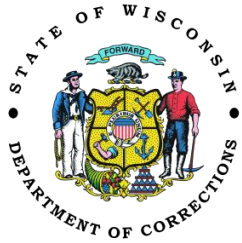
PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT SERIES

Sex Offender Recidivism after Release from Prison



September 2015

Office of the Secretary
Research and Policy Unit

Inquiries regarding this report may be directed to the authors:

Joseph R. Tatar II, Ph.D.
(608) 240-5814
Joseph.Tatar@wisconsin.gov

Anthony Streveler, M.S.W.
(608)240-5801
Anthony.Streveler@wisconsin.gov

State of Wisconsin
Department of Corrections

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT SERIES

Sex Offender Recidivism after Release from Prison

September 2015

Table of Contents

Executive Summary 4

Introduction 6

Release from Prison Recidivism Rates for Sex Offenders 8

- General Recidivism Rate Trends 8
- General Recidivism Rate Trends for All Offenders versus Sex Offenders 9
- Sexual Recidivism Rate Trends 10
- General Recidivism Trends by Gender 11
- General and Sexual Recidivism Rate Trends by Age at Release 12
- General Recidivism Rates by Time to Recidivism Event 13
- Sexual Recidivism Rates by Time to Recidivism Event 14
- General and Sexual Recidivism Rates by Race 15
- General Recidivism Rates by Release Type 16
- Sexual Recidivism Rates by Release Type 17
- General Recidivism Offense Types 18
- Sexual Reoffending 19

References 20

Appendix A 22

- Definition of Recidivism 22
- Methodology 22
- Recidivism vs. Reincarceration 26

State of Wisconsin
Department of Corrections

Appendix B 27
Defined Sexual Offenses by UCR Category 27
Appendix C 29
Table 1. General Recidivism Trends for Sex Offenders (1992-2010) 29
Table 2. General Recidivism Trends for All Offenders (1992-2010) 30
Table 3. Sexual Recidivism Trends for Sex Offenders (1992-2010) 31
Table 4. General Recidivism Trends for Sex Offenders by Age: 3-Year Follow-up 32
Table 5. Sexual Recidivism Trends for Sex Offenders by Age: 15-Year Follow-up 33
Table 6. General Recidivism Trends for Sex Offenders by Race: 3-Year Follow-up 34
Table 7. General Recidivism Trends for Sex Offenders by Release Type: 3-Year Follow-up 35
Table 8. Sexual Recidivism Trends for Sex Offenders by Release Type: 15-Year Follow-up 35
Table 9. General Recidivism Offense Types for Sex Offenders 36

Executive Summary

The Wisconsin Department of Corrections (WI DOC) defines recidivism as a new offense resulting in a conviction and sentence to the WI DOC. Three-, five-, ten-, and fifteen-year follow-up periods are calculated beginning on the day the offender is released from prison. Recidivism rates represent the number of persons who have recidivated divided by the total number of persons in a defined population. All recidivism rates are based solely on Wisconsin offenses that have resulted in court dispositions that include custody or supervision under the WI DOC. This report summarizes recidivism rates for a total of 12,849 predominantly male sex offenders released from the Wisconsin prison system between 1992 and 2010. Any offender that was committed to the Department of Health Services (DHS) as a 'Sexually Violent Person' under Wisconsin Chapter 980 was excluded from this analysis.

Wisconsin Department of Corrections (WIDOC)

Definition of Recidivism:

Following an episode of incarceration with the WI DOC, to commit a criminal offense that results in a new conviction and sentence to WI DOC custody or supervision[1].

Definition of Sexual Recidivism:

Following an episode of incarceration with the WI DOC, to commit a *sex offense* that results in a new conviction and sentence to WI DOC custody or supervision. A sex offense is defined by WI criminal code (WI Stat. 301.45) and generally includes offenses that require registration as a sex offender.

Recidivism rates for sex offenders have generally been on the decline from 1992 and when compared to the overall offender population, their rates of general recidivism are lower (approximately 10-18% lower at any given cohort year). From 1992 to 2010 the three-year general recidivism rate for sex offenders decreased by 40.0% (or 11.2 percentage points). Rates of sexual recidivism for this group have also declined over time, with the three-year rate decreasing by 74.1% (4.3 percentage points) between 1992 and 2010.

General Recidivism Rates by Follow-up Period

Release Year	Follow-up Period	Recidivism Rate
2010	3-year	16.8%
2008	5-year	23.5%
2003	10-year	39.1%
1998	15-year	47.6%

The two core findings pertaining to lower rates of recidivism for sex offenders when compared to the overall offender population and the considerably low sexual recidivism rates have strong empirical support within the research literature. In fact, empirical studies comparing recidivism rates (particularly for convictions with a new sentence) of sex offenders and other offender groups commonly show lower general recidivism estimates for sex offenders[2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20]. However, the manner in which a study calculates recidivism (e.g. arrest, reincarceration, or revocation) can also impact how sex offender rates compare to other offender groups. In fact, some research studies that calculate recidivism using arrest[18, 21], reincarceration[6, 21, 22, 23], or revocation[7, 9, 21] have found comparable or higher rates of recidivism for sex offenders compared to other groups. Nevertheless, when specifically examining sexual recidivism, the research literature predominantly shows very low rates for sex offenders (particularly in comparison to general recidivism rates), even at long follow-up periods (up to 15 years later)[2, 4, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38].

Additional Recidivism Trends from 1992–2010:

Gender. Male sex offender recidivism patterns mirrored that of the overall sex offender release population. There were too few female sex offenders at any release year to obtain a reliable recidivism estimate.

Age at Release. General and sexual recidivism rates among sex offenders generally decreased as age increased. Offenders aged 20 to 29 made up the largest overall proportion of recidivists.

Sexual Recidivism Rates by Follow-up Period

Release Year	Follow-up Period	Recidivism Rate
2010	**3-year**	**1.5%**
2008	**5-year**	**1.7%**
2003	**10-year**	**4.4%**
1998	**15-year**	**6.0%**

Time to Recidivism Event. In the three-year general recidivism follow-up period, 75% of sex offender recidivists committed their offense within the first two years following release from prison. In the fifteen-year sexual recidivism follow-up period, 75% of recidivists committed their offense within five years after release.

Race. Black sex offenders had slightly higher general recidivism rates than White sex offenders, but lower rates of sexual recidivism. General and sexual recidivism rates for both groups declined over time.

Release Type. Offenders discharged directly from prison without supervision exhibited the highest general recidivism rates and lowest sexual recidivism rates. Those with discretionary releases to parole supervision demonstrated lower recidivism rates (both general and sexual) than those with non-discretionary releases to supervision.

General Recidivist Offense. The largest number of sex offender recidivists committed public order offenses, followed by violent offenses, property offenses, and then drug offenses. In addition, the proportion of sex offender recidivists who were convicted of a sex offense declined over time. Less than ten percent of sex offender recidivists released in 2010 had a sex offense as their most serious recidivism conviction; down from 20.7% in the 1992 release cohort.

Sexual Re-offense. Independent of follow-up period, for sex offenders that were released from prison between 1992 and 2010, 631 (4.9% of all releases) sex offenders re-offended sexually. Of the most common offenses for sexual recidivists, convictions for offenses that specifically reference children were generally more common than offenses without a specific victim reference and non-contact offenses.

Introduction

The Wisconsin Department of Corrections (WI DOC) defines recidivism as the following:

> *Following an episode of incarceration with the WI DOC, to commit a criminal offense that results in a new conviction and sentence to WI DOC custody or supervision.*

WI DOC recidivism rates represent the number of persons who have recidivated divided by the total number of persons released from an episode of confinement that included one or more adult conviction prison sentences. Recidivism rates are based only on Wisconsin offenses, resulting in court dispositions that include custody or supervision under the WI DOC. This means that persons who have committed offenses and are subsequently serving their sentences under other state or federal jurisdictions are not counted as recidivists under this definition. Furthermore, charges that do not result in a conviction due to plea bargaining or are read-in during sentencing, offenses that result in only jail dispositions, fines or forfeitures, and those that result in municipal violations are not included in recidivism rate calculations (see Appendix A for a detailed listing of conviction types that are not included in the calculation of recidivism). Offenders who were released from prison but were subsequently committed as a 'Sexually Violent Person' under Wisconsin Chapter 980 were also excluded from the analysis as these offenders did not spend time in the community before admission to a Department of Health Services (DHS) facility. In other words, since these offenders were immediately admitted DHS care, they would not have a similar opportunity to recidivate following release from WI DOC custody. For more detail on Wisconsin's general standards for the definition and measurement of recidivism, see the framework established by the State's Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC)[39].

Recidivism rates for four different follow-up periods are presented throughout this report. A follow-up period is the timeframe during which an offender is tracked to determine if he/she committed a new criminal offense. Recidivism rates are reported for three-, five-, ten-, and fifteen-year follow-up periods. Additionally, this report includes recidivism rates for cohorts of offenders released from prison between 1992 and 2010 (years 1990 and 1991 were excluded from analysis due to a low number of releases in those years). A group of offenders released in the same year is referred as a release cohort. Appendix A (see page 22) provides a detailed description of the methodology used to calculate recidivism rates.

For the purposes of this report, two distinct types of recidivism rates are reported: 1) general recidivism and 2) sexual recidivism. General recidivism rates reflect any type of re-offense behavior and subsequent conviction after release from prison, including a sexual offense that does not fall into the excluded dispositions listed above. Sexual recidivism reflects re-offense behavior that reflects a specific set of sex offenses that are used as inclusionary criteria for submission to the sex offender registry. The types of offenses that are used to define sexual recidivism are presented in Appendix B (see page 27). As this report specifically focuses upon sexual offenders and their recidivism patterns, this same set of offenses was used to define sexual offenders as a cohort (individuals whose release from prison came after serving a sentence for one of the offenses listed in Appendix B). For ease of interpretation, graphs and tables within this report focusing upon general recidivism are presented in grey scale whereas those highlighting sexual recidivism rates are presented in blue scale.

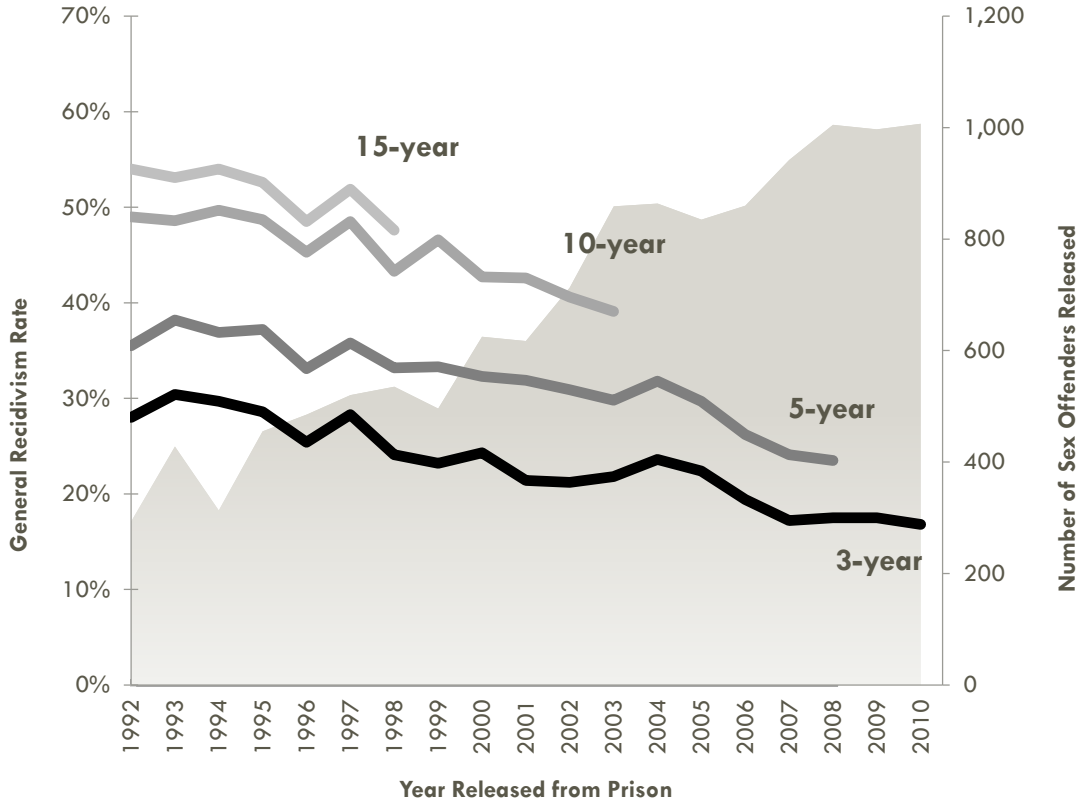
WI DOC uses date of re-offense as the recidivism event date. Offenders are not always apprehended and convicted until many years after an offense occurs. WI DOC does not obtain data for an offense until a court sentences an offender to WI DOC custody or supervision. This means that historical recidivism rates can change depending on when the analysis is done. For example, if an offender was released from prison in 1995 and committed an offense in 1996, but was not arrested, convicted, and sentenced until 2009, the recidivism rate for 1995 releases as calculated in 2008 would not count the offender as a recidivist. However, when the rate was calculated again in 2010, the offender would be counted as a recidivist for the 1995 release cohort. Therefore, it is important to note that for this reason, recidivism rates presented in previous *Recidivism after Release from Prison* reports may differ slightly from rates in the present report.

