



PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT SERIES

RECIDIVISM AFTER RELEASE FROM PRISON



AUGUST 2021

A wooden sign with gold lettering that reads "WAUPUN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION". The sign is mounted on a stone wall with a metal fence in the background under a blue sky with clouds.

WAUPUN
CORRECTIONAL
INSTITUTION

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

Inquiries regarding this report may be directed to:
WIDOCDataandResearchInquiries@wisconsin.gov



PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT SERIES

RECIDIVISM AFTER RELEASE FROM PRISON



AUGUST 2021

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
INTRODUCTION	6
RECIDIVISM AFTER RELEASE FROM PRISON	8
RECIDIVISM RATE TRENDS	9
2000–2018 Rearrest Rates	9
2000–2018 Reconviction Rates	10
2000–2018 Reincarceration Rates	11
Recidivism by Time to Recidivism Event	12
RECIDIVIST DEMOGRAPHICS	14
Recidivism Rates by Gender	14
Recidivism Rates by Age at Release	15
Recidivism Rates by Race	17
ORIGINAL INCARCERATION AND OFFENSE	20
Recidivism Rates by Length of Prison Stay	20
Recidivism Rates by Original Offense Type	21
Offense Type Specialization (Rearrest and Reconviction)	23
Recidivism Rates by Region of Release	24
APPENDIX A: DEFINITIONS & METHODOLOGY	25
APPENDIX B: TABLES	31

Table 1. 3-Year Follow-Up Trends, 2000–2016	32
Table 2. Rearrest Trends, 2000–2018	33
Table 3. Reconviction Trends, 2000–2018	34
Table 4. Reincarceration Trends, 2000–2018	35
Table 5. Rearrest Rates by Time to Recidivism Event, 2000–2016: 3-Year Follow-Up	36
Table 6. Reconviction Rates by Time to Recidivism Event, 2000–2016: 3-Year Follow-Up	37
Table 7. Reincarceration Rates by Time to Recidivism Event, 2000–2016: 3-Year Follow-Up	38
Table 8. Rearrest Rates by Gender, 2000–2018	39
Table 9. Reconviction Rates by Gender, 2000–2018	40
Table 10. Reincarceration Rates by Gender, 2000–2018	41
Table 11. Rearrest Rates by Age at Release, 2000–2016: 3-Year Follow-Up	42
Table 12. Reconviction Rates by Age at Release, 2000–2016: 3-Year Follow-Up	43
Table 13. Reincarceration Rates by Age at Release, 2000–2016: 3-Year Follow-Up	44
Table 14. Rearrest Rates by Race, 2000–2016: 3-Year Follow-Up	45
Table 15. Reconviction Rates by Race, 2000–2016: 3-Year Follow-Up	46
Table 16. Reincarceration Rates by Race, 2000–2016: 3-Year Follow-Up	47
Table 17. Rearrest Rates by Ethnicity, 2000–2016: 3-Year Follow-Up	48
Table 18. Reconviction Rates by Ethnicity, 2000–2016: 3-Year Follow-Up	49
Table 19. Reincarceration Rates by Ethnicity, 2000–2016: 3-Year Follow-Up	50
Table 20. Rearrest Rates by Length of Prison Stay, 2000–2016: 3-Year Follow-Up	51
Table 21. Reconviction Rates by Length of Prison Stay, 2000–2016: 3-Year Follow-Up	52
Table 22. Reincarceration Rates by Length of Prison Stay, 2000–2016: 3-Year Follow-Up	53
Table 23. Rearrest Rates by Original Offense Type, 2000–2016: 3-Year Follow-Up	54
Table 24. Reconviction Rates by Original Offense Type, 2000–2016: 3-Year Follow-Up	55
Table 25. Reincarceration Rates by Original Offense Type, 2000–2016: 3-Year Follow-Up	56
Table 26. Recidivism Rates by Region of Release, 2016	57



**State of Wisconsin
Department of Corrections**

**RECIDIVISM AFTER RELEASE
FROM PRISON: 2000–2018**



A person in our care at Kenosha Correctional Center (KCC) smiles after turning his tassel during the Machine Maintenance Technician Training Completion ceremony in Sturtevant.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



The Wisconsin Department of Corrections (WI DOC) measures recidivism in three ways: rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration.

Rearrest is defined as an arrest in Wisconsin for a new criminal offense. Reconviction is defined as a new offense resulting in a conviction and sentence to the WI DOC (prison or probation), and has been used as the primary measure of recidivism for the DOC in past years. Reincarceration is defined as a new admission to a WI DOC prison for a revocation, revocation with a new sentence, or new sentence. One-, two-, and three-year follow-up periods are calculated beginning on the day an individual is released from prison. Recidivism rates represent the number of persons who have recidivated—according to each measure’s definition—divided by the total number of persons in a defined population, which in this report, is individuals released from prison. All recidivism rates are based only on Wisconsin data that fit one of the three recidivism measures.

RECIDIVISM RATES BY FOLLOW-UP PERIOD				
Release Year	Follow-up Period	Rearrest	Reconviction	Reincarceration
2018	1-year	31.1%	15.2%	15.0%
2017	2-year	44.5%	26.1%	32.7%
2016	3-year	52.0%	33.3%	40.8%

Overall, rearrest rates have decreased slightly since 2000, with three-year rates reaching a low of 49.2% for individuals released in 2011. Reconviction rates have decreased overall since 2000 as well. Individuals released in 2009 had the lowest three-year reconviction rate at 31.0%. Since then, the three-year rate increased slightly, reaching 33.3% for the 2016 release cohort. Reincarceration rates have been fairly stable in recent years, but have experienced some fluctuation long-term. Between 2000 and 2005, three-year reincarceration rates steadily increased from 42.1% to a high of 47.1% before sharply declining for the next few years.

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS



TIME TO RECIDIVISM EVENT

Half of the individuals who were rearrested, reconvicted, or reincarcerated within the three-year follow-up period did so within the first year following their release from prison.

RACE

Black individuals had higher rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration rates than White individuals, but the difference between the two groups and the change in this difference over time varies between the three measures of recidivism.



AGE AT RELEASE

Younger individuals were generally more likely to be rearrested, reconvicted, or reincarcerated compared to older individuals.



GENDER

Males recidivated at a consistently higher rate than females for all release years, follow-up periods, and recidivism measures.

ORIGINAL OFFENSE TYPE

Individuals originally incarcerated for property offenses had the highest rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration rates fairly consistently across all release years.

OFFENSE TYPE SPECIALIZATION

For individuals released in 2016 and who recidivated within the 3-year follow-up period, offense type specialization was most evident for those whose original offense was a public order offense when measured by rearrest, while such specialization was most evident for those whose original offense was a drug offense when measured by reconviction. Offense type specialization did not appear for those who originally committed a violent offense, regardless of recidivism measure.

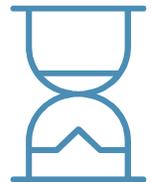


REGION OF RELEASE

The highest recidivism rates for all three measures were split amongst the state's two most rural regions (Region 5 and Region 6) for the 2016 release cohort.

LENGTH OF PRISON STAY

For the 2016 release cohort, rates for all three recidivism measures were highest for individuals releasing from stays of less than one year, and steadily decreased as length of stay increased.



INTRODUCTION



In past years, the Wisconsin Department of Corrections reported on a single measure of recidivism. This measure was defined as: “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.”

With more data becoming available in recent years, the DOC is now able to report on multiple measures of recidivism. Tracking and reporting on multiple measures of recidivism is best practice and provides the most comprehensive view of recidivism patterns. However, consistency in measurement is also important to allow for comparisons from year to year, **which is why DOC will continue to report on its primary recidivism measure as in previous reports, which will now be referred to as “reconviction.”**

For each measure of recidivism, WI DOC recidivism rates represent the number of persons who have recidivated (according to that respective measure’s definition) divided by the total number of persons released from an episode of confinement that included one or more adult conviction prison sentences.

Recidivism rates for one-, two-, and three-year follow-up periods are presented throughout this report. A follow-up period is the timeframe during which an individual is tracked to determine if they committed a new criminal offense that led to an arrest, committed a new criminal offense that resulted in a conviction to the WI DOC, or returned to prison. Additionally, this report includes recidivism rates for groups of people released between 2000 and 2018. A group of people released in the same year is referred to as a release cohort.

See [Appendix A](#) for a detailed description of the methodology used to calculate recidivism rates.

This report includes three measures of recidivism defined in the following ways:

1

REARREST

Following an episode of incarceration with the WI DOC, to be arrested in Wisconsin for a new criminal offense.

2

RECONVICTION¹

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.

3

REINCARCERATION

Following an episode of incarceration with the WI DOC, to be admitted to a WI DOC prison for either a revocation, a revocation with a new sentence, or a new sentence.

¹ Prior to 2021, reconviction was termed ‘recidivism’ and was the DOC’s primary and only measure of recidivism. The definition of this measure of recidivism has not changed and is consistent with past reporting – the only change is the name of the measure.

RECIDIVISM MEASURES



REARREST

Rearrest rates are based only on Wisconsin arrests for criminal offenses. This means that individuals who are arrested for non-criminal offenses, such as probation or parole violations, are not counted as recidivists under this definition. Additionally, arrests that occur in other states are not included in rearrest calculations.

The offense date is considered to be the date of the recidivism event for rearrest calculations. Individuals are not always apprehended and arrested immediately after an offense occurs, sometimes not for years after the offense. Therefore, historical rearrest rates may change depending on when the analysis is done. For example, if an individual was released from prison in 2012, and committed an offense in 2013, but was not arrested until 2016, the rearrest rate for the 2012 release cohort as calculated in 2015 would not count the individual as a recidivist. However, when the rate was calculated again in 2017 the individual would be counted as a recidivist for the 2012 release cohort.

RECONVICTION

Reconviction rates are based only on Wisconsin offenses that have resulted 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, offenses that result in only jail dispositions, fines or forfeitures, or municipal violations are not included in reconviction rate calculations.

For reconviction, the WI DOC considers the offense date to be the date of the recidivism event. Similar to rearrest, individuals are often not apprehended and convicted until many years after an offense occurs. The WI DOC does not obtain data related to an offense until a court sentences an individual to WI DOC custody or supervision. This means that historical reconviction rates can change depending on when the analysis is conducted. It is important to note that recidivism rates reported in the last [Recidivism after Release from Prison](#) report may differ slightly from reconviction rates in the present report for this reason.

REINCARCERATION

Reincarceration rates are based only on admissions to WI DOC prisons for new sentences or revocations. This means that individuals who commit a criminal offense that results in a new conviction and sentence to WI DOC probation only are not counted as recidivists under this definition. Furthermore, admissions to jails and admissions to DOC prisons for temporary holds, sanctions, and alternatives to revocation (ATRs) are not counted in reincarceration rate calculations.

For reincarceration, the WI DOC considers the prison admission date to be the date of the recidivism event. Since this definition is not dependent on events that can occur years after the recidivism event, historical reincarceration rates are not subject to change depending on when the analysis is done (aside from any corrections in data entry).

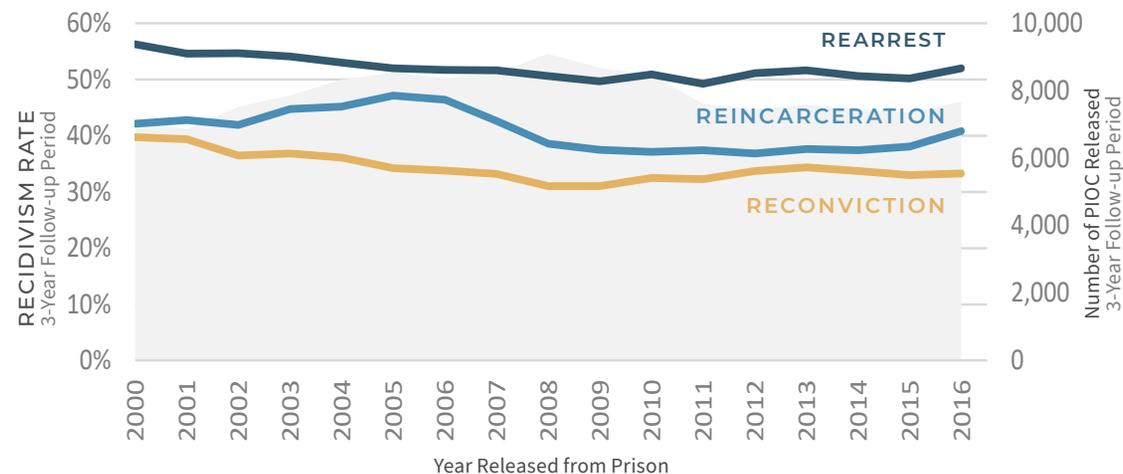
RECIDIVISM AFTER RELEASE FROM PRISON



Recidivism rates for all three measures of recidivism are calculated at one, two, and three years post-release, and these follow-up periods are cumulative, meaning that the longer follow-up periods include all instances of recidivism from the shorter follow-up periods.² The figure below shows three-year recidivism rates for releases from prison beginning in 2000, by release year and recidivism measure. It is important to note that each of these three recidivism measures utilize different recidivism events to measure recidivism.

REARREST rates have been higher than reconviction and reincarceration rates for all release years, and have generally decreased over the reporting period, with a recent slight increase. **RECONVICTION** rates steadily decreased between 2000 and 2008, with a small increase thereafter. Since the beginning of the reporting period, **REINCARCERATION** rates have been consistently higher than reconviction rates, and after a sharp decrease between 2005 and 2008, have remained relatively stable in recent years.

See [Appendix B, Table 1](#) for three-year recidivism numbers for rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration.



2016 RECIDIVISM HIGHLIGHTS

On average, recidivists were **REINCARCERATED** within 15.4 months after release.



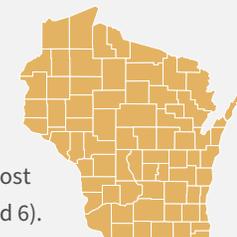
Males were rearrested, reconvicted, and reincarcerated at a higher rate than females.

The difference between recidivism rates for Black and White individuals was smallest for **RECONVICTION**.

Rearrest and reconviction rates for individuals who originally committed a property offense were considerably higher than rates for other **OFFENSE TYPES**.

Recidivists who were rearrested or reconvicted who originally committed drug, property, or public order offenses tended to have recidivism offenses of the same type.

THE HIGHEST recidivism rates for all three measures were split amongst the state's two most rural regions (Regions 5 and 6).



² Individuals who died within the timeframe of each specified follow-up period were removed from each cohort prior to recidivism rate calculations. This results in slightly different numbers of individuals released and recidivists for each follow-up period for each given release year.

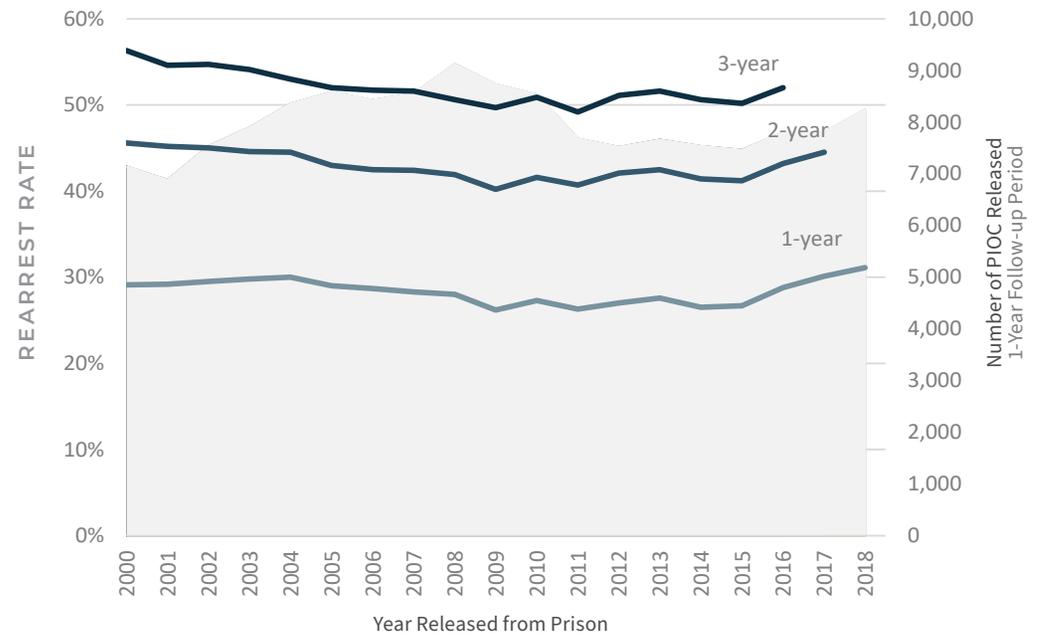
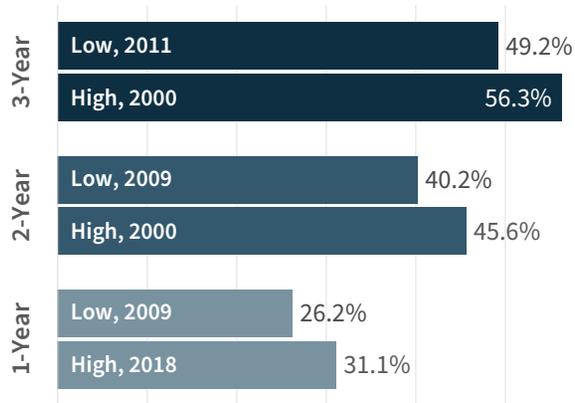
RECIDIVISM RATE TRENDS



2000–2018 REARREST RATES

Among the three measures of recidivism, rearrest rates have remained the most constant. For releases between 2000 and 2016, three-year rates decreased by 7.6% (4.3 percentage points), between 2000 and 2017 two-year rates decreased by 2.4% (1.1 percentage points), and between 2000 and 2018 one-year rates increased by 6.9% (2 percentage points).

See [Appendix B, Table 2](#) for a complete table of rearrest numbers for all follow-up periods.



