

RECIDIVISM AT THE ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

JANUARY 1, 1974 - DECEMBER 31, 1975

FINAL REPORT

JANUARY 1, 1976 - DECEMBER 31, 1977

PROVISIONAL REPORT

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In compliance with the Crime Control Act of 1973 Public Law 93-83 of the 93rd Congress, the fourth final report on recidivism at the Adult Correctional Institutions is presented. The Law states that we must "provide for the accurate and complete monitoring of the progress of the Correctional System. Such monitoring shall include rate of prisoner rehabilitation and rates of recidivism." Reports such as this will continue to be published in the future.

In this report, recidivism is defined in two ways. The total recidivism rate is the percentage of inmates released during period of the study who within three years were convicted of violations of the law that resulted in either sentences to the Adult Correctional Institution, or suspended or deferred sentences or probation. Offenses resulting in fines are not included. Revocations of parole that do not result in re-incarceration are included. The jail or prison recidivism rate is the percentage of persons released from the Adult Correctional Institution who within three years returned to jail or prison, either as a result of a new sentence or as a result of violation of parole. For January - December 1974 the total recidivism rate was 60.2 percent and the jail-prison recidivism rate was 47.5 percent. For January - December 1975 the total recidivism rate was 53.4 percent and the jail-prison recidivism rate was 40.1 percent.

A total of 354 sentenced persons were released from the Adult Correctional Institution during the calendar year 1974. Of this total, 347 were male and seven were female. Of these 354 individuals, 159 persons (44.9 percent) had served jail or prison sentences prior to the sentence terminating in 1974. A total of 168 persons returned to prison with new sentences or parole violations subsequent to 1974.

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ACQUISITIONS

4 In addition, 45 persons received suspended or deferred sentences or probation. Some of the tables contained in this report consider only the 168 who returned to prison while other tables consider all new sentences except for fines.

During calendar year 1975, a total of 367 persons were released from the ACI. Only nine of these were women. Of these 367 persons, 169 (46.0 percent) had served time as sentenced inmates prior to the incarceration ending in 1975. A total of 147 persons (40.1 percent) returned to prison either as a result of new charges or as a result of parole violation. In addition, 49 persons received suspended sentences, deferred sentences or probation as a result of offenses committed after their 1975 release.

Table I is a cross-tabulation of the persons who served time as convicted persons prior to this sentence with those who were sentenced after this sentence. Thirty-one percent of these persons were neither sentenced before nor after the sentence terminating during January - December 1974. Thirty-six percent of the 1975 cohort were neither sentenced before nor after their sentence terminating during that year.

In the 1974 cohort, 21.5 percent served time prior to this sentence but did not return to prison subsequent to their 1974 release. Similarly 23.7 percent of the 1975 cohort had served time prior to this sentence.

In addition, 23.4 percent of the 1974 cohort and 22.3 percent of the 1975 cohort were recidivists both before this sentence and after this sentence. In the 1974 cohort, 24.0 percent terminated

their first sentence in 1974 but returned to prison subsequent to 1974. The corresponding percentage for the 1975 cohort was 17.7 percent.

TABLE I

Recidivism after the sentence from which the subject was released from the ACI during calendar years 1974 and 1975 according to recidivism before the sentence (only prison or jail sentences are considered).

<u>RECIDIVISM BEFORE THIS SENTENCE</u>		<u>RECIDIVISM AFTER SENTENCE</u>		
		TOTAL	YES	NO
1974 COHORT	TOTAL	354	168	186
	YES	159	83	76
	NO	195	85	110
1975 COHORT	TOTAL	367	147	220
	YES	169	82	87
	NO	198	65	133

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

<u>COHORT</u>	<u>RECIDIVISTS BEFORE & AFTER THIS SENTENCE</u>	<u>RECIDIVISTS BEFORE BUT NOT AFTER THIS SENTENCE</u>	<u>RECIDIVISTS AFTER BUT NOT BEFORE THIS SENT.</u>	<u>NON-RECIDIVISTS</u>
1974	23.4	21.5	24.0	31.1
1975	22.3	23.7	17.7	36.2

Table 2 is a cross-tabulation of recidivism by type of release - whether parole, expiration of sentence, or other release such as vacation of sentence, discharge at court or bail. Transfers to other states or Federal Authorities are not considered in this report. Releases to the State Police or the Medical Center are similarly excluded.

