compared to the 88.4% of the baseline group
  - Eight months still had a reintegration rate of 100%
  - Trending shows higher rates of reintegration during the latter reviewed

Education: The rates of reintegration were lower among those individuals who participated in Education programming when compared to the baseline rates. Six months had reintegration rates below the baseline after 90 days. On average, rates of reintegration are 1.1% lower than the baseline. Trending does indicate that those individuals released during the latter months reviewed experienced higher rates of reintegration than those in the earlier months by the end of 90 days.

The average percentages of those people who participated in Education programming and subsequently remained in the community were as follows:

- 0-30 Days
  - Overall, 0.1% lower than baseline
  - A total of 97.1% of the individuals who participated in Education programming remained in the community, compared to the 97.2% of the overall group
  - Rates of reintegration of 100% were observed in nine months
  - Trending shows that rates were higher toward the end of the period reviewed
- 31-60 Days
  - Overall, 2.1% lower than baseline
  - A total of 91.3% of the individuals who participated in Education programming remained in the community, compared to the 93.4% of the baseline group overall
  - Four months still had a reintegration rate of 100%
  - Trending shows that rates were still higher toward the end of the period reviewed
- 61-90 Days
  - Overall, 1.2% lower than baseline

    - A total of 87.2% of the individuals who participated in Education programming remained in the community, compared to the 88.4% of the baseline group overall
    - Three months still had a reintegration rate of 100%
    - Trending shows that rates were still lower toward the end of the period reviewed

Career & Technical Education Center: Rates of reintegration were lower in all three periods reviewed among those individuals who participated in CTEC programming when compared against the baseline rates. Six months had reintegration rates below the baseline after 90 days. Overall rates of reintegration are 3.5% lower than the baseline in any given period. Trending does indicate that those individuals released during the latter months reviewed in this study experienced higher rates of reintegration than those in the earlier months by the end of 90 days.

The average percentage of those people who participated in CTEC programming and subsequently remained in the community were as follows:

- 0-30 Days
    - Overall, 2.1% lower than baseline
    - A total of 95.1% of the individuals who participated in CTEC programming remained in the community, compared to the 97.2% of the overall group
    - Rates of reintegration of 100% were observed in eight months
    - Trending shows that rates were higher toward the end of the period reviewed
- 31-60 Days
    - Overall, 4.7% lower than baseline
    - A total of 88.7% of the individuals who participated in CTEC programming remained in the community, lower than the 93.4% of the baseline group overall
    - Five months still had 100% rates of reintegration
    - Trending shows that rates were higher during the last months in the period reviewed
- 61-90 Days
    - Overall, 3.8% lower than baseline
    - A total of 84.6% of the individuals who participated in CTEC programming remained in the community, lower than the 88.4% of the baseline group overall
    - Three months still had 100% rates of reintegration
    - Trending shows that rates were higher toward the end of the period reviewed

Facilities – Skilled: Rates of reintegration were higher overall among those individuals who had worked in Facilities – Skilled job than the rates of the baseline population. Five months had reintegration rates below the baseline after 90 days. Rates of reintegration were less than 1% higher in any given period than the baseline rates on average.

The average percentage of those people who worked in a Facilities – Skilled job and subsequently remained in the community were as follows:

- 0-30 Days
    - Overall, 0.3% higher than baseline
    - A total of 97.5% of the individuals who worked in a Facilities – Skilled job remained in the community compared to the 97.2% of the baseline group
    - One month had 100% reintegration rates
    - Trending shows higher rates of reintegration during earlier months
- 31-60 Days
    - Overall, 0.1% higher than baseline
    - A total of 93.5% of the individuals who worked in a Facilities – Skilled job remained in the community compared to the 93.4% of the baseline group
    - Five months had a reintegration rate below the baseline
    - Trending shows higher rates of reintegration during latter months

- 61-90 Days
    - Overall, 0.5% higher than baseline
    - A total of 88.9% of the individuals who worked in a Facilities – Skilled job remained in the community compared to the 88.4% of the baseline group
    - Five months had a reintegration rate below the baseline
    - Trending shows higher overall rates in the latter months reviewed

Part 3 – Transitional Planning & Support

This section of the Reintegration Study will focus on the method, means and potential impact of an individual's actual transition from an NHDOC facility back into their community. Independently published research papers indicate that the Parole and Transitional Housing programs both help to improve rates of reintegration. A sample of this type of research was published by Clark et. al in a paper submitted to the *National Institute of Justice* which "indicate[s] that post-prison supervision (Parole) is a significant predictor of reduced recidivism outcomes", going so far as to state that this supervision even helps in "increasing the odds of [individuals] obtaining employment after release from prison (Clark et. al., 2). Research published by the Macrothink Institute in 2015 indicates that the use of transitional housing programs "produces short-term and long-term positive effects," even going so far as to illustrate that those who did "were almost half as likely to recidivate" as others who did not (Costanza, 49-50). Gaining a better understanding of the impacts of these programs will help to further illuminate their place in an individual's reintegration back into their community.

