

STATE RECIDIVISM STUDIES

This database provides references for 99 recidivism studies conducted between 1995-2009 in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The studies have been produced by a variety of agencies, including departments of corrections, sentencing commissions, statistical analysis centers, and universities. The analyses addresses a broad variety of issues, including juvenile/adult status, gender, race, type of offense, type of program intervention, and many others. Because of this diversity, measurements of recidivism rates are not necessarily comparable across jurisdictions, but overall the studies provide insight into the variety of factors that affect recidivism for people sentenced to incarceration or community supervision. 6/10

Alabama Corr Alaska Alas Alaska Ariz Arizona Ariz Arizona Ariz Arizona Ariz Arkansas Aricon Arkansas Corr Arkansas California California Corr California California California Corr California Corr Colorado Corr Colorado Corr Connecticut Stuc Stuc Offic Colorado Corr Colorado Corr Colorado Corr Connecticut Stuc	Reported by N Iabama Department of orrections Iabama Department of orrections Iaska Judicial Council Iaska Judicial Council Iaska Department of orrections. Offender Programs. Intersity of Alaska Anchorage. rizona Department of orrections rixansas Department of orrections	/ear of Study Release 2005 2007 2007 2007 2007 1996 2005 2005	Study Juveniles Adult Felons Felons Sex Offenders Felons	117 offenders participating in therapeutic courts (alcohol and drug programs) charged mostly with felonies in 1999 685 sex offenders in treatment center from 1987-1995 54 660 prisoners released from 1990-		Recidivisin definition Reincarcerated within 2 years of release Reincarcerated within 3 years of release Rearrested, new court case filed, reconvicted, and reincarcerated within 3 years of release from prison New arrest or new conviction 1 year after release from program or prison Varied	13% of graduates were rearrested within one year after completing a therapeutic court program compared to a 32% rearrest rate for	Other findings Rates by offense: Robbery (30.3%), Burglary (39.7%), Forgery (32.6%), Rape & Sax Offenses (22.6%), Assault (21.6%), Drugs (24%); Rates by ethnicity & gender: black male (28.7%), white male (28.9%), while female (23.6%), black female (19.8%), male (28.7%), temale (21.9%) Younger offenders had higher recidivism rates, property offenders had higher re-arrest rates, sex offenders had alightly higher re-arrest rates, indige offenders had 25% of those with drug problems. An offender's ethnic (17.8%), provide the set of 5% of those with organ problems recidivism rates of the set of 5% of those with organ problems recidivated compared to 5% of those without drug problems. An offender's ethnic (17.8%) provide the set of 5% of those with organ problems recidivated compared to 5% of those with organ problems. An offender's ethnic (17.8%) provide the arrests had occurred by the end of two years after initial arrest. The longer individuals were in programs the less likely they were to recidivate, even if they did not graduate the program. Younger participant more likely to recidivate. Those in DUI court were less likely to be arrested than those in drug court. Blacks did not respond as well to therapeutic programs as whites. Those who were discharged, or voluntarity left, had similar recidivism rates to those not in the programs. The study found that any treatment lowered recidivism rates relative to no treatment for sex offenders; for all offenders who completed the advanced stage, none were rearrested for sexual offenses; those with no history of abuse advanced further in the program, and those with a history tended to leave at earlier stages of the program.
Alaska Alaska Alaska Alaska Alaska Alaska Alaska Alaska Alaska Alaska Arizziona Arizziona Arizona Corri Arizona Corri Arizona Corri Arizona Corri Arizona Corri California California California California California California California California Colorado Corri Colorado Corri Colorado Corri Colorado Corri Colorado Corri Connecticut Stati	Iaska Judicial Council Iaska Department of orrections, Offender Programs, ind the Alaska Justice Statistical analysis Unit, Justice Center, niversity of Alaska Anchorage. itizona Department of orrections itizona Criminal Justice ommission (Statistical Analysis enter Publication) itication (Statistication (Statis	2007 1996 2005	Felons Sex Offenders Felons	telony conviction in 1999 117 offenders participating in therapeutic courts (alcohol and drug programs) charged mostly with telonies in 1999 685 sex offenders in treatment center from 1987-1995 54,660 prisoners released from 1990-	Drug Court/Therapeutic courts	and reincarcerated within 3 years of release from prison New arrest or new conviction 1 year after release from program or prison	violation; 59% arrested at least once for a new offense 13% of graduates were rearrested within one year after completing a therapeutic court program compared to a 32% rearrest rate for comparison offenders	(57% compared to 50%), 62% of those with drug problems recidivated compared to 57% of those without drug problems. An offender's ethnic (I Native), prior criminal history, alcohal, drug and mental health problems were other factors that increased the chance of re-arrest. A great majority of re-arrests had occurred by the end of two years after initial arrest. The longer individuals were in programs the less likely they were to recidivate, even if they did not graduate the program. Younger participant more likely to recidivate. Those in DUI court were less likely to be arrested than those in drug court. Blacks did not respond as well to therapeutic programs as whites. Those who were discharged, or voluntarily left, had similar recidivism rates to those not in the programs. The study found that any treatment lowered recidivism rates relative to no treatment for sex offenders; for all offenders who completed the advanced stage, none were rearrested for sexual offenses; those with no history of abuse advanced further in the program, and those with a similar recidivism rates relative to no treatment for sex offenders; for all offenders who completed the advanced stage, none were rearrested for sexual offenses; those with no history of abuse advanced further in the program, and those with a similar recidivism rates relative to no treatment for sex offenders; for all offenders who completed the advanced stage, none were rearrested for sexual offenses; those with no history of abuse advanced further in the program.
