

**STATISTICAL TABLES DESCRIBING THE BACKGROUND  
CHARACTERISTICS AND RECIDIVISM RATES FOR RELEASES FROM  
MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS  
DURING 1989**

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## Abstract

This report presents recidivism rates of offenders released from Department of Correction facilities during 1989. Some highlights from this report are:

- The recidivism rate in 1989 was 27%. This is a 4% decrease from the rate for 1988 (31%).
- The number of releases increased from 3,164 in 1988 to 3,361 in 1989, an increase of 6%.
- The recidivism rate varied by security level of the institution from which the offender was released: 46% for maximum, 35% for medium, 26% for minimum, 18% for minimum/pre-release, 24% for state pre-release and 16% for contract pre-release.
- From 1988 to 1989 the recidivism rate for releases from maximum or medium security institutions decreased from 40% to 36%, and the recidivism rate for releases from lower security facilities decreased from 21% to 19%.
- The recidivism rate for males was 29%, a decrease from the 1988 figure of 32%; and the rate for females was 23%, a decrease from the 1988 figure of 25%.
- Among males, the recidivism rate was 30% for those serving Cedar Junction/State Prison sentences (compared to 35% for 1988), 35% for those serving Concord/Reformatory sentences (compared to 40% for 1988), and 9% for those committed to other jurisdictions (compared to 8% for 1988).
- Recidivists were returned for a variety of reasons: 19% for technical parole violations, 50% for parole violations involving a new arrest, 28% for re-incarceration on a new sentence, 2% for probation violations, and one percent to await trial for a new offense.
- Offenders released by parole had a higher recidivism rate (35%) than those who were released by a discharge or expiration of sentence (17%).
- Offenders who were paroled following a parole violation had a higher rate of recidivism (54%) than those who were first releases (24%). Likewise, offenders who were discharged following a parole violation had a higher rate of recidivism (23%) than those who were first releases (15%).
- The offense category with the highest recidivism rate for both males and females was property offense. The recidivism rate for male property offenders was 43% and the recidivism rate for female property offenders was 28%.
- The recidivism rate for those released with no prior adult incarcerations was lower (22%) than for those released with a history of one (26%) or more than one (40%) prior adult incarcerations.
- The recidivism rate was higher for offenders with no furloughs prior to release (28%) than it was for offenders with earned furloughs (11%) or offenders with only emergency escorted furloughs (25%).

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## I. Introduction

This report presents a statistical description of offenders released to the street from Massachusetts Department of Correction (DOC) facilities during 1989 with corresponding recidivism rates. Recidivism statistics are presented by the security level of the facility from which the offender was released. The maximum security facility is Cedar Junction. The medium security facilities include Massachusetts Correctional Institution (MCI)-Concord, MCI-Framingham, MCI-Norfolk, North Central Correctional Institution, Old Colony Correctional Center, and Southeastern Correction Center-Medium. The minimum security facilities include Bay State Correctional Center, Northeastern Correctional Center, and Southeastern Correctional Center-Minimum.<sup>1</sup> The facilities which combine minimum and pre-release populations are MCI-Lancaster, MCI-Shirley, Hodder House, MCI-Plymouth, MCI-Warwick, and Longwood Treatment Center. The pre-release facilities include state and contract pre-release facilities. The state pre-release facilities are Boston State Pre Release Center (PRC), South Middlesex PRC, Park Drive PRC, and Norfolk PRC. The contract pre-release facilities are Meridian House, McGrath House, Spectrum House, Griffin House, T.H.P., Brooke House, Charlotte House, Hillside PRC, Houston House, Another Chance, and Faith House.

Information contained in this report includes recidivism rates with regard to release variables, nature of present offense, personal background, criminal history, furlough participation, and release follow-up variables. Each table contains two types of information: (1) statistical data describing characteristics of offenders released from each security level during 1989; and (2) the recidivism rates for each of the categories of statistical data for these offenders.

