
VINE (Victim Information and Notification Everyday) . . . 1-800-247-9763

automatic notification of release, transfer or escape of offenders

**Violent Crimes Compensation Board 907-465-3040
1-800-764-3040
www.dps.state.ak.us/vccb**

financial compensation for victims of violent crime

By Area

Anchorage:

**Abused Women's Aid in Crisis
(AWAIC) Business 279-9581
Crisis 272-0100
www.awiac.org**

*domestic violence: shelter, counseling, advocacy, crisis line, children's services,
batterers' counseling*

**Alaska Women's Resource Center 907-276-0528
akwomens@ak.net**

*domestic violence: crisis intervention, counseling, advocacy, information and
referral services*

Chugachmuit 907-562-4155
sexual assault: response teams, advocacy, training, village outreach

Community Dispute Resolution Center 274-1542
mediation: victim-offender, neighborhood disputes

**Standing Together Against Rape
(STAR) Business 276-7279
Crisis 276-7273, 1-800-478-8999
www.star.ak.org**

sexual assault/child sexual abuse: advocacy, crisis line

**Anvik Tribal Council/Tanana
Chiefs Conference 907-663-6322**

domestic violence: prevention, advocacy, information and referral, village outreach

**Barrow: Arctic Women in Crisis Business 852-0261
Crisis 852-0267, 1-800-478-0267**

*domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, counseling, advocacy, crisis line, rural
outreach, children's services*

**Bethel: Tundra Women's Coalition Business 543-3455
Crisis 543-3456, 1-800-478-7799
twcpeace@alaska.com**

*domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, counseling, advocacy, crisis line, rural
outreach, children's services*

**Cordova: Cordova Family Resource Center Business 424-5674
Crisis 424-4357
cfrc@ptialaska.net**

*domestic violence/sexual assault: shelters, crisis line, advocacy, library, public
education*

**Dillingham: Safe and Fear-Free
Environment Business 842-2320
Crisis 842-2316, 1-800-478-2316**

*domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, counseling, crisis line, rural outreach,
children's services, village safe homes, coordination with Bristol Bay Native
Association*

**Emmonak: Emmonak Women's Shelter Business 949-1443
Crisis 949-1434, 1-800-478-1434**

domestic violence: shelter, crisis intervention

**Fairbanks: Women in Crisis - Counseling
& Assistance Business 452-2293
Crisis 452-2293, 1-800-478-7273
women@polarnet.com**

*domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, advocacy, counseling, crisis line, elder
abuse, children's services, rural outreach*

**Homer: South Peninsula Women's Services Business 235-7712
(South Peninsula Hospital after hours) Crisis 235-8101, 1-800-478-7712**

*domestic violence/sexual assault: safe homes, counseling, advocacy, crisis line,
rural outreach, children's services*

Juneau:

**Aiding Women from Abuse
& Rape Emergencies** **Business 586-6623**
Crisis 586-1090, 1-800-478-1090
aware@alaska.com

domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, counseling, advocacy, crisis line, elder abuse, children's services, rural outreach, child sexual abuse counseling

Tongass Community Counseling Center **586-3585**
www.ptialaska.net/~tcccjuno

domestic violence: batterers' (men & women) counseling, children's services, sex offender treatment, drug and alcohol treatment

**Kenai/Soldotna: Kenai/Soldotna Women's
Resource & Crisis Center** **Business 283-9479**
Crisis 283-7257

domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, support, advocacy, crisis line, elder abuse, children's services, transitional living center, men's re-education program

Ketchikan: Women in Safe Homes **Business 225-0202**
Crisis 225-9474, 1-800-478-9474
www.wishorca.org

domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, counseling, advocacy, crisis line, rural outreach, children's services, services to victims of other violent crimes, coordination with Ketchikan Indian Corporation

**Kodiak: Kodiak Women's Resource
& Crisis Center** **Business 486-6171**
Crisis 486-3625

domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, counseling, advocacy, crisis line, rural outreach, children's services

**Kotzebue: Maniilaq Family
Crisis Center** **Business 442-3724, 1-888-478-3969**
(available for collect calls on emergency basis) Crisis 442-3969

domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, counseling, advocacy, crisis line, village advocate

**Mat-Su Valley: Valley Women's
Resource Center** **Business and Crisis 746-4080**

domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, counseling, advocacy, crisis line, children's services

Nome: Bering Sea Women's Group **Business 443-5491**
Crisis 443-5444, 1-800-570-5444

domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, counseling, advocacy, crisis line, rural outreach, children's services

Seward: Seward Life Action Council **Business 224-5257**
Crisis 224-3027

domestic violence/sexual assault: safe homes, counseling, advocacy, crisis line

Sitka:

Sitkans Against Family Violence **Business 747-3370**
Crisis 747-6511, 1-800-478-6511
www.ptialaska.net~akwoman/safv

domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, counseling, advocacy, crisis line, rural outreach, children's services

Sitka Tribe of Alaska **1-800-746-3207**

tribal court: domestic violence prevention, crisis intervention, advocacy

**Unalaska: Unalaskans Against Sexual
Assault & Family Violence** **581-1500**
1-800-478-7238

domestic violence/sexual assault: safe homes, counseling, advocacy, crisis line

**Valdez: Advocates for Victims
of Violence** **Business 835-2980**
Crisis 835-2999, 1-800-835-4044

domestic violence/sexual assault: shelter, counseling, advocacy, crisis line, rural outreach, children's services

Alaska Constitution

Article I. Section 24

Rights of Crime Victims

Crime victims, as defined by law, shall have the following rights as provided by law: the right to be reasonably protected from the accused through the imposition of appropriate bail or conditions of release by the court; the right to confer with the prosecution; the right to be treated with dignity, respect, and fairness during all phases of the criminal and juvenile justice process; the right to timely disposition of the case following the arrest of the accused; the right to obtain information about and be allowed to be present at all criminal or juvenile proceedings where the accused has the right to be present; the right to be allowed to be heard, upon request, at sentencing, before or after conviction or juvenile adjudication, and at any proceeding where the accused's release from custody is considered; the right to restitution from the accused; and the right to be informed, upon request of the accused's escape or release from custody before or after conviction or juvenile adjudication.

