

**Arkansas Community Correction**



**EARLY RELEASE**

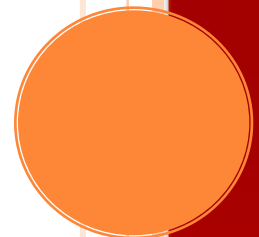
**ACT 682**

**RECIDIVISM STUDY**

**Calendar Years 2009 - 2011**

**November 2014**

(Revised April 2015)



## INTRODUCTION

The mission of Arkansas Community Correction (ACC) is “to enhance public safety by enforcing state laws and court mandates through community partnerships and evidence-based programs that hold offenders accountable while engaging them in opportunities to become law abiding, productive citizens.” In order to accomplish this goal, ACC has adopted evidence based principles as measurements of success of basic community supervision that include a comprehensive risk and needs assessment system, motivational interviewing based communication, accountability intervention, and treatment services that have been proven to reduce recidivism.

## HISTORY

This study focuses on Act 682 of 2005. Arkansas Act 682 of 2005, commonly referred to as the Early Release Act, allows the Parole Board to release inmates from Community Correction Centers (CCC) under the following conditions:

- The offender was judicially transferred to ACC;
- The offender was incarcerated at a minimum of 270 days at a Community Correction Center; and
- The offender participated and successfully completed therapeutic programs within a licensed residential CCC.

The legislative intent of this law was to provide an incentive for offenders to become active participants in therapeutic rehabilitation within the community and to make more efficient use of state resources.

# PROJECT DESCRIPTION

## PURPOSE

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of ACT 682 early release on recidivism. The study focuses on the three main aspects of recidivism: re-arrest, re-conviction, and re-incarceration.

Recidivism is defined as a criminal act that results in the re-arrest, re-conviction, or return to incarceration of a person with or without a new sentence during a three-year period following the person's release from custody. This study incorporates all three measures.

Re-arrest is defined as any misdemeanor or felony arrest occurring after the offender's intake date to supervision and before the three-year follow-up period. Within the data collected, a re-arrest event is triggered by the first arrest date within the follow-up period.

Re-conviction is defined as any guilty verdict for a new felony charge after the offender's supervision intake date and before the end of the three-year follow-up period.

Re-incarceration is defined as any incarceration occurring after the offender's supervision intake date and before the end of the three-year follow-up period that results in incarceration to prison, a Community Correction Center, or a Technical Violator Program (TVP).

## DATA SOURCES

The data sources utilized were Arkansas' electronic Offender Management Information System (eOMIS) and the Arkansas Crime Information Center's (ACIC) Arkansas Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. eOMIS serves as the State's offender tracking system designed to collect data in support of comprehensive, statewide operations of offender management including offenders in prison, on probation, on parole or in any other supervision/incarceration status. ACC's personnel are responsible for gathering and entering data on each offender. The data collected includes offender demographics, criminal offense, education level, employment, and

risk level. To ensure data validity, a number of data fields established in eOMIS require mandatory entry. The UCR Program provided data on arrests.

## PROJECT METHODOLOGY

**DEMOGRAPHICS AND CHARACTERISTIC PROFILES.** The study group for Act 682 consisted of 2,892 offenders released under Act 682 during calendar years 2009 – 2011. Table 1 denotes their breakdown by year.

**Table 1: Act 682 Offenders Released by Year**

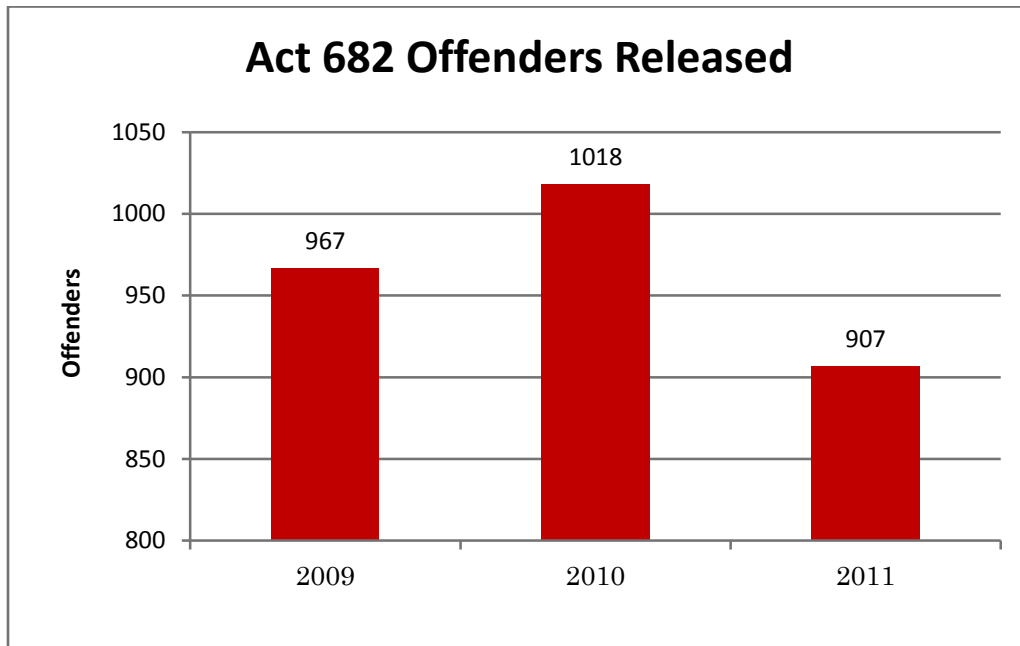


Table 2 summarizes the demographic categories of 2,892 Act 682 releases into the following categories: gender, race, age at release, education level, employment, and supervision risk level. Education level, employment, and risk level extracted were the first reported levels after release.

**Table 2: Act 682 Offender Demographics**

Category	Study Group	
	Offenders	%
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	926	32.0%
Male	1966	68.0%
<b>Race</b>		
Black	519	17.9%
White	2296	79.4%
Hispanic/Mexican	54	1.9%
Asian	10	0.3%
NA Indian	13	0.4%
<b>Age at Release</b>		
19-29	1386	47.9%
30-39	796	27.5%
40-49	508	17.6%
50-59	173	6.0%
60-69	25	0.9%
Over 70	4	0.1%
<b>Education Level</b>		
High School Grad or GED	2119	73.3%
Less than High School	768	26.6%
Unknown	5	0.2%
<b>Employment</b>		
Employed	1831	63.3%
Unemployed	855	29.6%
Unknown	206	7.1%
<b>Risk Level</b>		
Maximum	209	7.2%
Medium	2089	72.2%
Minimum	369	12.8%
Unassigned	225	7.8%
<b>Total Offenders</b>	<b>2892</b>	

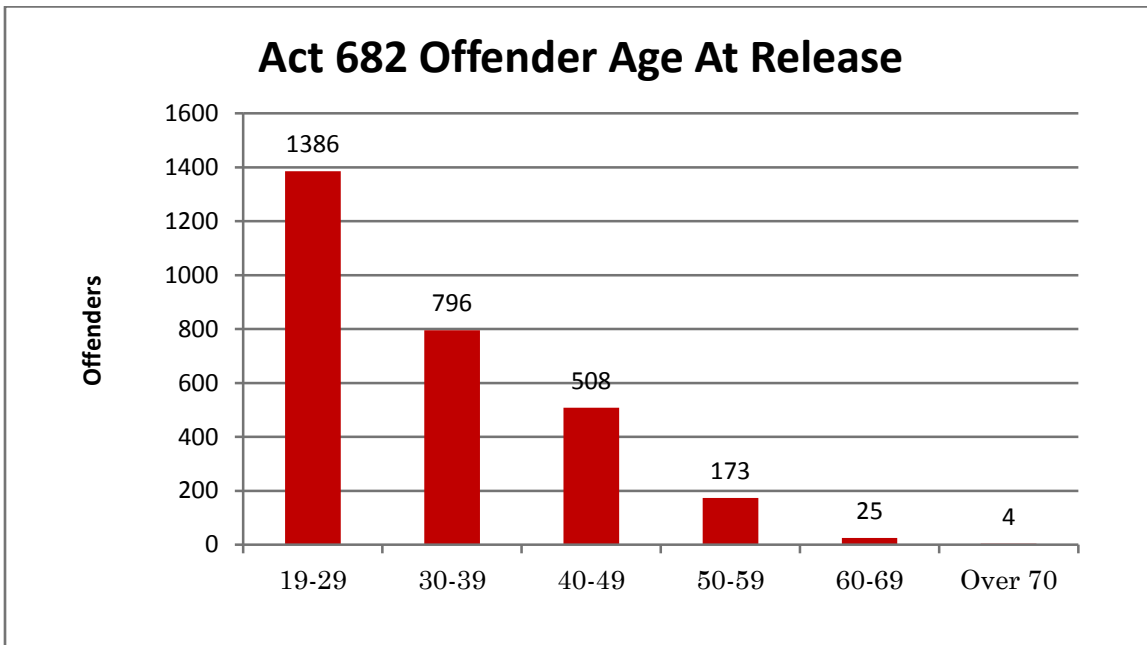
**GENDER.** Males dominated the population by approximately 2:1 with Whites being a majority of the offenders. Table 3 summarizes the total offenders by race and gender.