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<sup>1</sup> SECC contains both medium security and minimum security. Of the 341 releases from SECC during 1989, 283 were from SECC-Medium and 58 were from SECC-Minimum. In the tables that follow, the releases from SECC-Minimum are included in the "Minimum" column and the releases from SECC-Medium are included in the "Medium" column.

There are two main sections in this report. Section One discusses selected variables in relation to recidivism rates. Some comparisons are made between 1988 and 1989 rates. Section Two consists solely of statistical tables. When examining the tables, the reader should note the following: (1) the release population is divided according to the security level from which the offender was released; (2) N represents the number of releases who fall into the corresponding category in the table; (3) Rec represents the number of releases who are recidivists; and (4) Rate (Recidivism Rate) represents the percentage of releases in that category who have recidivated. For example, upon referring to the first table on page 19, the variable "Type of Release" is presented and the following kinds of information may be obtained: (1) the number of releases broken down by the security level of the releasing institution is presented horizontally; (2) the number of releases by type of release (expiration, parole, and GCD) is presented vertically; (3) of the 3,361 releases during 1989, 1,935 were released on parole, 1,159 were released by a certificate of discharge, and 267 were released by expiration of sentence; and (4) of the parole releases, 675 were recidivists (yielding a recidivism rate of 35%).

## II. Method

During 1989, there were 3,361 releases from DOC facilities where the offender had been incarcerated in the DOC for at least 30 days. This included 2,585 males and 776 females. Any release of an offender who was incarcerated for less than 30 days or where the release was not to the community (i.e., released to a new sentence at a State, Federal or county facility, or released to and held on a warrant) was excluded from the sample. In the case of inmates transferred from houses of correction to Longwood Treatment Center, the time spent in county facilities was counted towards the 30 days. An analysis of the cases excluded from the sample appears in Section VI, Technical Notes. The follow-up period is one year from the date of the offender's release to the

community. A recidivist is defined as any release who returns to a state or federal correctional institution, or to a house of correction or jail during the follow-up period for 30 days or more. This includes parole violators as well as those offenders sentenced for new crimes.<sup>2</sup>

### III. Section One: 1989 Recidivism Rates

There were 3,361 releases to the street from the DOC during 1989. Of these, 920 offenders returned to custody during the one year period following their release date, yielding a recidivism rate of 27%.

#### Type of Return

Table 1 presents the distribution of types of return for recidivists. Recidivists were returned for a variety of reasons: 19% for technical parole violations, 50% for parole violations involving a new arrest, 28% for commitments to a county house of correction or a DOC facility to serve a new sentence, 2% for violations of probation, and one percent were held in jail to await trial on a new offense.

The proportions within these categories differ for male offenders and for female offenders. For males, 20% were technical parole violators, 59% were parole violators with new arrests, 18% were committed for new offenses, two percent were returned to custody for probation violations, and one percent were in jail to await trial on a new offense.

For females, 13% were technical parole violators, 16% were parole violators with new arrests, 68% were committed for new offenses, and three percent were returned to custody for probation violations.