The baseline reintegration rates are used as the basis of comparison for the duration of this section of the study. Each period's baseline rate will be compared against the reintegration rates for:

- ORAS-Community Supervision Tool (CST)
    - Those individuals who were rated Low-risk on the ORAS-CST survey
        - Low-risk rating was not overridden by DOC personnel to a higher risk rating
    - Those individuals who were rated as High-risk on the ORAS-CST survey
        - Rating may have been added in manually by DOC personnel based on other risk factors
    - Survey conducted at time of an individual's re-entry into the community

Summary of Findings

ORAS-CST – Low-Risk Rating: Reintegration rates for individuals who had a final rating of Low-risk on the ORAS-CST (a predictor for improved likelihood of remaining in the community longer) are 4% higher than the baseline rates on average.

In each of the 30 day-periods reviewed in this assessment the rates of reintegration among those with a final rating of Low-risk were higher than the baseline population. The percentage of those people who scored Low-risk on the ORAS-CST and subsequently remained in the community remained static throughout:

- 0-30 Days
    - Overall, 1% higher than baseline
    - A total of 98.2% of the individuals who had a final rating in the Low-risk range on the ORAS-CST remained in the community, compared to the 97.2% of the baseline group
    - Eleven months had 100% reintegration rates
    - Trending indicates that rates were lower in the latter half of the months reviewed
- 31-60 Days
    - Overall, 4.8% higher than baseline
    - A total of 98.2% of the individuals who had a final rating in the Low-risk range on the ORAS-CST remained in the community, compared to the 93.4% of the baseline group
    - Eleven months had 100% reintegration rates
    - Trending indicates that rates were lower in the latter half of the months reviewed
- 61-90 Days
    - Overall, 9.8% higher than baseline
    - A total of 98.2% of the individuals who had a final rating in the Low-risk range on the ORAS-CST remained in the community, compared to the 88.4% of the baseline group

    - Eleven months had 100% reintegration rates
    - Trending indicates that rates were lower in the latter half of the months reviewed

ORAS-CST – High-Risk Rating: Reintegration rates for individuals who had a final rating of High-risk on the ORAS-CST are 3% lower than the baseline rates overall.

For two of the three 30 day-period reviewed in this assessment the rates of reintegration were lower than the baseline population. The average percentage of those people who scored as High-risk on the ORAS-CST and subsequently remained in the community were as follows:

- 0-30 Days
    - Overall, 0.9% higher than baseline
    - A total of 98.1% of the individuals who had a final rating in the High-risk range on the ORAS-CST remained in the community, compared to the 97.2% of the baseline group
    - Eleven months had 100% reintegration rates
    - Trending indicates that rates were higher in the latter months reviewed
- 31-60 Days
    - Overall, 3.2% lower than baseline
    - A total of 90.2% of the individuals who had a final rating in the High-risk range on the ORAS-CST remained in the community, compared to the 93.4% of the baseline group
    - Nine months still had 100% reintegration rates
    - Trending indicates that rates were higher in the latter months reviewed
- 61-90 Days
    - Overall, 6.7% lower than baseline
    - A total of 81.7% of the individuals who had a final rating in the High-risk range on the ORAS-CST remained in the community, compared to the 88.4% of the baseline group
    - Six months still had 100% reintegration rates
    - Trending indicates that rates were higher in the latter months reviewed

Part 4 – Health & Wellness

This section of the Reintegration Study will focus on areas within NHDOC specifically related to medical and behavioral health care provided during one's period of incarceration.

Summary of Findings

The data for the programs in this section are currently under further review. This will allow for a better assessment of the programs as they relate to their potential impact(s) on reintegration. Data for this section will be available in a future iteration of this report.

