

# Delaware's Adult Boot Camp



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**Executive Summary**  
**Delaware Department of Correction's Boot Camp**  
**April 2001**

This study is a follow up to the Sentencing Accountability Commission's January 1999 Delaware Boot Camp: Report to the General Assembly and the Governor. The request for this study was made to the Delaware Statistical Analysis Center by the Joint Finance Committee in the Spring of 2000.

**The Boot Camp Program**

The Boot Camp, which opened in April 1997, is located within the Sussex Correctional Institution near Georgetown. It provides a six month program with intense, military type discipline through a highly regimented routine of physical exercise, basic education, life and work skills development, and substance abuse treatment. Following graduation, the successful cadets are provided intensive community supervision and services. In some cases, cadets that violate post Boot Camp probation conditions such as involvement in crime, "dropping a dirty urine", or breaking curfew find themselves back in Boot Camp for a "tune up." The goal is to "turn around offenders before they turn into serious career criminals" (Boot Camp 1999).

In 1999 it was reported that although the results appeared positive, an "evaluation of an innovative program like the Delaware Boot Camp Program requires more time to assess whether the change in offender behavior meets expectations of cost effectiveness, rehabilitation, and the reduction of subsequent arrests for violent crime." During the initial study only a very small number of the Boot Camp graduates had been in the community for more than six months.

The 255 graduates included in this update are from the first 12 platoons and have been out of Boot Camp for at least 18 months. This provides a more valid post graduate "at risk" period to assess the effectiveness of the Boot Camp program.

In the initial study it was shown that offenders served about 8 months less time, than they might have, at Level V by volunteering for the six month Boot Camp. The amount of Level V time, potentially averted, has increased with the increase in admissions of offenders convicted of drug trafficking and drug sales. Many of these drug offenders are avoiding sentences ranging from 2 to 5 years.

As the Boot Camp program has matured, the graduation rate has increased. In the 1999 report it was noted that 57 percent of the cadets graduated from the first four platoons. The graduation rate for the first twelve platoons has increased to 74 percent.

## **Delaware's Boot Camp Has a Tougher Clientele than the "Ideal Type" Boot Camp**

Nationally, adult boot camps are ideally established for young adults (18 to 24 years old) that are first time non violent offenders. Delaware cadets do not match this profile. Delaware's Boot Camp cadets tend to be older and more serious offenders.

The average age of the male cadet is 23, while the youngest is 18 and the oldest is 46. Thirty-eight percent of the Boot Camp cadets are 24 or older. The average female is 29 years old. Also, Delaware's cadets are not first time non-violent offenders. Ninety-eight percent of the cadets have prior felony arrest histories. The average cadet had 13.4 prior arrests, of which 4.3 were felony related. Three cadets have 15 or more prior felony arrests.

The admission criteria for Delaware's Boot Camp is also unique. In addition to admitting "non-violent" offenders (25 percent), Delaware also admits offenders with a current offense of violation of probation (40 percent) and first time offenders convicted of drug trafficking and felony possession of illicit drugs with the intent to deliver (35 percent). Each cadet receives 360 hours of addiction treatment while at Boot Camp. Addiction treatment seems tailored for the offenders convicted of drug felony charges. However, because of widespread drug use by most of the cadets, especially the violation of probation offenders, all cadets receive addiction treatment.

It is interesting that "drug" cadets are the most likely to graduate from the Boot Camp Program. Eighty-eight percent of the "drug" cadets graduate versus about 65 percent both for the "non-violent" and violation of probation cadets. Perhaps the threat of having to complete their drug mandatory sentence if they do not graduate motivates the "drug" cadet to persevere.

Although a relatively modest program in terms of size, the admission of "drug" cadets to Boot Camp has significantly changed the state's drug mandatory sentencing patterns. The Center's Superior Court Sentencing database shows that in 1999, 43 percent of the drug mandatory sentences were suspended for Boot Camp (Letter to Rep. Van Sant: March 28, 2001). Heretofore, many of these offenders would have served their terms in prison.

### **Assessing Boot Camp Recidivism -- Some Cautions**

A number of important issues need to be taken into account when the recidivism results are assessed. First, Boot Camp is a six month Level V program that offsets significant terms that otherwise would be served in prison. In cost benefit terms, this means that "equal" recidivism, results in a DOC bed saving -- because of the short six month program versus a prison sentence.

Second, Boot Camp cadets are not, as may be perceived by some, anywhere close to the "ideal - young first time property offender." This is very important in terms of assessing recidivism results. A 13.4 time arrestee of which 4.3 are felony arrests (the average Boot Camp cadet) is likely to be re-arrested as much as 90 percent of the time.

Third, Boot Camp cadets are subject to strict post release supervision. Department of Correction has probation officers specifically assigned to monitor Boot Camp graduates. These special agents are instructed to violate rather than caution. Some of these immediate violations are returned to Boot Camp for a "tune-up". Strict community surveillance has long been recognized as being strongly associated with increased frequency of re-arrest. It is not easy to determine the extent to which Boot Camp community supervision increases the re-arrest rate, however, it should be taken into consideration when reviewing the Boot Camp recidivism rates.

### 18 Month Boot Camp Results

Recidivism findings, 18 months after graduation, present an intriguing and somewhat complex set of results. Probably the most important result shows that where 98 percent of the Boot Camp graduates have a prior history of felony arrests, they only have a 25 percent felony rearrest rate 18 months after graduation. Granted, greater time at risk will result in a few more Boot Camp graduates being arrested for a felony. Yet, a 73 percentage point decrease in felony arrests at 18 months at risk is very significant.

The felony recidivism rates, while positive, still need to be examined in light of the "total" arrests and re-incarceration rates. The overall re-arrest rate (which is affected by an increased number of violations of probation that are caused by strict post Boot Camp surveillance) and Level V incarceration rates are high. The total re-arrest rate at 18 months after graduation from Boot Camp ranges between 74 and 78 percent depending on the type of offense at admission. The re-incarceration rate at 18 months after graduation from Boot Camp ranges between 33 and 49.5 percent. The re-incarceration rate shows that Boot Camp graduates are no less or more likely to end up back in jail or prison than the regular DOC releasee from Level V.

While, the total re-arrest and re-incarceration rates for Boot Camp graduates does not indicate a cessation of criminal behavior, these results need to be considered in the light of the extensive criminal history of the average Boot Camp cadet. Recall that the Delaware Boot Camp cadets do not meet the "national ideal type" of a non-violent first time offender. Statistically, at 13.4 prior arrests, of which more than 4.3 are for a felony, Boot Camp cadets are not the most amenable clientele. For any rehabilitation program they represent a very formidable challenge. Yet the laws they break after graduation represent a much lower risk to public safety than expected. When they do break the law, even for a non-felony crime, they are likely to find themselves back in jail or prison. Public safety is benefited in two ways by Boot Camp. First we are much less likely to be victims of felony crime. Second, when a Boot Camp graduate falls back into crime, albeit less serious crime, he is likely to find himself back in jail.



# Delaware Adult Boot Camp

## Purpose of Adult Boot Camps

Adult boot camps for criminals usually focus on educational and occupational training that are specifically tailored to correct the behavior for which the offender is incarcerated. Similarities between criminal adult boot camps and their military counterpart consists of the highly disciplined training environment that generates both physical and mental stress to assist in preparing the prisoner for the outside world. Through intensive supervision, counseling, and mentorship, the goal is to be able to release the prisoner with the skills required to be a constructive citizen.

*Correctional Boot Camps: A Tough Intermediate Sanction –Chapter 2* (Zachariah,1996) cited findings by the American Correctional Association staff of adult boot camps in eight states. They found that most boot camps have some form of eligibility requirements that limit boot camp admission to first-time, non-violent offenders who did not have outstanding felony detainers or warrants. Furthermore, many states specified, in writing, certain violent crimes that prohibit an offender from entering the boot camp program. Some boot camps have age requirements as well, which specify a minimum and maximum age that the admittee must fall between at the time of admission. The sentence length for non-alternative incarceration (jail or prison) for the crime committed must also be within a certain range for boot camp eligibility. Generally, boot camp candidates would have sentences ranging anywhere from one to ten years.

According to John K. Zachariah's *An Overview of Boot Camp Goals, Components, and Results (1996)*, there have been three primary reasons for implementing correctional boot camp programs. These reasons are to reduce crowding, reduce costs, and reduce recidivism. He also reported that when crime deterrence is a goal, boot camp programs are usually located within a general population prison so that participants can see and hear regular inmates and observe prison routine.

Zachariah also states findings that "...indicate that boot camps may be a useful alternative sanction to keep first-time offenders from offending again over the short term," Zachariah cautions, however, that "the long-term effects on recidivism or reduction of costs and prison crowding have not yet been determined." Whereas definitive recidivism results are limited, Doris MacKenzie concluded in the Multisite Study of Correctional Boot Camps chapter of *Correctional Boot Camps: A Tough Intermediate Sanction*, that "regardless of variations in structure and programming, the boot camp programs appeared to have a positive impact on inmate attitudes." By inmate attitudes, MacKenzie is referring to both anti-social attitudes and attitudes toward the program or prison. Anti-social attitudes include their perception of police and authority, levels of maturity, and degree of social deviance; whereas, attitudes toward the prison program are related to the degree to which incarceration has motivated them to change in a positive manner.

## The Delaware Adult Boot Camp

As stated in the Delaware Criminal and Traffic Law Manual, Title 11; Chapter 67, the Delaware Boot Camp is founded on the basis that certain offenders, especially young adults, respond positively to a short-term military-type program which would provide for the re-structuring of behavior through a highly regimented routine of physical exercise, hard work, continued education, and substance abuse therapy. The Delaware Boot Camp has the following purposes: deterrence, cost effectiveness, rehabilitation, and behavior modification.