CHANGE IN REARREST RATES					
	2000	% Change (2000–2008)	2008	% Change (2008–2016)	2016
● 1-Year Follow-Up	29.1%	-3.8%	28.0%	+2.9%	28.8%
● 2-Year Follow-Up	45.6%	-8.1%	41.9%	+3.1%	43.2%
● 3-Year Follow-Up	56.3%	-10.1%	50.6%	+2.8%	52.0%

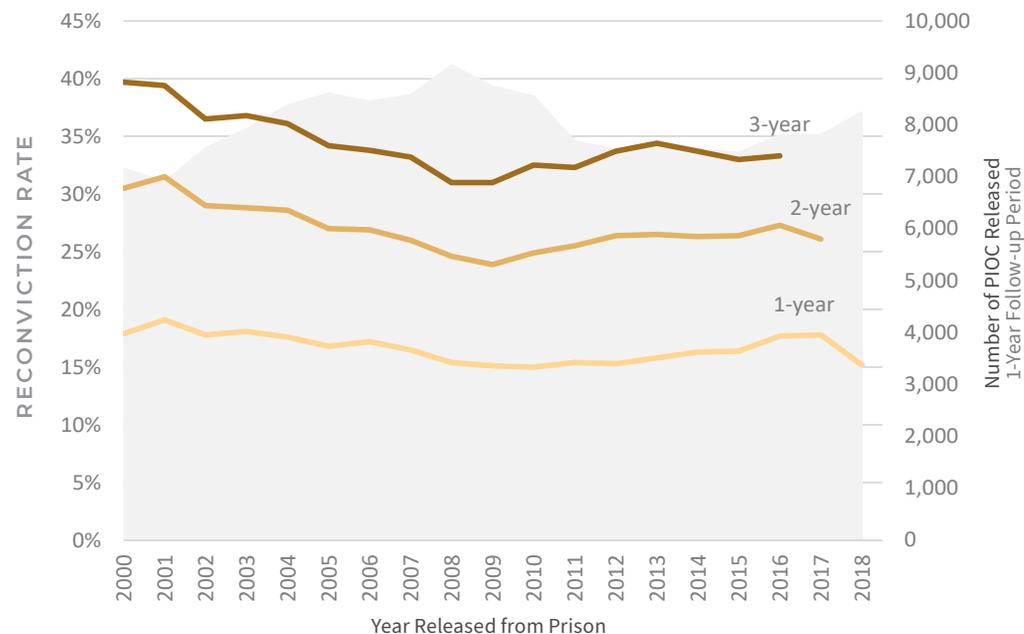
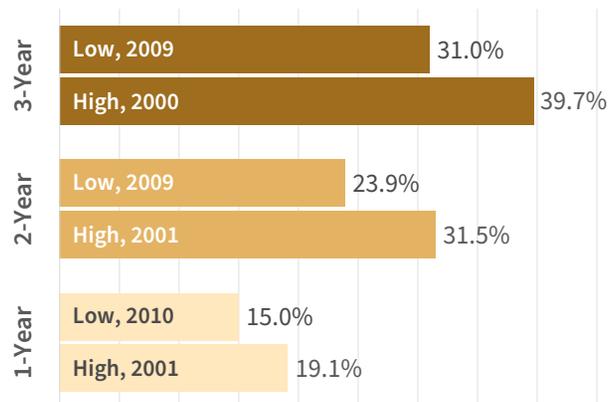
RECIDIVISM RATE TRENDS



2000–2018 RECONVICTION RATES

Overall, reconviction rates have decreased since 2000, with three-year rates decreasing by 16.1% (6.4 percentage points) between 2000 and 2016, two-year rates decreasing by 14.4% (4.4 percentage points) between 2000 and 2017, and one-year rates decreasing by 15.1% (2.7 percentage points) between 2000 and 2018. Since reaching all-time lows for the 2009 and 2010 release cohorts, two- and three-year reconviction rates have increased slightly; one-year rates however, showed a more noticeable drop between 2017 and 2018.

See [Appendix B, Table 3](#) for a complete table of reconviction numbers for all follow-up periods.



CHANGE IN RECONVICTION RATES					
	2000*	% Change (2000–2008)	2008*	% Change (2008–2016)	2016
1-Year Follow-Up	17.9%	-14.0%	15.4%	+14.9%	17.7%
2-Year Follow-Up	30.5%	-19.3%	24.6%	+11.0%	27.3%
3-Year Follow-Up	39.7%	-21.9%	31.0%	+7.4%	33.3%

*Reconviction rates may differ from those in past reports due to recent convictions and sentences to WI DOC for offenses that occurred many years before the individual was apprehended. See [Appendix A](#) for a more detailed explanation.

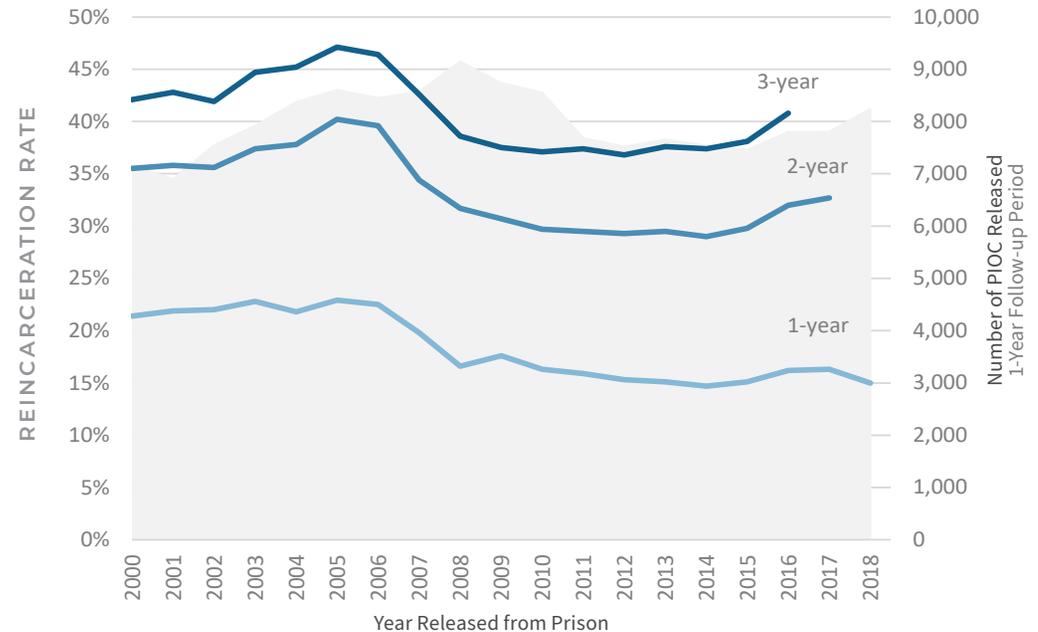
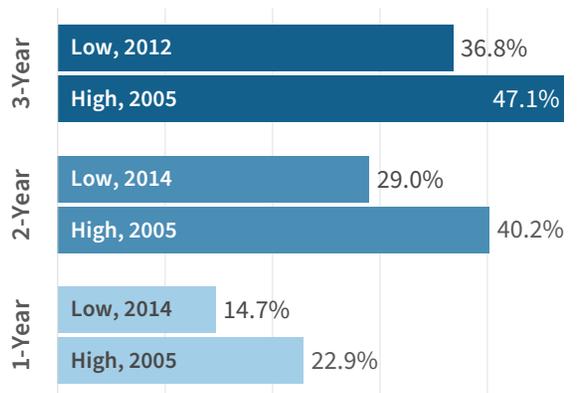
RECIDIVISM RATE TRENDS



2000–2018 REINCARCERATION RATES

While there has been an overall net decrease in reincarceration rates similar to rearrest and reconviction rates, reincarceration rates have fluctuated quite a bit since 2000. For releases between 2000 and 2005, reincarceration rates for all follow-up periods increased steadily, followed by a sharp decrease between 2005 and 2008. Since this decrease, reincarceration rates have remained relatively stable. Overall, for releases between 2000 and 2016 the three-year rate decreased by 3.1% (1.3 percentage points), between 2000 and 2017 the two-year rate decreased by 7.9% (2.8 percentage points), and between 2000 and 2018 the one-year rate decreased by 29.9% (6.4 percentage points).

See [Appendix B, Table 4](#) for a complete table of reincarceration numbers for all follow-up periods.



CHANGE IN REINCARCERATION RATES					
	2000	% Change (2000–2008)	2008	% Change (2008–2016)	2016
1-Year Follow-Up	21.4%	-22.4%	16.6%	-2.4%	16.2%
2-Year Follow-Up	35.5%	-10.7%	31.7%	+0.9%	32.0%
3-Year Follow-Up	42.1%	-8.3%	38.6%	+5.7%	40.8%

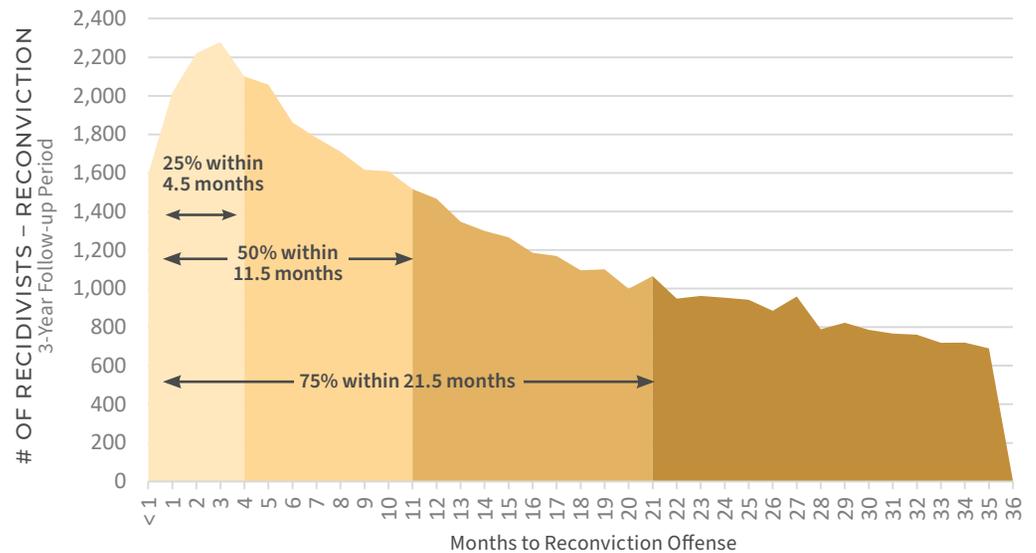
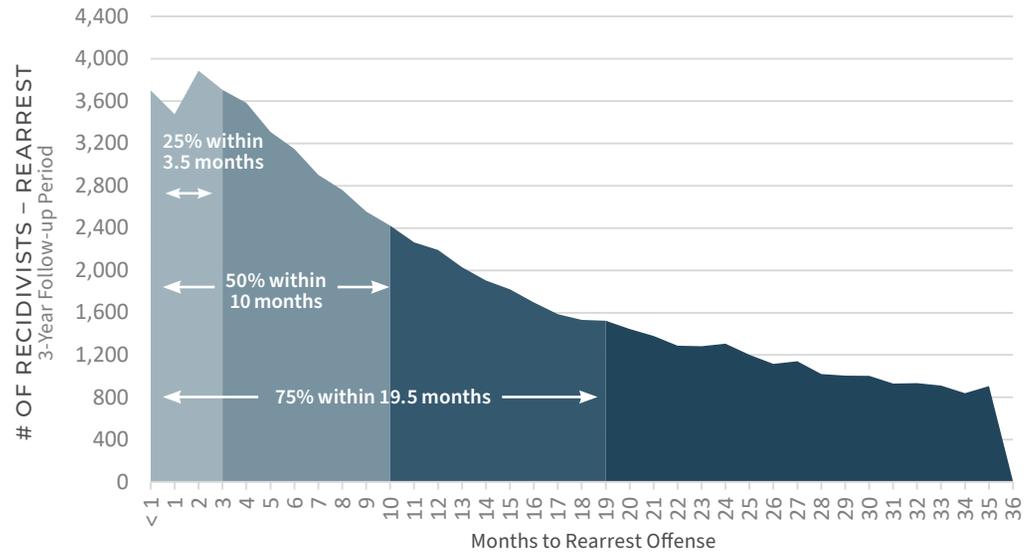
● ● ● RECIDIVISM RATE TRENDS



RECIDIVISM BY TIME TO RECIDIVISM EVENT

The majority of individuals who recidivated within a three-year follow-up period did so less than two years after being released from prison, regardless of recidivism measure. For twenty-five percent of individuals who were released between 2000 and 2016 and who were rearrested within the three-year follow-up period, the offense leading to **REARREST** occurred within 3.5 months of their release, for 50% the offense occurred within 10 months, and for 75% the offense occurred within 19.5 months.

RECONVICTION showed a similar trend in times to recidivism, though offenses that led to rearrest consistently occurred more quickly after release than offenses that led to conviction.



● ● ● RECIDIVISM RATE TRENDS

COHORT YEAR	AVERAGE MONTHS
2000	13.3
2001	13.5
2002	13.0
2003	13.2
2004	13.8
2005	13.5
2006	13.4
2007	14.3
2008	14.6
2009	14.3
2010	14.7
2011	14.9
2012	14.9
2013	15.3
2014	15.6
2015	15.5
2016	15.4

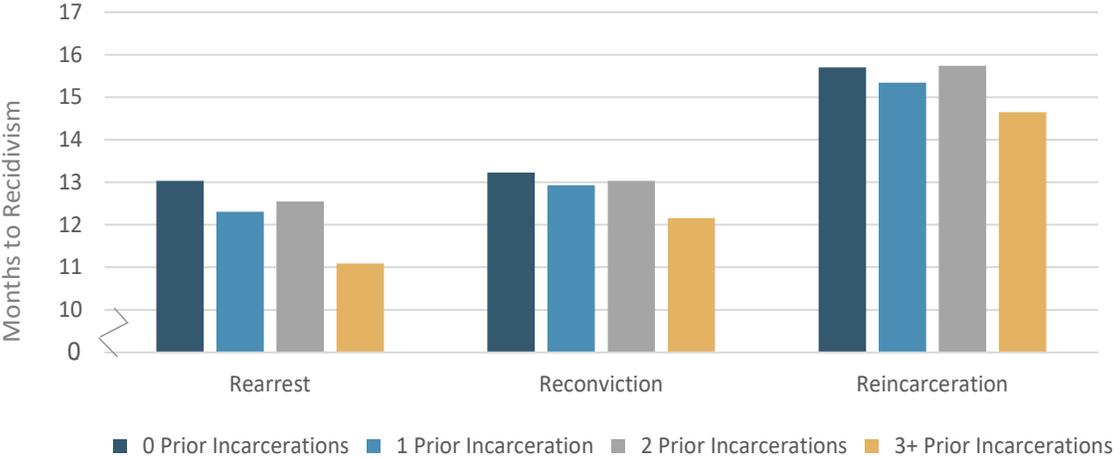
AVERAGE MONTHS TO REINCARCERATION

Time to reincarceration has shown a steady increase since 2000. The average amount of time between release from prison and reincarceration has increased by 15.6% between 2000 and 2016, from 13.3 months to 15.4 months. Trends in time to rearrest and reconviction fluctuate and do not display a specific pattern over time.

AVERAGE MONTHS TO RECIDIVISM BY NUMBER OF PRIOR INCARCERATIONS³

For individuals who released from prison in 2016 and who recidivated, those who had three or more prior incarcerations consistently recidivated more quickly than individuals with fewer prior incarcerations, and those with no prior incarcerations tended to have the longest time between release from prison and recidivism, regardless of recidivism measure. (Note that the episode of incarceration that led to the release used to calculate these rates was not counted as a “prior” incarceration, so those with no prior incarcerations were only incarcerated one time.)

See [Appendix B, Tables 5-7](#) for recidivism numbers by time to recidivism event for rearrest, reconviction and reincarceration.



³ Prior incarcerations data only includes incarceration episodes for releases in 1990 or later.

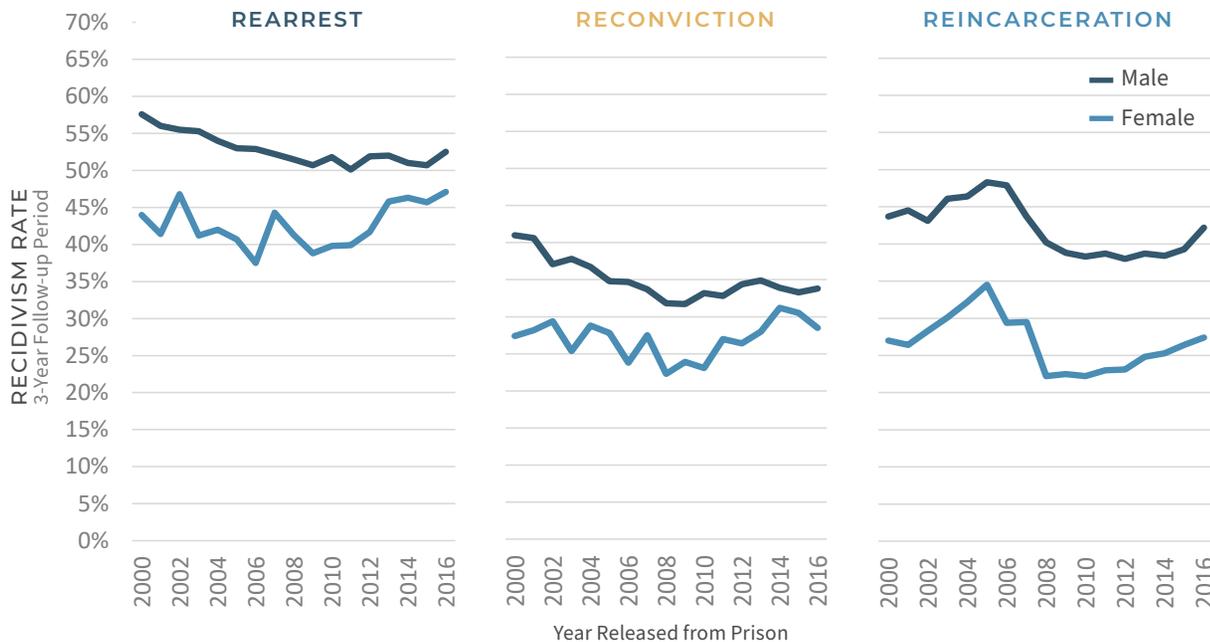
RECIDIVIST DEMOGRAPHICS



RECIDIVISM RATES BY GENDER

Males recidivated at a higher rate than females for every release year, follow-up period, and recidivism measure. Additionally, male recidivism rates followed the same patterns as the overall trends for each respective measure of recidivism, while the trends for females were less consistent. This is likely due to the comparatively small number of females released each year. Within a small release cohort, slight variations in the number of recidivists can cause the recidivism rate to fluctuate more so than within a large release cohort.

See [Appendix B, Tables 8–10](#) for recidivism numbers by gender for rearrest, conviction, and reincarceration.



AVERAGE 3-YEAR RATES	Male	Female
Rearrest	52.9%	42.6%
Reconviction	35.1%	27.0%
Reincarceration	42.1%	26.7%

AVERAGE 2-YEAR RATES	Male	Female
Rearrest	43.7%	34.1%
Reconviction	27.6%	21.0%
Reincarceration	34.5%	21.1%

AVERAGE 1-YEAR RATES	Male	Female
Rearrest	29.0%	21.4%
Reconviction	17.0%	12.6%
Reincarceration	19.1%	11.0%

● ● ● RECIDIVIST DEMOGRAPHICS



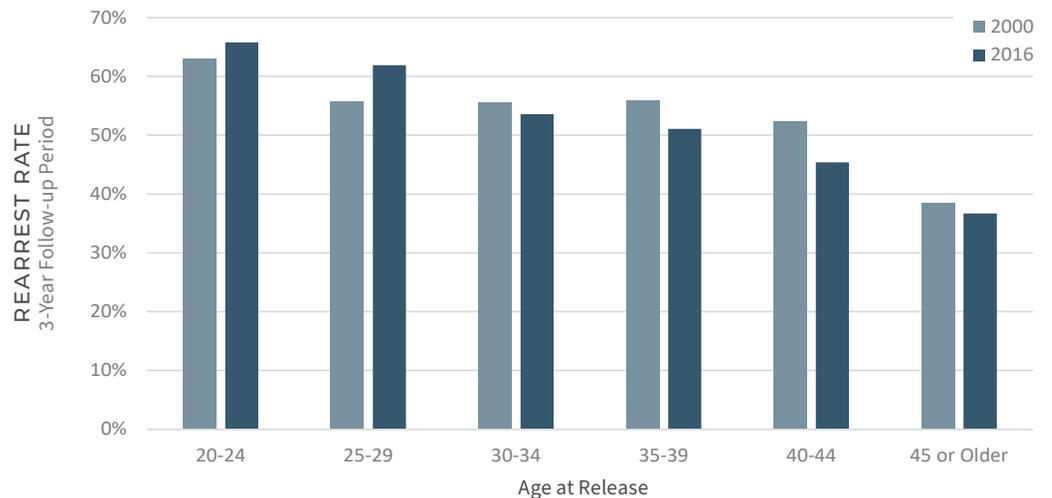
Hundreds of high-end, gently used clothing hang in the new Suits for Success closet at Milwaukee Secure Detention Facility (MSDF) for persons in our care to utilize as they prepare to re-enter the workforce.