**Table 3: Act 682 Offenders by Race and Sex**

Race	Female	Male	Total
Black	104	415	519
White	802	1494	2296
Hispanic/Mexican	9	45	54
Asian	1	9	10
NA Indian	10	3	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>1966</b>	<b>2892</b>

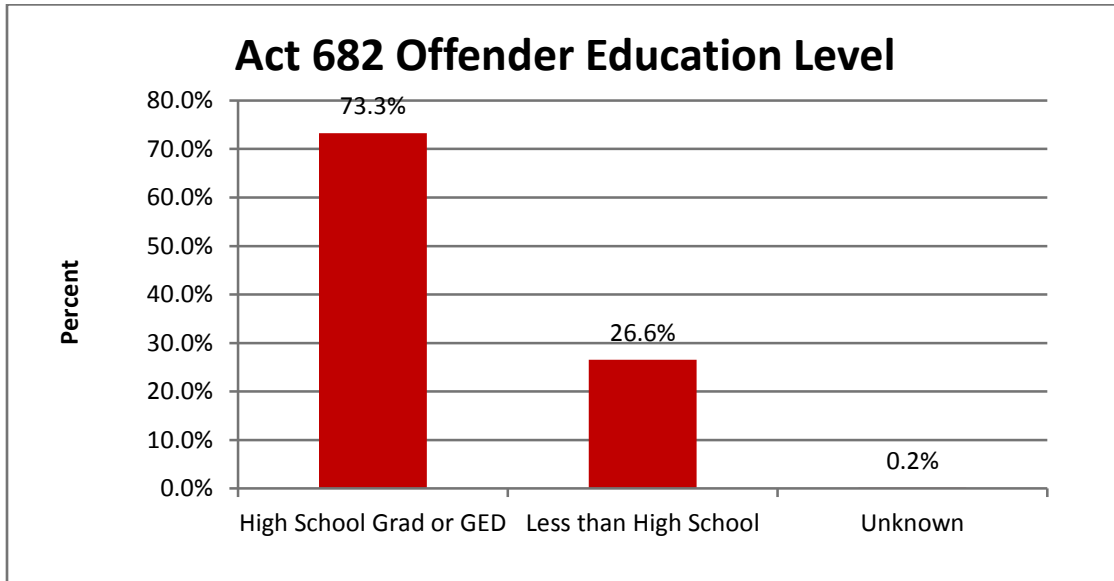
**AGE.** Table 4 breaks down the offenders by age at release. Seventy-five percent (75%) of those released were between the ages of 19 and 39, and the average age at supervision intake was 33 years.

**Table 4: Act 682 Offenders by Age Category**



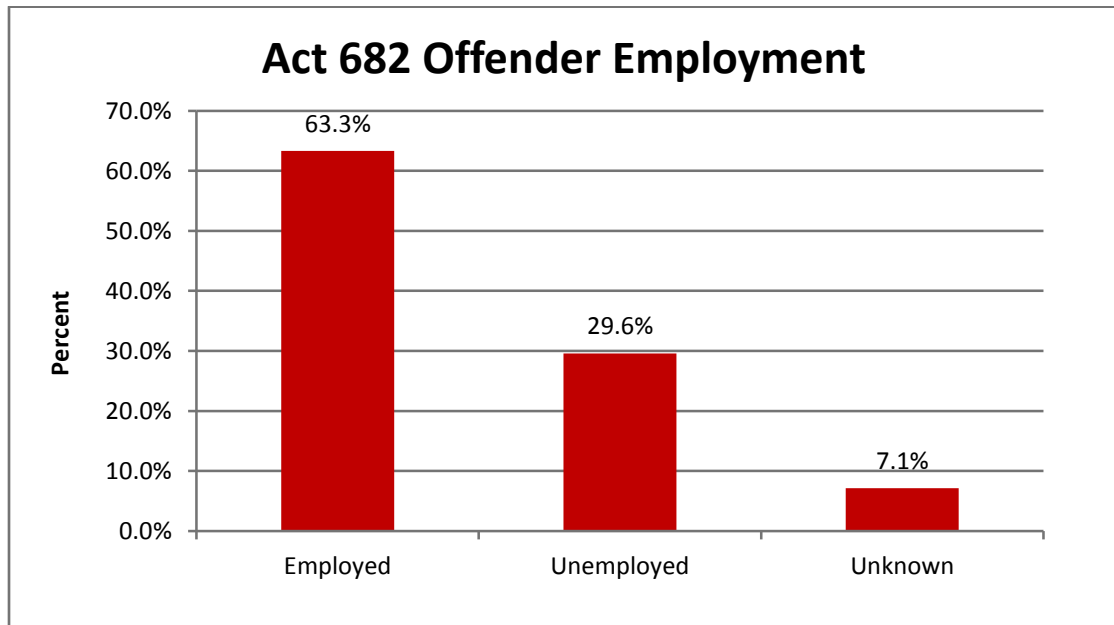
**EDUCATION LEVEL.** About three-fourths of the offenders (73.3%) had completed high school or received their GED at the time of release. Table 5 provides a visual breakdown of the education level.

**Table 5: Act 682 Offenders by Education Level**



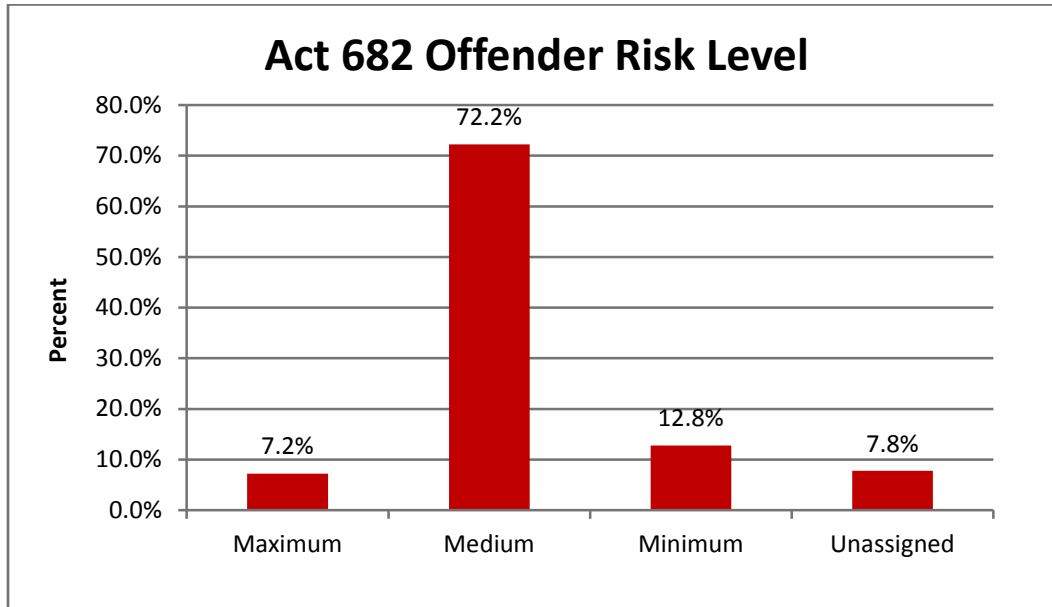
**EMPLOYMENT.** More than one-half of the offenders were employed after release. Table 6 details the employment percentage.

**Table 6: Act 682 Offenders by Employment**



**RISK LEVEL.** Almost three-fourths (72.2%) of the offenders were classified as medium risks by the supervision assessment tool. Table 7 details the risk distribution.

**Table 7: Act 682 Offenders by Risk Level**



## RECIDIVISM ANALYSIS

All criminogenic data was collected for a three-year period following intake to supervision from Act 682 release, with exception of the last quarter of 2014. Data for this quarter was not yet available.

**CALCULATION OF STATS.** Percentages represent the proportion of a recidivism component within a specific characteristic. For example, recidivism among 926 females studied is described in Table 8 as follows: 17.2% (159 divided by 926) of females had a felony re-arrest; 45% (425 divided by 926) of females had a felony or misdemeanor arrest; 17.3% (160 divided by 926) of females were re-convicted; and 19.4% (180 divided by 926) of females were re-incarcerated. Overall, 49.1% (455 divided by 926) of females are considered recidivists due to a re-arrest, re-conviction, and/or re-incarceration.



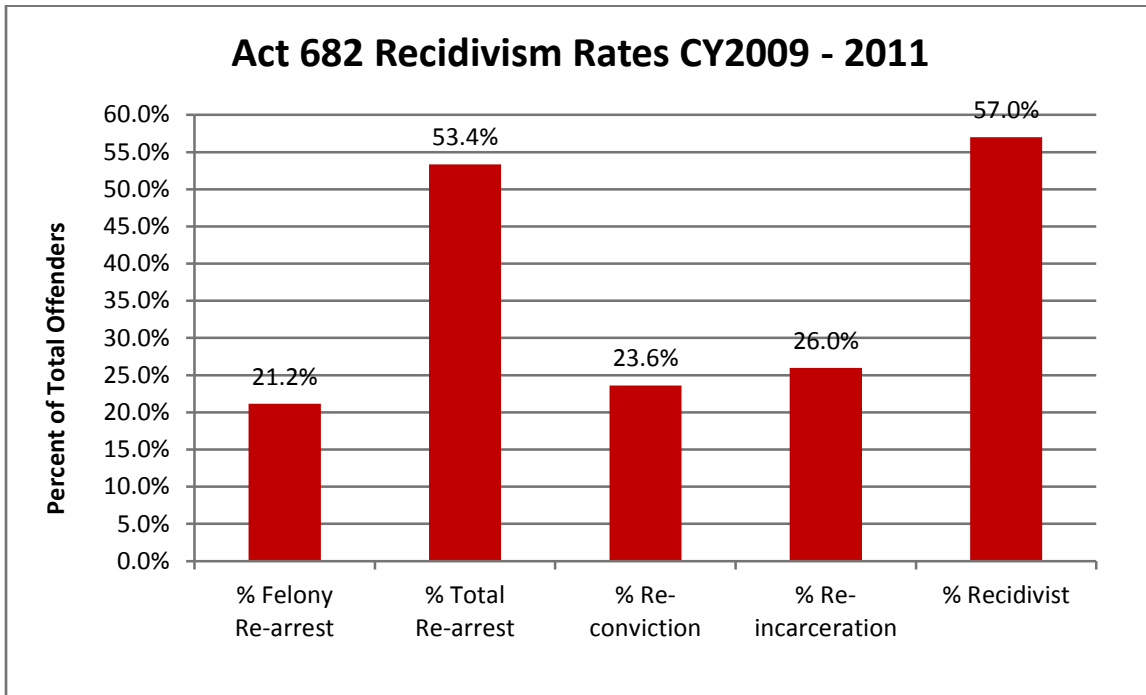
Table 8 summarizes the overall recidivism findings for the three-year period by demographic category. An offender is classified an Overall Recidivist if he/she recidivates in any of the three categories: re-arrest, re-conviction, or re-incarceration.