Each participant in the Boot Camp program had to have first been convicted of a criminal offense. The following provisions *exclude* the convicted criminal from participating in the Boot Camp program: any person declared to be an habitual offender under Title 11; § 4214; any person who is serving a sentence of Level V incarceration for a violent crime (as defined in 11; § 6703); any person who is serving a sentence for a violation of probation or parole where the crime for which the offender was originally convicted is any class A, B, or C Title 11 violent felony (see 11; § 6705 a3); any person designated by the sentencing court or the Attorney General as Boot Camp ineligible at the time of sentencing.

If none of the above provisions exclude the criminal from Boot Camp, they must then meet the following requirements to be Boot Camp eligible. The criminal offender must be at least 18 years of age at the time of sentencing; have been sentenced to a period of incarceration of five years or less; be physically and mentally capable of successfully completing the rigorous Boot Camp program; be a resident of the State; and lastly have a term of not less than nine months, nor more than eighteen months remaining in Level V incarceration. Further, no offender may participate in the Boot Camp program unless such individual voluntarily enrolls by agreeing to be bound by a written contract with the Bureau of Prisons, which clearly sets forth the obligations, duties, responsibilities and expectations with which such offender must comply.

The time served as a Boot Camp participant shall begin the first day such person is physically within the camp. The Boot Camp program shall be six months in duration, however, could be longer if the offender is recycled and shorter if the offender drops out. A participant who fails to complete the program, who is administratively terminated from the program, or who violates any conditions of the program, shall be re-classified to serve the full unexpired term of the original sentence. In other words, the participant shall not receive any credit for time spent in the program, except for actual time served, unless such participant completes the full program. Upon successful completion of Boot Camp, however, the participant shall be allowed to serve the remaining part of their Level V sentence at either Level IV or Level III. Should the graduate violate the conditions of their supervision, such person shall upon conviction of a violation of probation, be returned to Level V custody to serve the full term of their original sentence, less the six months served in Boot Camp.

The "first offender Boot Camp Diversion program" (referred to hereafter as Drug Diversion) is for any person convicted upon a plea of guilty or otherwise convicted on one of the following illicit drug offenses: Manufacture, delivery or possession with intent to deliver of a controlled or counterfeit controlled substance; or trafficking in marijuana, cocaine, illegal drugs,

methamphetamines, LSD or designer drugs as specified in Title 11; § 6712. However, the person may not be diverted to the Boot Camp program if they have previously been incarcerated as an adult pursuant to a sentence imposed for a criminal conviction for any offenses set forth in Title 11 or 16 and was previously sentenced to a term of more than one year of Level V incarceration, which was not suspended. If the Attorney General's Office, upon written motion, opposes the Drug Diversion then the motion shall clearly articulate the specific reasons for such opposition. Lastly, if the Attorney General's Office offers the Boot Camp Drug Diversion program as part of a proposed plea agreement, the appellant rejects the offer, and the appellant is subsequently convicted after trial then such person is not eligible for Boot Camp diversion.

The six month Delaware Boot Camp program is equally divided into three two-month phases. The first phase is comprised of military-style discipline and the teaching of basic life skills. Once discipline is established, the next phase introduces drug treatment and community service work. Lastly, the third phase encourages job-seeking and teaches skills for re-integration into the community upon release. Offenders are subject to intense supervision once they have graduated.

On average, Boot Camp cadets perform 4,000 hours of community service work per month. This work is usually performed for non-profit agencies and local municipalities. All work is performed free of charge, however, estimating the value of that work at minimum wage results in a \$295,200 annual value.

Upon completion of Boot Camp there is intensive supervision in the community. Graduates have the constant threat of being returned to the Boot Camp for a 'tune-up' or even full, Level V incarceration. The purpose of the intensive supervision is to provide swift, immediate response to even minor deviations in an effort to short circuit a return to criminal behavior.

**Boot Camp Excludes These Violent Offenders: Title 11; Section 6703**

Abuse of a patient causing death	Continuous sexual abuse child	Murder Second Degree	Trafficking in illegal drugs
Abuse of a patient causing injury	Criminally negligent homicide	Organized crime and racketeering	Unlawful delivery of controlled substance
Abuse of infirm adult	Dealing with child pornography (2nd Off)	Possession deadly weapon comm. Felony	Unlawful firearm transactions (2nd Off)
Abuse of patient in nursing facility	Del/distr non-narc 1000ft school	Possession of destructive weapon	Unlawful imprisonment
Adulteration causing death	Del/distr non-narc 300ft parkland	Possession of explosive device	Unlawful imprisonment First Degree
Adulteration causing injury	Del/man/pos int.to del. non-narc contr. Sub.	Promoting prison contraband (weapon)	Unlawful sexual contact First Degree
Aggravated intimidation	Del/man/pos intent to deliver	Promoting prostitution First Degree	Unlawful sexual contact Second Degree
Arson First Degree	Del/man/pos intent to deliver SCH I or II	Racketeering	Unlawful sexual contact Third Degree
Arson Second Degree	Del/pos int. to del. prescript. body build drug	Rape First Degree	Unlawful sexual intercourse First Degree
Assault det. fac.	Delivering drug paraphernalia to minor	Rape Second Degree	Unlawful sexual intercourse Second Degree
Assault det. fac. injury	Delivery to minor <16yrs	Rape Third Degree	Unlawful sexual intercourse Third Degree
Assault First Degree	Delivery/distribution 300ft park	Rape Fourth Degree	Unlawful sexual penetration First Degree
Assault Second Degree	Delivery/manufacture causing death	Reckless endangering First Degree	Unlawful sexual penetration Second Degree
Assault Third Degree	Escape after conviction	Reckless endangering Second Degree	Unlawful sexual penetration Third Degree
Assault K-9 dog injury/death	Escape Second Degree	Riot	Unlawful transportation firearm to comm. felony
Assault K-9 dog risk injury	Extortion	Robbery First Degree	Vehicular assault First Degree
Assault sports official	Incest	Robbery Second Degree	Vehicular assault Second Degree
Beastiality	Kidnapping First Degree	Sexual exploitation of child	Vehicular homicide First Degree
Burglary First Degree	Kidnapping Second Degree	Sexual extortion	Vehicular homicide Second Degree
Carjacking	Man/use/pos explosives or incendiary dev.	Stalking	Wearing body armor during felony
Carrying conc. dang. instrument	Manlaughter	Terroristic threatening	
Carrying conc. deadly weapon (2nd Off)	Murder First Degree	Trafficking in drugs	

## Delaware Boot Camp Statistics

The table below lists the start date, number of males, number of females, minimum age, maximum age, and average age for each of the twelve platoons included in the study. The first twelve platoons are included in this study because they have graduation dates indicating that they have been out of Boot Camp for at least twelve months; 18 months for all but the last two platoons. Out of 347 participants over two years, the Boot Camp admitted 313 males and 34 females with a minimum age of 18 and maximum age of 46. The average boot camper was approximately twenty four and a half years old on the day of their admission to Boot Camp.

Platoon size varied depending on the number of criminal offenders that fit the eligibility content for that particular time period. Platoon 10 was the largest platoon, with 42 admittees. Platoons 7 and 8 were the smallest with only 20 admittees. Females represent only ten percent of the overall population, but represented up to 25 percent in platoon eight.

<b>Boot Camp Statistics by Platoon</b>						
	<b>Start Date</b>	<b># Males</b>	<b># Female</b>	<b>Min. Age</b>	<b>Max. Age</b>	<b>Avg. Age</b>
<b>Platoon 1</b>	15-Apr-97	30	3	19.0	39.1	27.0
<b>Platoon 2</b>	13-Jun-97	26	2	19.4	36.3	25.8
<b>Platoon 3</b>	14-Aug-97	28	1	18.1	38.1	23.8
<b>Platoon 4</b>	21-Oct-97	22	0	18.9	27.7	22.7
<b>Platoon 5</b>	23-Dec-97	18	3	18.3	36.9	24.4
<b>Platoon 6</b>	17-Feb-98	25	2	18.3	34.2	22.4
<b>Platoon 7</b>	21-Apr-98	17	3	18.5	40.4	24.7
<b>Platoon 8</b>	25-Jun-98	15	5	18.5	38.5	24.8
<b>Platoon 9</b>	08-Aug-98	35	3	18.0	38.1	24.4
<b>Platoon 10</b>	28-Oct-98	37	5	18.2	46.1	24.5
<b>Platoon 11</b>	23-Dec-98	27	2	19.1	41.1	24.3
<b>Platoon 12</b>	10-Mar-99	33	5	18.3	40.1	23.5
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>313</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>24.4</b>

Each admittee has been classified as either a VOP, Drug Diversion, or Boot Camp non-violent offender. Their classification for this study is based on the convicted offense and resulting sentence as well as their Delaware criminal history. Admittees classified as VOP must be violators who are NOT serving a sentence for a violation of probation or parole where the crime for which he or she was originally convicted is any class A, B, or C Title 11 violent felony or any sexual offenses as set forth in subpart D of subchapter II of Chapter 5 of Title 11. The Drug Diversion classification is specific to offenders who are convicted under Title 16; § 4751, § 4752, or § 4753A subject to the provisions of Title 11 § 6712. Lastly, the Boot Camp non-violent offender is “non-violent” according to Boot Camp definition as set forth in Title 11 § 6703.

There were a total of 347 admittees included in the study. The table below shows that 138, or 40 percent, of the admittees were classified as VOP. There were 123, or 35 percent, classified as Drug Diversion. The remaining 86, or 25 percent, were classified as Boot Camp non-violent. There were no Drug Diversion admittees in the first two platoons because the law had not yet been amended to include this facet of the Boot Camp program. The third platoon was the first platoon to include a Drug Diversion admittee, however, this classification quickly became the leading admittee type for most platoons.