RECIDIVISM RATES BY AGE AT RELEASE

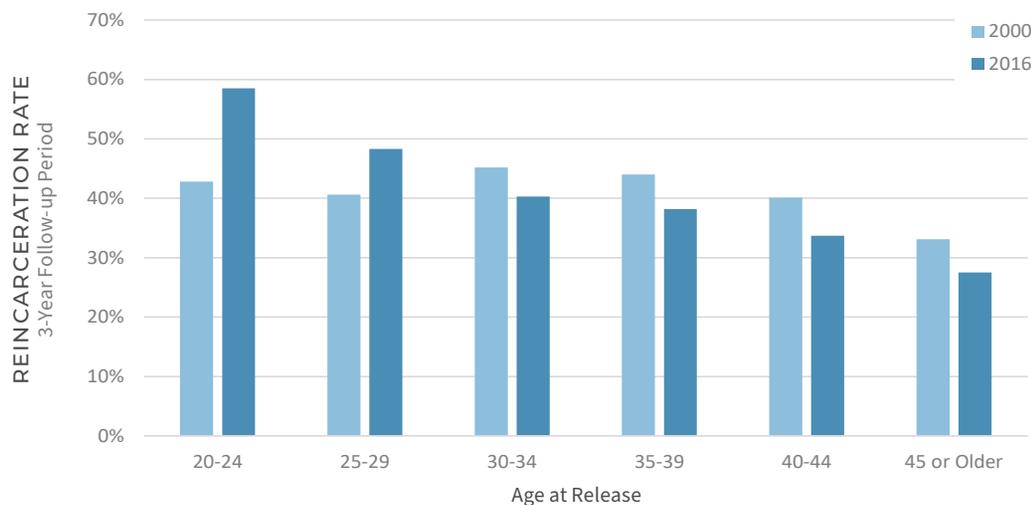
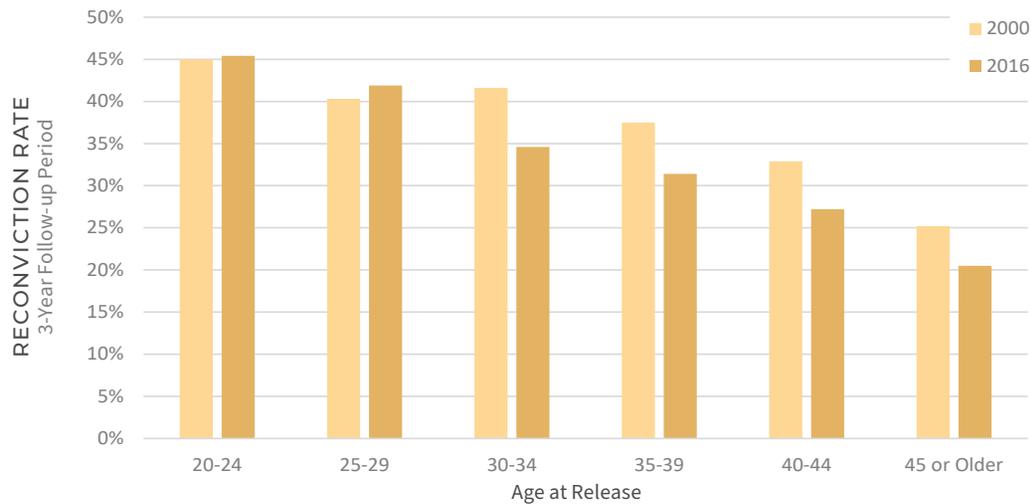
For all three measures of recidivism for 2016 releases, younger individuals exhibited higher recidivism rates than older individuals; however, this trend was less consistent for those released in 2000. Recidivism rates for those younger than 20 at the time of release are not reported for any of the three measures due to the small number of individuals in that category.⁴

While both the 2000 and 2016 release cohorts showed higher **REARREST** rates for younger individuals, this trend was noticeably more prominent for the more recent release cohort. For the 2016 release cohort, the rearrest rate for the oldest age category was 29.1 percentage points lower than that of the youngest age category, with rearrest rates getting progressively lower for each decreasing age category. Those released in 2000 who fell in the four middle age categories had very similar rearrest rates, while the difference between rearrest rates for the youngest and oldest age categories was still relatively large (24.5 percentage points).



⁴ A subgroup of individuals 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.

● ● ● RECIDIVIST DEMOGRAPHICS



RECONVICTION rates followed the same trend seen for rearrest rates, with higher rates for younger age groups. Between 2000 and 2016, those aged 30 to 34 demonstrated the greatest decrease in reconviction rates with rates dropping from 41.6% to 34.6% (7.0 percentage points).

REINCARCERATION rates displayed somewhat different trends for earlier release cohorts compared to more recent cohorts. For those released in 2000, middle aged groups (ages 30-34 and 35-39) displayed the highest reincarceration rates. However, in more recent cohort years, the same trend seen in the other recidivism measures emerged, with younger individuals being reincarcerated at a higher rate than older individuals. For 2016 releases, the reincarceration rate for those aged 20 to 24 was 31.0 percentage points higher than the rate for those aged 45 or older.

See [Appendix B, Tables 11-13](#) for tables of recidivism numbers by age for rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration.

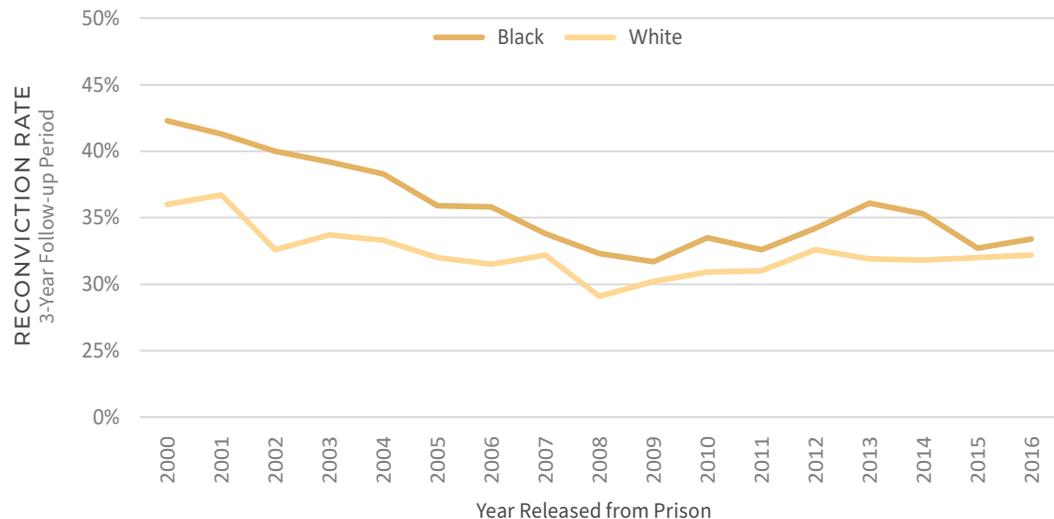
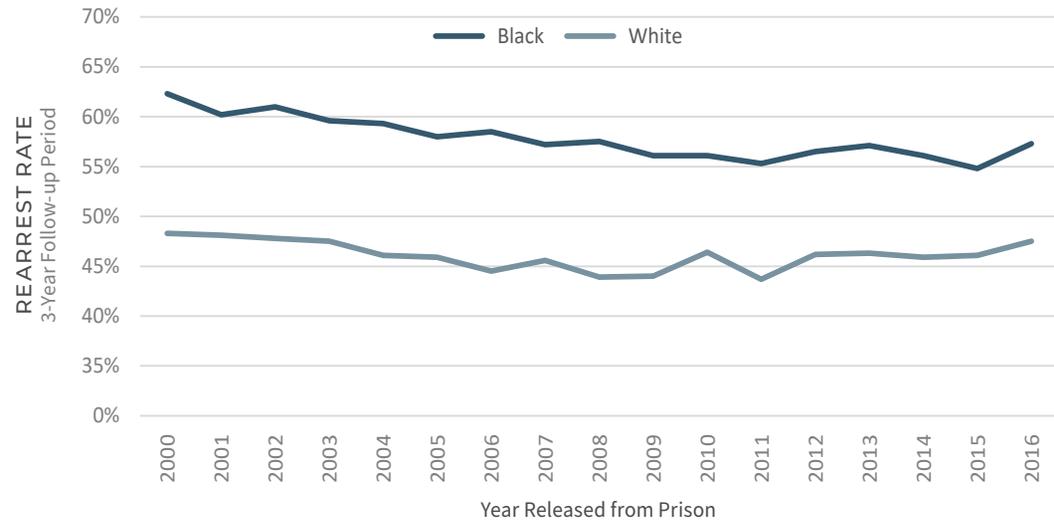
● ● ● RECIDIVIST DEMOGRAPHICS

RECIDIVISM RATES BY RACE⁵

REARREST rates for Black and White individuals both decreased slightly over the reporting period, however the rearrest rate for Black individuals has consistently been higher than the rearrest rate for White individuals for all release years. The gap has continuously narrowed since 2000, though this narrowing has occurred very gradually.

RECONVICTION rates for Black and White individuals decreased between 2000 and 2016, with the gap between the two groups narrowing to less than one percentage point for 2015 releases. This is the smallest difference in reconviction rates between Black and White individuals in the reporting period; the largest gap was 7.4 percentage points for those released in 2002.

⁵ A sub-group of individuals 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. Recidivism rates for American Indian/Alaskan Native and Asian or Pacific Islander individuals are not reported due to the small number of people in each category.





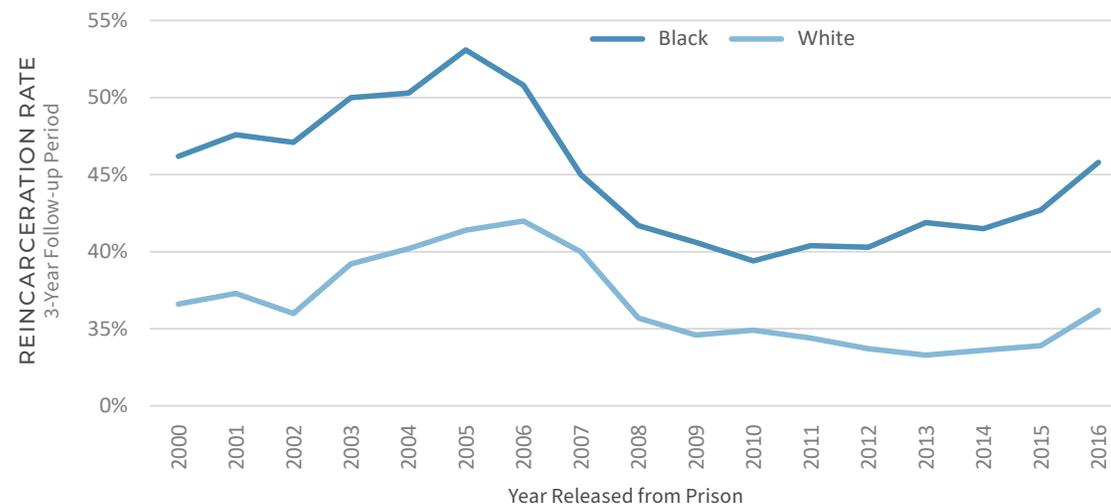
RECIDIVISM

RATES for Black individuals were higher than recidivism rates for White individuals for all three measures of recidivism for all release years, but the change in this difference over time varied between the three measures.

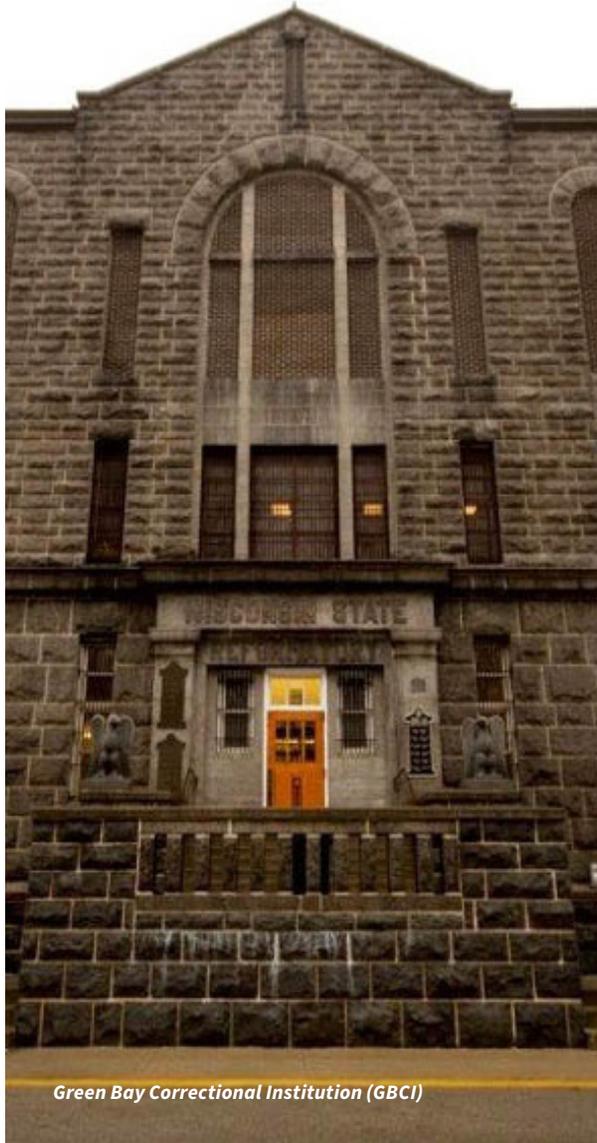
Between 2000 and 2016, the difference between the two groups' **RECONVICTION** rates decreased the most, by 81.0%, while the difference for **REARREST** rates decreased by 30.0% and the difference for **REINCARCERATION** rates did not change at all. Overall, reconviction rates showed the smallest differences among Black and White individuals.

REINCARCERATION rates for Black and White individuals have followed the same fluctuating trend as the overall reincarceration rate. Additionally, the gap between the rates for the two groups (with reincarceration rates consistently being higher for Black individuals than White individuals) has also fluctuated in a similar pattern, shrinking from a high of 11.7 percentage points for the 2005 release cohort to a low of 4.5 percentage points for the 2010 cohort before expanding again to 9.6 percentage points for the 2016 cohort.

See [Appendix B, Tables 14–16](#) for recidivism numbers by race for rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration.



● ● ● RECIDIVIST DEMOGRAPHICS



Green Bay Correctional Institution (GBCI)

ETHNICITY

Of the total 7,685 individuals released in 2016,⁶ 632 reported Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.⁷ Of those who reported Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, within three years 48.9% committed a criminal offense that led to an arrest, 28.3% committed an offense resulting in a conviction and a sentence to DOC custody or supervision, and 38.0% were reincarcerated.

See [Appendix B, Tables 17-19](#) for tables of recidivism numbers by ethnicity for rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration.

RELEASE YEAR	REARREST		RECONVICTION		REINCARCERATION	
	Hispanic or Latino Recidivists*	%	Hispanic or Latino Recidivists*	%	Hispanic or Latino Recidivists*	%
2000	236	50.5%	174	36.9%	186	39.5%
2005	307	44.8%	202	29.0%	286	41.1%
2010	360	48.7%	221	29.5%	255	34.0%
2014	284	46.1%	176	28.6%	208	33.8%
2015	256	42.1%	156	25.7%	197	32.4%
2016	309	48.9%	179	28.3%	240	38.0%

*People in all race categories can identify themselves as Hispanic or Latino.

⁶ Total release numbers for each cohort year may be less for rearrest rates. See [Appendix A](#) for more information.

⁷ Due to ethnicity being self-reported by individuals in the care of the DOC, a substantial portion of the release population is of unknown ethnicity. As a result, it is possible that release cohorts consist of more individuals who identify as Hispanic or Latino than what is reported here.

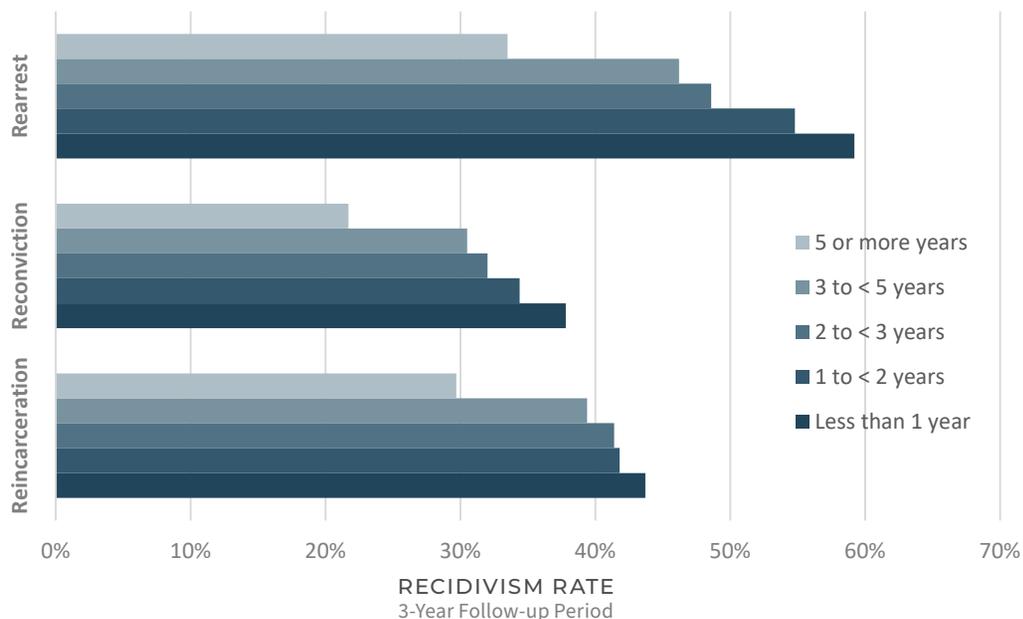
ORIGINAL INCARCERATION AND OFFENSE



RECIDIVISM RATES BY LENGTH OF PRISON STAY

Of the individuals released in 2016, those with a prison stay of less than one year prior to release had the highest recidivism rates for each measure compared to all other lengths of stay, with rates steadily decreasing as length of stay increased. Those individuals who spent five or more years in prison prior to release had the lowest recidivism rates.

See [Appendix B, Tables 20–22](#) for recidivism numbers by length of prison stay for rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration.



Short lengths of stay do not necessarily indicate short sentences. Over half (57.5%) of the individuals released from prison stays of less than one year were released following admissions for revocations. (The remaining short stays were likely due to jail credit.)