**Table 8: Act 682 Overall 3 Year Recidivism by Demographic Category**

Category	Total Offenders	Felony Re-arrest		Total Re-arrest		Re-conviction		Re-incarceration		Overall Recidivist	
		Offenders	%	Offenders	%	Offenders	%	Offenders	%	Offenders	%
<b>Gender</b>											
Female	926	159	17.2%	425	45.9%	160	17.3%	180	19.4%	455	49.1%
Male	1966	453	23.0%	1118	56.9%	523	26.6%	571	29.0%	1194	60.7%
<b>Race</b>											
Black	519	103	19.8%	266	51.3%	99	19.1%	119	22.9%	288	55.5%
White	2296	499	21.7%	1243	54.1%	570	24.8%	614	26.7%	1324	57.7%
Hispanic/Mexican	54	8	14.8%	21	38.9%	10	18.5%	13	24.1%	23	42.6%
Asian	10	1	10.0%	7	70.0%	4	40.0%	3	30.0%	7	70.0%
NA Indian	13	1	7.7%	6	46.2%	0	0.0%	2	15.4%	7	53.8%
<b>Age at Release</b>											
19-29	1386	356	25.7%	849	61.3%	419	30.2%	438	31.6%	894	64.5%
30-39	796	163	20.5%	407	51.1%	166	20.9%	198	24.9%	441	55.4%
40-49	508	74	14.6%	232	45.7%	81	15.9%	93	18.3%	252	49.6%
50-59	173	17	9.8%	50	28.9%	16	9.2%	21	12.1%	56	32.4%
60-69	25	2	8.0%	5	20.0%	1	4.0%	1	4.0%	6	24.0%
Over 70	4	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Education Level</b>											
HS Grad or GED	2119	478	22.6%	1158	54.6%	537	25.3%	570	26.9%	1234	58.2%
Less than HS	768	134	17.4%	384	50.0%	146	19.0%	181	23.6%	414	53.9%
Unknown	5	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%
<b>Employment</b>											
Employed	1831	428	23.4%	1040	56.8%	496	27.1%	521	28.5%	1107	60.5%
Unemployed	855	165	19.3%	460	53.8%	168	19.6%	206	24.1%	489	57.2%
Unknown	206	19	9.2%	43	20.9%	19	9.2%	24	11.7%	53	25.7%
<b>Risk Level</b>											
Maximum	209	52	24.9%	123	58.9%	65	31.1%	63	30.1%	129	61.7%
Medium	2089	459	22.0%	1183	56.6%	532	25.5%	598	28.6%	1260	60.3%
Minimum	369	77	20.9%	182	49.3%	63	17.1%	61	16.5%	194	52.6%
Unassigned	225	24	10.7%	55	24.4%	23	10.2%	29	12.9%	66	29.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2892</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>21.2%</b>	<b>1543</b>	<b>53.4%</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>23.6%</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>26.0%</b>	<b>1649</b>	<b>57.0%</b>

**RECIDIVISM RATES.** Overall, 57% of all offenders given early release by Act 682 between 2009 and 2011 recidivated within the three-year period. Of the 2,892 offenders in the study group, 53.4% were re-arrested, 23.6% were re-convicted, and 26.0% were re-incarcerated at ADC, CCC, or TVP. Table 9 shows the overall recidivism rates for all recidivist categories.

**Table 9: Act 682 Overall 3 Year Recidivism Rates**



The original report published November 2014 included only Felony arrests. This revision adds 931 misdemeanor arrests, increasing the total arrests by 152%. In all charts, total arrests include misdemeanor and felony arrests. Misdemeanor arrests exclude vehicular arrests as vehicular arrests may not be consistently reported.

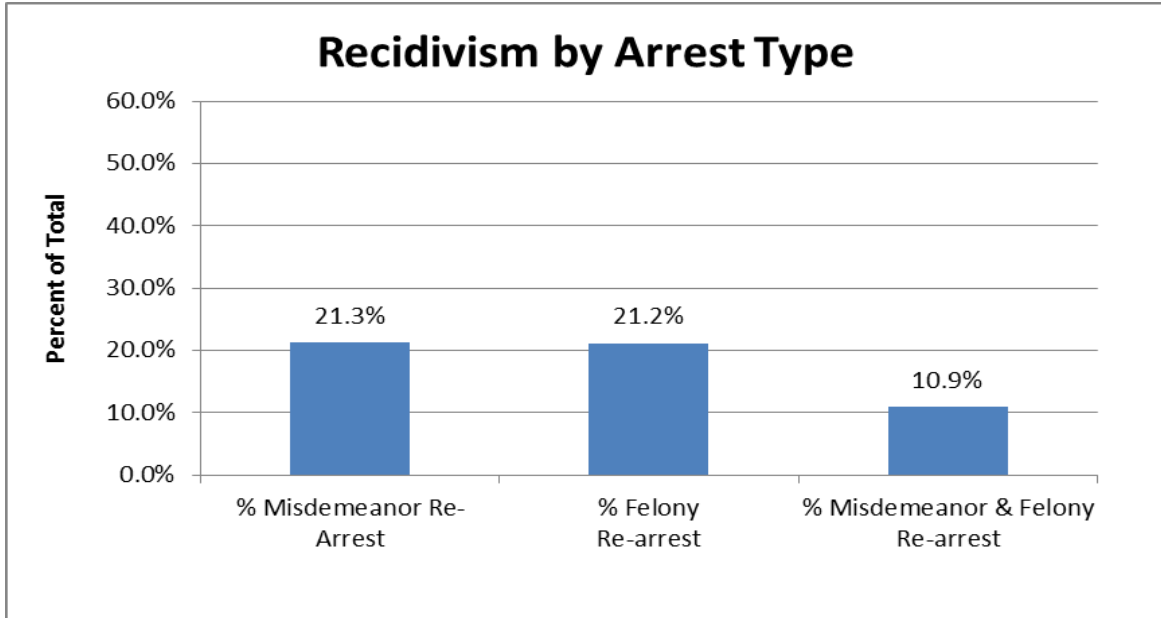
Table 10 summarizes all arrest data by demographic category.

**Table 10: Act 682 Re-Arrests by Demographic Category**

Category	Total Offenders	Misdemeanor Re-arrest		Felony Re-arrest		Misdemeanor & Felony Re-arrest		Total Re-arrest	
		Offenders	%	Offenders	%	Offenders	%	Offenders	%
<b>Gender</b>									
Female	926	181	19.5%	159	17.2%	85	9.2%	425	45.9%
Male	1966	434	22.1%	453	23.0%	231	11.7%	1118	56.9%
<b>Race</b>									
Black	519	126	24.3%	103	19.8%	37	7.1%	266	51.3%
White	2296	476	20.7%	499	21.7%	268	11.7%	1243	54.1%
Hispanic/Mexican	54	7	13.0%	8	14.8%	6	11.1%	21	38.9%
Asian	10	3	30.0%	1	10.0%	3	30.0%	7	70.0%
NA Indian	13	3	23.1%	1	7.7%	2	15.4%	6	46.2%
<b>Age at Release</b>									
19-29	1386	309	22.3%	356	25.7%	184	13.3%	849	61.3%
30-39	796	165	20.7%	163	20.5%	79	9.9%	407	51.1%
40-49	508	111	21.9%	74	14.6%	47	9.3%	232	45.7%
50-59	173	27	15.6%	17	9.8%	6	3.5%	50	28.9%
60-69	25	3	12.0%	2	8.0%	0	0.0%	5	20.0%
Over 70	4	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Education Level</b>									
HS Grad or GED	2119	441	20.8%	478	22.6%	239	11.3%	1158	54.6%
Less than HS	768	173	22.5%	134	17.4%	77	10.0%	384	50.0%
Unknown	5	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%
<b>Employment</b>									
Employed	1831	385	21.0%	428	23.4%	227	12.4%	1040	56.8%
Unemployed	855	209	24.4%	165	19.3%	86	10.1%	460	53.8%
Unknown	206	21	10.2%	19	9.2%	3	1.5%	43	20.9%
<b>Risk Level</b>									
Maximum	209	42	20.1%	52	24.9%	29	13.9%	123	58.9%
Medium	2089	471	22.5%	459	22.0%	253	12.1%	1183	56.6%
Minimum	369	77	20.9%	77	20.9%	28	7.6%	182	49.3%
Unassigned	225	25	11.1%	24	10.7%	6	2.7%	55	24.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2892</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>21.3%</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>21.2%</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>10.9%</b>	<b>1543</b>	<b>53.4%</b>

Table 11 breaks down the 1,543 re-arrests by arrest type.

