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AN ANALYSIS OF RECIDIVISM AMONG RESIDENTS RELEASED FROM
MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS DURING 1971

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ABSTRACT

A study of the 1971 releasees from Massachusetts Correctional Institutions revealed that 25% of the releasee population returned to prison within 1 year of their release. MCI's Framingham, Concord, and Walpole releasees had relatively high recidivism rates and MCI's Norfolk and Forestry Camps releasees had relatively low recidivism rates.

When the releasee population was analyzed in terms of the original institution of commitment, it was discovered that a particular pattern existed for Walpole commitments. Whereas the recidivism rate of individuals committed to MCI-Walpole and released directly from MCI-Walpole was 27%, the recidivism rate of individuals committed to MCI-Walpole but released from MCI-Norfolk was 17%; and the recidivism rate of MCI-Walpole commitments released from MCI-Forestry Camps was 13%. Thus, Walpole commitments who were transferred to and subsequently released from these other MCI's had a significantly lower recidivism rate than those who remained at Walpole until their release. This finding suggests a reintegrative or rehabilitative quality in the movement from maximum to medium and to minimum security levels, as opposed to an abrupt release directly from maximum security.

When considering the variation of releasee population by recidivism in terms of the offense they had been sentenced for, it was discovered that Sex Offenders had the lowest rate of recidivism. This was consistently the case for all releasing institutions. Offenses Against the Person was the category with the second lowest rates of recidivism. Offense categories with higher rates of recidivism included: Offenses Against Property and Drug Offenses.

Analysis of the variable Age at Release with recidivism outcome revealed that the older an individual is at the time of release, the

lesser the chance is that he will become a recidivist.

Relating the variable Length of Time Incarcerated on Present Offense to recidivism resulted in the finding that individuals incarcerated for a longer period of time had a lesser chance of recidivating.

However, since each of the three variables discussed above - Type of Offense, Age at Release, and Length of Incarceration - are related to each other as well as recidivism, a further test of the interrelationship was carried out by a correlation analysis. This resulted in the finding that the relationship between Length of Incarceration and recidivism no longer held valid but, in fact, was merely associated with the other two variables.

As Part II of the analysis twenty-three categories delineating high and low recidivism risk groups were constructed.

As Part III of this report, the overall recidivism rates for the 1971 releasee population was compared with overall recidivism rates for individuals released in previous years. The last recidivism research conducted by the Department of Correction dealt with the 1966 releasee population.

The recidivism rates for the total 1971 population were considerably lower than the 1966 population. For the 1966 releasee population the overall recidivism rate was 30%, whereas for the 1971 releasee population it was 25%. This difference is statistically significant. It is interesting to note that when analyzing the differences by the specific releasing institution, the reduced recidivism can be attributed to Massachusetts Correctional Institutions Norfolk and Forestry Camps. The reductions at MCI's Walpole, Concord, and Framingham were not statistically significant.

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Part I

The Division of Research and Planning of the Massachusetts Department of Correction recently collected data describing the background characteristics and recidivism rates of all individuals released from Massachusetts Correctional Institutions in 1971. These statistics are available for men released from MCI's Walpole, Norfolk, Concord, and the three Forestry Camps (Monroe, Warwick, and Plymouth); and for women released from MCI-Framingham.¹ There were 1107 men and women released from state correctional institutions and Forestry Camps in 1971.

As part of a larger research effort to evaluate the patterns of post-release behavior of former charges of the Massachusetts Department of Corrections, this study provides a narrative overview of some of the more striking preliminary findings that have thus far emerged from the data analysis.

¹ For the specific breakdown of the variables collected, the frequency distributions, and the recidivism breakdown see the following Department of Correction Publication: Daniel LeClair, Statistical Tables Describing the Characteristics and Recidivism Rates of 1971 Releasees from Massachusetts Correctional Institutions, August, 1974.

Definition of Recidivism:

A recidivist was defined as any subject who was returned to a Federal or State correctional institution or to a County House of Correction or Jail for 30 days or more.

Follow-up Period:

The follow-up period was one year from the date of the subjects' release to the community.

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Variables Collected:

For the analysis that follows in this report, four categories of variables were collected: Commitment variables, Personal Background Characteristics variables, Criminal History variables, and Recidivism variables. A specific listing is given in Appendix I. Data was collected from the files of the Department of Correction, the Parole Board, and the Board of Probation.

2 The author would like to acknowledge his appreciation for the careful work that the following individuals provided in the collection and preparation of data to be used in these reports: Ira Baline, Donna Gurski, Denise Huffman, Carolyn Jackson, Russ Kerr, Joe Landolfi, Chris Mackey, Therese Pink, and Ellen Weiner.

FINDINGS

Differential Recidivism Rates by Releasing Institution:

Of the 1107 men and women released from the MCI's in 1971, 835 (75%) were not returned to a correctional institution within one year of their release. The remaining 272 (25%) were re-incarcerated for at least 30 days within one year of their release. Thus, the overall recidivism rate with a one year follow-up period was 25%. For MCI-Walpole the recidivism rate was 27%; for MCI-Norfolk, 18%; for MCI-Concord, 28%; for the three Forestry Camps, 14%; and for MCI-Framingham, 29%.

TABLE 1

RECIDIVISM RATE BY RELEASING INSTITUTION

<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>RECIDIVISM RATE</u>
MCI-Framingham	92	(8)	29%
MCI-Concord	522	(47)	28%
MCI-Walpole	155	(14)	27%
MCI-Norfolk	234	(21)	18%
Forestry Camps	104	(9)	14%
TOTAL	1107	(100)	25%

As can be seen from Table 1, MCI's Framingham, Concord, and Walpole releasees had relatively high recidivism rates and MCI's Norfolk and Forestry Camps releasees had relatively low recidivism rates.³

³ In terms of statistical significance, the recidivism rate for MCI-Concord was higher ($X^2=6.87$, $P<.01$, 1df) than the total releasee population; and the recidivism rates for MCI-Norfolk and the Forestry Camps were lower than the total releasee population (Norfolk: $X^2=7.96$, $P<.01$, 1df; Forestry: $X^2=6.37$, $p<.01$, 1df).

Specific Category of Recidivism:

It is important to examine separately the specific categories under the general heading of recidivism. For example, it is important to note that 118 (43%) of the 272 recidivists and 11% of the total sample were re-incarcerated for technical infractions of their parole conditions. They did not have any new arrest associated with their parole violation. One hundred and twenty eight (47%) of the 272 recidivists and 12% of the total sample were re-incarcerated because a new arrest was associated with their parole violation, although at the time of their re-incarceration they had not been tried for this new arrest. Thus, 90% of the recidivists were returned as Parole Violators. Only 26 (10%) of the 272 recidivists and 2% of the total sample were re-incarcerated as a result of a new conviction and a new sentence from the court.

