



VADOC Recidivism

RESEARCH—EVALUATION UNIT

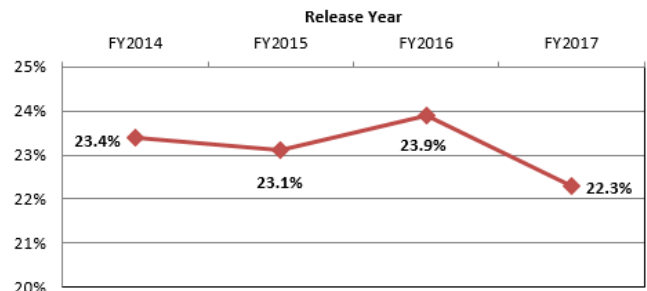
MARCH 2022

Trends in Recidivism Rates and Technical Violations

Recidivism Rate Trends:

The Virginia Department of Corrections (VADOC) studies and tracks recidivism to obtain information on the success of inmates re-entering society once released from state responsible (SR) incarceration. Virginia’s recidivism rate is the second lowest among the 42 states that report the re-incarceration rate of inmates with an SR sentence within three years of their release¹. The three-year SR re-incarceration rate among the FY2017 cohort was 22.3%, the lowest it has been in over 20 years. VADOC waits at least four years to calculate the three-year re-incarceration rate of SR releases in order to allow all court information to be received and entered into VirginiaCORIS². Without waiting for the data to fully mature, the FY2017 cohort recidivism rate in July 2020 would have been 20.5%.

Three-Year Re-Incarceration Rates of State Responsible Releases



Assessing the Impact of COVID-19 on Recidivism:

To estimate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the FY2017 cohort recidivism rate, the recidivism rate was examined for releases that occurred during the last 4 months of FY2017 (March 16 - June 30), as only those individuals would have a 3-year follow up impacted by court closures due to the COVID-19 pandemic. There were 10 recidivists who recidivated between March 16 and June 30, 2020. The previous three fiscal years averaged 35 recidivists between March 16 and June 30, approximately 25 more than the current year. Taking this into consideration, if 25 recidivists were added to the number of those who recidivated from the

FY2017 cohort, the recidivism rate would increase by 0.2% to 22.5%. This indicates that the low SR re-incarceration rate for the FY2017 cohort is not a consequence of the court closures due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Court closures due to the pandemic may also affect the length of time it took a released inmate to recidivate. While the average length of time to recidivate was slightly shorter for FY2017 cohort recidivists, the decrease was not substantial.

	March 16 - June 30	
	Releases	Recidivists
FY2014*	3,652	34
FY2015	3,767	36
FY2016	3,661	36
FY2017	3,771	10

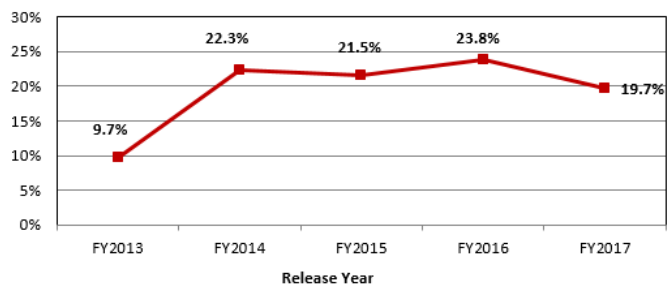
	SR Releases	Total Recidivists	Rate	Time to Recidivate	
				Mean	Median
FY2014*	12,021	2,869	23.9%	607	607
FY2015	12,385	2,862	23.1%	606	604
FY2016	12,551	2,997	23.9%	607	609
FY2017	12,376	2,755	22.3%	600	597

*Due to multiple court-updated New Commitment Dates in the data, re-incarceration rates for the FY2014 release cohort has been kept constant with the rates reported in the previous year.

Technical Violations among Recidivists:

The percentage of inmates returning for technical violations in the FY2017 cohort was 19.7%, a decrease of more than 4% (4.1%) compared to the FY2016 cohort. Without technical violations, the recidivism rate for FY2017 cohort would have been 17.9%.

Percentage of Three-Year Recidivists with Technical Violations



Predictors of Recidivism

The VADOC studies inmate characteristics and other factors associated with recidivism in order to understand, identify, and address their criminogenic needs, with the ultimate goal of reducing recidivism and thereby increasing public safety. VADOC research has shown a link between certain factors and recidivism, as well as time to recidivating, establishing their importance in predicting recidivism among inmates released from an SR incarceration in Virginia.

These factors include the following:

- 1) Gender: Male inmates are more likely to recidivate but spend slightly more time in the community, on average, prior to recidivating than females.
- 2) Age: Younger inmates are more likely to recidivate and inmates aged 70 and up spend more time in the community, on average, prior to recidivating.
- 3) Previous SR Incarcerations: Inmates with a greater number of previous SR incarcerations are more likely to recidivate and those with no previous SR incarceration terms spend the most time, on average, in the community prior to recidivating.
- 4) Crime Type of Most Serious Offense: Inmates who commit a property or public order crime as their most serious offense are more likely to recidivate and recidivate earlier than those who commit violent crimes or drug-related offenses.

