

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT SERIES

Sex Offender Recidivism after Release from Prison



September 2015

**Office of the Secretary
Research and Policy Unit**

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State of Wisconsin
Department of Corrections

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT SERIES

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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.

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}.

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 supervision¹.

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.

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.

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.

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% |

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.

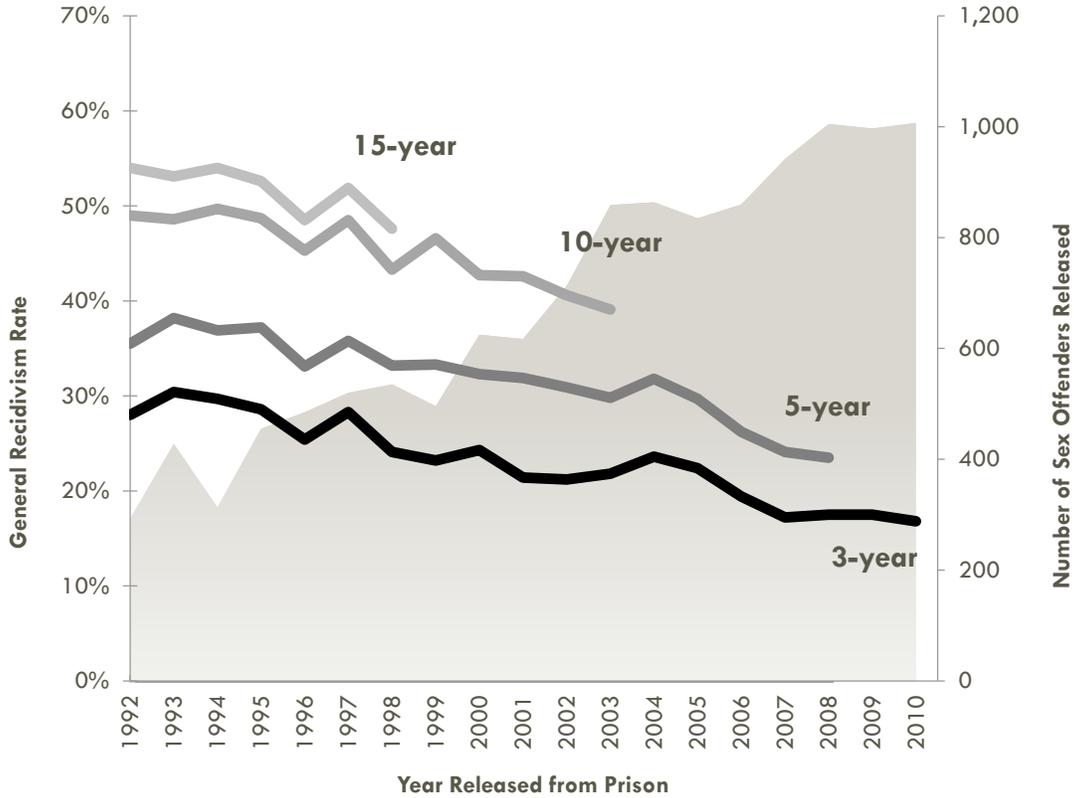
WI DOC uses date of re-offense as the recidivism event date. Offenders are not always apprehended and convicted until many years after an offense occurs. WI DOC does not obtain data for an offense until a court sentences an offender to WI DOC custody or supervision. This means that historical recidivism 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* report¹, 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*