This report also differs from recidivism rates previously presented in the June 2014 *Recidivism after Release from Prison* report[1], particularly due to the emphasis on offenders that were released from prison for sex offenses. Further, rates for an additional release year (i.e. 2010) and additional follow-up periods (i.e. five-, ten-, and fifteen-year follow-ups) are reported for overall trends in recidivism rates, both for general recidivism as well as sexual recidivism. The present report also includes new data on recidivism rates broken down by gender, age at release, time to recidivism event, race, release type, and recidivism offense types. When general recidivism rates are broken down based on these demographic characteristics, a three-year follow-up period is used in order to facilitate a comparison to the rates reported in the most recent *Recidivism after Release from Prison*[1] report. However, when reporting on sexual recidivism rates, a fifteen-year follow-up period is reported. As will be shown later, this fifteen-year rate for sexual recidivism was chosen in order to maximize the base-rate of sexual re-offense patterns, since they tend to be substantially lower than that of general recidivism rates.

Release from Prison Recidivism Rates for Sex Offenders

General Recidivism Rate Trends

The figure below shows general recidivism rates for sex offender releases from prison beginning in 1992, by release year and follow-up period. In general, the rates of recidivism across each follow-up period have decreased since 1993. For example, between 1992 and 2010, the three-year general recidivism rate amongst sex offenders decreased by 40.0% (11.2 percentage points). General recidivism rates are calculated at three, five, ten, and fifteen years post-release and are cumulative (meaning that the longer follow-up periods include all instances of recidivism from the shorter follow-up periods).[1]



* *Recidivism rates for years 1990 and 1991 were excluded due to low overall number of releases.*

General Recidivism Trends for Sex Offenders at Select Release Years*

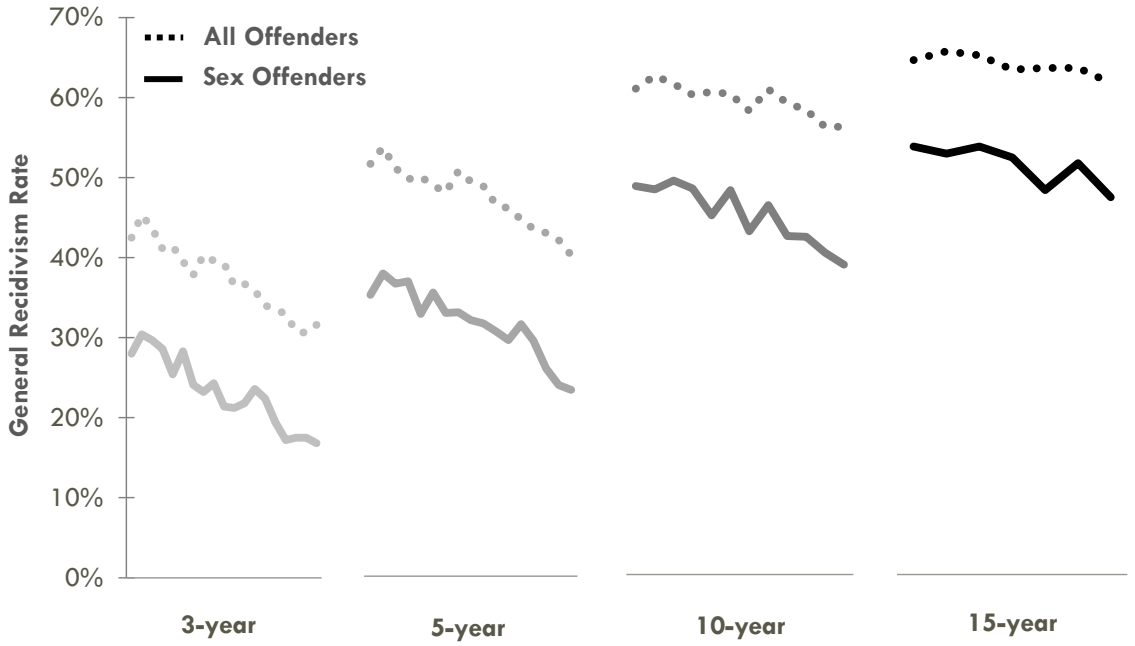
	3-Year Follow-Up			*5-Year Follow-Up*			*10-Year Follow-Up*			*15-Year Follow-Up*		
Release Year	Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists	
1992	293	82	28.0%	293	104	35.5%	288	141	49.0%	287	155	54.0%
1995	455	130	28.6%	452	168	37.2%	448	218	48.7%	445	234	52.6%
1998	535	129	24.1%	530	176	33.2%	526	228	43.3%	517	246	47.6%
2003	859	187	21.8%	853	254	29.8%	845	330	39.1%	—	—	—
2008	1,005	176	17.5%	1,001	235	23.5%	—	—	—	—	—	—
2010	1,007	169	16.8%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* See Table 1 in Appendix C (page 29) for a table including all release years.

[1] *Offenders who died within the timeframe of each specified follow-up period were removed from each cohort prior to recidivism rate calculations. This resulted in slightly different numbers of offenders released and recidivists for each follow-up period for each given release year.*

General Recidivism Rate Trends for All Offenders versus Sex Offenders

The figure below highlights a comparison of the general recidivism rates for all offenders as compared to offenders that were released from prison after the completion of a sentence term for a sex offense. The recidivism rates presented here are based off of releases from prison by release year and follow-up period, beginning in 1992. Overall, general recidivism rates for all offenders as well as for sex offenders have declined over time for each of the follow-up periods. However, the general recidivism rates for all offenders are consistently 10-18% higher across each cohort year and follow-up period than for sex offenders, suggesting that the risk for re-offense among sex offenders is markedly lower.



** Recidivism rates for years 1990 and 1991 were excluded due to low overall number of releases.*

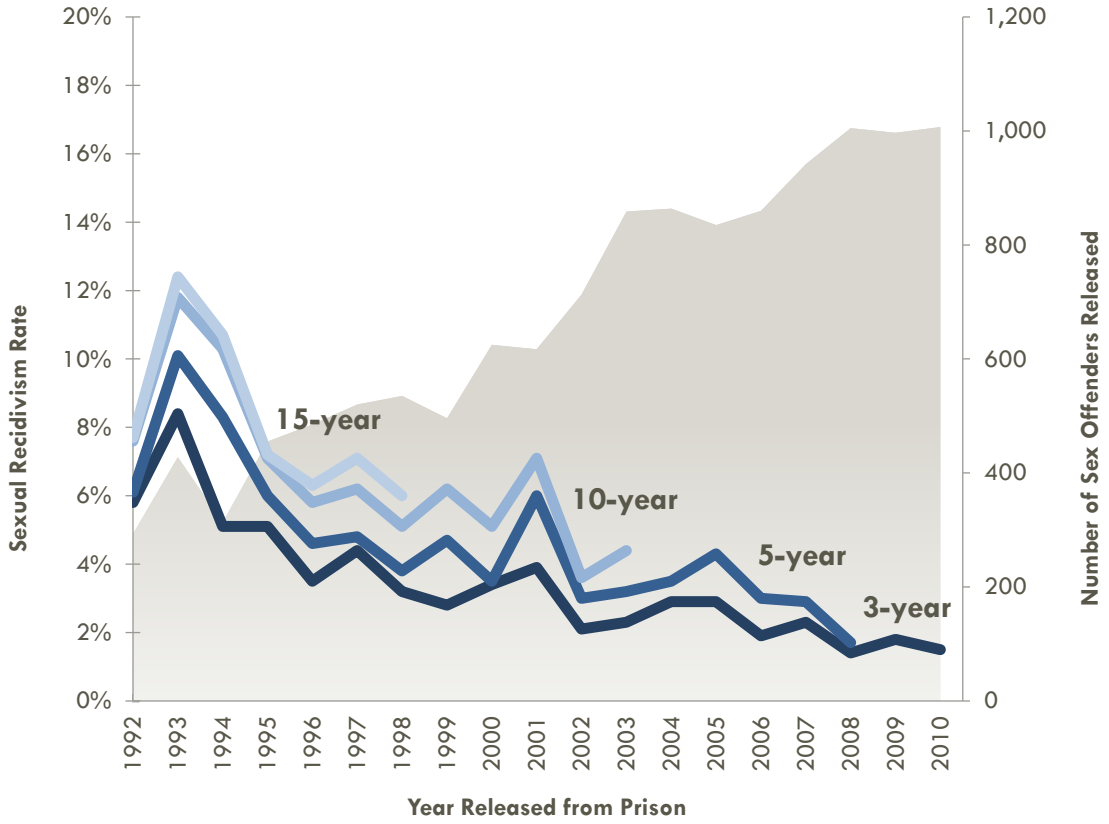
General Recidivism Trends for All Offenders at Select Release Years*

	3-Year Follow-Up			*5-Year Follow-Up*			*10-Year Follow-Up*			*15-Year Follow-Up*		
Release Year	Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists	
1992	3,631	1,542	42.5%	3,618	1,881	52.0%	3,582	2,194	61.3%	3,556	2,308	64.9%
1995	4,922	2,025	41.1%	4,905	2,456	50.1%	4,870	2,945	60.5%	4,823	3,074	63.7%
1998	4,761	1,799	37.8%	4,740	2,296	48.4%	4,689	2,742	58.5%	4,646	2,880	62.0%
2003	7,870	2,889	36.7%	7,826	3,629	46.4%	7,744	4,377	56.5%	—	—	—
2008	9,092	2,796	30.8%	9,030	3,656	40.5%	—	—	—	—	—	—
2010	8,466	2,679	31.6%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* See Table 2 in Appendix C (page 30) for a table including all release years.

Sexual Recidivism Rate Trends

The figure below shows sexual recidivism rates for sex offender releases from prison beginning in 1992, by release year and follow-up period. Compared to general recidivism patterns, the rates of sexual recidivism are considerably smaller, which is not surprising given these rates focus on a specific subset of criminal activity. Overall, the rates of recidivism across each follow-up period have decreased since 1993, despite a fairly significant spike in sexual recidivism rates across all relevant follow-up periods in the 2001 release cohort. For instance, between 1992 and 2010, the three-year sexual recidivism rate amongst sex offenders decreased by 72.4% (4.2 percentage points). Sexual recidivism rates are calculated at three, five, ten, and fifteen years post-release and are cumulative (see description on page 8).[2]



** Recidivism rates for years 1990 and 1991 were excluded due to low overall number of releases.*

Sexual Recidivism Trends for Sex Offenders at Select Release Years*

	3-Year Follow-Up			*5-Year Follow-Up*			*10-Year Follow-Up*			*15-Year Follow-Up*		
Release Year	Total Releases	Sexual Recidivists		Total Releases	Sexual Recidivists		Total Releases	Sexual Recidivists		Total Releases	Sexual Recidivists	
1992	293	17	5.8%	293	18	6.1%	288	22	7.6%	287	22	7.7%
1995	455	23	5.1%	452	27	6.0%	448	32	7.1%	445	32	7.2%
1998	535	17	3.2%	530	20	3.8%	526	27	5.1%	517	31	6.0%
2003	859	20	2.3%	853	27	3.2%	845	37	4.4%	—	—	—
2008	1,005	14	1.4%	1,001	17	1.7%	—	—	—	—	—	—
2010	1,007	15	1.5%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* See Table 3 in Appendix C (page 31) for a table including all release years.