Admissions Type by Platoon			
	Boot Camp Non-Violent	VOP	Drug
Platoon 1	16	17	0
Platoon 2	10	18	0
Platoon 3	9	19	1
Platoon 4	6	11	5
Platoon 5	5	8	8
Platoon 6	7	6	14
Platoon 7	3	7	10
Platoon 8	2	6	12
Platoon 9	13	13	12
Platoon 1	6	12	24
Platoon 1	5	9	15
Platoon 1	4	12	22
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>123</b>

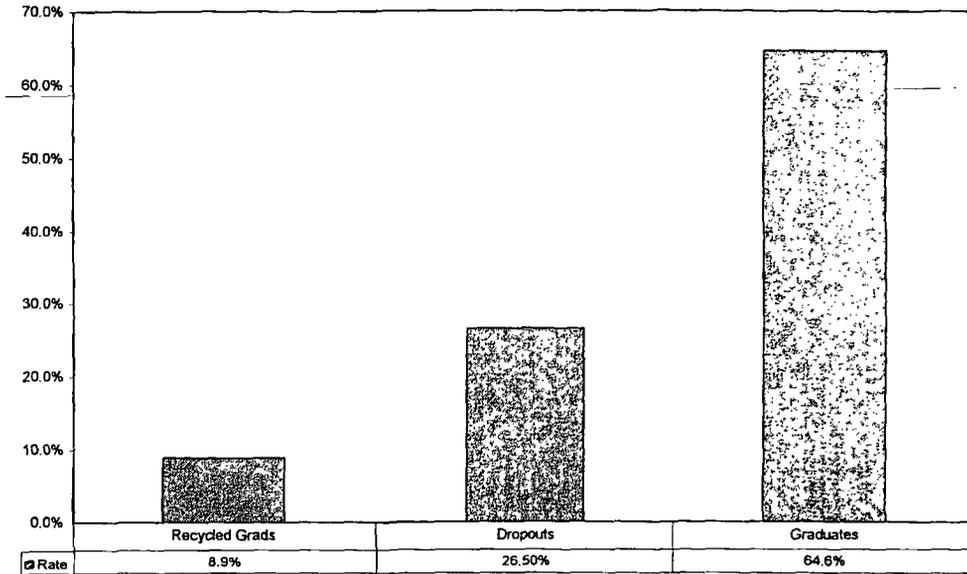
## Summary of Graduation Rates

Listed in the table below is the start date, number of admittees, number of graduates, percentage graduated, number of recycled graduates, percentage recycled graduates, number of dropouts and the percentage of dropouts for each of the twelve platoons. There were 224 graduates who completed the program and graduated with their original platoon and 31 who were recycled and graduated with the following platoon. The remaining 92 boot campers dropped out sometime before completion of the six month program. The overall graduation rate was 73.5 percent with a 26.5 percent dropout rate.

Platoon 9 had the highest graduation rate of all the platoons; 92.1 percent total for graduates and recycled graduates. Platoon 3 had a 51.7 percent dropout rate, the highest of any platoon. The overall trend, however, seems to be showing an increase in the graduation rate.

Platoon Graduation, Recycle, and Dropout Numbers								
Admit Platoon	Start Date	# Started	# Graduates	% Graduates	# Recyc. Graduates	% Recyc. Graduates	# Dropouts	% Dropouts
1	15-Apr-97	33	15	45.5%	2	6.1%	16	48.5%
2	13-Jun-97	28	12	42.9%	2	7.1%	14	50.0%
3	14-Aug-97	29	12	41.4%	2	6.9%	15	51.7%
4	21-Oct-97	22	15	68.2%	4	18.2%	3	13.6%
5	23-Dec-97	21	13	61.9%	2	9.5%	6	28.6%
6	17-Feb-98	27	17	63.0%	5	18.5%	5	18.5%
7	21-Apr-98	20	14	70.0%	2	10.0%	4	20.0%
8	25-Jun-98	20	14	70.0%	2	10.0%	4	20.0%
9	08-Aug-98	38	33	86.8%	2	5.3%	3	7.9%
10	28-Oct-98	42	27	64.3%	4	9.5%	11	26.2%
11	23-Dec-98	29	24	82.8%	2	6.9%	3	10.3%
12	10-Mar-99	38	28	73.7%	2	5.3%	8	21.1%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>347</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>64.6%</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>26.5%</b>

**Graduation Rate Summary**



A closer look at the dropouts shows that 34.9 percent of the boot camp non-violent admittees dropped out, 34.1 percent of the VOP admittees dropped out, and only 12.2 percent of the Drug Diversion admittees dropped out. The average age of the male dropout was 22.9 years of age while the average female dropout age was 29.1. There are significantly fewer female dropouts than males, however it is reflective of the overall Boot Camp population, since females represent approximately 10 percent of the population of each platoon.

<b>Statistics on Dropouts by Admittee Type</b>							
	Total # Admittees	# Dropouts	% Dropout	# Males	Average Age	# Females	Average Age
BC Non-Viol.	86	30	34.9%	24	24.06	6	32.22
VOP	138	47	34.1%	42	24.84	5	29.84
Drug	123	15	12.2%	12	20.03	3	25.43
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>26.5%</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>22.98</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>29.16</b>

## **Arrest History Profile of Boot Camp Admissions**

The opposing page's charts show the number of cadets in each admission type or release status with at least one pre-Boot Camp arrest where the specific crime type is listed as the most serious charge. The admission types are Boot Camp non-violent, drug, and VOP; all of which were described in an earlier section. The release status is simply determined by whether they were a graduate or dropout. Given that most offenders have multiple arrest events in their history and each arrest event has its own most serious charge, there is a good chance that the offender will be in several of the crime categories. Meaning, if the offender was arrested three times prior to Boot Camp and the most serious charge in the first arrest was a drug felony, the most serious charge in the second arrest was a non-violent felony, and the most serious charge in the last arrest was a violent misdemeanor, then they will be included in each of those crime type columns.

### **PRIOR ARRESTS AT ADMISSION**

As is expected, 90.2 percent of the drug admittees had an arrest in their history with a drug felony listed as the most serious charge. This number is not 100 percent because there were at least 53 drug admittees that had an arrest event with violent felony (other than drug) listed as the most serious charge among all the charges in that event. So, this would trump the drug charge in the hierarchy for most serious charge, hence, overshadowing the drug charge which placed them in that classification.

Delaware's Boot Camp, although designed for "current" non-violent offenders, shows a remarkable level of prior arrest behavior. Nearly 61 percent of the cadets have at least one violent felony arrest in their history. Almost 65 percent have at least one non-violent felony and they have very extensive misdemeanor histories. Of the three admission types, 66.7 percent of the VOP admittees had at least one violent felony arrest in their history. Eighty-two percent of the total population have at least one non-violent misdemeanor in their arrest history. This is the highest percentage for any crime type. The "other" category includes the crime types of traffic, non-SENTAC, state-liquor laws, mentally ill apprehension, local ordinances, capias, and fugitive from another state. Delaware's Boot Camp may have one of the toughest clientele among adult department of correction boot camps. This should be taken into consideration when examining recidivism rates, as multiple prior arrests are associated with high recidivism rates.

### **PRIOR ARRESTS: GRADUATES VERSUS DROPOUTS**

There were 255 graduates after the first twelve platoons had completed their Boot Camp sentence. The "graduates" classification accounts for those that graduated with their original platoon as well as those that were recycled into the next platoon, and then graduated. The "dropout" classification accounts for those admittees who dropped out at any time after the start date of their platoon. Seventy-three percent of the dropouts and 56.5 percent of the graduates had at least one violent felony charge in their arrest history. There were 167 out of 255 graduates, or 65.5 percent, with at least one drug felony charge. However, drug felony and DUI are the only crime types where there is a higher percentage of graduates than dropouts with at least one of the charge listed as the most serious.

Cadets with at least one Pre-Boot Camp Arrest by Type of Crime and Admission Type																			
	#	Viol.	% Viol.	Drug	% Drug	N-Viol.	% N-Viol.	Viol.	% Viol.	Drug	% Drug	Prob.	% Prob.	N-Viol.	% N-Viol.		%		%
	Adm	Fel.	Fel.	Fel.	Fel.	Fel.	Fel.	Misd.	Misd.	Misd.	Misd.	Vltn.	Vltn.	Misd.	Misd.	DUI	DUI	Other	Other
Non-Viole	86	66	76.7%	35	40.7%	60	69.8%	50	58.1%	38	44.2%	42	48.8%	76	88.4%	12	14.0%	61	70.9%
Drug	123	53	43.1%	111	90.2%	53	43.1%	52	42.3%	39	31.7%	34	27.6%	85	69.1%	6	4.9%	73	59.3%
VOP	138	92	66.7%	78	56.5%	108	78.3%	90	65.2%	58	42.0%	129	93.5%	123	89.1%	10	7.2%	107	77.5%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>60.8%</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>64.6%</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>63.7%</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>55.3%</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>38.9%</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>59.1%</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>81.8%</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>69.5%</b>

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When prior arrest history is compared for Boot Camp graduates and dropouts, dropouts exhibit more extreme criminal histories. For instance, 72.8 percent of the dropouts had a violent felony arrest history versus 56.5 percent for graduates. Likewise, 78.3 percent of the dropouts had prior non-violent felony arrests versus 58.4 percent for graduates. Dropouts also had high levels of criminal histories for all types of misdemeanors and probation violations. The only major crime where dropouts and graduates have similar criminal histories is for prior felony drug arrests, both near 65 percent.