**Alaska Judicial Council
1029 West Third Avenue, Suite 201
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-1969
(907) 279-2526
e-mail: terl@ajc.state.ak.us
www.ajc.state.ak.us**

Victim Resources FAQ

- ▶ What happens after conviction, but before sentencing?
- ▶ What is a presentence report?
- ▶ What happens after sentencing?
- ▶ Is there a comprehensive handbook for Alaska crime victims?
- ▶ What is a victim impact statement?
- ▶ How do I get notification of an offender's release?
- ▶ What should I do if I receive unwanted contact from the offender?
- ▶ How do I update my address if I move?
- ▶ How do I contact the DOC Victim Service Unit?
- ▶ Who should I contact about problems with restitution?
- ▶ What is Probation?
- ▶ What is Parole?

Parole lets the offender serve the last part of a sentence in the community supervised by a parole officer. Rather than releasing inmates without controls, parole provides the gradual reintegration on the offender into the community, subject to conditions set by the Parole Board. There are two types of parole: discretionary parole and mandatory parole. (Parole descriptions are from the Handbook for Victims of Crime in Alaska published by the Alaska Judicial Council.)

- ▶ What is Discretionary Parole?
- ▶ What is Mandatory Parole?
- ▶ What is the difference in Alaska between a probation officer and a parole officer?
- ▶ How long can a felony offender be on probation in Alaska?

SHOW ALL

Of Interest

- Victim's P&P
- Resources for Crime Victims
- Frequently Asked Questions
- Toll-Free Number for Victim/Witness Assistance
- DOC Victim Notification Program
- Automated Victim Notification System (VINE)
- Victim Impact Statements
- Offender Photograph Request Form

Quick Links

- Probation and Parole Home
- Victim Services
- Interstate Probation/Parole
- Sex Offender Monitoring
- VPSO Program

Criminal Justice Specialist



Gail Brimmer

gail.brimmer@alaska.gov

Contact

Victim Service Unit

550 West 7th Avenue, Suite 1800
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3570

Phone: 907-269-7384

Toll Free: 877-741-0741

Fax: 907-269-7382



Honorable **TTNA EXHIBIT 25** Institutions | Rehab & Reentry | Parole Board | Probation & Parole | News | Contact

Dep **Page 1 of 1**

550 Phone: 907-269-7397 Fax: 907-269-7390

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PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS



RECIDIVISM REPORT
2013

Tom Corbett
Governor

John E. Wetzel
Secretary

RECIDIVISM REPORT



2 0 1 3

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PRS Overview

The Bureau of Planning, Research and Statistics (PRS) directs the maintenance of historical data records for the Department and conducts ongoing planning, research, and evaluation activities designed to provide key decision-makers with quantitative data analysis for use in formulating and evaluating departmental policies and practices. Specific functions performed by the Office include planning, program evaluation, corrections research, data analysis, statistical repository, policy development and analysis.

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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

February 8, 2013

I am pleased to present the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections' 2013 Recidivism Report, which we believe to be a landmark state recidivism study. This groundbreaking and comprehensive study represents the keystone of the Corbett Corrections Reform initiative, establishing a **“new normal”** in our criminal justice system by focusing on reducing crime. This report was produced by staff from the department's Bureau of Planning, Research, and Statistics. They are to be commended for their work on this comprehensive report. The scope of this report is impressive, and sets the bar high for future analysis of state recidivism rates.

The report presents a mixed picture of recidivism rates in Pennsylvania. While on the one hand reincarceration rates are going down, rearrest rates have been flat or slightly rising. For the most part, recidivism rates have remained virtually unchanged over at least the past decade in Pennsylvania. While this is disappointing, it also presents an opportunity. Over the past year, under the leadership of Governor Corbett, fundamental transformations to Pennsylvania's criminal justice system have been enacted into law as a part of the administration's Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI). In the Corbett Corrections Reform initiative, population and cost, although both remain essential measurements, will not be the sole numbers. The **“new normal”** is to expect and require quantifiable results. Citizens of the Commonwealth should have every expectation of a corrections system that actually helps people correct themselves; one that is based on research, not on anecdotal stories and innuendo. Changes resulting from JRI are expected to significantly improve public safety, reduce recidivism, and lower correctional costs for the citizens of the Commonwealth in the years to come. I view this report as the first step towards measuring our progress in reaching these goals. Make no mistake; crime reduction will always be the benchmark for performance measurement when we talk about recidivism reduction efforts. As such, this report is our baseline for going forward.

The details of this report are worth exploring. Some truly innovative measures of recidivism are provided, such as the fraction of total arrests in Pennsylvania that are attributable to ex-offenders released from state prison, an analysis of the degree to which ex-offenders specialize in certain crime types when they reoffend, and an analysis of recidivism rates by geographic location. A section is also included which provides estimates of the potential cost savings for various recidivism reduction scenarios.

Continued...