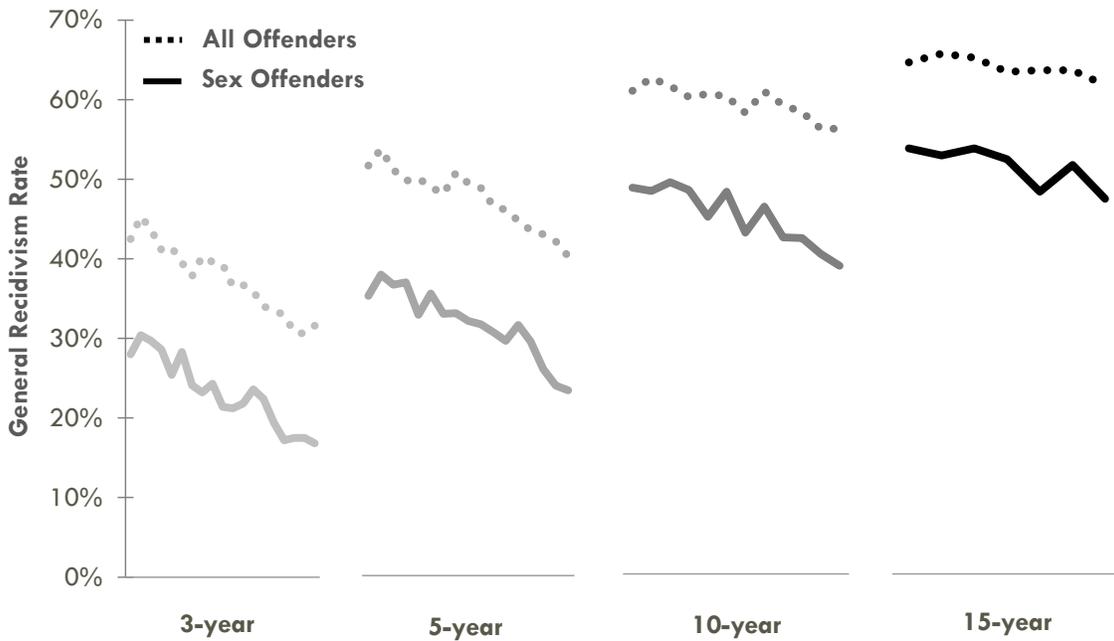
| Release Year | 3-Year Follow-Up | | | 5-Year Follow-Up | | | 10-Year Follow-Up | | | 15-Year Follow-Up | | |
|--------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| | Total Releases | Recidivists | Recidivism Rate | Total Releases | Recidivists | Recidivism Rate | Total Releases | Recidivists | Recidivism Rate | Total Releases | Recidivists | Recidivism Rate |
| 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.

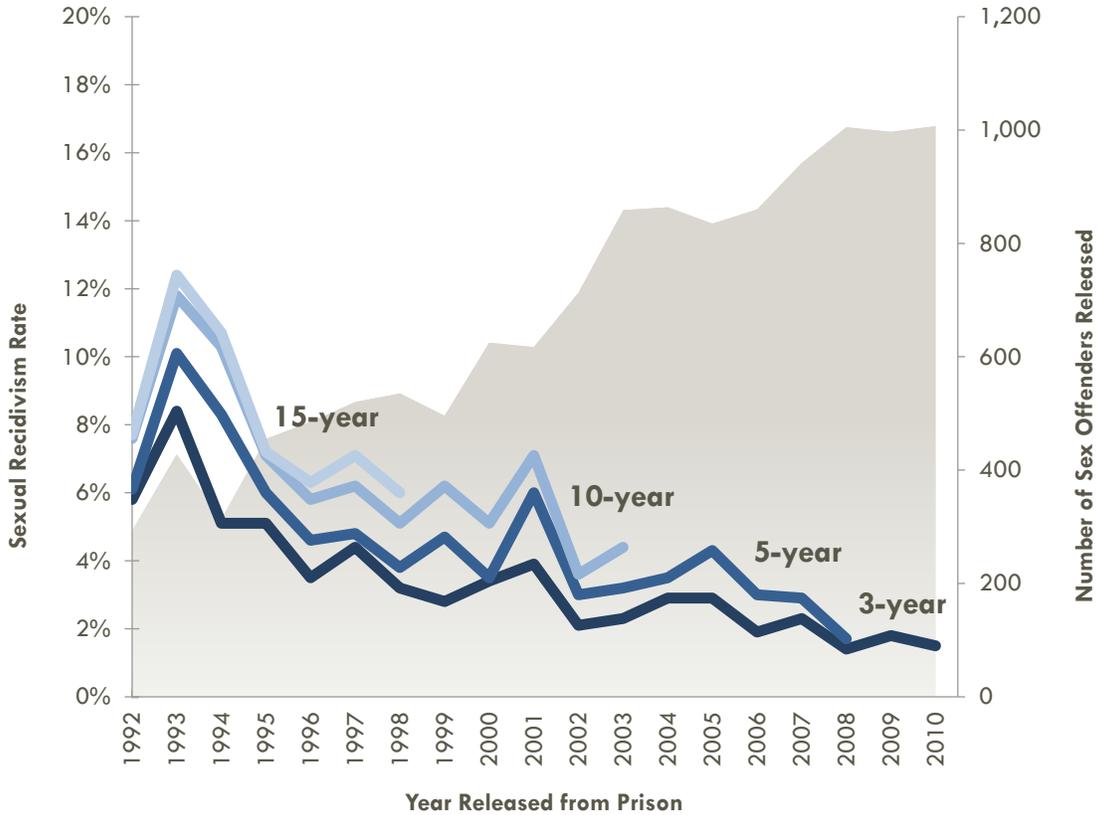
General Recidivism Trends for All Offenders at Select Release Years*

