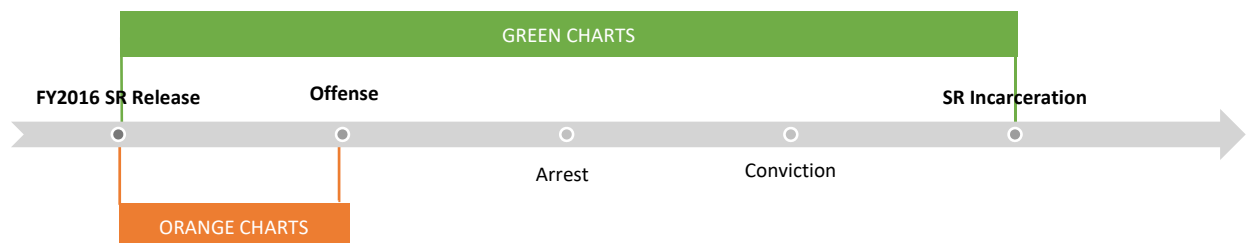


Time to Recidivate by Characteristics among FY2016 State Responsible (SR) Releases

Just as recidivism rates vary among released inmates with different offense types and risk characteristics, the time to recidivate also varies. This report evaluates the time to recidivism and recidivism rate by demographics, COMPAS risk and supervision level, mental health and substance abuse history, and criminal history.

It can take considerable time from an offense occurring to the perpetrator being arrested, convicted, and ultimately sentenced to an SR incarceration. This report looks at both the time from release until an SR Incarceration (green charts) and the time from release to the first offense that led to the new SR incarceration (orange charts). Each chart is divided into four quartiles and displays the average time to recidivate. For example, of the 2,677 male inmates released in FY2016 who were re-incarcerated within three years, 25% had a new SR incarceration within 409 days, half had a new SR incarceration within 609 days, and 75% had a new SR incarceration within 819 days. On average, males who recidivated started a new term of SR incarceration within 608 days of release. Of all male inmates released from an SR incarceration in FY2016, 24.8% had a new SR incarceration within three years of their release date.



Time to SR Re-Incarceration

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.

Demographics

Female recidivists were approximately seven percentage points less likely to recidivate than males (18.0% vs. 24.8%, respectively). Even though females are less likely to recidivate than males, when they do recidivate, they tend to return with a new SR incarceration term faster than males. On average, female recidivists had a new SR incarceration within 597 days of release compared to 608 days for male recidivists.

White SR Releases had a slightly higher rate of recidivism than black SR Releases (24.3% vs. 23.6%, respectively). On average, white recidivists returned with a new SR incarceration 14 days earlier than black recidivists (600 days vs. 614 days, respectively).

Inmates who were younger at release were more likely to recidivate and spent fewer days in the community before returning to DOC custody. Inmates released between the ages of 50 and 59 years had a recidivism rate of 18.8% compared to 29.9% for inmates released under 30 years of age. For recidivists released under 30 years of age, half had a new SR incarceration within 588 days compared to 630 days for recidivists released between the ages of 50 and 59.

COMPAS Risk and Supervision Level

The COMPAS risk of recidivism scale correlated with both time to recidivate and likelihood of recidivating. Over half (54%) of recidivist did not have a COMPAS risk assessment prior to release, mostly due to the high percentage of SR Releases (49%) who spent their entire term of incarceration in a jail. Inmates who scored “High” on their last COMPAS risk assessment prior to release were more likely to recidivate and spent less time in the community before recidivating than those who did not. Nearly 30% of inmates who scored “High” on their last COMPAS risk assessment prior to release were re-incarcerated within three years of release, compared to 11.6% of inmates who scored “Low.” Recidivists who scored “High” on the COMPAS risk of recidivism scale spent, on average, 610 days in the community after release, whereas those who scored “Medium” or “Low” spent 638 days and 665 days, respectively, in the community before recidivating.

Recidivists who scored “Highly Probable” on the COMPAS substance abuse needs scale spent an average of 631 days in the community prior to recidivating. A quarter had a new SR incarceration within 445 days, 50% had a new incarceration within 634 days, and 75% had a new incarceration within 829 days. Recidivists who scored “Unlikely” on the COMPAS substance abuse needs scale averaged 611 days before a new SR incarceration, 20 days fewer than those who scored “Highly Probable.” This may be reflective of the continuity of substance use treatment coordinated for those deemed higher risk upon release into the community.

