

THREE YEAR RECIDIVISM RATES: 2014 RELEASE COHORT

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October 2018

INTRODUCTION

Data presented herein represents recidivism statistics and administrative data for 2,436 criminally sentenced inmates released to the community from the Massachusetts Department of Correction (MA DOC) during calendar year 2014 via expiration of sentence or parole to the community. Each release during the year is counted, making it possible for one inmate to be included multiple times¹. The MA DOC defines a recidivist as any criminally sentenced inmate released to the community from MA DOC jurisdiction who is re-incarcerated in a Massachusetts state or county facility or to a federal facility for a criminal sentence within three years of their release to the community. The data presented includes information on inmate demographics, governing offense, release type, and sentence information.

METHODOLOGY

Information for this brief was gathered from the MA DOC Inmate Management System (IMS) and the Massachusetts Board of Probation (BOP). Data is derived from information available at the time of collection and is subject to change. The criminal activity of inmates released to the community during 2014 was tracked through the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) to determine any re-incarceration within three years of the inmate's release to the community. An inmate can be re-incarcerated in one of the following ways: technical violation of parole, violation of parole with a new offense, new court commitment to a Massachusetts county, state or a federal facility, technical violation of probation, or probation violation with a new offense. It is important to note that an inmate may be dropped from the study for one of various reasons, including not having been released directly to the community upon further examination or death prior to the close of the follow-up period.

OVERVIEW OF 2014 RELEASE TO THE COMMUNITY POPULATION

Demographics

- Of the 2,436 released inmates, 1,815 (75%) were male and 621 (25%) were female.
- Twenty-eight percent of the inmates were paroled to the community (n=683), while 72% (n=1,753) were released via expiration of sentence.
- The largest number of releases were Caucasian/White (n=1,217) followed by African American/Black (n=598) and Hispanic (n=545). The remaining releases reported races of Asian, Native American/Alaskan Native, and Other (n=76).
- The average inmate age at time of initial commitment to the MA DOC was 33 years old.
- Female inmates were on average slightly older (34) than males (33) at time of commitment.
- The average age of inmates at time of release was 37 years old.
- Male inmates were slightly older than females at time of release, 37 years of age and 35 years of age respectively, due to males generally having longer sentences.
- Of the 2,436 released inmates, 2,156 were screened for risk to recidivate. Sixty percent of those inmates were determined to be high risk based on the general and/or violence risk scale, followed by low risk (21%) and moderate risk (19%).

¹ In 2014, there were 54 inmates who had multiple releases on the same commitment number within the calendar year.

Offense/Sentencing Data

- Forty-two percent of the male inmates were serving a governing person offense, followed by drug offense (27%), property offense (13%), ‘other’ offense (11%) and sex offense (7%).
- Thirty-four percent of the female releases were serving a governing property offense, followed by person offense (24%), ‘other’ offense (21%), drug offense (19%), and sex offense (2%).
- Fifty percent of governing drug offenses carried a mandatory minimum term; 57% of the male governing drug offenses and 18% of the female governing drug offenses had a sentence with a mandatory minimum.
- The majority of the males (59%) were released from a higher security facility; 823 inmates from a medium security facility and 247 inmates from a maximum security facility. The remaining 41% of the males were released from a lower security facility (minimum or pre-release).
- The majority of the females were released from a medium security facility (63%) while 37% were released from a lower security facility. There is no maximum security facility for female inmates in the MA DOC.

TECHNICAL VIOLATIONS²

An inmate on parole or probation who violates the terms of the conditions set forth regarding their release (without committing a crime) may be re-incarcerated; this return is called a technical violation. A non-technical violation would involve a new arraignment for a crime.