[2] *Offenders who died within the timeframe of each specified follow-up period were removed from each cohort prior to recidivism rate calculations. This resulted in slightly different numbers of offenders released and recidivists for each follow-up period for each given release year.*

General Recidivism Trends by Gender

The table below reports the rates of general recidivism separately for male and female sex offenders. Male offender recidivism rates followed the same pattern as the overall trend for WI DOC sex offender recidivism rates, as there were very few female sexual offenders in any given cohort year. In fact, the numbers of female sex offenders were so low across each cohort year (less than five percent of the release cohort in any year of the follow-up period) that a reliable recidivism rate could not be calculated. Sexual recidivism rates by gender are also not reported here, as there was only one instance of sexual recidivism for female offenders across any follow-up period (the 2001 release year for the five- and ten-year follow-up periods).[3]

General Recidivism Trends for Sex Offenders by Gender: 3-Year Follow-up

	Male			*Female*		
Release Year	Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists	
1992	292	82	28.1%	1	0	—
1993	422	130	30.8%	6	0	—
1994	308	92	29.9%	5	1	—
1995	450	129	28.7%	5	1	—
1996	480	123	25.6%	5	0	—
1997	509	146	28.7%	11	1	—
1998	527	128	24.3%	8	1	—
1999	491	115	23.4%	5	0	—
2000	614	151	24.6%	11	1	—
2001	609	132	21.7%	8	0	—
2002	702	149	21.2%	11	2	—
2003	847	187	22.1%	12	0	—
2004	850	202	23.8%	14	2	—
2005	822	186	22.6%	13	1	—
2006	840	160	19.0%	20	7	—
2007	934	161	17.2%	8	1	—
2008	994	176	17.7%	11	0	—
2009	985	174	17.7%	12	0	—
2010	991	166	16.8%	16	3	—

Note: Recidivism rates are only presented when the gender group represented at least five percent of the total release cohort for the given year.

[3] *A sub-group of offenders must make up at least five percent of the total release cohort for recidivism rates to be reported. Recidivism rates for very small populations can be misleading as slight changes in numbers of recidivists can produce large changes in recidivism rates.*

General and Sexual Recidivism Rate Trends by Age at Release

The two tables below highlight the three-year general and fifteen-year sexual recidivism rates by age at release for sex offenders. For general recidivism, younger sex offenders tended to recidivate at a higher rate than older sex offenders. However, the rates of sexual recidivism by age for the fifteen-year follow-up period revealed a less consistent pattern. Though on average the greatest percentage of sexual recidivists fell into the 20-29 age group, sex offenders aged 50-59 had the next highest proportion of recidivists. Beyond this seeming irregularity, the rates of sexual recidivism were generally negatively correlated with age (lower rates of recidivism at higher ages). Total numbers of releases and numbers of recidivists for offenders aged 19 or younger and those 60 or older are included in the tables, but due to the very small numbers of offenders in these categories, recidivism rates are not reported. [4]

Comparison

3-Year General Recidivism Rates by Age for All Offenders (2010)

Age Category	Total Releases	Recidivists	Recidivism Rate[4]
19 or Younger	**130**	**67**	**---**
20-29	**3,179**	**1,205**	**37.9%**
30-39	**2,434**	**718**	**29.5%**
40-49	**1,850**	**518**	**28.0%**
50-59	**757**	**154**	**20.3%**
60 or Older	**116**	**17**	**---**

General Recidivism Trends for Sex Offenders by Age: 3-Year Follow-up*

	1992			*2001*			*2010*		
Age Category	Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists	
19 or Younger	2	1	—	1	0	—	4	0	—
20-29	116	45	38.8%	207	60	29.0%	388	90	23.2%
30-39	101	22	21.8%	217	49	22.6%	265	49	18.5%
40-49	55	12	21.8%	127	16	12.6%	211	25	11.8%
50-59	12	2	—	44	5	11.4%	105	4	3.8%
60 or Older	7	0	—	22	2	—	37	2	—

* See Table 4 in Appendix C (page 32) for a table including all release years for the 3-year follow-up period.

Sexual Recidivism Trends for Sex Offenders by Age: 15-Year Follow-up*

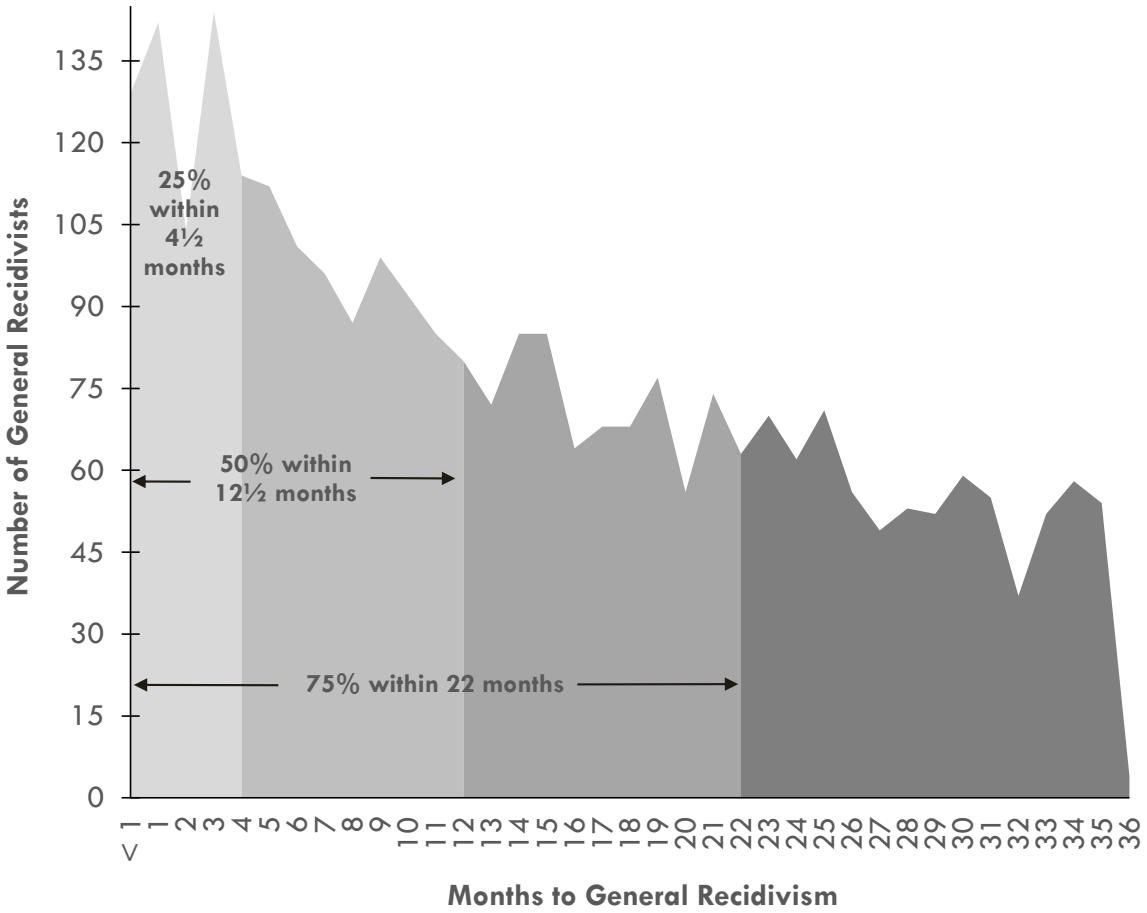
	1992			*1995*			*1998*		
Age Category	Total Releases	Sexual Recidivists		Total Releases	Sexual Recidivists		Total Releases	Sexual Recidivists	
19 or Younger	2	0	—	2	0	—	10	1	—
20-29	115	9	7.8%	184	11	6.0%	183	11	6.0%
30-39	101	6	5.9%	157	13	8.3%	185	14	7.6%
40-49	54	5	9.3%	71	4	5.6%	97	4	4.1%
50-59	12	2	—	23	3	13.0%	32	1	3.1%
60 or Older	3	0	—	8	1	—	10	0	—

* See Table 5 in Appendix C (page 33) for a table including all release years for the 15-year follow-up period.

[4] *A sub-group of offenders must make up at least five percent of the total release cohort for recidivism rates to be reported. Recidivism rates for very small populations can be misleading as slight changes in numbers of recidivists can produce large changes in recidivism rates.*

General Recidivism Rates by Time to Recidivism Event

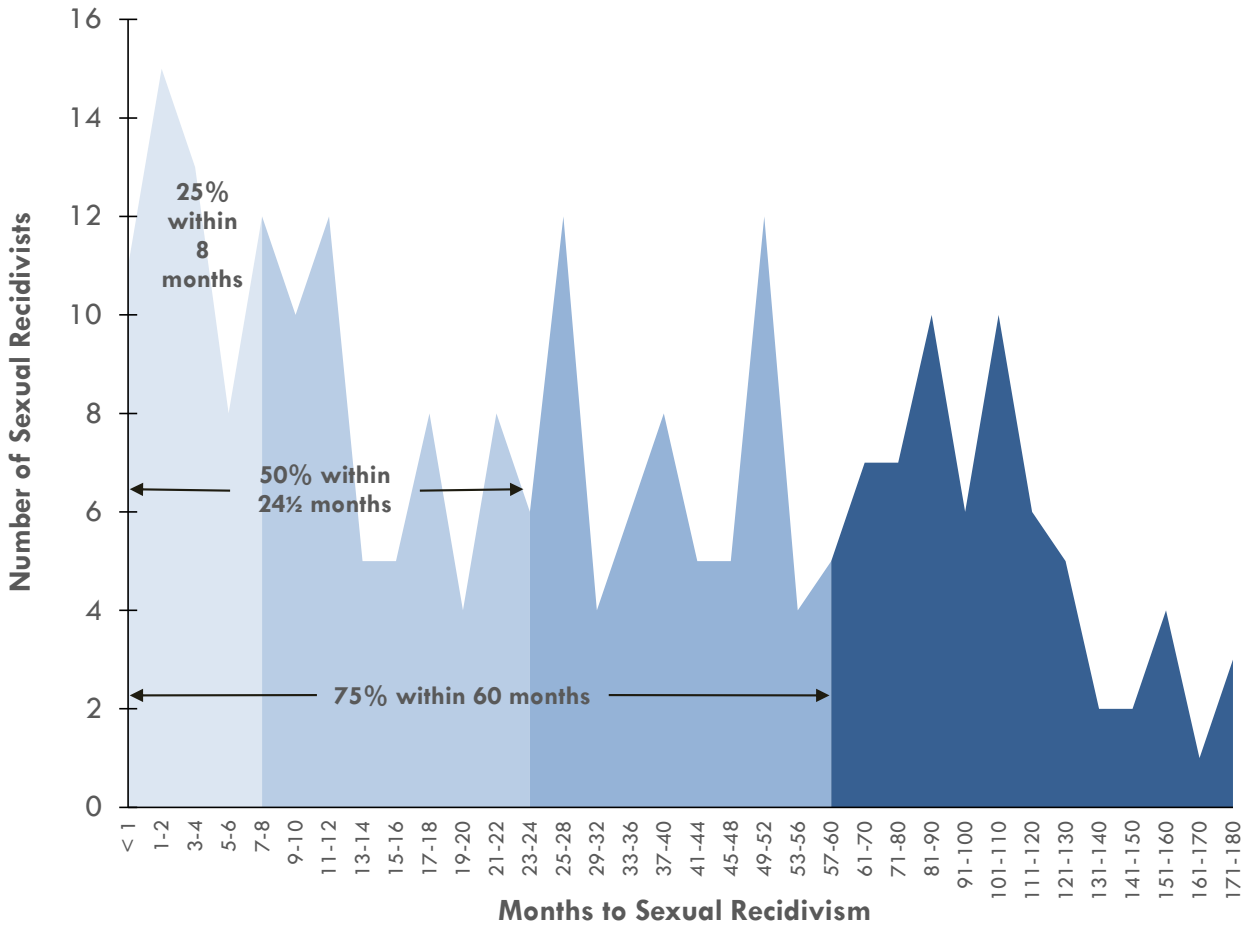
For sex offenders who recidivated within a three-year period (general recidivism), the majority did so within two years of their release from prison. Half of all sex offenders who were released between 1992 and 2010 re-offended within approximately a year (12.5 months) while 25% of sex offender releases recidivated within 4.5 months.



Sex Offender Recidivists after Release from Prison 1992-2010 (Three-Year Follow-up)

Sexual Recidivism Rates by Time to Recidivism Event

Due to the low rates of sexual recidivism across shorter follow-up periods, the time to sexual recidivism event was tracked across the 15-year cohort. For those who committed a sexual offense during the follow-up period, the majority (approximately 75%) did so within five years after their release from prison. Twenty-five percent of sex offender releases from prison recidivated sexually within eight months of their release, whereas half of all sexual recidivists committed their offense within two years.