TABLE II

BREAKDOWN OF RECIDIVIST BY CATEGORY OF RETURN

<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>PAROLE VIOLATION TECHNICAL</u>		<u>PAROLE VIOLATION NEW ARREST</u>		<u>NEW COMMITMENTS</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
MCI-Framingham	23	(2.1)	3	(0.3)	1	(0.1)	27	(2.4)
MCI-Concord	57	(5.2)	77	(7.0)	13	(1.2)	147	(13.3)
MCI-Walpole	14	(1.3)	20	(1.8)	8	(0.7)	42	(3.8)
MCI-Norfolk	19	(1.7)	18	(1.6)	4	(0.4)	41	(3.7)
Forestry Camps	5	(0.5)	10	(0.9)	0	(0.0)	15	(1.4)
TOTAL	118	(10.8)	128	(11.6)	26	(2.4)	272	(24.6)

Recidivism Rates by Committing Institution:

In the Massachusetts criminal justice system, the courts make direct commitments to three institutions. Women are committed to MCI-Framingham, and men are committed to either MCI-Concord or MCI-Walpole. In the case of men sentenced to MCI-Concord, the judge does not fix a specific term. The individual is sentenced to the authority of the superintendent without a minimum sentence and the maximum sentence is established by statute. Traditionally, Concord sentences are for individuals with less lengthy criminal histories and, therefore, tend to be younger offenders. In the case of men sentenced to MCI-Walpole, the judge must fix both a minimum and a maximum term (except for life sentences and sentences for habitual offenders). The minimum must not be for less than two and a half years; the maximum not more than that established by statute.

Men are not committed to either MCI-Norfolk or Forestry Camps directly by the courts. Instead, they are received on transfer from MCI's Walpole and Concord after having been carefully screened as suitable for a medium security status.

The releasee sample was analyzed in terms of the institution that each individual was originally committed. Of the 1107 releasees, 92 (8%) individuals had been originally committed to MCI-Framingham and had a recidivism rate of 29%; 531 (48%) had been originally committed to MCI-Concord and had a recidivism rate of 29%; and 484 (44%) had been originally committed to MCI-Walpole and had a recidivism rate of 19%. These results are summarized in Table III on the following page.

TABLE III

RECIDIVISM RATE BY COMMITTING INSTITUTION

<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>RECIDIVISM RATE</u>
MCI-Framingham	92	(08)	29%
MCI-Concord	531	(48)	29%
MCI-Walpole	484	(44)	19%
TOTAL	1107	(100)	25%

From Table III two patterns should be pointed out:

First, it is interesting to note that nearly half (48%) of the total releasee population were originally sentenced to MCI-Concord, and that MCI-Concord commitments had the higher recidivism rate of the two male institutions.⁴

⁴ In terms of statistical significance, the recidivism rate for those committed to MCI-Concord was significantly higher ($X^2=9.05$, $P<.01$, 1df) than the total sample; and the recidivism rate for those committed to MCI-Walpole was significantly lower ($X^2=13.31$, $P<.001$, 1df). The recidivism rate for those committed to MCI-Framingham (women) was not statistically significantly different from the recidivism rate of the total sample.

Secondly, when the releasee population was analyzed in terms of the original institution of commitment, it was discovered that a particular pattern existed for Walpole commitments. Whereas the recidivism rate of individuals committed to MCI-Walpole and released directly from MCI-Walpole was 27%; the recidivism rate of individuals committed to MCI-Walpole but released from MCI-Norfolk was 17%; and the recidivism rate of MCI-Walpole commitments released from MCI-Forestry Camps was 13%. Thus, Walpole commitments who were transferred to and subsequently released from these other MCI's had a significantly lower recidivism rate than those who remained at Walpole (or those who were transferred from Walpole but subsequently returned and then released from Walpole).⁵

⁵ In terms of statistical significance, individuals originally committed to MCI-Walpole but subsequently transferred to and released from MCI-Norfolk had significantly lower recidivism rates than those who remained at MCI-Walpole ($X^2=5.50$, $P<.02$, 1df); individuals originally committed to MCI-Walpole but subsequently transferred to and released from MCI-Concord were not significantly different than those who remained at MCI-Walpole [$X^2=1.23$ (Yates correction applied), $P>.05$, 1df]; and individuals committed to MCI-Walpole but subsequently transferred to and released from Forestry Camps had significantly lower recidivism rates than those who remained at MCI-Walpole ($X^2=7.42$, $P<.01$, 1df).

TABLE IV

RECIDIVISM RATE OF WALPOLE COMMITMENTS BY INSTITUTION OF RELEASE

<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>RECIDIVISM RATE</u>
MCI-Walpole	150	(31)	27%
MCI-Norfolk	216	(45)	17%
MCI-Concord	23	(5)	15%
MCI-Forestry	95	(20)	13%
TOTAL	484	(100)	19%

These differences, summarized in Table IV above, may be accounted for by either of two explanations: (1) Low Recidivist Risk men may have been selected for transfers to Norfolk and Forestry Camps; or (2) There is a reintegrative or rehabilitative quality to the movement from maximum to medium and to minimum security levels, as opposed to an abrupt release directly from maximum security.

Therefore, the Division of Research will conduct a separate study to be issued in the future that will attempt to determine which of these two explanations is correct. Base expectancy tables will be applied to the portion of the Walpole commitments in the sample that were transferred to MCI's Concord, Norfolk and Forestry Camps to see whether or not lower recidivism risk groups were selected disproportionately.

A breakdown of MCI-Concord commitments by institution of release is presented in Table V below. Since the greater number (94%) of MCI-Concord commitments remained at Concord, differences in recidivism rates by releasing institutions cannot be considered significant.

TABLE V

RECIDIVISM RATE OF CONCORD COMMITMENTS BY INSTITUTION OF RELEASE

<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>RECIDIVISM RATE</u>
MCI-Forestry	9	(2)	33
MCI-Concord	499	(94)	29
MCI-Norfolk	18	(3)	22
MCI-Walpole	5	(1)	20
TOTAL	531	(100)	29

Recidivism Rate by Offense Category

The releasee sample was next divided into five general offense categories constituted by the most serious offense which led to the releasees' present incarceration. These categories include: (1) Offenses Against the Person (other than sex offenses); (2) Sex Offenses; (3) Property Offenses; (4) Drug Offenses; and (5) "Other" Offenses (a residual category including such offenses as: escape, motor vehicle offenses, prostitution, abortion, and contempt of court). Table VI presented below gives a breakdown of the specific recidivism rate for each of these categories.