Alaska Alas Alaska Alas Corr Arizona Arizz Arizona Arizz Arizona Arizz Arizona Arizz Arizona Arizz Arizona Arizz Arizona Arizz Arizona Arizz Arizona Arizz Corr Arizona Arizz Arizona Arizz Corr Arizona Arizz Arizona Arizz Arizona Arizz Corr Arizona Arizz Arizona Arizz Arizona Arizz Corr Arizona Arizz Arizona Arizz Arizona Arizz Corr Arizona Arizz Arizona Arizona Arizz Arizona Arizona Arizz Arizona Arizon	Iaska Department of orrections, Offender Programs, of the Alaska Justice Statistical nalysis Unit, Justice Center, niversity of Alaska Anchorage.	2005	Sex Offenders Felons	felonies in 1999 685 sex offenders in treatment center from 1987-1995 54,660 prisoners released from 1990-			comparison offenders	therapeutic programs as whites. Those who were discharged, or voluntarily left, had similar fectidivism rates to those not in the programs. The study found that any treatment lowered recidivism rates relative to no treatment for sex offenders; for all offenders who completed the advanced stage, none were rearrested for sexual offenses; those with no history of abuse advanced further in the program, and those with a
Anal Alaska Anal Arizona Coli Colorado Co	rizona Department of orrections rizona Criminal Justice ommission (Statistical Analysis enter Publication) rikansas: Department of orrections rikansas: Department of	2005	Felons	from 1987-1995 54,660 prisoners released from 1990-	Sex Offender Treatment	Varied		advanced stage, none were rearrested for sexual offenses; those with no history of abuse advanced further in the program, and those with a
Arizona Corr Arizona Arizz Corr Corr Corr Arkansas Arka Arkansas Arka Arkansas Corr Arkansas Corr Arkansas Corr Arkansas Corr Arkansas Corr California Calif California Calif California California Corr California Corr Colorado Corr Colorado Corr Colorado RKC Corrado Corr Colorado Corr Colorado Corr Connecticut Suta Just	rizona Criminal Justice ommission (Statistical Analysis enter Publication) rkansas Department of orrections						42.4% returned to custody for any reason, 24.5% returned to custody with a new criminal commitment, 23.2% acquired a new felony	
Corr Cent Arizona Arkansas Arkansas Arkansas Arkansas Arkansas Corr California California California California California California Corr Colorado Colorado Colorado Colorado Colorado Colorado Colorado Colorado Colorado Concerticut Stat Just Publ Colorado Corr Connecticut Corr Corr Corr Colorado Corr Corr Colorado Corr Corr Colorado Corr Corr Corr Corr Corr Cor Corr Cor	ommission (Statistical Analysis enter Publication) rkansas Department of orrections rkansas Department of	2009		538 sex offenders released in 2001; however, n=290 because the status of	None	Reincarceration after 3 years of release	conviction, 5.9% acquired a new felony conviction for a violent crime, 30.9% committed a new felony offense, and 7.9% committed a new violent felony offense resulting in recommitment	Those who participated in work and education programs, vocational education, and substance abuse treatment had recidivism reduced by an average of 25%. Prison industry programs reduced recidivism by approximately 34%.
Arkansas Arka Arkansas Arka Arkansas Corr Arkansas Calif California Calif California Calif California Calif Corr California Calif Corr California Calif Corr California Calif Corr California Calif Corr Colorado Corr Colorado Corr Colorado RKC Corr Colorado Corr Colorado Corr Colorado Corr Connecticut Stut Just	rkansas Department of		Sex Offenders	S22 of these individuals labeled as sex offenders could not be confirmed and were subsequently excluded from the study sample.	None	Percent rearrested for any type of crime		while a leaving rules is inglere than the struct or of indirest of memoirs who were real states of a leaving offense. Justice 14-26 by leadase this 2001 were more likely than Causain men (22.5%) to be rearrested for a new clime within the first 3 years of release. Latino men (5.1%) and black men (3.0%) had the highest rearrest rates for another sex crime compared to Caucasian men (1.9%). The younger the prisoner when released, the higher the rate of recidivism-63.3% of offenders under the age of 25 at release were rearrested for some type of crime within 3 years compared to 21% of those age 45 or older.
Arkansas Arka Arkansas Arka Corr Arkansas Calif California Calif California Calif California Calif California Calif California Calif California Calif California Calif California Calif Corr Colorado Color Colorado Color Colorado RKC Colorado Dep Cen Connecticut Stut		2007	Felons	12,379 persons released in 2003 or 2004	None	Reincarcerated within 3 years of release from prison	47.4% of all those released in 2003 were reincarcerated by 2006; 44.4% of all those released in 2004 were reincarcerated by 2007	Those on parole experienced higher rates of recidivism than those were simply discharged. Males age 25-34 were shown to be most at risk o recidivating, as were those 18-24 years old.
Colorado Col		2006	Felons	6,015 persons released in 2002	None	Reincarcerated within 3 years of release from prison starting from 2002		Of the 5, 841 parolees released, 2,938 or 50.3% recidivated. Of the 174 offenders discharged, 31, or 17.8% recidivated. At the end of the 3- year period, African Americans, who accounted for 2,618 releases, recidivated at a slightly higher rate (51%) than Caucasians (49%), who accounted for 3,282 of releases; The return rate for Hispanics was significantly less at 17.3%, accounting for 75 releases in 2002.
Colorado Col	rkansas Department of orrections	2005	Felons	62 004 Felons released on parole in	None	Reincarcerated within 3 years of release from prison starting from 2001		Parolees demonstrated a 52.6% recidivism rate while discharged persons experienced a 12.5% recidivism rate. African Americans recidivate at a slightly higher recidivism rate (54%) than Caucasians (50%) while 28% of Hispanics recidivated.