Cadets with at least one Pre-Boot Camp Arrest by Type of Crime and Release Status																			
	#	Viol.	% Viol.	Drug	% Drug	N-Viol.	% N-Viol.	Viol.	% Viol.	Drug	% Drug	Prob.	% Prob.	N-Viol.	% N-Viol.		%		%
	Adm	Fel.	Fel.	Fel.	Fel.	Fel.	Fel.	Misd.	Misd.	Misd.	Misd.	Vltn.	Vltn.	Misd.	Misd.	DUI	DUI	Other	Other
Dropouts	92	67	72.8%	57	62.0%	72	78.3%	64	69.6%	40	43.5%	69	75.0%	84	91.3%	6	6.5%	67	72.8%
Graduates	255	144	56.5%	167	65.5%	149	58.4%	128	50.2%	95	37.3%	136	53.3%	200	78.4%	22	8.6%	174	68.2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>60.8%</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>64.6%</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>63.7%</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>55.3%</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>38.9%</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>59.1%</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>81.8%</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>69.5%</b>

## Frequency of Prior Arrests

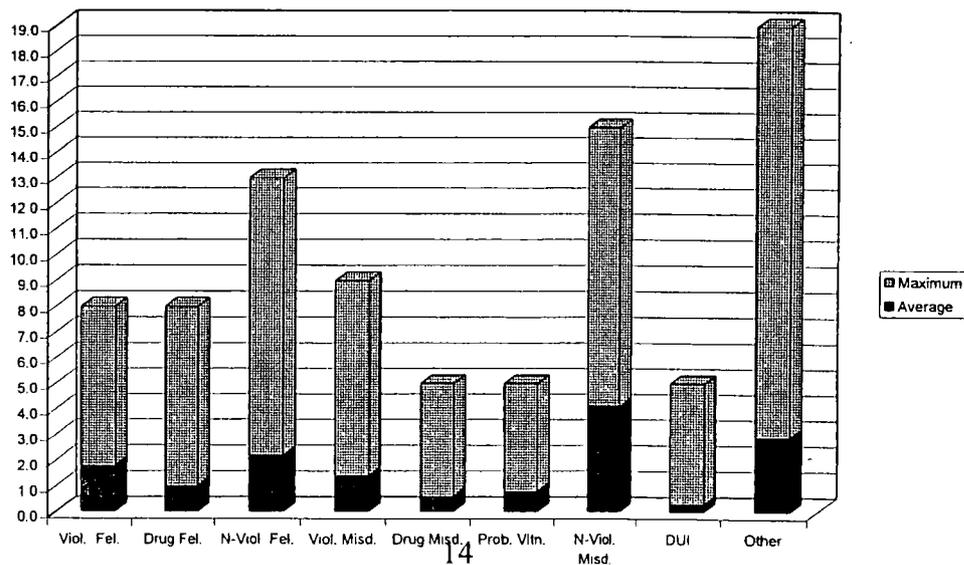
The table and charts below are showing the frequency of prior arrest by type of crime for each admission type. The previous set of tables show how many boot campers had an arrest history that included at least one arrest for a particular crime type. These tables show the *frequency* with which they committed the crimes. The minor differences between the total averages in the two tables below are a result of rate calculations and different cuts on the total data set.

Boot Camp non-violent admittees had, on average, 1.8 violent felony arrests and an average of 5.0 total felony arrests in their criminal history. However, at least one Boot Camp non-violent admittee had eight arrests in his history where a violent felony was listed as the most serious charge. Drug diversion admittees had an average of 1.5 arrests with a drug felony as the most serious charge and a maximum of six. Twenty-eight was the maximum number of arrests for any one crime type (non-violent misdemeanor) listed as the most serious charge.

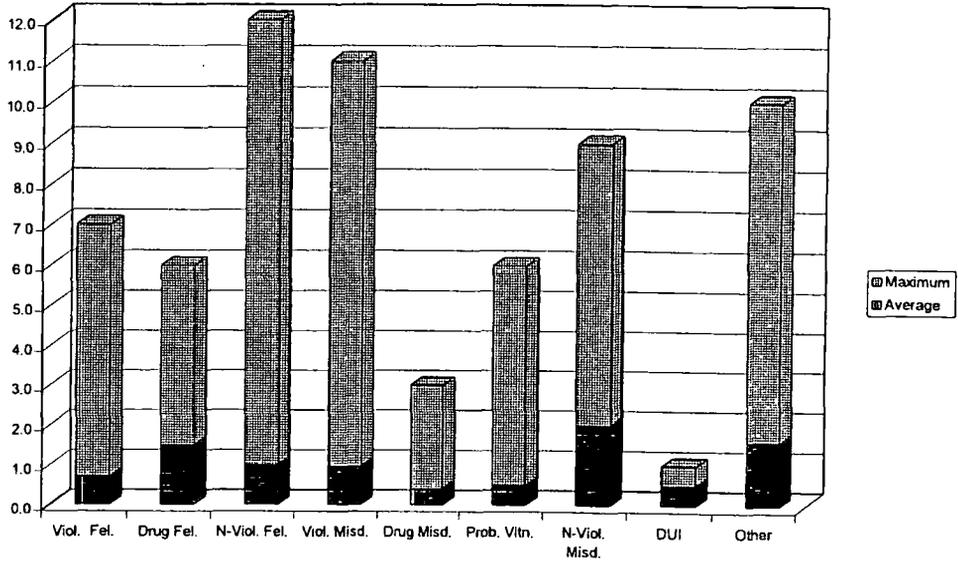
Frequency of Prior Arrest by Type of Crime and Admission Type																			
	# Adm.	Viol. Fel.		Drug Fel.		N-Viol. Fel.		Viol. Misd.		Drug Misd.		Prob. Vltn.		N-Viol. Misd.		DUI		Other	
		Avg.	Max	Avg.	Max	Avg.	Max	Avg.	Max	Avg.	Max	Avg.	Max	Avg.	Max	Avg.	Max	Avg.	Max
Non-Viol.	86	1.8	8	1.0	8	2.2	13	1.4	9	0.6	5	0.8	5	4.1	15	0.3	5	2.9	19
Drug	123	0.7	7	1.5	6	1.0	12	1.0	11	0.4	3	0.5	6	2.0	9	0.5	1	1.6	10
VOP	138	1.5	9	1.1	7	2.3	13	1.6	9	0.6	5	2.1	7	4.4	28	0.1	4	2.9	21
Total	347	1.3	9	1.2	8	1.8	13	1.3	11	0.5	5	1.2	7	3.5	28	0.1	5	2.5	21

The frequency charts for the previous table are shown below. They represent the range of prior arrests for Boot Camp cadets by type of crime and admission type or release status. The average number of arrests per cadet is shown in dark gray with the maximum in light gray. For example, in the chart for non-violent cadets, the average number of non-violent misdemeanors is around four and the maximum any one non-violent cadet had in their history was fifteen.

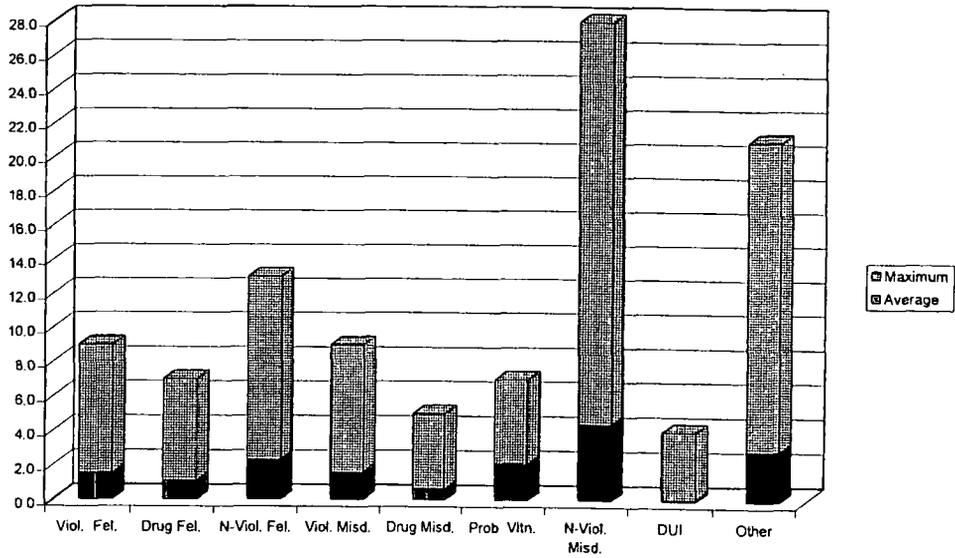
Bootcamp Non-Violent Cadets Range of Prior Arrests by Type of Crime  
Average & Maximum



**Bootcamp Drug Cadets Range of Prior Arrests by Type of Crime  
Average & Maximum**



**Bootcamp VOP Cadets Range of Prior Arrests by Type of Crime  
Average & Maximum**

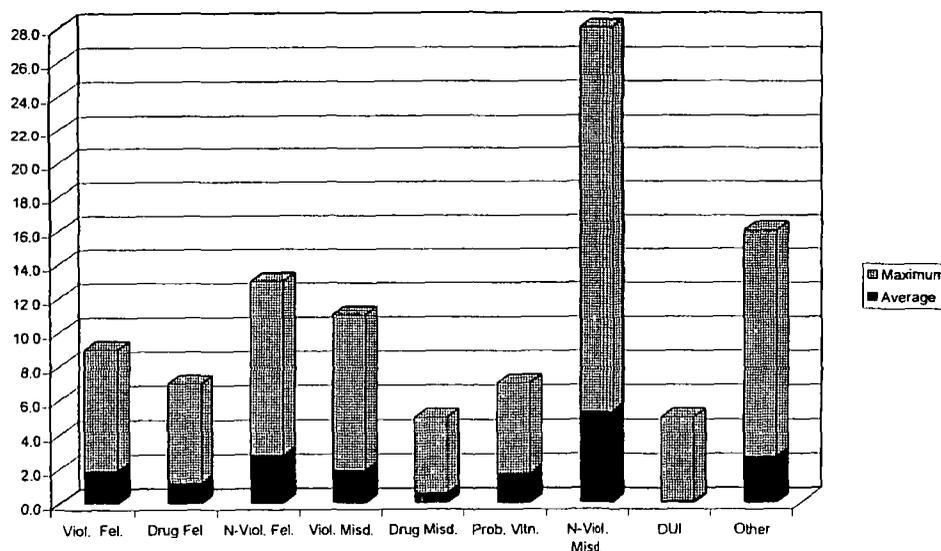


The below table and charts give the frequency of prior arrest by type of crime for both release status'. Dropouts averaged almost two violent felony arrests in their Delaware criminal history, with the maximum being nine. The graduates averaged about one violent felony arrest per person with a maximum of nine for any one person. Dropouts had a higher frequency of violent felonies, non-violent felonies, violent misdemeanors, drug misdemeanors, probation violations, and non-violent misdemeanors as well. Both graduates and dropouts averaged 1.2 drug felonies.