Of the 354 persons released in 1974, 56.8 percent were paroled, 35.3 percent were released upon expiration of sentence, and 7.9 percent were released in some other manner, (usually bail or court-ordered discharge). Of the 201 parolees, 103 (51.2 percent) returned to prison. Of these 103 recidivists, 32 were technical violators of parole who never received new sentences. The other 71 recidivists incurred new sentences. In addition to the 103 prison recidivists, there were 17 parolees who although never returning to prison, did receive suspended sentences, deferred sentences, or probation subsequent to their 1974 release. Of the 125 persons whose sentence expired, 46 (36.8 percent) returned to prison and 25 (20 percent), although not returning to prison did incur suspended sentences, deferred sentences or probation subsequent to their 1974 releases. Of the 28 persons released in any other manner, 19 (67.9 percent) returned to prison and three (10.7 percent) received suspended sentences, deferred sentences or probation. Thus the recidivism rates for the 1974 cohort (as of March 1, 1979) were 60.2 percent for total recidivism and 47.5 percent for jail-prison recidivism.

Of the 367 persons released in 1975, 45.5 percent were paroled, 40.3 percent were released upon expiration of sentence, and 14.2 percent were released in some other manner. Of the 167 parolees, 77 (46.1 percent) returned to prison - 14 as technical violators with no new sentences and 63 as newly sentenced men (or women). In addition, there were 14 parolees who although never returning to prison did incur suspended sentences, deferred sentences, or probation subsequent to their 1975 release. Of the 148 persons whose sentence expired, 52 (35.1 percent) returned to prison and 22 (14.9 percent) although not returning to prison did incur suspended sentences, deferred sentences or probation. Of the 52 persons released in any other manner, 18 (34.6 percent) returned to prison and 13 (25 percent) received suspended sentences, deferred sentences or probation. Thus, the recidivism rates for the 1975 cohort (as of March 1, 1979) were 40.1 percent for total recidivism and 53.4 percent for jail-prison recidivism.

TABLE 2

Recidivism after the sentence from which the subject was released during calendar years 1974 and 1975, according to type of release and type of recidivism.

TYPE OF RELEASE	TOTAL	1974 COHORT		RECIDIVIST NON-PRISON SENTENCE		NON- RECIDIVIST	
		RECIDIVIST PRISONS OR JAIL SENTENCE		#	%	#	%
		#	%				
TOTAL	354	168	47.5	45	12.7	141	39.8
Expiration	125	46	36.8	25	20.0	54	43.2
Parole	201	103	51.2	17	8.5	81	40.3
Other	28	19	67.9	3	10.7	6	21.4
<u>1975 COHORT</u>							
TOTAL	367	147	40.1	49	13.4	171	46.6
Expiration	148	52	35.1	22	14.9	74	50.0
Parole	167	77	46.1	14	8.4	76	45.5
Other	52	18	34.6	13	25.0	21	40.4

Table 3(A) presents the age and racial data for the 1974 cohort. The recidivists in this table included only those who returned to jail or prison. Recidivism is higher among younger persons. Of the 30 persons aged under 20 who were released in 1974, 20 returned to prison, yielding a recidivism rate of 66.7 percent. The recidivism rate for those aged 20-24 was 51.5 percent. The recidivism rate was 52.4 percent for those aged 25-29 and 33.3 percent for those aged 30 or older. The median age of release for the 1974 cohort was 25.9 years. The median age for those who had served time prior to this sentence was 29.6 years, while the median age of those with no prior jail or prison experience was 23.5 years. The median age of release for those that returned to prison subsequent to their 1974 release was 24.7, while the median age of release was 27.4 for those who did not return to prison.

The racial composition of the persons released during 1974 was 81.1 percent white, 18.6 percent black and 0.3 percent Puerto Rican. Recidivism among blacks was high. Of the 66 black inmates, 32 (48.5 percent) were recidivists prior to the sentence terminating in 1974 and 33 (50 percent) returned to prison subsequent to their 1974 release. The recidivism rate subsequent to 1974 was 47 percent for the white race.