Predictors of Recidivism—Current Analyses

In addition to the common predictors of recidivism previously discussed, VADOC has found other predictors that will be highlighted in this report. In particular, this report highlights the links between mental health impairment, drug use, gang affiliation, and recidivism. The relationships between the following factors, alongside other known predictors of recidivism, will be explored in this report:

- 1) SR Incarceration Location: Inmates who serve their entire SR term of incarceration in a local/regional jail are more likely to recidivate than those who serve some or all of their SR incarceration term in a VADOC facility.
- 2) Evidence of a Mental Health Impairment: Inmates with a mental health impairment are more likely to recidivate than those with no known mental health impairment.
- 3) History of Testing Positive for Opioids Prior to Release³: Inmates with a history of testing positive for opioids prior to release are more likely to recidivate than those without a history of testing positive for opioids prior to release.
- 4) History of Positive Drug Tests for Multiple Drugs (Both Opioids and Cocaine)⁴: Inmates with a history of positive drug tests for opioids and cocaine are more likely to recidivate than inmates with a history of positive drug tests for either opioids or cocaine or inmates without any history of positive drug tests for opioids or cocaine.
- 5) Gang Affiliation: Inmates with a known gang affiliation at the time of release are more likely to recidivate than those with no known gang affiliation.

Time to Recidivate and Recidivism Characteristics

Just as recidivism rates vary among released inmates with different offense types and risk characteristics, the time to recidivate also varies (see table below). Time to SR re-incarceration is the number of days between a recidivist's release date and receiving a sentence that results in a new SR incarceration. The table is divided into four quartiles and displays the average time to recidivate.

Of the 2,472 male inmates released in FY2017 who were re-incarcerated within three years, 25% had a new SR incarceration within 396 days, half had a new SR incarceration within 599 days, and 75% had a new SR incarceration within 811 days. On average, males who recidivated started a new term of SR incarceration within 602 days of release. Of all male inmates released from an SR incarceration in FY2017, 23.2% had a new SR incarceration within three years of their release date. Females were less likely to recidivate than males (16.3% and 23.2%, respectively). Despite their lower recidivism rates, when females recidivate, they tend to return with a new SR incarceration sooner than males. On average, female recidivists had a new SR incarceration within 588 days of release compared to 602 days for male recidivists.

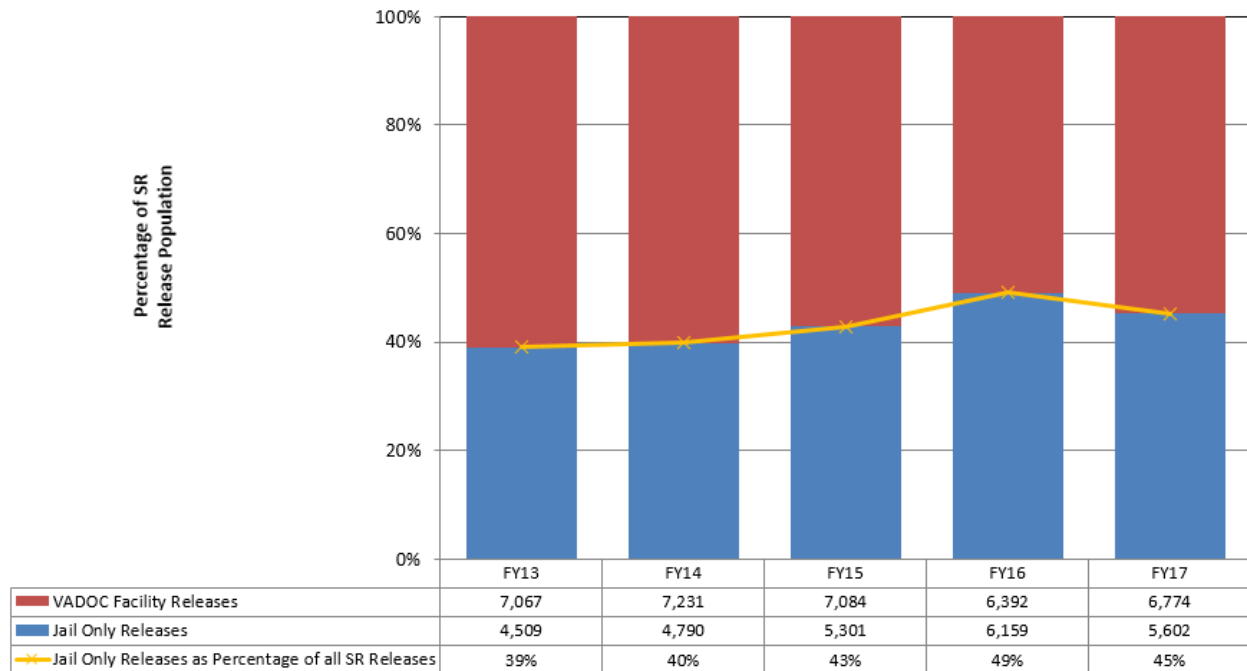
The recidivism rate was slightly higher for those who were White than for those who were Black (22.9% and 21.8%, respectively). On average, White recidivists returned with a new SR incarceration 20 days earlier than Black recidivists (591 days and 611 days, respectively).

Inmates released before the age of thirty were more likely to recidivate than those in any other age category. Inmates released between the ages of 50 and 59 had a recidivism rate of 17.3% compared to 27.6% for inmates released under 30 years of age. However, younger inmates spent more time in the community before returning for a new SR incarceration term. Inmates released between the ages of 50 and 59 averaged 583 days in the community before starting a new term of SR incarceration, 20 days sooner than inmates released under 30.

FY2017 SR Releases Time to Re-Incarceration in Days (Total Recidivated N=2,755)								
Quartiles		Total Recidivists	25th	50th*	75th	100th	Average	Percent Recidivated
Gender								
	Male	2,472	396	599	811	1,095	602	23.2%
	Female	283	366	587	822	1,094	588	16.3%
Race								
	Black	1,347	407	616	820	1,095	611	21.8%
	White	1,404	386	577	806	1,093	591	22.9%
	Asian or Pacific Islander	3	109	403	--	610	374	8.6%
	American Indian or Alaskan Native	0	--	--	--	--	--	0.0%
	Unknown	1	294	294	294	294	294	6.7%
Age at Release								
	Under 30	935	402	599	799	1,095	603	27.6%
	30-49	1,477	392	598	825	1,094	602	21.8%
	50-59	301	357	590	798	1,092	583	17.3%
	60-69	37	360	626	831	1,036	589	9.1%
	70+	5	421	500	930	1,012	640	7.2%
Crime Type								
	Violent	793	405	619	821	1,092	610	20.0%
	Property/Public Order	1,411	385	584	801	1,095	591	25.3%
	Drug	551	399	598	827	1,093	609	19.4%
*50th percentile=Median.								
Note: As of Data Copy Date 10/29/2021.								