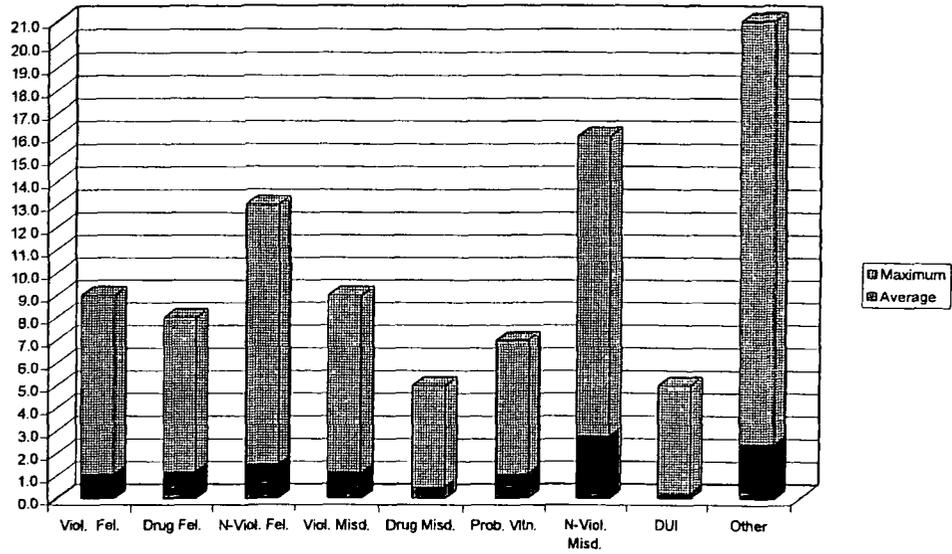
Frequency of Prior Arrest by Type of Crime and Release Status																			
	# Adm.	Viol. Fel.		Drug Fel.		N-Viol. Fel.		Viol. Misd.		Drug Misd.		Prob. Vln.		N-Viol. Misd.		DUI		Other	
		Avg.	Max	Avg.	Max	Avg.	Max	Avg.	Max	Avg.	Max	Avg.	Max	Avg.	Max	Avg.	Max	Avg.	Max
Dropouts	92	1.9	9	1.2	7	2.8	13	1.9	11	0.6	5	1.7	7	5.3	28	0.1	5	2.7	16
Graduates	255	1.1	9	1.2	8	1.5	13	1.1	9	0.5	5	1.1	7	2.8	16	0.2	5	2.4	21
TOTAL	347	1.3	9	1.2	8	2.1	13	1.5	11	0.6	5	1.4	7	4.0	28	0.1	5	2.5	21

The frequency charts for the above table are shown below. They represent the range of prior arrests for boot camp cadets by type of crime and release status. Dropouts have a higher frequency of non-violent misdemeanors than any other crime type, with non-violent felony being the closest second. Ignoring the potpourri of "other", the crime type with the highest frequency for the graduates is non-violent misdemeanor as well. The "other" category has the highest maximum of any crime type for the graduates. Meaning that at least one graduate had twenty-one arrests for various crimes within the "other" crime type category.

Bootcamp Dropouts Range of Prior Arrests by Type of Crime  
Average & Maximum



**Bootcamp Graduates Range of Prior Arrests by Type of Crime  
Average & Maximum**



## Boot Camp Recidivism

The definition of recidivism, as defined for this study, is any re-arrest and subsequent admission to detention, Level IV or Level V following graduation from Boot Camp. Recidivism at six, twelve, and eighteen months after graduation is calculated for each individual. For example, if a graduate is rearrested within six months of the day they were released from the custody of the Boot Camp, then they recidivated within six months. The same applies for both twelve and eighteen months. There are some cases where a boot camp graduate completes the program a few days after the rest of the platoon because he or she began a few days later or because the cadet was "recycled" to the following platoon. Recidivism, therefore, is calculated on the actual day the cadet left the walls of the Boot Camp, not on the set date for graduation.

### **PRE AND POST BOOT CAMP FELONY ARRESTS**

A key Boot Camp finding is the significant reduction of felony crime. The pre-post analysis shown below indicates that 98.4 percent of the Boot Camp graduates have prior felony arrests in their history. Tracking the graduates for 18 months after graduation shows the felony re-arrest rate is 24.3 percent. Although more time at risk will result in a somewhat higher felony re-arrest rate, the reduction in felony re-arrests for Boot Camp graduates is significant.

<b>Felony Re-arrest</b>			
Type of Admission	# Grads	Felony Arrest	
		Pre	18 Mos. Post
Non-Violent	56	96.4%	23.2%
Drug	108	100%	25.0%
VOP	91	97.8%	24.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>98.4%</b>	<b>24.3%</b>

Another way of appreciating the decrease in Boot Camp graduates' reduction in felony re-arrest is to examine the rates of felony arrest before and after Boot Camp. Prior to Boot Camp, on average, each cadet was arrested for a felony once a year. After Boot Camp graduation, only about one out of five cadets were arrested for a felony within a year. In the year prior to Boot Camp, these cadets were arrested for a felony about 240 times. After Boot Camp, the cadets were arrested for felony about 51 times—a reduction of 189 felonies.

<b>Felony Arrest Rates Per Year</b>			
Type of Admission	# Grads	Felony Rate	
		Pre	Post
Non-Violent	56	1.39	0.24
Drug	108	0.96	0.17
VOP	91	0.63	0.21
<b>Total</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.20</b>

Note: The Pre-Post period used to calculate the felony arrest rates was 18 months, pre and post.

These positive results need to be considered in the light of the extensive criminal history of the average Boot Camp cadet. The Delaware Boot Camp cadets do not meet the “national ideal type” of a non-violent first time offender. Statistically, at 13 prior arrests in which more than four are for a felony, Boot Camp cadets are not a good public safety risk. For any type of rehabilitation program, they are a challenge. Yet, the laws they break represent a much lower risk to public safety than expected. In addition, as shown in the remainder of the report, when they do break the law (even for a non-felony crime) they are likely to find themselves back in jail or prison. Public safety is benefitted in two ways by Boot Camp. First, we are much less likely to be victims of felony crime, and second, when a Boot Camp graduate falls back into crime, albeit less serious crime, he is likely to find himself back in jail.

#### SUMMARY OF ARREST RECIDIVISM BY PLATOON

The first table shows the cumulative graduate recidivism by start platoon . Please keep in mind that recidivism is calculated for graduates of Boot Camp only. Time and resources did not allow for the tracking of dropout recidivism, as they would have to be followed through the “at-risk” period and many of them have yet to be at risk due to re-incarceration to complete their original sentence. In the left most column, you will see the number of graduates for each platoon and then in total. The next column shows how may graduates had recidivated within six months of their release. Further, the twelve month column includes all the recidivists from the first six months along with the recidivists for the next six months. Thus making the table cumulative for the twelve and eighteen month periods.

Within six months of graduation, 107 out of 255 total graduates had recidivated by being re-arrested for a new crime or for violating their probation. This yields a 41.96 percent six month arrest recidivism rate. Within twelve months there were 163 graduates that had recidivated, or 63.92 percent. The eighteen month recidivism calculation is based on only the first ten platoons, because the last two platoons had not been out eighteen months at our time of analysis. The number of recidivists doesn't really decrease at eighteen months, the graduates in the last two platoons were subtracted from the total number of graduates since they were not out eighteen months. There were 149 recidivists out of 199 graduates in platoons one through ten, yielding a 74.87 percent recidivism rate at eighteen months.

Cumulative Graduate Recidivism by Start Platoon					
	# Grads	6 months	12 months	18 months	% Recid.
Platoon 1	17	9	10	11	64.7%
Platoon 2	14	8	10	10	71.4%
Platoon 3	14	7	11	13	92.9%
Platoon 4	19	10	15	16	84.2%
Platoon 5	15	7	8	8	53.3%
Platoon 6	22	7	15	16	72.7%
Platoon 7	16	5	10	12	75.0%
Platoon 8	16	6	9	12	75.0%
Platoon 9	35	16	22	25	71.4%
Platoon 10	31	15	19	26	83.9%
Platoon 11	26	7	14		
Platoon 12	30	10	20		
<b>Total</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>149</b>	
<b>% Recid.</b>		<b>41.96%</b>	<b>63.92%</b>	<b>74.87%</b>	<b>74.87%</b>

**RECIDIVISM BY INITIAL TYPE OF ARREST**

The below table shows graduate recidivism by type of initial arrest for each start platoon. The table shows the most serious charge for the first or initial arrest after Boot Camp for each platoon. For example, in the first six months, out of 17 graduates in platoon one there were no graduates arrested for a felony, one was arrested for a drug or violent misdemeanor, six for VOP's and two graduates arrested with some other offense as their most serious charge. There was one new platoon one recidivist between six and twelve months, seen by the change from two to three in the "other" category. There was one more new recidivist between twelve and eighteen months who had a felony as the most serious charge in their rearrest. This is why the felony column for platoon one increased from zero to one. Again, platoon eleven and twelve were not "at risk" eighteen months at our data cut-off date.