A special section of this report also examines recidivism rates for our Community Corrections Center (CCC) system. This section is really an update to a previous analysis of the CCC system provided in a study conducted by Dr. Edward Latessa at the University of Cincinnati in 2009. The findings here are largely consistent with Dr. Latessa's previous findings. We know from this updated analysis that we have a lot of work to do to improve outcomes in our CCC system. Fortunately, many of the legislative changes accomplished through JRI are specifically targeted towards improving the CCC system. Again, this report sets the baseline for going forward, as we focus our CCC system around performance-based recidivism reduction outcomes.

At the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections we believe that one of the most fundamental methods for accomplishing our goals of less crime, less prison population, and less taxpayer costs, is to utilize timely, accurate, and reliable data to guide policy. A scientific, data-driven approach offers similar benefits to the field of corrections as it does to other fields of practice such as medicine, for improving lives and saving money. I believe we also have an obligation to provide data and evaluation in a public and transparent manner. This report reflects such an approach.

The report also benefited tremendously from our partnership with Dr. Kiminori Nakamura, a professor in the Criminology & Criminal Justice department at the University of Maryland. Dr. Nakamura was a co-author on this report, and also served as a technical advisor. We have been working with Dr. Nakamura over the past year, under a researcher-practitioner partnership grant through the National Institute of Justice. Under this grant, Dr. Nakamura is on loan from his university on a part-time basis, as an "embedded criminologist" in our department. He serves as a partner and a general scientific advisor, not just with this study but with all of our research efforts. I thank him for his role in this report.

We trust that you find this report useful and informative. We also hope that this report will generate some significant discussions surrounding the implications of its findings for recidivism reduction policy.

Lastly, I want to thank the entire staff at the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections, for their ongoing work and dedication towards improving the safety of the citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Sincerely,



John E. Wetzel

Secretary of Corrections

JEW/KBB/dls

2013 RECIDIVISM IN PENNSYLVANIA

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RECIDIVISM IN PENNSYLVANIA

INTRODUCTION

One in 200 adult Pennsylvanians is currently incarcerated in a Pennsylvania State Correctional Institution. Ninety percent of the inmates currently in a Pennsylvania state prison will eventually be released. According to findings in this report, a large proportion of those released will return to some sort of offending behavior. This report presents recidivism statistics for offenders released from the custody of the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections. Recidivism is measured by three different methods in this report: rearrest, reincarceration, and overall recidivism (see box below for a description of each measure).

RECIDIVISM DEFINED:

Rearrest is measured as the first instance of arrest after inmates are released from state prison.

Reincarceration is measured as the first instance of returning to state prison after inmates are released from state prison.

Overall Recidivism is measured as the first instance of any type of rearrest or reincarceration after inmates are released from state prison.

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Approximately 6 in 10 released inmates recidivate (are rearrested or reincarcerated) within three years of release from prison.
- Overall recidivism rates have been stable over the last ten years.
- Rearrest rates have been slowly increasing over the last ten years.
- Reincarceration rates peaked around 2005 and began to decline in the most recent years.
- Despite a drop starting in 2005, reincarceration rates were slightly higher in the most recent years than they were in 1990.
- Offenders returning to urban areas are more likely to be rearrested, however those returning to rural areas are more likely to be reincarcerated.
- Dauphin County reports the highest overall recidivism rates.
- Released inmates do not appear to heavily specialize in the same crime type when they reoffend. The most specialized type of recidivist is the property offender. The least specialized type of recidivist is the violent offender.
- Released inmates are more likely to be reincarcerated (mostly for technical parole violations) than rearrested during the first 18 months after release from prison, and thereafter are significantly more likely to be rearrested.

2013 PA RECIDIVISM REPORT

HIGHLIGHTS (Continued):

- More than half of those who return to prison within three years after release will do so within the first year of release. The first year is by far the most risky period for recidivism.
- Younger released inmates are more likely to recidivate than older inmates. A released inmate who is under 21 at the time of release from prison is more than twice as likely to recidivate within three years than a released inmate who is over age 50 at the time of release from prison.
- Those with prior prison stays are more likely to recidivate than those who have never been in state prison. A released inmate who has already served one or more times in a state prison has around a 25 percentage point higher recidivism rate than one who is released from state prison for the first time.
- Those with more prior arrests are more likely to recidivate than those with fewer prior arrests. A released inmate who has 10 or more prior arrests is greater than 6 times more likely to recidivate than a released inmate who has no prior arrest history other than the arrest for the current incarceration.
- Property offenders are significantly more likely to recidivate than other types of offenders.
- DUI, rape, and arson offenders have the lowest recidivism rates. While the 3-year overall recidivism rate for all offenders is 59.9%, the overall rate for DUI is 38.4%, for rape is 49.3%, and for arson is 46.3%. The highest overall recidivism rates are for stolen property (79.6%), burglary (72.5%), and kidnapping (73.2%).
- Nearly three-fourths of the rearrest offenses committed by released inmates within three years after their release from prison are for less serious (Part II) offenses. Half (51%) are for a drug or property offense. Only 17% of all rearrests are for violent offenses (1.3% for murder).
- Approximately 10% of all arrests in Pennsylvania during 2010 were arrests involving released inmates who had previously (in the last 10 years) served time in state prison.
- Per capita arrest rates for violent crimes are 14 times higher among released inmates than among the general public.
- Inmates who are released under parole supervision are more likely to be reincarcerated, however, less likely to be rearrested for a new offense than their counterparts who complete their maximum sentence (max outs).
- Nearly two-thirds of all reincarcerations within three years of release from prison are for technical parole violations.
- Those released inmates who are paroled after failing parole at least once in the past have a recidivism rate of about 12 percentage points higher than those who are released onto parole for the first time.
- PA DOC can save approximately \$44.7 million annually by reducing its 1-year reincarceration rate by 10 percentage points.
- PA DOC can save approximately \$16.5 million annually by reducing admissions to state prison who are recidivists by 10 percentage points.