| Release Year | 3-Year Follow-Up | | | 5-Year Follow-Up | | | 10-Year Follow-Up | | | 15-Year Follow-Up | | |
|--------------|------------------|-------------|--------------|------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Total Releases | Recidivists | Recidivism % | Total Releases | Recidivists | Recidivism % | Total Releases | Recidivists | Recidivism % | Total Releases | Recidivists | Recidivism % |
| 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*

| Release Year | 3-Year Follow-Up | | | 5-Year Follow-Up | | | 10-Year Follow-Up | | | 15-Year Follow-Up | | |
|--------------|------------------|--------------------|----------|------------------|--------------------|----------|-------------------|--------------------|----------|-------------------|--------------------|----------|
| | Total Releases | Sexual Recidivists | Rate (%) | Total Releases | Sexual Recidivists | Rate (%) | Total Releases | Sexual Recidivists | Rate (%) | Total Releases | Sexual Recidivists | Rate (%) |
| 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

| Release Year | Male | | | Female | | |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| | Total Releases | Recidivists | Recidivism Rate | Total Releases | Recidivists | Recidivism Rate |
| 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*

| Age Category | 1992 | | | 2001 | | | 2010 | | |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|-------|----------------|-------------|-------|----------------|-------------|-------|
| | 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*

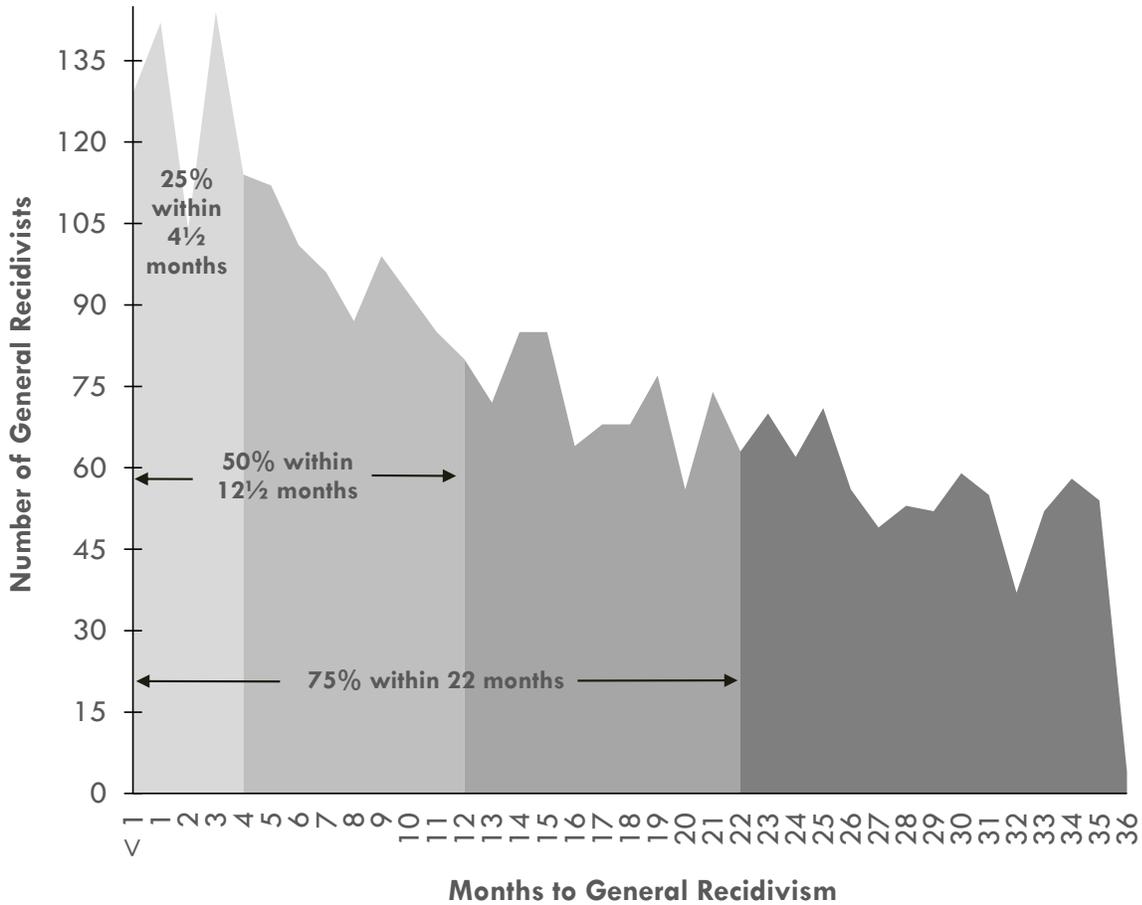
| Age Category | 1992 | | | 1995 | | | 1998 | | |
|---------------|----------------|--------------------|------|----------------|--------------------|-------|----------------|--------------------|------|
| | Total Releases | Sexual Recidivists | | Total Releases | Sexual Recidivists | | Total Releases | 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 by Time to Recidivism Event