Comparing released inmates’ first COMPAS assessment after release (recommended supervision level) with their first actual assigned supervision level shows that probationers and parolees supervised below their recommended level of supervision were more likely to recidivate than those supervised at their recommended supervision level. Also, recidivists supervised below their recommended level returned to DOC custody eleven days earlier, on average, than those who were supervised at their recommended level of supervision (618 days vs. 629 days, respectively). Recidivists supervised above their recommended supervision level returned to DOC custody, on average, 18 days later than recidivists supervised at their recommended supervision level (647 days vs. 629 days, respectively). Among probationers and parolees identified as high risk after release who were supervised below their recommended supervision level, 41% recidivated compared to 36.8% of high risk probationers and parolees supervised at their recommended supervision level.

Mental Health and Substance Abuse History

Inmates released with, or those with a history of, a minimal or mild mental health impairment were more likely to recidivate and spent less time in the community before returning to DOC custody with a new SR incarceration compared to inmates with no history of a mental health impairment. Recidivists

with no history of a mental health impairment spent 626 days in the community, on average, prior to a new SR incarceration term compared to 581 days for those with a minimal mental health impairment and 578 for those with a mild mental health impairment.

Although recidivists who tested positive for both opioids and cocaine had the highest recidivism rate of inmates with or without a history of positive substance use (38.4%), they spent more time in the community before returning to DOC custody than recidivists without a history of testing positive for opioids or cocaine or those with a history of testing positive for opioids or cocaine only. Released inmates with a history of substance abuse may be more likely to receive treatment during their time spent in the community, delaying their return to DOC custody. Eight percent of recidivists who had a history of testing positive for opioids and/or cocaine participated in substance abuse programming after their SR release, compared to 2% of recidivists who had no history of testing positive for either opioids or cocaine. Among recidivists, those who participated in substance abuse programming after release spent longer in the community before returning to DOC custody than those who did not. On average, recidivists who had a history of testing positive for both opioids and cocaine spent 114 more days in the community when they participated in substance abuse programming after release compared to those who did not (735 days vs. 621 days, respectively).

When looking at supervision level assignment by history of substance use, recidivists spent longer in the community when they were supervised at or above their recommended supervision level, except recidivists with a history of testing positive for cocaine only. However, recidivists with a history of only testing positive for cocaine returned to DOC custody 27 days earlier, on average, when supervised at a supervision level higher than recommended than those supervised at their recommended supervision level (609 days vs. 636 days, respectively).

Recidivists with five or more technical violations spent longer in the community before returning to DOC custody than recidivists with fewer technical violations (with the exception of recidivists with a history of testing positive for both opioids and cocaine). The increase in technical violations may indicate intermediate sanctions being given to these probationers and parolees, prolonging their time spent in the community before returning to DOC custody.

Criminal History

Consistent with previous results, SR Released inmates without any prior SR incarcerations and those who spent time in a DOC facility were less likely to recidivate and those who did recidivate spent longer in the community than inmates with a prior history of SR incarcerations or inmates who spent their entire SR term in a jail. Recidivists who spent their entire SR term in a jail spent, on average, 47 fewer days in the community before recidivating compared to recidivists who spent at least some time in a DOC facility (586 days vs. 633 days, respectively). Recidivists whose crime type for their most serious offense was drugs spent, on average, 40 days longer in the community before recidivating compared to recidivists whose crime type for their most serious offense was violent (630 days vs. 590 days, respectively).

Recidivists who returned to DOC custody with a technical probation revocation spent, on average, 18 fewer days in the community than recidivists with a new crime probation revocation, and 126 fewer days than recidivists with a new crime only offense.

On average, sex offenders who were re-incarcerated with a sex offender registry violation spent 15 fewer days in the community than sex offenders who were re-incarcerated without a registry violation (512 days vs. 527 days, respectively).