SR Population Incarcerated Only in Local/Regional Jails

Jail Only Inmates as a Percentage of All SR Releases



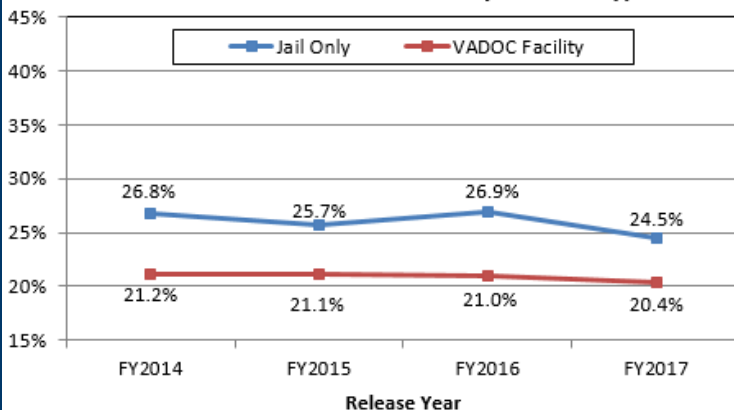
Due to capacity limitations in VADOC facilities, some SR inmates served their entire term of incarceration in a local or regional jail (Jail Only). The number of Jail Only SR releases reached a high of 6,159 (49%) in the FY2016 cohort, and declined to 5,602 (45%) in the FY2017 cohort. Jail Only releases have consistently had higher recidivism rates than DOC facility releases. The percentage of inmates who spent their entire SR incarceration term in jail decreased by 4% between the FY2016 and FY2017 cohorts, while those who spent at least a portion of their SR incarceration term in VADOC facilities increased from 50.9% to 54.7%, which may have contributed to the lower recidivism rate of the FY2017 cohort.

SR Incarceration Location and Recidivism

The three-year SR re-incarceration rate of inmates who spent their entire SR incarceration term in a jail is consistently higher than that of inmates who spent at least part of their SR incarceration term in a VADOC facility. The average length of time to re-incarceration of inmates who spent all of their SR incarceration term in a jail was 571 days (median of

558 days; see Appendix B) whereas the average length of time to re-incarceration for inmates who spent at least a portion of their term in a VADOC facility was 629 days (median of 634 days). Inmates who spent at least a portion of their SR term in a VADOC facility spent almost two months more (58 days on average) in the community prior to recidivating than those who spent their entire SR term in a jail. Access to evidence-based programs (EBPs), educational programs, substance use treatment, and mental health treatment in VADOC facilities helps returning citizens successfully reenter society.

3-Year Re-Incarceration Rates by Location Type



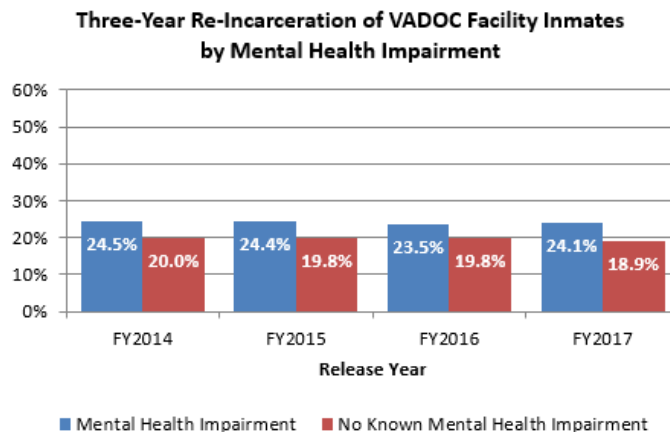
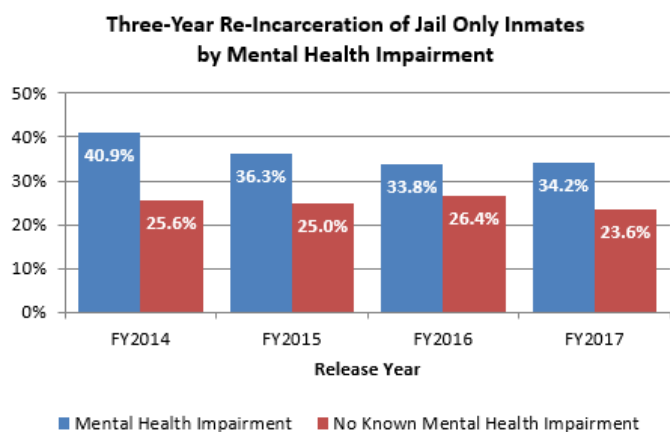
Mental Health and Recidivism

Inmates with a known mental health impairment are designated with a mental health code in VirginiaCORIS² indicating the severity of mental health impairment or a diagnosis of a serious mental illness. The recidivism rate of inmates with a known mental health impairment is higher than that of inmates with no known mental health impairment.