TABLE 3(A)

Age and Race of Persons Released from the ACI between January 1, 1974 and
December 31, 1974 according to Recidivism

1. ALL PERSONS RELEASED

AGE IN YEARS

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>UNDER 20</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25-29</u>	<u>30-34</u>	<u>35-39</u>	<u>40-49</u>	<u>50 or Older</u>	<u>Median Age</u>
TOTAL	354*	30	132	84*	44	30	28	6	25.9
WHITE	287	25	111	62	35	24	25	5	25.6
BLACK	66	5	21	21	9	6	3	1	26.7

2. RECIDIVISTS BEFORE THIS SENTENCE (Jail or Prison Terms Only)

TOTAL	159	3	32	48	32	23	17	4	29.6
WHITE	127	1	30	34	26	17	15	4	29.8
BLACK	32	2	2	14	6	6	2	0	29.3

3. NON-RECIDIVISTS BEFORE THIS SENTENCE

TOTAL	195*	27	100	36*	12	7	11	2	23.5
WHITE	160	24	81	28	9	7	10	1	23.5
BLACK	34	3	19	7	3	0	1	1	23.7

4. RECIDIVISTS AFTER THIS SENTENCE (Jail or Prison Terms Only)

TOTAL	168	20	68	44	24	9	2	1	24.7
WHITE	135	16	56	33	19	8	2	1	24.6
BLACK	33	4	12	11	5	1	0	0	25.2

5. NON-RECIDIVISTS AFTER THIS SENTENCE

TOTAL	186*	10	64	40*	20	21	26	5	27.4
WHITE	152	9	55	29	16	16	23	4	27.1
BLACK	33	1	9	10	4	5	3	1	28.3

*Includes one Puerto Rican

Table 3(B) presents the age and racial data for the 1975 cohort. The recidivists in this table included only those who returned to jail or prison. Recidivism is higher among younger persons. Of the 37 persons aged under 20, there were 16 recidivists yielding a recidivism rate of 43.2 percent. The recidivism rates for those aged 20-24 was 50.7 percent. The recidivism rate was 36.1 percent for those aged 25-29, and 27.6 percent for those aged 30 or older. The median age of release for the 1975 cohort was 25.3 years. The median age for those who had served time prior to this sentence was 28.2 years, while the median age of those with no prior jail or prison experience was 23.5. The median age of release for those that became recidivists subsequent to their 1975 release was 24.0, while the median age of release was 26.8 for those who did not return to prison.

The racial composition of the persons released during 1975 was 77.4 percent white, 21.5 percent black and 1.1 percent Puerto Rican. Recidivism among blacks was high. Of the 79 black inmates, 45.6 percent were recidivists prior to the sentence terminating in 1975 and 41.8 percent returned to prison subsequent to their 1975 release.

TABLE 3(B)

Age and Race of Persons Released from the ACI between January 1, 1975 and
December 31, 1975 according to Recidivism

1. ALL PERSONS RELEASED

AGE IN YEARS

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>UNDER 20</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25-29</u>	<u>30-34</u>	<u>35-39</u>	<u>40-49</u>	<u>50 or Older</u>	<u>Median Age</u>
TOTAL	367##	37*	142**	83	42	24	26	13	25.3
WHITE	284	27	113	58	37	19	18	12	25.2
BLACK	79	9	26	25	5	5	8	1	25.9

2. RECIDIVISTS BEFORE THIS SENTENCE (Jail or Prison Terms Only)

TOTAL	169*	5	46*	52	30	17	13	6	28.2
WHITE	132	4	35	39	27	13	8	6	28.5
BLACK	36	1	10	13	3	4	5	0	27.7

3. NON-RECIDIVISTS BEFORE THIS SENTENCE

TOTAL	198**	32*	96#	31	12	7	13	7	23.5
WHITE	152	23	78	19	10	6	10	6	23.4
BLACK	43	8	16	12	2	1	3	1	24.2

4. RECIDIVISTS AFTER THIS SENTENCE (Jail or Prison Terms Only)

TOTAL	147#	16	72#	30	14	6	7	2	24.0
WHITE	112	12	56	21	12	5	4	2	23.9
BLACK	33	4	14	9	2	1	3	0	24.5

5. NON-RECIDIVISTS AFTER THIS SENTENCE

TOTAL	220#	21*	70*	53	28	18	19	11	26.8
WHITE	172	15	57	37	25	14	14	10	26.9
BLACK	46	5	12	16	3	4	5	1	26.9

*Includes one Puerto Rican
#Includes two Puerto Ricans

**Includes three Puerto Ricans
##Includes four Puerto Ricans

Table 4 shows the age and race composition of those persons who did not return to prison but did receive suspended or deferred sentences or probation. Only six of the non-jail recidivists in the 1974 cohort and only ten of the non-jail recidivists in the 1975 cohort were non-white. The median age of the non-prison recidivists was 26.1 years for the 1974 cohort and 24.1 years for the 1975 cohort.