Time to Reincarceration in Days of FY2016 SR Releases (Total Recidivated N=2,997)								
Quartiles	Total Recidivists	25th	50th ¹	75th	100th	Average	Percent Recidivated	
Gender								
Male	2,677	409	609	819	1,095	608	24.8%	
Female	320	405	597	809	1,090	597	18.0%	
Race								
Black	1,512	410	623	827	1,094	614	23.6%	
White	1,475	406	591	811	1,095	600	24.3%	
Asian or Pacific Islander	5	288	407	617	740	443	11.9%	
American Indian or Alaskan Native	3	306	553	--	596	485	25.0%	
Unknown	2	666	773	--	880	773	16.7%	
Age at Release								
Under 30	1,100	408	588	794	1,095	594	29.9%	
30-49	1,538	411	630	827	1,094	616	22.9%	
50-59	324	381	606	862	1,093	608	18.8%	
60-69	32	440	638	842	1,043	619	8.8%	
70+	3	219	374	--	634	409	5.8%	
COMPAS Risk of Recidivism								
High	632	426	607	801	1,085	610	29.9%	
Medium	489	441	655	838	1,094	638	22.6%	
Low	262	468	693	885	1,083	665	11.6%	
Not Reported	1,614	378	578	798	1,095	587	26.8%	
COMPAS Substance Abuse Needs Scale								
Highly Probable	810	445	634	829	1,092	631	24.1%	
Probable	304	443	662	863	1,094	647	19.2%	
Unlikely	269	407	606	821	1,093	611	17.0%	
Not Reported	1,614	378	578	798	1,095	587	26.8%	
Supervised at Recommended Level²								
Lower	583	417	612	826	1,087	618	40.2%	
Same	1,421	445	633	822	1,095	629	28.1%	
Higher	492	449	642	868	1,091	647	15.6%	
No Supervision Obligations	191	352	576	811	1,086	572	10.6%	
No COMPAS Assessment	310	231	387	644	1,094	445	28.5%	
High Risk Probationers Supervised at Recommended Level²								
Lower	566	416	612	822	1,087	617	41.0%	
Same	32	346	688	827	1,052	629	36.8%	
No Supervision Obligations	1	421	421	421	421	421	9.1%	
Mental Health Code								
MH-X Appropriate for Field Unit or Work Center	4	148	519	919	1,023	528	21.1%	
MH-0 No history or current evidence of impairment	1,400	426	636	834	1,093	626	23.5%	
MH-1 Minimal Impairment	186	384	571	774	1,090	581	25.1%	
MH-2 Mild Impairment	423	378	568	781	1,082	578	26.0%	
MH-3 Moderate Impairment	6	389	566	713	806	562	11.8%	
MH-4 Severe Impairment	3	267	554	--	563	461	33.3%	
MH-S2 Diagnosis of Serious Mental Illness	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Not Reported	975	400	587	812	1,095	598	23.5%	

¹50th percentile=Median.

²First Supervision level assigned after release was compared to the first COMPAS recommended supervision level after release.

Note: As of Data Copy Date 02/26/2021.

Time to Reincarceration in Days of FY2016 SR Releases (Total Recidivated N=2,997)							
Quartiles	Total Recidivists	25th	50th ¹	75th	100th	Average	Percent Recidivated
History of Positive Drug Tests³							
Negative both Opioids and Cocaine	1,432	385	597	815	1,094	596	18.3%
Positive Only Cocaine	632	410	606	827	1,095	612	33.2%
Positive Only Opioids	413	422	611	816	1,093	609	27.7%
Positive both Opioids and Cocaine	520	448	644	819	1,085	630	38.4%
Substance Abuse Program Participation After Release³							
Negative both Opioids and Cocaine	1,432	385	597	815	1,094	596	18.3%
No	1,397	382	588	812	1,094	593	18.3%
Yes	35	527	769	868	1,089	711	20.8%
Positive only Cocaine	632	410	606	827	1,095	612	33.2%
No	587	408	596	818	1,095	606	33.5%
Yes	45	528	707	890	1,085	694	29.4%
Positive only Opioids	413	422	611	816	1,093	609	27.7%
No	381	419	605	815	1,093	605	27.2%
Yes	32	449	686	828	1,056	658	36.4%
Positive Opioids and Cocaine	520	448	644	819	1,085	630	38.4%
No	479	443	634	808	1,085	621	38.9%
Yes	41	564	758	932	1,083	735	33.6%
Supervised at Recommended Level by History of Positive Drug Test^{2,3}							
Negative both Opioids and Cocaine	1,432	385	597	815	1,094	596	18.3%
Lower	240	378	605	832	1,087	605	34.9%
Same	608	439	622	811	1,094	619	23.1%
Higher	263	455	644	868	1,091	652	11.7%
No Supervision Obligations	122	310	573	802	1,063	558	8.8%
No COMPAS Assessment	199	235	392	707	1,094	460	23.5%
Positive Only Cocaine	632	410	606	827	1,095	612	33.2%
Lower	140	415	630	831	1,078	631	41.3%
Same	334	441	631	850	1,095	636	35.5%
Higher	85	405	559	839	1,072	609	25.9%
No Supervision Obligations	27	331	560	771	1,022	539	13.4%
No COMPAS Assessment	46	238	394	585	1,081	432	49.5%
Positive Only Opioids	413	422	611	816	1,093	609	27.7%
Lower	70	434	602	782	1,080	607	41.7%
Same	204	452	641	827	1,093	625	27.9%
Higher	72	451	669	887	1,078	657	19.5%
No Supervision Obligations	30	421	573	840	1,086	619	22.4%
No COMPAS Assessment	37	187	379	583	917	422	43.0%
Positive both Opioids and Cocaine	520	448	644	819	1,085	630	38.4%
Lower	133	466	637	821	1,085	634	51.8%
Same	275	468	668	819	1,083	644	37.1%
Higher	72	469	633	879	1,067	660	34.0%
No Supervision Obligations	12	434	673	906	1,085	664	14.3%
No COMPAS Assessment	28	222	343	552	825	391	47.5%