TABLE VI

VARIABLE	MCI WALPOLE			MCI NORFOLK			MCI CONCORD			FORESTRY CAMPS			MCI FRAMINGHAM			TOTAL RELEASEES		
	N	%	R.R.*	N	%	R.R.	N	%	R.R.	N	%	R.R.	N	%	R.R.	N	%	R.R.
ORIGINAL OFFENSE CATEGORY																		
Offenses against the person	85	(55)	24	124	(53)	21	214	(41)	22	78	(75)	15	22	(24)	18	523	(47)	21
Sex offenses	11	(7)	9	27	(12)	4	22	(4)	14	1	(1)	0	0	(0)	0	61	(6)	8
Property offenses	41	(27)	32	65	(28)	20	218	(42)	34	23	(22)	13	29	(32)	24	378	(34)	29
Other offenses	5	(5)	20	4	(2)	25	18	(3)	44	2	(2)	0	21	(23)	38	50	(3)	36
Drug offenses	13	(8)	54	14	(6)	0	50	(10)	30	0	(0)	0	20	(22)	49	97	(9)	31
Total	155	(100)	27	234	(100)	18	522	(100)	28	106	(100)	14	92	(100)	29	1 107	(100)	25

From the tables, it can be seen that Sex Offenders had the lowest rate of recidivism. This was consistently the case for all releasing institutions. Whereas the recidivism rate for the total sample was 25%, the recidivism rate for sex offenders was 8%.⁶ Breaking down the category according to the specific releasing institution, the recidivism rate range for sex offenders was 0% to 14% and the recidivism rate range for the total sample was 14% to 29%.

⁶ In terms of statistical significance, the recidivism rate of sex offenders was significantly lower than the recidivism rate of the total releasee population ($\chi^2=9.34$, $p < .01$, 1df).

* R.R. = Recidivism Rate

Offenses Against the Person was the category with the second lowest rates of recidivism. Whereas the recidivism rate for the total sample was 25%, the recidivism rate for offenses against the person was 21%.⁷

Within the specific subcategory of offenses against the person (See Appendix II, Table A), it is interesting to note that of the 5 releasees for Murder I, all were non-recidivists; of the 11 releasees for Murder II, 9 were non-recidivists⁸; and of the 59 releasees for Manslaughter, 54 were non-recidivists. These three sub-categories collectively comprised the lowest recidivism rates within the crimes against the person category.

Categories with higher rates of recidivism include: Offenses Against Property, Drug Offenses, and "Other" Offenses. Whereas the recidivism rate for the total releasee sample was 25%, the recidivism rate for "other" offenses was 36%, for drug offenses 31%, and for property offenses 29%.⁹

⁷ In terms of statistical significance, the recidivism rate of offenders against the person was significantly lower than the recidivism rate of other types of offenses in the total releasee population ($X^2=7.44$, $p < .01$, ldf).

⁸ Both of the two recidivists in the Murder II category were returned because of technical violations of their parole agreements. New arrests other than minor traffic violations were not involved.

⁹ Though the recidivism rates for "other" and for drug offenses are visually clearly above the 25% recidivism rate for the overall releasee population; in terms of statistical significance they were not significantly different. This is perhaps due to the relatively few individual cases in these categories. The recidivism rate for offenses against property, however, was statistically significantly higher than the total releasee population ($X^2=6.74$, $p < .01$, ldf)

In terms of the subcategories of "Other" Offenses¹⁰ the particular offenses of escape and weapons accounted for the higher rates. However, since the "other" offense category is a repository for a variety of different offenses and because each subcategory contains relatively few individual cases, one should be cautious in generalizing from these figures.

As can be seen in Appendix II, Table E; the subcategories of drug offenses that accounted for the higher recidivism rates in that category were Possession of Heroin and Sale of Heroin.

10 See Appendix II, Table D.

11 Taken separately only Possession of Heroin was statistically significantly higher than the other categories of drug offenses ($X^2=4.43$, $p<.05$, 1df. However, when the categories of Possession of Heroin and Sale of Heroin were grouped together the result is a statistically significantly higher rate of recidivism than the other categories of drug offenses ($X^2=5.30$, $p<.05$, 1df).

Recidivism Rate by Type of Release:

The releasee sample was next subdivided into the two sub-categories of type of release: (1) parole and (2) good conduct discharge. As can be seen in Table VII below, for all releasing institutions individuals who received a parole had higher rates of recidivism than individuals who had received a good conduct discharge. One clear reason why it would be expected that individuals receiving a discharge would have lower rates of recidivism is that they could not be returned to prison for technical parole violations such as failure to report, failure to maintain job, etc.

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TABLE VII

RECIDIVISM RATE OF 1971 RELEASEES BY TYPE OF RELEASE

<u>Releasing Institution</u>	<u>Parolees</u>			<u>Dischargees</u>			<u>TOTAL SAMPLE</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>RR</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>RR</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>RR</u>
Walpole	104	(67)	33	51	(33)	16	155	(100)	27
Norfolk	198	(85)	19	36	(15)	11	234	(100)	18
Concord	435	(83)	31	87	(17)	15	502	(100)	28
Forestry	92	(88)	16	12	(12)	0	104	(100)	14
Framingham	70	(76)	37	22	(24)	5	92	(100)	29
TOTAL	899	(81)	28	208	(19)	13	1107	(100)	25

11 Dischargees who were released from MCI's Walpole, Concord and Framingham had statistically significantly lower rates of recidivism than the parolees of these same institutions ($\chi^2=5.01, p < .02, 1df$; $\chi^2=9.02, p < .01, 1df$; and $\chi^2=8.57, p < .01, 1df$ for the three institutions respectively). For the total sample, dischargees had statistically significantly lower rates of recidivism than parolees ($\chi^2=20.14, p < .001, 1df$).

Age at Time of Release:

The mean age at time of release for the 1,107 men and women released from Massachusetts Correctional Institutions in 1971 is presented in Table VIII below. These statistics are broken down by the individual releasing institutions as well as by the total sample.

TABLE VIII

MEAN AGE AT TIME OF RELEASE BY INSTITUTION OF RELEASE

<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>MEAN AGE IN YEARS</u>
Walpole	32.8
Norfolk	32.8
Concord	23.4
Forestry	31.5
Framingham	27.5
TOTAL RELEASEES	28.8

From Table VIII it can be seen that the institutions with the higher mean age at time of release are Walpole, Norfolk, and Forestry; and the institutions with lower mean age at time of release are Framingham and Concord. This of course follows the pattern that would be expected. Walpole, Norfolk, and Forestry releasees are primarily Walpole commitments, and Concord releasees are primarily Concord commitments. Since Concord sentences traditionally are for individuals with less lengthy criminal histories, they tend to be shorter. Walpole commitments, by contrast, tend to be older offenders and length of sentence tends to be longer.

Relating the variable age at time of release to recidivism (see Table IX on the following page), several important findings occur.