Colorado Col	alifornia Department of orrections and Rehabilitation	2006	Felons	2004	None	Reincarcerated within 1 years of release, and reincarcerated within 1, 2, and 3 years of release; ratio of the number of recidivists (number returned) to the number of felons at risi of recidivating (number parceled) during the	52.7% recidivism rate after 2 years for all felons. 39.9% recidivism rate after 1 year; 54.2% recidivism rate after 2 years, and 59% recidivism rate after 3 years.	
Colorado Colorado Colorado Colorado Colorado Colorado Con Correctionado Colorado Con Con Con Con Con Con Con Con Con Co	alifornia Department of orrections and Rehabilitation	2009	Felons	69,044 Felons released on parole in 2006	None	specified period. Reincarcerated within 1 year of release, and reincarcerated within 2 years of release	40.2% recidivism rate after 1 year; 52.3% recidivism rate after 2 years.	
Colorado Colorado Colorado Colorado Colorado Colorado Colorado Con Correctious Suco Con Con Con Con Con Con Con Con Con Co	Iffice of Research and tatistics, Division of Criminal usice, Colorado Department of	2006		20, 385 offenders who either successfully completed or unsuccessfully completed stays with halfway houses between 2000-2004. Successful completion included program completion and transfer to non-residential community corrections	Reentry House	New misdemeanor or felony within 1 year and 2 years of release.	26.8% recidivated after 2 years.	Employed individuals were less likely to recidivate as were people with more education; whites were less likely to recidivate than black and Latino ex-offenders, married individuals were less likely to recidivate than single ex-offenders.
Colorado Colo Corr Colorado Dep Cen Univi Connecticut Stud Offic Crirr Plan Anal	ustice, Colorado Department of ublic Safety.		community programs	non-residential community corrections status, on probation/parole supervision, or completion of sentence. Unsuccessful completion involved new crime and warrants or absconding or escaping.		years of release.		Latino ex-offenders, married individuals were less likely to recidivate than single ex-offenders.
Connecticut Connecticut Stuc Offic Crim Plan Anal	iolorado Department of orrections	2005	Felons		None	Return to prison within 3 years of release from prison. Return to prison within 3 years of release from prison.	49.8% recidivated after 3 years 49% recidivated after 3 years	Comprehensive study, reports on other studies: GED attainment helps find employment post-release, which then reduces recidivism rates. Di treatment programs (therapeutic communities) reduce recidivism and are just as effective for those who are coreced into treatment as those who enter volumanity. One study done by the Center for Court Innovation (CCI) in New York, cound necidivism rates for drug court participants
Crim Plan Anal	epartment of Corrections and entral Connecticut State iniversity's Institute for the tudy of Crime and Justice. Iffice of Policy & Management,	2006	Felons	8,821 felons released from 2001-2006	None	Reconviction within the 5 year period between 2001-2006	39% reconviction rate	who share roundary contractory control and yours of the Center to both renormality (Control and round reconstant rates to only control and one and your participants and a 29% (were then for annihile offenders who did not participants in drug court 47% recidivated who were not given supervision post-release. Supervision in halfway house significantly reduced recidivism, to 24% (or half the reconviction rate of those unsupervised). Those released to half-way houses were less likely to be rearrested (63.7%), reconvicted (51.7%), and reincarcerated (35.5%) across the
A 14	riminal Justice Policy and lanning Division, Research, nalysis and Evaluation Unit	2009 2005	Felons Felons who participated in	300 male felons who voluntarily	None Alternatives to Violence	3 year follow-up; 1) new arrests 2) new convictions 3) any incidence of re-incarceration, 4) returns to prison with a new sentence Reconviction within 1, 2, and 3 years of release	36.7% reincarcerated for new offenses	Those released to hair-way houses were less likely to be relateised (53.7%), reconvicted (51.7%), and refinicaterated (53.3%) actross the release cohort. For example, probationers and those under transitional supervision were rearrested, reconvicted, and reincarcerated at rates 70.8%, 59%, and 41.7%. Those in transitional supervision were rearrested at 71.1%, reconvicted at 57.8%, and reincarcerated at 37.3% of th time. Modest decline in reincarceration rate for new offense from 2006 study.
DelawareDela	Iternatives to Violence Program	2003	Felons	Program	Conflict Resolution Program	Reincarceration within 30-36 months after release	47.5%	these individuals may differ since they volunteered to participate in the program.
Delaware	enter for Drug & Alcohol tudies	2005	drug courts	March of 1997 154 first-time juvenile offenders	Drug Court/Therapeutic courts	Reconviction within 1 year of release or	33% of drug court graduates were reconvicted, 80% of those who were dismissed or left voluntarily before graduating were reconvicted 35% of graduates recidivated compared to 60% who did not complete	Those coded as violent offenders (for charges prior to drug court) were significantly more likely to re-offend post release from drug court, and more likely to reoffend with a violent offense (almost 25% compared to less than 10% for those coded as non-vi
Delaware Offic Budg	Iffice of Management and udget Statistical Analysis enter	2000 2007	Juveniles	program in 2 Delaware counties	Drug Court/Therapeutic courts	termination of program	30% of galuates reclaivated compared to 60% who do not complete the program 77% rearrested within 5 years of release, 41% rearrested for a new sex crime and 64% rearrested for a felony within 5 years of release	A matched comparison group showed a 50% recidivism rate Black juvenile sex offenders (41%) were more likely to be rearrested than white juvenile sex offenders (36%).
Delaware Budy Cen	Iffice of Management and udget Statistical Analysis enter	2007	Adult sex offenders	78 sex offenders released in 2001	None	Rearrest within 3 years of release		Overall recidivism was higher for blacks than whites. 63.5% for those who completed SVORI program, compared to 82.1% for offenders who did not complete the program. For Hispanic males (n=17) the SVORI participantis were arrested within one year (100%), while the remaining 13 males who did not participate, were least likely t
Bud	Iffice of Management and udget Statistical Analysis enter	2009	Serious and Violent Offenders	completed program)	Reentry Initiative (SVORI) Locked secure facility (level V), staff secure (level IV) or a non-		76.2%	(n=17) the SVORI participants were arrested within one year (100%), while the remaining 13 males who did not participate, were least likely it recidivate (69.2%). White females had the best outcomes among those who participated and completed the SVORI porgram. White females a bad the best outcomes among those who participated and completed the SVORI porgram. White females about the same successful completion rate, black males recidivated (68.5%) at a higher rate than white males (52.9%).