¹50th percentile=Median.

²First Supervision level assigned after release was compared to the first COMPAS recommended supervision level after release.

³History of drug test 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 02/26/2021.

Time to Reincarceration in Days of FY2016 SR Releases (Total Recidivated N=2,997)							
Quartiles	Total Recidivists	25th	50th ¹	75th	100th	Average	Percent Recidivated
Technical Violations by History of Positive Drug Test³							
Negative both Opioids and Cocaine	1,432	385	597	815	1,094	596	18.3%
No Technical Violations	1,030	407	606	817	1,094	606	15.2%
1-2 Technical Violations	191	309	541	753	1,089	541	34.1%
3-4 Technical Violations	138	346	580	824	1,088	585	43.1%
5+ Technical Violations	73	351	615	867	1,094	612	47.7%
Positive Only Cocaine	632	410	606	827	1,095	612	33.2%
No Technical Violations	326	417	634	831	1,095	628	27.0%
1-2 Technical Violations	137	425	594	776	1,085	593	40.9%
3-4 Technical Violations	118	334	517	787	1,087	564	48.8%
5+ Technical Violations	51	468	639	923	1,078	676	43.2%
Positive Only Opioids	413	422	611	816	1,093	609	27.7%
No Technical Violations	238	454	631	826	1,086	628	21.6%
1-2 Technical Violations	67	316	609	777	1,063	577	37.0%
3-4 Technical Violations	61	342	517	751	1,093	551	49.2%
5+ Technical Violations	47	435	651	840	1,056	633	58.0%
Positive both Opioids and Cocaine	520	448	644	819	1,085	630	38.4%
No Technical Violations	246	511	671	831	1,085	665	31.0%
1-2 Technical Violations	108	332	553	727	1,085	554	47.2%
3-4 Technical Violations	98	452	632	831	1,078	630	53.3%
5+ Technical Violations	68	389	675	826	1,065	626	46.6%
Previous SR Incarcerations							
No previous SR terms	1,316	420	609	822	1,095	615	19.5%
1 previous SR term	728	415	612	802	1,094	610	24.8%
2 previous SR terms	440	362	577	813	1,090	584	30.4%
3 previous SR terms	252	371	634	845	1,085	612	35.0%
4 previous SR terms	134	423	610	811	1,079	596	36.6%
5 or more previous SR terms	127	378	559	765	1,093	586	39.3%
Location History							
DOC Facility Releases	1,340	442	639	833	1,093	633	21.0%
Jail Only Releases	1,657	370	577	800	1,095	586	26.9%
Good Time Earning Rate							
Level 1 (4.5 days per 30)	2,507	402	609	821	1,095	607	23.1%
Level 2 (3.0 days per 30)	147	442	654	833	1,082	629	24.1%
Level 3 (1.5 days per 30)	65	409	602	765	1,036	586	25.5%
Level 4 (0 days per 30)	275	411	589	780	1,093	595	33.1%
Not Yet Calculated	3	906	1,014	--	1,056	992	18.8%
Crime Type							
Violent	834	392	577	797	1,095	590	21.4%
Property/Public Order	1,524	410	608	816	1,094	606	27.0%
Drug	639	434	649	853	1,094	630	21.2%
Violent by §17.1-805							
No	1,201	413	637	834	1,094	620	20.5%
Yes	1,796	406	597	807	1,095	598	26.8%

¹50th percentile=Median.

³History of drug test 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 02/26/2021.