TABLE IX

RECIDIVISM RATE DIFFERENTIAL ACCORDING TO MEAN AGE AT TIME OF RELEASE

1971 RELEASEES

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>MCI WALPOLE</u>			<u>MCI NORFOLK</u>			<u>MCI CONCORD</u>			<u>FORESTRY CAMPS</u>			<u>MCI FRAMINGHAM</u>			<u>TOTAL RELEASEES</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>R.R.*</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>R.R.</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>R.R.</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>R.R.</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>R.R.</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>R.R.</u>
<u>AGE AT RELEASE</u>																		
18 or Younger	0	(0)	0	4	(02)	0	35	(07)	17	0	(0)	0	5	(5)	40	44	(04)	18
19-21 years	6	(04)	33	11	(05)	27	172	(33)	29	9	(9)	33	20	(22)	40	218	(20)	30
22-24 years	21	(14)	40	32	(14)	31	170	(33)	31*	11	(11)	9	18	(20)	17	252	(23)	29
25-27 years	22	(14)	32	41	(18)	20	69	(13)	39	23	(22)	17	15	(16)	47	170	(15)	31
28-30 years	27	(17)	30	22	(09)	18	43	(08)	16	12	(12)	8	11	(12)	18	115	(10)	19
31-40 years	47	(30)	21	73	(31)	15	27	(05)	7	28	(27)	14	16	(17)	31	191	(17)	17
41-50 years	26	(17)	23	38	(16)	11	5	(01)	40	15	(14)	7	5	(5)	0	89	(6)	15
51 and above	6	(04)	17	13	(06)	8	1	(0)	100	6	(6)	17	2	(2)	0	28	(2)	14
Total	155	(100)	27	234	(100)	18	522	(100)	28	104	(100)	14	92	(100)	20	1107	(100)	25

* R.R. = Recidivism Rate

First, when considering the total sample, it is apparent that the older an individual is at time of release, the lesser the chance is that he will become a recidivist. More specifically, individuals who are 28 years of age or older at time of release have a far greater chance of not becoming a recidivist than are individuals who are 27 years of age or younger.¹²

Secondly, it is important to note that since age inversely correlates so closely with level of recidivism, differential recidivism rates among releasing institutions should be analyzed in terms of the age composition of the releasing institution. Thus, as was pointed out early in this report (see page 3) MCI Concord had a relatively high recidivism rate. Part of this high rate, therefore, can be explained by the fact that the MCI Concord releasee population had the lowest mean age at time of release (see Table VIII on the previous page). Similarly, it was pointed out earlier in the report (page 3) that MCI's Norfolk and Forestry Camps had relatively lower recidivism rates. Since MCI's Norfolk and Forestry Camps had high mean ages at time of release (see Table VIII on the previous page), some of the above cited lower rates of recidivism can be accounted for by this age factor.

Note, however, that whereas MCI-Walpole releasees had a high mean age at time of release (see Table VIII) they also had a relatively high rate of recidivism (see page 3, Table I).

¹² These differences are highly statistically significant: $\chi^2=22.4$, $p < .001$, 1df. When considering releasing institutions separately, this statistical difference holds up for MCI's Norfolk and Concord only.

TABLE X

DIFFERENTIAL RECIDIVISM RATE BY AGE RISK CATEGORY

<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>27 YEARS OR YOUNGER</u>			<u>28 YEARS OR OLDER</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>R.R.</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>R.R.</u>
Walpole	49	(7)	.35	106	(25)	.24
*Norfolk	88	(13)	.24	146	(35)	.14
*Concord	446	(65)	.30	76	(18)	.16
Forestry	43	(6)	.19	61	(14)	.13
Framingham	58	(9)	.35	34	(8)	.26
*TOTAL RELEASEES	684	(100)	.29	423	(100)	.17

Length of Time Incarcerated on Present Offense in Months

The mean length of time incarcerated on present offense for the 1,107 men and women released from Massachusetts Correctional Institutions in 1971 is presented in Table XI below. These statistics are broken down by the individual releasing institutions as well as by the total sample.

TABLE XI

MEAN NUMBER OF MONTHS INCARCERATED ON PRESENT OFFENSE

<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>MEAN NUMBER OF MONTHS</u>
Walpole	58.7
Norfolk	48.6
Concord	22.5
Forestry	34.8
Framingham	18.0
TOTAL RELEASEES	33.9

From Table XI it can be seen that the releasees of MCI's Norfolk, Walpole and Forestry had relatively long period of incarceration; and MCI's Concord and Framingham had relatively shorter periods of incarceration. As pointed out previously, this of course follows the pattern that would be expected.

Relating the variable Length of Time Incarcerated on Present Offense to recidivism (see Table XII on the following page), several patterns emerge. First, when considering the total sample, one finds that the longer the time an individual is incarcerated, the lesser the chance is that he will become a recidivist. More specifically, individuals who serve 3 years (36 months) or less have a far greater

chance of becoming a recidivist than do individuals who serve more than a 3 year term of imprisonment.¹³

TABLE XII
RECIDIVISM RATE DIFFERENTIAL ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF INCARCERATION

1971 RELEASEES

VARIABLE	MCI WALPOLE			MCI NORFOLK			MCI CONCORD			FORESTRY CAMPS			MCI FRAMINGHAM			TOTAL RELEASEES		
	N	%	R.R. ^a	N	%	R.R.	N	%	R.R.	N	%	R.R.	N	%	R.R.	N	%	R.R.
LENGTH OF TIME INCARCERATED IN MONTHS																		
1 to 6 months	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	82	(16)	20	0	(0)	0	24	(26)	21	110	(10)	21
7 to 12 months	7	(5)	25	22	(9)	18	151	(29)	31	8	(8)	25	23	(25)	39	207	(19)	30
13 to 24 months	22	(14)	36	56	(24)	20	113	(22)	36	34	(33)	12	28	(30)	36	253	(23)	29
25 to 36 months	37	(24)	41	39	(17)	8	74	(14)	37	32	(31)	19	5	(5)	20	187	(17)	28
37 to 48 months	22	(14)	32	49	(21)	12	58	(11)	17	14	(14)	7	8	(9)	25	151	(14)	17
49 to 60 months	18	(12)	11	22	(9)	27	21	(4)	5	6	(6)	17	1	(1)	0	68	(6)	15
Over 60 months	49	(32)	16	46	(20)	28	23	(4)	22	10	(10)	10	3	(3)	0	131	(12)	20
TOTAL	155	(100)	27	234	(100)	18	523	(100)	28	104	(100)	14	92	(100)	29	1,107	(100)	25

^aR.R.=Recidivism Rate

¹³ This difference is statistically significant: $\chi^2=11.9$, $P<.001$, 1df. When considering releasing institutions separately, this statistical difference holds up for MCI's Concord, and Walpole only. The statistics for these two institutions are as follows: MCI-Walpole $\chi^2=6.8$, 1df, $P<.01$; MCI-Concord $\chi^2=9.8$, 1df, $P<.01$. (See Table XIII on following page)