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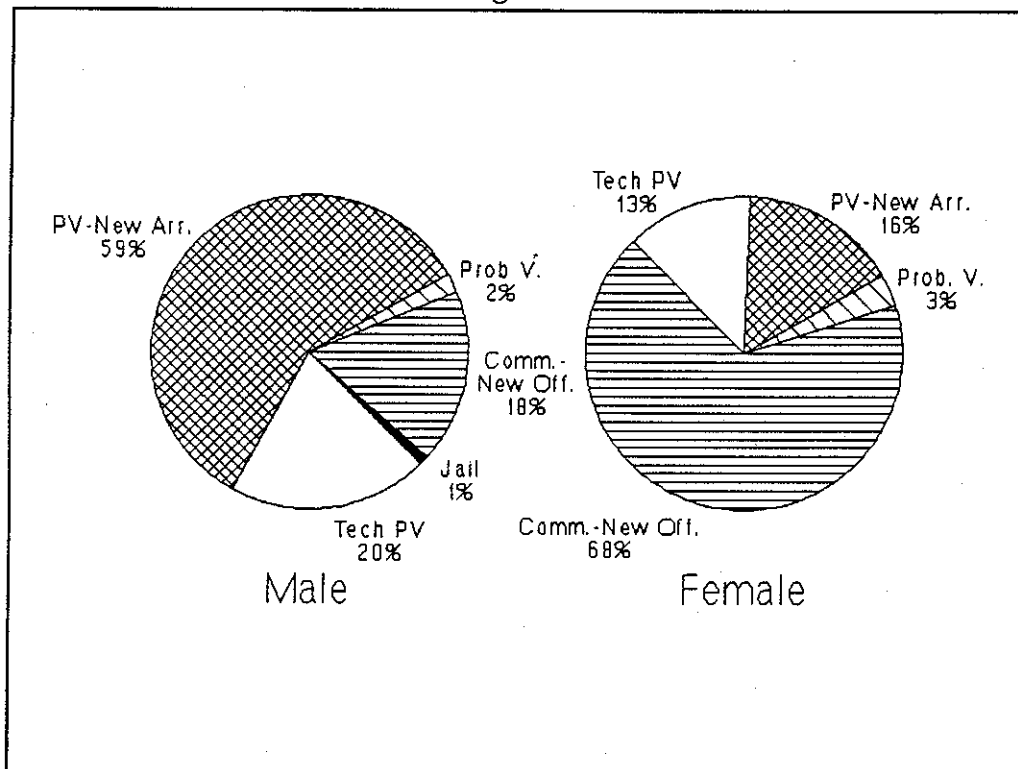
<sup>2</sup> Recidivism data were collected and coded for this study by Sharon Holliday, Elizabeth Boisvert, Alicea Head and Sara Twyman. The author also acknowledges Betty Chow's patience while typing numerous revisions of this report, and Ramon Raagas for his contributions to the presentation of this report.



**Table 1.**  
**Type of Return by Sex of Recidivist**

Type of Return	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Parole Violation - Technical	151	(20)	23	(13)	174	(19)
Parole Violation - New Arrest	435	(59)	29	(16)	464	(50)
Commitment - HOC	84	(11)	0	(0)	84	(9)
Commitment - DOC	49	(7)	121	(68)	170	(18)
Jail - Awaiting Trial	7	(1)	0	(0)	7	(1)
Probation Violation - Technical	0	(0)	3	(2)	3	(0)
Probation Violation - New Arrest	15	(2)	3	(2)	18	(2)
<b>Total</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>(100)</b>

**Figure 1**



### **Time Until Return**

Table 2 presents time until return by sex of the recidivist. Of the 920 recidivists, 57% returned to custody within 6 months of their release, 24% between 6 and 9 months, and 19% between 9 months and 1 year.

For males, 6% returned to custody within one month following their release, 18% between 1 and 3 months, 30% between 3 and 6 months, 26% between 6 and 9 months, and 19% between 9 months and a year after their release. This was similar for females, where 8% returned to custody within one month of release, 18% between 1 and 3 months, 38% between 3 and 6 months, 19% between 6 and 9 months, and 17% between 9 months and a year after their release.

### **Institution Released From**

Table 3 shows the recidivism rate by institution and security level of the institution from which the inmate was released.<sup>3</sup> Releases from maximum security had the highest recidivism rate (46%). Recidivism rates were lower for releases from medium security (35%) and releases from lower security facilities: minimum (26%), minimum/pre-release (18%), state pre-release (24%), and contract pre-release (16%).

Compared to recidivism rates for 1988 releases, the 1989 recidivism rates for releases from maximum security and minimum/pre-release security institutions remained the same at 46% and 18% respectively. The recidivism rates for releases from the four other security levels showed decreases in 1989: For releases from medium security the change was from 39% to 35%, for minimum the change was from 30% to 26%, for state pre-release the change was from 30% to 24%, and for contract pre-release the change was from 18% to 16%.