One possible contributor to the reconviction rate differences between individuals released from shorter and longer lengths of stay could be the larger proportion of individuals with sex offenses released from longer stays; 28.7% of those released from a stay of five years or more had active sex offenses, compared to 6.9% of those released from a stay of less than one year, and Wisconsin data shows that recidivism rates for those convicted of sex offenses are much lower than rates for other individuals.⁸ The ages of individuals in each length of stay category could contribute to these differences for all three recidivism measures as well; individuals age 40 or older made up 27.1% of those released from prison stays of less than one year, but made up 46.1% of those released from stays of five years or more. As seen earlier in this report, recidivism rates tend to be lower for older individuals.

⁸ Sex offender recidivism is calculated using the reconviction definition of recidivism. For more information on sex offender recidivism, please see the [Sex Offender Recidivism after Release from Prison Report](#).

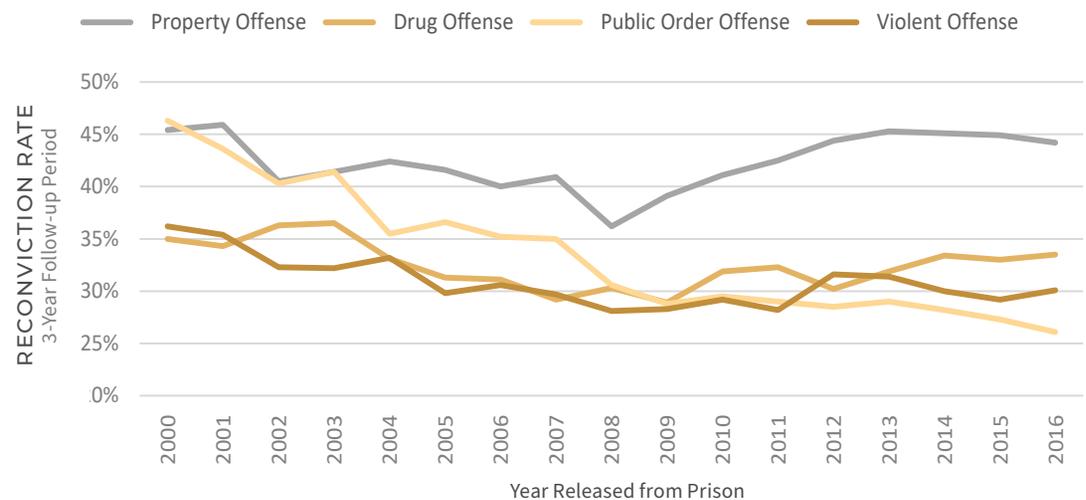
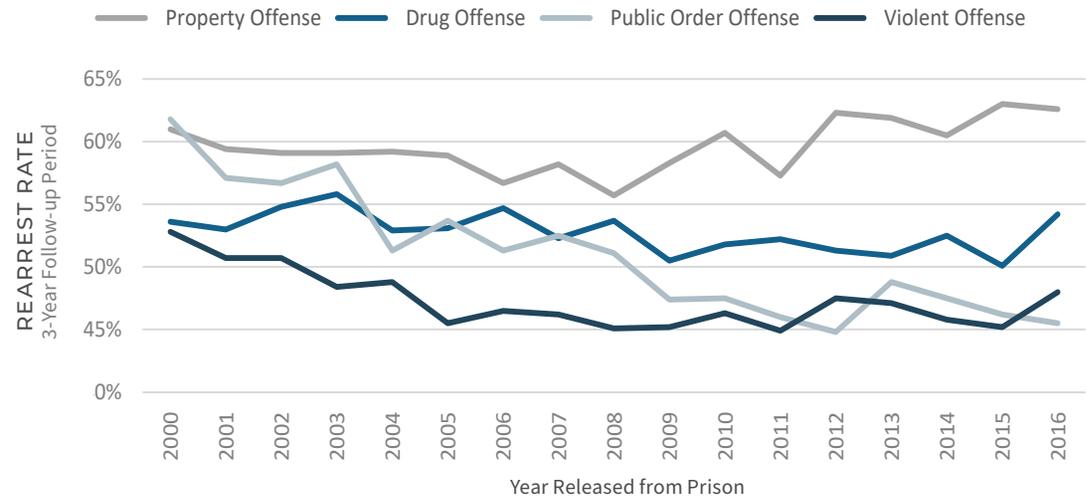
● ● ● ORIGINAL INCARCERATION AND OFFENSE

RECIDIVISM RATES BY ORIGINAL OFFENSE TYPE

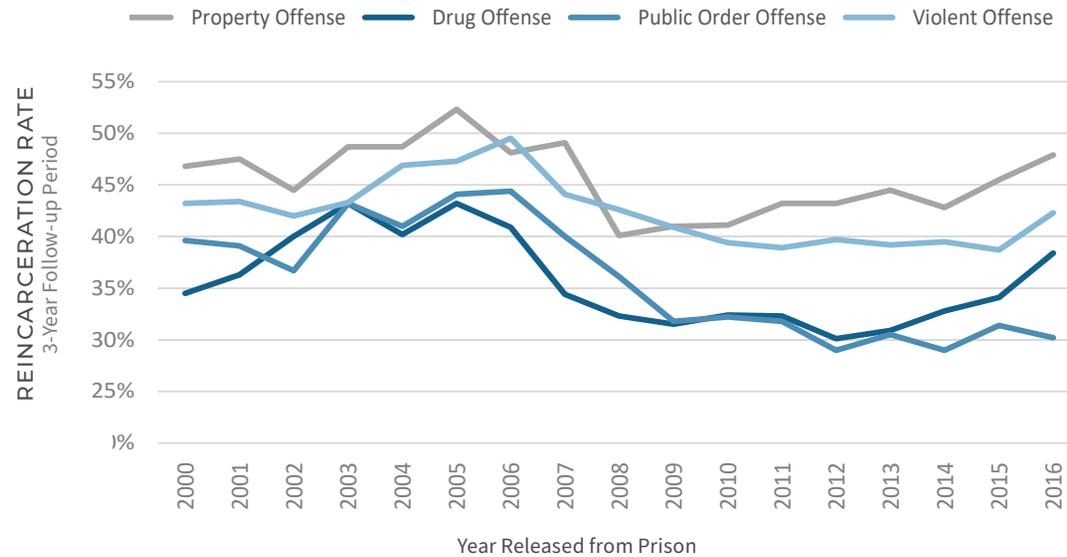
The following graphs show recidivism rates by the most serious offense committed that led to an individual's original incarceration. (Note that recidivists did not necessarily commit the same type of offense as the original commitment offense.)

REARREST rates were highest for individuals incarcerated for a property offense compared to the other original offense types, and lowest for individuals incarcerated for a violent offense for most cohort years. While rearrest rates overall have generally decreased since 2000, rearrest rates for those whose original offense was a property offense have actually increased by 2.6% (1.6 percentage points) between 2000 and 2016.

Those individuals incarcerated for property offenses as their most serious offense also demonstrated the highest **RECONVICTION** rates for almost every cohort year since 2000, with a sharp increase (25.1%, or 9.1 percentage points) between 2008 and 2013. Those incarcerated for violent offenses demonstrated the lowest reconviction rates for most cohort years up until 2012, when this rate surpassed both the rates of those who had originally committed public order offenses and those who had originally committed drug offenses. Reconviction rates for those originally incarcerated for public order offenses decreased significantly (43.6%, or 20.2 percentage points) between 2000 and 2016.



ORIGINAL INCARCERATION AND OFFENSE



Similar to reconviction rates, **REINCARCERATION** rates for individuals originally incarcerated for a property offense as their most serious offense were the highest compared to rates for other original offense types for most cohort years between 2000 and 2016. However, reincarceration rates for individuals incarcerated for a violent offense were the second highest, surpassing the reincarceration rates for those with property offenses for both the 2006 and 2008 release cohorts. This differing trend (compared to rearrest and reconviction rates) may be related to those with violent offenses being revoked more often. An analysis of the reasons for reincarceration showed that 58.5% of those reincarcerated whose original offense was a violent offense returned to prison for revocations without new sentences, while only 45.9% of those reincarcerated whose original offense was a property offense returned for a revocation without a new sentence.

See [Appendix B, Tables 23–25](#) for tables of recidivism numbers by original offense type for rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration.

Most Common Offenses in Each Offense Type Category

To provide an example of the offense types in each category, the table on the left shows the 2016 release cohort's top five most common original offenses in each category.⁹

DRUG OFFENSE		PROPERTY OFFENSE		PUBLIC ORDER OFFENSE		VIOLENT OFFENSE	
Statute Description	N	Statute Description	N	Statute Description	N	Statute Description	N
Possession of Narcotic Drugs	178	Burglary-Building or Dwelling	783	Operating While under the Influence (5th or 6th)	397	2nd Degree Sexual Assault of Child	300
Manufacture/Deliver Heroin (< 3g)	145	Forgery-Uttering	104	Possession of Firearm by Felon	175	Armed Robbery	225
Possession of THC (2nd+ Offense)	92	Misappropriate ID Info- Obtain Money	103	Operating While under the Influence (7th, 8th or 9th)	156	Substantial Battery-Intend Bodily Harm	2111
Possess w/Intent-THC (≤ 200 grams)	77	Theft-Movable Property ≤ \$2,500	77	OWI (4th w/in 5 yrs)	87	2nd Degree Recklessly Endangering Safety	156
Manufacture/Deliver Cocaine (≤ 1g)	62	Take and Drive Vehicle w/o Consent	62	Bail Jumping-Felony	68	Battery	156

⁹ Offenses were categorized based on the Correctional Leaders Association (CLA) Performance-Based Measures System standards. See [Appendix A](#) for more information on CLA's Performance-Based Measures System standards.

● ● ● ORIGINAL INCARCERATION AND OFFENSE

OFFENSE TYPE SPECIALIZATION

Offense type specialization is the tendency for an individual's recidivism offense type to be the same as their original offense type. For example, when measured using rearrest, offense type specialization is when an individual is rearrested for an offense that is the same type as the one they were originally incarcerated for. The table below displays the percentage of *recidivists* in each original offense type category by the offense type category of their new offense. This includes *only* the individuals in the release cohort who *did recidivate*. Individuals who did not recidivate were excluded from these calculations. The shaded values represent the proportion of recidivists whose new offenses were in the same category as the offense that led to their original incarceration.

% of Recidivists Arrested or Convicted for the Same Offense Type as Original Incarceration Offense

2016 Releases, 3-Year
Follow-Up (*recidivists only*)

POST-RELEASE RECIDIVISM OFFENSE TYPE

ORIGINAL INCARCERATION OFFENSE TYPE		Drug Offense	Property Offense	Public Order Offense	Violent Offense
REARREST	Drug Offense	42.4%	12.4%	28.5%	16.8%
	Property Offense	21.4%	29.7%	27.4%	21.4%
	Public Order Offense	14.4%	9.8%	47.2%	28.5%
	Violent Offense	18.5%	13.1%	37.1%	31.3%
RECONVICTION	Drug Offense	54.6%	10.1%	21.6%	13.7%
	Property Offense	22.4%	39.3%	22.9%	15.4%
	Public Order Offense	15.5%	11.0%	51.4%	22.1%
	Violent Offense	19.4%	15.2%	35.2%	30.3%

Offense type specialization, as measured by **REARREST**, was most evident for public order offenses, with 47.2% of rearrest recidivists who were originally incarcerated for a public order offense being arrested for another public order offense. Specialization was substantially less evident for recidivists who originally committed property offenses (29.7%), and who originally committed violent offenses (31.3%); the majority of those with original violent offenses went on to be arrested for public order offenses (37.1%).

Offense type specialization, as measured by **RECONVICTION**, was most evident for drug offenses, with 54.6% of reconviction recidivists who were originally incarcerated for a drug offense committing another drug offense. Specialization for public order offenses was similarly high, at 51.4%. Such high rates of specialization among those whose original offense was a public order offense can be partly accounted for by specialization among those who committed OWI offenses (a subset of the public order offense category), as 38.7% of the individuals with OWI offenses who were released in 2016 and were later reconvicted committed another OWI offense. Specialization was considerably less evident for property offenses (39.3%) and violent offenses (30.3%).

ORIGINAL INCARCERATION AND OFFENSE

RECIDIVISM RATES BY REGION OF RELEASE

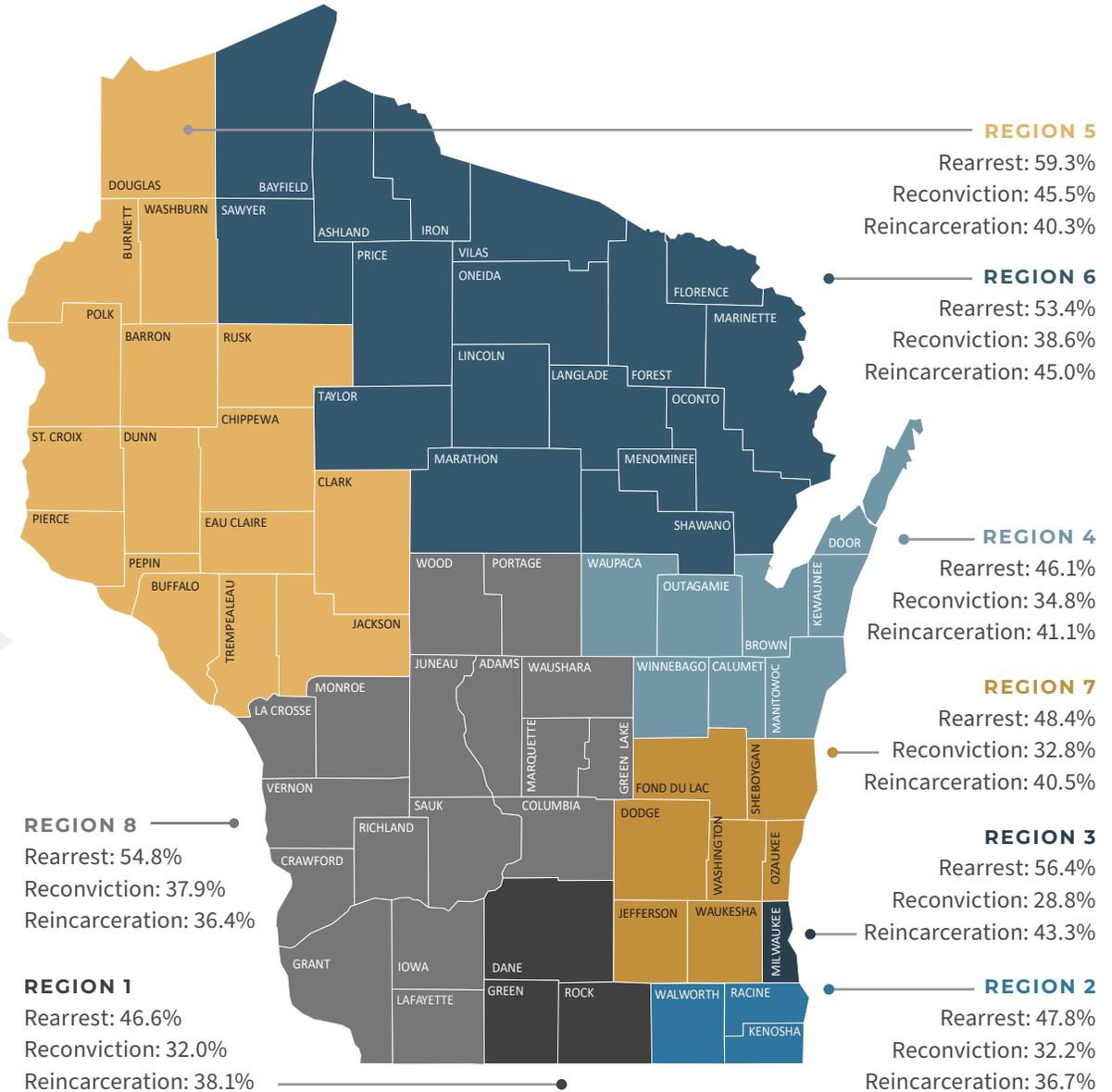
The Division of Community Corrections (DCC) separates all Wisconsin counties into eight different regions.¹⁰ For the 2016 release cohort (3-year follow-up), individuals released to Region 5 displayed the highest rearrest and reconviction rates compared to those released to other DCC Regions, while those released to Region 6 displayed the highest reincarceration rates. The lowest rearrest rate was for individuals released to Region 4, the lowest reconviction rate was for those released to Region 3, and the lowest reincarceration rate was for those released to Region 8.

See [Appendix B, Table 26](#) for recidivism numbers by region of release for rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration.

It is important to note that more rural regions—Regions 5, 6, and 8—tend to have comparatively smaller numbers of total releases. As a result, slight variations in the number of recidivists can cause recidivism rates to fluctuate more so than within more urban regions with larger release cohorts, such as Region 3.

TOTAL RELEASES BY REGION

Region 1	774	Region 5	437
Region 2	898	Region 6	607
Region 3	2,423	Region 7	949
Region 4	937	Region 8	659



¹⁰ As of December 2019, the boundaries of some DCC regions were revised. The regional map and recidivism analyses reflect the regional boundaries that existed during 2016.



Department of Corrections

APPENDIX A: DEFINITIONS AND METHODOLOGY



● ● ● APPENDIX A: DEFINITIONS AND METHODOLOGY

METHODOLOGY

There are three key components involved in recidivism rate calculations:

STARTING POINT

The starting point is the criteria that defines the cohort, or the group of individuals being examined to see if they recidivated. For example, cohorts can be defined by release year or the year an individual's supervision begins. This report defines cohorts by release year for all three measures of recidivism.

FOLLOW-UP PERIOD

The follow-up period is the timeframe in which an individual has the opportunity to engage in a recidivism event. The standard timeframe used for follow-up periods is three years, but other follow-up periods (one, two, five, ten years) are common as well. To accurately measure recidivism rates, all individuals in the cohort must have the same amount of follow-up time. One-, two-, and three-year follow-up periods are included in this report for all three measures of recidivism.

RECIDIVISM EVENT

The recidivism event is the event that identifies whether and when recidivism occurred. Some commonly used recidivism events are arrest, new conviction, new prison sentence, and admission to prison. The WI DOC measures recidivism using three different events. The date of the recidivism event varies between these definitions, as well.



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



STARTING POINT

For this report, individuals released from a WI DOC facility between 2000 and 2018 were included in the various release year cohorts with the following exception: individuals who were released from a temporary stay in a WI DOC facility, such as a hold, an alternative to revocation (ATR), or a sanction were not included in the release cohorts. Only those individuals 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.

An individual was only counted once in any given cohort. If an individual was released more than once during a calendar year, the last release in the year was used as the individual's starting point for their follow-up period.

Total release numbers in a given cohort year may differ from those in past years' reports. Data sets are re-run for every new report, and numbers may change slightly due to corrections in data entry regarding release dates or release types for past years. Additionally, release numbers for each cohort year are the same between reconviction rates and reincarceration rates, but may be less for rearrest rates due to missing information when matching arrest information to release information.

FOLLOW-UP PERIOD

Follow-up periods for a given release cohort were the same for every individual in the cohort. Meaning if an individual was released from prison on January 1, 2005, they were followed until December 31, 2007 for a three-year follow-up period, while an individual released on December 31, 2005 was followed until December 30, 2008.

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

● ● ● APPENDIX A: DEFINITIONS AND METHODOLOGY



RECIDIVISM EVENT

Rearrest: An individual was considered a recidivist if they were arrested in Wisconsin for a new criminal offense within the given follow-up period. Arrests for non-criminal offenses (such as probation or parole violations) are not considered recidivism events. Furthermore arrests that occur in other states are not included in this measure. The offense date, rather than the arrest date, is considered the date of the recidivism event. If an individual had multiple arrests in a given follow-up period, the arrest with the earliest offense date was selected as the recidivism event. An individual can only be counted as a recidivist once for each measure within a given cohort.