Time to Reincarceration in Days of FY2016 SR Releases (Total Recidivated N=2,997)							
Quartiles	Total Recidivists	25th	50th ¹	75th	100th	Average	Percent Recidivated
Most Serious Offense							
Capital Murder	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.0%
Homicide-1st	1	967	967	967	967	967	1.6%
Homicide-2nd	7	345	385	734	765	522	16.3%
Manslaughter	10	561	651	769	1,063	676	10.5%
Abduction	34	389	617	872	1,089	622	14.6%
Rape/Sexual Assault	141	296	504	739	1,078	519	22.6%
Robbery	212	408	570	772	1,085	589	20.6%
Assault	356	420	620	822	1,095	613	24.6%
Weapons	73	407	535	823	1,074	590	20.9%
Arson	16	461	668	837	1,052	659	20.3%
Burglary/B&E	335	441	604	799	1,086	617	29.6%
Larceny/Fraud	959	393	608	820	1,094	604	28.4%
Conspiracy	5	343	650	724	758	557	26.3%
Sex Offense	71	312	517	829	1,036	535	25.0%
DUI	61	497	658	858	1,064	645	18.4%
Habitual Offender	73	430	625	835	1,063	618	18.0%
Other Non-Violent	4	224	556	858	929	546	21.1%
Drug Sales	345	457	676	868	1,094	649	19.3%
Drug Possession	294	411	606	834	1,093	608	23.9%
Reincarceration Reason							
Technical Probation Revocation	715	335	538	742	1,094	550	--
New Crime Probation Revocation	1,712	422	617	801	1,095	608	--
Not a Probation Revocation, New Crime Only	570	457	714	924	1,093	676	--
Sex Offenders Return Reason⁴							
All	305	306	495	740	1,090	523	27.8%
Registry Offense	85	278	484	740	1,078	512	--
Non-Registry Offense	220	317	498	747	1,090	527	--
¹ 50th percentile=Median. ⁴ Sex offenders were identified as those required to register. Note: As of Data Copy Date 02/26/2021.							

Time to First Offense after Release

Time to first offense is the number of days between a recidivist's release date and the date of the offense that led to a new SR term. 1,122 recidivists who were re-incarcerated within three years of release are excluded from this analysis due to sentencing information not yet being recorded in VirginiaCORIS (as of data copy 2/26/2021).

Demographics

Unlike time to re-incarceration, where female and white recidivists returned to DOC custody sooner than male and black recidivists, respectively; female recidivists committed their first offense, on average, 11 days later than male recidivists (337 days vs. 326 days, respectively). Black recidivists committed their first offense, on average, within 324 days of their release date compared to 330 days for white recidivists.

Recidivists who were released under the age of 30 had the least amount of time between their release date and the date of their first offense, 306 days on average. Half of the recidivists who were under 30 years-old at the time of release committed a new offense within 267 days after release, compared to 302 days for recidivists released between the ages of 30 and 49.

COMPAS Risk and Supervision Level

Recidivists who scored "High" on the COMPAS risk of recidivism on their last assessment prior to release, committed a new offense, on average, faster than recidivists who scored "Medium" or "Low" risk. On average, recidivists who scored "High" committed a new offense within 325 days of release, followed by those who scored "Medium" and committed a new offense within 340 days, or those who scored "Low" and committed a new offense within 369 days.

Half of the recidivists who scored "Highly Probable" on the COMPAS substance abuse needs scale committed a new offense within 306 days of release compared to 259 days for those who scored "Unlikely". This may be due to released inmates who scored "Highly Probable" receiving substance abuse treatment in the community, helping prevent them from committing a new offense longer.

Recidivists who were supervised at the same supervision level as recommended by the COMPAS assessment spent an average of 366 days in the community before committing their first offense, 16 days longer than recidivists who were supervised below their recommended supervision level (320 days).

Mental Health and Substance Abuse History

As observed with time to re-incarceration, recidivists with mild mental impairment spent less time in the community before committing their first offense than recidivists with no history of mental impairment. Recidivists with mild and minimal mental health impairments had a similar average time to first offense (309 days vs. 308 days, respectively). Recidivist with no history of mental impairment spent an average

of 339 days in the community before committing their first offense, approximately 30 days longer than recidivist with minimal or mild mental health impairments.