Sex Offender Recidivists after Release from Prison 1992-1998 (Fifteen-Year Follow-up)

General and Sexual Recidivism Rates by Race

General and sexual recidivism rates for Black and White sex offenders followed a similar pattern over time, with rates largely decreasing over later release cohorts. Across all release years during the three-year follow-up period, the rates of general recidivism were higher for Black than for White sex offenders, though the divide between the two groups also diminished over time. Specifically, 37.8% of Black and 23.5% of White sex offenders recidivated after release in 1992, but the rates of general recidivism fell to 19.6% for Black and 14.9% of White sex offenders by the 2010 release cohort. In comparison, the rates of sexual recidivism across all release years for the fifteen-year follow-up were higher for White than for Black sex offenders. Sexual recidivism rates for White sex offenders fell from 13.0% in 1993 to 6.6% in 1998 and dropped from 10.1% in 1993 to 5.2% in 1998 for Black sex offenders. Total numbers of releases and recidivists for American Indian/Alaskan Native and Asian/Pacific Islander sex offenders are included in the tables below, but due to small overall numbers of sex offenders in these race groups, recidivism rates are not reported.[5] The 2010 three-year general recidivism rate for Hispanic/Latino sex offenders was 15.1%, whereas the 1998 fifteen-year sexual recidivism rate was 12.9% for this group.

Comparison

3-Year General Recidivism Rates by Race for All Offenders (2010)

Race Category	Total Releases	Recidivists	Recidivism Rate[5]
White	**4,465**	**1,369**	**30.7%**
Black	**3,597**	**1,170**	**32.5%**
Am. Indian/ Alaskan Native	**316**	**128**	**---**
Asian/Pacific Islander	**57**	**10**	**---**

General Recidivism Trends for Sex Offenders by Race at Select Release Years: 3-Year Follow-Up*

	White			*Black*			*American Indian / Alaskan Native*			*Asian / Pacific Islander*		
Release Year	Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists	
1992	200	47	23.5%	74	28	37.8%	12	5	—	0	0	—
1995	271	67	24.7%	161	56	34.8%	18	7	—	1	0	—
1998	314	69	22.0%	197	55	27.9%	19	4	—	3	1	—
2001	385	74	19.2%	195	46	23.6%	30	10	—	6	2	—
2004	563	106	18.8%	265	87	32.8%	29	9	—	7	2	—
2007	594	96	16.2%	304	57	18.8%	34	8	—	9	1	—
2010	678	101	14.9%	281	55	19.6%	40	12	—	6	1	—

* See Table 6 in Appendix C (page 34) for a table including all release years for the 3-year follow-up period.

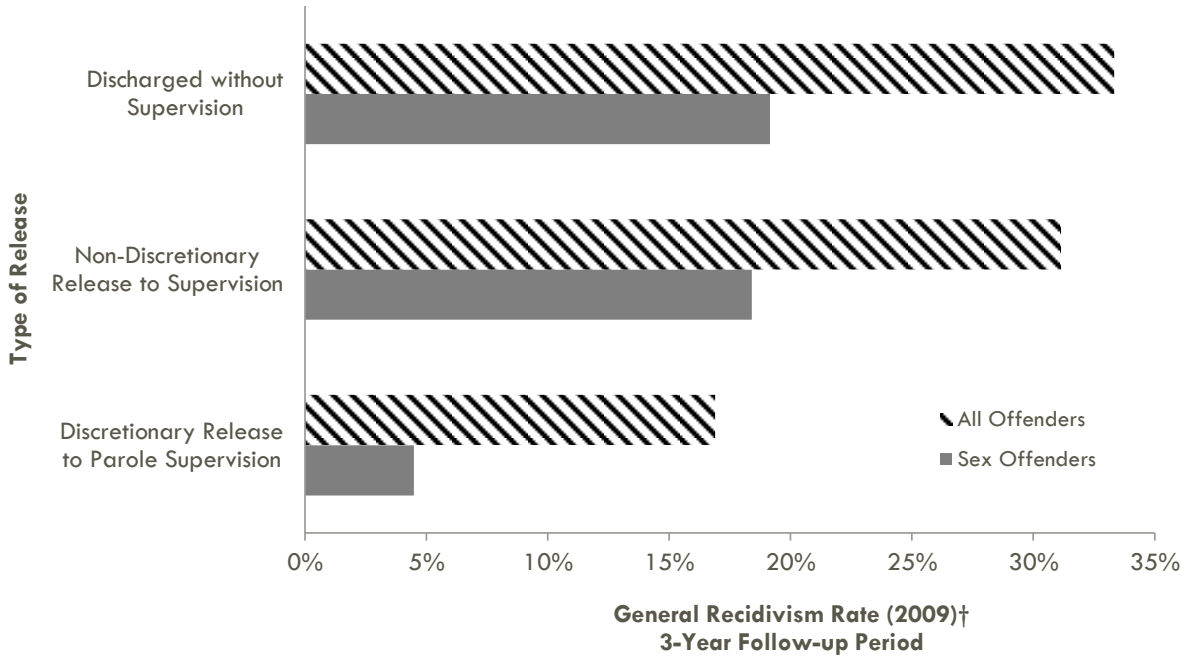
Sexual Recidivism Trends for Sex Offenders by Race: 15-Year Follow-Up

	White			*Black*			*American Indian / Alaskan Native*			*Asian / Pacific Islander*		
Release Year	Total Releases	Sexual Recidivists		Total Releases	Sexual Recidivists		Total Releases	Sexual Recidivists		Total Releases	Sexual Recidivists	
1992	194	16	8.2%	74	5	6.8%	12	1	—	0	0	—
1993	293	38	13.0%	109	11	10.1%	13	3	—	0	0	—
1994	193	23	11.9%	103	10	9.7%	9	0	—	2	0	—
1995	263	21	8.0%	159	11	6.9%	18	0	—	1	0	—
1996	307	21	6.8%	146	9	6.2%	19	0	—	2	0	—
1997	330	24	7.3%	158	10	6.3%	16	2	—	2	0	—
1998	302	20	6.6%	191	10	5.2%	19	1	—	3	0	—

[5] *A sub-group of offenders must make up at least five percent of the total release cohort for recidivism rates to be reported. Recidivism rates for very small populations can be misleading as slight changes in numbers of recidivists can produce large changes in recidivism rates.*

General Recidivism Rates by Release Type

Of the sex offenders released in 2009, those who discharged directly from prison without supervision had the highest rates of general recidivism (19.1%) over the next three years, followed by those who had non-discretionary releases to supervision (18.4%) and those with discretionary releases to parole (4.5%). Sex offenders with discretionary releases to parole had the lowest recidivism rates, but also represented a very small portion of all releases in 2009 due to changes in Wisconsin legislation. In fact, the rates of discretionary releases to parole for sex offenders were so low in 2010 that general recidivism rates could not be calculated as they represented less than five percent of all releases in that cohort year. Nevertheless, general recidivism rates for sexual offenders with discretionary releases to parole were the lowest of all release types for every cohort year except for 1992.



† General recidivism rates for 2009 are reported here due a low number of "Discretionary Releases to Parole Supervision" in 2010 (less than 5% of releases).

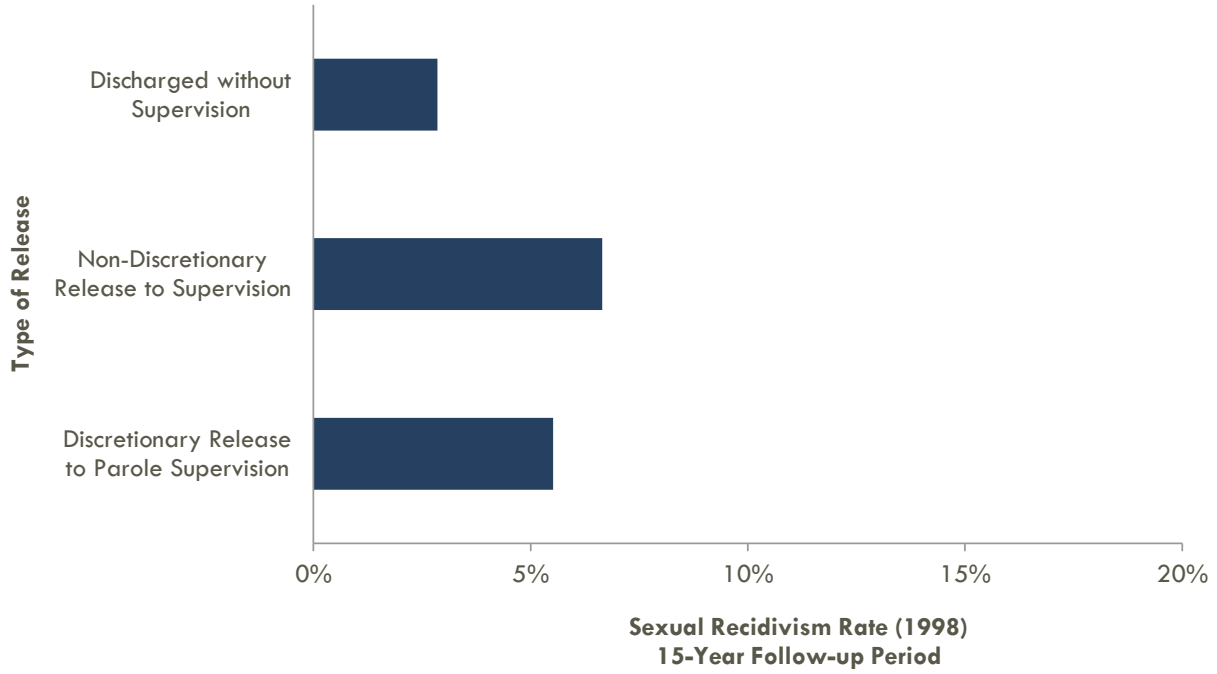
General Recidivism Trends for Sex Offenders by Release Type: 3-Year Follow-up*

	1992			*2001*			*2009***		
Release Type	Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists	
Discharged without Supervision	17	4	23.5%	108	28	25.9%	94	18	19.1%
Non-Discretionary Release to Supervision***	86	30	34.9%	394	89	22.6%	826	152	18.4%
Discretionary Release to Parole Supervision	185	46	24.9%	105	13	12.4%	67	3	4.5%
Other****	5	2	—	10	2	—	10	1	—

* See Table 7 in Appendix C (page 35) for table including all release years for the 3-year follow-up. Recidivism rates for years 1990 and 1991 were excluded due to low N of releases.
** General recidivism rates for 2009 are reported here due a low number of "Discretionary Releases to Parole Supervision" in 2010 (less than 5% of releases).
*** "Non-Discretionary Release to Supervision" includes offenders released to extended supervision and those released for mandatory release. Offenders released to extended supervision have completed their prison sentences under the Truth in Sentencing law and now have a period of community supervision to complete, the length of which was determined by a judge at sentencing. Offenders released on mandatory release are those who committed offenses prior to Truth in Sentencing and are required to be released to supervision once they have served two-thirds of their sentence.
**** Offenders in the "Other" release type category were either released by the court or released due to commutation. Due to the very small number of offenders in this category recidivism rates are not reported.

Sexual Recidivism Rates by Release Type

For sex offenders released from prison in 1998, those who had a non-discretionary release to supervision had the highest rates of sexual recidivism (6.6%) over the next fifteen years, followed by those with a discretionary release to parole supervision (5.5%) and those discharged from prison without supervision (2.9%). Though sex offenders that were discharged without supervision had the lowest levels of sexual recidivism in both 1992 and 1998, in no other release year did the numbers of those discharged meet the minimum threshold (at least 5% of the release cohort) for recidivism rate calculation. Across every cohort year of the fifteen-year follow-up period, sex offenders with a discretionary release to parole supervision had a lower rate of sexual recidivism than those with a non-discretionary release to supervision.