Arrest data comes from the centralized criminal history repository (CCH) managed by the Wisconsin Department of Justice (DOJ), Crime Information Bureau (CIB). The repository contains fingerprint-based criminal history records relating to arrests submitted to DOJ by Wisconsin law enforcement agencies, along with any prosecution, court, and corrections data that relates to those arrests. Only arrests and related information that are required to be submitted to the criminal history repository based on various statutes or that are voluntarily submitted by agencies are included in the CCH data. Since this data is not directly collected by the WI DOC, it must be matched with the DOC's existing data. During this matching process, a very small number of individuals in each release cohort may be dropped due to missing information. A total of 200 individuals released between 2000 and 2018 were excluded from rearrest analyses for this reason, and the number of exclusions per cohort year has decreased over time.

Often an individual is not arrested until years after committing an offense. The WI DOC does not obtain data for that offense until after the arrest takes place, and since rearrest rates use the offense date as the date of the recidivism event and not the arrest date, historical rearrest rates can change depending on when data are analyzed. For example, if an individual released in 2005 was arrested in 2011 for an offense committed in 2006, a rearrest rate calculated in 2010 for a 2005 release cohort would not count the individual as a recidivist. However, if that rate was calculated again in 2012, the individual would be considered a recidivist for the 2005 release cohort.

There is no lag period between when an arrest occurs and when the WI DOC has access to arrest data, and therefore, the additional one-year lag required for reporting on reconviction (see next section for details) is not required for reporting on rearrest. However, for consistency within this report, rearrest rates are only reported through the last cohort year in which reconviction data are available.

● ● ● APPENDIX A: DEFINITIONS AND METHODOLOGY

Reconviction: An individual was considered a recidivist if they committed a new Wisconsin offense within the given follow-up period and were convicted and sentenced to WI DOC custody or supervision. This means that individuals who commit offenses and are sentenced under other state or federal jurisdictions are not included in this measure. Furthermore, offenses that result in only jail dispositions, fines or forfeitures, or municipal violations are not included in reconviction rate calculations. The offense date, rather than the conviction date, is considered the date of the recidivism event. If an individual had multiple convictions in a given follow-up period, the conviction associated with the earliest offense date was selected as the recidivism event. An individual can only be counted as a recidivist once for each measure within a given cohort.

Often an individual 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 individual is sentenced to custody or supervision under the Department. Therefore, similar to rearrest, past reconviction rates can change depending on when analysis is conducted. For example, if an individual released in 2005 was arrested, convicted, and sentenced in 2011 for an offense committed in 2006, a reconviction rate calculated in 2010 for a 2005 release cohort would not count the individual as a recidivist. However, if that rate was calculated again in 2012, the individual would be considered a recidivist for the 2005 release cohort.

Even when an individual is arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced shortly after the occurrence of an offense, the WI DOC still will not obtain offense data for a number of months after the offense (on average, 209 days). Therefore, reconviction rates provide for a one-year lag period to account for the time between apprehension for a new crime and subsequent court disposition. This allows the Department to capture data on individuals who committed crimes 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 2013 release from prison reconviction rates with a three-year follow-up period would not be published until after 2017, allowing for the three-year follow-up period (ending in 2016) and the one-year lag period (ending in 2017).

Reincarceration: An individual was considered a recidivist if they were admitted to a WI DOC prison for either a revocation, a revocation with a new sentence, or a new sentence within the given follow-up period. This measure includes individuals admitted to prison without a new conviction who are not included in reconviction rates, but excludes those sentenced to only probation (who are included in reconviction rates). Furthermore, admissions to jails, and admissions to DOC prisons for temporary holds, sanctions, and alternatives to revocation (ATRs) are not included in reincarceration rate calculations. The prison admission date is considered the date of the recidivism event. If an individual had multiple admission dates in a given follow-up period, the earliest admission date was counted as the recidivism event. An individual can only be counted as a recidivist once for each measure within a given cohort.

Since the WI DOC's reincarceration methodology uses the admission date as the date of the recidivism event, historical reincarceration rates will not change between reports (aside from changes due to routine data quality corrections). Unlike rearrest and reconviction, if an offense occurs within the follow-up period but the admission to prison for that offense does not occur until after the end of the follow-up period, the individual is not counted as a recidivist. Additionally, there is no lag period between when an admission occurs and when the WI DOC has access to admission data, and therefore, similar to rearrest, the additional one-year lag required for reporting on reconviction is not required for reporting on reincarceration. However, for consistency within this report, reincarceration rates are only reported through the last cohort year in which reconviction data are available.

● ● ● APPENDIX A: DEFINITIONS AND METHODOLOGY

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN RECIDIVISM RATE

This report calculates changes in rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration rates in two ways: percentage change and increase/decrease in percentage points. Percentage change is calculated by dividing the increase or decrease in percentage points by the initial rate and multiplying the resulting number by 100. This yields the percentage by which the rate changed. For example, in 2000 the three-year reconviction rate was 39.7%, and it decreased by 6.4 percentage points to 33.3% in 2016. Therefore, the resulting change in the recidivism rate was 16.1%.

TIME TO RECIDIVISM EVENT

Time to recidivism event was calculated as the number of months between the individual's release date and the date of their recidivism event, as defined by the respective measure of recidivism. 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 individual was categorized as having recidivated in two months from their release.

PRIOR NUMBER OF INCARCERATIONS

Only releases from a period of incarceration due to completing the confinement portion of a sentence or revocation were included when determining each individual's number of prior incarcerations. All of an individual's prior releases from incarceration that occurred in 1990 or later were counted, so if an individual was released more than once during a calendar year, all releases in that year were counted. The episode of incarceration that led to the release used to calculate the recidivism rate was not counted as a prior incarceration, so those with no prior incarcerations were only incarcerated one time.

AGE AT RELEASE

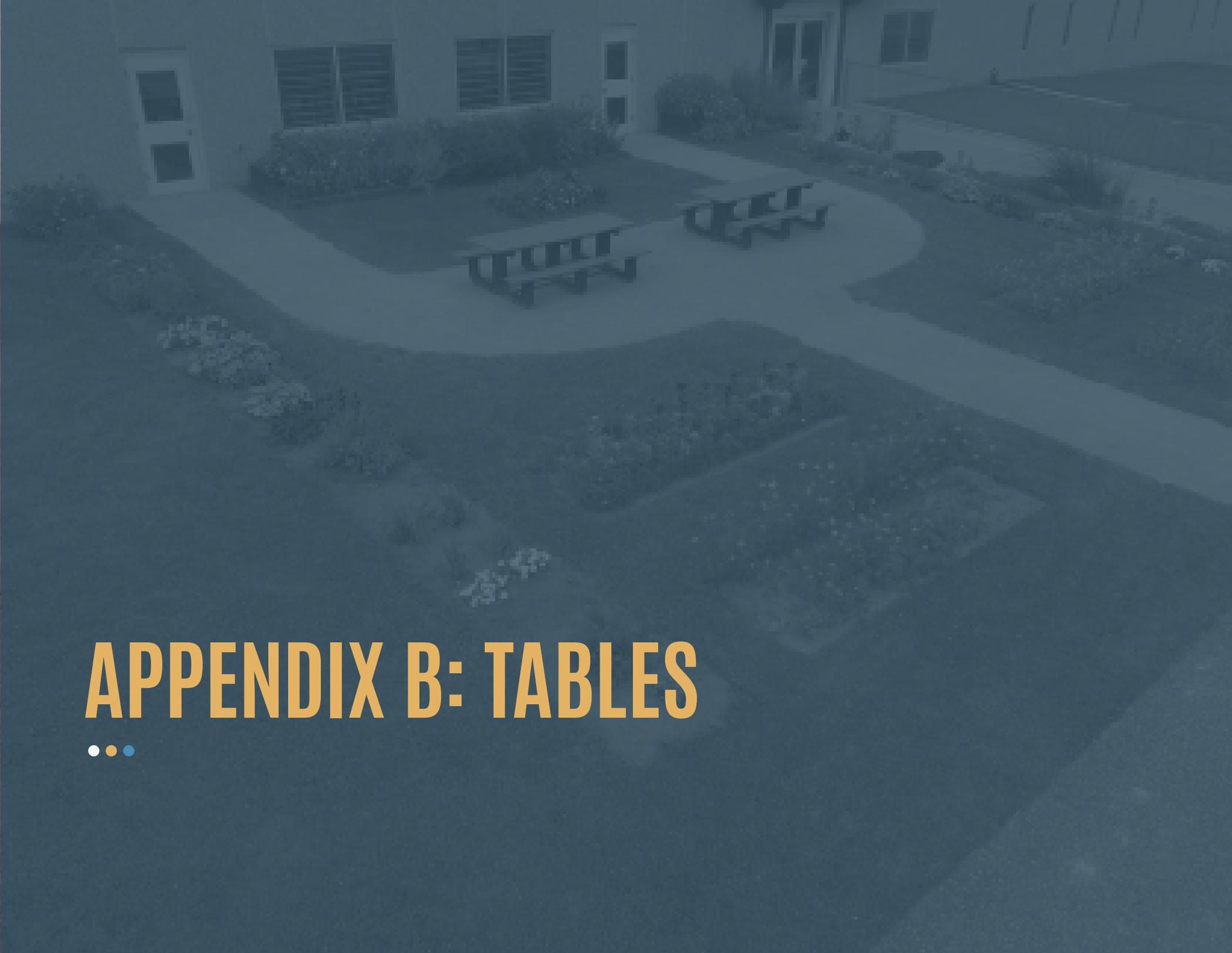
An individual's age at release was calculated as the number of years between the individual's date of birth and their release date. The individual's age was rounded down, meaning that if 25 years and 300 days had passed between an individual's date of birth and release date, that individual was identified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

ORIGINAL OFFENSE TYPE AND OFFENSE TYPE SPECIALIZATION

Offense type categories were based on the Correctional Leaders Association (CLA) Performance-Based Measures System (PBMS) standards. While the CLA 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.

Original offense type was determined using the most serious active offense at the time of an individual's release from prison.

If an individual committed offenses on multiple dates within their follow-up period, the first offense date was selected as the date on which the individual became a recidivist for both rearrest and reconviction measures. To determine the individual's most serious recidivism offense, only the offenses committed on that offense date were examined. The most serious offense on that date was then used to determine whether offense type specialization had occurred.



APPENDIX B: TABLES



● ● ● APPENDIX B: TABLES

TABLE 1. 3-YEAR FOLLOW-UP TRENDS, 2000–2016

RELEASE YEAR	REARREST 3-YEAR FOLLOW-UP			RECONVICTION 3-YEAR FOLLOW-UP			REINCARCERATION 3-YEAR FOLLOW-UP		
	Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists	
2000	7,105	4,002	56.3%	7,120	2,825	39.7%	7,120	2,997	42.1%
2001	6,844	3,736	54.6%	6,863	2,702	39.4%	6,863	2,936	42.8%
2002	7,507	4,110	54.7%	7,520	2,744	36.5%	7,520	3,148	41.9%
2003	7,835	4,237	54.1%	7,856	2,889	36.8%	7,856	3,514	44.7%
2004	8,300	4,398	53.0%	8,316	3,000	36.1%	8,316	3,760	45.2%
2005	8,516	4,426	52.0%	8,534	2,916	34.2%	8,534	4,022	47.1%
2006	8,351	4,314	51.7%	8,371	2,827	33.8%	8,371	3,882	46.4%
2007	8,504	4,385	51.6%	8,520	2,831	33.2%	8,520	3,628	42.6%
2008	9,065	4,590	50.6%	9,089	2,817	31.0%	9,089	3,512	38.6%
2009	8,664	4,309	49.7%	8,670	2,692	31.0%	8,670	3,254	37.5%
2010	8,451	4,304	50.9%	8,467	2,750	32.5%	8,467	3,144	37.1%
2011	7,605	3,744	49.2%	7,610	2,458	32.3%	7,610	2,844	37.4%
2012	7,450	3,807	51.1%	7,451	2,513	33.7%	7,451	2,743	36.8%
2013	7,580	3,908	51.6%	7,580	2,605	34.4%	7,580	2,848	37.6%
2014	7,445	3,769	50.6%	7,445	2,511	33.7%	7,445	2,785	37.4%
2015	7,358	3,695	50.2%	7,359	2,429	33.0%	7,359	2,803	38.1%
2016	7,685	3,996	52.0%	7,685	2,556	33.3%	7,685	3,133	40.8%

Note: Total release numbers may differ from those in past years' reports due to corrections in data entry, and release numbers for each cohort year may be less for rearrest rates. Additionally, conviction rates may differ slightly from those in past reports due to recent convictions and sentences to WI DOC for offenses that occurred many years before the individual was apprehended. See Appendix A for more information.

● ● ● APPENDIX B: TABLES

TABLE 2. REARREST TRENDS, 2000–2018

RELEASE YEAR	1-YEAR FOLLOW-UP			2-YEAR FOLLOW-UP			3-YEAR FOLLOW-UP		
	Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists	
2000	7,146	2,078	29.1%	7,114	3,247	45.6%	7,105	4,002	56.3%
2001	6,882	2,012	29.2%	6,857	3,099	45.2%	6,844	3,736	54.6%
2002	7,536	2,220	29.5%	7,525	3,388	45.0%	7,507	4,110	54.7%
2003	7,899	2,354	29.8%	7,862	3,505	44.6%	7,835	4,237	54.1%
2004	8,359	2,506	30.0%	8,326	3,701	44.5%	8,300	4,398	53.0%
2005	8,585	2,486	29.0%	8,549	3,680	43.0%	8,516	4,426	52.0%
2006	8,431	2,419	28.7%	8,387	3,568	42.5%	8,351	4,314	51.7%
2007	8,555	2,423	28.3%	8,526	3,616	42.4%	8,504	4,385	51.6%
2008	9,124	2,551	28.0%	9,086	3,810	41.9%	9,065	4,590	50.6%
2009	8,733	2,291	26.2%	8,696	3,497	40.2%	8,664	4,309	49.7%
2010	8,538	2,332	27.3%	8,482	3,529	41.6%	8,451	4,304	50.9%
2011	7,682	2,022	26.3%	7,640	3,109	40.7%	7,605	3,744	49.2%
2012	7,520	2,027	27.0%	7,485	3,152	42.1%	7,450	3,807	51.1%
2013	7,660	2,113	27.6%	7,623	3,236	42.5%	7,580	3,908	51.6%
2014	7,538	1,999	26.5%	7,478	3,093	41.4%	7,445	3,769	50.6%
2015	7,464	1,993	26.7%	7,402	3,048	41.2%	7,358	3,695	50.2%
2016	7,802	2,250	28.8%	7,742	3,348	43.2%	7,685	3,996	52.0%
2017	7,807	2,351	30.1%	7,755	3,450	44.5%	--	--	--
2018	8,242	2,562	31.1%	--	--	--	--	--	--

Note: Total release numbers for each cohort year may be less for rearrest rates than they are for conviction and reincarceration rates. See Appendix A for more information.

● ● ● APPENDIX B: TABLES

TABLE 3. RECONVICTION TRENDS, 2000–2018

RELEASE YEAR	1-YEAR FOLLOW-UP			2-YEAR FOLLOW-UP			3-YEAR FOLLOW-UP		
	Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists	
2000	7,161	1,284	17.9%	7,129	2,176	30.5%	7,120	2,825	39.7%
2001	6,901	1,321	19.1%	6,876	2,163	31.5%	6,863	2,702	39.4%
2002	7,549	1,343	17.8%	7,538	2,184	29.0%	7,520	2,744	36.5%
2003	7,921	1,433	18.1%	7,883	2,270	28.8%	7,856	2,889	36.8%
2004	8,376	1,473	17.6%	8,342	2,382	28.6%	8,316	3,000	36.1%
2005	8,604	1,442	16.8%	8,568	2,317	27.0%	8,534	2,916	34.2%
2006	8,451	1,453	17.2%	8,407	2,260	26.9%	8,371	2,827	33.8%
2007	8,571	1,411	16.5%	8,542	2,222	26.0%	8,520	2,831	33.2%
2008	9,148	1,407	15.4%	9,110	2,243	24.6%	9,089	2,817	31.0%
2009	8,739	1,316	15.1%	8,702	2,076	23.9%	8,670	2,692	31.0%
2010	8,554	1,280	15.0%	8,498	2,120	24.9%	8,467	2,750	32.5%
2011	7,687	1,181	15.4%	7,645	1,950	25.5%	7,610	2,458	32.3%
2012	7,521	1,153	15.3%	7,486	1,973	26.4%	7,451	2,513	33.7%
2013	7,660	1,211	15.8%	7,623	2,019	26.5%	7,580	2,605	34.4%
2014	7,538	1,226	16.3%	7,478	1,970	26.3%	7,445	2,511	33.7%
2015	7,465	1,223	16.4%	7,403	1,958	26.4%	7,359	2,429	33.0%
2016	7,802	1,378	17.7%	7,742	2,114	27.3%	7,685	2,556	33.3%
2017	7,807	1,391	17.8%	7,755	2,021	26.1%	--	--	--
2018	8,242	1,254	15.2%	--	--	--	--	--	--

Note: Total release numbers may differ from those in past years' reports due to corrections in data entry. Additionally, reconviction rates may differ slightly from those in past reports due to recent convictions and sentences to WI DOC for offenses that occurred many years before the individual was apprehended. See Appendix A for a more detailed explanation.