Bud	Iffice of Management and udget Statistical Analysis ienter	2009	Juveniles	residential placement; 2,354 released from Level IV placement; 3,964 released from Level III placement	secure program (level III); levels define intensity of programming and residential placement; synonymous with idea of max-med-low security facilities	Rearrest for a felony within 6,12,18,24, and 36 months	Level V locked secure facility: 43% rearrested; Level IV staff secure programs: 40% arrested; Level III non-secure program: 30% rearrested.	
	istrict of Columbia Department f Corrections	2008	Felons	Felons	None	Reincarceration within 1 year	23% for all inmates 55.8%, 38.7%, and 41.6% of black, other race, and Hispanic males	
	lorida Department of orrections	2003	Felons	96,415 male and female inmates	None	Reconviction and reimprisonment within 60 months of release from prison	reoffended. 44.2%, 40.5%, and 35.8% of black, other race, and Hispanic	Female inmates reoffend at a lower rate than males, the reoffense rates of inmates over age 44 at release (the largest category) are about 22 percentage points lower than inmates aged 18 to 24 (the smallest category), 15% more Blacks reoffend than whites, those with lower educati reoffend more than those with slightly higher educational attainment.
Georgia Haw	eorgia Department of orrections	2007 2001	Felons Juveniles	Felons 370 juveniles released between FY 1996 and 1998	None	Reconviction within 3 years of release from prison Rearrest, reconviction, or reincarceration within 2 years of release from juvenile facility	28% 82% rearrested, 57.3% reconvicted, 32.2% reincarcerated	28%, down from 37% in 2006 after instituting "Risk Reduction Services"
Hawan Haw	awaii Department of Attorney	2005	Felons	1,200 Offenders who whose risk was assessed and various levels of	Levels of Service Inventory Revised (LSI-R) risk	Rearrest within 6 months of release and categorized by different levels associated with LSIR, meaning offenders with high probabilities of offending were given services that corresponded with the various levels of LSI-R. Such levels included (1) administrative; or no	In order of level categorized: Administrative 22.6%, Low 32.9%, Medium	Basically the LSI-R is a good predictor of recidivism rates in Hawaii. Takes into account offender's current age, age at first conviction, prior arrests, etc.
	awaii Department of Attorney ieneral	2005	Felons	supervision were given based on risk		Such levels included (1) administrative; or no USI-R assessment, (2) low, (3) medium, (4) high levels, and (5) Surveillance, which corresponded with use of LSI-R risk assessments for offenders that scores offenders based on needs	42.2%, High 41.6%, Surveillance 42.2%	Basically the LSI-R is a good predictor of recidivism rates in Hawaii. Takes into account offender's current age, age at first conviction, prior arrests, etc.
Idaho	laho Department of Corrections	2007	Felons		None	1910430	o years.	50% of probationers who recidivate will do so within one year, 83% within 2 years.
Idaho	iniversity of Cincinnati	2003	Felons who participated in drug courts	All inmates released from IL prison in			75% of active and members rearrested shout 5% of non-zone	Those who failed to complete the program had a 60% rearrest rate; 53% of those in the comparison group recidivated
Illinois Univ	Inversity of Missouri, St. Louis	2004	2000 from IL prison	2000 (2,354 inmates) 26% of whom were considered to be active gang members 3,017 inmates discharged from	None Drug Treatment	months (2.2 years) from release in 2000	Treatment completers had a recidivism rate of 37% after four years, those who failed out of treatment had a recidivism rate of 67% after four	Gang members were more likely to be arrested for drug crimes (40%) than non-gang members (29%) Probationers with a history of drug abuse significantly more likely to be rearrested post-probation: within four years 1.4 times as likely and 1.3
Illinois India	niversity of Missouri, St. Louis ubmitted to ICJIA Indiana Department of orrections	2000	Probationers	probation in 2000	Drug Treatment	Rearrest within 4 years Reconviction within 3 years of release from prison	those who failed out of treatment had a recidivism rate of 67% after four years. Drug users without any treatment had a 53% recidivism rate after four years.	
Indiana India		2007	Juveniles	1, 543 Juveniles released in 2004	None		A third (34%) of juveniles recidivated	
Indiana Hum Crim Plan	uman Rights Division of riminal and Juvenile Justice fanning Statistical Analysis enter	2001	Felons		None	Prison Reconviction within 5 years of release from prison in FY 96	31.7% of parolees, and 35.2% of releases whose sentences expired	Uvenies returned for a new crime, as opposed to a technical violation Violent offenders returned at lower rates than non-violent offenders, and sex offenders had the lowest rate of recidivism. Violent young offenders (under 21) had the highest recidivism rates of any offense/age group
lowa Iowa Righ Juve		2000	Sex Offenders		Development of Sex Offender Registry	Reconviction for any sex crime, non-sex crime,	24.5% of registry sex offenders were convicted of a new crime, 3.0% of which were sex crimes. 33.3% pre-registry sex offenders were convicted of a new crime, 3.5% of which were sex crimes.	