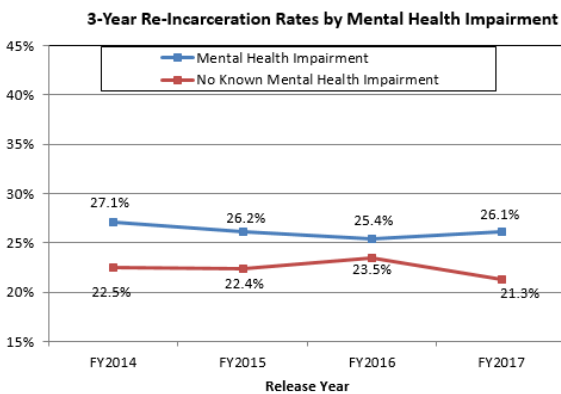
The average length of time to re-incarceration of inmates with a mild health impairment was 587 days (median of 592 days) whereas the average length of time to re-incarceration for inmates without a history of mental health impairment or no current known mental health impairment was 621 days (median of 626 days). Inmates without known mental health impairments spent, on average, a month longer in the community than those with mild mental health impairment (see Appendix A). The difference in time to recidivism of those with and without a known mental health impairment became more pronounced as mental health impairment severity increased.

Recognizing the increased risk of recidivism among those with a known mental health impairment, in 2016, the Virginia General Assembly approved funding for 20 full-time mental health positions to help support VADOC's 43 Probation and Parole (P&P) Districts. The primary objective for the new staff was to facilitate continuity of care and increase the likelihood of successful re-entry for supervisees with a known mental health impairment. The additional mental health staff are also able to collaborate with VADOC prisons, local jails, and regional jails to assist with re-entry planning. The additional support may have contributed to the convergence in recidivism rates observed in the FY2016 cohort among those with a known mental health impairment and those without. However, in the FY2017 cohort, the recidivism rates of those with a known mental health impairment and those without diverged.

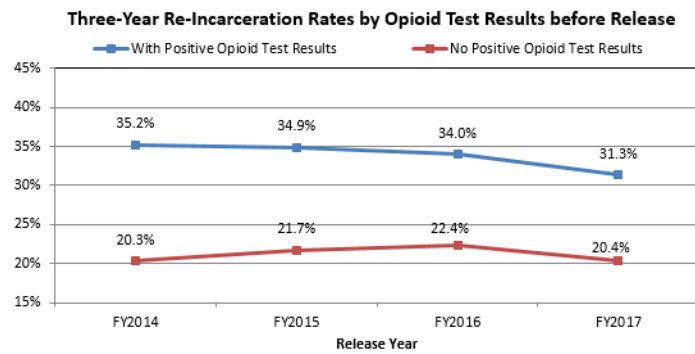
SR Incarceration Location and Mental Health



When considering both SR incarceration location and known mental health impairment, the recidivism rate of FY2017 releases with a known mental health impairment who only spent their incarceration term in a jail was 10.1% higher than that of those with a known mental health impairment who spent at least part of their SR incarceration term in a VADOC facility (34.2% and 24.1%, respectively). This exceeds the 4.7% difference in recidivism between those without a known mental health impairment who only spent their incarceration term in a jail and those without a known mental health impairment who spent at least part of their SR incarceration term in a VADOC facility (23.6% and 18.9%, respectively).

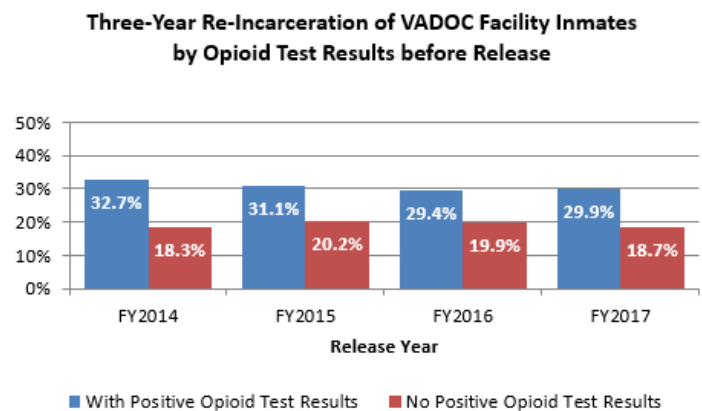
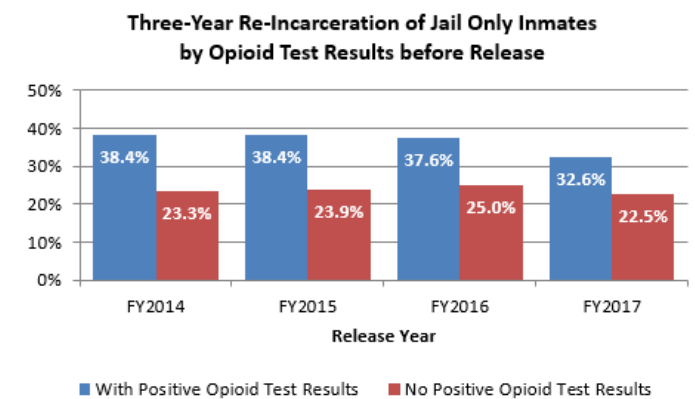


History of Testing Positive for Opioids before Release³ and Recidivism



Overall, the recidivism rates of inmates with a history of testing positive for opioids before release is notably higher than the rates for those without. This difference was found to be statistically significant with each cohort⁵. The rate difference between these two groups has declined since FY2014. For the FY2017 cohort, the recidivism rate of inmates with a history of testing positive for opioids prior to release was 10.9% higher than that of inmates with a history of testing negative for opioids (31.3% and 20.4%, respectively).