● ● ● APPENDIX B: TABLES

TABLE 4. REINCARCERATION TRENDS, 2000–2018

RELEASE YEAR	1-YEAR FOLLOW-UP			2-YEAR FOLLOW-UP			3-YEAR FOLLOW-UP		
	Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists	
2000	7,161	1,530	21.4%	7,129	2,533	35.5%	7,120	2,997	42.1%
2001	6,901	1,511	21.9%	6,876	2,461	35.8%	6,863	2,936	42.8%
2002	7,549	1,659	22.0%	7,538	2,683	35.6%	7,520	3,148	41.9%
2003	7,921	1,804	22.8%	7,883	2,950	37.4%	7,856	3,514	44.7%
2004	8,376	1,822	21.8%	8,342	3,153	37.8%	8,316	3,760	45.2%
2005	8,604	1,971	22.9%	8,568	3,446	40.2%	8,534	4,022	47.1%
2006	8,451	1,901	22.5%	8,407	3,331	39.6%	8,371	3,882	46.4%
2007	8,571	1,694	19.8%	8,542	2,941	34.4%	8,520	3,628	42.6%
2008	9,148	1,521	16.6%	9,110	2,886	31.7%	9,089	3,512	38.6%
2009	8,739	1,540	17.6%	8,702	2,670	30.7%	8,670	3,254	37.5%
2010	8,554	1,391	16.3%	8,498	2,527	29.7%	8,467	3,144	37.1%
2011	7,687	1,224	15.9%	7,645	2,257	29.5%	7,610	2,844	37.4%
2012	7,521	1,149	15.3%	7,486	2,195	29.3%	7,451	2,743	36.8%
2013	7,660	1,157	15.1%	7,623	2,252	29.5%	7,580	2,848	37.6%
2014	7,538	1,111	14.7%	7,478	2,166	29.0%	7,445	2,785	37.4%
2015	7,465	1,130	15.1%	7,403	2,207	29.8%	7,359	2,803	38.1%
2016	7,802	1,263	16.2%	7,742	2,479	32.0%	7,685	3,133	40.8%
2017	7,807	1,275	16.3%	7,755	2,533	32.7%	--	--	--
2018	8,242	1,235	15.0%	--	--	--	--	--	--

● ● ● APPENDIX B: TABLES

TABLE 5. REARREST RATES BY TIME TO RECIDIVISM EVENT, 2000–2016: 3-YEAR FOLLOW-UP

RELEASE YEAR	TOTAL RECIDIVISTS	0–6 MONTHS		7–12 MONTHS		13–18 MONTHS		19–24 MONTHS		25–30 MONTHS		31–36 MONTHS	
		Recidivists	% of Total Recidivists	Recidivists	% of Total Recidivists	Recidivists	% of Total Recidivists	Recidivists	% of Total Recidivists	Recidivists	% of Total Recidivists	Recidivists	% of Total Recidivists
2000	4,002	1,376	34.4%	812	20.3%	653	16.3%	484	12.1%	401	10.0%	276	6.9%
2001	3,736	1,303	34.9%	815	21.8%	588	15.7%	453	12.1%	335	9.0%	242	6.5%
2002	4,110	1,466	35.7%	880	21.4%	593	14.4%	521	12.7%	373	9.1%	277	6.7%
2003	4,237	1,595	37.6%	867	20.5%	614	14.5%	500	11.8%	391	9.2%	270	6.4%
2004	4,398	1,661	37.8%	948	21.6%	653	14.8%	510	11.6%	365	8.3%	261	5.9%
2005	4,426	1,640	37.1%	940	21.2%	667	15.1%	480	10.8%	381	8.6%	318	7.2%
2006	4,314	1,583	36.7%	955	22.1%	603	14.0%	495	11.5%	414	9.6%	264	6.1%
2007	4,385	1,614	36.8%	945	21.6%	649	14.8%	486	11.1%	404	9.2%	287	6.5%
2008	4,590	1,678	36.6%	1,002	21.8%	686	14.9%	513	11.2%	424	9.2%	287	6.3%
2009	4,309	1,507	35.0%	890	20.7%	656	15.2%	519	12.0%	431	10.0%	306	7.1%
2010	4,304	1,437	33.4%	987	22.9%	685	15.9%	497	11.5%	392	9.1%	306	7.1%
2011	3,744	1,297	34.6%	852	22.8%	566	15.1%	453	12.1%	341	9.1%	235	6.3%
2012	3,807	1,320	34.7%	820	21.5%	610	16.0%	451	11.8%	370	9.7%	236	6.2%
2013	3,908	1,345	34.4%	847	21.7%	588	15.0%	504	12.9%	377	9.6%	247	6.3%
2014	3,769	1,245	33.0%	852	22.6%	611	16.2%	445	11.8%	382	10.1%	234	6.2%
2015	3,695	1,319	35.7%	783	21.2%	545	14.7%	455	12.3%	349	9.4%	244	6.6%
2016	3,996	1,430	35.8%	905	22.6%	603	15.1%	462	11.6%	357	8.9%	239	6.0%

● ● ● APPENDIX B: TABLES

TABLE 6. RECONVICTION RATES BY TIME TO RECIDIVISM EVENT, 2000–2016: 3-YEAR FOLLOW-UP

RELEASE YEAR	TOTAL RECIDIVISTS	0–6 MONTHS		7–12 MONTHS		13–18 MONTHS		19–24 MONTHS		25–30 MONTHS		31–36 MONTHS	
		Recidivists	% of Total Recidivists	Recidivists	% of Total Recidivists	Recidivists	% of Total Recidivists	Recidivists	% of Total Recidivists	Recidivists	% of Total Recidivists	Recidivists	% of Total Recidivists
2000	2,825	840	29.7%	528	18.7%	497	17.6%	387	13.7%	342	12.1%	231	8.2%
2001	2,702	804	29.8%	616	22.8%	421	15.6%	374	13.8%	286	10.6%	201	7.4%
2002	2,744	869	31.7%	543	19.8%	450	16.4%	378	13.8%	286	10.4%	218	7.9%
2003	2,889	941	32.6%	564	19.5%	447	15.5%	366	12.7%	338	11.7%	233	8.1%
2004	3,000	934	31.1%	617	20.6%	504	16.8%	374	12.5%	342	11.4%	229	7.6%
2005	2,916	913	31.3%	604	20.7%	495	17.0%	344	11.8%	314	10.8%	246	8.4%
2006	2,827	918	32.5%	623	22.0%	421	14.9%	341	12.1%	317	11.2%	207	7.3%
2007	2,831	922	32.6%	571	20.2%	443	15.6%	349	12.3%	308	10.9%	238	8.4%
2008	2,817	901	32.0%	588	20.9%	424	15.1%	383	13.6%	303	10.8%	218	7.7%
2009	2,692	812	30.2%	575	21.4%	394	14.6%	338	12.6%	343	12.7%	230	8.5%
2010	2,750	771	28.0%	568	20.7%	466	16.9%	369	13.4%	325	11.8%	251	9.1%
2011	2,458	710	28.9%	556	22.6%	395	16.1%	331	13.5%	262	10.7%	204	8.3%
2012	2,513	714	28.4%	515	20.5%	415	16.5%	361	14.4%	304	12.1%	204	8.1%
2013	2,605	725	27.8%	553	21.2%	425	16.3%	361	13.9%	314	12.1%	227	8.7%
2014	2,511	744	29.6%	539	21.5%	407	16.2%	332	13.2%	294	11.7%	195	7.8%
2015	2,429	769	31.7%	538	22.1%	363	14.9%	329	13.5%	249	10.3%	181	7.5%
2016	2,556	845	33.1%	601	23.5%	395	15.5%	310	12.1%	257	10.1%	148	5.8%

● ● ● APPENDIX B: TABLES

TABLE 7. REINCARCERATION RATES BY TIME TO RECIDIVISM EVENT, 2000–2016: 3-YEAR FOLLOW-UP

RELEASE YEAR	TOTAL RECIDIVISTS	0–6 MONTHS		7–12 MONTHS		13–18 MONTHS		19–24 MONTHS		25–30 MONTHS		31–36 MONTHS	
		Recidivists	% of Total Recidivists	Recidivists	% of Total Recidivists	Recidivists	% of Total Recidivists	Recidivists	% of Total Recidivists	Recidivists	% of Total Recidivists	Recidivists	% of Total Recidivists
2000	2,997	808	27.0%	822	27.4%	572	19.1%	383	12.8%	249	8.3%	163	5.4%
2001	2,936	731	24.9%	896	30.5%	535	18.2%	344	11.7%	253	8.6%	177	6.0%
2002	3,148	838	26.6%	945	30.0%	580	18.4%	367	11.7%	268	8.5%	150	4.8%
2003	3,514	960	27.3%	972	27.7%	653	18.6%	429	12.2%	313	8.9%	187	5.3%
2004	3,760	906	24.1%	1,018	27.1%	762	20.3%	520	13.8%	348	9.3%	206	5.5%
2005	4,022	1,001	24.9%	1,126	28.0%	832	20.7%	544	13.5%	308	7.7%	211	5.2%
2006	3,882	991	25.5%	1,069	27.5%	767	19.8%	545	14.0%	319	8.2%	191	4.9%
2007	3,628	826	22.8%	1,001	27.6%	687	18.9%	495	13.6%	386	10.6%	233	6.4%
2008	3,512	667	19.0%	1,006	28.6%	789	22.5%	498	14.2%	340	9.7%	212	6.0%
2009	3,254	723	22.2%	926	28.5%	642	19.7%	423	13.0%	325	10.0%	215	6.6%
2010	3,144	635	20.2%	866	27.5%	629	20.0%	452	14.4%	358	11.4%	204	6.5%
2011	2,844	603	21.2%	736	25.9%	563	19.8%	403	14.2%	336	11.8%	203	7.1%
2012	2,743	573	20.9%	670	24.4%	586	21.4%	407	14.8%	329	12.0%	178	6.5%
2013	2,848	560	19.7%	697	24.5%	606	21.3%	437	15.3%	312	11.0%	236	8.3%
2014	2,785	510	18.3%	692	24.8%	574	20.6%	434	15.6%	366	13.1%	209	7.5%
2015	2,803	511	18.2%	721	25.7%	561	20.0%	459	16.4%	329	11.7%	222	7.9%
2016	3,133	569	18.2%	819	26.1%	671	21.4%	473	15.1%	356	11.4%	245	7.8%

● ● ● APPENDIX B: TABLES

TABLE 8. REARREST RATES BY GENDER, 2000–2018

RELEASE YEAR	1-YEAR FOLLOW-UP						2-YEAR FOLLOW-UP						3-YEAR FOLLOW-UP					
	Female Releases	Female Recidivists	Female Recidivists	Male Releases	Male Recidivists	Male Recidivists	Female Releases	Female Recidivists	Female Recidivists	Male Releases	Male Recidivists	Male Recidivists	Female Releases	Female Recidivists	Female Recidivists	Male Releases	Male Recidivists	Male Recidivists
2000	680	157	23.1%	6,466	1,921	29.7%	680	234	34.4%	6,434	3,013	46.8%	680	299	44.0%	6,425	3,703	57.6%
2001	664	124	18.7%	6,218	1,888	30.4%	662	215	32.5%	6,195	2,884	46.6%	660	273	41.4%	6,184	3,463	56.0%
2002	636	148	23.3%	6,900	2,072	30.0%	634	234	36.9%	6,891	3,154	45.8%	631	295	46.8%	6,876	3,815	55.5%
2003	678	135	19.9%	7,221	2,219	30.7%	677	229	33.8%	7,185	3,276	45.6%	672	277	41.2%	7,163	3,960	55.3%
2004	707	141	19.9%	7,652	2,365	30.9%	705	238	33.8%	7,621	3,463	45.4%	705	296	42.0%	7,595	4,102	54.0%
2005	732	160	21.9%	7,853	2,326	29.6%	730	236	32.3%	7,819	3,444	44.0%	729	297	40.7%	7,787	4,129	53.0%
2006	700	132	18.9%	7,731	2,287	29.6%	696	210	30.2%	7,691	3,358	43.7%	693	260	37.5%	7,658	4,054	52.9%
2007	679	159	23.4%	7,876	2,264	28.7%	678	236	34.8%	7,848	3,380	43.1%	677	300	44.3%	7,827	4,085	52.2%
2008	777	161	20.7%	8,347	2,390	28.6%	775	262	33.8%	8,311	3,548	42.7%	773	319	41.3%	8,292	4,271	51.5%
2009	694	126	18.2%	8,039	2,165	26.9%	691	213	30.8%	8,005	3,284	41.0%	689	267	38.8%	7,975	4,042	50.7%
2010	642	121	18.8%	7,896	2,211	28.0%	637	207	32.5%	7,845	3,322	42.3%	635	253	39.8%	7,816	4,051	51.8%
2011	630	123	19.5%	7,052	1,899	26.9%	626	198	31.6%	7,014	2,911	41.5%	624	249	39.9%	6,981	3,495	50.1%
2012	596	111	18.6%	6,924	1,916	27.7%	590	194	32.9%	6,895	2,958	42.9%	588	245	41.7%	6,862	3,562	51.9%
2013	607	124	20.4%	7,053	1,989	28.2%	604	214	35.4%	7,019	3,022	43.1%	600	275	45.8%	6,980	3,633	52.0%
2014	578	130	22.5%	6,960	1,869	26.9%	576	204	35.4%	6,902	2,889	41.9%	574	266	46.3%	6,871	3,503	51.0%
2015	702	167	23.8%	6,762	1,826	27.0%	688	256	37.2%	6,714	2,792	41.6%	683	312	45.7%	6,675	3,383	50.7%
2016	747	182	24.4%	7,055	2,068	29.3%	738	281	38.1%	7,004	3,067	43.8%	733	345	47.1%	6,952	3,651	52.5%
2017	753	173	23.0%	7,054	2,178	30.9%	746	284	38.1%	7,009	3,166	45.2%	--	--	--	--	--	--
2018	916	248	27.1%	7,326	2,314	31.6%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

● ● ● APPENDIX B: TABLES

TABLE 9. RECONVICTION RATES BY GENDER, 2000–2018

RELEASE YEAR	1-YEAR FOLLOW-UP						2-YEAR FOLLOW-UP						3-YEAR FOLLOW-UP					
	Female Releases	Female Recidivists		Male Releases	Male Recidivists		Female Releases	Female Recidivists		Male Releases	Male Recidivists		Female Releases	Female Recidivists		Male Releases	Male Recidivists	
2000	682	91	13.3%	6,479	1,193	18.4%	682	138	20.2%	6,447	2,038	31.6%	682	187	27.4%	6,438	2,638	41.0%
2001	667	82	12.3%	6,234	1,239	19.9%	665	139	20.9%	6,211	2,024	32.6%	663	187	28.2%	6,200	2,515	40.6%
2002	638	86	13.5%	6,911	1,257	18.2%	636	143	22.5%	6,902	2,041	29.6%	633	186	29.4%	6,887	2,558	37.1%
2003	678	79	11.7%	7,243	1,354	18.7%	677	138	20.4%	7,206	2,132	29.6%	672	171	25.4%	7,184	2,718	37.8%
2004	707	81	11.5%	7,669	1,392	18.2%	705	152	21.6%	7,637	2,230	29.2%	705	203	28.8%	7,611	2,797	36.7%
2005	733	101	13.8%	7,871	1,341	17.0%	731	152	20.8%	7,837	2,165	27.6%	730	203	27.8%	7,804	2,713	34.8%
2006	701	79	11.3%	7,750	1,374	17.7%	697	136	19.5%	7,710	2,124	27.5%	694	165	23.8%	7,677	2,662	34.7%
2007	679	103	15.2%	7,892	1,308	16.6%	678	145	21.4%	7,864	2,077	26.4%	677	186	27.5%	7,843	2,645	33.7%
2008	779	73	9.4%	8,369	1,334	15.9%	777	129	16.6%	8,333	2,114	25.4%	775	173	22.3%	8,314	2,644	31.8%
2009	695	78	11.2%	8,044	1,238	15.4%	692	128	18.5%	8,010	1,948	24.3%	690	165	23.9%	7,980	2,527	31.7%
2010	642	56	8.7%	7,912	1,224	15.5%	637	116	18.2%	7,861	2,004	25.5%	635	147	23.1%	7,832	2,603	33.2%
2011	631	80	12.7%	7,056	1,101	15.6%	627	139	22.2%	7,018	1,811	25.8%	625	169	27.0%	6,985	2,289	32.8%
2012	596	66	11.1%	6,925	1,087	15.7%	590	126	21.4%	6,896	1,847	26.8%	588	155	26.4%	6,863	2,358	34.4%
2013	607	69	11.4%	7,053	1,142	16.2%	604	125	20.7%	7,019	1,894	27.0%	600	168	28.0%	6,980	2,437	34.9%
2014	578	84	14.5%	6,960	1,142	16.4%	576	141	24.5%	6,902	1,829	26.5%	574	179	31.2%	6,871	2,332	33.9%
2015	702	108	15.4%	6,763	1,115	16.5%	688	165	24.0%	6,715	1,793	26.7%	683	208	30.5%	6,676	2,221	33.3%
2016	747	112	15.0%	7,055	1,266	17.9%	738	174	23.6%	7,004	1,940	27.7%	733	209	28.5%	6,952	2,347	33.8%
2017	753	104	13.8%	7,054	1,287	18.2%	746	157	21.0%	7,009	1,864	26.6%	--	--	--	--	--	--
2018	916	132	14.4%	7,326	1,122	15.3%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

● ● ● APPENDIX B: TABLES

TABLE 10. REINCARCERATION RATES BY GENDER, 2000–2018

RELEASE YEAR	1-YEAR FOLLOW-UP						2-YEAR FOLLOW-UP						3-YEAR FOLLOW-UP					
	Female Releases	Female Recidivists		Male Releases	Male Recidivists		Female Releases	Female Recidivists		Male Releases	Male Recidivists		Female Releases	Female Recidivists		Male Releases	Male Recidivists	
2000	682	103	15.1%	6,479	1,427	22.0%	682	153	22.4%	6,447	2,380	36.9%	682	184	27.0%	6,438	2,813	43.7%
2001	667	81	12.1%	6,234	1,430	22.9%	665	141	21.2%	6,211	2,320	37.4%	663	175	26.4%	6,200	2,761	44.5%
2002	638	75	11.8%	6,911	1,584	22.9%	636	145	22.8%	6,902	2,538	36.8%	633	179	28.3%	6,887	2,969	43.1%
2003	678	80	11.8%	7,243	1,724	23.8%	677	161	23.8%	7,206	2,789	38.7%	672	202	30.1%	7,184	3,312	46.1%
2004	707	98	13.9%	7,669	1,724	22.5%	705	178	25.2%	7,637	2,975	39.0%	705	227	32.2%	7,611	3,533	46.4%
2005	733	107	14.6%	7,871	1,864	23.7%	731	209	28.6%	7,837	3,237	41.3%	730	252	34.5%	7,804	3,770	48.3%
2006	701	95	13.6%	7,750	1,806	23.3%	697	177	25.4%	7,710	3,154	40.9%	694	204	29.4%	7,677	3,678	47.9%
2007	679	95	14.0%	7,892	1,599	20.3%	678	157	23.2%	7,864	2,784	35.4%	677	200	29.5%	7,843	3,428	43.7%
2008	779	73	9.4%	8,369	1,448	17.3%	777	140	18.0%	8,333	2,746	33.0%	775	172	22.2%	8,314	3,340	40.2%
2009	695	68	9.8%	8,044	1,472	18.3%	692	117	16.9%	8,010	2,553	31.9%	690	155	22.5%	7,980	3,099	38.8%
2010	642	44	6.9%	7,912	1,347	17.0%	637	102	16.0%	7,861	2,425	30.8%	635	141	22.2%	7,832	3,003	38.3%
2011	631	58	9.2%	7,056	1,166	16.5%	627	113	18.0%	7,018	2,144	30.6%	625	144	23.0%	6,985	2,700	38.7%
2012	596	43	7.2%	6,925	1,106	16.0%	590	95	16.1%	6,896	2,100	30.5%	588	136	23.1%	6,863	2,607	38.0%
2013	607	50	8.2%	7,053	1,107	15.7%	604	112	18.5%	7,019	2,140	30.5%	600	149	24.8%	6,980	2,699	38.7%
2014	578	50	8.7%	6,960	1,061	15.2%	576	109	18.9%	6,902	2,057	29.8%	574	145	25.3%	6,871	2,640	38.4%
2015	702	81	11.5%	6,763	1,049	15.5%	688	153	22.2%	6,715	2,054	30.6%	683	180	26.4%	6,676	2,623	39.3%
2016	747	72	9.6%	7,055	1,191	16.9%	738	155	21.0%	7,004	2,324	33.2%	733	201	27.4%	6,952	2,932	42.2%
2017	753	82	10.9%	7,054	1,193	16.9%	746	161	21.6%	7,009	2,372	33.8%	--	--	--	--	--	--
2018	916	102	11.1%	7,326	1,133	15.5%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