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<sup>3</sup> Releases from Lemuel Shattuck Hospital are included in the following tables as releases from the institution they were in prior to placement at the hospital.

Table 2.

Time Until Return by Sex of Recidivist

Time Until Return	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Within 1 Month	45	(6)	14	(8)	59	(6)
1 Month - 3 Months	136	(18)	33	(18)	169	(18)
3 Month - 6 Months	226	(30)	68	(38)	294	(32)
6 Month - 9 Months	190	(26)	34	(19)	224	(24)
9 Month - 1 Year	144	(19)	30	(17)	174	(19)
<b>Total</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>(100)</b>

Figure 2

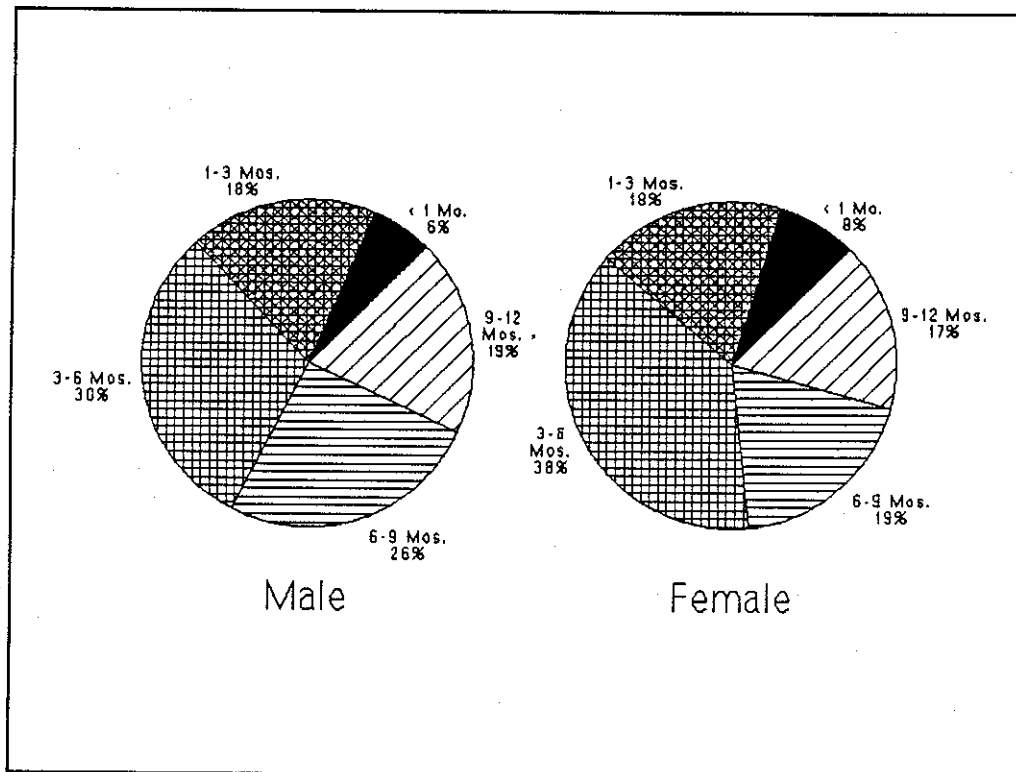


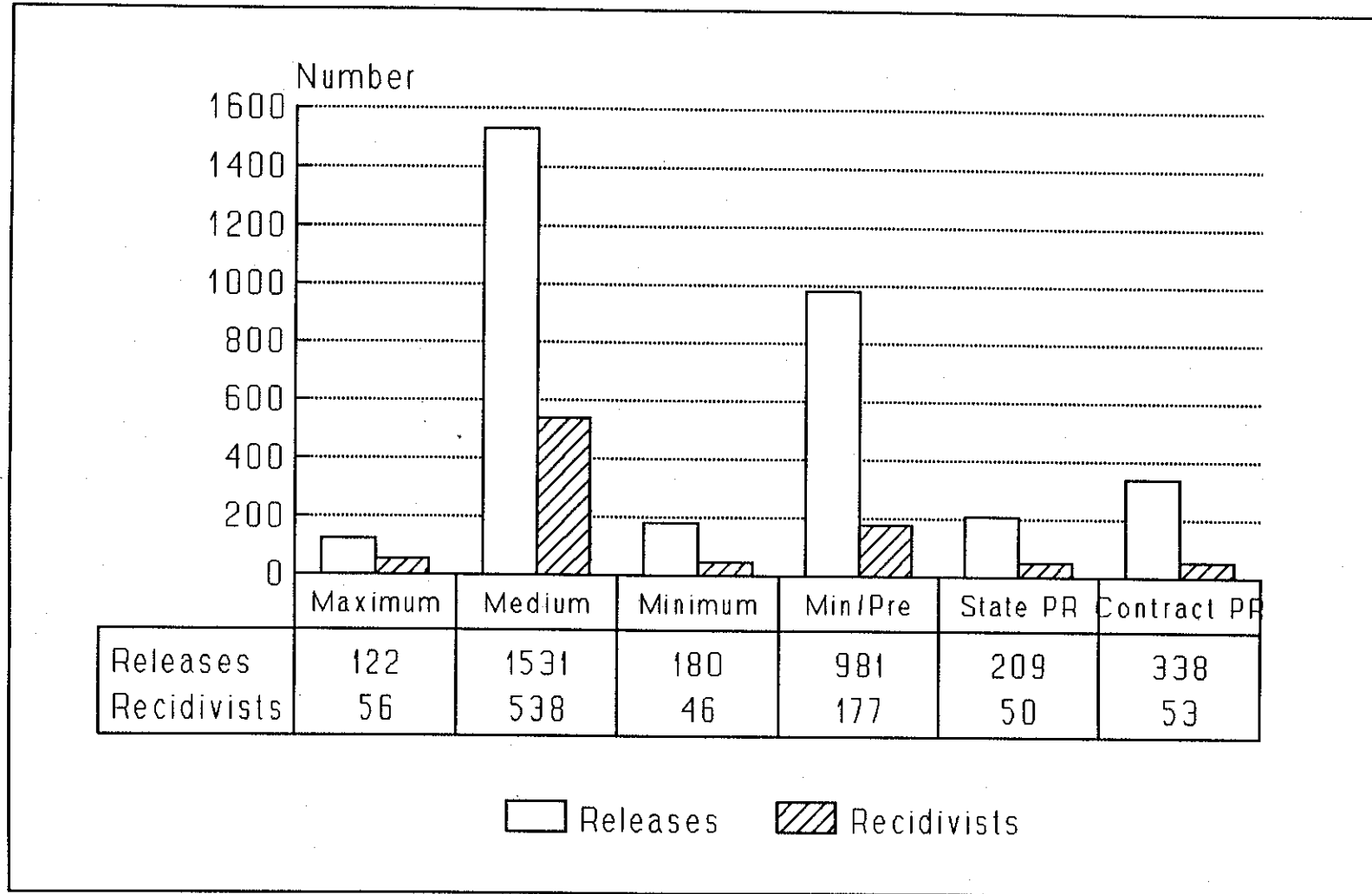
Table 3.