Jowa Divis	ivision of Criminal and Juvenile ustice Planning	2004	Violent Offenders	1,768 violent offenders	None	New arrests (felony, violent), reincarceration, and new arrest for a sex crime within 3 years	52.2% of violent offender releases were rearrested within 3 years; 28.6% violent offender releases were reincarcerated within 3 years; and 23.6% of violent offender releases were convicted of a new offense and reincarcerated within 3 years	Native Americans showed the highest rates of recidivism after 3 years. African Americans generally showed higher recidivism rates than Caucasians. Those released without parole had rates of new violent felonies 43% higher than those released on parole.
Righ	wa Department of Human ights, Division of Criminal and uvenile Justice Planning	2005	Juveniles	13, 032 Juveniles referred	None	Delinquency complaints within 3 years of initial complaint	34% reoffended and 66% did not reoffend in 8 out 9 districts within Iowa.	
	indy J. Smith, Ph.D. and ennifer Bechtel, M.S.	2005	Felons	1, 091 Felons	Prison Industries Enhancemen Certification Program (PIECP)	tt New arrest, conviction, and incarceration in less than 2 years and up to 4.5 years	52.2% were not rearrested, 66.9% were not convicted, and 95.2% were not reincarcerated. Compared to the control groups—work in traditional correctional industries and other than work (no industry work/job)—the rates of success are comparable	
	ansas Department of orrections	2007	Felons who participated in various programs	Felons	Variety of program participants evaluated, including: sex offender program, 3 kinds of substance abuse programs, vocational education program, pre-release program, work release program, inner change	Reconviction within 1, 2 and 3 years of release from program	Rates of reconviction: Sex offender program (37.5%), Substance Abuse Treatment Program: ADAPT (37.5%), Substance Abuse Treatment Program: CDRP (30.7%), Substance Abuse Treatment Program: TC (31.4%), Vocational Education Program (39%), Per-Release Program (46.1%), Work Release Program (32.6%), Inner Change (28.1%), TTP (65.7%)	Sex offender treatment was the most beneficial; those who needed program but didn't receive treatment recidivated at a rate of 56.1% vs. tho who were in the program recidivating at 37.7%; Substance abuse treatment (3 types) had beneficial outcomes; those who received treatment recidivated at slightly lower rates than those who needed treatment and did not receive it.
Kentucky Corr	entucky Department of corrections	2003	Felons		program None None	Reconviction within 2 years of release from prison Reconviction or technical revocation within 5	27.5% Recidivism trend from 2003 to 2008: 2003 (46.5%), 2004 (45.8%), 2005	Violent offenders had higher recidivism rates than other groups; those with supervised release returned in greater numbers than those who were discharged; a higher percentage of blacks returned than whites
<u>Louisiana</u> Mair	afety and Corrections	2007	Juveniles		None	years Juveniles who are adjudicated for a second offense during supervision or within one year of release from MDOC supervision	(41.6%), 2006 (34.6%), 2007 (26.7%), 2008 (11.1%) 18%	Drug and alcohol offenses accounted for 18% of all new adjudications.
Maine	laine Statistical Analysis Center	2008	1, 316 Juveniles	Juveniles, 2005 cohort	None	Any individual who records a first adjudication in Maine's juvenile court system for offenses committed before the age of 18 and records a second adjudication for a new offense in Maine's juvenile court system or Maine's adult court system	27% (a significant increase compared to the 2004 cohort rate of 18%)	Juveniles tracked into the adult system also maintained higher recidivism rates (24%) than the previous year. Drug and alcohol offenses accounted for 22% of adjudications for first time juvenile offenders
<u>Maine</u> Mai	laine Statistical Analysis Center	2008	Adults	Adults	None	An arrest (or ticket, and summons) for any municipal, state, or fedoral misdemeanor or felony crime measured within 6 months, 1 year, 2 years, and 3 years	25.4% after 1 year of release	
	orrectional Education ssociation	1998	Felons: comparing those in education programs to those not in education programs	Felons participating in education programs	Education	Rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration	Participants had a 30.9% reincarceration rate; non-participants had a 37.7% reincarceration rate	
Massachusetts	rban Institute	2008	Felons		None	Reconviction within 3 years of release	39% (or 35% without technical violations)	Recidivists tended to be younger, unmarried, and to have served shorter sentences, and blacks recidivated at higher rates than whites. Non- violent offenders recidivated at higher rates than violent offenders. Drug offenders serving mandatory minimums had lower recidivism rates the those serving non-mandatory sentences. Parolees had higher recidivism rates than those who were released because of sentence expiration
Michigan Serv	lichigan Department of Human ervices	2005	Juveniles released from residential treatment Felons	2,379 juveniles released from residential treatment Felons	Juvenile Residential Treatment	Felony arrest within 2 years of release from juvenile facility Reconvicted within 3 years of release from prison	37% for follony arrest and 10% for incarceration	Recidivism rates were higher for minorities 19% of Minnesota's offenders are returned to prison with a new crime within three years
	linnesota Department of iorrections	2007	Sex Offenders		Sex offender treatment and post-release supervision	Rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration for a new crime; Average follow-up was 8.4 years, with a minimum of 3 years and maximum of 16 years	After 3 years, 7 % rearrested for a sex offense, 6% reconvicted, and 3% reincarcerated; after 3 years, 24% of the offenders has been rearrested for a non-sex offense, 19% reconvicted, and 9% reincarcerated.	Intensive supervised release (ISR), supervised release, supervised release revocations (amount of time spent in prison for supervised release violations and deducted from total at-risk time), and successful participation/completion of sex offender treatment each significantly reduced the risk of timing to a sex reoffense; longer post-release supervision period and offenders with a history of victimizing male children significantly reduced the risk timing to a non-sexual offense.