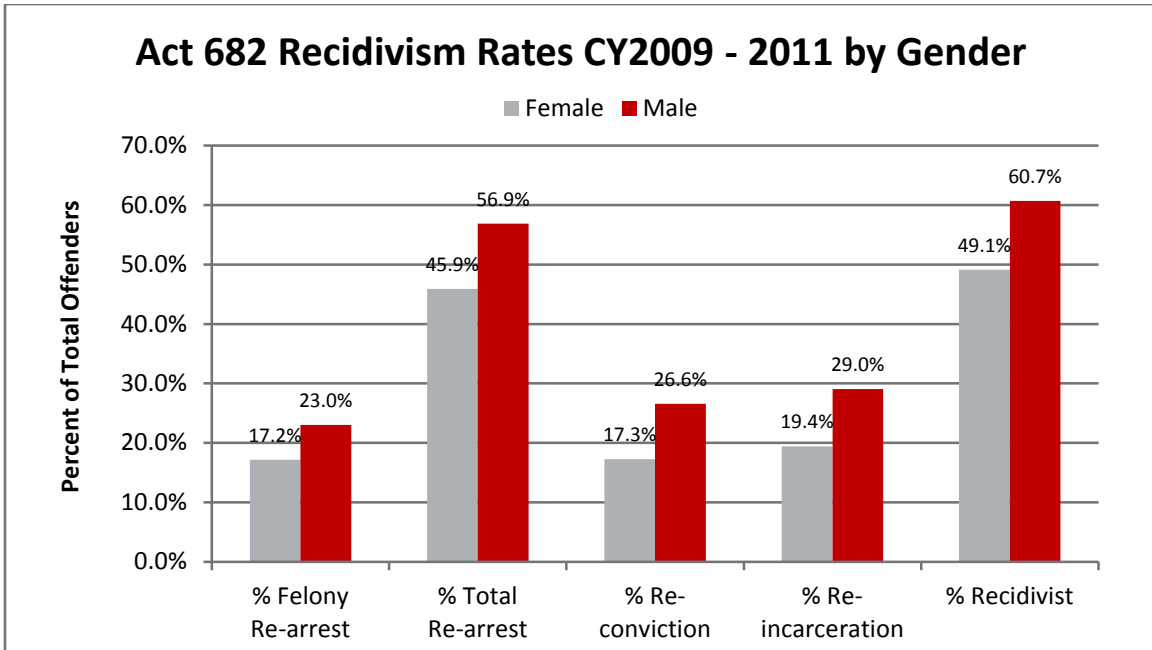
**Table 11: Act 682 Recidivism by Arrest Type**



Of the total 931 offenders with misdemeanors, 479 were listed as recidivists only because of the misdemeanor arrest; they did not have a re-conviction or re-incarceration.

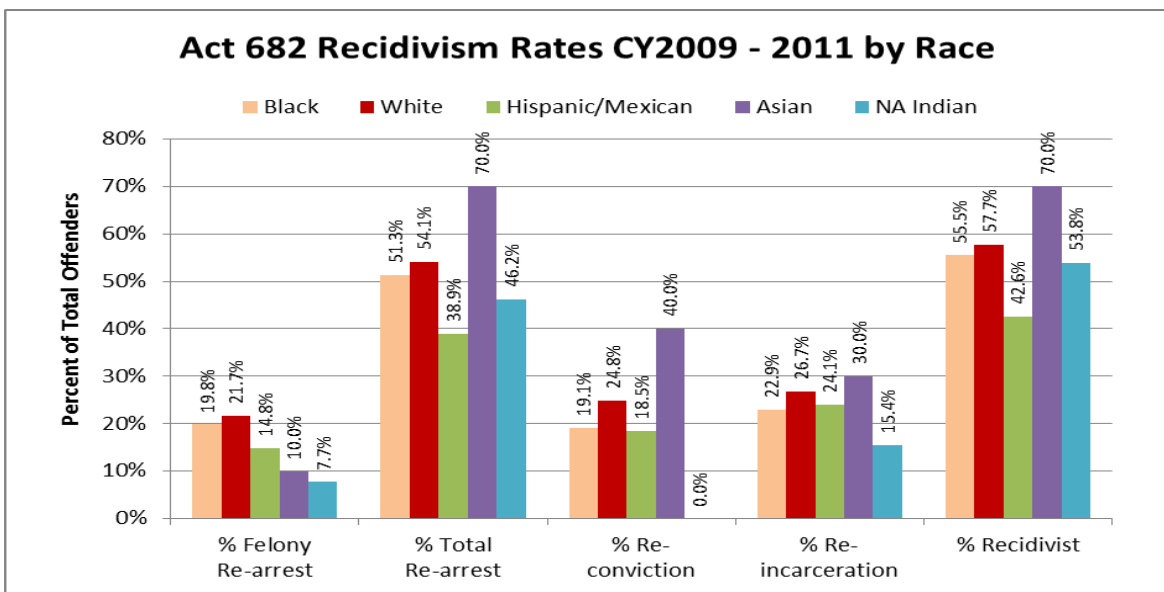
**GENDER.** Males outnumbered females in all areas of recidivism, with the males averaging 8% - 12% more re-arrests, re-convictions, and re-incarcerations. Table 12 details the recidivism categories by gender.

**Table 12: Act 682 Recidivism by Gender**



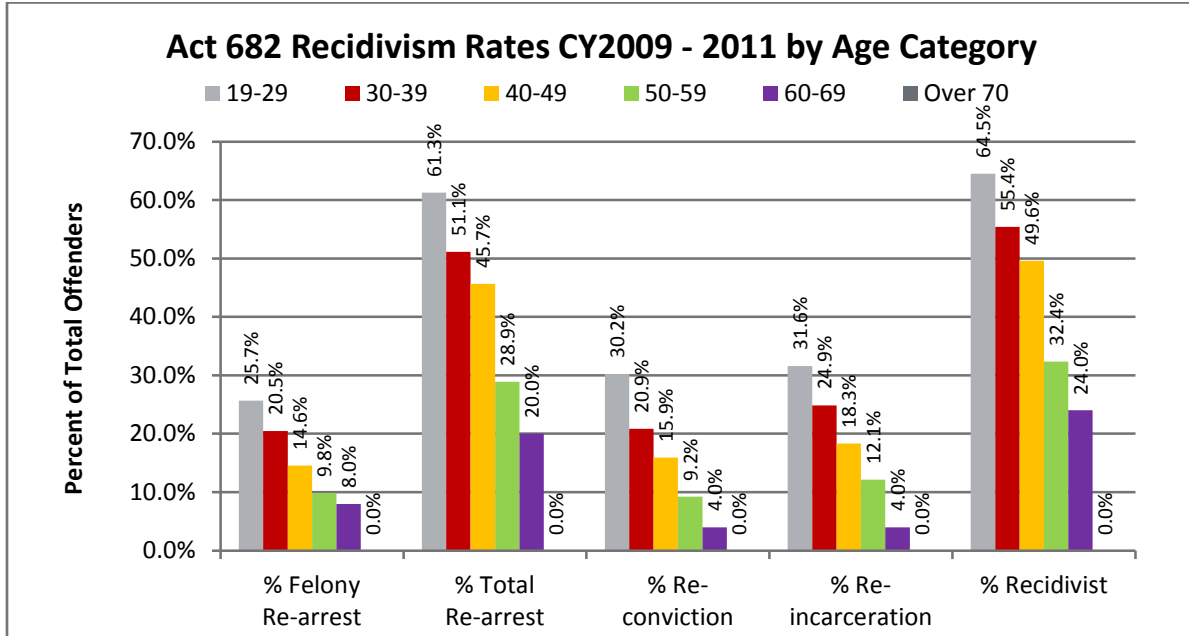
**RACE.** Table 13 shows the various recidivism rates by race.

**Table 13: Act 682 Recidivism by Race**



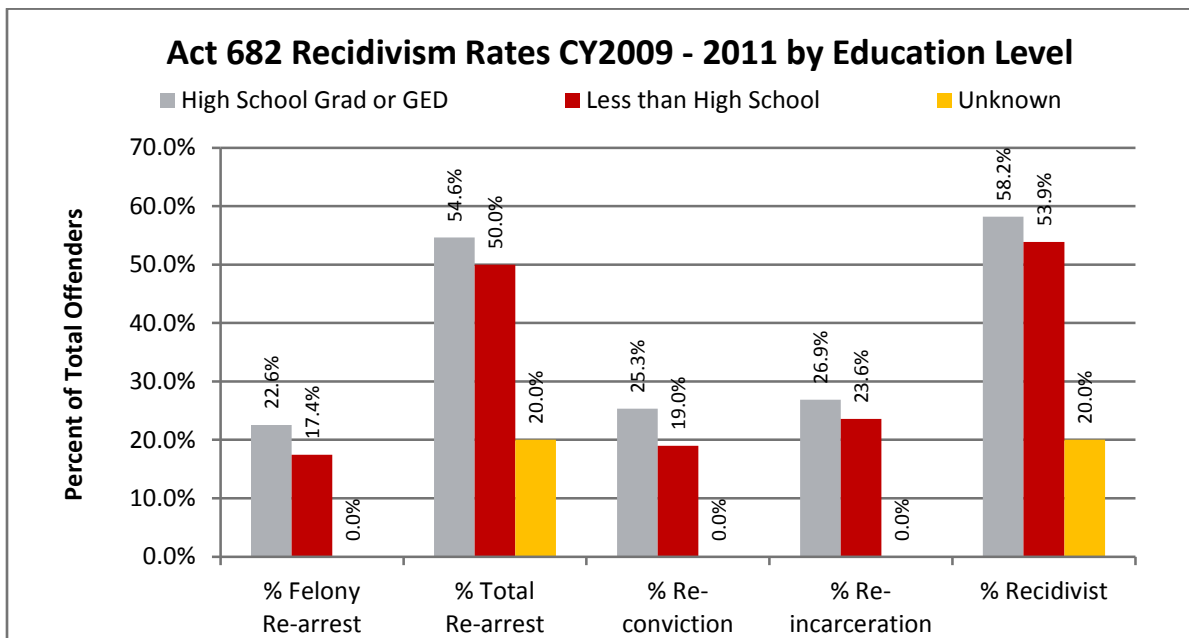
**AGE CATEGORY.** Offenders age 19 – 29 consistently had a higher recidivism rate than the other age categories. Table 14 defines the recidivism rates by age category.