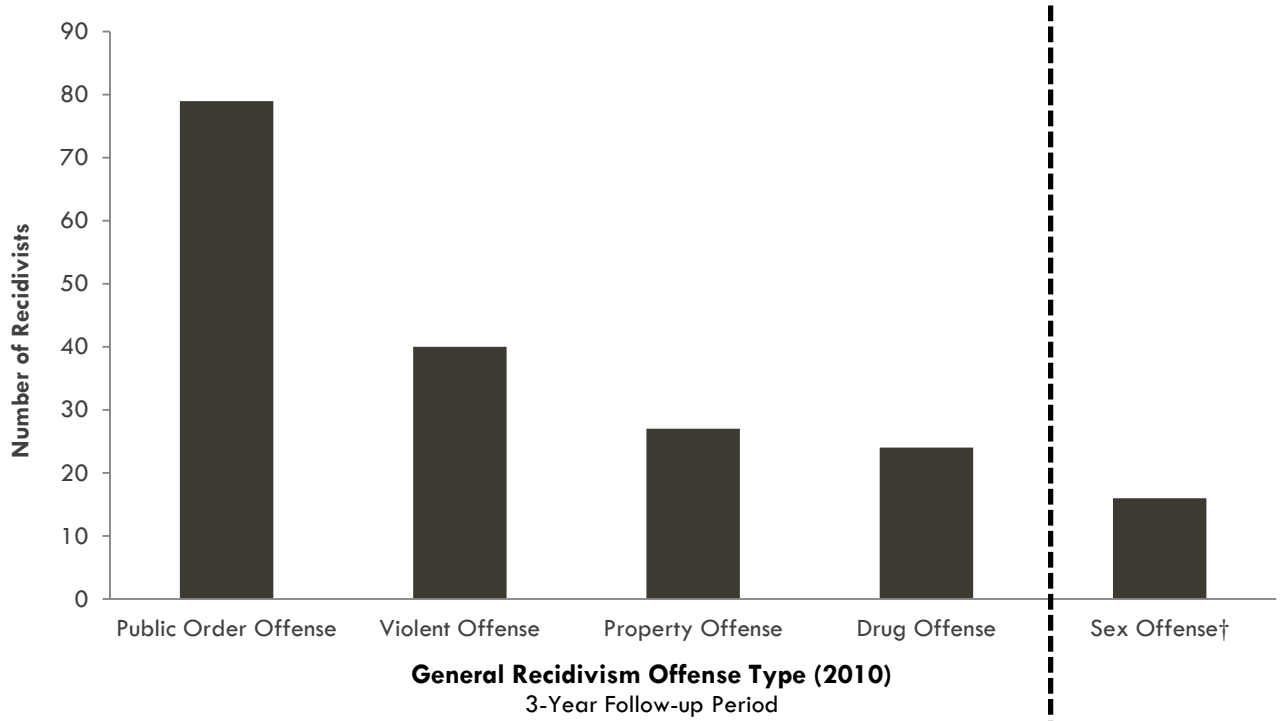
Sexual Recidivism Trends for Sex Offenders by Release Type: 15-Year Follow-up*

	1992			*1995*			*1998*		
Release Type	Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists	
Discharged without Supervision	17	0	0.0%	16	3	—	35	1	2.9%
Non-Discretionary Release to Supervision**	82	8	9.8%	206	18	8.7%	331	22	6.6%
Discretionary Release to Parole Supervision	183	13	7.1%	219	11	5.0%	145	8	5.5%
Other***	5	1	—	4	0	—	6	0	—

* See Table 8 in Appendix C (page 35) for table including all release years for the 15-year follow-up. Recidivism rates for years 1990 and 1991 were excluded due to low number of releases.
** "Non-Discretionary Release to Supervision" includes offenders released to extended supervision and those released for mandatory release. Offenders released to extended supervision have completed their prison sentences under the Truth in Sentencing law and now have a period of community supervision to complete, the length of which was determined by a judge at sentencing. Offenders released on mandatory release are those who committed offenses prior to Truth in Sentencing and are required to be released to supervision once they have served two-thirds of their sentence.
*** Offenders in the "Other" release type category were either released by the court or released due to commutation. Due to the very small number of offenders in this category recidivism rates are not reported.

General Recidivism Offense Types

The graph below shows the types of offenses that sex offender recidivists committed in the three years after release from prison in 2010. Though offenders may have been charged and convicted of more than one offense, only their most serious recidivism offense was selected for this analysis. The majority of sex offender recidivists released in 2010 (46.7%) were convicted with offenses that fell into the Public Order Offense category (see table below for examples of offenses that make up each category), followed in number by convictions for Violent Offenses (23.1%), Property Offenses (16.0%), and Drug Offenses (14.2%). Less than ten percent of sex offender recidivists released in 2010 were convicted of a Sex Offense.



† Offenses that fall in the Sex Offense category include those that fall within the Public Order Offense and Violent Offense categories. These numbers do not represent unique recidivism cases, but rather a subset of offenders that fall within other offense types.

Top Five Most Common Offenses by Sex Offender General Recidivists in Each Category (1992-2010)*

Public Order Offense		**Violent Offense**		**Property Offense**		**Drug Offense**		**Sex Offense†**	
Statute Description	N	Statute Description	N	Statute Description	N	Statute Description	N	Statute Description	N
Failure to Provide Registry Information / Registry Violation	408	Battery	238	Theft - Movable Property	93	Possession of THC	67	2nd Degree Sexual Assault of Child	68
Disorderly Conduct	247	2nd Degree Sexual Assault of Child	68	Burglary - Building or Dwelling	85	Manufacture / Deliver Cocaine	57	1st Degree Sexual Assault of Child	51
Resisting or Obstructing an Officer	132	Robbery / Armed Robbery	65	Criminal Damage to Property	75	Possession of Cocaine / Coca	39	4th Degree Sexual Assault	51
Operating while Intoxicated	72	1st Degree Sexual Assault of Child	51	Forgery - Uttering	46	Possession with Intent to Deliver - Cocaine	35	Lewd and Lascivious Behavior	46
Possession of Firearm by a Felon	46	4th Degree Sexual Assault	51	Issue of Worthless Checks	40	Possession with Intent to Deliver - THC	17	Sex with a Child Age 16 or Older	38

*Data from all release cohorts, 3-year follow-up period. Only the top five most common offenses committed by recidivists are listed as an example of the types of offenses in each category. For a complete table of recidivism offense types by release year, see Table 9 in Appendix C (page 36).
† Offenses that fall in the Sex Offense category include those that fall within the Public Order Offense and Violent Offense categories. These numbers do not represent unique recidivism cases, but rather a subset of offenders that fall within other offense types.

Sexual Reoffending

A final investigation of offense types focused specifically on sexual reoffending committed by sex offenders at any point during the period of analysis, covering prison releases from 1992 to 2010. To maximize the number of sexual re-offense instances counted in this analysis, data was included from all release cohorts, independent of follow-up period. In other words, if an offender committed a sex offense at any point after release from prison, even if the offense occurred outside the follow-up period, that event was included in this examination. In addition, though offenders may have been charged and convicted of more than one offense, if a sex offense was included in their list of convictions, the offender was selected for this analysis. In total, there were 631 instances (4.9% of all releases) of sexual reoffending for sex offenders released from prison between 1992 and 2010. The table below documents the top ten most common sexual reoffending types during the period of study. Overall, though sex offenses without a specific reference to a victim type factor into some of the most common offenses in this list, sex offenses that specifically reference children represent a greater proportion of the whole.

Top Ten Most Common Re-offense Types by Sex Offenders at Any Point (1992-2010)*

Statute Description	N
2nd Degree Sexual Assault of a Child	103
1st Degree Sexual Assault of a Child	100
4th Degree Sexual Assault	77
3rd Degree Sexual Assault	59
Lewd and Lascivious Behavior	57
Sex with a Child Age 16 or Older	46
Repeated Sexual Assault of the Same Child	33
Possession of Child Pornography	33
2nd Degree Sexual Assault with Use of Force	29
1st Degree Sexual Assault	24

*Data included from all release cohorts, independent of follow-up period. Any instance of sexual reoffending was counted here, even if the event occurred outside an offender's specified follow-up period.

References

[1] Jones, M. & Rogers, J. (2014, June). *Recidivism after release from prison*. Madison, WI: Wisconsin Department of Corrections, Research and Policy Unit.

[2] Carns, T. W., McKelvie, S., Cohn, L., & Martin, S. (2007, January). *Criminal recidivism in Alaska*. Anchorage, AK: Alaska Judicial Council.

[3] Langan, P. A. & Levin, D. J. (2002, June). *Recidivism of prisoners released in 1994*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs.

[4] Langan, P. A., Schmitt, E. L., & Durose, M. R. (2003, November). *Recidivism of sex offenders released from prison in 1994*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs.

[5] Wong, T. (2015, July). *State of Hawaii, FY 2011 cohort: 2014 recidivism update*. Honolulu, HI: Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions.

[6] Bostwick, L., Boulger, J., & Powers, M. (2012, August). *Juvenile recidivism in Illinois: Exploring youth re-arrest and re-incarceration*. Chicago, IL: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

[7] Garner, A. (2008, April). *Recidivism rates compared 2005-2007*. Indianapolis, IN: Indiana Department of Correction.

[8] Orchowsky, S. & Iwama, J. (2009, November). *Improving state criminal history records: Recidivism of sex offenders released in 2001*. Washington, D.C.: Justice Research and Statistics Association.

[9] Rubin, M., & Ethridge, W. (2010, October). *Sexual assault trends and sex offender recidivism in Maine*. Portland, ME: USM Muskie School of Public Service, Maine Statistical Analysis Center.

[10] Kohl, R., Hoover, H. M., McDonald, S. M., & Solomon, A. L. (2008, April). *Massachusetts recidivism study: A closer look at releases and returns to prison*. Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute, Justice Policy Center.

[11] Levine, B. R. (2009, August). *Denying parole at first eligibility: How much public safety does it actually buy? A study of prisoner release and recidivism in Michigan*. Lansing, MI: Citizens Alliance on Prisons and Public Spending.

[12] Levine, B. R. & Kettunen, E. (2014, December). *Paroling people who committed serious crimes: What is the actual risk?* Lansing, MI: Citizens Alliance on Prisons and Public Spending.

[13] Huebner, B., Valentine, D. C., Stokes, S. D., Cobbina, J., & Berg, M. (2006, June). *Sex offender recidivism in Missouri and community corrections options*. Columbia, MO: University of Missouri – Columbia, Institute of Public Policy.

[14] McElfresh, R., Yan, J., & Janku, A. (2009, September). *Missouri juvenile offender recidivism: 2009 statewide juvenile court report*. Jefferson City, MO: Office of State Courts Administrator, Division of Court Programs and Research.

[15] Office of Criminal Justice Services (2006, January). *Report to the Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission: Sex offenders*. Columbus, OH: Ohio Public Safety.

[16] Bell, N., Bucklen, K. B., Nakamura, K., Tomkiel, J., Santore, A., et al. (2013, February). *Pennsylvania recidivism report 2013*. Mechanicsburg, PA: Pennsylvania Department of Corrections, Bureau of Planning, Research and Statistics.

[17] Fowler, J., Anderson, R., Bender, L., & Green, T. (2013, April). *The Pennsylvania juvenile justice recidivism report: Juveniles with a 2007 case closure*. Harrisburg, PA: Juvenile Court Judges' Commission.

[18] Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (2007, August). *Tennessee recidivism study*. Nashville, TN: Tennessee Bureau of Investigation, Crime Statistics Unit.

[19] Eisenberg, M. (1997, February). *Recidivism of sex offenders: Factors to consider in release decisions*. Austin, TX: Criminal Justice Policy Council.

[20] Sample, L. L. & Bray, T. M. (2003). Are sex offenders dangerous? *Criminology & Public Policy, 3,* 59-82. doi: 10.1111/j.1745-9133.2003.tb00024.x

[21] Kuzyk, I. (2012, February). *Recidivism among sex offenders in Connecticut*. Hartford, CT: Office of Policy and Management, Criminal Justice Policy and Planning Division.

[22] Office of Research (2015, July). *2014 outcome evaluation report*. Sacramento, CA: California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Research and Evaluation Branch.

[23] Bureau of Research and Data Analysis (2010, May). *2009 Florida prison recidivism study: Releases from 2001 to 2008*. Tallahassee, FL: Florida Department of Corrections.

[24] Rodriguez, N. & Stevenson, P. (2009, February). *Recidivism of sex offenders released from the Arizona Department of Corrections in 2001*. Phoenix, AZ: Arizona Criminal Justice Commission, Statistical Analysis Center.

[25] Levenson, J. S. & Shields, R. T. (2012). *Sex offender risk and recidivism in Florida*. Boca Raton, FL: Lynn University.

[26] Hanson, R. K. & Bussière, M. T. (1998). Predicting relapse: A meta-analysis of sexual offender recidivism studies. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 66,* 348-362. doi: 10.1037/0022-006X.66.2.348

[27] Hanson, R. K. & Morton-Bourgon, K. E. (2005). The characteristics of persistent sexual offenders: A meta-analysis of recidivism studies. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 73,* 1154-1163. doi: 10.1037/0022-006X.73.6.1154

[28] Harris, A. J. R. & Hanson, R. K. (2004). *Sex offender recidivism: A simple question*. Ottawa, Canada: Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada.