Tables 1 and 2, on the following page, provide a comparison of the recidivism rates of inmates released during 2014, including and excluding re-incarcerations for technical violations. In order to calculate the recidivism rate excluding technical violations of parole or probation, the inmate’s first non-technical re-incarceration within three years of their release was used. *Please note: inmates who were returned for a technical violation were incarcerated for a period of time during the three-year follow up period, diminishing the likelihood of a non-technical return.*

Three Year Recidivism Rates Including and Excluding Re-Incarcerations for Technical Violations by Type of Release and Gender

Table 1:

Recidivism Rates by Release Type and Gender - Excluding Technical Violations of Parole or Probation									
	Males			Females			Total		
Release Type	Number Releases	Rec	Rate	Number Releases	Rec	Rate	Number Releases	Rec	Rate
Parole to Community	542	96	18%	141	30	21%	683	126	18%
Expiration of Sentence	1,273	401	32%	480	139	29%	1,753	540	31%
Total Releases	1,815	497	27%	621	169	27%	2,436	666	27%

Recidivism Rates by Release Type and Gender - Including Technical Violations of Parole or Probation									
	Males			Females			Total		
Release Type	Number Releases	Rec	Rate	Number Releases	Rec	Rate	Number Releases	Rec	Rate
Parole to Community	542	173	32%	141	51	36%	683	224	33%
Expiration of Sentence	1,273	402	32%	480	145	30%	1,753	547	31%
Total Releases	1,815	575	32%	621	196	32%	2,436	771	32%

² Inmates released on parole and/or probation are supervised in the community upon release and can be re-incarcerated for violating the terms of their supervision as a technical violator.

Inmates released to the community with parole conditions are supervised for a period of time while in the community. Paroled inmates who do not adhere to the conditions of their release can have their parole revoked and can be re-incarcerated. A parole revocation can result from a technical violation of the terms of release, or can result from the arraignment for a new crime. Note: When reporting on the recidivism rates for inmates released on parole, it is important to note that a portion of the paroled inmates re-incarcerated within the three-year period are no longer under parole supervision at the time they recidivate.

When reporting on the recidivism rates for inmates released on probation, it is important to note that an inmate is only deemed a probation violator if they are released from a split sentence; probation violators are mainly county sentenced, thus there are a small number of inmates who can recidivate as a probation violator using that definition. Those who release with a probation term (not a split sentence) and are re-incarcerated are considered new commitments. By virtue of being under supervision in the community an inmate may have a higher likelihood of re-incarceration.

- Of the 2,436 inmates released to the community during 2014, 683 (28%) were paroled to the community while 1,753 (72%) were released via expiration of sentence. Inmates paroled to the community had a higher recidivism rate (33%) than the recidivism rate of inmates released due to an expiration of sentence (31%). The role of supervision to prevent future criminality suggests a reason for higher rates for paroled inmates with a large portion of re-incarcerations occurring as a result of a technical violation of parole conditions.
- Of the 771 inmates who recidivated using the definition including technical violations, 141 were re-incarcerated for a technical parole violation and 10 were re-incarcerated for a technical probation violation.
- Forty-six inmates had both a technical and a non-technical return within the three year study period. These 46 represent about 30% of the 151 technical violators within the study period.
- Overall, the recidivism rate decreased by five percentage points, from 32% to 27% when excluding technical violations. Inmates paroled to the community experiencing the largest decrease, dropping from 33% to 18%. For those released via expiration of sentence, the recidivism rate remained the same regardless of exclusion of technical violations (31%). The recidivism rate for both male and female inmates decreased from 32% when including technical violations to 27%, when excluding them.

Recidivism Rates Including and Excluding Re-Incarcerations for Technical Violations by Year of Re-Incarceration and Gender

Table 2:

Three Year Re-Incarceration Recidivism Rates <u>Excluding</u> Technical Violations									
		1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year		Total	
Gender	Number of Releases	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate
Female	621	81	13%	52	8%	36	6%	169	27%
Male	1,815	221	12%	152	8%	124	7%	497	27%
Total	2,436	302	12%	204	8%	160	7%	666	27%
Three Year Re-Incarceration Recidivism Rates <u>Including</u> Technical Violations									
		1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year		Total	
Gender	Number of Releases	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate	Rec	Rate
Female	621	110	18%	53	9%	33	5%	196	32%
Male	1,815	313	17%	147	8%	115	6%	575	32%
Total	2,436	423	17%	200	8%	148	6%	771	32%

- The majority of technical violations occurred within the first year of release. When excluding technical violators, the recidivism rate was 12% during the first year of the follow-up period, compared to a rate of 17% when technical violations were included.
- For the second year in the follow-up period, there was no difference when excluding technical violations, recidivism rates of 8%.
- The recidivism rate increased by one percentage point in the third year when excluding technical violations of parole or probation compared to when including technical violators, 7% and 6% respectively.