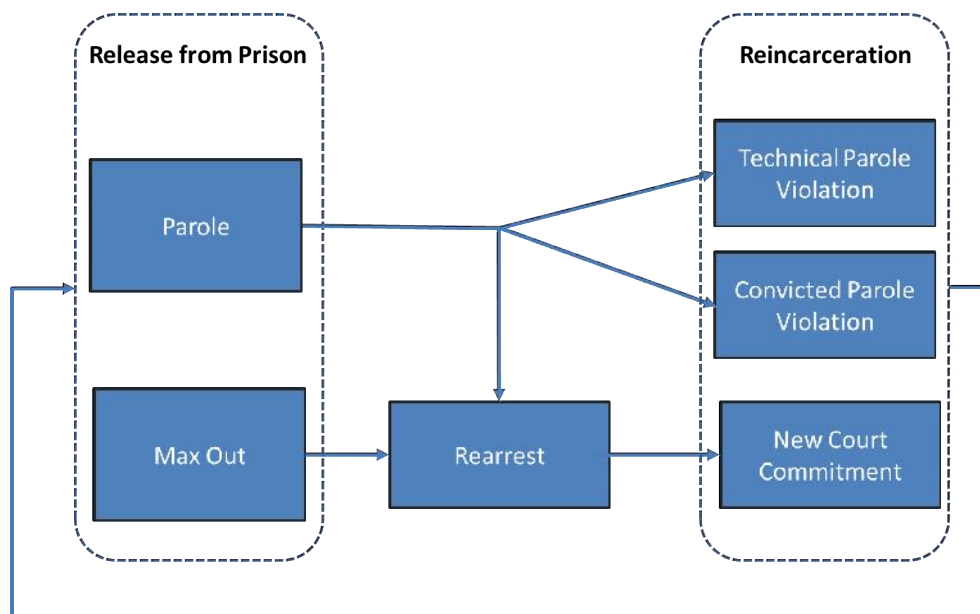
2013 PA RECIDIVISM REPORT

HIGHLIGHTS (Continued):

- Overall recidivism rates for released inmates who transition through a Community Corrections Center (CCC) have generally declined since 2005.
- In most recent years, the rearrest rates for released offenders who are paroled to a Center are lower than for those who are paroled directly home ("to the street"), whereas reincarceration rates and overall recidivism rates are higher for those who are paroled to a Center compared to those who are paroled directly home ("to the street").
- After accounting for other important differences which may affect whether a released inmate is paroled to a Center versus paroled directly home, those paroled to a Center still demonstrate a higher overall recidivism rate than those paroled directly home (65.7% vs. 61.2% respectively, for the most recent 3-year overall recidivism rates).
- Among those released offenders who survived at least six months in the community without recidivating, those who spent their first 3 to 6 months in a Center had a significantly lower 1-year overall recidivism rate than those who were paroled directly home (15% vs. 18%).

2013 PA RECIDIVISM REPORT

FIGURE 1: PENNSYLVANIA'S RECIDIVISM FLOW



RELEASE TYPES:

Parole: Inmates released from state prison to serve the rest of their sentence on parole.

Max Out: Inmates released from state prison after serving their maximum sentence.

REINCARCERATION TYPES:

Technical Parole Violation (TPV): A TPV occurs when a parolee violates a condition of his/her parole that is not necessarily an illegal act (i.e., entering a bar or not reporting to an agent).

Convicted Parole Violation (CPV): A CPV occurs when a parolee violates a condition of parole that is also against the law (i.e., using drugs).

New Court Commitment: A new court commitment occurs when a released inmate is arrested, convicted in court, and is sentenced to prison for a new criminal charge.

Figure 1 depicts a typical recidivism flow for Pennsylvania's state correctional system. PA DOC can release inmates through two mechanisms: parole and max out. Released inmates can return to PA DOC through a technical parole violation (TPV), a convicted parole violation (CPV), or as a new court commitment (see box on the left for the explanations of different release and reincarceration types).

Those who are paroled can return to prison through a TPV, a CPV, or a new court commitment. A parolee can be rearrested without being reincarcerated, and conversely can be reincarcerated without being rearrested.

Those who are released from prison by maxing out their sentence can only return to prison after they are arrested for a new crime, convicted, and sentenced to prison through a court. Note that a released inmate who is rearrested is not always reincarcerated. But if reincarceration in state prison is the given sentence for the arrest, the recidivist will then be reincarcerated with PA DOC and will be paroled or max out again after serving new time.