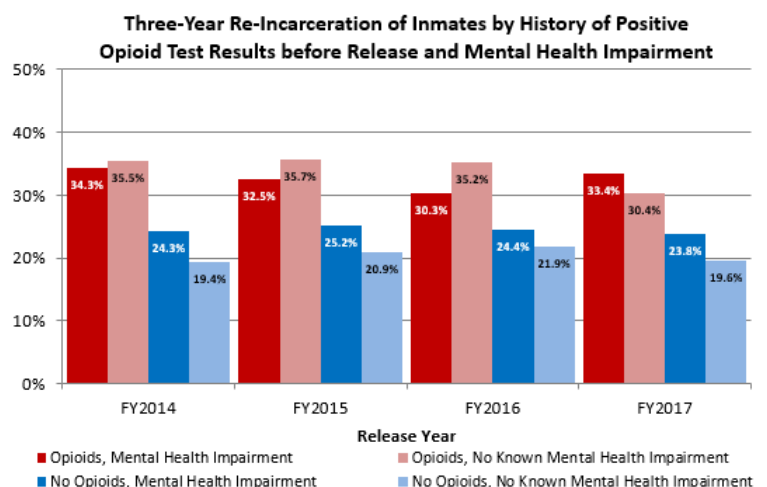
History of Testing Positive for Opioids before Release³ and SR Incarceration Location



Regardless of location of incarceration, inmates who tested positive for opioids prior to release had higher recidivism rates than those who did not. However, the recidivism rates were even higher for those releases who spent their entire SR incarceration term in jail. For example, among FY2017 SR releases who spent their entire SR incarceration term in jail, 32.6% of those who tested positive for opioids prior to release recidivated, compared to 29.9% who spent at least some of their incarceration term in a VADOC facility.

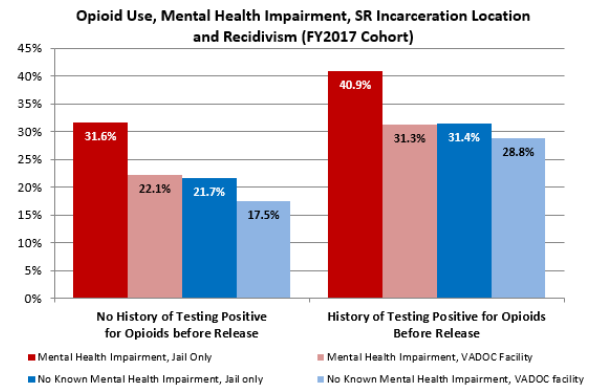
History of Testing Positive for Opioids before Release³ and Mental Health

For SR release cohorts between FY2014 and FY2016, inmates who tested positive for opioids before release and had no known mental health impairment were more likely to recidivate than those with a history of testing positive for opioids and a mental health impairment. However, for the FY2017 cohort, those who tested positive for opioids before release and had a known mental health impairment were more likely to recidivate than those who tested positive for opioids and had no known mental health impairment. This shift suggests that inmates with comorbid mental health impairment and substance use disorders may require additional resources to prevent recidivism.



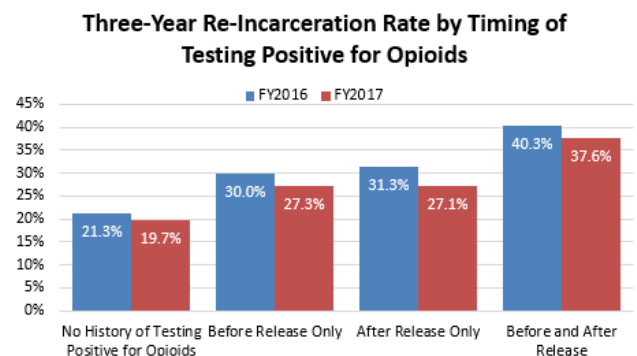
FY2017 Recidivism, Mental Health, SR Incarceration Location, and Opioids³

Inmates with a known mental health impairment and a history of testing positive for opioids before release who spent their entire SR incarceration term in jail had a recidivism rate of 40.9%. For those with the same characteristics who spent at least part of their incarceration term in a VADOC facility, the recidivism rate was 31.3%. The recidivism rate for FY2017 SR releases with no known mental health impairment and no history of opioid use who spent at least a portion of their incarceration in a DOC facility prior to release was 17.5%.



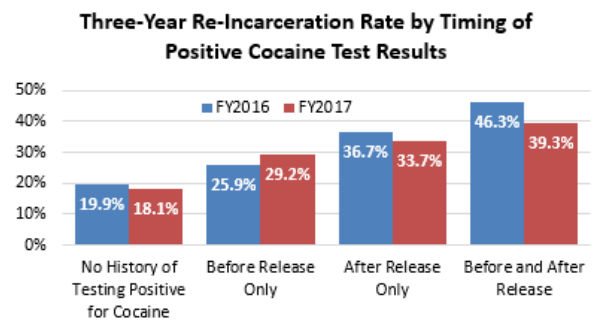
Timing of Testing Positive for Opioids⁴ and Recidivism

Deeper analysis was done to look at the timing of positive opioid drug tests to see if differences in recidivism rates varied depending upon when the positive drug test occurred: only before release, only after release, and both before and after release. SR inmates released in FY2016 and FY2017 with a history of testing positive for opioids both before and after release had the highest recidivism rates among all inmates at 40.3% and 37.6%, respectively. The FY2017 cohort had slightly lower re-incarceration rates across all categories compared to the FY2016 cohort. These results highlight the importance of substance use treatment programs during incarceration and continuity of treatment to prevent recidivism and promote successful reentry.