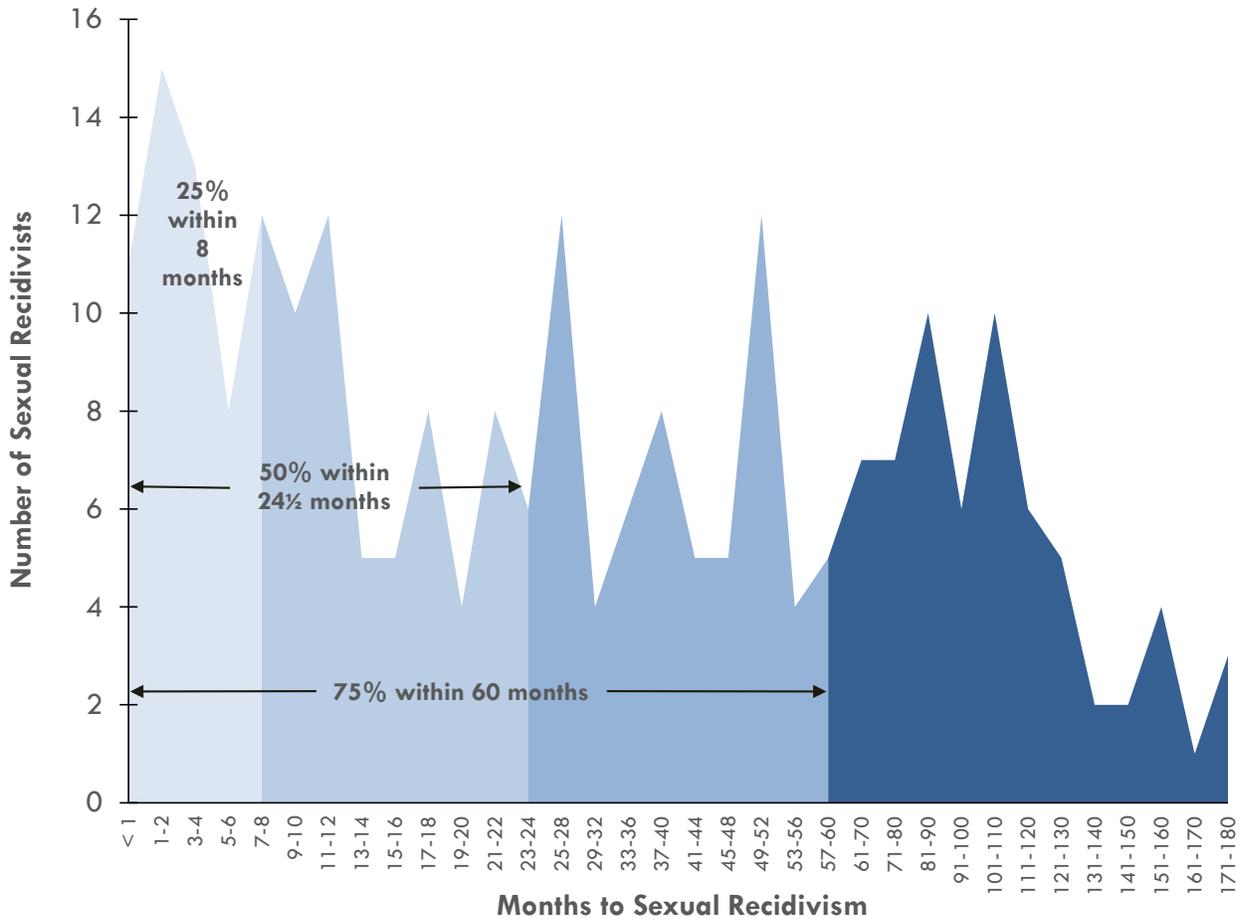
For sex offenders who recidivated within a three-year period (general recidivism), the majority did so within two years of their release from prison. Half of all sex offenders who were released between 1992 and 2010 re-offended within approximately a year (12.5 months) while 25% of sex offender releases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