Release Statistics

Three Year Recidivism Rates by Post Release Supervision

Table 3:

Supervision Type	Males		Females		Total	
	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate
Probation Only	625	37%	180	37%	805	37%
Parole Only	347	33%	84	35%	431	34%
Parole and Probation	195	29%	57	39%	252	31%
No Supervision	648	27%	300	26%	948	27%
Total Releases	1,815	32%	621	32%	2,436	32%

- Table 3, above, shows that inmates released with probation only had the highest recidivism rates (36%), followed by those released with parole only (34%) and both parole and probation (31%). Those being released with no supervision had the lowest recidivism rate (27%).
- In most previous release cohorts, those being released with parole supervision only have consistently recidivated at a higher rate than those released with only probation.
- There was a notable difference in the recidivism rate for males and females released with both parole and probation supervision (table 3, previous page). Females who fell into this category had a recidivism rate of 39%, a 10 percentage point higher rate than males in this category. The recidivism rate for males and females in each of the other supervision categories was either the same or nearly equal.

Three Year Recidivism Rates by Security Level of Releasing Institution and Gender

Table 4:

Security Level	Males		Females		Total	
	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate
Maximum	247	52%	n.a ²	n.a	247	52%
Medium	823	32%	393	35%	1,216	33%
Lower	745	24%	228	25%	973	24%
Total Releases	1,815	32%	621	32%	2,436	32%

- Recidivism rates for inmates released during 2014 were positively correlated with the security level of the inmates releasing facility. The recidivism rate for both male and female inmates increased as the security level of the releasing institution increased.

- The highest recidivism rate for males based on releasing security level was for those released from a maximum security facility (52%), followed by medium security (32%) and lower³ security (24%).
- The recidivism rate for female inmates released from a medium security facility was 35%, compared to 25% from a lower security facility.

Three Year Recidivism for Females by Sentencing Type⁴

Table 5:

Three Year Recidivism Rate Female 2014 Releases to the Community by Sentence Type		
Sentence Type	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate
State Sentence	103	33%
County Sentence	518	31%
Total Releases	621	32%

Females sentenced from the court to serve a county sentence often serve that sentence in a state correctional facility due to limited female bed space at the county level. County sentenced females comprised 83% of the criminally sentenced female releases from the MA DOC included in the 2014 recidivism cohort. Historically, county sentenced females have consistently had a higher recidivism rate compared to state sentenced. In 2014, however, those releasing from a state sentence recidivated at a rate of 33%, two percentage points higher than those releasing from a county sentence.

Typically, inmates paroled to the community have a higher recidivism (re-incarceration) rate. For this release cohort, forty-three of the 103 state sentenced females (42%) were paroled to the community, with 47% of those paroled recidivating within three years. In comparison, only 19% of the county sentenced females were paroled to the community, with 31% recidivating within three years.

Three Year Recidivism Rates by Release Address: Massachusetts Counties⁵

Table 6:

Releasing County	Male		Female		Total	
	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate
Franklin County	18	n.a.	5	n.a.	23	57%
Barnstable County	23	39%	17	n.a.	40	43%
Worcester County	210	38%	34	41%	244	39%
Bristol County	170	39%	24	29%	194	38%
Suffolk County	421	35%	82	46%	503	37%
Hampshire County	19	n.a.	3	n.a.	22	36%
Plymouth County	103	34%	81	31%	184	33%
Norfolk County	85	39%	51	18%	136	31%
Berkshire County	47	30%	1	n.a.	48	29%
Essex County	180	24%	140	33%	320	28%
Middlesex County	179	27%	141	26%	320	27%
Hampden County	257	28%	14	n.a.	271	26%
Out of State ⁶	103	11%	27	26%	130	14%
Unknown	0	n.a.	1	n.a.	1	n.a.
Total Releases	1,815	32%	621	32%	2,436	32%