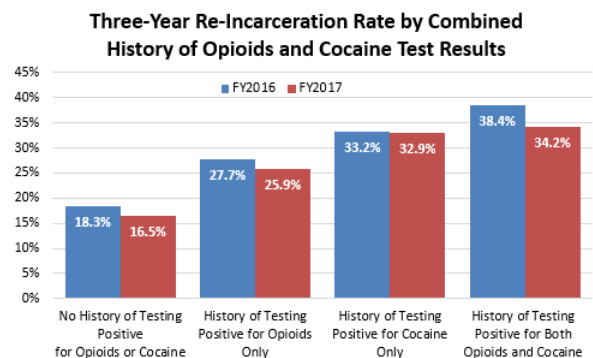
Timing of Testing Positive for Cocaine⁴ and Recidivism

Differences in recidivism were also examined among inmates with a history of testing positive for cocaine: only before release, only after release, and both before and after release. Inmates with a history of testing positive for cocaine both before and after release had the highest recidivism rate. Inmates with a history of testing positive for cocaine only after release had a higher recidivism rate than inmates who had a history of testing positive for cocaine only prior to release. The FY2017 cohort saw an increase in re-incarceration rates for inmates who tested positive for cocaine before release compared to the FY2016 cohort.



History of Opioids and Cocaine⁴ Use and Recidivism

The effect of testing positive for both opioids and cocaine on recidivism was also explored for the FY2016 and FY2017 cohorts. Similar patterns are seen in both cohorts. Inmates with a history of testing positive for both opioids and cocaine before or within three years of release had the highest recidivism rate.

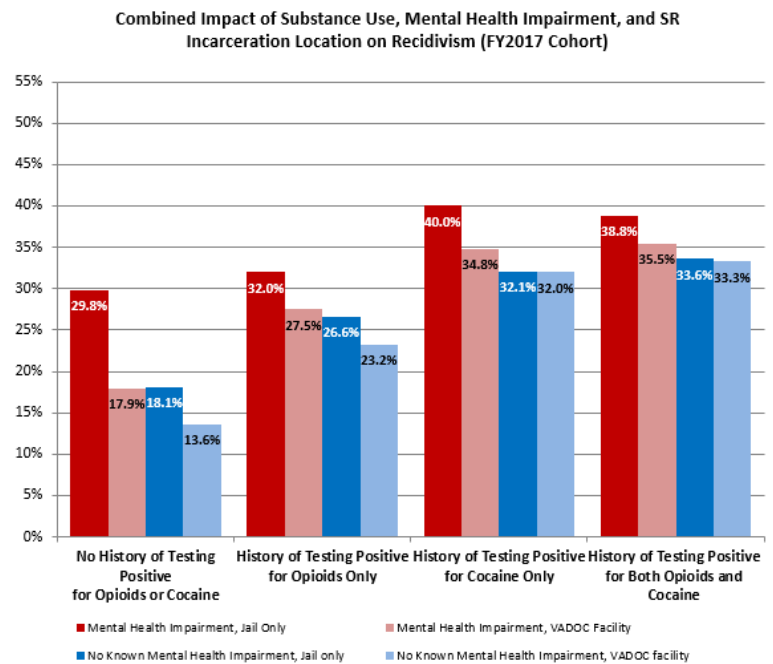


History of Opioids and Cocaine⁴ Use and Recidivism (Cont.)

Inmates with a history of testing positive for cocaine but not opioids had the second highest recidivism rate followed by inmates with a history of testing positive for opioids and not cocaine. Additionally, inmates with no history of testing positive for opioids or cocaine had a lower recidivism rate than the release cohort overall (16.5% and 22.3%, respectively). The recidivism rates for the FY2017 cohort were lower across all categories. These results further underline the essential role of substance use treatment in reducing recidivism.

Combined Impact of Substance Use⁴, Mental Health, and SR Incarceration

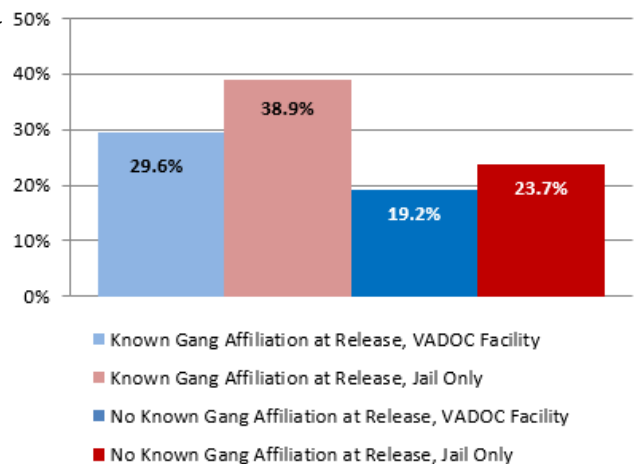
When factors of mental health, substance use, and incarceration location are examined together, the results show how these factors compound upon one another. As previously discussed, inmates with a known mental health impairment who spent their entire incarceration term in a jail have a much higher re-incarceration rate than those who spend at least part of their incarceration term in a VADOC facility. When the additional factor of drug use is taken into consideration, we see those same inmates without a history of testing positive for opioids or cocaine have a much lower re-incarceration rate (29.8%) than do those with positive tests for both opioids and cocaine (38.8%). As previously seen, inmates with a history of testing positive for drugs, regardless of mental health impairment or incarceration location, have a higher re-incarceration rate when testing positive for both opioids and cocaine compared to opioids or cocaine only. Regardless of mental health impairment status or drug test history, inmates who spent at least a portion of their incarceration in a VADOC facility consistently have lower re-incarceration rates than their counterparts who spent their entire incarceration in jail.



Known Gang Affiliation at Time of Release

More than 12% of the 2,755 inmates who recidivated in the FY2017 cohort had a known gang affiliation at the time of release (n = 344). Inmates with a known gang affiliation had a higher recidivism rate than those without (32.1% and 21.3%, respectively). Inmates with a known gang affiliation at the time of release who spent the entirety of their incarceration term in a jail were at a greater risk of recidivating than those who spent at least a portion of their term in a VADOC facility. These findings suggest that inmates with a known gang affiliation may benefit from the social, cognitive behavioral, and work-related programs offered by VADOC facilities (e.g., Thinking For a Change [T4C]) that are unavailable in jails, prior to and upon release.