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

Sexual Recidivism 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*

| Release Year | White | | | Black | | | American Indian / Alaskan Native | | | Asian / Pacific Islander | | |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|-------|----------------|-------------|-------|----------------------------------|-------------|------|--------------------------|-------------|------|
| | Total Releases | Recidivists | Rate | Total Releases | Recidivists | Rate | Total Releases | Recidivists | Rate | Total Releases | Recidivists | Rate |
| 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.

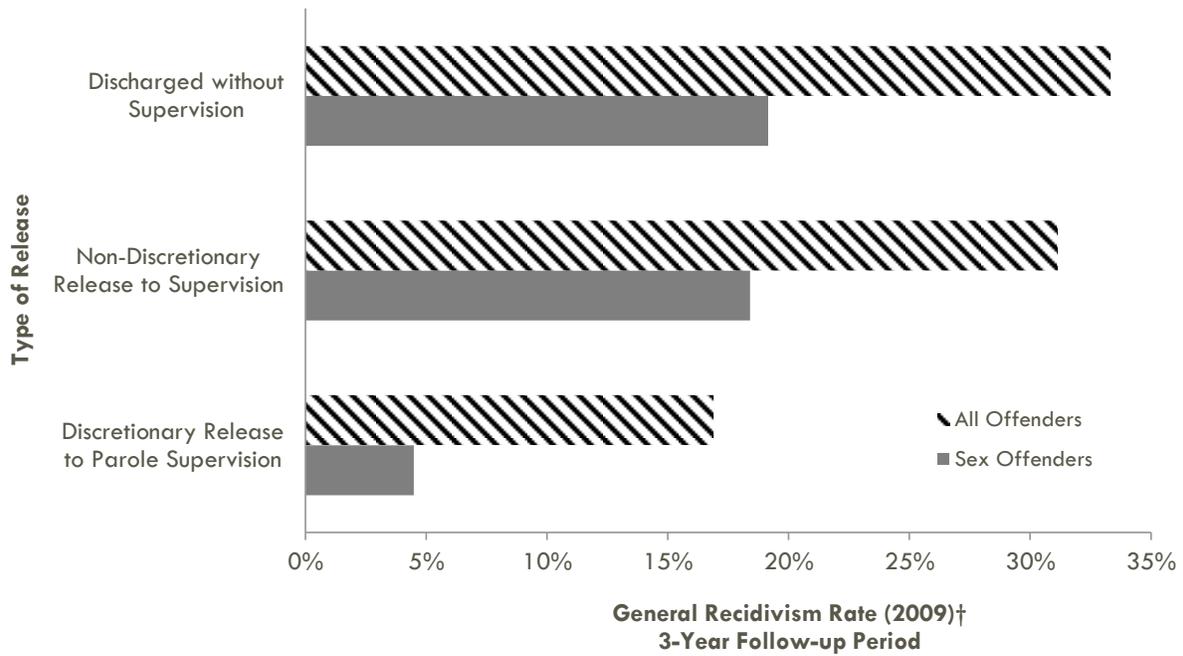
Sexual Recidivism Trends for Sex Offenders by Race: 15-Year Follow-Up

| Release Year | White | | | Black | | | American Indian / Alaskan Native | | | Asian / Pacific Islander | | |
|--------------|----------------|--------------------|-------|----------------|--------------------|-------|----------------------------------|--------------------|------|--------------------------|--------------------|------|
| | Total Releases | Sexual Recidivists | Rate | Total Releases | Sexual Recidivists | Rate | Total Releases | Sexual Recidivists | Rate | Total Releases | Sexual Recidivists | Rate |
| 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*

| Release Type | 1992 | | | 2001 | | | 2009** | | |
|---|----------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| | Total Releases | Recidivists | Recidivism Rate | Total Releases | Recidivists | Recidivism Rate | Total Releases | Recidivists | Recidivism Rate |
| 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 Z 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.