TABLE XIII

DIFFERENTIAL RECIDIVISM RATES BY LENGTH OF INCARCERATION RISK FACTOR

<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>36 MONTHS OR LESS</u>			<u>37 MONTHS OR MORE</u>		
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>R.R.</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>R.R.</u>
Walpole	66	(9)	38%	89	(25)	19%
Norfolk	117	(15)	14%	117	(33)	21%
Concord	420	(56)	31%	102	(29)	16%
Forestry	74	(10)	16%	30	(9)	10%
Framingham	80	(11)	31%	12	(3)	17%
TOTAL RELEASEES	757	(100)	28%	350	(100)	18%

However, when one considers the institutions separately this relationship holds only for MCI-Concord and Walpole. (See footnote #13) For MCI-Norfolk the relationship is, in fact, in the opposite direction, though not statistically significant.¹⁴

¹⁴ For MCI-Norfolk $x^2=2.4$, 1df, $P<.05$; for MCI-Forestry $x^2=0.7$, 1df, $P<.05$; and for MCI-Framingham $x^2=1.7$, 1df, $P<.05$.

Each of the last three variables discussed - Type of Offense, Age at Time of Release, and Length of Time Incarcerated - are highly correlated with each other as well as with recidivism. Therefore, one must question if, in fact, the relationship with recidivism exists for each separate variable or is merely valid for only one or two of the variables with the remaining as a spurious relationship. Age at Time of Release is determined in part by the length of sentence imposed and length of sentence imposed in turn determined in part by type of offense. Additionally length of incarceration is partially determined by age in that younger offenders tend to get Concord sentences which are shorter sentences. An actual example of how these variables may interrelate so as to distort the relationship with recidivism is as follows: A person committed for an offense against the person tends to draw a longer sentence and has to serve 2/3 of his sentence before being eligible for parole. Therefore, his length of incarceration tends to be longer than the property offender. It was determined that offenses against the person was a category with a disproportionately low number of recidivists. But it was also determined that individuals serving longer periods of incarceration also had a disproportionately lower rate of recidivism. Therefore, it becomes questionable whether it is the type of offense or the length of incarceration or the interaction of both that is causally related to recidivism.

To answer this question, a further test of the interrelationships was carried out through a correlation analysis. All three variables correlated individually with recidivism (.001 significance level).¹⁵

¹⁵ Age at Release with recidivism: $r=.12$, $p<.001$, 1105df; Offense with recidivism: $r=.12$, $p<.001$, 1105df; Length of Incarceration with recidivism: $r=.10$, $p<.001$, 1105df.

Next each variable was correlated with recidivism holding the other two variables constant. When Age at Release was correlated with recidivism but holding Length of Incarceration and Type of Offense constant, Age at Release was still statistically significantly related to recidivism.¹⁶ When Type of Offense was correlated with recidivism holding Length of Incarceration and Age at Release constant, Type of Offense still statistically significantly correlated with recidivism.¹⁷ However, when Length of Incarceration was correlated with recidivism but holding Age at Release and Type of Offense constant, Length of Incarceration no longer correlated with recidivism.¹⁸

Therefore, we conclude that the relationship between Length of Incarceration and recidivism does not, in fact, exist. The relationship between Type of Offense and Age at Release with recidivism does exist.

¹⁶ $r=.12, p<.001, 1103df.$ Statistically significant.

¹⁷ $r=.12, p<.001, 1103df.$ Statistically significant.

¹⁸ $r=.04, p<.05, 1103df.$ Not statistically significant.

Part II

As Part II of the report, all of the variables collected for the recidivism analysis were dichotomized so as to determine high and low recidivism risk categories. (For a list of the variables utilized in this analysis see Appendices I and II of this report.) Twenty-three variables produced statistically significant differences between high and low risk groups. These categories are presented on the following page as Table XIV. Each variable presented in the table is dichotomized at its best split in relation to recidivism. Both the low recidivism risk category and its recidivism rate and the high risk category and its recidivism are recorded. The statistical significance level and the numbers of individuals in each category are summarized in Appendix III of the report.

TABLE XIV

RECIDIVISM RISK CATEGORIES

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>HIGH RECIDIVISM RISK CATEGORY</u>	<u>RECIDIVISM RATE</u>	<u>LOW RECIDIVISM RISK CATEGORY</u>	<u>RECIDIVISM RATE</u>
Number of Property Offenses	Four or More Prior Property Offenses	30%	Three or Less Prior Property Offenses	16%
Total Number of Charges	Seven or More Prior Charges	29%	Six or Less Prior Charges	14%
Number of Prior Court Appearances	13 or More Prior Court Appearances	33%	12 or Less Prior Court Appearances	20%
Age at Release	27 Years of Age or Less at Release	29%	28 Years of Age or More at Release	17%
Age at Incarceration	26 Years of Age or Younger at Incarceration	29%	27 Years of Age or Older at Incarceration	15%
Type of Release	Parole	27%	Discharge	13%
Age at First Arrest	19 Years of Age or Younger	27%	20 Years of Age or Older	13%
Longest Period Employed on Any One Job	Employed 5 Months or Less	29%	Employed 6 Months or More	18%
Releasing Institution	Concord, Framingham, and Walpole Releasees	28%	Norfolk and Forestry Releasees	17%
Sentence	Indeterminate Sentence	30%	Determinate Sentence	19%
Type of Offense	Property, Drugs and "Other" Offenses	30%	Sex and Person Offenses	20%
Length of Employment on Most Skilled Position	Employed 5 Months or Less on Most Skilled Position	28%	Employed 6 Months or More on Most Skilled Position	18%
Number of Prior Charges for Drunkenness	Four or More Prior Charges for Drunkenness	36%	Three or Less Prior Charges for Drunkenness	22%
Length of Present Incarceration	Incarcerated 33 Months or Less	28%	Incarcerated 34 Months or More	18%
Commitment Institution	Concord, and Framingham Commitments	29%	Walpole Commitments	19%
Prior Incarcerations	Previously Incarcerated	28%	Not Previously Incarceration	18%

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>HIGH RECIDIVISM RISK CATEGORY</u>	<u>RECIDIVISM RATE</u>	<u>LOW RECIDIVISM RISK CATEGORY</u>	<u>RECIDIVISM RATE</u>
Military Service	Not in Military Service	27%	In Military Service	17%
Number of Juvenile Incarcerations	One or More Prior Juvenile Incarcerations	31%	No Prior Juvenile Incarcerations	21%
Number of Narcotic Offenses	One or More Prior Narcotic Offenses	32%	No Prior Narcotic Offenses	22%
Number of Previous Paroles	One or More Previous Paroles	28%	No Prior Paroles	20%
Number of Previous House of Correction Incarcerations	One or More Previous House of Correction Incarcerations	28%	No Prior House of Correction Incarcerations	21%
Previous Drunk- eness Arrest	Previously Arrested for Drunkenness	28%	Never Arrested for Drunkenness	22%
Last Grade Completed	Completed 11th Grade or Lower	26%	Completed 12th Grade or More	18%

Part III

Comparison with Previous Years

As Part III of this report, the overall recidivism rate for the 1971 releasee population was compared with overall recidivism rates for individuals released in previous years. The last recidivism research conducted by the Department of Correction dealt with the 1966 releasee population. A series of studies were issued documenting and analyzing these results.¹⁸ For the 1966 studies, however, the definition of recidivism used differed from the present study in that the follow-up period was for 2 years as opposed to one year. Therefore, in order to make an accurate comparison, the 1966 data was re-worked into a one year follow-up.