Recidivists with a history of testing positive for only cocaine spent the most time, on average, in the community before committing their first offense (358 days) compared to recidivists with a history of testing positive for opioids only, both opioids and cocaine, or neither cocaine or opioids. This again may be attributed to substance abuse treatment in the community. On average, recidivists who participated in substance abuse programming after release spent longer in the community before committing their first offense than recidivists who did not participate in substance abuse programming. Recidivists with a history of testing positive for cocaine only who participated in substance abuse programming after release spent 118 days longer in the community before committing their first offense compared to those who did not participate in substance abuse programming (469 days vs. 352 days, respectively).

Regardless of drug use history, recidivists supervised below their recommended supervision level were more likely to recidivate than recidivists supervised at or above their recommended supervision level. Recidivists with a history of testing positive for both opioids and cocaine or neither opioids nor cocaine spent a longer amount of time in the community before committing their first offense when supervised at a higher supervision level than recommended.

Except for recidivists with a history of testing positive for opioids only, recidivists who had no technical violations spent a shorter amount of time in the community before committing their first offense than those who were given at least one technical violation.

Criminal History

Recidivists' history of SR incarceration and whether or not they spent their most recent term of SR incarceration in a DOC facility correlated with time spent in the community before committing a new offense. Recidivists who had four or more previous SR terms of incarceration committed a new offense faster than those who had three or fewer previous SR terms of incarceration. Recidivists with no previous SR term of incarceration averaged 325 days in the community before committing a new offense compared to recidivists who had five or more previous SR terms, who averaged 320 days. Recidivists who spent the entirety of their most recent SR term in a jail committed a new offense faster than those who spent at least some time in a DOC facility (318 days vs. 338 days, respectively).

Recidivists who returned to DOC custody due to a technical probation revocation were revoked for an offense, on average, 14 days earlier than those who returned to DOC custody with a new crime probation revocation (297 days vs. 311 days, respectively). Recidivists who returned for a new crime offense spent the most time in the community of the three groups before committing their first offense, on average 375 days.

Sex offenders who returned to DOC custody for a sex offender registry violation spent less time in the community before committing their first offense than sex offenders who did not return for a registry violation. Half of all sex offenders who recidivated with a sex offender registry violation committed the violation within 234 days compared to 307 days for sex offenders who did not return for a registry related violation.

Time to First Offense in Days of FY2016 SR Releases (Total Recidivated N=1,875) ¹								
Quartiles	Total Recidivists	25th	50th ²	75th	100th	Average	Percent Recidivated	
Gender								
Male	1,699	144	293	480	1,017	326	24.8%	
Female	176	174	300	487	967	337	18.0%	
Race								
Black	996	135	296	485	1,017	324	23.6%	
White	871	165	293	477	987	330	24.3%	
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	147	168	--	260	192	11.9%	
American Indian or Alaskan Native	3	55	370	--	441	289	25.0%	
Unknown	2	490	550	--	610	550	16.7%	
Age at Release								
Under 30	712	131	267	450	967	306	29.9%	
30-49	945	164	302	488	1,017	337	22.9%	
50-59	197	131	309	519	905	350	18.8%	
60-69	21	167	259	625	742	364	8.8%	
70+	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.8%	
COMPAS Risk of Recidivism								
High	426	146	294	489	1,017	325	29.9%	
Medium	310	166	307	481	937	340	22.6%	
Low	159	184	338	546	947	369	11.6%	
Not Reported	980	134	277	468	987	317	26.8%	
COMPAS Substance Abuse Needs Scale								
Highly Probable	513	169	306	498	1,017	339	24.1%	
Probable	209	176	335	534	1,001	371	19.2%	
Unlikely	173	133	259	431	905	294	17.0%	
Not Reported	980	134	277	468	987	317	26.8%	
Supervised at Recommended Level³								
Lower	397	147	285	471	967	320	40.2%	
Same	905	166	304	481	1,017	336	28.1%	
Higher	287	188	324	544	987	371	15.6%	
No Supervision Obligations	153	109	275	467	879	301	10.6%	
No COMPAS Assessment	133	61	118	322	905	221	28.5%	
High Risk Probationers Supervised at Recommended Level³								
Lower	386	147	290	473	967	321	41.0%	
Same	20	87	185	428	551	256	36.8%	
No Supervision Obligations	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.1%	
Mental Health Code								
MH-X Appropriate for Field Unit or Work Center	1	484	484	484	484	484	21.1%	
MH-0 No history or current evidence of impairment	925	154	302	506	1,017	339	23.5%	
MH-1 Minimal Impairment	107	127	303	454	823	308	25.1%	
MH-2 Mild Impairment	247	141	269	430	947	309	26.0%	
MH-3 Moderate Impairment	4	5	37	184	227	75	11.8%	
MH-4 Severe Impairment	1	302	302	302	302	302	33.3%	
MH-S2 Diagnosis of Serious Mental Illness	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Not Reported	590	141	284	468	987	321	23.5%	

¹1,122 released inmates were excluded from this analysis due to sentencing information not yet being reported in VirginiaCORIS.

