

DRC Recidivism Rates

Recidivism is defined as the first return to a DRC institution within a specified follow-up period. This includes returns for a technical violation of parole, a prison sanction or incarceration for committing a new crime (recommitment for a new criminal conviction). Offenders with multiple returns to DRC within the follow-up period are only counted a single time.

Follow-up period is defined as the number of years since release from DRC onto supervision. This is a rolling follow-up period for the release cohort. For example, an offender who was released from DRC on January 10, 2011 will have a three-year follow-up period until January 10, 2014, while an offender released to supervision on August 15, 2011 will have a follow-up period until August 15, 2014.

Key Recidivism Information for 2011 DRC Releases

Follow-up Period	2011
1 Year Rate (returned 1st time in 1st year)	8.92%
1-2 Year Rate (returned 1st time in 2nd year)	11.28%
2-3 Year Rate (returned 1st time in 3rd year)	7.29%
Total 3 Year Rate	27.49%
Total Number Released	22,455
% Released on Supervision	46.37%
3 Year Recidivism Rate - Type of First Return	2011
% Technical Violation (parole & judicial releases)	2.53%
% Post Release Control Sanction	2.84%
% New Crime	22.13%
3 Year Recidivism Rate by Sex	2011
Male – Technical Violation / PRC Sanction	5.48%
Male - New Crime	23.74%
Male – Total	29.22%
Female – Technical Violation / PRC Sanction	4.60%
Female - New Crime	11.19%
Female – Total	15.79%
3 Year Recidivism Rate by Release Type	2011
Parole – Technical Violation	11.40%
Parole - New Crime	17.54%
Parole – Total N releases = 114	28.94%
Maximum/Expiration of Sentence – Total N releases = 172	25.00%
Judicial Release – Technical Violation	19.23%
Judicial Release – New Crime	14.22%
Judicial Release – Total N releases = 2,834	33.45%
Post Release Control - Sanction Return	8.56%
Post Release Control – New Crime	22.28%
Post Release Control – Total N releases = 7,450	30.84%
Expiration of Stated Term– Total N releases = 11,855	23.94%

Release Types

Parole – Inmates are released at the discretion of the Parole Board – after serving the minimum term of an indeterminate sentence (except for offenders serving a life sentence, parole release is only for those with an offense that was committed prior to 7/1/96). Inmates are supervised while in the community by Parole Officers for a period of at least one year (at least five years for life sentences) but up to the end of the indeterminate sentence. Offenders often must meet certain conditions or face being declared a parole violator and returned to prison. Violators can be returned to prison for the remainder of their indeterminate sentence.

Maximum/Expiration of Sentence – Some of these are inmates released after serving a determinate sentence. Others reached the maximum of an indefinite sentence. These offenders are not supervised in the community. (Pre – Senate Bill 2).

Judicial Release – A convicted offender whose sentence to an institution is suspended by the court and who is under probation supervision in the community for a maximum of five years. These offenders committed their crimes on or after 7/1/96. (if these offenders committed their crime before 7/1/96, the label is “shock probation” for a similar program.) The offender must be serving a sentence of 10 years or less to be eligible for this type of release. (the 10 year limit was removed in late 2011) Violators can be returned to prison for the remainder of their determinate sentence.

Post Release Control (PRC) – Offenders serve a period of community supervision, defined by Senate Bill 2, the “truth in sentencing” legislation, after their release from prison. Senate Bill 2 applies to offenders who committed crimes on or after July 1, 1996. Sanctioned offenders can be returned to prison for up to nine months per violation with the cumulative prison term for all violations not exceeding one half of the original sentence served in prison.

Expiration of Stated Term (EST) – Inmate is released after serving a determinate sentence. These offenders are not supervised in the community. (Post – Senate Bill 2).