**Table 14: Act 682 Recidivism by Age Category**



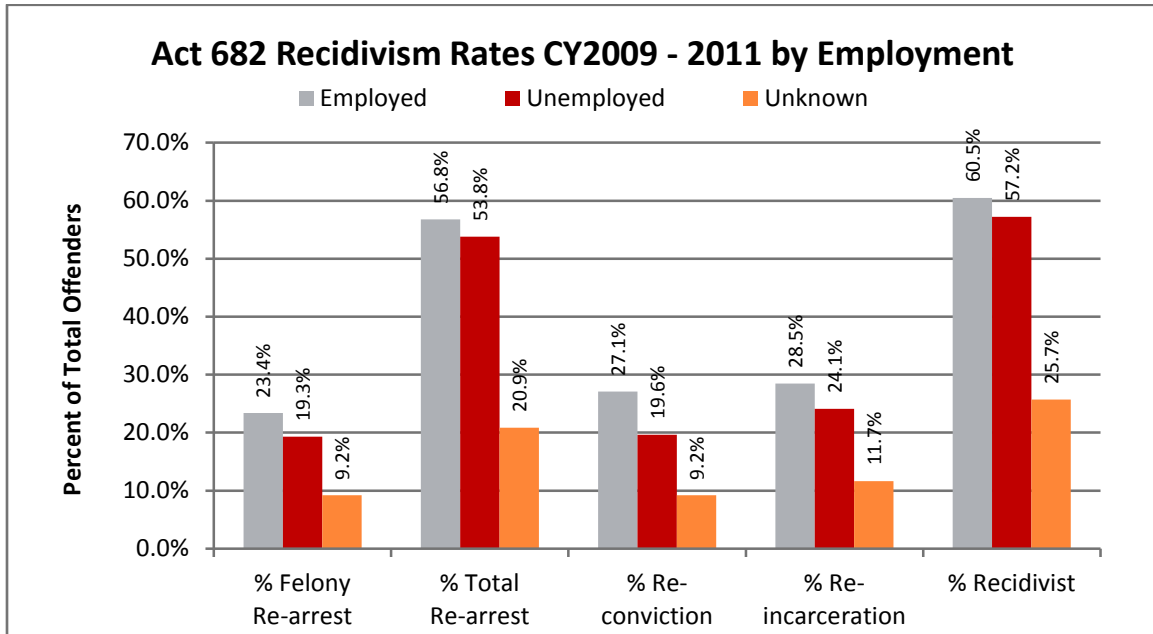
**EDUCATION LEVEL.** Overall, recidivism rates were comparable for all known educational levels.

**Table 15: Act 682 Recidivism by Education Level**



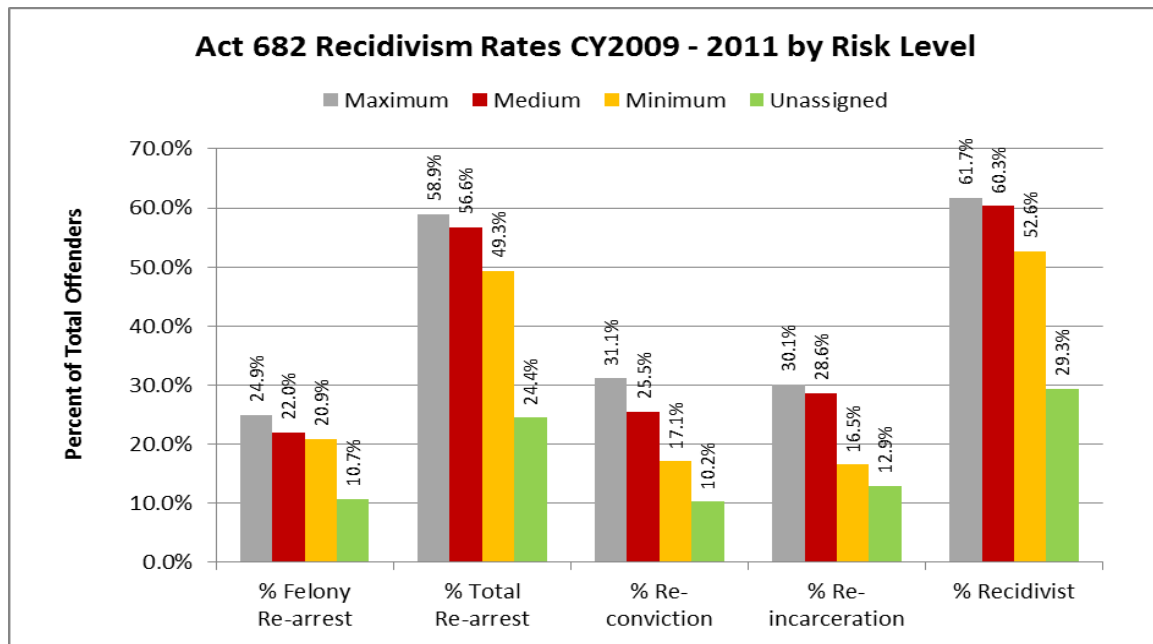
**EMPLOYMENT.** Of those that were employed, 60.5% recidivated, meaning approximately 40% of the offenders employed did not recidivate.

**Table 16: Act 682 Recidivism by Employment**



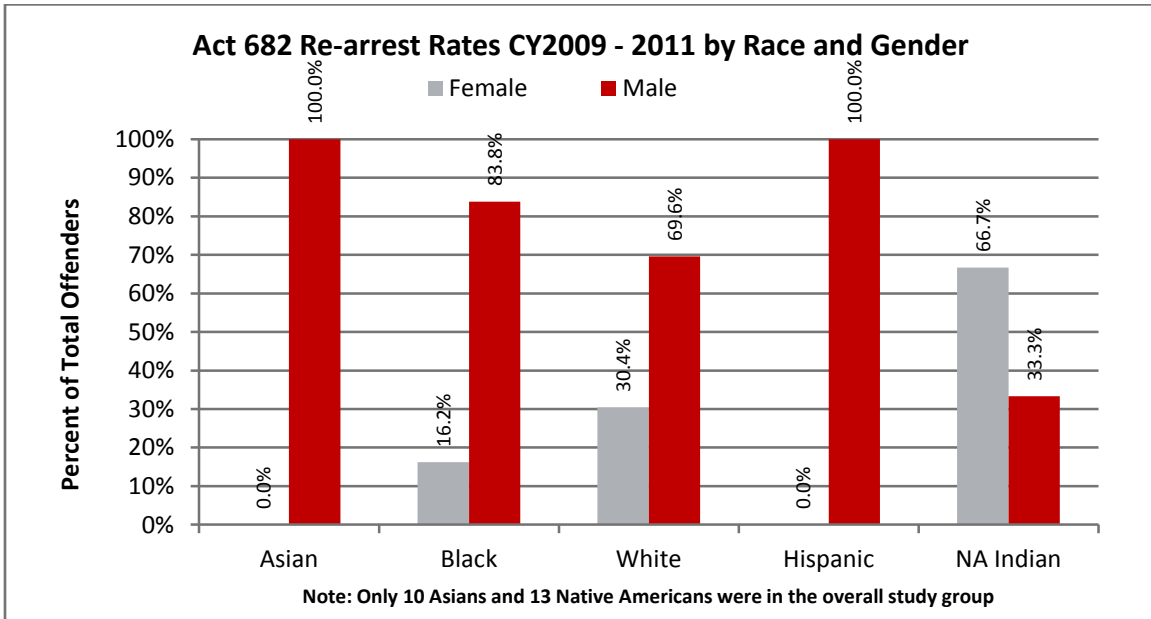
**RISK LEVEL.** As expected, offenders with an assignment of maximum risk had a higher recidivism rate than those with medium or minimum supervision risk levels. Table 17 shows the risk distribution.

**Table 17: Act 682 Recidivism by Risk Level**



**OVERALL RE-ARREST RATES.** Examining the relationship between race and gender, Hispanic and Asian male offenders had a higher percentage of re-arrest compared to all other categories. Table 18 examines the relationship between race and gender.

**Table 18: Act 682 Re-arrest by Race and Gender**



The top ten (10) offenses for which an offender was re-arrested during the three-year follow-up period are as follows:

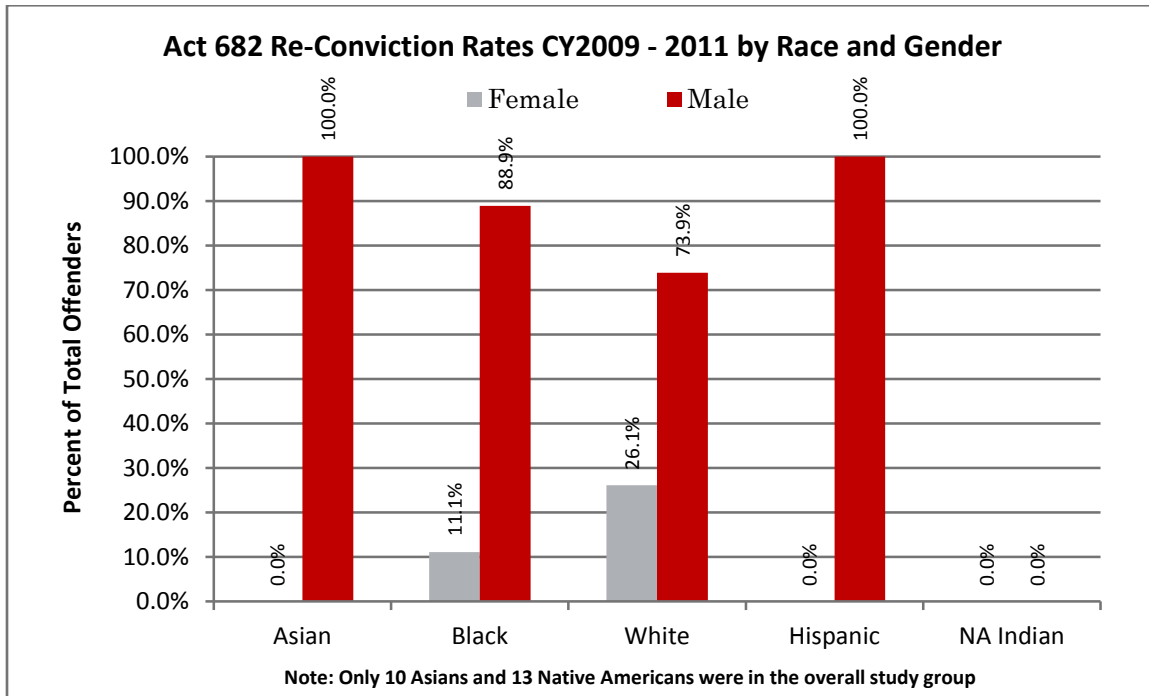
**Table 19: Act 682 Re-arrest Offenses**