2013 PA RECIDIVISM REPORT

SECTION 1: RECIDIVISM RATE TRENDS

FIGURE 2: 2000-2008 3-YEAR RECIDIVISM RATES

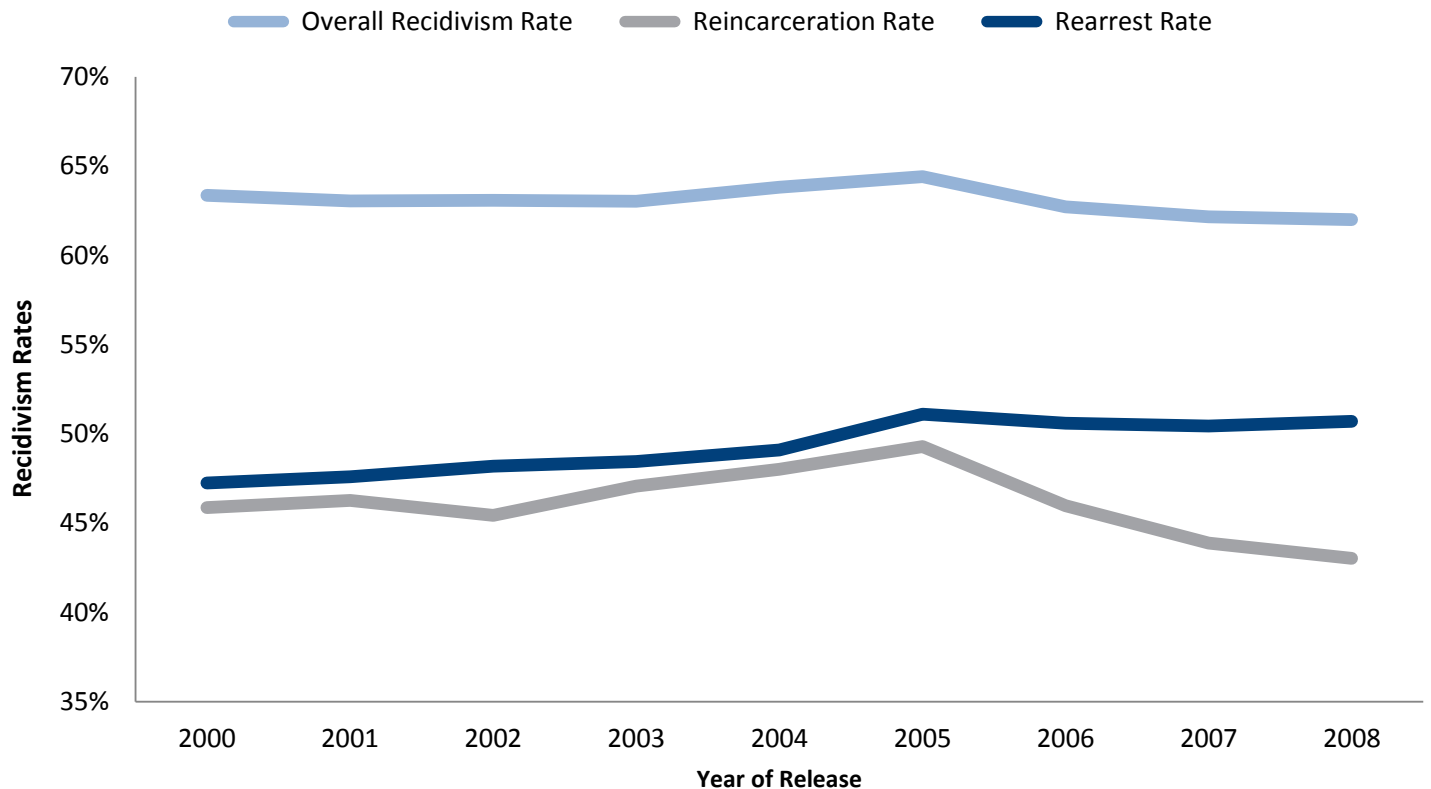


Figure 2 shows a comparison of 3-year recidivism rates for inmates released between 2000 and 2008. Those released from prison who were reincarcerated or rearrested within three years of their release date were included in these measures. The 3-year reincarceration rate peaked at 49.3% in 2005 and declined to 43.0% in 2008. The 3-year rearrest rates have been consistently higher than the reincarceration rates. The 3-year rearrest rate has grown from 47.2% in 2000 to 50.7% in 2008.

The 3-year overall recidivism rate has remained relatively stable over the eight years shown. In the latest year (2008), 70.6% of the overall recidivism measure consisted of rearrest events, while reincarceration events accounted for the other



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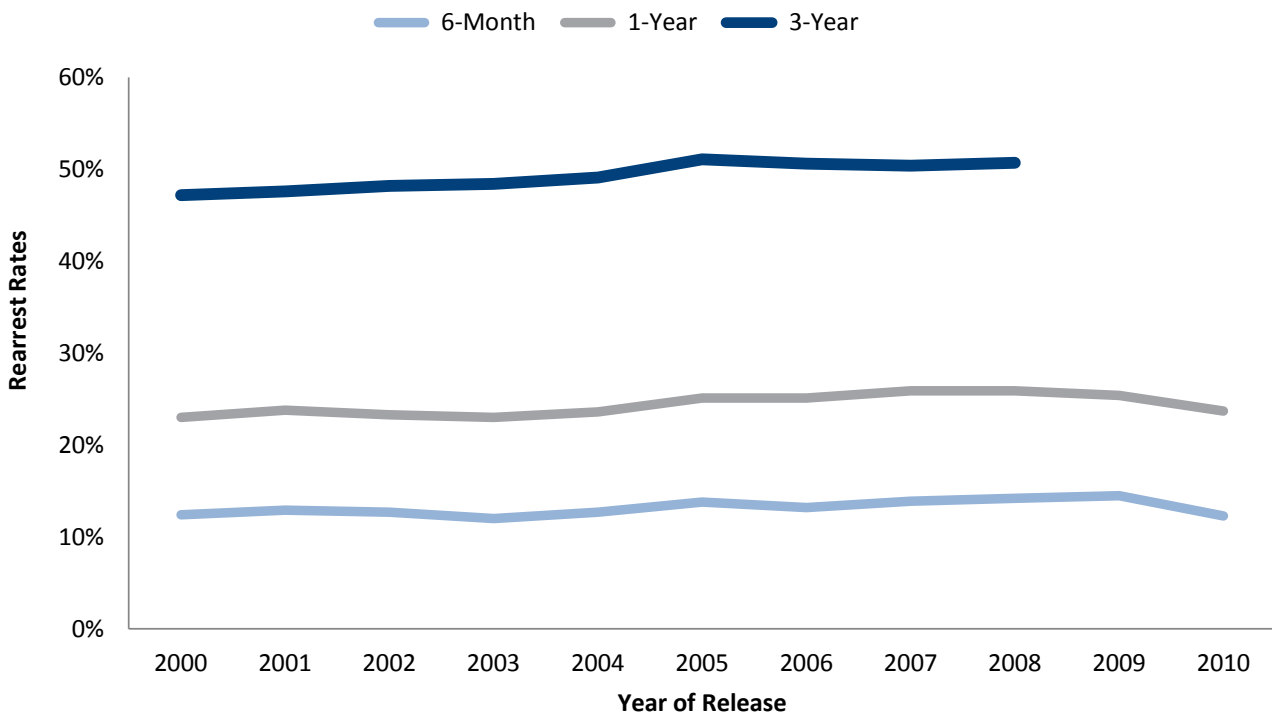
From 2000 to 2008, the rearrest rates for released inmates in Pennsylvania grew slightly. However, according to Table 1, in 2010, the 6-month and 1-year rearrest rates declined (12.3% and 23.7%, respectively). The 2008 3-year rearrest rate was 50.7%. The 6-month rearrest rate peaked in 2009 (14.5%), the 1-year rearrest rate peaked in 2007/2008 (25.9%), and the 3-year rearrest rate peaked in 2005 (51.1%).