## Recidivism by Institution and Security Level

Institution and Security Level	Non Recidivists	Recidivists	Total	Recidivism Rate
<b>Maximum</b>				
Cedar Junction	66	56	122	46%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>46%</b>
<b>Medium</b>				
Concord	146	117	263	44%
Framingham	399	150	549	27%
Norfolk	101	59	160	37%
NCCI-Gardner	88	53	141	38%
OCCC	83	52	135	39%
SECC-Medium	176	107	283	38%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>1531</b>	<b>35%</b>
<b>Minimum</b>				
Bay State	35	7	42	17%
NCC	60	20	80	25%
SECC-Minimum	39	19	58	33%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>26%</b>
<b>Minimum/Pre-Release</b>				
Hodder House	37	6	43	14%
Longwood	364	17	381	4%
MCI-Lancaster	106	28	134	21%
MCI-Plymouth	91	37	128	29%
MCI-Shirley	182	64	246	26%
MCI-Warwick	24	25	49	51%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>18%</b>
<b>State Pre-Release</b>				
Boston State PRC	51	8	59	14%
Norfolk PRC	32	9	41	22%
Park Drive PRC	19	11	30	37%
South Middlesex PRC	57	22	79	28%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>24%</b>
<b>Contract Pre-Release</b>				
Another Chance	10	5	15	33%
Brooke House	82	21	103	20%
Charlotte House	19	4	23	17%
Faith House	6	1	7	14%
Griffin House	11	1	12	8%
Hillside PRC	25	1	26	4%
Houston House	10	1	11	9%
McGrath House	54	10	64	16%
Meridian House	4	1	5	20%
Spectrum House	0	1	1	100%
T.H.P.	64	7	71	10%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>16%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2441</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>3361</b>	<b>27%</b>

Figure 3

Numbers of Releases and Recidivists by Security Level of Release



## **Furlough Program Participation**

The two types of furloughs that may be granted to inmates are earned furloughs and emergency escorted furloughs. An earned furlough is an "extension of the limits of the place of confinement" for a trustworthy resident.<sup>4</sup> Earned furloughs are distinguished from emergency escorted furloughs by the fact that emergency escorted furloughs require the inmate to be accompanied by correctional staff throughout the furloughs, while earned furloughs are unescorted.

Of the 3,361 offenders released during 1989, 288 (9%) received a furlough prior to release: 182 (5%) received at least one earned furlough, and 106 (3%) received emergency escorted furloughs only. Table 4 shows that the recidivism rate was substantially lower for releases with at least one earned furlough (11%) than it was for releases who received no furloughs (28%) and releases who had emergency escorted furloughs only (25%).

The recidivism rate also varied by the security level of the releasing institution. Offenders released from maximum or medium security who did not receive furloughs during their incarceration had a recidivism rate of 36%, while offenders released from lower security facilities with at least one earned furlough had a recidivism rate of 7%.

When the data are disaggregated by sex, the recidivism rate for males who did not have furloughs during their incarceration was 30%, the rate was 26% for males with only emergency escorted furloughs, and 13% for males with at least one earned furlough. For females, the recidivism rate for releases who did not have any furloughs during their incarceration was 24%, while for those with emergency escorted furloughs only the rate was 25%, and it was 0% for releases with at least one earned furlough.

For both males and females, recidivism rates were found to be lower for releases from lower security facilities and for releases who had earned furloughs, while the recidivism rates for releases

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<sup>4</sup> 103 CMR 463 Furloughs.

**Table 4.**  
**Recidivism by Furlough Program Participation, Sex of Offender and**  
**Security Level of Releasing Institution**

	Secure Facilities			Lower Security Facilities			Total		
	N	Rec	Rate	N	Rec	Rate	N	Rec	Rate
<b>Males</b>									
No Furloughs	1045	418	40%	1290	280	22%	2335	698	30%
Earned Furloughs Only	28	8	29%	110	10	9%	138	18	13%
Emergency Escorted Furloughs Only	28	16	57%	62	7	11%	90	23	26%
Both Earned and Emergency Furloughs	3	2	67%	19	0	0%	22	2	9%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1104</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>1481</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>2585</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>29%</b>
<b>Females</b>									
No Furloughs	534	148	28%	204	27	13%	738	175	24%
Earned Furloughs Only	6	0	0%	16	0	0%	22	0	0%
Emergency Escorted Furloughs Only	9	2	22%	7	2	29%	16	4	25%
Both Earned and Emergency Furloughs	0	0	---	0	0	---	0	0	---
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>23%</b>
<b>Total</b>									
No Furloughs	1579	566	36%	1494	307	21%	3073	873	28%
Earned Furloughs Only	34	8	24%	126	10	8%	160	18	11%
Emergency Escorted Furloughs Only	37	18	49%	69	9	13%	106	27	25%
Both Earned and Emergency Furloughs	3	2	67%	19	0	0%	22	2	9%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1653</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>1708</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>3361</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>27%</b>

with only emergency escorted furloughs were close to the recidivism rates for releases who had no furloughs while incarcerated.