[29] Adkins, G., Huff, D., & Stageberg, P. (2000, December). *The Iowa sex offender registry and recidivism*. Des Moines, IA: Iowa Department of Human Rights, Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning and Statistical Analysis Center.

[30] Minnesota Department of Corrections (2007, April). *Sex offender recidivism in Minnesota*. St. Paul, MN.

[31] Consortium for Crime and Justice Research (2013, July). *Nebraska sex offender registry study*. Omaha, NE: University of Nebraska – Omaha.

[32] Krueger, J. (2007). *Research bulletin: Sex offender populations, recidivism and actuarial assessment*. Colonie, NY: New York State Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives.

[33] Sample, L. L. & Bray, T. M. (2006). Are sex offenders different? An examination of rearrest patterns. *Criminal Justice Policy Review, 17,* 83-102. doi: 10.1177/0887403405282916

[34] McManus, R. (2007, September). *Recidivism among sex offenders in South Carolina*. Blythewood, SC: South Carolina Department of Public Safety.

[35] Tewksbury, R., Jennings, W. G., & Zgoba, K. (2012, March). *Sex offenders: Recidivism and collateral consequences*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.

[36] Song, L. & Lieb, R. (1995, February). *Washington State sex offenders: Overview of recidivism studies*. Olympia, WA: Washington State Institute for Public Policy.

[37] Zgoba, K. M., Miner, M., Knight, R., Letourneau, E., Levenson, J. et al. (2013, May). *A multi-state evaluation of sex offender risk and recidivism using the Adam Walsh Act tiers*. Alexandria, VA: American Correctional Association.

[38] Zgoba, K. M. & Simon, L. M. J. (2005). Recidivism rates of sexual offenders up to 7 years later: Does treatment matter? *Criminal Justice Review, 30,* 155-173. doi: 10.1177/0734016805284146.

[39] Kostelac, C. & Streveler, A. (2015, September). *Framework for defining and measuring recidivism*. Madison, WI: Wisconsin Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, Data Sharing and Outcomes, Trends and Indicators Subcommittee.

Appendix A

Definition of Recidivism

The WI DOC defines recidivism as a new offense resulting in a conviction and sentence to the WI DOC. This definition of recidivism is based on a rather straightforward, yet fundamental principle in defining public safety. That is, generally, when members of the public are asked what they expect of an offender who is placed on probation supervision, or released from prison following a conviction for a crime, many simply respond "…that they do not commit another crime." Therefore, the WI DOC method for calculating recidivism rates centers on an offense date for which the offender, through full due process of the legal system, is ultimately convicted of another crime. These events can be substantiated through documentation of actions taken by the court (e.g., a Judgment of Conviction).

A notable limitation to fully applying this principle to calculating recidivism rates involves not having full access to data containing information on court dispositions that do not come under the custody or supervision of the WI DOC (see bulleted list at right). As additional data on municipal violations, fines, jail-only sentences, or convictions resulting in sentences in other state or federal correctional systems becomes available to the WI DOC, and can meet stringent validation standards, the Department will expand the scope of its recidivism calculations to include these documented incidents of new criminal behavior. Under current circumstances, the Department can only measure what it is able to count and verify as accurate. Despite this limitation, it is important to note that the WI DOC uses the same methodology to calculate recidivism rates for all past recidivism rates, and will continue to use this methodology for all future rates, allowing for consistent reporting of recidivism trends over time.

Wisconsin recidivism rate calculations do not include:

- persons convicted/sentenced in another state
- persons convicted/sentenced in Federal court
- persons convicted/sentenced in another country
- persons arrested with no conviction
- persons charged with no conviction
- persons with municipal ordinance violations
- persons convicted of a crime that results in a court disposition that *does not* lead to custody or supervision under the WI DOC
- persons admitted to jail or prison without a new conviction
- persons who have not been apprehended or convicted of a new crime
- charges that do not result in a conviction due to plea bargaining or are read-in during sentencing

Methodology

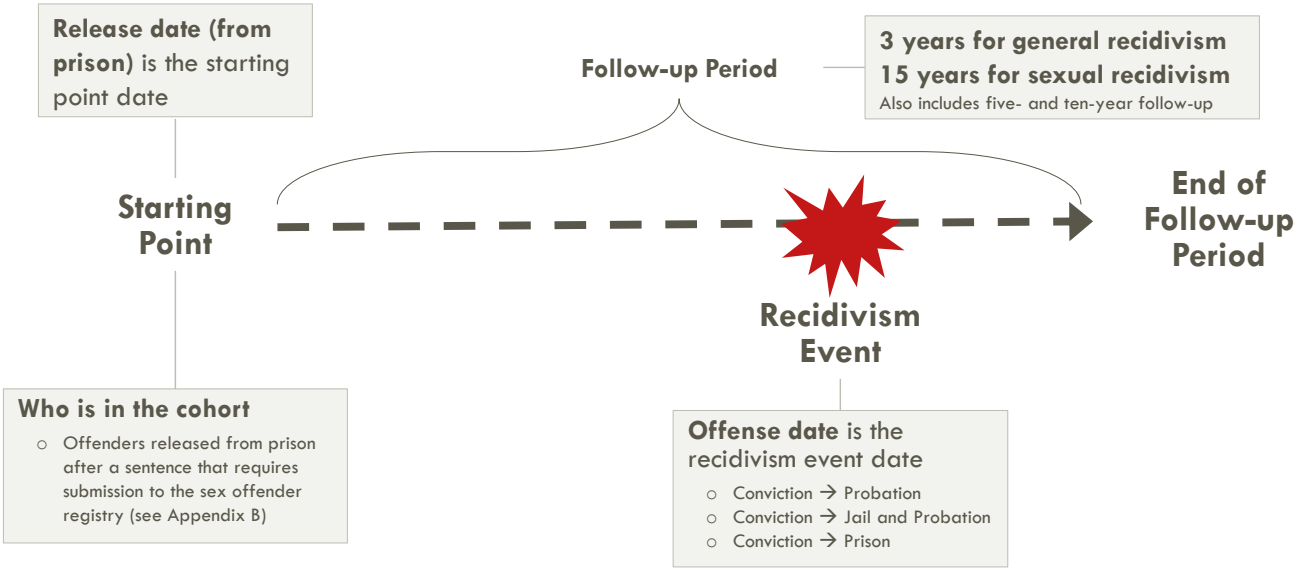
There are four key components involved in recidivism rate calculations (see the CJCC recidivism framework for a general description)[39].

- **Starting point** – This defines the date on which a criminal justice event occurs that starts the measurement period. For the purposes of the assessment of recidivism in this report, the date of release from prison serves as the starting point and offender releases are grouped by calendar year.

- **Cohort** – The group of offenders who are at risk to recidivate that are tracked over a consistent period of time, which in this case is offenders released from prison after a sentence for a sex offense. An individual offender is only counted once in each cohort year.

- **Follow-up period** – Timeframe in which an offender has the opportunity to engage in a recidivism event. The timeframe typically used for follow-up periods is three years, but other follow-up periods (one, two, five years) are common as well. To accurately measure recidivism rates all offenders in the cohort must have the same amount of follow-up time.

- **Recidivism event** – The measure that identifies whether and when recidivism occurred. Some commonly used recidivism events are arrest, new conviction, new prison sentence, and admission to prison. WI DOC defines a recidivism event as an offense that results in a new conviction and sentence to WI DOC custody or supervision. The WI DOC uses the date of the offense that resulted in the conviction as the date of the recidivism event. Note that the conviction and sentence can occur after the end of an offender's follow-up period.



It is important to note what starting point, follow-up period, and recidivism event are being used when comparing results from different recidivism studies, as rates are not comparable when any one of these components are different.

Starting Point

For this report, offenders released from a WI DOC facility between 1992 and 2010 were included in the various release year cohorts with the following exception: offenders who were released from a temporary stay in a WI DOC facility, such as a hold, an alternative to revocation (ATR), or an alternative to prison (ATP) were not included in the release cohorts. Only those offenders who were released from a period of incarceration due to completing the confinement portion of their sentence or revocation were included in each release cohort. However, individuals who were released from a period of incarceration only to be committed to DHS as a 'Sexually Violent Person' under Wisconsin's Chapter 980 were also excluded from the release cohorts. As these offenders did not spend time in the community before admission to a DHS facility, they did not have a comparable starting point for time at risk as other WI DOC releases.

Cohort

A cohort is defined as a group of offenders who are at risk to recidivate that is tracked over a consistent period of time. For the purposes of this report, the cohort of interest is offenders who are released from prison (in a given calendar year) after serving a sentence for an offense requiring submission to the sex offender registry (see Appendix B). An offender was only counted once in any given cohort. If an offender was released more than once during a calendar year, the last release in the year was used as the offender's starting point for his or her follow-up period.

Follow-up Period

Follow-up periods for a given starting point cohort were the same for every offender in the cohort. Meaning if an offender was released from prison on January 1, 1995, he was followed until December 31, 1997 for a three-year follow-up period, while an offender released on December 31, 1995 was followed until December 30, 1998.

Offenders who died within the timeframe of each specified follow-up period were removed from the starting point cohort. For example, an offender who died three-and-a-half years after being released would not be included in the five-year follow-up cohort, because he died before the five years were complete. However, this offender would still be included in the three-year follow-up cohort, because he did not die until after he had been in the community for the entire three years following his release. The WI DOC is only able to track the deaths of offenders who are under the supervision of the WI DOC at the time of their deaths. Therefore offenders who died and were not under WI DOC custody or supervision at that time remain in the cohort.

Recidivism Event

An offender was considered a recidivist if he or she committed a new offense and was convicted and sentenced to WI DOC custody or supervision within his or her follow-up period. Although an offender must be convicted and sentenced to WI DOC custody or supervision to be considered a recidivist, it is the date of the actual offense that is considered the date of the recidivism event, not the date of conviction, sentencing, or admission to prison. Therefore, the offense itself must have occurred during the offender's follow-up period. If an offender had multiple offense dates in a given follow-up period the earliest offense date was counted as the recidivism event. An offender can only be counted as a recidivist once within any given cohort.

For some older data, offense dates were missing but corresponding sentence dates were available. Estimated offense dates were calculated for all missing offense dates using the following equation:

$$\text{Estimated Offense Date} = \text{Sentence Date} - 209 \text{ days}^{*}$$

*Median number of days between offense and sentence dates based on sentence dates that occurred between January 1, 2006 and December 31, 2011

If an estimated offense date fell within an offender's follow-up period he or she was counted as a recidivist. WI DOC's methodology considers the date of an offense as the date of the recidivism event. Often an offender is not arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced until years after committing an offense. The WI DOC does not obtain data for that offense until the time that the offender is sentenced to custody or supervision under the Department. Therefore, past recidivism rates can change depending on when data is analyzed. For

example, if an offender was arrested, convicted, and sentenced in 2009 for an offense committed in 1996, a recidivism rate calculated in 2008 for a 1995 starting point cohort would not count the offender as a recidivist. However, if that rate was calculated again in 2010, the offender would be considered a recidivist for the 1995 starting point cohort.

Even when an offender is arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced shortly after the occurrence of an offense, the WI DOC still will not obtain offense data until 209 days (on average) after the offense. Therefore, recidivism rates calculated by the WI DOC provide for a minimum one-year lag time to account for the time between apprehension for a new offense and subsequent court disposition. This allows the Department to capture data on offenders who committed offenses during the last year of their follow-up periods, but who were not convicted and sentenced until sometime after the follow-up period. For example, a report of 2010 release from prison recidivism rates with a three-year follow-up period would not be published until after 2014, allowing for the three-year follow-up period (ending in 2013) and the one-year lag time (ending in 2014).

Furthermore, WI DOC is only able to calculate recidivism rates based on the data that is available to the Department. Therefore offenses that result in convictions to only county jail or fines are not counted as recidivism events because the WI DOC is not notified when offenders receive these types of sentences or court dispositions. At this point in time, the WI DOC is only able to obtain and validate data on offenders who are under WI DOC custody or supervision.

Age at Release

An offender's age at release was calculated as the number of years between the offender's date of birth and his or her release date. The offender's age was rounded down, meaning that if 25 years and 300 days had passed between an offender's date of birth and release date, that offender was identified as being 25 years old.