Appendix A: Baseline Population

The baseline for this period (October 2016 – September 2017) is as follows:

	Total Monthly Re-Entries	Excluded Re-Entries	Valid Releases	30-Day Rate	Individuals Returned to Facility	60-Day Rate	Individuals Returned to Facility	90-Day Rate	Individuals Returned to Facility
Oct '16	126	5	121	93.4%	8	91.7%	2	84.3%	9
Nov '16	125	1	124	96.0%	5	90.3%	7	87.1%	4
Dec '16	118	0	118	97.5%	3	92.4%	6	89.8%	3
Jan '17	132	3	129	98.4%	2	95.3%	4	91.5%	5
Feb '17	83	2	81	97.5%	2	96.3%	1	91.4%	4
Mar '17	134	8	126	97.6%	3	92.9%	6	85.7%	9
Apr '17	127	5	122	97.5%	3	93.4%	5	90.2%	4
May '17	126	3	123	96.7%	4	93.5%	4	88.6%	6
Jun '17	128	2	126	96.8%	4	92.9%	5	88.9%	5
Jul '17	114	3	111	96.4%	4	91.9%	5	86.5%	6
Aug '17	110	1	109	100.0%	0	94.5%	6	88.1%	7
Sep '17	125	5	120	99.2%	1	97.5%	2	94.2%	4
Total & Averages	1448	38	1410	97.3%	39	93.6%	53	88.8%	66

Appendix B: Works Cited

Christian, Johnna et. al. "Social and economic implications of family connections to prisoners." *Journal of Criminal Justice*, Edition 34 (2006)

Minnesota Department of Corrections. "The Effects Of Prison Visitation On Offender Recidivism." Minnesota DOC (Nov. 2011)

Tahamont, Sarah. "Essays on the Effects of Correctional Policies on Prison Misconduct". UC Berkley, *Public Policy Doctoral Dissertation* (2013)

Family Communication Center, NHDOC. "FCC: The Practice." https://www.nh.gov/nhdoc/fcc/

Policy and Procedure Directives, NHDOC. "NHDOC PPD 7.09:I – Purpose"

Martinez, Damian. "Family Connections and Prisoner Reentry." *Prisoner Reentry: A Twenty-First Century Imperative* Conference, Arizona State University (2009)

Lutze, Faith E. et. al. "Washington State Correctional Industries: An outcome evaluation of its effect on institutional behavior, employment, and recidivism." *Washington State University.* (Dec. 2015)

Lawrence, Sarah, et. al. "The Practice and Promise of Prison Programming." *Urban Institute, Justice Policy Center* (May 2002)

Correctional Industries, NHDOC. https://www.nh.gov/nhdoc/divisions/corrrectional/

Policy and Procedure Directives, NHDOC. "NHDOC PPD 7.15:IV-E – Facility-designated work areas"

Policy and Procedure Directives, NHDOC. "NHDOC PPD 5.11:IV-A.1 – Education Programs"

Policy and Procedure Directives, NHDOC. “NHDOC PPD 5.11:IV-A.2 – Vocational Programs”

Hopper, Jeffrey D. “Benefits of Inmate Employment Programs: Evidence From the Prison Industry Enhancement Certification Program”. Transylvania University, USA. *Journal of Business & Economics Research,* Vol. 11, No. 5. (May 2013)

Program of Studies. *State of New Hampshire Department of Corrections*: Corrections Special School District

Davis, Lois M. et. al. “How Effective is Correctional Education, and Where Do We Go from Here?” Bureau of Justice Assistance and RAND Corporation. (2014)

Gordon, Howard R. D. et. al. “The Impact of Career and Technical Education Programs on Adult Offenders: Learning Behind Bars” *The Journal of Correctional Education*, Vol. 54, No. 4 (December 2003) pp. 200-209

Watson, Roger et. al. “Prison Health Care: A Review of the Literature.” *International Journal of Nursing Studies*, Edition 41 (2004)

Wilper, Andrew et. al. “The Health and Health Care of US Prisoners: A Nationwide Survey.” *American Journal of Public Health*, Vol. 99, No. 4. (Apr 2009)

Teitelbaum, Joel B et. al. “Health Reform and Correctional Health Care: How the Affordable Care Act Can Improve the Health of Ex-Offenders and Their Communities”. *Fordham Urban Law Journal*. Vol. 40, No. 4 (2013)

Binswanger, Ingrid et. al. “’From the prison door right to the sidewalk, everything went downhill,’ A qualitative study of the health experiences of recently released inmates.” *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*. Vol. 34 (July 2011)

Focus Unit – Procedures & Guidelines, NHDOC.

Olson, D. E., and Lurigio, A. J. “The long-term effects of prison-based drug treatment and aftercare services on recidivism.” *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, Vol. 53, No. 8, 600-619 (2014)

ISOT – NHDOC Sex Offender Treatment Programming Mission Statement.