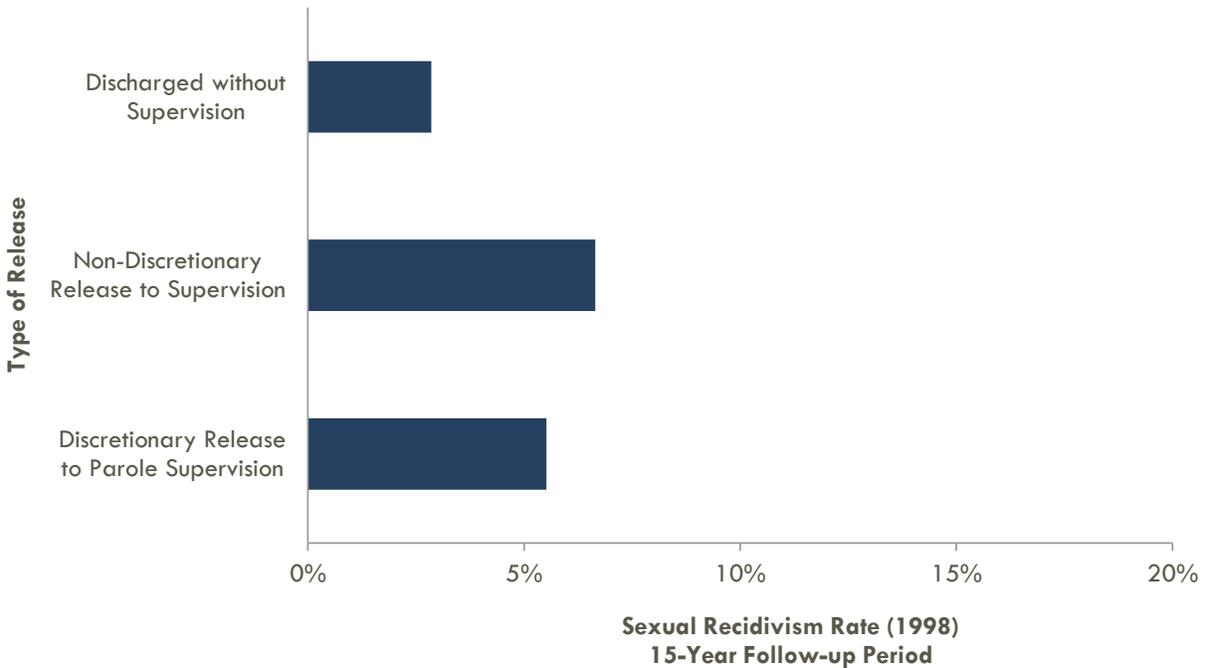
** General recidivism rates for 2009 are reported here due a low number of "Discretionary Releases to Parole Supervision" in 2010 (less than 5% of releases).

*** "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*

| Release Type | 1992 | | | 1995 | | | 1998 | | |
|---|----------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| | Total Releases | Recidivists | Recidivism Rate | Total Releases | Recidivists | Recidivism Rate | Total Releases | Recidivists | Recidivism Rate |
| 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 | — |