### **Type of Release**

Table 5 shows recidivism rates by type of release and security level of releasing institution. Overall, the recidivism rate was higher for those released on parole (35%) than for those who were discharged (17%).

The data in Table 5 show recidivism rates vary based on whether the 1989 release was the offenders first release from the present sentence, or if the release followed a prior parole violation. First releases had consistently lower recidivism rates than parole violators. Among parolees, the first releases had a recidivism rate of 24%, while the recidivism rate for parole violators was 54%. For offenders discharged from their sentence, the recidivism rate for first releases was 15%, while it was 23% for parole violators.

When the data are compared by security level of the releasing institution, the recidivism rate is 35% for first releases paroled from maximum or medium security institutions and 19% for first releases paroled from lower security institutions. For those paroled from maximum or medium security who were parole violators, the recidivism rate is 57% compared to 48% for those paroled from lower security who were parole violators.

The recidivism rate for offenders released by expiration of sentence or good conduct discharge was 23% for first releases from maximum or medium security and 8% for first releases from lower security. For those who were discharged but who had a prior parole violation on the present sentence, the recidivism rate was 28% for those released from maximum or medium security and 14% for those released from lower security.

Table 6 shows recidivism rates by type of release for males and females. The overall recidivism rates are the same as those in Table 5, i.e., offenders released by parole have a higher



**Table 5.**

**Recidivism by Type of Release and Security Level  
of Releasing Institution**

Type of Release	Secure Facilities			Lower Security Facilities			Total		
	N	Rec	Rate	N	Rec	Rate	N	Rec	Rate
<b>Parole:</b>									
First Release	444	154	35%	795	148	19%	1239	302	24%
Parole Violator	447	254	57%	249	119	48%	696	373	54%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>1044</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>1935</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>35%</b>
<b>Expiration of Sentence and Discharge:</b>									
First Release	539	124	23%	561	45	8%	1100	169	15%
Parole Violator	223	62	28%	103	14	14%	326	76	23%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>1426</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>17%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1653</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>1708</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>3361</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>27%</b>

recidivism rate than those released by expiration of sentence or good conduct discharge; and parole violators have a higher recidivism rate than first releases.

Males released by parole had a recidivism rate of 37% and males released by discharge had a recidivism rate of 15%. For both types of releases, the recidivism rates were lower for first releases than for parole violators. For females, those released by parole had a higher recidivism rate (25%) than those released by discharge (22%). The recidivism rate for females was also higher for parole violators than for first releases.

### **Offender Characteristics**

Table 7 shows recidivism rates for male and female offenders by race, age at release, present offense, and prior adult incarcerations. Overall, females have a lower rate of recidivism (23%) than males (29%).

As shown in Table 7, Caucasian inmates had a recidivism rate of 24%, Hispanic inmates had a recidivism rate of 31%, and African American inmates had a recidivism rate of 33%. The patterns were different for males and females. For males, the recidivism rates for African American and Hispanic releases were 36% and 35% respectively, while the recidivism rate for Caucasian male releases was 24%. For females, the recidivism rate for Caucasian releases (24%) was higher than the recidivism rates for Hispanic releases (22%) and African American releases (21%).

The section on age at release and sex of offender shows that younger offenders generally have higher rates of recidivism than older offenders. The 21 years and younger age group had the highest recidivism rate for both males (39%) and females (32%). The recidivism rates for the older age categories (40-49 years, 50-59 years, and 60-69 years) were lower than the recidivism rates for the younger age groups for males and females.