- Of the 2,436 releases in 2014, 95% (n=2,305) had a self-reported release address in Massachusetts.
- Though they did not have the highest number of recidivists, the counties where inmates had the highest recidivism rates overall were Franklin County (57%), Barnstable County (43%) and Worcester County (39%). The recidivism rates for Franklin and Barnstable Counties may have been skewed due to the smaller number of total releases to those areas. When looking at only counties that received 100 or more releases from MA DOC, the inmates with the highest rates were those that reported a release address in Worcester County (39%), followed by Bristol County (38%) and Suffolk County (37%).
- The highest recidivism rates for males based on the county the inmate was released to were Franklin County (56%), followed by Bristol, Norfolk and Barnstable Counties (39% each).
- The highest recidivism rates for female releases were released to Suffolk County (46%), followed by Worcester County (41%) and Essex County (33%). The two counties that had the largest number of release addresses for females were Middlesex and Essex, with recidivism rates of 26% and 33%, respectively.

Demographic Statistics

Three Year Recidivism Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

Table 7:

Race/Ethnicity	Males		Females		Total	
	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate
Caucasian/White	748	35%	469	33%	1,217	34%
Other	8	n.a.	42	31%	50	32%
African American/Black	529	31%	69	29%	598	31%
Hispanic	506	27%	39	23%	545	27%
Asian	19	n.a.	0	n.a.	19	n.a.
Native American/Alaskan Native	5	n.a.	2	n.a.	7	n.a.
Total Releases	1,815	32%	621	32%	2,436	32%

- Within three years of their release to the community, male inmates who reported a race of Caucasian/White had the highest recidivism rate (35%), followed by African American/Black (31%) and Hispanic (27%).
- Of the 621 female releases, inmates who reported a race/ethnicity of Caucasian/White had the highest recidivism rates (33%), followed by Other (31%) and African American/ Black (29%).
- The overall recidivism rate for those who reported a race of Other is skewed based on the significantly lower number of releases.

Three Year Recidivism Rates by Age at Release and Gender

Table 8:

Age	Male		Female		Total	
	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate
18 - 24	161	44%	87	46%	248	45%
25 - 29	352	39%	144	35%	496	38%
30 - 34	377	31%	122	29%	499	30%
35 - 39	283	33%	69	32%	352	33%
40 - 44	197	28%	70	33%	267	29%
45 - 49	173	31%	60	28%	233	30%
50 - 54	134	24%	44	14%	178	21%
55 - 59	78	15%	19	n.a.	97	13%
60 or older	60	12%	6	n.a.	66	12%
Total Releases	1,815	32%	621	32%	2,436	32%

- The age of inmates at time of release from the MA DOC ranged from 19 to 76 years old.
- Male inmates between 18-34 years at time of release had a recidivism rate of 36%, while 27% of males 35 years of age or older recidivated within three years of their release to the community.
- The disparity in recidivism rates for male inmates by age is most apparent when comparing the youngest and oldest inmates. Male inmates younger than 25 years of age at release had a recidivism rate of 44%, while the recidivism rate for male inmates age 50 or older was less than half the rate of the youngest inmates (19%).
- Female releases between 18-34 years of age had a recidivism rate of 36%, compared to a rate of 26% for females 35 years of age or older.
- Similar to their male counterparts, there is a substantial difference in recidivism rates for females when comparing those younger than 25 years of age and those 50 and older (46% and 12% respectively).
- These findings remain consistent with research that older inmates are less likely to recidivate.

Offense Statistics

Three Year Recidivism Rates by Offense Category and Gender

Table 9:

Offense Category	Males		Females		Total	
	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate
Property	228	45%	212	35%	440	40%
Person	768	36%	150	37%	918	36%
Other	204	26%	132	27%	336	26%
Drug	490	24%	116	25%	606	24%
Sex	125	22%	11	n.a.	136	22%
Total Releases	1,815	32%	621	32%	2,436	32%

- Property offenders had the highest recidivism rate of all offense types for male releases (45%). This has been consistently the case historically. Females, on the other hand, recidivated at the

highest rate when releasing from a governing person offense. This is a change from prior release cohorts where property offenders had the highest recidivism rate.