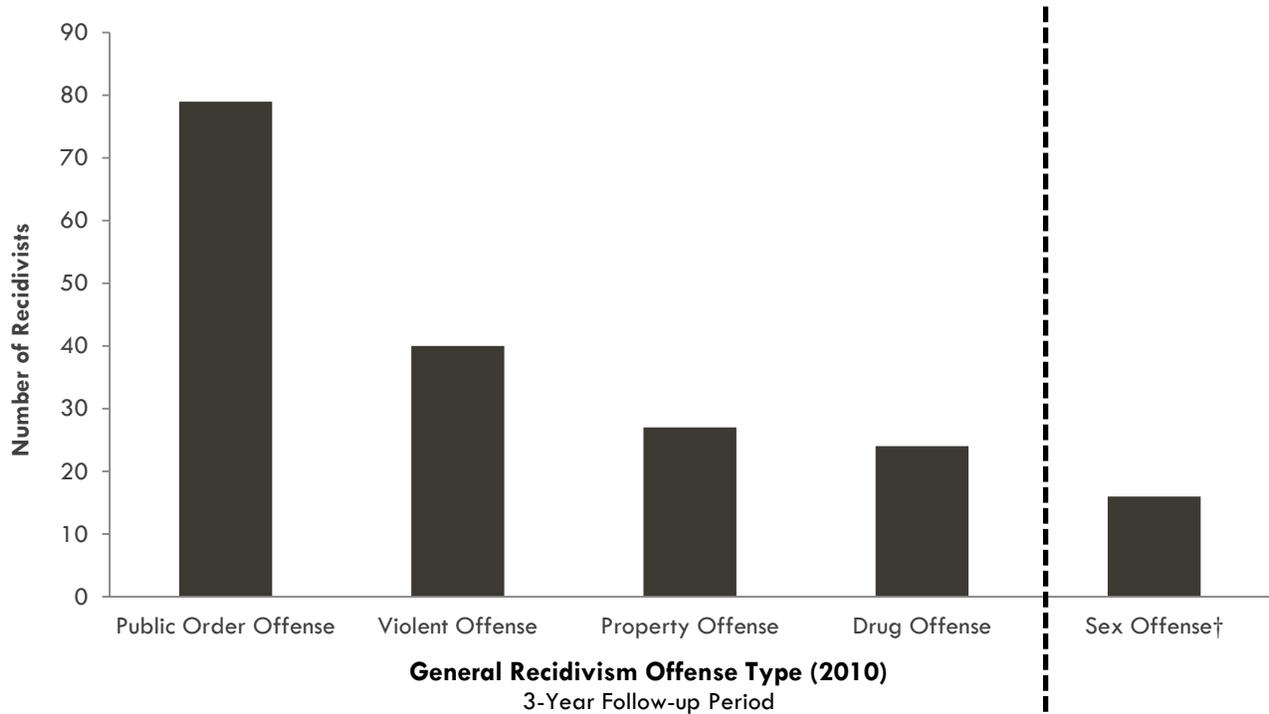
* See Table 8 in Appendix C (page 35) for table including all release years for the 15-year follow-up. Recidivism rates for years 1990 and 1991 were excluded due to low number of releases.

** "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 | 2 nd Degree Sexual Assault of Child | 68 |
| Disorderly Conduct | 247 | 2 nd Degree Sexual Assault of Child | 68 | Burglary - Building or Dwelling | 85 | Manufacture / Deliver Cocaine | 57 | 1 st 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 | 4 th Degree Sexual Assault | 51 |
| Operating while Intoxicated | 72 | 1 st 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 | 4 th 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 |
|---|-----|
| 2 nd Degree Sexual Assault of a Child | 103 |
| 1 st Degree Sexual Assault of a Child | 100 |
| 4 th Degree Sexual Assault | 77 |
| 3 rd 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 |
| 2 nd Degree Sexual Assault with Use of Force | 29 |
| 1 st 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.

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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.