Combined Impact of Known Gang Affiliation at Release and SR Incarceration Location on Recidivism (FY2017 Releases)



Combined Impact of Substance Use⁴, Known Gang Affiliation, Mental Health, and SR Incarceration

More than 12% of the 2,755 inmates who recidivated in the FY2017 cohort had a known gang affiliation at the time of release (n = 344), the majority of whom spent at least a portion of their SR incarceration term in a VADOC facility (67.4%). However, inmates who spent their entire SR incarceration term in a jail were less likely to be identified as having a gang affiliation than those who spent at least a portion of their SR incarceration term in a VADOC facility. A total of 11.6% of inmates in the FY2017 cohort who spent at least a portion of their incarceration term in a VADOC facility had a known gang affiliation at the time of release. In contrast, only 5.1% of inmates in the FY2017 cohort who spent their entire incarceration term in a jail had a known gang affiliation at the time of release.

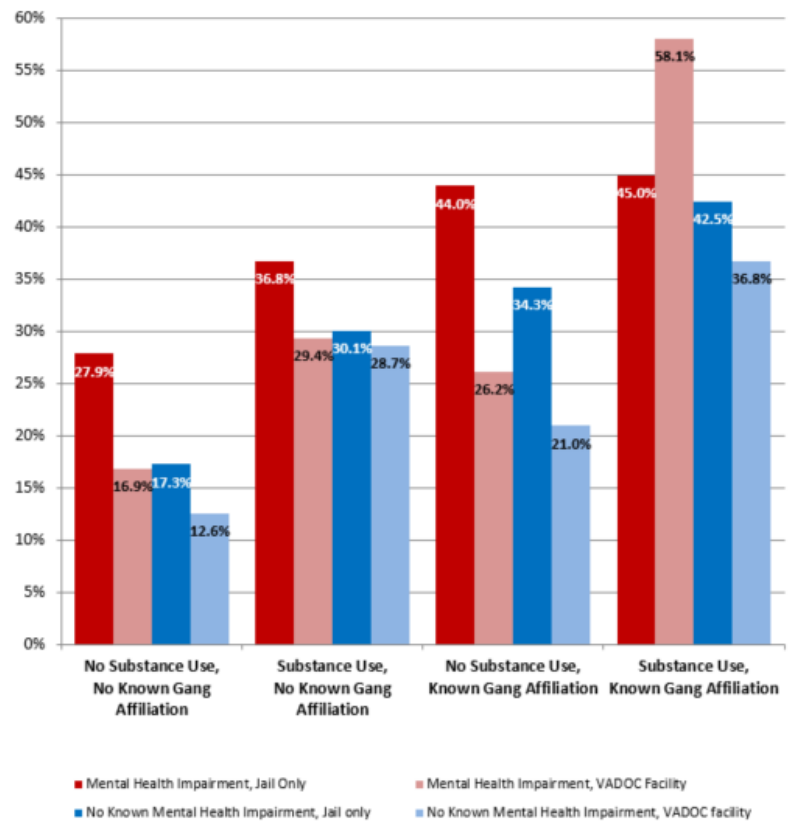
Comparing the recidivism rates of inmates by gang affiliation, SR incarceration location, substance use, and mental health status shows that inmates with a known gang affiliation at the time of release, a known mental health impairment, and a history of testing positive for substances who spent their entire incarceration term in a jail had a much lower recidivism rate than those with similar characteristics who spent their entire incarceration term in a VADOC facility (45.0% and 58.1%, respectively). These rates should be interpreted with caution, however, since there were only 20 inmates who were categorized as such who spent their entire incarceration term in a jail. Regardless of mental health impairment or SR incarceration location, inmates with a known gang affiliation at the time of release or a history of testing positive for substances were at a greater risk of recidivating. This risk was compounded in the presence of multiple risk factors.

These findings suggest that inmates with a known gang affiliation at the time of release are especially vulnerable to recidivism, particularly those with a history of substance use and mental health impairment. Disparities in identifying gang affiliation by incarceration location may factor into the differences in recidivism rates by SR incarceration location seen here. These results indicate that improvements are needed to better identify and support gang-affiliated inmates to increase their chances of successful reentry.

Summary and Conclusion

The analyses in this report indicate that risk factors historically tied with recidivism continue to play a central and statistically significant role in the prediction of recidivism in the FY2017 cohort. Most broadly, there was a 1.6% decrease in the recidivism rate for the FY2017 cohort compared to the FY2016 cohort. The three-year SR re-incarceration rate among the FY2017 cohort was 22.3%, the lowest it has been in over 20 years. This low recidivism rate is not related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Combined Impact of Substance Use, Gang Affiliation at Release, Mental Health Impairment, and SR Incarceration Location on Recidivism (FY2017 Cohort)



Summary and Conclusion (Cont.)

Mental health impairment, history of testing positive for opioids and cocaine⁴, SR incarceration location, and known gang affiliation were found to be significant factors that impact recidivism. These factors, when considered individually or cumulatively, are associated with an increase in the likelihood of recidivating. Regardless of whether inmates have a mental health impairment, a history of testing positive for opioids or cocaine, or a known gang affiliation, inmates who spent at least a portion of their incarceration term in a VADOC facility consistently have lower re-incarceration rates than their counterparts who spent the entirety of their incarceration term in a jail. These differences are likely due to the evidence-based practices, educational programs, and substance use treatment provided in VADOC facilities. It is important to note that the percentage of releases who spent their entire incarceration in a jail decreased in the FY2017 cohort, after peaking in the FY2016 cohort. The increase in SR releases who spent a portion of their incarceration in a VADOC facility may help explain the overall lower recidivism rate for the FY2017 cohort compared to previous cohorts.