- The second highest recidivism rate for male releases was person offenders who recidivated at a rate of 36%. The second highest rate for female releases was property offenders with a recidivism rate of 35%.
- The recidivism rates were nearly identical for both males and females by each offense type, with the exception of property offenders. There was a ten percentage point difference between males and females with regards to recidivism rates for property offenders, 45% and 35% respectively. Yet, despite this vast difference, the overall recidivism rate for both genders was the same at 32%. Property offenders made up 34% of female releases compared to only 13% of male releases. This disparity offers one possible explanation as to why females recidivated at an equal rate as their male counterparts overall, despite the large difference in rates for property offenders.

Three Year Recidivism Rates by Violent Offense and Gender

Table 10:

Offense Type	Males		Females		Total	
	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate
Violent	893	34%	161	36%	1,054	34%
Non-Violent	922	29%	460	30%	1,382	30%
Total Releases	1,815	32%	621	32%	2,436	32%

- Inmate who served a non-violent governing offense had a recidivism rate of 30%; those with a governing violent offense recidivated at a rate of 34%.

Three Year Recidivism Rates by Mandatory Minimum Drug Offense and Gender

Table 11:

Offense Type	Males		Females		Total	
	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate
Non-Mandatory	211	26%	95	23%	306	25%
Mandatory	279	22%	21	33%	300	23%
Total Releases	490	24%	116	25%	606	24%

- For the first time since 2011, the number of inmates released to the community who were serving a non-mandatory minimum governing drug sentences outnumbered the number serving a mandatory minimum governing drug sentence. The influx of releases due to the enactment of the Crime Bill in August 2012, particularly those serving a mandatory minimum drug sentence, appears to be tapering off to that which was typically been seen prior to the Crime Bill.

The overall recidivism rate for mandatory drug offenders (23%) and non-mandatory drug offenders (25%) was very similar. The rate for female mandatory drug offenders was much higher than female non-mandatory drug offenders, and male mandatory and non-mandatory drug offenders. It is important to note the small number of females falling in to the mandatory drug offense category (n = 21), see table 11 above.

Three Year Recidivism Rates by Risk Score and Gender

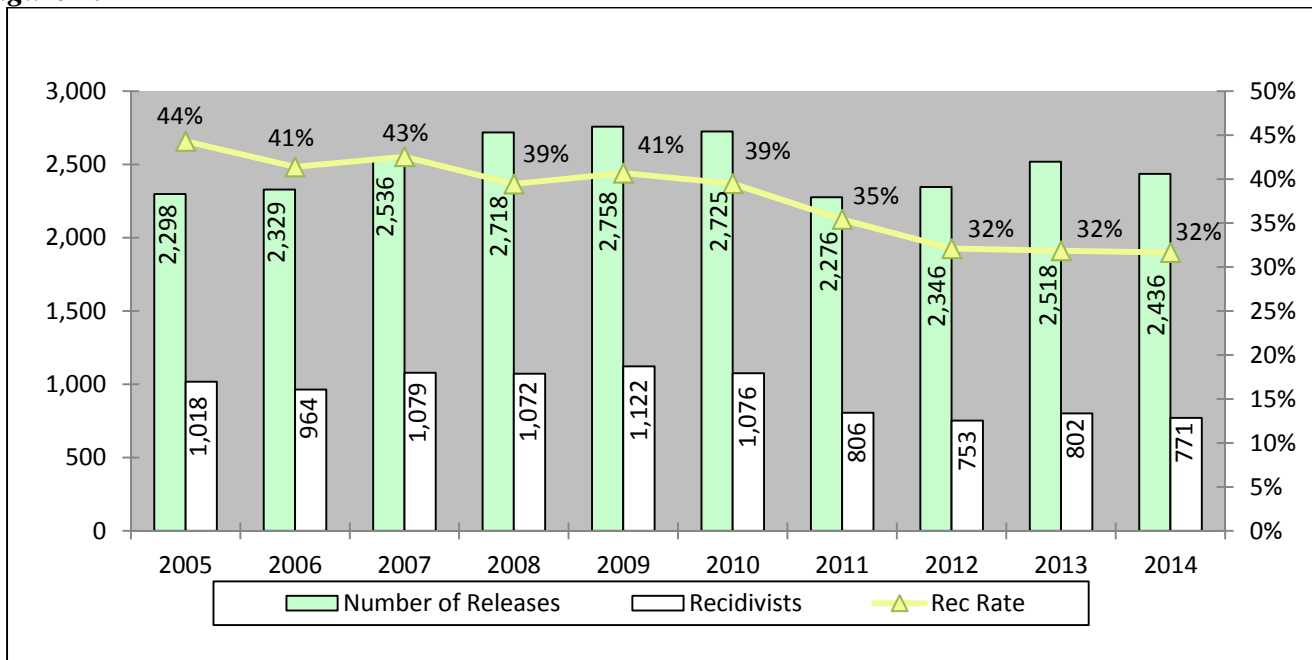
Table 12:

Risk Score	Males		Females		Total	
	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number Releases	Recidivism Rate
High	1,071	40%	213	46%	1,284	41%
Moderate	318	28%	95	25%	413	27%
Low	377	12%	130	16%	507	13%
Total Releases	1,766	32%	438	32%	2,204	32%

- There were 232 inmates who did not receive the COMPAS risk assessment⁷ and therefore were not included in the analysis of recidivism risk scores. The recidivism rate by risk level was found to be significant for males, females and the overall release cohort.
- Those deemed high risk to recidivate recidivated at a rate of 41% compared to a rate of 27% for those assessed as moderate risk and 13% for those assessed as low risk. As the risk level decreased, so did the recidivism rate.
- The male recidivism rates by risk score closely mirrored the overall rates as they made up the majority of the release cohort.
- Females assessed as high risk recidivated at 46%. Those assessed as moderate or low risk had recidivism rates of 27% and 13% respectively.

Three Year Recidivism Trends 2005-2014

Figure 1:



The recidivism rate experienced an overall downward trend over the ten year trend period as evidenced in Figure 1, above. Between 2005 and 2007, the three year rate saw little change, ranging between 41% and 44%. Since 2009, the rate declined each year reaching a low of 32%, where it remained through the end of the trend period. This was a 12 percentage point decrease from the high of 44% in 2005.