● ● ● APPENDIX B: TABLES

TABLE 11. REARREST RATES BY AGE AT RELEASE FOR SELECT AGE CATEGORIES, 2000–2016: 3-YEAR FOLLOW-UP

RELEASE YEAR	20–24			25–29			30–34			35–39			40–44			45 OR OLDER		
	Total Releases	Recidivists	Recidivism Rate															
2000	1,679	1,057	63.0%	1,386	773	55.8%	1,248	693	55.5%	1,148	642	55.9%	727	380	52.3%	620	239	38.5%
2001	1,546	977	63.2%	1,340	739	55.1%	1,196	660	55.2%	1,080	569	52.7%	790	381	48.2%	706	264	37.4%
2002	1,651	1,044	63.2%	1,415	794	56.1%	1,278	703	55.0%	1,177	663	56.3%	920	433	47.1%	876	331	37.8%
2003	1,709	1,105	64.7%	1,479	807	54.6%	1,236	661	53.5%	1,202	668	55.6%	1,053	494	46.9%	986	380	38.5%
2004	1,777	1,126	63.4%	1,599	855	53.5%	1,276	671	52.6%	1,192	639	53.6%	1,074	515	48.0%	1,191	448	37.6%
2005	1,765	1,122	63.6%	1,678	916	54.6%	1,313	659	50.2%	1,155	609	52.7%	1,118	517	46.2%	1,301	464	35.7%
2006	1,667	1,062	63.7%	1,713	964	56.3%	1,312	652	49.7%	1,124	550	48.9%	1,112	502	45.1%	1,304	494	37.9%
2007	1,618	1,027	63.5%	1,747	956	54.7%	1,238	634	51.2%	1,234	618	50.1%	1,056	499	47.3%	1,479	555	37.5%
2008	1,552	975	62.8%	1,942	1,091	56.2%	1,380	686	49.7%	1,253	603	48.1%	1,101	513	46.6%	1,719	636	37.0%
2009	1,431	898	62.8%	1,860	1,053	56.6%	1,345	641	47.7%	1,194	545	45.6%	1,039	482	46.4%	1,659	586	35.3%
2010	1,375	884	64.3%	1,797	1,040	57.9%	1,357	687	50.6%	1,073	454	42.3%	1,000	461	46.1%	1,719	679	39.5%
2011	1,230	787	64.0%	1,672	907	54.2%	1,219	585	48.0%	924	457	49.5%	892	391	43.8%	1,569	541	34.5%
2012	1,206	805	66.7%	1,559	913	58.6%	1,344	692	51.5%	852	396	46.5%	872	403	46.2%	1,545	543	35.1%
2013	1,208	821	68.0%	1,506	898	59.6%	1,355	720	53.1%	914	434	47.5%	851	359	42.2%	1,646	602	36.6%
2014	1,131	745	65.9%	1,544	915	59.3%	1,360	717	52.7%	947	424	44.8%	741	335	45.2%	1,658	581	35.0%
2015	983	647	65.8%	1,529	921	60.2%	1,348	690	51.2%	954	433	45.4%	819	364	44.4%	1,666	591	35.5%
2016	1,079	710	65.8%	1,586	981	61.9%	1,389	744	53.6%	1,042	532	51.1%	723	328	45.4%	1,814	666	36.7%

Note: Recidivism rates for those younger than 20 are not reported on due to the small number of individuals in that category. The number of releases and recidivists for this age category is available upon request.

● ● ● APPENDIX B: TABLES

TABLE 12. RECONVICTION RATES BY AGE AT RELEASE FOR SELECT AGE CATEGORIES, 2000–2016: 3-YEAR FOLLOW-UP

RELEASE YEAR	20–24			25–29			30–34			35–39			40–44		45 OR OLDER			
	Total Releases	Recidivists	Recidivism Rate															
2000	1,683	758	45.0%	1,388	559	40.3%	1,249	520	41.6%	1,152	432	37.5%	729	240	32.9%	622	157	25.2%
2001	1,553	702	45.2%	1,343	545	40.6%	1,198	483	40.3%	1,083	405	37.4%	792	272	34.3%	707	184	26.0%
2002	1,653	688	41.6%	1,419	548	38.6%	1,278	467	36.5%	1,179	443	37.6%	921	271	29.4%	878	224	25.5%
2003	1,716	757	44.1%	1,483	572	38.6%	1,236	446	36.1%	1,206	454	37.6%	1,054	315	29.9%	991	252	25.4%
2004	1,783	815	45.7%	1,601	584	36.5%	1,279	453	35.4%	1,194	431	36.1%	1,075	333	31.0%	1,191	277	23.3%
2005	1,770	753	42.5%	1,683	601	35.7%	1,314	447	34.0%	1,160	395	34.1%	1,119	320	28.6%	1,301	295	22.7%
2006	1,673	731	43.7%	1,716	627	36.5%	1,317	399	30.3%	1,126	356	31.6%	1,112	342	30.8%	1,308	316	24.2%
2007	1,623	659	40.6%	1,752	632	36.1%	1,240	386	31.1%	1,236	391	31.6%	1,058	315	29.8%	1,479	377	25.5%
2008	1,560	617	39.6%	1,946	627	32.2%	1,383	429	31.0%	1,256	390	31.1%	1,103	314	28.5%	1,723	379	22.0%
2009	1,433	581	40.5%	1,861	658	35.4%	1,347	382	28.4%	1,194	347	29.1%	1,039	306	29.5%	1,660	337	20.3%
2010	1,377	589	42.8%	1,803	640	35.5%	1,359	440	32.4%	1,075	310	28.8%	1,003	293	29.2%	1,720	411	23.9%
2011	1,231	530	43.1%	1,674	607	36.3%	1,220	395	32.4%	924	285	30.8%	893	244	27.3%	1,569	344	21.9%
2012	1,206	536	44.4%	1,559	617	39.6%	1,344	448	33.3%	852	268	31.5%	873	262	30.0%	1,545	343	22.2%
2013	1,208	576	47.7%	1,506	595	39.5%	1,355	489	36.1%	914	281	30.7%	851	250	29.4%	1,646	362	22.0%
2014	1,131	511	45.2%	1,544	631	40.9%	1,360	471	34.6%	947	283	29.9%	741	213	28.7%	1,658	366	22.1%
2015	983	439	44.7%	1,529	614	40.2%	1,348	477	35.4%	954	273	28.6%	819	250	30.5%	1,667	348	20.9%
2016	1,079	490	45.4%	1,586	665	41.9%	1,389	481	34.6%	1,042	327	31.4%	723	197	27.2%	1,814	372	20.5%

Note: Recidivism rates for those younger than 20 are not reported on due to the small number of individuals in that category. The number of releases and recidivists for this age category is available upon request.

● ● ● APPENDIX B: TABLES

TABLE 13. REINCARCERATION RATES BY AGE AT RELEASE FOR SELECT AGE CATEGORIES, 2000–2016: 3-YEAR FOLLOW-UP

RELEASE YEAR	20–24			25–29			30–34			35–39			40–44			45 OR OLDER		
	Total Releases	Recidivists	Recidivism Rate															
2000	1,683	721	42.8%	1,388	564	40.6%	1,249	565	45.2%	1,152	507	44.0%	729	292	40.1%	622	206	33.1%
2001	1,553	693	44.6%	1,343	559	41.6%	1,198	532	44.4%	1,083	473	43.7%	792	319	40.3%	707	240	33.9%
2002	1,653	760	46.0%	1,419	576	40.6%	1,278	520	40.7%	1,179	522	44.3%	921	366	39.7%	878	293	33.4%
2003	1,716	855	49.8%	1,483	660	44.5%	1,236	553	44.7%	1,206	574	47.6%	1,054	406	38.5%	991	350	35.3%
2004	1,783	930	52.2%	1,601	663	41.4%	1,279	594	46.4%	1,194	561	47.0%	1,075	466	43.3%	1,191	426	35.8%
2005	1,770	915	51.7%	1,683	791	47.0%	1,314	629	47.9%	1,160	572	49.3%	1,119	499	44.6%	1,301	501	38.5%
2006	1,673	889	53.1%	1,716	813	47.4%	1,317	576	43.7%	1,126	518	46.0%	1,112	506	45.5%	1,308	510	39.0%
2007	1,623	801	49.4%	1,752	756	43.2%	1,240	477	38.5%	1,236	536	43.4%	1,058	457	43.2%	1,479	514	34.8%
2008	1,560	744	47.7%	1,946	797	41.0%	1,383	520	37.6%	1,256	471	37.5%	1,103	382	34.6%	1,723	525	30.5%
2009	1,433	711	49.6%	1,861	729	39.2%	1,347	476	35.3%	1,194	419	35.1%	1,039	359	34.6%	1,660	470	28.3%
2010	1,377	690	50.1%	1,803	690	38.3%	1,359	500	36.8%	1,075	349	32.5%	1,003	332	33.1%	1,720	508	29.5%
2011	1,231	615	50.0%	1,674	657	39.2%	1,220	441	36.1%	924	329	35.6%	893	300	33.6%	1,569	448	28.6%
2012	1,206	585	48.5%	1,559	641	41.1%	1,344	494	36.8%	852	268	31.5%	873	293	33.6%	1,545	418	27.1%
2013	1,208	618	51.2%	1,506	611	40.6%	1,355	526	38.8%	914	304	33.3%	851	283	33.3%	1,646	444	27.0%
2014	1,131	582	51.5%	1,544	676	43.8%	1,360	500	36.8%	947	309	32.6%	741	229	30.9%	1,658	447	27.0%
2015	983	521	53.0%	1,529	690	45.1%	1,348	515	38.2%	954	332	34.8%	819	269	32.8%	1,667	433	26.0%
2016	1,079	631	58.5%	1,586	766	48.3%	1,389	560	40.3%	1,042	398	38.2%	723	244	33.7%	1,814	498	27.5%

Note: Recidivism rates for those younger than 20 are not reported on due to the small number of individuals in that category. The number of releases and recidivists for this age category is available upon request.

● ● ● APPENDIX B: TABLES

TABLE 14. REARREST RATES BY RACE, 2000–2016: 3-YEAR FOLLOW-UP

RELEASE YEAR	AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKAN NATIVE			ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER			BLACK			WHITE		
	Total Releases	Recidivists	---	Total Releases	Recidivists	---	Total Releases	Recidivists	---	Total Releases	Recidivists	---
2000	235	152	---	34	15	---	3,820	2,380	62.3%	3,004	1,451	48.3%
2001	250	157	---	32	10	---	3,435	2,069	60.2%	3,121	1,500	48.1%
2002	272	171	---	38	9	---	3,715	2,267	61.0%	3,476	1,663	47.8%
2003	259	178	---	43	14	---	3,848	2,295	59.6%	3,682	1,750	47.5%
2004	307	209	---	51	21	---	3,870	2,296	59.3%	4,062	1,871	46.1%
2005	320	197	---	65	24	---	3,973	2,305	58.0%	4,139	1,899	45.9%
2006	328	211	---	49	13	---	3,897	2,280	58.5%	4,060	1,806	44.5%
2007	336	216	---	63	26	---	3,893	2,225	57.2%	4,200	1,915	45.6%
2008	375	237	---	51	22	---	4,024	2,312	57.5%	4,602	2,018	43.9%
2009	351	213	---	62	21	---	3,764	2,112	56.1%	4,456	1,959	44.0%
2010	345	211	---	57	17	---	3,595	2,017	56.1%	4,437	2,057	46.4%
2011	347	214	---	54	21	---	3,137	1,735	55.3%	4,061	1,774	43.7%
2012	328	205	---	66	24	---	3,078	1,738	56.5%	3,977	1,839	46.2%
2013	308	207	---	64	34	---	3,050	1,743	57.1%	4,157	1,924	46.3%
2014	351	221	---	62	33	---	2,851	1,598	56.1%	4,178	1,917	45.9%
2015	327	211	---	70	34	---	2,797	1,533	54.8%	4,161	1,917	46.1%
2016	377	249	---	77	29	---	2,918	1,671	57.3%	4,310	2,046	47.5%

Note: Recidivism rates for American Indian/Alaskan Native and Asian or Pacific Islander individuals are not reported due to the small number of people in each category.

● ● ● APPENDIX B: TABLES

TABLE 15. RECONVICTION RATES BY RACE, 2000–2016: 3-YEAR FOLLOW-UP

RELEASE YEAR	AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKAN NATIVE			ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER			BLACK			WHITE		
	Total Releases	Recidivists	---	Total Releases	Recidivists	---	Total Releases	Recidivists	---	Total Releases	Recidivists	---
2000	235	110	---	35	10	---	3,827	1,618	42.3%	3,010	1,085	36.0%
2001	251	123	---	33	6	---	3,440	1,422	41.3%	3,131	1,150	36.7%
2002	272	112	---	39	8	---	3,719	1,489	40.0%	3,484	1,135	32.6%
2003	259	120	---	44	11	---	3,851	1,511	39.2%	3,698	1,247	33.7%
2004	307	144	---	51	15	---	3,873	1,482	38.3%	4,075	1,359	33.3%
2005	320	140	---	65	17	---	3,978	1,430	35.9%	4,152	1,329	32.0%
2006	329	138	---	49	10	---	3,905	1,397	35.8%	4,071	1,282	31.5%
2007	336	141	---	63	18	---	3,898	1,316	33.8%	4,211	1,355	32.2%
2008	375	153	---	52	15	---	4,031	1,302	32.3%	4,618	1,346	29.1%
2009	351	139	---	62	15	---	3,766	1,193	31.7%	4,460	1,345	30.2%
2010	345	159	---	57	10	---	3,599	1,205	33.5%	4,449	1,376	30.9%
2011	348	164	---	54	12	---	3,137	1,024	32.6%	4,064	1,258	31.0%
2012	328	143	---	66	19	---	3,079	1,053	34.2%	3,977	1,298	32.6%
2013	308	150	---	64	27	---	3,050	1,100	36.1%	4,157	1,328	31.9%
2014	351	161	---	62	18	---	2,851	1,005	35.3%	4,178	1,327	31.8%
2015	327	154	---	70	30	---	2,797	915	32.7%	4,162	1,330	32.0%
2016	377	170	---	77	22	---	2,918	975	33.4%	4,310	1,389	32.2%

Note: Recidivism rates for American Indian/Alaskan Native and Asian or Pacific Islander individuals are not reported due to the small number of people in each category.

● ● ● APPENDIX B: TABLES

TABLE 16. REINCARCERATION RATES BY RACE, 2000–2016: 3-YEAR FOLLOW-UP

RELEASE YEAR	AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKAN NATIVE			ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER			BLACK			WHITE		
	Total Releases	Recidivists	---	Total Releases	Recidivists	---	Total Releases	Recidivists	---	Total Releases	Recidivists	---
2000	235	113	---	35	11	---	3,827	1,769	46.2%	3,010	1,103	36.6%
2001	251	126	---	33	4	---	3,440	1,639	47.6%	3,131	1,167	37.3%
2002	272	132	---	39	8	---	3,719	1,752	47.1%	3,484	1,255	36.0%
2003	259	125	---	44	13	---	3,851	1,927	50.0%	3,698	1,449	39.2%
2004	307	157	---	51	15	---	3,873	1,948	50.3%	4,075	1,640	40.2%
2005	320	170	---	65	19	---	3,978	2,114	53.1%	4,152	1,718	41.4%
2006	329	175	---	49	14	---	3,905	1,984	50.8%	4,071	1,708	42.0%
2007	336	172	---	63	14	---	3,898	1,756	45.0%	4,211	1,686	40.0%
2008	375	167	---	52	17	---	4,031	1,679	41.7%	4,618	1,649	35.7%
2009	351	164	---	62	15	---	3,766	1,530	40.6%	4,460	1,545	34.6%
2010	345	157	---	57	16	---	3,599	1,417	39.4%	4,449	1,554	34.9%
2011	348	164	---	54	14	---	3,137	1,267	40.4%	4,064	1,399	34.4%
2012	328	137	---	66	24	---	3,079	1,240	40.3%	3,977	1,342	33.7%
2013	308	159	---	64	25	---	3,050	1,279	41.9%	4,157	1,385	33.3%
2014	351	179	---	62	20	---	2,851	1,183	41.5%	4,178	1,403	33.6%
2015	327	165	---	70	32	---	2,797	1,194	42.7%	4,162	1,412	33.9%
2016	377	207	---	77	30	---	2,918	1,337	45.8%	4,310	1,559	36.2%

Note: Recidivism rates for American Indian/Alaskan Native and Asian or Pacific Islander individuals are not reported due to the small number of people in each category.

● ● ● APPENDIX B: TABLES

TABLE 17. REARREST RATES BY ETHNICITY, 2000–2016: 3-YEAR FOLLOW-UP

RELEASE YEAR	HISPANIC OR LATINO			NOT HISPANIC OR LATINO			DID NOT REPORT		
	Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists	
2000	467	236	50.5%	5,047	2,715	53.8%	1,591	1,051	66.1%
2001	529	258	48.8%	4,801	2,497	52.0%	1,514	981	64.8%
2002	567	279	49.2%	5,199	2,699	51.9%	1,741	1,132	65.0%
2003	598	276	46.2%	5,342	2,756	51.6%	1,895	1,205	63.6%
2004	657	302	46.0%	5,473	2,717	49.6%	2,170	1,379	63.5%
2005	686	307	44.8%	5,445	2,609	47.9%	2,385	1,510	63.3%
2006	664	302	45.5%	5,230	2,534	48.5%	2,457	1,478	60.2%
2007	684	322	47.1%	5,142	2,419	47.0%	2,678	1,644	61.4%
2008	722	298	41.3%	5,229	2,396	45.8%	3,114	1,896	60.9%
2009	723	317	43.8%	4,720	2,013	42.6%	3,221	1,979	61.4%
2010	739	360	48.7%	4,102	1,769	43.1%	3,610	2,175	60.2%
2011	667	288	43.2%	2,854	1,334	46.7%	4,084	2,122	52.0%
2012	609	288	47.3%	2,472	1,206	48.8%	4,369	2,313	52.9%
2013	639	306	47.9%	2,189	1,156	52.8%	4,752	2,446	51.5%
2014	616	284	46.1%	1,980	1,070	54.0%	4,849	2,415	49.8%
2015	608	256	42.1%	2,107	1,193	56.6%	4,643	2,246	48.4%
2016	632	309	48.9%	2,181	1,308	60.0%	4,872	2,379	48.8%

Note: Due to ethnicity being self-reported by individuals in the care of the DOC, a substantial portion of the release population is of unknown ethnicity. As a result, it is possible that release cohorts consist of more individuals who identify as Hispanic or Latino than is included in this report.