At six months 21.9 percent of the graduates had been re-arrested on a violation of probation, 5.5 percent on a felony, 12.9 percent on "other" and 1.6 percent on a drug or violent misdemeanor. Between six and twelve months, another 21 graduates were arrested on a violation of probation. Thus, bringing the graduate recidivism rate for violation of probation to 30.2 percent for the twelve month "at risk" period. By eighteen months there have been 199 graduates "at risk" rather than the 255 for six and twelve months. For each crime category, except drug and violent misdemeanor, the eighteen month recidivism rate increased over that in the twelve month period. The recidivism rate for violation of probation arrests grew to 31.7 percent from 30.2 and the felony recidivism increased to 11.6 percent. The "other" crime type carried a graduate recidivism rate of 27.1 percent by the end of eighteen months, while the drug or violent misdemeanor category yielded a rate of 4.5 percent.

Graduate Recidivism by Type of Initial Arrest for each Start Platoon													
	# Grads.	6 Months				12 Months				18 Months			
		VOP	Felony	Drug/Viol. Misd.	Other	VOP	Felony	Drug/Viol. Misd.	Other	VOP	Felony	Drug/Viol. Misd.	Other
Platoon 1	17	6	0	1	2	6	0	1	3	6	1	1	3
Platoon 2	14	5	0	0	3	7	0	0	3	7	0	0	3
Platoon 3	14	3	3	0	1	5	3	1	2	5	3	1	4
Platoon 4	19	4	0	0	6	6	1	0	8	6	1	1	8
Platoon 5	15	4	0	0	3	4	1	0	3	4	1	0	3
Platoon 6	22	4	1	0	2	6	3	1	5	7	3	1	5
Platoon 7	16	3	1	0	1	6	2	0	2	6	2	0	4
Platoon 8	16	2	2	0	2	3	2	0	4	3	2	0	7
Platoon 9	35	7	3	1	5	10	5	1	6	11	5	1	8
Platoon 10	31	7	1	2	5	7	2	3	7	8	5	4	9
Platoon 11	26	6	1	0	0	8	1	2	3				
Platoon 12	30	5	2	0	3	9	2	3	6				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>54</b>

**RECIDIVISM BY TYPE OF ADMISSION AND INITIAL TYPE OF ARREST**

The following table shows graduate recidivism by type of initial arrest for each admission type. The table shows the most serious charge for the first or initial arrest after Boot Camp for each admission type.

There were 56 non-violent admittees that graduated from the Boot Camp program. Twenty-five of them had recidivated within six months. Fourteen of those 25 had a VOP as the most serious charge in their initial rearrest, while five had felonies. At eighteen months there were 43 of 56, or 76.8 percent, of the non-violent graduates rearrested. Out of 108 drug admittee graduates, there were 78 rearrested by the end of eighteen months. The 70 percent recidivism rate consisted of 13 felonies, 6 drug or violent misdemeanors, 28 VOPs and 31 "other", as the most serious charge for their rearrests. VOP graduates recidivated at a rate of 47.3 percent within six months, 68.1 percent within twelve months, and 76 percent within eighteen months.

The eighteen month recidivism numbers are slightly understated due to the fact that some of the platoon eleven and twelve graduates, broken into these classifications, had not been out the full eighteen months. However, the graduates of platoons eleven and twelve that had recidivated between the twelve and eighteen month period, even though they hadn't been at risk the full eighteen months, are included in the below table. This explains the differences in the eighteen month TOTAL line in the below table as compared to the previous table, in which case they were not reflected.

Graduate Recidivism by Type of Initial Arrest for each Admission Type													
	# Grads.	6 Months				12 Months				18 Months			
		VOP	Felony	Drug/Viol. Misd.	Other	VOP	Felony	Drug/Viol. Misd.	Other	VOP	Felony	Drug/Viol. Misd.	Other
Non-Viol.	56	14	5	2	4	19	7	5	8	20	7	5	11
Drug	108	18	5	1	15	25	9	5	23	28	13	6	31
VOP	91	24	4	1	14	33	6	2	21	36	7	3	23
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>65</b>

### RECIDIVISM BY MOST SERIOUS ARREST

The table below shows the graduate recidivism by type of arrest for each platoon, where the most serious charge may change for any one person across time periods. For example, in platoon four there are five VOP arrests and three 'other' arrests in the six month recidivism columns.

However, in the twelve month recidivism columns the VOP arrests increase to eight and the 'other' arrests decrease by one, to two. There is also an increase of three felony arrests between six and twelve months. So...the total number of recidivists in platoon four within six months was ten and within twelve months was fifteen. Thus, an increase of five new arrests between six and twelve months. The one arrest decrease in the 'other' column means that the person was arrested in the second six months with a more serious charge. That cadet had to have been arrested with a felony or VOP as their most serious charge between the six and twelve month time period, because those are the only two columns showing an increase. If a graduate is arrested with a felony as their most serious charge within the first six months and then a VOP between six and twelve months, then the twelve month VOP column will not increase but the most serious arrest will carry over into the twelve month felony column.

Graduate Recidivism by Most Serious Arrest for each Start Platoon													
	# Grads.	6 Months				12 Months				18 Months			
		VOP	Felony	Drug/Viol. Misd.	Other	VOP	Felony	Drug/Viol. Misd.	Other	VOP	Felony	Drug/Viol. Misd.	Other
Platoon 1	17	6	1	1	1	6	1	1	2	6	2	1	2
Platoon 2	14	6	0	0	2	7	2	0	1	6	3	1	0
Platoon 3	14	3	3	0	1	4	4	1	2	4	5	2	2
Platoon 4	19	5	2	0	3	8	5	0	2	8	5	2	1
Platoon 5	15	6	0	0	1	7	1	0	0	6	2	0	0
Platoon 6	22	4	1	1	1	7	3	3	2	7	5	3	1
Platoon 7	16	3	1	0	1	7	2	0	1	8	2	0	2
Platoon 8	16	4	2	0	0	5	4	0	0	3	6	1	2
Platoon 9	35	9	4	1	2	12	8	0	2	13	9	0	3
Platoon 10	31	6	3	2	4	6	6	3	4	3	14	4	5
Platoon 11	26	6	1	0	0	7	1	5	1				
Platoon 12	30	7	2	0	1	12	2	5	1				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18</b>

The following table gives the same information as the table above, but breaks the information down by admittee type instead of platoon number.

Graduate Recidivism by Most Serious Arrest for each Cadet Type													
	# Grads.	6 Months				12 Months				18 Months			
		VOP	Felony	Drug/Viol. Misd.	Other	VOP	Felony	Drug/Viol. Misd.	Other	VOP	Felony	Drug/Viol. Misd.	Other
Non-Viol.	56	15	5	2	3	19	11	5	4	20	13	6	4
Drug	108	22	7	2	8	35	12	9	6	28	27	11	12
VOP	91	28	8	1	6	34	16	4	8	36	22	7	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>20</b>

**VOP CONTRIBUTES SIGNIFICANTLY TO THE BOOT CAMP RECIDIVISM RATE**

Recidivism, in this study, is measured in the classic sense. After graduation, each arrest, detention, or incarceration is a different measure of recidivism. Violation of probation, as in other studies, counts as an arrest. A violation of probation can involve an arrest for a new crime or for technical violations including “dirty urine tests”, curfew, and other court conditions. This study, and the recent study conducted by the Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing of Pennsylvania’s Motivational Boot Camp, indicate that Boot Camp cadets tend to recidivate for a violation rather than a new crime. The Pennsylvania study shows that Boot Camp offenders are more likely than Department of Correction releasees to return to Level V. However, a violation of probation is eight percentage points more likely to be the reason for return for a Boot Camp graduate than a “regular recidivist”.

The below table highlights the significance of violation of probation arrests for Boot Camp graduates. The Boot Camp after-care program includes strict community supervision, including periodic urine tests for drugs as well as curfew checks. An arrest for a violation of probation can include new criminal activities or violations of the conditions of probation; such as not remaining drug free, not being home at a specific time, or not attending drug treatment, work, or training as specified. Violations can result in re-arrests, detention, or in some cases a readmission to Boot Camp for a short-term “tune-up”.

Within six months of graduation from Boot Camp there were 90 out of 199, or 45.2 percent, of the graduates from the first ten platoons re-arrested. Of these, 50 percent were arrested for a violation of probation. Some violations of probation can occur as a result of an arrest for a new crime, while others may be a result of violations of conditions that do not render a re-arrest; such as a curfew violation. Although any DOC Level V releasee is subject to arrest for a violation of probation, it is believed that the intensive Boot Camp community supervision results in a somewhat higher than normal violation of probation rate.

At 18 months “at-risk”, 42.3 percent of the Boot Camp graduates had been arrested ‘initially’ for a violation of probation. When the “most serious arrest” is considered as the measure for a graduate’s post Boot Camp criminal history, the proportion of violation of probation increases to 43 percent. The decrease in the percentage of VOP’s between the six and eighteen month “at-risk” period shows that graduates tend to gravitate back toward overt criminal behavior. Even so, when assessing Boot Camp success, it is important to realize the increased likelihood of a Boot Camp graduate’s re-arrest for a violation of probation when compared to other Level V releasees.

Initial Arrest versus Most Serious Arrest						
	6 Months "At-Risk"			18 Months "At-Risk"		
	Total Arrests	VOP Arrests	Other Arrests	Total Arrests	VOP Arrests	Other Arrests
<b>Initial Arrests</b> (FIRST 10 PLATOONS: N=199)	90	45 50.0%	45 50.0%	149	63 42.3%	86 57.7%
<b>Most Serious Arrests</b> (FIRST 10 PLATOONS: N=199)	90	52 58.5%	38 41.5%	149	64 43.0%	85 57.0%

**SUMMARY OF ARREST, DETENTION, LEVEL IV AND LEVEL V RECIDIVISM**

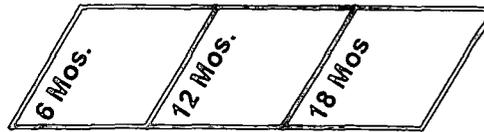
Graduate recidivism can also be analyzed according to where the cadets were placed after their re-arrest. They could have been detained, re-sentenced to Level IV, or re-sentenced to Level V.