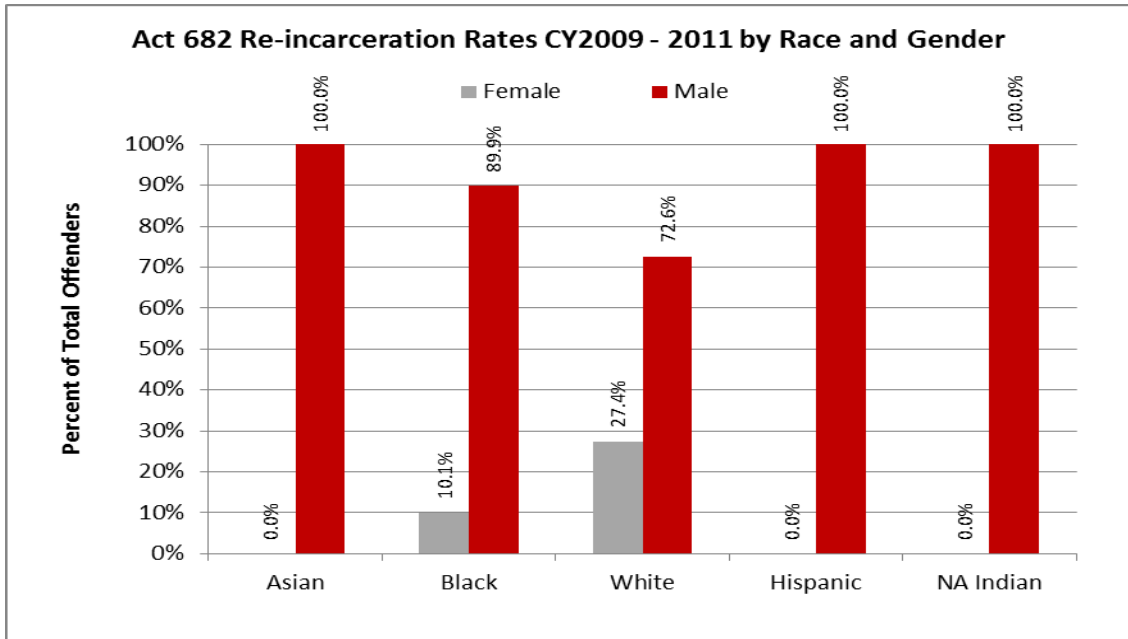
**OVERALL RE-CONVICTION RATES.** Of the 2,892 offenders in the study, 683 were reconvicted of a felony within three years of release. It is possible for an offender to have a re-conviction during the three-year follow-up period without an associated arrest if he/she went to court and was convicted for a crime committed prior to initial incarceration. Table 20 shows the re-convictions rates over the three-year period by race and gender.

**Table 20: Act 682 Re-conviction by Race and Gender**



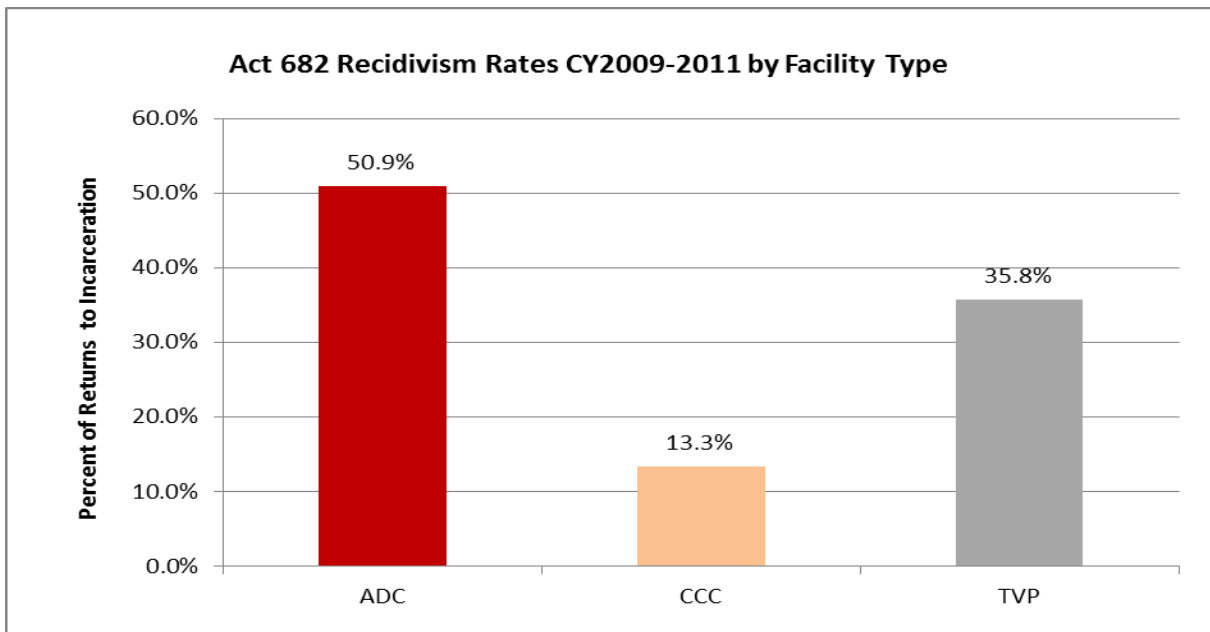
**OVERALL RE-INCARCERATION RATES.** There were 751 offenders re-incarcerated within the three-year follow-up period, slightly more than 25% of the total offenders released by Act 682. White male offenders had a lower rate of return than all other races. Table 21 compares the re-incarceration rates by race and gender.

**Table 21: Act 682 Re-incarceration by Race and Gender**



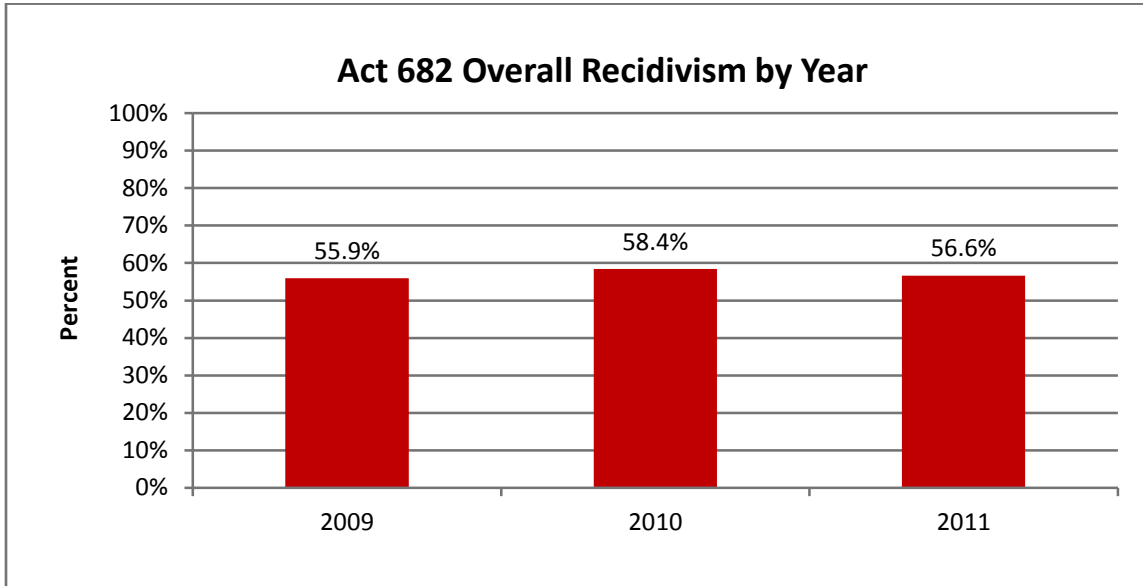
**OVERALL RE-INCARCERATION BY LOCATION.** Examining re-incarceration by the facility to which the offender was re-incarcerated shows that 382 out of 759 offenders returned to ADC incarceration, 100 to CCC and 269 to TVP. Table 22 illustrates the percent re-incarceration by facility type.

**Table 22: Act 682 Re-incarceration by Facility Type**

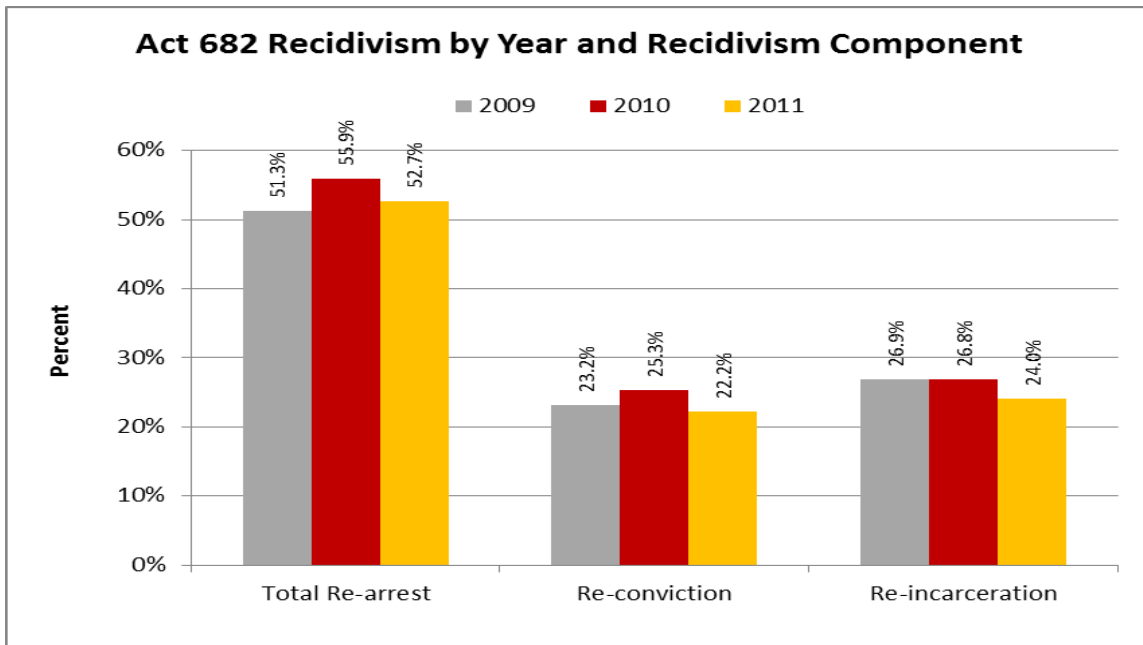


**RECIDIVISM BY YEAR.** As shown in Table 1 (pg. 3), 967 offenders were released under Act 682 in 2009, 1,018 offenders in 2010, and 907 offenders in 2011. These offenders were tracked for a three-year period, excluding the fourth quarter of 2014, for which data was not yet available. Table 23 details the overall recidivism rates for each year studied. Table 24 shows recidivism by release year.