Figure 3 depicts the 6-month, 1-year, and 3-year rearrest rates for inmates released from Pennsylvania state prisons from 2000 to 2010. The 3-year rearrest rate has been more than double the 1-year rate in most years.

TABLE 1: 2000 - 2010 REARREST RATES

| Year of Release | Rearrest Rates | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------|--------|
| | 6-Month | 1-Year | 3-Year |
| 2000 | 12.4% | 23.0% | 47.2% |
| 2001 | 12.9% | 23.8% | 47.6% |
| 2002 | 12.7% | 23.3% | 48.2% |
| 2003 | 12.0% | 23.0% | 48.4% |
| 2004 | 12.7% | 23.6% | 49.1% |
| 2005 | 13.8% | 25.1% | 51.1% |
| 2006 | 13.2% | 25.1% | 50.6% |
| 2007 | 13.9% | 25.9% | 50.4% |
| 2008 | 14.2% | 25.9% | 50.7% |
| 2009 | 14.5% | 25.4% | N/A |
| 2010 | 12.3% | 23.7% | N/A |

FIGURE 3: 2000-2010 REARREST RATES



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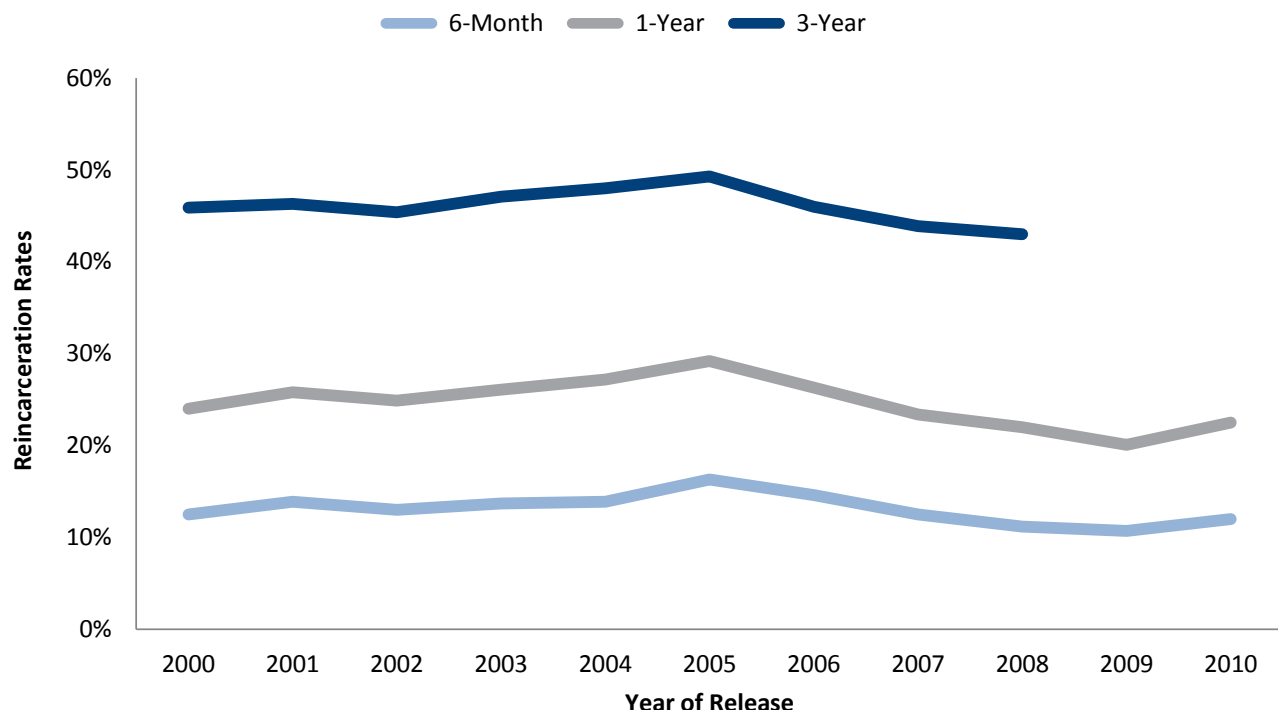
Table 2 shows the reincarceration rates of Pennsylvania inmates released between 2000 and 2010. The reincarceration rates rose during the first half of the decade and declined slightly in the second half, although, the 6-month (12.0%) and 1-year (22.5%) reincarceration rates in 2010 increased slightly. The 2008 3-year reincarceration rate was 43.0%, the lowest in the previous eight years. Given that the 3-year reincarceration rates have generally tracked the 6-month and 1-year reincarceration rates, it is likely that the 3-year reincarceration rate may increase for those released in 2009 and 2010.