The first table shows the overall arrest recidivism rates for a time at risk of six months, twelve months, and eighteen months broken down by non-violent, drug diversion and probation violation admittees. The table shows that there are 56 Boot Camp non-violent graduates (number at risk). Of the 56 at risk, 25 were re-arrested within six months, 39 had been re-arrested within twelve months and 43 out of 56 had been re-arrested within eighteen months. The overall Boot Camp non-violent graduate recidivism rate at the end of eighteen months is 76.8 percent. There were 108 at risk drug diversion graduates. There were 78 drug diversion graduates that were re-arrested within the eighteen month recidivism period, yielding a recidivism rate of 72.2 percent. At risk probation violation graduates were re-arrested at a rate of 76 percent by the end of eighteen months at risk. Drug offenders appear to have lower recidivism throughout the "at-risk" period. Re-arrest includes arrests for new crimes as well as an arrest for a violation of probation. A violation can occur for committing a new crime, using drugs and having a "dirty" urinalysis, breaking curfew, or for administrative violations. As discussed earlier, because of enhanced surveillance, Boot Camp graduates are more likely to be arrested for a violation of probation when compared to a "normal" DOC Level V releasee.

	Time At Risk		
	6 Mos.	12 Mos.	18 Mos.
<b>Arrest Recidivism Rates</b>			
Offenders that are classified as Bootcamp Non-violent			
Number at Risk	56	56	56
Number re-arrested	25	39	43
<b>Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>44.6%</b>	<b>69.6%</b>	<b>76.8%</b>
Offenders that are classified as Drug Diversion			
Number at Risk	108	108	108
Number re-arrested	39	62	78
<b>Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>36.1%</b>	<b>57.4%</b>	<b>72.2%</b>
Offenders that are classified as Probation Violators			
Number at Risk	91	91	91
Number re-arrested	43	62	69
<b>Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>47.3%</b>	<b>68.1%</b>	<b>75.8%</b>

The three tables on the opposite page show recidivism based on detention, re-admission to Level IV, and readmission to Level V for Boot Camp non-violent, drug diversion, and probation violation cadets. Again the number of cadets at risk in each category (non-violent, drug diversion, and probation violators) is the number of graduates.

**Time At Risk**



**Detention Recidivism Rates**

Offenders that are classified as Bootcamp Non-violent

Number at Risk	56	56	56
Number re-detained	21	31	35
<b>Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>37.5%</b>	<b>55.4%</b>	<b>62.5%</b>

Offenders that are classified as Drug Diversion

Number at Risk	108	108	108
Number re-detained	28	49	59
<b>Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>25.9%</b>	<b>45.4%</b>	<b>54.6%</b>

Offenders that are classified as Probation Violators

Number at Risk	91	91	91
Number re-detained	37	50	59
<b>Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>40.7%</b>	<b>54.9%</b>	<b>64.8%</b>

**Level IV Recidivism Rates**

Offenders that are classified as Bootcamp Non-violent

Number at Risk	56	56	56
Number re-admitted	6	10	16
<b>Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>17.9%</b>	<b>28.6%</b>

Offenders that are classified as Drug Diversion

Number at Risk	108	108	108
Number re-admitted	8	22	23
<b>Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>20.4%</b>	<b>21.3%</b>

Offenders that are classified as Probation Violators

Number at Risk	91	91	91
Number re-admitted	16	24	34
<b>Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>17.6%</b>	<b>26.4%</b>	<b>37.4%</b>

**Level V Recidivism Rates**

Offenders that are classified as Bootcamp Non-violent

Number at Risk	56	56	56
Number re-admitted	9	21	26
<b>Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>16.1%</b>	<b>37.5%</b>	<b>46.4%</b>

Offenders that are classified as Drug Diversion

Number at Risk	108	108	108
Number re-admitted	10	25	36
<b>Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>23.1%</b>	<b>33.3%</b>

Offenders that are classified as Probation Violators

Number at Risk	91	91	91
Number re-admitted	20	35	45
<b>Recidivism Rate</b>	<b>22.0%</b>	<b>38.5%</b>	<b>49.5%</b>

### COMPARATIVE LEVEL V RECIDIVISM RESULTS

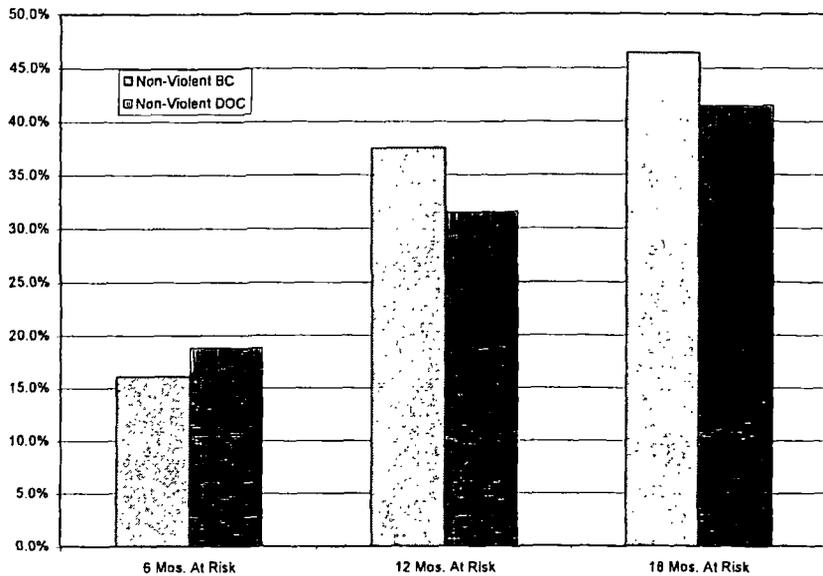
Preparing a match sample comparison group would entail much more time and resources than are available at this time. However, to provide a general yet reasonable comparison between the Boot Camp graduates and what we might expect, we have summarized the results from *Recidivism in Delaware 1981 to 1994* (DelSAC, 1997). Different types of offenders have different rates of recidivism. Therefore, to control for these differences, the non-violent Boot Camp graduates are compared to non-violent felony Level V<sup>1</sup> DOC releasees, drug diversion Boot Camp graduates are compared to drug offender Level V DOC releasees, and probation violation Boot Camp graduates are compared to probation violation Level V DOC releasees. Recidivism rates used for this analysis include DOC releases between 1990 and 1993. In addition to being the most recent information available, with an 18 month "at-risk" period following release, this four year report is representative of expected recidivism rates because they take into account changes in recidivism that occurred as a result of the implementation of SENTAC (1987) and Truth in Sentencing (1990). Level V recidivism, in the *Recidivism in Delaware 1981 to 1994* report, means that an offender was released from a jail term (one year or less) or a prison term (greater than one year) and then returned to either jail or prison. This comparison is appropriate because most Boot Camp admittees were either currently serving or going to have to serve a prison sentence as a result of their crime conviction. However, they were given the option of the six month Delaware Boot Camp Program. The average age of Boot Camp cadets in this study is 24 years of age, whereas the average age of DOC releasees in the years of 1990 to 1993 was 31. An increase in age could lead to lower recidivism rates.

Eighteen months after release, Boot Camp graduates are no less likely to be readmitted to a Level V sentence than 1990-1993 Level V DOC releasees. For example, the non-violent Boot Camp graduates' recidivism rate is 46.4 percent which is about five percentage points higher than the DOC non-violent releasees. At six months "at-risk", after release, the Boot Camp Level V recidivism is lower than DOC recidivism regardless of the type of crime at admission. At 12 months "at-risk", Boot Camp probation violators and drug offenders are just about equal. By 18 months "at-risk" the Boot Camp graduates exceed the DOC releasees for each crime type. There is a general consensus that Boot Camp graduates experience much closer post release supervision than "regular" DOC Level V releasees. Even with the tough Boot Camp post release supervision, the six month recidivism rate is lower than expected. In the long run, however, the tough post prison supervision may help explain the higher Level V recidivism rates seen at 18 months "at-risk".

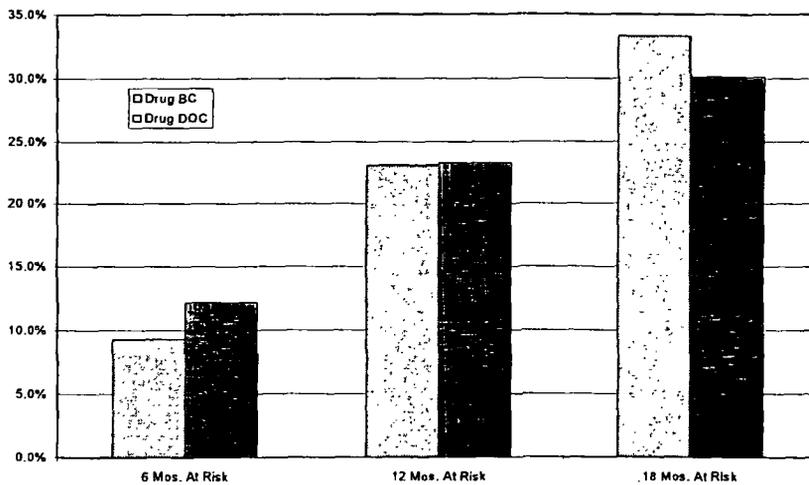
Boot Camp Versus DOC Recidivism			
	6 Mos. At Risk	12 Mos. At Risk	18 Mos. At Risk
Non-Violent BC (Lev. V)	16.1%	37.5%	46.4%
Non-Violent DOC	18.8%	31.5%	41.5%
Drug BC (Lev. V)	9.3%	23.1%	33.3%
Drug DOC	12.2%	23.3%	30.1%
Probation Viol. BC (Lev. V)	22.0%	38.5%	49.5%
Probation Viol. DOC	23.0%	36.8%	46.5%

Note 1: The 1990 to 1993 DOC database includes some direct Level IV commitments to work release in the Level V count. This tends to make the DOC percentages slightly higher than they should be.