Methodology

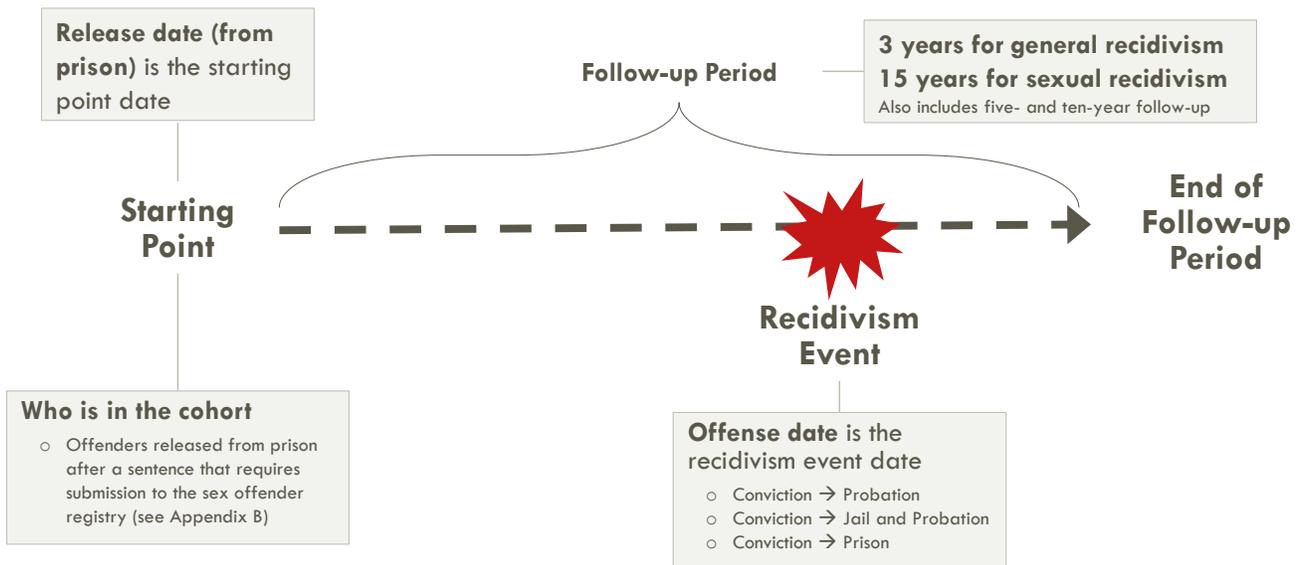
There are four key components involved in recidivism rate calculations (see the CJCC recidivism framework for a general description)³⁹.

- **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.

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

- **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) |
|---|--|
| 1 st 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) |
| 1 st 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) |
| 2 nd 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) |
| 2 nd Degree Sexual Assault of a Child | 940.225(2)(E), 948.02(2) |
| 3 rd Degree Sexual Assault | 940.225(3) |
| 4 th Degree Sexual Assault | 940.225(3M) |
| Rape | 944.01(1) |
| Repeated Sexual Assault of Same Child | 948.025(1) |
| → 1 st Degree Sexual Assault (3+ Violations) | 948.025(1)(A), 948.025(1)(B), 948.025(1)(C), 948.025(1)(D) |
| → 1 st and 2 nd 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)

| Release Year | 3-Year Follow-Up | | | 5-Year Follow-Up | | | 10-Year Follow-Up | | | 15-Year Follow-Up | | |
|--------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 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)

| Release Year | 3-Year Follow-Up | | | 5-Year Follow-Up | | | 10-Year Follow-Up | | | 15-Year Follow-Up | | |
|--------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | 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)

| Release Year | 3-Year Follow-Up | | | 5-Year Follow-Up | | | 10-Year Follow-Up | | | 15-Year Follow-Up | | |
|--------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | 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

| Release Year | 19 or Younger | | | 20-29 | | | 30-39 | | | 40-49 | | | 50-59 | | | 60 or Older | | |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|---|----------------|-------------|-------|----------------|-------------|-------|----------------|-------------|-------|----------------|-------------|-------|----------------|-------------|---|
| | 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

| Release Year | 19 or Younger | | | 20-29 | | | 30-39 | | | 40-49 | | | 50-59 | | | 60 or Older | | |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|---|----------------|-------------|-------|----------------|-------------|-------|----------------|-------------|------|----------------|-------------|-------|----------------|-------------|---|
| | 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

| Release Year | White | | | Black | | | American Indian / Alaskan Native | | | Asian / Pacific Islander | | | Not Reported | | |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| | Total Releases | Recidivists | Recidivism Rate | Total Releases | Recidivists | Recidivism Rate | Total Releases | Recidivists | Recidivism Rate | Total Releases | Recidivists | Recidivism Rate | Total Releases | Recidivists | Recidivism Rate |
| 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

| Release Year | Discharged without Supervision | | | Non-Discretionary Release to Supervision | | | Discretionary Release to Supervision | | | Other | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--|-------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| | Total Releases | Recidivists | Recidivism Rate | Total Releases | Recidivists | Recidivism Rate | Total Releases | Recidivists | Recidivism Rate | Total Releases | Recidivists | Recidivism Rate |
| 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

| Release Year | Discharged without Supervision | | | Non-Discretionary Release to Supervision | | | Discretionary Release to Supervision | | | Other | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|--|-------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| | Total Releases | Recidivists | Recidivism Rate | Total Releases | Recidivists | Recidivism Rate | Total Releases | Recidivists | Recidivism Rate | Total Releases | Recidivists | Recidivism Rate |
| 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.