	linnesota Department of orrections	2006	entry program: Serious Offender Accountability	240 Offenders (208 adults and 32 juveniles) divided into an experimental group (N=208) and a control group (N=121)	Re-entry	Felon reconviction and reincarceration for a new crime within 2 years of release from prison	26% were reconvicted compared to 20% of control group	SOAR participants had significantly greater criminal histories than offenders in the control group, despite random assignment
Minnesota Sup	upreme Court of Missouri	2009	Juveniles	15, 910 juveniles	None	Referral to the juvenile office for a legally sufficient law violation (ordinance violations, misdemeanor, or felony) during a calendar year and receives one or more law violation(s) to juvenile or adult court within one year of initial	26%	29% male offenders reoffend within 12 months, compared to 19% of females. 31% of black youth return to the care of juvenile authorities through recidivating, followed by American Indian offenders (26%), and white offenders (24%).
	lissouri Sentencing ommission	2007	Sex Offenders	808 sex offenders who completed a sex offender program	STATIC-99 Sex offender program (risk assessment tool)	referral's disposition date.	29.7% within three years	0.6% convicted of a new sex offense; 60% of high risk sex offenders returned within 3 years, 26.3% for moderate-high risk offenders, 32.3% f low-moderate risk offenders, and 18.2% for low risk sex offenders
Miss	lissouri Sentencing ommission	2007	Felons	Sentences	Recommended sentences	Reincarceration and new conviction within 6 months, 1, 2, 3, and 5 years		When the recommended sentence of probation is imposed (occurs 77% of the time), recidivism rates are low. However, when the recommen sentence is probation and actual sentence is prison, recidivism rates are much higher, whether measured by new conviction or reincarceratio The same high trend of recidivism continues if the scenario is reversed.
Miss	niversity of Montana- lissoula/Montana Department f Corrections	2005	Felons who participated in sex offender or drug abuse treatment		Sex Offender Treatment & Drug abuse treatment	Adult offender who returns to prison within 3 years of release	Drug/chemical dependence treatment rate: 55.3% of compliant participants recidivated compared to 77% of those without any treatment. 38.2% of treatment compliant sex offenders recidivated.	For those in the drug abuse treatment program, the longer the sentence, the higher the recidivism rate. Drug treatment had best impact on white inmates who were under 40 at time of release.
Miss	niversity of Montana- lissoula/Montana Department f Corrections	2006	Felons	885 (successfully completed pre- release stays)	Pre-release program	Within calendar year 2002 and FY 2004-2005	55% who were discharged from pre-release centers did not recidivate, while 45% were reincarcerated	Persons coming from prisons (to pre-release center) were significantly less likely to recidivate than those coming from other referral sources
Miss	Iniversity of Montana- lissoula/Montana Department f Corrections	2004	Felons (female)	23 females	Medical Wheel (Native American based chemical dependency program) & Anger Management treatment	Return to prison for any reason within 3 years of r release	Overall recidivism rate was 22.7% (N=5): for treatment population, 17.6% (N=3) and 40% for the non-treatment population (N=2).	Those inmates who completed medicine wheel had lower rates of recidivism than those in the comparable non-treatment group. The same follows for inmates who completed the anger management treatment. Native American inmates benefited more from the medicine wheel treatment, but not anger management treatment, where they were more likely to return to prison
Nebraska Corr	ebraska Department of orrections	2007	Felons	Felons	None	Reconviction within 3 years of release from prison	25.5%	
Corr Nevada	levada Department of orrections	2007	Felons	Felons	None	Readmission within 3 years of release from prison	In 2004, 24%	Recipivism rate for make use 45 for the second second
	lew Hampshire Department of orrections	2009	Felons	Random sample of 336 homicide	None	Reincarceration as a result of a new sentence or parole or probation revocation within three years of release	44.2%	Recidivism rate for males was 45.2%; females 34.6%; males younger than 25 had highest recidivism rate (52.8%) while females between 20- and in their forties recidivated 41.7% and 40% of the time, respectively. Offenders convicted of drug crimes had the lowest recidivism rate (36.5%) compared to those convicted of violent crimes (40.3%), public order crimes (47.6%), and property crimes (50.2%).
Corr	iew Jersey Department of orrections Research and valuation Unit	2007	Homicide Offenders	offenders; Typology used: 1) homicide precipitated by a general altercation or argument, 2) homicide during the commission of a felony, 3) domestic violence-related homicide, and 4) a homicide relating to an accident		Committing another homicide within 5 years	0% for new homicides	Slightly over 1/3 recidivism rate for new violent and drug offenses in the felony homicide group; 27% recidivism rate for homicide offenders whose offenses were precipitated by an altercation; less than 10% for domestic violence homicide offenders
Corr	lew Jersey Department of orrections Research and valuation Unit	2005	Sex Offenders	(involuntary; usually DUI related) 718 sex offenders released in 1994 and 1997 (495 in treatment group and 223 general population)	Adult Diagnostic Treatment Center (ADTC)	Rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration within 4 years (1997 cohort) and 7 years (1994 cohort) which is then divided into nonsexual recidivism and sexual recidivism		Significant differences exist between offenders who received treatment in the Adult Diagnostic Treatment Center (ADTC), a sex-offender- specific prison, and the general population in regard to nonsexual reoffending only
New Jersey Corr	iew Jersey Department of orrections	N/A 2006	Adult felons	62 juveniles who exited the juvenile drug court program between 2001-	None Juvenile Drug Court	Any referral to the Juvenile Justice Department, or any new arrest as an adult (exposure time	55% rearrested, 43% reconvicted, and 31% reincarcerated	Of those offenders rearrested, about half were rearrested within 9 months of release Compared to similar subjects who did not receive drug court treatment, those who participated in the program had much lower recidivism rate
New Mexico	niversity of Memphis	2006	Juveniles in drug court Felons	2002	Juvenile Drug Court None	or any new arrest as an adult (exposure time varied) Reconviction within 3 years of release from prison	Juvenile drug court graduates recidivated at rate of 28%	
New Prot	lew York State Division of robation and Correctional Iternatives	2007	Sex Offenders	19, 837 sex offenders on sex offender registry	None	New arrest, charge, conviction or incarceration within 2 years of registration	24% arrested for a new crime	
Prot Alter <u>New York</u>	lew York State Division of robation and Correctional Iternatives	2009	Probationers		None	Felony rearrest within 1,2, and 3 years of release Rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration within 3 years: Two interim outcomes also	12.4% rearrested within 1 year, 20.1% within 2 years and 25.7% within 3 years	Probationers were less likely to be rearrested for a felony drug offense than for a felony offense defined as "other" or for a violent felony offense offense defined as "other" or for a violent felony offense d
Polic	orth Carolina Sentencing and olicy Advisory Commission	2008	Felons	56, 983 offenders released in FY 2003- 04	None	within 3 years; Two interim outcomes also	38.7% rearrested, 26.4% reconvicted, and 29.1% reincarcerated	Most rearrests occurred within the first year of release, Factors that decreased the probability of rearrest included being married, employed, having at least twelve years of education, having a felony as the current conviction, having a longer prison sentence imposed, and having mo prior incarcerations. Age also decreased an offender's chance of rearrest, with offenders being less likely to be rearrested as they grew older. Those with post-release supervision had lower rearrest rates than those without PRS. Ages 21 and younger had the highest recidivism rates.