● ● ● APPENDIX B: TABLES

TABLE 18. RECONVICTION RATES BY ETHNICITY, 2000–2016: 3-YEAR FOLLOW-UP

RELEASE YEAR	HISPANIC OR LATINO			NOT HISPANIC OR LATINO			DID NOT REPORT		
	Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists	
2000	471	174	36.9%	5,058	1,829	36.2%	1,591	822	51.7%
2001	532	191	35.9%	4,814	1,746	36.3%	1,517	765	50.4%
2002	570	184	32.3%	5,209	1,725	33.1%	1,741	835	48.0%
2003	607	196	32.3%	5,353	1,773	33.1%	1,896	920	48.5%
2004	670	218	32.5%	5,476	1,689	30.8%	2,170	1,093	50.4%
2005	696	202	29.0%	5,453	1,562	28.6%	2,385	1,152	48.3%
2006	674	191	28.3%	5,238	1,515	28.9%	2,459	1,121	45.6%
2007	694	203	29.3%	5,146	1,401	27.2%	2,680	1,227	45.8%
2008	735	170	23.1%	5,238	1,230	23.5%	3,116	1,417	45.5%
2009	727	194	26.7%	4,722	957	20.3%	3,221	1,541	47.8%
2010	750	221	29.5%	4,107	881	21.5%	3,610	1,648	45.7%
2011	670	193	28.8%	2,855	730	25.6%	4,085	1,535	37.6%
2012	609	186	30.5%	2,472	738	29.9%	4,370	1,589	36.4%
2013	639	202	31.6%	2,189	772	35.3%	4,752	1,631	34.3%
2014	616	176	28.6%	1,980	755	38.1%	4,849	1,580	32.6%
2015	608	156	25.7%	2,107	823	39.1%	4,644	1,450	31.2%
2016	632	179	28.3%	2,181	918	42.1%	4,872	1,459	29.9%

Note: Due to ethnicity being self-reported by individuals in the care of the DOC, a substantial portion of the release population is of unknown ethnicity. As a result, it is possible that release cohorts consist of more individuals who identify as Hispanic or Latino than is included in this report.

● ● ● APPENDIX B: TABLES

TABLE 19. REINCARCERATION RATES BY ETHNICITY, 2000–2016: 3-YEAR FOLLOW-UP

RELEASE YEAR	HISPANIC OR LATINO			NOT HISPANIC OR LATINO			DID NOT REPORT		
	Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists	
2000	471	186	39.5%	5,058	1,990	39.3%	1,591	821	51.6%
2001	532	191	35.9%	4,814	1,952	40.5%	1,517	793	52.3%
2002	570	211	37.0%	5,209	2,009	38.6%	1,741	928	53.3%
2003	607	223	36.7%	5,353	2,236	41.8%	1,896	1,055	55.6%
2004	670	259	38.7%	5,476	2,233	40.8%	2,170	1,268	58.4%
2005	696	286	41.1%	5,453	2,293	42.1%	2,385	1,443	60.5%
2006	674	265	39.3%	5,238	2,202	42.0%	2,459	1,415	57.5%
2007	694	264	38.0%	5,146	1,909	37.1%	2,680	1,455	54.3%
2008	735	230	31.3%	5,238	1,582	30.2%	3,116	1,700	54.6%
2009	727	248	34.1%	4,722	1,130	23.9%	3,221	1,876	58.2%
2010	750	255	34.0%	4,107	851	20.7%	3,610	2,038	56.5%
2011	670	229	34.2%	2,855	754	26.4%	4,085	1,861	45.6%
2012	609	216	35.5%	2,472	809	32.7%	4,370	1,718	39.3%
2013	639	220	34.4%	2,189	816	37.3%	4,752	1,812	38.1%
2014	616	208	33.8%	1,980	827	41.8%	4,849	1,750	36.1%
2015	608	197	32.4%	2,107	1,041	49.4%	4,644	1,565	33.7%
2016	632	240	38.0%	2,181	1,227	56.3%	4,872	1,666	34.2%

Note: Due to ethnicity being self-reported by individuals in the care of the DOC, a substantial portion of the release population is of unknown ethnicity. As a result, it is possible that release cohorts consist of more individuals who identify as Hispanic or Latino than is included in this report.

● ● ● APPENDIX B: TABLES

TABLE 20. REARREST RATES BY LENGTH OF PRISON STAY, 2000–2016: 3-YEAR FOLLOW-UP

RELEASE YEAR	LESS THAN 1 YEAR			1 TO <2 YEARS			2 TO <3 YEARS			3 TO <5 YEARS			5 OR MORE YEARS		
	Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists	
2000	2,399	1,497	62.4%	2,182	1,257	57.6%	1,151	622	54.0%	864	436	50.5%	509	190	37.3%
2001	2,274	1,367	60.1%	2,009	1,117	55.6%	973	492	50.6%	954	486	50.9%	634	274	43.2%
2002	2,440	1,537	63.0%	2,194	1,225	55.8%	1,063	522	49.1%	1,004	498	49.6%	806	328	40.7%
2003	2,471	1,561	63.2%	2,419	1,318	54.5%	1,083	515	47.6%	960	503	52.4%	902	340	37.7%
2004	2,784	1,705	61.2%	2,529	1,325	52.4%	1,152	589	51.1%	908	422	46.5%	927	357	38.5%
2005	2,839	1,701	59.9%	2,760	1,445	52.4%	1,178	576	48.9%	904	418	46.2%	835	286	34.3%
2006	2,890	1,689	58.4%	2,633	1,358	51.6%	1,155	575	49.8%	958	438	45.7%	715	254	35.5%
2007	3,002	1,775	59.1%	2,865	1,505	52.5%	1,082	509	47.0%	885	391	44.2%	670	205	30.6%
2008	2,998	1,727	57.6%	3,156	1,643	52.1%	1,229	576	46.9%	909	382	42.0%	773	262	33.9%
2009	2,904	1,634	56.3%	2,938	1,491	50.7%	1,252	586	46.8%	825	357	43.3%	745	241	32.3%
2010	2,748	1,559	56.7%	2,981	1,559	52.3%	1,133	549	48.5%	883	410	46.4%	706	227	32.2%
2011	2,194	1,209	55.1%	2,769	1,432	51.7%	1,100	531	48.3%	820	346	42.2%	722	226	31.3%
2012	2,228	1,281	57.5%	2,664	1,443	54.2%	1,083	516	47.6%	845	366	43.3%	630	201	31.9%
2013	2,257	1,294	57.3%	2,655	1,449	54.6%	1,108	571	51.5%	835	364	43.6%	725	230	31.7%
2014	2,189	1,297	59.3%	2,513	1,334	53.1%	1,145	560	48.9%	815	339	41.6%	783	239	30.5%
2015	1,999	1,194	59.7%	2,686	1,394	51.9%	1,077	511	47.4%	829	354	42.7%	767	242	31.6%
2016	2,144	1,270	59.2%	2,782	1,525	54.8%	1,133	551	48.6%	832	384	46.2%	794	266	33.5%

● ● ● APPENDIX B: TABLES

TABLE 21. RECONVICTION RATES BY LENGTH OF PRISON STAY, 2000–2016: 3-YEAR FOLLOW-UP

RELEASE YEAR	LESS THAN 1 YEAR			1 TO <2 YEARS			2 TO <3 YEARS			3 TO <5 YEARS			5 OR MORE YEARS		
	Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists	
2000	2,406	1,033	42.9%	2,189	877	40.1%	1,151	438	38.1%	865	328	37.9%	509	149	29.3%
2001	2,280	977	42.9%	2,015	801	39.8%	978	357	36.5%	955	359	37.6%	635	208	32.8%
2002	2,446	992	40.6%	2,199	818	37.2%	1,064	377	35.4%	1,005	343	34.1%	806	214	26.6%
2003	2,479	1,046	42.2%	2,423	886	36.6%	1,087	364	33.5%	962	340	35.3%	905	253	28.0%
2004	2,789	1,177	42.2%	2,537	870	34.3%	1,154	413	35.8%	909	302	33.2%	927	238	25.7%
2005	2,845	1,092	38.4%	2,766	975	35.2%	1,183	395	33.4%	905	282	31.2%	835	172	20.6%
2006	2,898	1,105	38.1%	2,643	889	33.6%	1,157	399	34.5%	958	268	28.0%	715	166	23.2%
2007	3,007	1,151	38.3%	2,867	957	33.4%	1,086	356	32.8%	888	246	27.7%	672	121	18.0%
2008	3,004	1,054	35.1%	3,167	994	31.4%	1,233	380	30.8%	911	237	26.0%	774	152	19.6%
2009	2,907	1,063	36.6%	2,940	880	29.9%	1,252	368	29.4%	826	237	28.7%	745	144	19.3%
2010	2,752	1,020	37.1%	2,986	1,003	33.6%	1,136	345	30.4%	885	238	26.9%	708	144	20.3%
2011	2,195	807	36.8%	2,772	947	34.2%	1,101	354	32.2%	820	229	27.9%	722	121	16.8%
2012	2,228	870	39.0%	2,664	922	34.6%	1,084	344	31.7%	845	241	28.5%	630	136	21.6%
2013	2,257	889	39.4%	2,655	948	35.7%	1,108	383	34.6%	835	244	29.2%	725	141	19.4%
2014	2,189	886	40.5%	2,513	876	34.9%	1,145	364	31.8%	815	230	28.2%	783	155	19.8%
2015	1,999	820	41.0%	2,686	895	33.3%	1,078	354	32.8%	829	230	27.7%	767	130	16.9%
2016	2,144	810	37.8%	2,782	957	34.4%	1,133	363	32.0%	832	254	30.5%	794	172	21.7%

● ● ● APPENDIX B: TABLES

TABLE 22. REINCARCERATION RATES BY LENGTH OF PRISON STAY, 2000–2016: 3-YEAR FOLLOW-UP

RELEASE YEAR	LESS THAN 1 YEAR			1 TO <2 YEARS			2 TO <3 YEARS			3 TO <5 YEARS			5 OR MORE YEARS		
	Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists	
2000	2,406	1,015	42.2%	2,189	891	40.7%	1,151	478	41.5%	865	380	43.9%	509	233	45.8%
2001	2,280	982	43.1%	2,015	884	43.9%	978	380	38.9%	955	414	43.4%	635	276	43.5%
2002	2,446	1,061	43.4%	2,199	944	42.9%	1,064	414	38.9%	1,005	404	40.2%	806	325	40.3%
2003	2,479	1,164	47.0%	2,423	1,079	44.5%	1,087	476	43.8%	962	432	44.9%	905	363	40.1%
2004	2,789	1,349	48.4%	2,537	1,104	43.5%	1,154	532	46.1%	909	412	45.3%	927	363	39.2%
2005	2,845	1,409	49.5%	2,766	1,308	47.3%	1,183	558	47.2%	905	423	46.7%	835	324	38.8%
2006	2,898	1,439	49.7%	2,643	1,195	45.2%	1,157	545	47.1%	958	432	45.1%	715	271	37.9%
2007	3,007	1,422	47.3%	2,867	1,188	41.4%	1,086	434	40.0%	888	362	40.8%	672	222	33.0%
2008	3,004	1,241	41.3%	3,167	1,166	36.8%	1,233	468	38.0%	911	367	40.3%	774	270	34.9%
2009	2,907	1,164	40.0%	2,940	1,069	36.4%	1,252	482	38.5%	826	312	37.8%	745	227	30.5%
2010	2,752	1,074	39.0%	2,986	1,101	36.9%	1,136	424	37.3%	885	341	38.5%	708	204	28.8%
2011	2,195	867	39.5%	2,772	1,065	38.4%	1,101	408	37.1%	820	297	36.2%	722	207	28.7%
2012	2,228	875	39.3%	2,664	951	35.7%	1,084	417	38.5%	845	313	37.0%	630	187	29.7%
2013	2,257	924	40.9%	2,655	1,017	38.3%	1,108	415	37.5%	835	283	33.9%	725	209	28.8%
2014	2,189	879	40.2%	2,513	965	38.4%	1,145	441	38.5%	815	278	34.1%	783	222	28.4%
2015	1,999	865	43.3%	2,686	1,031	38.4%	1,078	396	36.7%	829	279	33.7%	767	232	30.2%
2016	2,144	936	43.7%	2,782	1,164	41.8%	1,133	469	41.4%	832	328	39.4%	794	236	29.7%

● ● ● APPENDIX B: TABLES

TABLE 23. REARREST RATES BY ORIGINAL OFFENSE TYPE, 2000–2016: 3-YEAR FOLLOW-UP

RELEASE YEAR	DRUG OFFENSE			PROPERTY OFFENSE			PUBLIC ORDER OFFENSE			VIOLENT OFFENSE		
	Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists	
2000	1,530	820	53.6%	2,209	1,347	61.0%	644	398	61.8%	2,706	1,430	52.8%
2001	1,338	709	53.0%	2,144	1,274	59.4%	711	406	57.1%	2,629	1,334	50.7%
2002	1,441	790	54.8%	2,327	1,376	59.1%	811	460	56.7%	2,914	1,476	50.7%
2003	1,637	913	55.8%	2,189	1,293	59.1%	913	531	58.2%	3,088	1,495	48.4%
2004	1,816	960	52.9%	2,391	1,416	59.2%	1,000	513	51.3%	3,089	1,508	48.8%
2005	2,073	1,100	53.1%	2,222	1,308	58.9%	1,167	627	53.7%	3,041	1,385	45.5%
2006	1,967	1,075	54.7%	2,143	1,215	56.7%	1,140	585	51.3%	3,090	1,436	46.5%
2007	1,884	986	52.3%	2,165	1,261	58.2%	1,280	672	52.5%	3,165	1,461	46.2%
2008	1,996	1,072	53.7%	2,261	1,260	55.7%	1,445	739	51.1%	3,348	1,511	45.1%
2009	1,727	872	50.5%	2,056	1,198	58.3%	1,501	712	47.4%	3,344	1,512	45.2%
2010	1,630	845	51.8%	1,951	1,185	60.7%	1,512	718	47.5%	3,332	1,544	46.3%
2011	1,455	760	52.2%	1,696	972	57.3%	1,357	624	46.0%	3,082	1,384	44.9%
2012	1,303	668	51.3%	1,732	1,079	62.3%	1,387	622	44.8%	2,998	1,425	47.5%
2013	1,290	657	50.9%	1,810	1,120	61.9%	1,343	656	48.8%	3,121	1,470	47.1%
2014	1,249	656	52.5%	1,733	1,049	60.5%	1,285	611	47.5%	3,147	1,442	45.8%
2015	1,238	620	50.1%	1,647	1,038	63.0%	1,346	622	46.2%	3,099	1,400	45.2%
2016	1,329	720	54.2%	1,788	1,119	62.6%	1,386	630	45.5%	3,160	1,517	48.0%

● ● ● APPENDIX B: TABLES

TABLE 24. RECONVICTION RATES BY ORIGINAL OFFENSE TYPE, 2000–2016: 3-YEAR FOLLOW-UP

RELEASE YEAR	DRUG OFFENSE			PROPERTY OFFENSE			PUBLIC ORDER OFFENSE			VIOLENT OFFENSE		
	Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists	
2000	1,535	537	35.0%	2,214	1,005	45.4%	646	299	46.3%	2,709	980	36.2%
2001	1,343	461	34.3%	2,148	987	45.9%	716	312	43.6%	2,632	932	35.4%
2002	1,444	524	36.3%	2,330	944	40.5%	812	327	40.3%	2,920	944	32.3%
2003	1,645	601	36.5%	2,193	908	41.4%	915	379	41.4%	3,094	996	32.2%
2004	1,824	603	33.1%	2,394	1,015	42.4%	1,003	356	35.5%	3,091	1,025	33.2%
2005	2,078	650	31.3%	2,224	926	41.6%	1,174	430	36.6%	3,045	906	29.8%
2006	1,974	614	31.1%	2,147	859	40.0%	1,145	403	35.2%	3,094	948	30.6%
2007	1,891	552	29.2%	2,167	887	40.9%	1,283	449	35.0%	3,169	940	29.7%
2008	2,005	607	30.3%	2,265	820	36.2%	1,453	445	30.6%	3,351	942	28.1%
2009	1,728	500	28.9%	2,058	804	39.1%	1,504	433	28.8%	3,344	946	28.3%
2010	1,638	523	31.9%	1,952	802	41.1%	1,513	446	29.5%	3,337	974	29.2%
2011	1,458	471	32.3%	1,696	720	42.5%	1,357	394	29.0%	3,084	870	28.2%
2012	1,303	393	30.2%	1,732	769	44.4%	1,388	396	28.5%	2,998	948	31.6%
2013	1,290	412	31.9%	1,810	820	45.3%	1,343	390	29.0%	3,121	981	31.4%
2014	1,249	417	33.4%	1,733	782	45.1%	1,285	362	28.2%	3,147	944	30.0%
2015	1,238	408	33.0%	1,647	740	44.9%	1,346	367	27.3%	3,099	906	29.2%
2016	1,329	445	33.5%	1,788	791	44.2%	1,386	362	26.1%	3,160	950	30.1%

● ● ● APPENDIX B: TABLES

TABLE 25. REINCARCERATION RATES BY ORIGINAL OFFENSE TYPE, 2000–2016: 3-YEAR FOLLOW-UP

RELEASE YEAR	DRUG OFFENSE			PROPERTY OFFENSE			PUBLIC ORDER OFFENSE			VIOLENT OFFENSE		
	Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists	
2000	1,535	530	34.5%	2,214	1,037	46.8%	646	256	39.6%	2,709	1,169	43.2%
2001	1,343	487	36.3%	2,148	1,021	47.5%	716	280	39.1%	2,632	1,143	43.4%
2002	1,444	578	40.0%	2,330	1,037	44.5%	812	298	36.7%	2,920	1,227	42.0%
2003	1,645	710	43.2%	2,193	1,068	48.7%	915	395	43.2%	3,094	1,339	43.3%
2004	1,824	733	40.2%	2,394	1,166	48.7%	1,003	411	41.0%	3,091	1,449	46.9%
2005	2,078	897	43.2%	2,224	1,163	52.3%	1,174	518	44.1%	3,045	1,439	47.3%
2006	1,974	807	40.9%	2,147	1,032	48.1%	1,145	508	44.4%	3,094	1,532	49.5%
2007	1,891	650	34.4%	2,167	1,063	49.1%	1,283	513	40.0%	3,169	1,399	44.1%
2008	2,005	648	32.3%	2,265	908	40.1%	1,453	525	36.1%	3,351	1,429	42.6%
2009	1,728	544	31.5%	2,058	843	41.0%	1,504	479	31.8%	3,344	1,367	40.9%
2010	1,638	530	32.4%	1,952	803	41.1%	1,513	487	32.2%	3,337	1,315	39.4%
2011	1,458	471	32.3%	1,696	733	43.2%	1,357	431	31.8%	3,084	1,200	38.9%
2012	1,303	392	30.1%	1,732	748	43.2%	1,388	402	29.0%	2,998	1,191	39.7%
2013	1,290	399	30.9%	1,810	806	44.5%	1,343	409	30.5%	3,121	1,224	39.2%
2014	1,249	410	32.8%	1,733	742	42.8%	1,285	373	29.0%	3,147	1,244	39.5%
2015	1,238	422	34.1%	1,647	750	45.5%	1,346	422	31.4%	3,099	1,198	38.7%
2016	1,329	511	38.4%	1,788	856	47.9%	1,386	418	30.2%	3,160	1,336	42.3%

● ● ● APPENDIX B: TABLES

TABLE 26. RECIDIVISM RATES BY REGION OF RELEASE, 2016

RELEASE REGION	REARREST 3-YEAR FOLLOW-UP			RECONVICTION 3-YEAR FOLLOW-UP			REINCARCERATION 3-YEAR FOLLOW-UP		
	Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists		Total Releases	Recidivists	
1	774	361	46.6%	774	248	32.0%	774	295	38.1%
2	898	429	47.8%	898	289	32.2%	898	330	36.7%
3	2,423	1,367	56.4%	2,423	699	28.8%	2,423	1,050	43.3%
4	937	432	46.1%	937	326	34.8%	937	385	41.1%
5	437	259	59.3%	437	199	45.5%	437	176	40.3%
6	607	324	53.4%	607	234	38.6%	607	273	45.0%
7	949	463	48.8%	949	311	32.8%	949	384	40.5%
8	659	361	54.8%	659	250	37.9%	659	240	36.4%