In the FY2017 cohort, the recidivism rates of those with a mental health impairment and those without diverged. The recidivism rate of those without a mental health impairment declined by over 2% while the recidivism rate of those with a mental health impairment stayed relatively stable.

Inmates with a history of testing positive for opioids and cocaine⁴ were more likely to recidivate than those with a history of testing positive for either opioids or cocaine. It is also important to note that inmates with no history of testing positive for opioids or cocaine had a recidivism rate 5.8% lower than that of the overall FY2017 cohort (16.5% and 22.3%, respectively). These results underline the central role of substance use treatment in preventing recidivism.

Inmates with a known gang affiliation at the time of release were more likely to recidivate than those with no known gang affiliation (32.1% and 21.3%, respectively).

Additionally, when time to recidivism was examined by demographic factors, mental health, previous incarceration history, crime type, incarceration location, cocaine and opioid use, gang affiliation, re-incarceration reason, and COMPAS recidivism risk, differences in the length of time to recidivism emerged (see Appendices A and B).

The current study found that established predictors of SR incarceration location, mental health, and substance use still play a role in recidivism and identified gang affiliation as a novel predictor of recidivism. Addressing these risks may help prevent recidivism in future cohorts.

Footnotes:

¹ VADOC Research-Evaluation Unit (2022), State Recidivism Comparison Report.

² VirginiaCORIS: The computer-based Virginia Department of Corrections inmate management system.

³ Inmates with a history of testing positive for opioids include positive test results anytime prior to release.

⁴ History of multiple drug tests was evaluated in the FY2016 & FY2017 cohorts. History of drug tests was examined before or within three years of an inmate's release (end of three year follow-up for non-recidivists or recidivated date for recidivists).

⁵ The chi-square (χ^2) test statistic was used to determine the statistical significance of the difference. This test yielded a p-value < 0.001.

Appendix A

FY2017 SR Releases Time to Re-Incarceration in Days (Total Recidivated N=2,755)								
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	Asian or Pacific Islander	3	109	403	--	610	374	8.6%
	American Indian or Alaskan Native	0	--	--	--	--	--	0.0%
	Unknown	1	294	294	294	294	294	6.7%
Age at Release								
	Under 30	935	402	599	799	1,095	603	27.6%
	30-49	1,477	392	598	825	1,094	602	21.8%
	50-59	301	357	590	798	1,092	583	17.3%
	60-69	37	360	626	831	1,036	589	9.1%
	70+	5	421	500	930	1,012	640	7.2%
Crime Type								
	Violent	793	405	619	821	1,092	610	20.0%
	Property/Public Order	1,411	385	584	801	1,095	591	25.3%
	Drug	551	399	598	827	1,093	609	19.4%
Mental Health Code								
	MH-X Appropriate for Field Unit or Work Center	3	44	413	--	995	484	15.0%
	MH-0 No history or current evidence of impairment	1,319	415	626	833	1,094	621	21.7%
	MH-1 Minimal Impairment	196	395	587	798	1,080	587	26.0%
	MH-2 Mild Impairment	423	360	592	804	1,089	587	26.0%
	MH-3 Moderate Impairment	19	394	545	868	1,069	580	26.8%
	MH-4 Severe Impairment	2	193	306	--	419	306	11.1%
	MH-S2 Diagnosis of Serious Mental Illness	13	246	383	980	1,017	550	37.1%
	Not Reported	780	368	564	792	1,095	579	20.7%
*50th percentile=Median.								
Note: As of Data Copy Date 10/29/2021.								

Appendix B

FY2017 SR Releases Time to Re-Incarceration in Days (Total Recidivated N=2,755)							
Quartiles	Total	25th	50th*	75th	100th	Average	Percent
Previous SR Incarcerations	Recidivists						Recidivated
No previous SR terms	1,114	416	621	822	1,095	618	16.9%
1 previous SR term	720	374	574	799	1,094	586	24.9%
2 previous SR terms	444	390	583	806	1,093	591	30.2%
3 previous SR terms	234	375	622	809	1,091	598	32.0%
4 previous SR terms	122	356	555	848	1,093	586	34.0%
5 or more previous SR terms	121	347	629	799	1,072	580	35.8%
Crime Type							
Violent	793	405	619	821	1,092	610	20.0%
Property/Public Order	1,411	385	584	801	1,095	591	25.3%
Drug	551	399	598	827	1,093	609	19.4%
Location History							
DOC Facility Releases	1,384	427	634	835	1,094	629	20.4%
Jail Only Releases	1,371	351	558	785	1,095	571	24.5%
History of Testing Positive for Opioids and Cocaine**							
Negative both Opioids and Cocaine	1,230	392	613	833	1,095	606	16.5%
Positive Only Cocaine	597	399	598	811	1,093	602	32.9%
Positive Only Opioids	409	390	583	799	1,093	589	25.9%
Positive both Opioids and Cocaine	519	401	576	784	1,094	593	34.2%
Gang Affiliation at Time of Release							
No	2,411	394	599	818	1,095	602	21.3%
Yes	344	404	584	781	1,093	591	32.1%
Reincarceration Reason							
Technical Probation Revocation	542	293	484	712	1,091	512	--
New Crime Probation Revocation	1,708	408	618	822	1,095	614	--
Not a Probation Revocation, New Crime Only	505	467	668	858	1,093	650	--
COMPAS Risk of Recidivism							
High	686	413	618	815	1,093	610	30.3%
Medium	479	452	666	854	1,092	651	21.3%
Low	263	423	681	848	1,094	644	11.0%
Not Reported	1,327	351	555	782	1,095	568	24.2%

*50th percentile=Median.

**Drug test history was examined before or within three years of release (end of three year follow-up for non-recidivists or recidivated date for recidivists).

Note: As of Data Copy Date 10/29/2021.

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