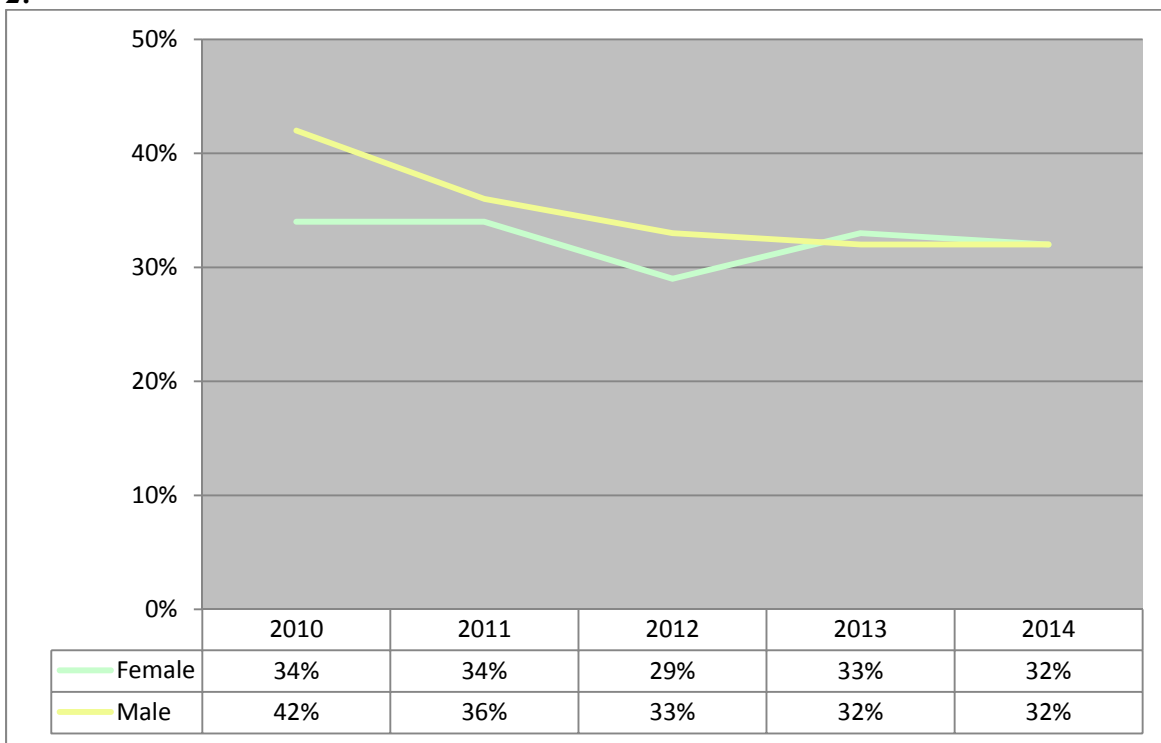
There were some notable differences between the 2005 and 2014 release cohorts which may provide some insight as to why there has been a sharp decrease in the recidivism rate from its peak to its lowest

point. Parole releases, for example, made up 35% of the 2005 release cohort and had a recidivism rate of 50% whereas they were 28% of the 2014 releases with a recidivism rate of 33%. This is reminiscent of the 2013 release cohort which also had an overall recidivism rate of 32%. While parole releases tend to have a high recidivism rate due to the nature of having supervision, there was a considerable decline and smaller difference in comparison to those who were released due to expiration of sentence. This can certainly be accredited to continued improvements in reentry efforts as well as more suitable and prepared candidates for parole.

Another notable difference between the two release years are the numbers of mandatory minimum drug offenders released. Inmates serving a governing mandatory minimum drug offense accounted for 37% of all drug offenders released in 2005, whereas they accounted for 50% of those released in 2014. Past MA DOC recidivism studies have consistently shown that mandatory minimum drug offenders recidivate at lower rates than drug offenders serving a non-mandatory sentence.

Three Year Recidivism Trends by Gender

Figure 2:



The male recidivism rate peaked at 42% at the beginning of the trend period 43% in 2010 before dipping six percentage points to 36% in 2011. This was largely due to a decrease in number of male parole releases. The rate would decline again in 2012 by three percentage points, resulting in a male recidivism rate of 33%. By the end of the trend period, the male recidivism rate was 32%. The female recidivism rate remained at 34% between 2010 and 2011 before decreasing five percentage points in 2012 to a low of 29%. This was largely driven by a large decrease in recidivism rates amongst female releases who were serving time for an ‘other’ offense – a 25% recidivism rate in 2012 compared to 38% in 2011. In 2013, the female recidivism rate increased by four percentage points to 33%. Though not the highest recidivism rate during the trend period, it was the first time females had a higher three year recidivism rate compared to their male counterparts. Females ended the trend period with a recidivism rate of 32%, identical to their male counterparts.

CONCLUSION

This brief provides detailed statistical data for the 2014 release cohort. After a spike in 2007, the 3 year recidivism rate had stabilized over the next three years reported (2008-2010) ranging between 39% and 41% prior to dropping to 35% for the 2011 release cohort. This notable decrease is due in large part to a drop in parole release rates for that year, in line with changes at the Massachusetts Parole Board in 2011. The recidivism rate would then drop again to 32% in 2012, a decrease of three percentage points, and remain at 32% in 2013 and 2014.