18 Callahan, Edward F., Statistical Tables Describing the Characteristics and Recidivism Rates of Men Released During 1966 from MCI's Norfolk, Walpole, Concord and the Massachusetts Forestry Camps, January 1, 1971, Massachusetts Department of Correction Publication, No. 5460; Graves, David S., Analysis of Recidivism Among Men Released from MCI's Concord, Walpole, and Norfolk During 1966 (3 vols.) August, 1972, Massachusetts Department of Correction Publication, No. 6332.

Table XX, presented below, summarizes the 1966 recidivism data by institution of release and then compares these rates with the rates of the 1971 releasees.

TABLE XV

COMPARATIVE RECIDIVISM RATES FOR MCI's, 1966 and 1971
ONE YEAR FOLLOW-UP FOR BOTH POPULATIONS

	<u>NORFOLK*</u>	<u>WALPOLE</u>	<u>CONCORD</u>	<u>FORESTRY*</u>	<u>FRAMINGHAM</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1966	28%	33%	30%	27%	32%	30%
1971	18%	27%	28%	14%	29%	25%
Chi Square	7.82	1.41	0.23	5.04	0.20	7.22
Significance Level, if Significant	.01	-	-	.05	-	.01

As can be determined by Table XX above, the recidivism rates for the total 1971 population were considerably lower than the 1966 population. For the 1966 releasee population the overall recidivism rate was 30%, whereas for the 1971 releasee population it was 25%. This difference is statistically significant. It is interesting to note that when analyzing the differences by the specific releasing institution, the reduced recidivism can be attributed to Massachusetts Correctional Institutions Norfolk and Forestry Camps. The reductions at MCI's Walpole, Concord, and Framingham were not statistically significant.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

VARIABLESA. Commitment Variables

1. Institution of Original Commitment
2. Number of Jail Credits
3. Age at Commitment
4. Present Offense (most serious charge)
5. Number of Charges Involved in Present Offense
6. Type of Sentence
7. Minimum Sentence
8. Maximum Sentence

B. Personal Background Characteristics Variables

1. Race
2. Marital Status
3. Military Service
4. Last Civilian Address
5. Emergency Addressee
6. Occupational Field
7. Length of Employment at Most Skilled Position
8. Longest Time Employed at Any One Job
9. Type of Education
10. Last Grade Completed
11. History of Drug Use

C. Criminal History Variables

1. Age at First Arrest
2. Age at First Drunk Arrest
3. Age at First Drug Arrest
4. Total Number of Court Appearances

5. Number of Court Appearances for Person Offenses
6. Number of Court Appearances for Property Offenses
7. Number of Court Appearances for Sex Offenses
8. Number of Court Appearances for Narcotic Offenses
9. Number of Court Appearances for Drunkenness Offenses
10. Number of Court Appearances for Escape Offenses
11. Number of Juvenile Commitments
12. Number of House of Correction Commitments
13. Number of Prior State or Federal Commitments
14. Number of Juvenile Paroles
15. Number of Adult Paroles
16. Number of Juvenile Parole Violations
17. Number of Adult Parole Violations
18. Age at Release

D. Recidivism Variables

1. Category of Return
2. New Arrests

GLOSSARY OF TERMSA. Commitment Variables

Most Serious Charge - Often an individual is committed for a number of different offenses or charges. In this table only the offense which received the longest prison sentence is presented.

Present Offense: Incidence of Various Charges - As opposed to Table A2, this table presents data regarding all offenses or charges involved in an individual's present commitment. If an individual is incarcerated for both Armed Robbery and B&E, the individual is included in each category. Thus the incidence total is greater than the number of individuals.

A&B - Assault and Battery

D.W. - Dangerous Weapon

fem. - female

f.u. - female under

w/child u. - with child under

B&E - Breaking and Entering

Com. & Notor. - Common and Notorious

Malic. Inj. - Malicious Injury

w/ND - where Narcotic Drug

Induce Oth. to Vio. N.D. - Induce another to Violate Narcotic Drug Laws

w/int. - with intent

Op. M.V. U/I N.D. - Operating a Motor Vehicle Under the Influence of a Narcotic Drug

Controlled Substance - a Substance (drug) whose manufacturing, dispensing or possession is controlled by statute

Class A - includes Heroin, Cocaine

Class B - includes Methadone, Amphetamines

Class C - Includes Halucinogens

Other - includes a variety of offenses such as: Nonsupport, Polygamy, Gaming, Bribery, Contempt of Court, Abortion, Illegitimacy, Prostitution, Disturbing the Peace, and Motor Vehicle Offenses other than Larceny of a Motor Vehicle.

Number of Charges - The total number of charges involved in the present commitment. For example, if an individual is committed for Burglary, Arson and Assault, three charges are recorded. Charges should not be confused with courts. An individual may be committed on 16 counts for the single charge of Burglary.

Type of Sentence:

Simple - one sentence is being served

Concurrent - more than one sentence is being served (all served coterminous)

Aggregate - more than one sentence is being served but the sentences are added together and not served coterminous)

Forthwith - a sentence which supercedes an existing sentence

From and After - a sentence which began after an individual had been released from an existing sentence

Minimum Sentence

No Minimum - A sentence which has no minimum term specified. All Concord commitments have no minimum sentence. Most Framingham commitments have no minimum sentence.

B. Personnal Background Characteristics Variables

Military Service Discharge

"DISCH." - Discharge

"GEN." - General

"DISCH. UNKNOWN" - Individuals who have served in the Armed Forces but whose type of discharge is unknown to Correctional authorities.

"Grade Equiv." - Grade Equivalency Diploma

"Spec. Ed." - Special Education Classes

"Inapplicable" - Individuals who were were never in Special Education Classes or received a Grade Equivalency Diploma.

30.

Occupational Field

Professional* - (e.g., lawyers, doctors, engineers, clergy).