TABLE 4

Age and Racial Composition of Persons released from the ACI during calendar years 1974 and 1975 who became non-jail recidivists:

1974 COHORT

	<u>ALL AGES</u>	<u>UNDER 20</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25-29</u>	<u>20-34</u>	<u>35-39</u>	<u>40-49</u>	<u>50 - OVER</u>	<u>MEDIAN AGE</u>
TOTAL	45	2	19	7	4	6	7	0	26.1
WHITE	39	2	17	4	4	6	6	0	25.6
BLACK	5	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	----
PUERTO- RICAN	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	----

1975 COHORT

TOTAL	49	8	20	12	6	1	2	0	24.1
WHITE	39	6	16	9	5	1	2	0	24.2
BLACK	10	2	4	3	1	0	0	0	23.8

Table 5 shows the time interval in completed months between release from the Adult Correctional Institution and recommitment resulting in new sentences or revocation of parole. Of the jail-prison recidivists in the 1974 cohort, 38.7 percent returned within seven months of release date and 58.3 percent returned within 13 months. The median time between release and reimprisonment as a recidivist was 10 months. The median time between release and sentencing date for non-jail recidivists was 22.5 months. In the 1975 cohort, 47.6 percent of the jail-prison recidivists returned within seven months and 63.9 percent returned within 13 months. The median time between release and re-incarceration was 7.9 months. The median time between release and sentencing date was 15.3 months for non-jail recidivists.

TABLE 5

Interval of time between release for ACI and recommitment resulting in a new sentence or revocation of parole; or between release from ACI and sentencing date for non-prison sentences:

LENGTH OF TIME	<u>1974 COHORT</u>			<u>1975 COHORT</u>		
	ALL SEN- TENCES	PRISON OR JAIL SENTENCES	NON- PRISON SENTENCES	ALL SEN- TENCES	PRISON OR JAIL	NON- PRISON
TOTAL	213	168	45	196	147	49
Less than 1 Mo.	11	8	3	11	9	2
1-3.9 Months	38	36	2	36	29	7
4-6.9 Months	26	21	5	35	32	3
7-9.9 Months	20	19	1	19	12	7
10-12.9 Months	18	14	4	16	12	4
13-18.9 Months	29	25	4	20	16	4
19-24.9 Months	23	17	6	26	17	9
25-36.9 Months	25	18	7	22	15	7
37 Months or Longer	23	10	13	11	5	6
Median Months	11.9	10.0	22.5	9.5	7.9	15.3

Table 6 cross-tabulates time interval between release from the Adult Correctional Institution and recommittal to prison as a recidivist according to according to race. The median length of time between release and recommittal subsequent to 1974 releases was 11.5 months for white inmates and 7.3 months for black inmates. For the 1975 cohort, the median time between release and recommittal was 7.0 months for white inmates and 10.3 months for black inmates.

TABLE 6

Interval of time between release from the ACI and re-committal to Prison as a sentenced inmate according to race.

<u>LENGTH OF TIME</u>	<u>1974 COHORT</u>			<u>1975 COHORT</u>		
	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK
TOTAL	168	135	33	147#	112	33
Less Than One Mth.	8	6	2	9	8	1
1-3.9 Months	36	26	10	29	23	6
4-6.9 Months	21	17	4	32	25	7
7-9.9 Months	19	13	6	12	10	2
10-12.9 Months	14	11	3	12	7	5
13-18.9 Months	25	20	5	16*	10	5
19-24.9 Months	17	15	2	17*	14	2
25-36.9 Months	18	18	0	15	11	4
37 Months or Longer	10	9	1	5	4	1
Median Length of Time (Months)	10.0	11.5	7.3	7.9	7.0	10.3

*Includes one Puerto Rican

#Includes two Puerto Ricans

Table 7 shows the charges which resulted in the sentence from which the persons in this study were released during January - December 1974. The five most common offenses were:

1. Breaking and entering, entering a dwelling or possession of burglary tools - 64 cases (18.1 percent of all offenses).
2. Narcotics and drug related charges - 36 cases (10.2 percent).
3. Robbery - 31 cases (8.8 percent).
4. Violations of parole or of suspended or deferred sentences - 30 cases (8.5 percent).
5. Assault - 27 cases (7.6 percent).