The 6-month, 1-year, and 3-year reincarceration rates are depicted in Figure 4. The reincarceration rates usually doubled from six months to one year. After one year, the reincarceration rates seemed to slow down, given that the 3-year reincarceration rates typically are not quite double the 1-year rates of the same year.

TABLE 2: 2000—2010 REINCARCERATION RATES

| Year of Release | Reincarceration Rates | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|--------|--------|
| | 6-Month | 1-Year | 3-Year |
| 2000 | 12.5% | 24.0% | 45.9% |
| 2001 | 13.9% | 25.8% | 46.3% |
| 2002 | 13.0% | 24.9% | 45.4% |
| 2003 | 13.7% | 26.1% | 47.1% |
| 2004 | 13.9% | 27.2% | 48.0% |
| 2005 | 16.3% | 29.2% | 49.3% |
| 2006 | 14.6% | 26.3% | 46.0% |
| 2007 | 12.5% | 23.4% | 43.9% |
| 2008 | 11.2% | 22.0% | 43.0% |
| 2009 | 10.7% | 20.1% | N/A |
| 2010 | 12.0% | 22.5% | N/A |

FIGURE 4: 2000-2010 REINCARCERATION RATES



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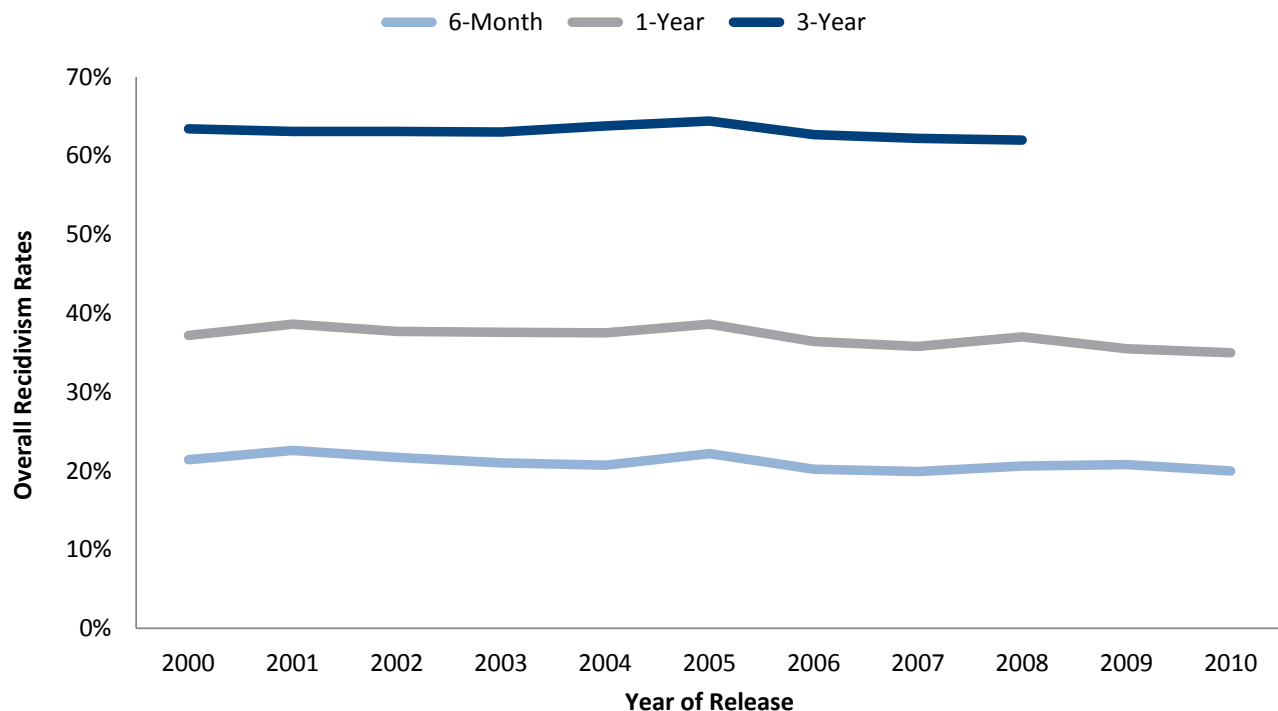
According to Figure 5, the overall recidivism rates for inmates released from state prison in Pennsylvania between 2000 and 2010 appear strikingly steady. In 2010, the 6-month overall recidivism rate declined slightly (20.0%) while the 1-year overall recidivism rate was also slightly down at 35.0%. The 2008 3-year overall recidivism rate was 62.0%. The 6-month overall recidivism rate peaked in 2001 (22.6%), the 1-year overall recidivism rate peaked in 2001 and again in 2005 (38.6%), and the 3-year overall recidivism rate peaked in 2005 (64.4%). See Table 3 for the full breakdown of the overall recidivism rates.