	orth Carolina Sentencing and olicy Advisory Commission	2009	Juveniles	20, 236 juveniles	None	All subsequent delinquent complaints and adult arrests within 3 years following first court event of sample period (June 1, 2004June 30, 2005)	For the first drug court evaluated, East Central Judicial District, graduates were more likely to be charged with a substance abuse	Violent juvenile offenders were least likely to recidivate (39.8%) compared to serious (57.5%) and minor offense (56.9%) juvenile offenders.
Nor	forth Dakota State University	2004	Juveniles in drug court	90 juveniles who participated in drug courts by 2004	Drug Court (n=2)	Rearrest within 4 years	violation (50%) than those terminated from the program (48%) and the comparison group (21%). Conversely, for the second trug court evaluated, Northeast Central Judicial District graduates were less likely (12%) to be charged with a substance abuse violation than those terminated (38%) and the comparison group (21%). However, this latter finding is not statistically significant. Differences between the two drug	Those who did not complete the program because of termination due to age (becoming 18 before completion) or other factors had higher recidivism rates than the comparison group. The older participants had higher rates of recidivism (closer to 18, many of which probably terminated because of this fact)
Ohio Reh	thio Department of ehabilitation and Corrections	1997 2001	Felons participating in Ohio Penal Industry program Sex Offenders	Felons participating in Ohio Penal Industry program Sex Offenders	Job training	Reconviction within 5 years of release	courts may be attributed to different lengths of stay at each drug court and late admission to the East Central drug court. OPI group recidivated at 54%, comparison group recidivated at 58% : differences not statistically significant	Blacks had higher recidivism rates overall.
Ohio Reh	hio Department of ehabilitation and Corrections klahoma Department of orrections	2001	Sex Offenders Felons		None	Reconviction for any offense within 10 years Reconviction within 3 years of release from prison	27.8%	22.3% for new crime (sex crime and others), 11.7% for technical violation Under 20 years old recidivated at 43%, those above 50 recidivated at 9.6%, Black males more likely to recidivate than while males, The most recent survival analyses of institutional treatment programs find that completers of all Oklahoma DOC programs have lower return rates after least 36 months than program non-participants. Adult Basic Education has proven to be Oklahoma's most successful program. The Level of Service Inventory- Revised (LSI-R) at reception, ranks offenders as low, medium, or high in terms of risk levels for further offending and need for services to reprevent future recitivism. Survival analysis of these affenders reased in EY 2016 from that 36 months later. 7% of low 15/E
Oklahoma Okla	vorrections	2009	Felons		GPS Supervision	prison Reincarceration within 3 years		Service Inventory- Revised (LSI-R) at reception, ranks offenders as low, medium, or high in terms of risk levels for further offending and need for services to prevent future recidivism. Survival analysis of those offenders relaxed in FY 2004 found that 36 months later, 7% of low LSI-R offenders had returned to DO 32% of medium LSI-R offenders, and 70% of high LSI-R offenders. Low risk and high risk offenders did better if released to probation and parole instead of immediate discharge from ODOC
Oklahoma Oreg	Iregon Department of orrections	2007	Felons	Felons	None	Reconviction of new felony within 3 years of release from prison	31.3%	
Oregon.	regon Department of orrections Research and tatistics	2009	Felons		None	Reconviction of any felony within 3 years of release from prison	Paroled offender 2005 cohort: 29.3%; Probation 2005 cohort: 24.2% At three years post release in 1999, the recidivism rate was 43.6. In 2002	
Corr Pennsylvania	ennsylvania Department of orrections	2006	Felons		Community Orientation and	Return to custody of a Pennsylvania state correctional institution for any reason	the 3 year recidivism rate was 46.3%. At one year post release in 2004, the recidivism rate was 25.9%	Both groups had rearrest and reconviction rates lower than national rates. Racial composition of study population: 53.4% African Americans
Pennsylvania Rho	hode Island Department of		Recently released offenders	Group	Community Orientation and Reintegration (COR) program	Reconviction within 2 years of release from	compared to the control group (70.1%)	comprised COR completers and 55.2% of the control group. Whites accounted for 35.5% of COR completers and 31.8% of the control group. And Hispanics made up 10.9% of the COR completers and 12.5% of the control group. Those released from Home Confinement had lower recidivism rates than those released from secure facilities. Those in substance abuse
Rhode Island South Carolina	ourections outh Carolina Department of orrections	2004	Felons	3, 324 released Felons Felons	None	Reconviction within 2 years of release from prison Reconviction within 3 years of release from prison		treatment programs had about a 23% recidivism rate, lower than those with abuse issues who did not complete treatment Those on probation had highest recidivism rate at 43.7% Under 25 had the highest age group recidivism rate at 44.2%, some work programs had a minimal impact on recidivism, with the best program being Labor Crew with a rate of 27.2%
South Carolina Corr	outh Carolina Department of orrections	2007 2006	Sex Offenders Juveniles		None STAR Academy Program	Rearrested and reconvicted within 3 years Reconviction within 3 years of release from prison	43% rearrested for any type of crime, 22.3% reconvicted and reincarcerated	From the number of sex offenders released from prison in 2001, blacks made up 50% of those rearrested within 3 years, white 37.3%, and 2 other racial/ethnic groups. Young offenders between the ages of 18-29 were more likely to reoffend within 3 years
Tennessee Texa	ennessee Bureau of westigation Crime Statistics nit exas Legislative Budget Board	2007 2005	Felons	557 sex offenders; 559 comparison group Felons	None	Reconviction within 3 years of release from prison Reconviction within 3 years of release from prison	Sex Offenders: 55.9%, Other Offenders (comparison group): 77.8%	Of general offenders, the most frequent recommitment was for a technical violation (18.2%); No statistically significant differences between ra of recidivists. 48% of recidivists were African American, property and drug offenses make up over 60% combined of recidivist crimes, annually parole violat make up 25% of prison admissions.