Business/Managerial - ownership of management of a business valued at \$10,000 or more.

Clerical/Sales - (e.g., sales managers, life insurance sales, bookkeeper, clerks).

Skilled Manual - (e.g., master tradesman, machinist, factory foreman).

Semi-Skilled Manual - (e.g., apprentice craftsman, automobile mechanic, assembly line).

Unskilled Manual - labor tasks requiring little training or skill.

Service - (e.g., bartender, waiter, taxi driver, janitor).

Not Applicable - An individual who has never been arrested for drunkenness.

Not Applicable - An individual who has never been arrested for a drug offense.

C. Criminal History Variables

Court Appearances - A court appearance is an arrest which results in the individuals appearing in court several times before a final disposition is reached. Thus court appearances in this study does not indicate the number of times an individual has been in a court but rather the number of times an individual has gone through the criminal justice process, from arrest to final disposition.

* These categories were derived from a code scheme developed by Martin Hamburger, Teacher's College, Columbia University.

APPENDIX II

TABLE 1A

SPECIFIC TYPE OF PERSON OFFENSES

MCI RELEASEES

VARIABLE	MCI WALPOLE			MCI NORFOLK			MCI CONCORD			FORESTRY CAMPS			MCI FRAMINGHAM			TOTAL RELEASEES		
	N	%	R.R.*	N	%	R.R.	N	%	R.R.	N	%	R.R.	N	%	R.R.	N	%	R.R.
SPECIFIC TYPE OF PERSON OFFENSES																		
Murder, 1st	2	(1)	0	1	(0)	0	1	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	1	(1)	0	5	(3)	0
Murder, 2nd	4	(3)	25	7	(3)	14	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	11	(1)	16
Manslaughter	9	(6)	0	25	(11)	12	4	(1)	25	15	(14)	7	6	(7)	0	59	(5)	6
Assault w/in to commit murder	0	(0)	0	2	(1)	0	2	(0)	50	1	(1)	0	0	(0)	0	5	(1)	20
Armed Robbery	36	(23)	31	45	(19)	24	99	(19)	19	37	(36)	14	4	(4)	25	221	(20)	21
Unarmed Robbery	13	(6)	38	14	(6)	21	57	(11)	23	12	(12)	33	0	(0)	0	66	(9)	26
Assault	20	(13)	15	26	(11)	27	50	(10)	24	13	(13)	15	11	(12)	27	120	(17)	23
Kidnapping	0	(0)	0	2	(1)	50	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	2	(0)	50
Extortion	1	(1)	0	2	(1)	0	1	(0)	100	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	4	(0)	25
Subtotal: OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON	65	(55)	24	124	(53)	21	214	(41)	22	78	(75)	22	22	24	16	523	(47)	21

*R.R.=Recidivism Rate

TABLE 2 B

SPECIFIC TYPE OF SEX OFFENSES

1971 RELEASEES

VARIABLE	MCI WALPOLE			MCI NORFOLK			MCI CONCORD			FORESTRY CAMPS			MCI FRAMINGHAM			TOTAL RELEASEES		
	N	%	R.R.*	N	%	R.R.	N	%	R.R.	N	%	R.R.	N	%	R.R.	N	%	R.R.
SPECIFIC TYPE OF SEX OFFENSES																		
Rape	4	(3)	25	9	(4)	0	6	(1)	17	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	19	(2)	11
Assault to Rape	1	(1)	0	2	(1)	0	1	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	4	(0)	0
Rape of F. under 16	1	(1)	0	4	(2)	0	2	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	7	(1)	0
Rape of Child	0	(0)	0	6	(3)	0	2	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	8	(1)	0
Assault of F. under 16 w/in to Rape	0	(0)	0	1	(0)	0	3	(1)	33	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	4	(0)	25
Indecent A. and B.	1	(1)	0	3	(1)	33	5	(1)	20	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	9	(1)	22
Unnatural Acts with Child under 16	1	(1)	0	0	(0)	0	1	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	2	(0)	0
Sodomy	2	(1)	0	1	(0)	0	1	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	4	(0)	0
Incest	1	(1)	0	1	(0)	0	1	(0)	0	1	(1)	0	0	(0)	0	4	(0)	0
Subtotal: SEX OFFENSES	11	(7)	9	27	(12)	4	22	(4)	14	1	(1)	0	0	(0)	0	61	(6)	8

*R.R.=Recidivism Rate

SPECIFIC TYPE OF PROPERTY OFFENSES

1961 RELEASES

VARIABLE	MCI WALPOLE			MCI NORFOLK			MCI CONCORD			FORESTRY GAMES			MCI FRAMINGHAM			TOTAL RELEASES		
	N	%	R.R.*	N	%	R.R.	N	%	R.R.	N	%	R.R.	N	%	R.R.	N	%	R.R.
SPECIFIC TYPE OF PROPERTY OFFENSE																		
Arson	0	(0)	0	4	(2)	0	5	1	20	0	(0)	0	1	(1)	0	10	(1)	10
Burglary, Armed	0	(0)	0	1	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	1	(1)	100	0	(0)	0	2	(0)	50
Burglary	27	(17)	37	32	(14)	19	95	(10)	27	15	(14)	13	3	(3)	33	172	(18)	26
Possession of Burglary Tools	4	(3)	50	5	(2)	20	13	(2)	54	1	(1)	0	0	(0)	0	23	(2)	44
Stealing	1	(1)	0	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	1	(0)	0
Larceny from Person	1	(1)	0	0	(0)	0	24	(5)	33	2	(2)	0	0	(0)	0	35	(3)	23
Larceny	2	(1)	0	7	(0)	43	23	(4)	30	1	(1)	0	13	(14)	31	46	(4)	30
Theft of M.V.	1	(2)	0	5	(2)	40	25	(5)	52	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	31	(3)	40
Forgery	2	(1)	0	6	(2)	0	16	(3)	30	0	(0)	0	1	(1)	0	25	(2)	24
Common Thief	1	(1)	100	1	(0)	100	1	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	3	(0)	66
Receiving Stolen Goods	2	(1)	0	3	(0)	0	16	(3)	38	2	(3)	0	3	(3)	67	27	(2)	30
Malicious Injuries to Property	0	(0)	0	1	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	1	(0)	0
Subtotal: PROPERTY OFFENSES	41	27	32	65	28	20	218	42	34	23	22	23	29	32	24	376	(34)	29