In terms of present offense, the recidivism rate was highest in the property offense category (38%), followed by person offenses (32%), drug offenses (22%), sex offenses (21%) and "other"

**Table 6.**

**Recidivism by Type of Release and Sex of Offender**

Type of Release	Males			Females			Total		
	N	Rec	Rate	N	Rec	Rate	N	Rec	Rate
<b>Parole:</b>									
First Release	998	270	27%	241	32	13%	1239	302	24%
Parole Violator	628	329	52%	68	44	65%	696	373	54%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1626</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>1935</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>35%</b>
<b>Expiration of Sentence and Discharge:</b>									
First Release	672	75	11%	428	94	22%	1100	169	15%
Parole Violator	287	67	23%	39	9	23%	326	76	23%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>1426</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>17%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2585</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>3361</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>27%</b>

offenses (15%). The offense category with the highest recidivism rate for both males and females was property offenses (43% for males and 28% for females). The offense category with the lowest recidivism rate for males was "other" offenses (11%), and for females it was person offenses (19%).

The final section of Table 7 on recidivism by prior adult incarcerations and sex of offender reveals a higher recidivism rate for those with a history of one or more prior adult incarcerations than for those with no prior adult incarcerations. Overall, the recidivism rate was 22% for offenders with no prior adult incarcerations versus a 26% recidivism rate for those with one prior adult incarceration and a 40% recidivism rate for those with two or more prior adult incarcerations. This pattern is similar for males and females. For males, those with no prior adult incarcerations had a 24% recidivism rate, while those with one prior adult incarceration or those with more than one prior adult incarceration had higher rates (26% and 41%, respectively). Females with no prior adult incarcerations had a 15% recidivism rate, those with one prior adult incarceration had a 23% recidivism rate, and those with more than one prior adult incarceration had a 30% recidivism rate.

**Table 7.**

**Recidivism by Selected Characteristics and Sex of Offender**

Selected Characteristics	Males			Females			Total		
	N	Rec	Rate	N	Rec	Rate	N	Rec	Rate
<b>Race</b>									
Caucasian	1568	380	24%	473	115	24%	2041	495	24%
African American	656	234	36%	176	37	21%	832	271	33%
Hispanic	353	123	35%	125	27	22%	478	150	31%
Other*	8	4	50%	2	0	0%	10	4	40%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2585</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>3361</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>27%</b>
<b>Age at Release</b>									
21 Years and Younger	189	73	39%	66	21	32%	255	94	37%
22-25 Years	506	185	37%	168	40	24%	674	225	33%
26-29 Years	597	191	32%	181	47	26%	778	238	31%
30-39 Years	941	252	27%	288	65	23%	1229	317	26%
40-49 Years	265	36	14%	58	5	9%	323	41	13%
50-59 Years	73	4	5%	11	0	0%	84	4	5%
60-69 Years	14	0	0%	4	1	25%	18	1	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2585</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>3361</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>27%</b>

\*Includes Native Americans and Asians

Table 7 (continued).

Selected Characteristics	Males			Females			Total		
	N	Rec	Rate	N	Rec	Rate	N	Rec	Rate
<b>Present Offense</b>									
Person	1075	363	34%	104	20	19%	1179	383	32%
Sex	258	53	21%	14	3	21%	272	56	21%
Property	439	189	43%	246	70	28%	685	259	38%
Drug	409	92	22%	207	41	20%	616	133	22%
Other	404	44	11%	205	45	22%	609	89	15%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2585</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>3361</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>27%</b>
<b>Prior Adult Incarcerations</b>									
None	1141	270	24%	238	35	15%	1379	305	22%
One	483	127	26%	69	16	23%	552	143	26%
Two or More	660	269	41%	79	24	30%	739	293	40%
Unknown	301	75	25%	390	104	27%	691	179	26%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2585</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>3361</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>27%</b>

**IV. Section Two: Statistical Tables**

**Release Variables**