While parole rates have slowly increased and stabilized since 2011, the recidivism rates of those released on parole have continued to decline while those released due to expiration of sentence has remained relatively stable. Between 2009 and 2011, the average difference in recidivism rates for those paroled to the community versus those released via expiration of sentence was 14 percentage points, with paroles having the higher recidivism rate. Between 2012 and 2014, those released on parole to the community have averaged a recidivism rate only 5 percentage points higher than those released due expiration of sentence to the community. Having said that, the overall recidivism rates have lowered each year, paralleling recidivism rates of those released on parole to the community.

As mentioned, increased reentry efforts and focus on case management for inmates also could have impacted those released in 2014. The move toward more evidence-based practices and cost-benefit analyses for prison programs will be reflected in future release cohorts as the goal for lower recidivism rates remains central at the MA DOC.

Definitions	
County Sentence	<p>Prior to the “Truth in Sentencing” law, if an inmate is sentenced to the House of Correction, the term shall be two and a half years or less. Parole eligibility and discharge are based on the maximum term of a sentence.</p> <p>Under the “new” law (enacted in 1994), discharge on this sentence will change because of the elimination of statutory good time. There is no change in the parole eligibility date.</p>
Crime Bill	The common term for Chapter 192 of the Acts of 2012. Effective August 2, 2012, which resulted in an immediate change to the sentence structure for numerous inmates.
Governing Offense	With respect to an individual who is incarcerated for multiple offenses, the governing offense is the offense that carries the longest maximum sentence.
Lower Security	Lower security includes minimum, pre-release, contract pre-release facilities, and electronic monitoring (ELMO).
Mandatory Drug Offenders	Inmates serving a governing drug sentence that carries a mandatory minimum term.
Offense Category	Offense categories include Person, Property, Sex, Drug, and Other. Offense categories represent the inmate’s governing offense.
Race/Ethnicity	The race categories self-reported and used in this report include: Caucasian, African American/Black, Asian, Hawaiian-Pacific Islander, and American Indian-Alaska Native. Inmates who report a Hispanic ethnicity are reported as Hispanic in this race category.
Recidivism Rate	Number of inmates re-incarcerated within three years of their release to the community divided by the number of inmates released.
Recidivism Risk Score	On intake to the prison system, each inmate is given assessments to establish his/her Intake/Criminal History/Risk Scale Set. Components of the scale set are the General and Violent Recidivism Risk Scores which may be used to predict recidivism risk. The risk scores are based on a COMPAS Core scale (an automated risk need assessment tool). The amount of programming required for a given inmate is established based on a simplified scale of Low, Moderate or High recidivism risk inmates. The inmate’s most recent risk assessment data was used prior to his/her release to the community.
Release Address	Release address is self-reported by the inmate prior to release. When a release address is not provided, the last known address reported by the inmate is used.
State Prison Sentence	<p>Prior to the “Truth in Sentencing” law, if an inmate is sentenced to the State Prison, except for life or as a habitual criminal, the court shall not fix the term of imprisonment, but shall fix a maximum and minimum term for which he/she may be imprisoned. The minimum term shall not be less than two and a half years. All sentences that have a finite maximum term are eligible to have the term reduced by statutory good time, except for most sex offenses, crimes committed while confined and certain “mandatory” sentences.</p> <p>In the “new law”, all state sentences have a minimum and a maximum term, unless an inmate is sentenced for life or is charged as a habitual criminal. The minimum term is used to determine parole eligibility, and the maximum term is used to determine discharge.</p> <p>Under both the “old” and “new” sentencing systems, an inmate is discharged from his/her sentence at the expiration of his term, less any statutory or earned good time. Under the “new” system none of the reduction will be attributable to statutory good time.</p>
Split Sentence	Sentence that includes a period of incarceration and a period of probation in the community.
Violent/Non-Violent Offense	Person and Sex offenses are combined into the category ‘Violent Offenses’. Property, Drug, and ‘Other’ offenses are categorized into ‘Non-Violent’ offenses.

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Acknowledgments: Leah Wang, Research and Planning Division

Publication No. 19-295-DOC-01, 12 pages. - October 2018

Authorized by: Gary Lambert, Assistant Secretary for Operational Services