**Table 23: Act 682 Recidivism by Year of Release**

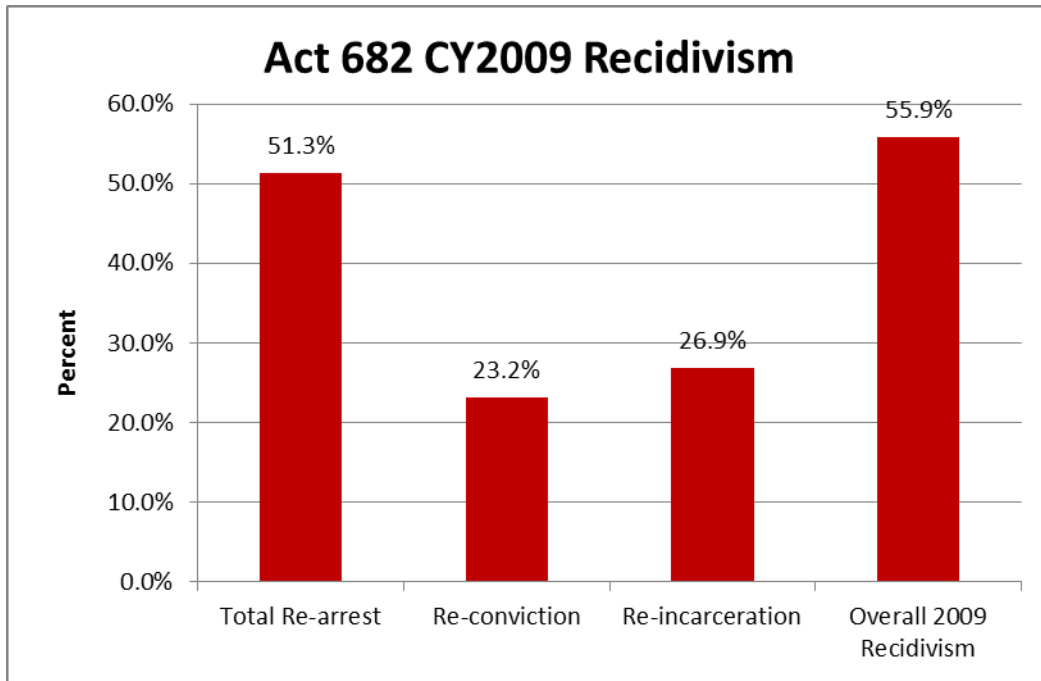


**Table 24: Act 682 Overall Recidivism by Year of Release**



**CY 2009 RECIDIVISM.** Table 25 summarizes the re-arrests, re-conviction, and re-incarceration rates for the calendar year 2009.

**Table 25: Act 682– CY2009 Recidivism Rates**



Male recidivists outnumbered female recidivists for 2009, and Whites recidivated more than all other races. The younger offenders, age 19 – 29, had higher recidivism rates in re-arrest, re-conviction, and re-incarceration than the other age categories. Overall recidivism rates for reported education levels varied less than five percent (4.3%) between those who had a high school education or higher and those who did not complete high school. Medium risk offenders had lower re-conviction and re-incarceration rates than maximum risk offenders.

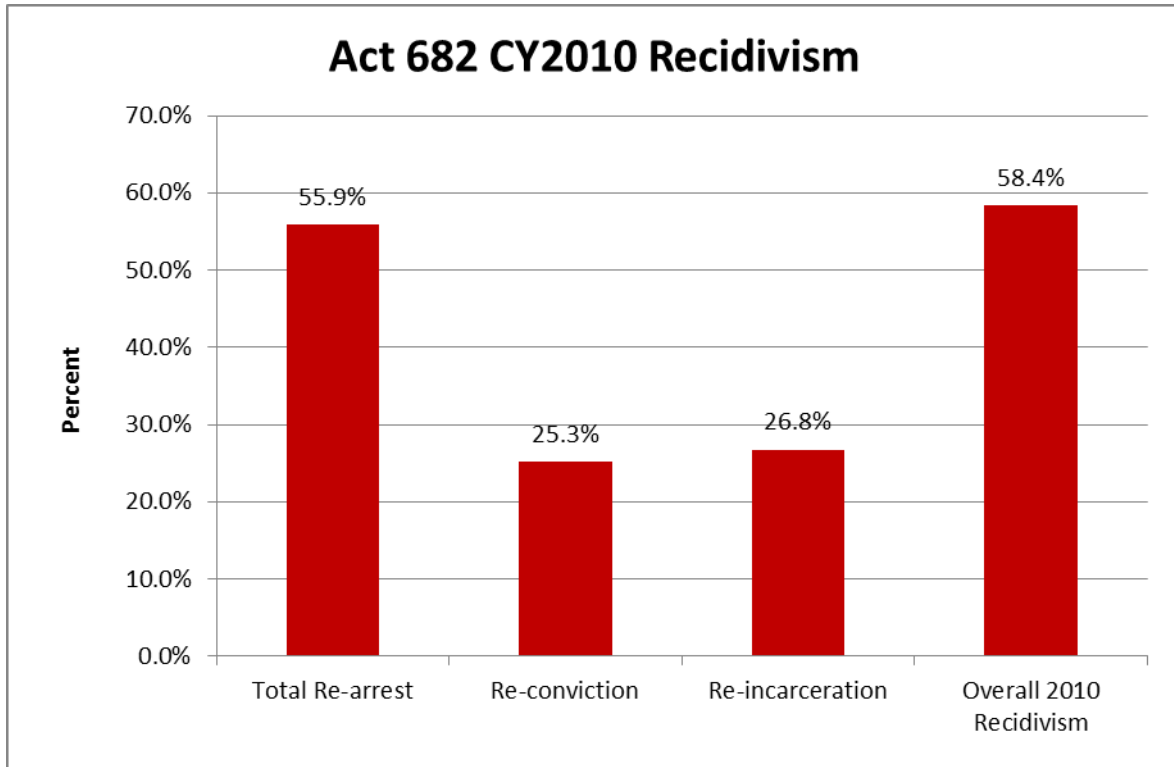
Table 26 summarizes the 2009 recidivism by demographic category.

**Table 26: Act 682- CY2009 Recidivism Rates by Demographic Category**

Category	Total Offenders	Total Re-arrest		Re-conviction		Re-incarceration		Overall Recidivist	
		Offenders	%	Offenders	%	Offenders	%	Offenders	%
<b>Gender</b>									
Female	337	150	44.5%	48	14.2%	62	18.4%	162	48.1%
Male	630	346	54.9%	176	27.9%	198	31.4%	379	60.2%
<b>Race</b>									
Black	170	84	49.4%	29	17.1%	44	25.9%	96	56.5%
White	767	405	52.8%	193	25.2%	213	27.8%	436	56.8%
Hispanic/Mexican	23	5	21.7%	2	8.7%	2	8.7%	6	26.1%
Asian	1	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
NA Indian	6	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%	2	33.3%
<b>Age at Release</b>									
19-29	447	256	57.3%	139	31.1%	155	34.7%	280	62.6%
30-39	271	136	50.2%	54	19.9%	63	23.2%	147	54.2%
40-49	186	89	47.8%	26	14.0%	30	16.1%	95	51.1%
50-59	54	14	25.9%	4	7.4%	11	20.4%	17	31.5%
60-69	9	1	11.1%	1	11.1%	1	11.1%	2	22.2%
Over 70	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Education Level</b>									
HS Grad or GED	718	377	52.5%	181	25.2%	200	27.9%	410	57.1%
Less than HS	246	118	48.0%	43	17.5%	60	24.4%	130	52.8%
Unknown	3	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%
<b>Employment</b>									
Employed	637	346	54.3%	170	26.7%	185	29.0%	379	59.5%
Unemployed	273	144	52.7%	53	19.4%	73	26.7%	155	56.8%
Unknown	57	6	10.5%	1	1.8%	2	3.5%	7	12.3%
<b>Risk Level</b>									
Maximum	35	19	54.3%	13	37.1%	12	34.3%	20	57.1%
Medium	801	438	54.7%	197	24.6%	233	29.1%	477	59.6%
Minimum	73	33	45.2%	13	17.8%	13	17.8%	37	50.7%
Unassigned	58	6	10.3%	1	1.7%	2	3.4%	7	12.1%
<b>CY2009 Total</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>51.3%</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>23.2%</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>26.9%</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>55.9%</b>

**CY 2010 RECIDIVISM.** Table 27 summarizes the re-arrests, re-conviction, and re-incarceration rates for the offenders released during calendar year 2010.

**Table 27: Act 682- CY2010 Recidivism Rates**



The re-arrest, re-conviction, and overall 2010 recidivism rates were higher than those in 2009. Female recidivism rates rose over six percent (6.2%). Blacks, Whites, and Hispanics all had higher recidivism rates than the previous year. The recidivism by age category remained fairly consistent although there were no offenders over age 59 in the 2010 cohort group. All reported education levels saw an increase in recidivism rates. Approximately sixty percent (63.1%) of the employed offenders recidivated, similar to 2009. Re-incarceration rates for maximum and medium risk offenders were within one percent (1%) of each other with medium risk offenders having the highest recidivism rate.