²50th percentile=Median.

³First Supervision level assigned after release was compared to the first COMPAS recommended supervision level after release.

Note: As of Data Copy Date 02/26/2021.

Time to First Offense in Days of FY2016 SR Releases (Total Recidivated N=1,875) ¹							
Quartiles	Total Recidivists	25th	50th ²	75th	100th	Average	Percent Recidivated
History of Positive Drug Tests⁴							
Negative both Opioids and Cocaine	967	122	271	460	987	308	18.3%
Positive Only Cocaine	355	171	311	514	1,001	358	33.2%
Positive Only Opioids	254	176	294	471	904	326	27.7%
Positive both Opioids and Cocaine	299	184	336	507	1,017	356	38.4%
Substance Abuse Program Participation After Release⁴							
Negative both Opioids and Cocaine	967	122	271	460	987	308	18.3%
No	943	120	268	456	987	305	18.3%
Yes	24	250	338	571	930	417	20.8%
Positive only Cocaine	355	171	311	514	1,001	358	33.2%
No	336	169	306	503	1,001	352	33.5%
Yes	19	313	465	584	818	469	29.4%
Positive only Opioids	254	176	294	471	904	326	27.7%
No	240	175	292	474	858	322	27.2%
Yes	14	242	300	480	904	394	36.4%
Positive Opioids and Cocaine	299	184	336	507	1,017	356	38.4%
No	282	181	330	505	967	351	38.9%
Yes	17	254	362	594	1,017	428	33.6%
Supervised at Recommended Level by History of Positive Drug Test^{3,4}							
Negative both Opioids and Cocaine	967	122	271	460	987	308	18.3%
Lower	170	118	251	473	802	297	34.9%
Same	434	131	276	435	947	304	23.1%
Higher	182	186	327	545	987	370	11.7%
No Supervision Obligations	96	104	281	462	879	299	8.8%
No COMPAS Assessment	85	38	118	336	905	218	23.5%
Positive Only Cocaine	355	171	311	514	1,001	358	33.2%
Lower	86	186	309	493	835	354	41.3%
Same	191	189	335	529	1,001	376	35.5%
Higher	35	146	295	637	818	376	25.9%
No Supervision Obligations	21	96	201	450	785	281	13.4%
No COMPAS Assessment	22	97	180	417	729	261	49.5%
Positive Only Opioids	254	176	294	471	904	326	27.7%
Lower	47	231	306	461	858	340	41.7%
Same	128	184	301	486	837	336	27.9%
Higher	39	181	291	454	904	327	19.5%
No Supervision Obligations	25	117	270	490	630	302	22.4%
No COMPAS Assessment	15	81	116	503	713	229	43.0%
Positive both Opioids and Cocaine	299	184	336	507	1,017	356	38.4%
Lower	94	149	269	467	967	322	51.8%
Same	152	221	357	514	1,017	376	37.1%
Higher	31	248	343	606	955	429	34.0%
No Supervision Obligations	11	115	283	611	680	351	14.3%
No COMPAS Assessment	11	51	102	132	672	152	47.5%

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²50th percentile=Median.

³First Supervision level assigned after release was compared to the first COMPAS recommended supervision level after release.

⁴History of drug test 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 02/26/2021.