Over the ten-year span, approximately 64% of the first recidivism events have been a rearrest while only 36% have been a reincarceration.

TABLE 3: 2000 - 2010 OVERALL RECIDIVISM RATES

| Year of Release | Overall Recidivism Rates | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|--------|--------|
| | 6-Month | 1-Year | 3-Year |
| 2000 | 21.4% | 37.2% | 63.4% |
| 2001 | 22.6% | 38.6% | 63.1% |
| 2002 | 21.7% | 37.7% | 63.1% |
| 2003 | 21.0% | 37.6% | 63.0% |
| 2004 | 20.7% | 37.5% | 63.8% |
| 2005 | 22.2% | 38.6% | 64.4% |
| 2006 | 20.2% | 36.4% | 62.7% |
| 2007 | 19.9% | 35.8% | 62.2% |
| 2008 | 20.6% | 37.0% | 62.0% |
| 2009 | 20.8% | 35.5% | N/A |
| 2010 | 20.0% | 35.0% | N/A |

FIGURE 5: 2000-2010 OVERALL RECIDIVISM RATES



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FIGURE 6: 3-YEAR REINCARCERATION RATES BY TIME TO REINCARCERATION (2008 RELEASES)

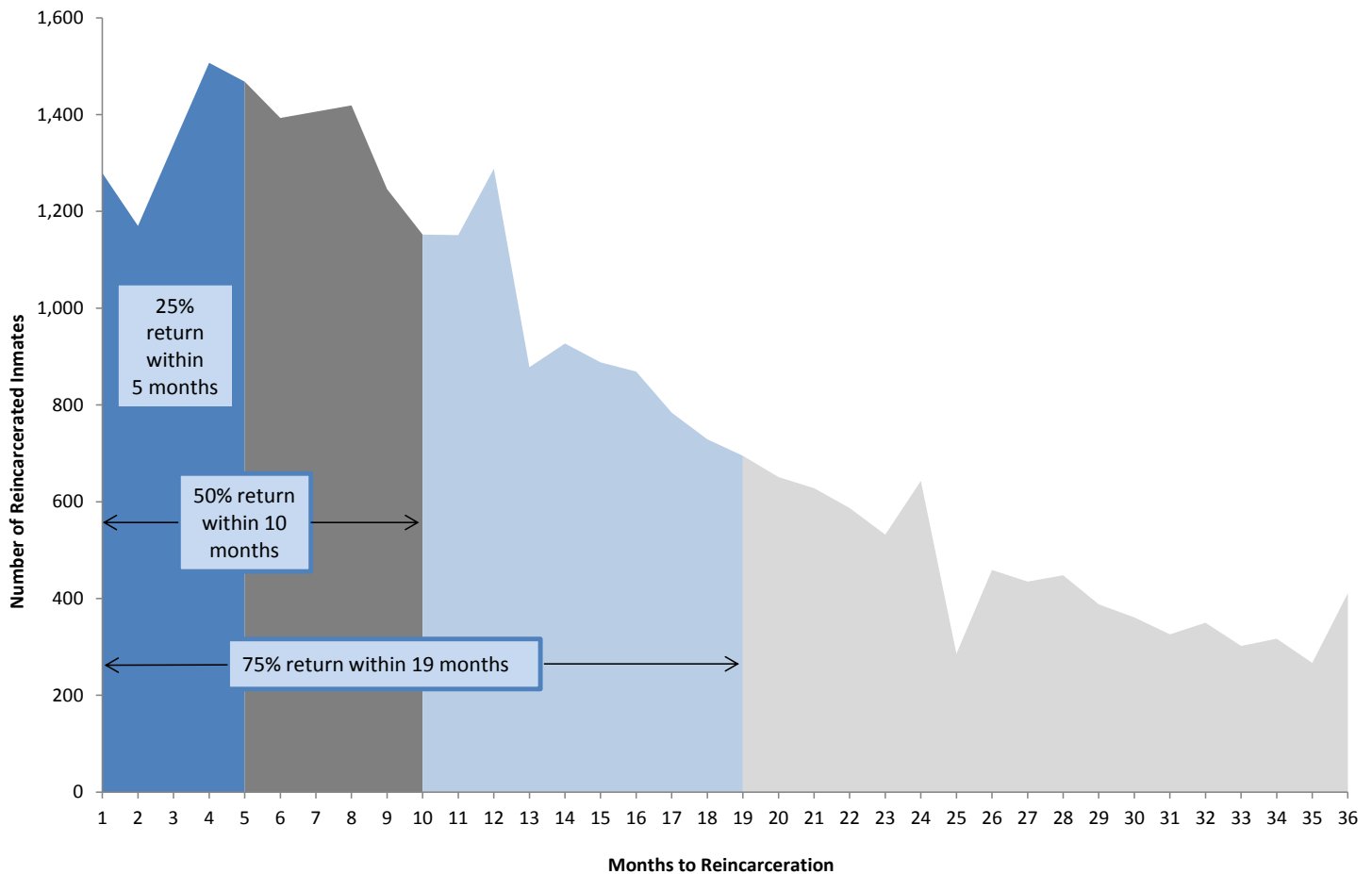


Figure 6 displays the number and proportion of recidivism events among those who are reincarcerated within 3 years from release. The overall declining curve suggests that those who return to prison tend to do so relatively soon after their release. According to Figure 6, over half of the inmates released in 2008 who were reincarcerated within three years were reincarcerated within 12 months of their release. In fact, more than 1,000 inmates were reincarcerated per month during each month, through month 12 after release. Three quarters of the inmates released in 2008 who were reincarcerated within three years were returned to prison in approximately 19 months.