Time to Recidivism Event

Time to recidivism event was calculated as the number of months between the offender's date of release and the date of his or her recidivism offense. The number of months was rounded down, such that if the time between the release and the recidivism offense was two months and 27 days, the offender was categorized as having recidivated in two months from his or her release.

Recidivism Offense and Sexual Re-offense Type

Recidivism offense categories were based on the Association of State Correctional Administrators (ASCA) Performance-Based Measures System (PBMS) standards. While the ASCA standards were followed as closely as possible in the categorization of offenses, supplementary rules were developed to aid in categorizing statutes that did not clearly fit into one category or another. Offense categorization methodology is available upon request. In addition, the Sex Offense category highlighted on page 18 of the text and Table 9 of Appendix C is not included in the ASCA categorization standards, as crimes from this 'pseudo-category' are included in the Public Order Offense and Violent Offense categories for ASCA. The offenses that were included in this category—as well as to define sexual offender releases and sexual recidivism events—were

identified using the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) standards and Wisconsin State statutes defining offending inclusion criteria for submission to the sex offender registry [see WI Statute 301.45(1D)(B)]. A listing of the associated Sex Offense statutes is presented in Appendix B.

Sex offenses were not further differentiated into crimes against children and crimes against adults for two key reasons. First, depending on the statute for which an offender was convicted, it may be unclear whether the resulting victim(s) of the offense was a child, an adult, or both. For example, convictions under WI Statute 944.20 (Lewd and Lascivious Behavior) and WI Statute 940.22 (Sexual Exploitation by a Therapist), among others, do not include sub-statutes that serve to differentiate between an offense toward a child versus an adult. Second, the sentencing data available to WI DOC only reflect those statutes for which an offender was eventually convicted and do not include information on the actual behavior that led to the conviction, read-ins during the sentencing phase, or any other charges that may have been dismissed or changed following a plea agreement. As such, an offenders final set of sustained convictions may not reliably reflect the actual behavior that would allow a child versus adult victim discrimination.

If an offender had committed offenses on multiple dates within his or her follow-up period, the first offense date was selected as the date on which the offender became a recidivist. To determine the offender's most serious offense, the offenses committed on that offense date only were examined.

Finally, the offense type analysis focusing specifically on sexual reoffending (see page 19) used a slightly different methodology to identify the most common offenses. In order to maximize the number of sexual reoffending instances counted in this analysis, data was included from all release cohorts, independent of follow-up period. In other words, if an offender committed a sex offense at any point after release from prison, even if the offense occurred outside the specified follow-up period, that event was included in this examination. This methodology, ignoring follow-up period restrictions, was only used in the sexual reoffending type analysis.

Percentage Change in Recidivism Rate

The percentage change in the recidivism rate reported in the executive summary and on pages eight and ten is calculated by dividing the percentage-point change by the initial recidivism rate and multiplying the resulting number by 100. This yields the percentage by which the recidivism rate changed. For example, in 1992 the general recidivism rate for sex offenders was 28.0%, and it decreased 11.5 percentage points to 16.5% in 2010. Therefore, the resulting change in the recidivism rate was 41.1%.

Recidivism vs. Reincarceration

One statistic commonly reported by most corrections agencies that is sometimes confused with a recidivism rate is a reincarceration rate. This statistic is the percentage of offenders released from prison who then return to prison for **any** reason within a specified follow-up period. For the WI DOC, this would include offenders who returned to prison for a temporary stay in a WI DOC facility, such as a hold, an alternative to revocation (ATR), or an alternative to prison (ATP), and those who returned for revocations without new sentences. The Department will be tracking reincarceration rates as a means to report on prison bed utilization and population projections, but not as a means to calculate recidivism rates.

Appendix B

Defined Sexual Offenses by UCR Category

UCR 02 – Forcible Rape

Statute Description	***Statute Number(s)***
1st Degree Sexual Assault	940.225(1)
→ with Great Bodily Harm	940.225(1)(A)
→ with a Dangerous Weapon	940.225(1)(B)
→ Aided by Others	940.225(1)(C)
1st Degree Sexual Assault of a Child	940.225(1)(D), 948.02(1), 948.025
→ with Great Bodily Harm	948.02(1)(A), 948.02(1)(AM)
→ under the Age of 12	948.02(1)(B)
→ under the Age of 16	948.02(1)(C)
→ under the Age of 16 with Threat of Force	948.02(1)(D)
→ under the Age of 13	948.02(1)(E)
2nd Degree Sexual Assault	940.225(2)
→ with the Use of Force	940.225(2)(A)
→ Sexual Organ Injury	940.225(2)(B)
→ Mentally Ill Victim	940.225(2)(C)
→ Intoxicated Victim	940.225(2)(CM)
→ Unconscious Victim	940.225(2)(D)
→ Aided by Others	940.225(2)(F)
→ by Treatment Facility Staff	940.225(2)(G)
→ by Correctional Staff	940.225(2)(H)
→ by Probation, Parole, or ES Agent	940.225(2)(I)
→ by Employee of Child Welfare/Care/Service Agency	940.225(2)(J)
2nd Degree Sexual Assault of a Child	940.225(2)(E), 948.02(2)
3rd Degree Sexual Assault	940.225(3)
4th Degree Sexual Assault	940.225(3M)
Rape	944.01(1)
Repeated Sexual Assault of Same Child	948.025(1)
→ 1st Degree Sexual Assault (3+ Violations)	948.025(1)(A), 948.025(1)(B), 948.025(1)(C), 948.025(1)(D)
→ 1st and 2nd Degree Sexual Assault (3+ Violations)	948.025(1)(E)
Sexual Assault of a Child Placed in Substitute Care	948.085(1), 948.085(2)
Sexual Assault of a Child by School Staff	948.095(2)
Sexual Assault of a Child by a Person who Works or Volunteers with Children	948.095(3)

UCR 16 – Prostitution and Commercialized Vice

Statute Description	*Statute Number(s)*
Child Enticement – Prostitution	948.07(2)
Soliciting a Child for Prostitution	948.08

UCR 17 – Sex Offense

Statute Description	*Statute Number(s)*
Lewd and Lascivious Behavior	944.20(1)
→ Sexual Gratification in Public	944.20(1)(A)
→ Expose Genitals	944.20(1)(B)
Expose Genitals to a Child/Cause Child to Expose Genitals	948.10(1)
Incest	944.06
→ with a Child	948.06(1)
Sexual Gratification/Perversion	944.17(1), 944.17(2)
→ in Public	944.17(2)(A)
→ with an Animal	944.17(2)(C), 944.17(2)(D)
Sexual Exploitation by a Therapist	940.22(2)
Child Enticement	948.07
→ Sexual Contact	948.07(1)
→ Expose Sexual Organ	948.07(3)
→ Take Pictures/Recording	948.07(4)
Child Sexploitation/Sexual Exploitation of a Child	948.05(1)
→ Employ, Use, Induce	948.05(1)(A)
→ Videos, Records, and Pictures	948.05(1)(B)
→ Produce and Perform	948.05(1M)
Cause Child (< 13) to View Sex Act	948.055(1), 948.055(2)(A)
Cause Child (13-18) to View Sex Act	948.055(1), 948.055(2)(B)
Sex with Child Age 16 or Older	948.09

UCR 26 – All Other Offenses

Statute Description	*Statute Number(s)*
Use Computer/Facilitate Child Sex Crime	948.075(1), 948.075(1R)
Possession of Child Pornography	948.12(1), 948.12(1M)
Exhibition of Child Pornography	948.12(2), 948.12(2M)

Appendix C

Table 1. General Recidivism Trends for Sex Offenders (1992-2010)

	3-Year Follow-Up			5-Year Follow-Up			10-Year Follow-Up			15-Year Follow-Up		
Release Year	Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists	
1992	293	82	28.0%	293	104	35.5%	288	141	49.0%	287	155	54.0%
1993	428	130	30.4%	427	163	38.2%	422	205	48.6%	418	222	53.1%
1994	313	93	29.7%	312	115	36.9%	310	154	49.7%	309	167	54.0%
1995	455	130	28.6%	452	168	37.2%	448	218	48.7%	445	234	52.6%
1996	485	123	25.4%	483	160	33.1%	479	217	45.3%	476	231	48.5%
1997	520	147	28.3%	517	185	35.8%	513	249	48.5%	507	263	51.9%
1998	535	129	24.1%	530	176	33.2%	526	228	43.3%	517	246	47.6%
1999	496	115	23.2%	493	164	33.3%	487	227	46.6%	—	—	—
2000	625	152	24.3%	620	200	32.3%	613	262	42.7%	—	—	—
2001	617	132	21.4%	615	196	31.9%	608	259	42.6%	—	—	—
2002	713	151	21.2%	709	219	30.9%	700	284	40.6%	—	—	—
2003	859	187	21.8%	853	254	29.8%	845	330	39.1%	—	—	—
2004	864	204	23.6%	861	274	31.8%	—	—	—	—	—	—
2005	835	187	22.4%	832	247	29.7%	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006	860	167	19.4%	855	224	26.2%	—	—	—	—	—	—
2007	942	162	17.2%	936	226	24.1%	—	—	—	—	—	—
2008	1,005	176	17.5%	1,001	235	23.5%	—	—	—	—	—	—
2009	997	174	17.5%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2010	1,007	169	16.8%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	12,849	2,810	21.9%	10,789	3,310	30.7%	6,239	2,774	44.5%	2,959	1,518	51.3%

Table 2. General Recidivism Trends for All Offenders (1992-2010)

	3-Year Follow-Up			5-Year Follow-Up			10-Year Follow-Up			15-Year Follow-Up		
Release Year	Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists	
1992	3,631	1,542	42.5%	3,618	1,881	52.0%	3,582	2,194	61.3%	3,556	2,308	64.9%
1993	4,252	1,928	45.3%	4,225	2,286	54.1%	4,195	2,640	62.9%	4,150	2,741	66.0%
1994	4,018	1,754	43.7%	4,001	2,062	51.5%	3,969	2,456	61.9%	3,939	2,580	65.5%
1995	4,922	2,025	41.1%	4,905	2,456	50.1%	4,870	2,945	60.5%	4,823	3,074	63.7%
1996	4,811	1,993	41.4%	4,788	2,414	50.4%	4,739	2,886	60.9%	4,693	3,001	63.9%
1997	4,979	1,968	39.5%	4,953	2,444	49.3%	4,898	2,970	60.6%	4,855	3,103	63.9%
1998	4,761	1,799	37.8%	4,740	2,296	48.4%	4,689	2,742	58.5%	4,646	2,880	62.0%
1999	5,171	2,083	40.3%	5,153	2,635	51.1%	5,104	3,122	61.2%	—	—	—
2000	7,121	2,820	39.6%	7,099	3,537	49.8%	7,047	4,196	59.5%	—	—	—
2001	6,864	2,700	39.3%	6,844	3,365	49.2%	6,794	3,979	58.6%	—	—	—
2002	7,520	2,742	36.5%	7,487	3,511	46.9%	7,412	4,187	56.5%	—	—	—
2003	7,870	2,889	36.7%	7,826	3,629	46.4%	7,744	4,377	56.5%	—	—	—
2004	8,321	2,985	35.9%	8,278	3,723	45.0%	—	—	—	—	—	—
2005	8,538	2,902	34.0%	8,499	3,726	43.8%	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006	8,377	2,814	33.6%	8,324	3,607	43.3%	—	—	—	—	—	—
2007	8,525	2,806	32.9%	8,469	3,589	42.4%	—	—	—	—	—	—
2008	9,092	2,796	30.8%	9,030	3,656	40.5%	—	—	—	—	—	—
2009	8,671	2,657	30.6%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2010	8,466	2,679	31.6%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	125,910	45,882	36.4%	108,239	50,817	46.9%	65,043	38,694	59.5%	30,662	19,687	64.2%

Table 3. Sexual Recidivism Trends for Sex Offenders (1992-2010)