Time to First Offense in Days of FY2016 SR Releases (Total Recidivated N=1,875) ¹							
Quartiles	Total Recidivists	25th	50th ²	75th	100th	Average	Percent Recidivated
Technical Violations by History of Positive Drug Test⁴							
Negative both Opioids and Cocaine							
	967	122	271	460	987	308	18.3%
No Technical Violations	821	114	252	431	986	293	15.2%
1-2 Technical Violations	68	147	360	525	791	354	34.1%
3-4 Technical Violations	53	200	444	549	987	408	43.1%
5+ Technical Violations	25	233	429	639	865	438	47.7%
Positive Only Cocaine							
	355	171	311	514	1,001	358	33.2%
No Technical Violations	257	167	296	477	895	334	27.0%
1-2 Technical Violations	40	235	432	536	1,001	408	40.9%
3-4 Technical Violations	42	223	372	611	875	424	48.8%
5+ Technical Violations	16	187	423	743	826	443	43.2%
Positive Only Opioids							
	254	176	294	471	904	326	27.7%
No Technical Violations	200	174	294	479	904	324	21.6%
1-2 Technical Violations	28	264	325	460	752	353	37.0%
3-4 Technical Violations	16	111	254	459	858	309	49.2%
5+ Technical Violations	10	166	292	464	579	311	58.0%
Positive both Opioids and Cocaine							
	299	184	336	507	1,017	356	38.4%
No Technical Violations	210	166	319	480	967	340	31.0%
1-2 Technical Violations	37	239	350	515	955	373	47.2%
3-4 Technical Violations	29	162	381	583	1,017	380	53.3%
5+ Technical Violations	23	255	399	679	846	438	46.6%
Previous SR Incarcerations							
No previous SR terms	803	142	295	474	986	325	19.5%
1 previous SR term	460	150	290	470	987	324	24.8%
2 previous SR terms	263	150	301	505	1,017	339	30.4%
3 previous SR terms	165	146	296	525	1,001	340	35.0%
4 previous SR terms	93	143	296	438	742	310	36.6%
5 or more previous SR terms	91	118	285	497	905	320	39.3%
Location History							
DOC Facility Releases	877	165	301	492	1,017	338	21.0%
Jail Only Releases	998	135	280	468	987	318	26.9%
Good Time Earning Rate							
Level 1 (4.5 days per 30)	1,547	147	296	486	1,017	329	23.1%
Level 2 (3.0 days per 30)	98	153	271	438	875	314	24.1%
Level 3 (1.5 days per 30)	45	109	300	440	826	312	25.5%
Level 4 (0 days per 30)	183	125	275	481	955	316	33.1%
Not Yet Calculated	2	437	640	--	843	640	18.8%
Crime Type							
Violent	494	144	285	458	947	311	21.4%
Property/Public Order	1,008	144	294	481	987	330	27.0%
Drug	373	157	306	505	1,017	341	21.2%
Violent by §17.1-805							
No	719	164	307	503	1,017	345	20.5%
Yes	1,156	137	283	465	987	316	26.8%

¹1,122 released inmates were excluded from this analysis due to sentencing information not yet being reported in VirginiaCORIS.

²50th percentile=Median.

⁴History of drug test 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 02/26/2021.

Time to First Offense in Days of FY2016 SR Releases (Total Recidivated N=1,875) ¹							
Quartiles	Total Recidivists	25th	50th ²	75th	100th	Average	Percent Recidivated
Most Serious Offense							
Capital Murder	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.0%
Homicide-1st	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.6%
Homicide-2nd	3	125	229	--	586	313	16.3%
Manslaughter	8	188	321	466	503	322	10.5%
Abduction	21	118	219	495	680	275	14.6%
Rape/Sexual Assault	52	141	286	473	802	325	22.6%
Robbery	133	125	248	432	899	294	20.6%
Assault	227	169	303	476	947	330	24.6%
Weapons	50	129	223	403	669	272	20.9%
Arson	10	213	331	414	480	320	20.3%
Burglary/B&E	225	144	279	463	894	316	29.6%
Larceny/Fraud	640	141	290	474	987	325	28.4%
Conspiracy	4	21	133	307	338	154	26.3%
Sex Offense	29	138	304	492	644	312	25.0%
DUI	43	213	435	591	937	442	18.4%
Habitual Offender	56	151	348	532	823	376	18.0%
Other Non-Violent	1	322	322	322	322	322	21.1%
Drug Sales	199	184	344	541	1,001	372	19.3%
Drug Possession	174	136	269	441	1,017	304	23.9%
Reincarceration Reason							
Technical Probation Revocation	184	128	263	419	930	297	--
New Crime Probation Revocation	1,177	145	283	450	1,001	311	--
Not a Probation Revocation, New Crime Only	514	161	341	576	1,017	375	--
Sex Offenders Return Reason⁵							
All	134	117	272	466	802	305	27.8%
Registry Offense	50	111	234	348	754	267	--
Non-Registry Offense	84	133	307	487	802	328	--
¹ 1,122 released inmates were excluded from this analysis due to sentencing information not yet being reported in VirginiaCORIS. ² 50th percentile=Median. ⁵ Sex offenders were identified as those required to register. Note: As of Data Copy Date 02/26/2021.							