Duwe, Grant. “The Use and Impact of Correctional Programming for Inmates on Pre- and Post-Release Outcomes.” *National Institute of Justice*. June 2017.

Clark, Catie et. al. “Assessing the Impact of Post-Release Community Supervision on Post-Release Recidivism and Employment.” Florida Department of Corrections & Florida State University College of Criminology and Criminal Jus*tice*, (December 2015)

Costanza, S.E. et. al. “The Impact of Halfway Houses on Parole Success and Recidivism.” *Journal of Sociological Research*, Vol. 6, No. 2 (2015)

ORAS. *The Ohio Risk Assessment System*. The University of Cincinnati – Center for Criminal Justice Research.

NH DOC 2016/2017 Recidivism Study - ALL -

10-01-2016 to 09-30-2017 Releases

From reports generated on 01/02/2018

	Fac Rel	Non-Fac Rel	Total Releases	Not Counted	Initial Rel/ COHORT	0-3 Months	
						# Rec	% Rec
October							
Release to Parole	102	8	110	23	87	7	8.05
Release to Probation	7	0	7	3	4	0	0
Release / Other	9	0	9	3	6	0	0
Total Releases	**118**	**8**	**126**	**29**	**97**	**7**	**7.22**
November							
Release to Parole	108	10	118	30	88	7	7.95
Release to Probation	2	1	3	2	1	0	0
Release / Other	4	0	4	1	3	0	0
Total Releases	**114**	**11**	**125**	**33**	**92**	**7**	**7.61**
December							
Release to Parole	104	2	106	33	73	6	8.22
Release to Probation	8	1	9	3	6	0	0
Release / Other	3	0	3	0	3	0	0
Total Releases	**115**	**3**	**118**	**36**	**82**	**6**	**7.32**
January							
Release to Parole	107	9	116	18	98	5	5.1
Release to Probation	5	1	6	0	6	0	0
Release / Other	9	1	10	2	8	0	0
Total Releases	**121**	**11**	**132**	**20**	**112**	**5**	**4.46**
February							
Release to Parole	69	6	75	3	72	7	9.72
Release to Probation	4	0	4	1	3	0	0
Release / Other	4	0	4	1	3	0	0
Total Releases	**77**	**6**	**83**	**5**	**78**	**7**	**8.97**
March							
Release to Parole	103	11	114	11	103	12	11.65
Release to Probation	7	0	7	0	7	0	0
Release / Other	11	2	13	8	5	0	0
Total Releases	**121**	**13**	**134**	**19**	**115**	**12**	**10.43**

April							
Release to Parole	101	9	110	14	96	7	7.29
Release to Probation	6	1	7	0	7	0	0
Release / Other	10	0	10	5	5	0	0
Total Releases	**117**	**10**	**127**	**19**	**108**	**7**	**6.48**
May							
Release to Parole	104	7	111	14	97	10	10.31
Release to Probation	7	4	11	0	11	0	0
Release / Other	4	0	4	3	1	0	0
Total Releases	**115**	**11**	**126**	**17**	**109**	**10**	**9.17**
June							
Release to Parole	112	3	115	14	101	11	10.89
Release to Probation	7	1	8	1	7	0	0
Release / Other	5	0	5	1	4	0	0
Total Releases	**124**	**4**	**128**	**16**	**112**	**11**	**9.82**
July							
Release to Parole	98	4	102	13	89	7	7.87
Release to Probation	4	3	7	1	6	3	50
Release / Other	5	0	5	1	4	1	25
Total Releases	**107**	**7**	**114**	**15**	**99**	**10**	**10.1**
August							
Release to Parole	87	8	95	5	90	12	13.33
Release to Probation	8	3	11	0	11	0	0
Release / Other	4	0	4	2	2	0	0
Total Releases	**99**	**11**	**110**	**7**	**103**	**12**	**11.65**
September							
Release to Parole	96	7	103	11	92	0	0
Release to Probation	8	6	14	1	13	0	0
Release / Other	8	0	8	5	3	0	0
Total Releases	**112**	**13**	**125**	**17**	**108**	**0**	**0**
GRAND TOTALS							
Total Releases	**1340**	**108**	**1448**	**233**	**1215**	**94**	**93.23**

Footnotes:

1. Releases from Facility will not include Transfer Out totals.

2. The COHORT numbers will not be finalized until the first year is completed and all releases/returns have been reviewed for accuracy.

3. Time range values will not be populated until the end date for that specific range.

4. Totals will update until the entire study is complete.