Texas Texa	exas Legislative Budget Board	2005	Juveniles	Juveniles	None Project Horizon Educational	Reincarceration for any offense in 3 year period of release	32.276	
Texas	ermont Department of Corrections orrections	1995 2007	Felons	reions	Project Horizon Educational Program None	Parole violation or reincarceration within 2 years and 7 months Offense occurring within 3 year period of release	Participants had recidivism rate of 65%, non-participants 82%	12% recidivated more than once (returning to prison repeatedly), compared to 31.5% of control group recidivating more than once.
Texas Utah	ermont Department of orrections	2008	Felons Juveniles		None	Offense occurring within 3 year period of release	50% for persons released in 2004 and 60% for persons released in 1994 Releases from juvenile correction centers: 49.4% rearrested, 37.6% reconvicted, and 17.2% reincarcerated, Probation placements: 34.8%	Black juveniles had higher reoffense rates than white juveniles, those who were released at age 15 had highest rearrest rates, those who participated youth industries program and Virginia Wilderness Institute had lower recidivism rates than those who did not
Toxas Utah Vermont Vermont Vermont		2005	Adult		None	after 12 months of release Returned to prison for a new crime or technical parole violation within 3 years of release	rearrested and 24.8% reconvicted; reincarceration data not applicable	participated youth industries program and Virginia Wilderness Institute had lower recidivism rates than those who did not The total recidivism rate was higher in the first two years of being released (2000 & 2001); 29% of those who recidivated came back in 2000 and 26% came back in 2001; 72% of persons were returned for the same type of crime for which they were originally incarcerated
Texas Utah Utah Verront Corr Vermont Verront Verront Verront Verront Verront Verront Virgi Virginia Virgina Vi	irginia Department of orrections					Reconviction longth of the		54.6% of those 15-24 recidivated and 65.6% of those 25.24.729/ of Miles
Texas Utah Utah Utah Verront Corr Vermont Verront Sent Verro	entencing Guidelines ommission	2004	Felons Juveniles		None	Reconviction, length of time not factored into study Any disposition (sentence) in which the offender's juvenile history contains a disposition (sentence); length of time between convictions on factored into report because database used	77% rate for boys and 72% rate for girls	54.6% of those 15-24 recidivated and 65.6% of those 25-34; 73% of African American men recidivated compared to 65% of Caucasian men a 51% of Hispanic men. Property and drug offenses were the most common re-offense type. African Americans accounted for 3.9% of the Washington population, but accounted for 13.1% of all juvenile dispositions and had a recidivism rate of 78.1%. Recidivism rate of Hispanics, 82.3%, was highest of all racial groups with Caucasian rate at 75.1% and Asian/Pacific Islanders
Texas Utah Utah Verr Vermont Corr Vermont Verr Virginia Virginia Virginia Seni Washington Seni Washington Wes	orrections entencing Guidelines ommission			13,127 juveniles		study Any disposition (sentence) in which the offender's juvenile history contains a disposition (sentence); length of time between convictions not factored into report because database used does not contain data relating to dates of release from confinement Return to the custody of the Division of Corrections within a measured amount of time	77% rate for boys and 72% rate for girls	51% of Hispanic men. Property and drug offenses were the most common re-offense type.
Texas Utah Utah Vermont Vermont Corr Vermont Vermont Virginia Virginia Virginia Seni Corr Washington Seni Corr Washington Seni Corr Washington Seni Corr Washington Seni Corr Washington Seni Corr Wisconsin Wisconsin	entencing Guidelines ommission entencing Guidelines ommission entencing Guidelines ommission entencing Guidelines	2005	Juveniles	13,127 juveniles 1, 254 Felons released in 2003 Felons	None	study Any disposition (sentence) in which the offender's juvenile history contains a disposition (sentence); length of time between convictions not factored intor report because database used does not contain data relating to dates of release from confinement Return to the custody of the Division of	77% rate for boys and 72% rate for girls 26.4% 36% between 1980-2003	51% of Hispanic men. Property and drug offenses were the most common re-offense type. African Americans accounted for 3.9% of the Washington population, but accounted for 13.1% of all juvenile dispositions and had a recidivism rate of 78.1%. Recidivism rate of Hispanics, 82.3%, was highest of all racial groups with Caucasian rate at 75.1% and Asian/Pacific Islanders 65.1% Those on parole release (37%) had higher recidivism rates than those discharged (9.5%) or released by court order (26.1%); 25-29 year olds