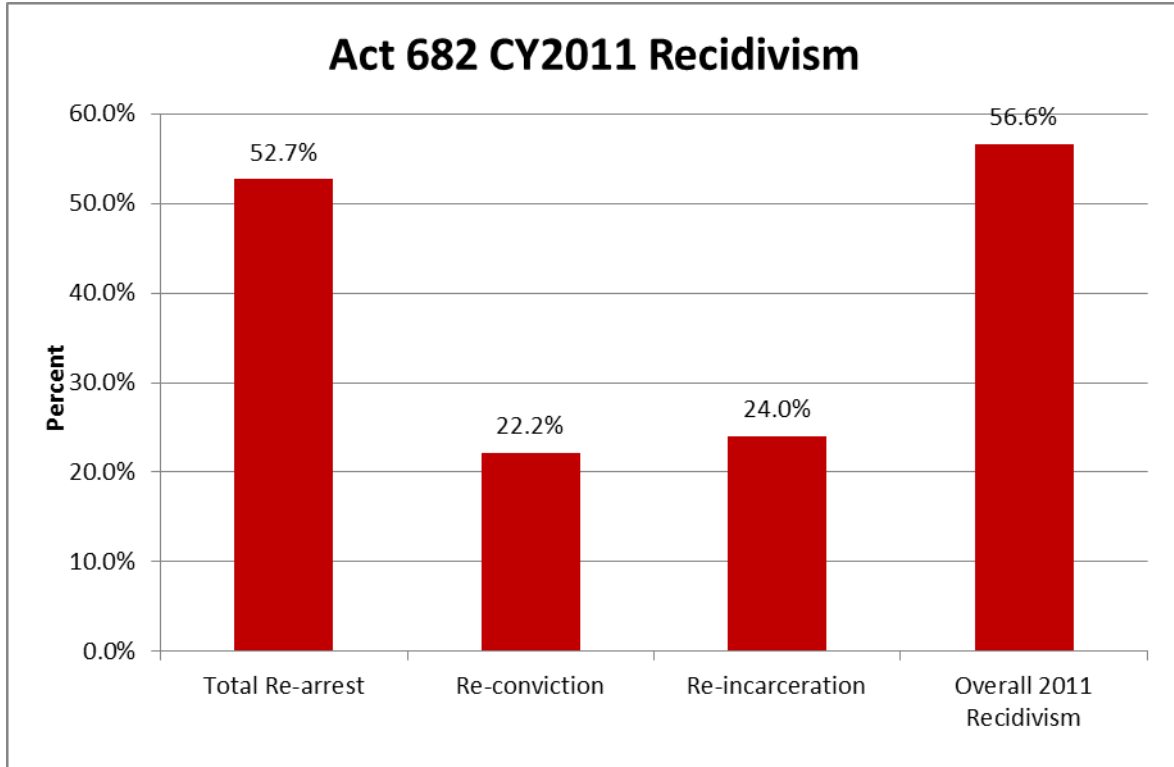
Table 28 details the recidivism findings for the three-year follow-up period for offenders released in 2010 by demographic category.

**Table 28: Act 682- CY2010 Recidivism Rates by Demographic Category**

Category	Total Offenders	Total Re-arrest		Re-conviction		Re-incarceration		Overall Recidivist	
		Offenders	%	Offenders	%	Offenders	%	Offenders	%
<b>Gender</b>									
Female	328	167	50.9%	73	22.3%	78	23.8%	178	54.3%
Male	690	402	58.3%	185	26.8%	195	28.3%	417	60.4%
<b>Race</b>									
Black	210	119	56.7%	48	22.9%	47	22.4%	124	59.0%
White	781	436	55.8%	203	26.0%	216	27.7%	457	58.5%
Hispanic/Mexican	18	8	44.4%	5	27.8%	7	38.9%	8	44.4%
Asian	5	4	80.0%	2	40.0%	2	40.0%	4	80.0%
NA Indian	4	2	50.0%	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	2	50.0%
<b>Age at Release</b>									
19-29	532	337	63.3%	164	30.8%	167	31.4%	349	65.6%
30-39	253	137	54.2%	60	23.7%	69	27.3%	144	56.9%
40-49	161	75	46.6%	27	16.8%	33	20.5%	81	50.3%
50-59	62	20	32.3%	7	11.3%	4	6.5%	21	33.9%
60-69	6	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Over 70	4	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Education Level</b>									
HS Grad or GED	734	425	57.9%	200	27.2%	206	28.1%	441	60.1%
Less than HS	283	144	50.9%	58	20.5%	67	23.7%	154	54.4%
Unknown	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Employment</b>									
Employed	636	387	60.8%	188	29.6%	193	30.3%	401	63.1%
Unemployed	330	175	53.0%	64	19.4%	72	21.8%	183	55.5%
Unknown	52	7	13.5%	6	11.5%	8	15.4%	11	21.2%
<b>Risk Level</b>									
Maximum	81	49	60.5%	27	33.3%	23	28.4%	50	61.7%
Medium	784	469	59.8%	207	26.4%	223	28.4%	489	62.4%
Minimum	99	42	42.4%	16	16.2%	18	18.2%	43	43.4%
Unassigned	54	9	16.7%	8	14.8%	9	16.7%	13	24.1%
<b>CY2010 Total</b>	<b>1018</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>55.9%</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>25.3%</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>26.8%</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>58.4%</b>

**CY 2011 RECIDIVISM.** Table 29 shows the various recidivism rates for the offenders released during 2011.

**Table 29: Act 682- CY2011 Recidivism Rates**



Female recidivism rates dropped below both the 2009 and 2010 levels to 44.1%. Among Blacks, re-arrest, re-conviction, and re-incarceration rates also dropped from the two previous years. Offenders age 19 – 29 remained the most likely recidivist for all three years studied. Recidivism rates also dropped for offenders with a high school degree/ GED from their 2010 levels. Overall recidivism for offenders who were employed also dropped slightly but still remained near the 60% level. Overall recidivism rates for medium risk level offenders dropped to its lowest level during the three years (58.3%).



Table 30 details the recidivism rates by demographic category. Data was not available for the fourth quarter of 2014.

**Table 30: Act 682- CY2011 Recidivism Rates by Demographic Category**

Category	Total Offenders	Total Re-arrest		Re-conviction		Re-incarceration		Overall Recidivist	
		Offenders	%	Offenders	%	Offenders	%	Offenders	%
<b>Gender</b>									
Female	261	108	41.4%	39	14.9%	40	15.3%	115	44.1%
Male	646	370	57.3%	162	25.1%	178	27.6%	398	61.6%
<b>Race</b>									
Black	139	63	45.3%	22	15.8%	28	20.1%	68	48.9%
White	748	402	53.7%	174	23.3%	185	24.7%	431	57.6%
Hispanic/Mexican	13	8	61.5%	3	23.1%	4	30.8%	9	69.2%
Asian	4	2	50.0%	2	50.0%	1	25.0%	2	50.0%
NA Indian	3	3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	100.0%
<b>Age at Release</b>									
19-29	407	256	62.9%	116	28.5%	116	28.5%	265	65.1%
30-39	272	134	49.3%	52	19.1%	66	24.3%	150	55.1%
40-49	161	68	42.2%	28	17.4%	30	18.6%	76	47.2%
50-59	57	16	28.1%	5	8.8%	6	10.5%	18	31.6%
60-69	10	4	40.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	40.0%
Over 70	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Education Level</b>									
HS Grad or GED	667	356	53.4%	156	23.4%	164	24.6%	383	57.4%
Less than HS	239	122	51.0%	45	18.8%	54	22.6%	130	54.4%
Unknown	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Employment</b>									
Employed	558	307	55.0%	138	24.7%	143	25.6%	327	58.6%
Unemployed	252	141	56.0%	51	20.2%	61	24.2%	151	59.9%
Unknown	97	30	30.9%	12	12.4%	14	14.4%	35	36.1%
<b>Risk Level</b>									
Maximum	93	55	59.1%	25	26.9%	28	30.1%	59	63.4%
Medium	504	276	54.8%	128	25.4%	142	28.2%	294	58.3%
Minimum	197	107	54.3%	34	17.3%	30	15.2%	114	57.9%
Unassigned	113	40	35.4%	14	12.4%	18	15.9%	46	40.7%
<b>CY2011 Total</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>52.7%</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>22.2%</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>24.0%</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>56.6%</b>

# SUMMARY

Act 682 provides offenders opportunity for early release from a Community Correction Center into the community prior to their transfer eligibility date. This study revealed the following:

- 57% of the total 2,892 Act 682 offenders released during the period CY2009 – 2011 were recidivists.
- Addressing each recidivism component separately, less than one-third of the offenders were re-convicted (23.6%) or re-incarcerated (26.0%).
- Of the total 1,543 re-arrests, 612 (39.7%) were felonies and 931 (60.3%) were misdemeanors.
- Recidivism rates for Act 682 vary less than three percent (55.9% to 58.4%) during the three-year follow-up period.
- For all three years studied, re-incarceration rates are higher than re-conviction rates because a portion of the offenders recidivated to ADC, CCC, or TVP for violation of conditions of release.
- The younger the offender the higher the rate of recidivism. Offenders between the age 19 – 29 recidivated at 64.5%.
- Males were almost 12% more likely to recidivate than females.
- Of the 2,892 released from 2009 – 2011, approximately 43% did not have a new arrest, conviction, or incarceration.
- The original report published November 2014 included only Felony arrests. This revision adds 931 misdemeanor arrests, increasing the total arrests by 152%.
- The offense most frequently found among the felony-only arrests was Possession of Controlled Substance. However, the offense most frequently found among the combined arrests (felonies and misdemeanors) was Failure to Appear (see page 15). This statistic calls into question whether a number of these arrests may have been a consequence of incarceration. If an offender had unresolved charges at the time of incarceration, those same charges may result in the issuance of warrants. In this circumstance, the new arrest stems from prior criminal activity.