*R.R.=Recidivism Rate

TABLE 4D

SPECIFIC TYPE OF OTHER OFFENSES

VARIABLE	MCI WALPOLE			MCI NORFOLK			MCI CONCORD			FORESTRY GAMES			MCI FRAMINGHAM			TOTAL RELEASES		
	N	%	R.R.*	N	%	R.R.	N	%	R.R.	N	%	R.R.	N	%	R.R.	N	%	R.R.
SPECIFIC TYPE OF OTHER OFFENSES																		
Escape	2	(1)	50	1	(0)	100	3	(1)	33	1	(1)	0	0	(0)	0	7	(1)	43
Weapons Offenses	3	(2)	0	2	(1)	0	13	(2)	54	1	(1)	0	1	(1)	100	20	(2)	40
Stubborn Child	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	4	(4)	25	4	(0)	25
Disturbing the Peace	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	3	(3)	33	3	(0)	33
Prostitution	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	9	(10)	56	9	(1)	56
Abortion	0	(0)	0	1	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	1	(1)	0	2	(0)	0
Motor Vehicle O.	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	1	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	1	(0)	0
Contempt of Court	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	1	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	1	(1)	0	2	(0)	0
Drunkenness	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	2	(2)	0	2	(0)	0
Subtotal: OTHER OFFENSES	5	(3)	20	4	(2)	25	18	(5)	44	2	(2)	0	21	(23)	38	50	(5)	36

*R.R.=Recidivism Rate

TABLE 5 E

SPECIFIC TYPE OF DRUG OFFENSES

VARIABLE	MCI WALSLEY			MCI NORFOLK			MCI CONWOOD			FORESTRY CAMPUS			MCI FRAMINGHAM			TOTAL RELEASES			
	N	%	R.R.*	N	%	R.R.	N	%	R.R.	N	%	R.R.	N	%	R.R.	N	%	R.R.	
SPECIFIC TYPE OF DRUG OFFENSE																			
Possession of Narcotic Drug	1	(1)	100	2	(1)	0	15	(3)	27	0	(0)	0	9	(10)	33	27	(2)	30	
Possession of Heroin	5	(3)	40	4	(2)	0	13	(2)	46	0	(0)	0	6	(7)	83	26	(3)	46	
Stealing Narcotic Drugs	2	(1)	0	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	2	(0)	0	
Presence Narcotic Drugs Kept	1	(1)	100	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	3	(3)	0	4	(0)	25	
Possession Syringe	1	(1)	100	0	(0)	0	2	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	3	(0)	33	
Sale of Heroin	1	(1)	100	4	(2)	0	4	(1)	100	0	(0)	0	2	(2)	0	11	(1)	45	
Sale of Narcotic Drugs	1	(1)	100	2	(1)	0	11	(2)	0	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	14	(1)	7	
Possession Narcotic Drugs with intent to sell	1	(1)	0	2	(1)	0	5	(1)	20	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	8	(1)	38	
Sub-total: DRUG OFFENSES	13	(8)	54	14	(6)	0	50	(10)	30	0	(0)	0	20	(23)	14	97	(9)	31	
GRAND TOTAL - IV THROUGH VIII	155	(100)	27	234	(100)	18	522	(100)	28	104	(100)	14	92	(100)	29	1 107	(100)	25	

*R.R.*Recidivism Rate

APPENDIX III

SIGNIFICANCE
LEVEL

CHI SQUARE

RECIDIVISM
RATE

RECIDIVIST

NON-RECIDIVIST

VARIABLE

VARIABLE	NON-RECIDIVIST	RECIDIVIST	RECIDIVISM RATE	CHI SQUARE	SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL
I. Number of Property Offenses					
A. Three or Less	379	72	16%		
B. Four or More	456	200	30%	30.42	P<.001
II. Total Number of Charges					
A. Six or Less	289	47	14%		
B. Seven or More	546	225	29%	29.45	P<.001
III. Number of Prior Court Appearances					
A. 12 or Less	573	141	20%		
B. 13 or More	262	131	33%	25.24	P<.001
IV. Age at Release					
A. 27 or Less	483	202	29%		
B. 28 or More	352	70	17%	23.45	P<.001
V. Age at Incarceration					
A. 26 or Younger	561	224	29%		
B. 27 or Older	274	48	15%	22.88	P<.001
VI. Type of Release					
A. Discharge	182	26	13%		
B. Parole	653	246	27%	20.14	P<.001
VII. Age at First Arrest					
A. 19 or Younger	658	246	27%		
B. 20 or Older	177	26	13%	18.56	P<.001
VIII. Longest Period Employed on Any One Job					
A. 5 months or Less	471	192	29%		
B. 6 months or More	364	80	18%	17.18	P<.001
IX. Releasing Institution					
A. Concord, Framingham and Walpole	553	216	28%		
B. Norfolk, Forestry	282	56	17%	16.81	P<.001

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>NON-RECIDIVIST</u>	<u>RECIDIVIST</u>	<u>RECIDIVISM RATE</u>	<u>CHI SQUARE</u>	<u>SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL</u>
X. Sentence					
A. Indeterminate	407	171	30%		
B. Determinate	428	101	19%	16.41	P<.001
XI. Type of Offense					
A. Sex Offenses and Person	469	115	20%		
B. Property, Drugs and "Other" Offenses	366	157	30%	15.88	P<.001
XII. Length of Employment on Most Skilled Position					
A. 5 months or Less	492	196	28%		
B. 6 months or More	343	76	18%	15.05	P<.001
XIII. Number of Prior Charges for Drunkenness					
A. Three or Less	719	208	22%		
B. Four or More	116	64	36%	13.99	P<.001
XIV. Length of Present Incarceration					
A. 33 months or Less	517	201	28%		
B. 34 months or More	318	71	18%	12.92	P<.001
XV. Commitment Institution					
A. Walpole	389	93	19%		
B. Concord and Framingham	446	179	29%	12.82	P<.001
XVI. Prior Incarcerations					
A. Not Previously Incarcerated	286	62	18%		
B. Previously Incarcerated	549	210	28%	12.50	P<.001

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>NON-RECIDIVIST</u>	<u>RECIDIVIST</u>	<u>RECIDIVISM RATE</u>	<u>CHI SQUARE</u>	<u>SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL</u>
XVII. Military Service					
A. Not in Service	612	227	27%	11.55	P<.001
B. In Service	227	45	17%		
XVIII. Number of Juvenile Incarcerations					
A. None	581	159	21%	11.46	P<.001
B. One or More	254	113	31%		
XIX. Number of Narcotic Offenses					
A. None	640	182	22%	10.17	P<.01
B. One or More	195	90	32%		
XX. Number of Previous Paroles					
A. None	411	105	20%	9.30	P<.01
B. One or More	424	167	28%		
XXI. Number of Previous House of Correction Incarcerations					
A. None	451	121	21%	7.46	P<.01
B. One or More	384	151	28%		
XXII. Previous Drunk Arrest					
A. No	448	123	22%	5.84	P<.02
B. Yes	387	149	28%		
XXIII. Last Grade Completed					
A. 11th Grade or Lower	686	240	26%		
B. 12th Grade or More	149	32	18%	5.54	P<.05