	3-Year Follow-Up			5-Year Follow-Up			10-Year Follow-Up			15-Year Follow-Up		
Release Year	Total Releases	Sexual Recidivists		Total Releases	Sexual Recidivists		Total Releases	Sexual Recidivists		Total Releases	Sexual Recidivists	
1992	293	17	5.8%	293	18	6.1%	288	22	7.6%	287	22	7.7%
1993	428	36	8.4%	427	43	10.1%	422	50	11.8%	418	52	12.4%
1994	313	16	5.1%	312	26	8.3%	310	32	10.3%	309	33	10.7%
1995	455	23	5.1%	452	27	6.0%	448	32	7.1%	445	32	7.2%
1996	485	17	3.5%	483	22	4.6%	479	28	5.8%	476	30	6.3%
1997	520	23	4.4%	517	25	4.8%	513	32	6.2%	507	36	7.1%
1998	535	17	3.2%	530	20	3.8%	526	27	5.1%	517	31	6.0%
1999	496	14	2.8%	493	23	4.7%	487	30	6.2%	—	—	—
2000	625	21	3.4%	620	22	3.5%	613	31	5.1%	—	—	—
2001	617	24	3.9%	615	37	6.0%	608	43	7.1%	—	—	—
2002	713	15	2.1%	709	21	3.0%	700	25	3.6%	—	—	—
2003	859	20	2.3%	853	27	3.2%	845	37	4.4%	—	—	—
2004	864	25	2.9%	861	30	3.5%	—	—	—	—	—	—
2005	835	24	2.9%	832	36	4.3%	—	—	—	—	—	—
2006	860	16	1.9%	855	26	3.0%	—	—	—	—	—	—
2007	942	22	2.3%	936	27	2.9%	—	—	—	—	—	—
2008	1,005	14	1.4%	1,001	17	1.7%	—	—	—	—	—	—
2009	997	18	1.8%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2010	1,007	15	1.5%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	12,849	377	2.9%	10,789	447	4.1%	6,239	389	6.2%	2,959	236	8.0%

Table 4. General Recidivism Trends for Sex Offenders by Age: 3-Year Follow-up

	19 or Younger			20-29			30-39			40-49			50-59			60 or Older		
Release Year	Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists	
1992	2	1	—	116	45	38.8%	101	22	21.8%	55	12	21.8%	12	2	—	7	0	—
1993	6	4	—	168	64	38.1%	130	39	30.0%	74	16	21.6%	34	6	17.6%	16	1	—
1994	4	2	—	130	54	41.5%	101	26	25.7%	59	9	15.3%	13	1	—	6	1	—
1995	2	1	—	185	65	35.1%	159	47	29.6%	72	11	15.3%	26	5	19.2%	11	1	—
1996	1	0	—	196	71	36.2%	171	34	19.9%	83	13	15.7%	21	4	—	13	1	—
1997	7	4	—	205	73	35.6%	180	47	26.1%	84	14	16.7%	31	8	25.8%	13	1	—
1998	10	6	—	190	60	31.6%	187	46	24.6%	101	11	10.9%	36	6	16.7%	11	0	—
1999	5	4	—	174	58	33.3%	187	43	23.0%	88	7	8.0%	30	3	10.0%	12	0	—
2000	6	2	—	211	72	34.1%	222	54	24.3%	125	18	14.4%	44	4	9.1%	17	2	—
2001	1	0	—	207	60	29.0%	217	49	22.6%	127	16	12.6%	44	5	11.4%	21	2	—
2002	3	1	—	275	76	27.6%	226	50	22.1%	147	21	14.3%	43	2	4.7%	19	1	—
2003	6	2	—	315	88	27.9%	240	49	20.4%	215	43	20.0%	62	5	8.1%	21	0	—
2004	10	5	—	320	114	35.6%	258	54	20.9%	177	23	13.0%	74	6	8.1%	25	2	—
2005	9	3	—	308	92	29.9%	231	47	20.3%	196	35	17.9%	64	10	15.6%	27	0	—
2006	3	1	—	331	100	30.2%	240	33	13.8%	198	23	11.6%	66	7	10.6%	22	3	—
2007	4	0	—	346	93	26.9%	258	40	15.5%	225	21	9.3%	76	7	9.2%	33	1	—
2008	7	1	—	403	98	24.3%	262	46	17.6%	203	26	12.8%	89	3	3.4%	41	2	—
2009	4	1	—	390	92	23.6%	259	42	16.2%	206	29	14.1%	101	7	6.9%	37	3	—
2010	4	0	—	388	90	23.2%	265	49	18.5%	211	25	11.8%	105	4	3.8%	34	1	—

Note: Recidivism rates are only presented when the age group represented at least five percent of the total release cohort for the given year.

Table 5. Sexual Recidivism Trends for Sex Offenders by Age: 15-Year Follow-up

	19 or Younger			20-29			30-39			40-49			50-59			60 or Older		
Release Year	Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists	
1992	2	0	—	115	9	7.8%	101	6	5.9%	54	5	9.3%	12	2	—	3	0	—
1993	6	1	—	166	28	16.9%	128	15	11.7%	71	3	4.2%	31	4	12.9%	16	1	—
1994	4	1	—	129	20	15.5%	101	6	5.9%	59	4	6.8%	13	2	—	3	0	—
1995	2	0	—	184	11	6.0%	157	13	8.3%	71	4	5.6%	23	3	13.0%	8	1	—
1996	1	0	—	194	13	6.7%	170	10	5.9%	81	4	4.9%	20	3	—	10	0	—
1997	7	0	—	203	17	8.4%	179	11	6.1%	81	6	7.4%	28	2	7.1%	9	0	—
1998	10	1	—	183	11	6.0%	185	14	7.6%	97	4	4.1%	32	1	3.1%	10	0	—

Note: Recidivism rates are only presented when the age group represented at least five percent of the total release cohort for the given year.

Table 6. General Recidivism Trends for Sex Offenders by Race: 3-Year Follow-up

	White			***Black***			***American Indian / Alaskan Native***			***Asian / Pacific Islander***			***Not Reported***		
Release Year	Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists	
1992	200	47	23.5%	74	28	37.8%	12	5	—	0	0	—	7	2	—
1993	302	79	26.2%	110	46	41.8%	13	5	—	0	0	—	3	0	—
1994	196	45	23.0%	104	45	43.3%	9	3	—	2	0	—	2	0	—
1995	271	67	24.7%	161	56	34.8%	18	7	—	1	0	—	4	0	—
1996	315	71	22.5%	147	43	29.3%	19	9	—	2	0	—	2	0	—
1997	342	83	24.3%	159	57	35.8%	16	7	—	2	0	—	1	0	—
1998	314	69	22.0%	197	55	27.9%	19	4	—	3	1	—	2	0	—
1999	298	60	20.1%	171	48	28.1%	23	5	—	3	2	—	1	0	—
2000	403	89	22.1%	195	54	27.7%	23	8	—	3	1	—	1	0	—
2001	385	74	19.2%	195	46	23.6%	30	10	—	6	2	—	1	0	—
2002	466	85	18.2%	223	60	26.9%	21	6	—	3	0	—	0	0	—
2003	523	85	16.3%	312	90	28.8%	22	12	—	2	0	—	0	0	—
2004	563	106	18.8%	265	87	32.8%	29	9	—	7	2	—	0	0	—
2005	539	102	18.9%	271	80	29.5%	19	5	—	4	0	—	2	0	—
2006	543	83	15.3%	261	69	26.4%	42	14	—	13	1	—	1	0	—
2007	594	96	16.2%	304	57	18.8%	34	8	—	9	1	—	1	0	—
2008	655	94	14.4%	304	71	23.4%	34	10	—	10	1	—	2	0	—
2009	643	88	13.7%	306	71	23.2%	34	11	—	13	4	—	1	0	—
2010	678	101	14.9%	281	55	19.6%	40	12	—	6	1	—	2	0	—

Note: Recidivism rates are only presented when the race group represented at least five percent of the total release cohort for the given year.

Table 7. General Recidivism Trends for Sex Offenders by Release Type: 3-Year Follow-up

	Discharged without Supervision			Non-Discretionary Release to Supervision			Discretionary Release to Supervision			Other		
Release Year	Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists	
1992	17	4	23.5%	86	30	34.9%	185	46	24.9%	5	2	—
1993	9	4	—	105	36	34.3%	310	90	29.0%	4	0	—
1994	12	5	—	130	36	27.7%	166	51	30.7%	5	1	—
1995	16	6	—	213	66	31.0%	222	58	26.1%	4	0	—
1996	19	7	—	256	64	25.0%	206	51	24.8%	4	1	—
1997	20	5	—	293	89	30.4%	200	52	26.0%	7	1	—
1998	38	14	36.8%	344	86	25.0%	147	29	19.7%	6	0	—
1999	59	20	33.9%	355	83	23.4%	74	11	14.9%	8	1	—
2000	95	31	32.6%	422	98	23.2%	94	21	22.3%	14	2	—
2001	108	28	25.9%	394	89	22.6%	105	13	12.4%	10	2	—
2002	122	27	22.1%	378	90	23.8%	202	32	15.8%	11	2	—
2003	110	31	28.2%	473	110	23.3%	268	44	16.4%	8	2	—
2004	110	31	28.2%	490	131	26.7%	251	39	15.5%	13	3	—
2005	107	31	29.0%	560	130	23.2%	155	21	13.5%	13	5	—
2006	75	20	26.7%	638	131	20.5%	139	16	11.5%	8	0	—
2007	95	15	15.8%	750	142	18.9%	85	4	4.7%	12	1	—
2008	100	22	22.0%	809	145	17.9%	86	9	10.5%	10	0	—
2009	94	18	19.1%	826	152	18.4%	67	3	4.5%	10	1	—
2010	100	18	18.0%	864	146	16.9%	36	3	—	7	2	—

Note: Recidivism rates are only presented when the release type group represented at least five percent of the total release cohort for the given year.

Table 8. Sexual Recidivism Trends for Sex Offenders by Release Type: 15-Year Follow-up

	Discharged without Supervision			Non-Discretionary Release to Supervision			Discretionary Release to Supervision			Other		
Release Year	Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists	
1992	17	0	0.0%	82	8	9.8%	183	13	7.1%	5	1	—
1993	8	1	—	103	19	18.4%	303	31	10.2%	4	1	—
1994	11	0	—	130	16	12.3%	163	17	10.4%	5	0	—
1995	16	3	—	206	18	8.7%	219	11	5.0%	4	0	—
1996	19	4	—	249	20	8.0%	204	6	2.9%	4	0	—
1997	20	0	—	281	25	8.9%	199	10	5.0%	7	1	—
1998	35	1	2.9%	331	22	6.6%	145	8	5.5%	6	0	—

Note: Recidivism rates are only presented when the release type group represented at least five percent of the total release cohort for the given year.

Table 9. General Recidivism Offense Types for Sex Offenders

Release Year	Total Recidivists	Violent Offense		Property Offense		Drug Offense		Public Order Offense		Sex Offense*	
		N	%	*N*	%	*N*	%	*N*	%	*N*	%
1992	82	35	42.7%	16	19.5%	8	9.8%	23	28.0%	17	20.7%
1993	130	63	48.5%	22	16.9%	11	8.5%	34	26.2%	36	27.7%
1994	93	38	40.9%	18	19.4%	7	7.5%	30	32.3%	16	17.2%
1995	130	53	40.8%	32	24.6%	8	6.2%	37	28.5%	23	17.7%
1996	123	47	38.2%	27	22.0%	10	8.1%	39	31.7%	17	13.8%
1997	147	46	31.3%	33	22.4%	23	15.6%	45	30.6%	23	15.6%
1998	129	34	26.4%	33	25.6%	14	10.9%	48	37.2%	17	13.2%
1999	115	45	39.1%	23	20.0%	15	13.0%	32	27.8%	14	12.2%
2000	152	47	30.9%	34	22.4%	10	6.6%	61	40.1%	21	13.8%
2001	132	47	35.6%	22	16.7%	18	13.6%	45	34.1%	24	18.2%
2002	151	43	28.5%	19	12.6%	18	11.9%	71	47.0%	15	9.9%
2003	187	40	21.4%	30	16.0%	19	10.2%	98	52.4%	20	10.7%
2004	204	61	29.9%	23	11.3%	24	11.8%	96	47.1%	25	12.3%
2005	187	48	25.7%	23	12.3%	18	9.6%	98	52.4%	24	12.8%
2006	167	30	18.0%	28	16.8%	16	9.6%	93	55.7%	16	9.6%
2007	162	41	25.3%	21	13.0%	22	13.6%	78	48.1%	22	13.6%
2008	176	48	27.3%	31	17.6%	18	10.2%	79	44.9%	14	8.0%
2009	174	45	25.9%	27	15.5%	20	11.5%	82	47.1%	18	10.3%
2010	169	39	23.1%	27	16.0%	24	14.2%	79	46.7%	15	8.9%

* Offenses that fall in the Sex Offense category include those that fall within the Public Order Offense and Violent Offense categories. These numbers do not represent unique recidivism cases, but rather a subset of offenders that fall within other offense types.