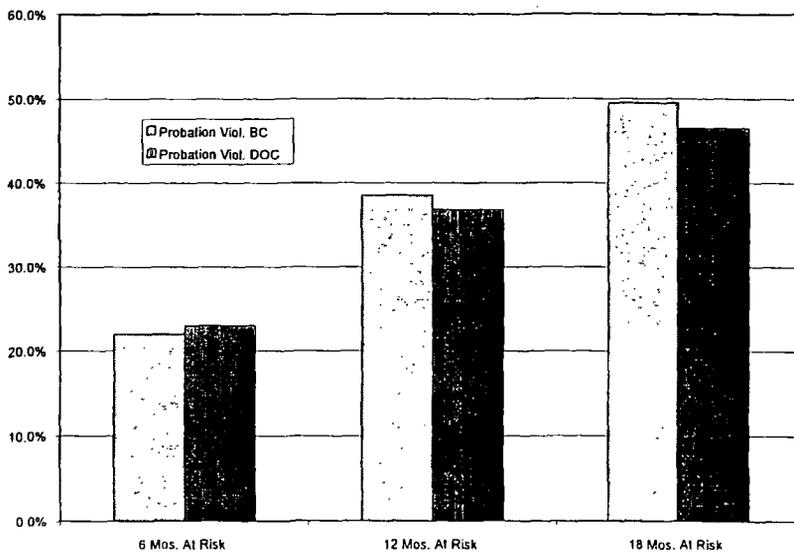
**Non-Violent Boot Camp Level V Recidivism**  
 Graduates Vs. 90-93 Non-Viol. Recidivists



**Drug Offender Boot Camp Level V Recidivism**  
 Graduates Vs. 90-93 Illicit Drug Recidivists



**Probation Violation Boot Camp Level V Recidivism**  
 Graduates Vs. 90-93 Prob. Viol. Recidivists



**DETAIL OF DETENTION, LEVEL IV AND LEVEL V RECIDIVISM**

Graduate recidivism based on detentions by platoon is shown in the below table. The first column gives the number of graduates from each platoon, the second through fourth columns list the number of re-arrests that resulted in a detention in the first six months, twelve months and then eighteen months. The table is not cumulative, it shows the number of detentions resulting from re-arrest in each time period independent of what occurred previously. The last column listing the individual number of graduates is important because a graduate could have recidivated in the first six months, been detained for a couple of weeks, been released, and then arrested again within the eighteen month period. Therefore, this column shows the actual number of graduates that were detained upon re-arrest for each platoon. For example, there were seventeen graduates in platoon one. Of those seventeen graduates, eight of them were re-arrested and detained within the first six months of their release from Boot Camp, one graduate was re-arrested and detained between six and twelve months, and then four graduates were re-arrested and detained between twelve and eighteen months. However, the detentions included only eleven individual graduates even though there were thirteen unique detentions from re-arrest.

<b>Graduate Recidivism based on Re-Detention by Platoon</b>					
	<b># Grads.</b>	<b>Detained 6 mos.</b>	<b>Detained 12 mos.</b>	<b>Detained 18 mos.</b>	<b># Indiv. Grads. Det.</b>
Platoon 1	17	8	1	4	11
Platoon 2	14	7	5	3	10
Platoon 3	14	4	3	3	8
Platoon 4	19	4	8	7	14
Platoon 5	15	6	1	4	7
Platoon 6	22	6	8	2	13
Platoon 7	16	5	6	2	11
Platoon 8	16	6	7	3	10
Platoon 9	35	13	11	5	18
Platoon 10	31	11	6	9	19
Platoon 11	26	7	6	5	13
Platoon 12	30	9	11	6	19
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>153</b>

The following two tables show the same information as the last. However, they are based on recidivists that returned to Level IV or Level V sentences upon re-arrest, rather than detention.

Graduate Recidivism based on Level IV Re-Admit by Platoon					
	# Grads.	L4 Sent. 6 mos.	L4 Sent. 12 mos.	L4 Sent. 18 mos.	# Individ. Grads. L4
Platoon 1	17	3	0	0	3
Platoon 2	14	3	1	4	6
Platoon 3	14	0	0	1	1
Platoon 4	19	0	3	3	6
Platoon 5	15	2	3	2	7
Platoon 6	22	2	4	2	8
Platoon 7	16	3	4	1	6
Platoon 8	16	3	2	1	5
Platoon 9	35	5	5	6	13
Platoon 10	31	3	2	1	4
Platoon 11	26	4	3	2	7
Platoon 12	30	2	5	1	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>73</b>

Graduate Recidivism based on Level V Re-Admit by Platoon					
	# Grads.	L5 Sent. 6 mos.	L5 Sent. 12 mos.	L5 Sent. 18 mos.	# Individ. Grads. L5
Platoon 1	17	5	2	3	8
Platoon 2	14	4	6	2	9
Platoon 3	14	0	5	4	7
Platoon 4	19	1	5	8	13
Platoon 5	15	3	1	1	4
Platoon 6	22	3	4	2	9
Platoon 7	16	1	3	2	6
Platoon 8	16	4	4	2	8
Platoon 9	35	6	7	4	13
Platoon 10	31	5	4	7	12
Platoon 11	26	2	3	3	7
Platoon 12	30	5	5	4	11
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>107</b>

The next three tables show graduate recidivism for each admittee type by rearrest status for six, twelve, and eighteen months from release and then the number of unique graduates that those rearrests and sentences involved. These tables are the same as those on the previous page, but categorized by admittee type instead of platoon type.

<b>Graduate Recidivism based on Re-Detention by Cadet Type</b>					
	<b># Grads.</b>	<b>Detained 6 mos.</b>	<b>Detained 12 mos.</b>	<b>Detained 18 mos.</b>	<b># Individ. Grads. Det.</b>
Non-Violent	56	21	17	12	35
Drug	108	28	30	22	59
VOP	91	37	26	18	59
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>153</b>

<b>Graduate Recidivism based on Level IV Re-Admit by Cadet Type</b>					
	<b># Grads.</b>	<b>L4 Sent. 6 mos.</b>	<b>L4 Sent. 12 mos.</b>	<b>L4 Sent. 18 mos.</b>	<b># Individ. Grads. L4</b>
Non-Violent	56	6	4	6	16
Drug	108	8	16	2	23
VOP	91	16	12	16	34
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>73</b>

<b>Graduate Recidivism based on Level V Re-Admit by Cadet Type</b>					
	<b># Grads.</b>	<b>L5 Sent. 6 mos.</b>	<b>L5 Sent. 12 mos.</b>	<b>L5 Sent. 18 mos.</b>	<b># Individ. Grads. L5</b>
Non-Violent	56	9	13	8	26
Drug	108	10	17	15	36
VOP	91	20	19	19	45
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>107</b>

## Technical Notes on Data Collection

The technical issues as they relate to establishing who the cadets for the first twelve platoons were and why they were in Boot Camp:

- SAC was provided first and last names only for the 347 Boot Camp cadets; SBI numbers were unavailable from the Boot Camp staff, yet that was the essential identifier needed to establish identity. There were 343 unique names in the list of Boot Camp cadets. There were two cadets that were sentenced to Boot Camp twice (each were counted as separate cadets in this study), additionally, there were two instances of two cadets having the same first and last name. Thus, this accounts for the difference between 347 cadets and 343 unique names.
- A name search was performed on CJIS to yield a preliminary list of SBI numbers associated with each name. This yielded 3,060 unique temporary and permanent SBI numbers. If the name search gave a unique match (only one SBI number for that name) then a check for Boot Camp stay and/or DOC Boot Camp sentence order was performed to verify that the Boot Camp stay was linked to the computer databases.
- If there were multiple SBI numbers associated with a particular name, then an exhaustive search of DOC and JIC records was performed to discern which individual was the Boot Camp cadet. This was further complicated by some individuals having multiple identification records on the system, resulting from alias names, multiple dates of birth, and the practice of using temporary SBI numbers. The practice of using temporary SBI numbers means that an individual can have a permanent SBI number as well as a single or multiple count of temporary SBI numbers. Upon completion of this process, there was a permanent SBI number identified for each individual attending Boot Camp.
- In determining whether the cadet would be classified as a VOP, non-violent, or drug admission into the program, the charge in which they received their Boot Camp sentence had to be identified. When the information was not available through CJIS or JIC, then a manual search of the jackets (located at various institutions within the state) was performed to locate the missing information. There were 49 manual jacket searches.

Once the correct SBI numbers were established for all of the Boot Camp cadets, other issues were encountered that can affect data integrity. Downloads were performed to find Delaware arrest and DOC histories. Most data was taken "as is" from the state's mainframe files.

- Downloads were performed to find arrest, charge, incarceration and personal information for each Boot Camp participant. When the information was not available through a CJIS download, then a manual search was performed to locate the missing information.
- There could be missing and/or duplicated charges for any one cadet, therefore, charge history does not always yield precise counts. We also used the type and class listed by CJIS for each charge, which may be missing or incorrect. For the 347 Boot Camp cadets, there were about 18,000 charges.

- DOC mainframe records do not always reflect true movement within the walls of DOC. For example, a cadet in Gander Hill, waiting for a tune-up, may go for a tune-up at the Boot Camp and the DOC flow may never reflect the move because the cadet returned to Gander Hill afterwards. For the 347 Boot Camp cadets, there were around 2,600 DOC case records and 3,600 DOC location records.
- Detentions can sometimes mask a short Level V stay. For example, the system shows 17 Boot Camp cadets as being in detention during their entire six month Boot Camp stay. This event was recorded, for this study, to count Boot Camp as a Level V placement. Though we regard the Boot Camp as a Level V stay, other Level V stays in an offender's DOC history could have been similarly masked. This could leave potential for an undercounting of Level V recidivism.

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