Offenses committed by the 12 persons convicted of other crimes against property included counterfeiting, income tax evasion, destruction of property and tampering with an auto. Other crimes neither of violence nor against property included extortion, harboring a fugitive, escape from prison (a previous sentence), fugitive from justice, obstructing a police officer, bookmaking, disorderly conduct, interrupting religious services, pan handling, false alarm, contempt of court, and obscene phone calls. The category murder included murder, conspiracy to murder, and assault with intent to kill. Conspiracy to rob and assault with intent to rob were tabulated with robbery and assault with intent to rape was tabulated with rape. Eight of the 16 persons convicted of murder and one of the five persons convicted of manslaughter had prior imprisonments. Seven of these 21 persons returned to prison after release. Of the 31 robbers, 16 had a prior imprisonment and 18 returned to prison after their 1974 release. Of the 27 persons incarcerated on assault charges, nine had served prison sentences in the past, and 15 returned to prison following their 1974 release.

Five of the 12 sex criminals had prior incarcerations and seven of these persons returned to prison. Nine of the 14 weapons offenders had a prior incarceration and eight of these offenders were incarcerated subsequent to their 1974 release. Among the 22 persons convicted of larceny from person, six had prior imprisonments and seven returned to prison subsequent to their 1974 release. Of the nine persons convicted of larceny not from person, three had prior imprisonments and five incurred subsequent imprisonments.

Of the 64 persons whose offense was breaking and entering, entering a dwelling or possession of burglary tools, 37 were recidivists prior to this sentence, and 38 returned to prison after this sentence.

Five of the 12 persons convicted of possession of stolen motor vehicles had prior imprisonments, and six were incarcerated subsequent to their 1974 release. Five of the eleven persons convicted of receiving or possessing stolen good (other than motor vehicles) had served prior sentences and six of these same 11 persons were recidivists subsequent to their 1974 release.

Of the 36 drug offenders, seven had served prior prison sentences and 16 served prison sentences subsequent to their 1974 release. Of the 21 persons sentenced for motor vehicle offenses seven were imprisoned prior to this incarceration, and six returned to prison subsequent to their 1974 release. The charge violation of parole or of deferred or suspended sentences or probation implies a prior criminal record. Twelve of these 30 persons returned to the prison subsequent to their 1974 release. Table 7(A) (on next page) gives the recidivism rates subsequent to 1974 for the ten most common offenses.

TABLE 7(A)

Recidivism rates subsequent to 1974 for the ten most common offenses

<u>RANK</u>	<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF CASES</u>	<u>RECIDIVISM RATE</u>
1.	Breaking and Entering, Entering a Dwelling or Possession of Burglary Tools	64	59.4
2.	Narcotics and Drug Related Offenses	36	44.4
3.	Robbery	31	58.1
4.	Violations of Parole or of Suspended Sentences Deferred Sentences or Pro- bation	30	40.0
5.	Assault	27	55.6
6.	Larceny from Person	22	31.8
7.	Murder	16	31.3
8.	Weapons Offenses	14	57.1
9/10.	Motor Vehicle Offenses Other than Driving under Influence of Alcohol	12	33.3
9/10.	Receiving or Possessing Stolen Goods	12	58.3

TABLE 7

Persons released from the ACI between January 1, 1974 and December 31, 1974 according to charges for which they were sentenced. (Only jail or prison recidivism is considered).

CHARGE	ALL PERSONS*	RECIDI-VISTS BE-FORE THIS SENTENCE	RECIDI-VISTS AFTER THIS SENTENCE	NON-RECIDI-VISTS
All Charges	354	159	168	110
Murder**	16	8	5	6
Manslaughter	5	1	2	3
Robbery+	31	16	18	7
Assault	27	9	15	9
Rape++	7	1	6	1
Other Sex-Related Charges	5	4	1	1
Weapons Charges	14	9	8	3
Kidnapping	4	2	0	2
Larceny from Person	22	6	7	12
Arson or Statutory Burning	3	1	0	2
Larceny (Not from Person)	9	3	5	4
Breaking and Entering, Enter- ing a dwelling or possession of burglary tools	64	37	38	7
Receiving or Possessing Stolen Motor Vehicle	12	5	7	4
Receiving or Possessing other Stolen Goods	11	5	6	4
Forgery, Uttering or Publishing	6	4	4	1
Other Crime Against Property	12	0	4	8
Narcotics and Drug Related Charges	36	7	16	13
Driving under influence of Liquor	9	3	2	5
Other Motor Vehicle Offenses	12	4	4	4
Violation of Parole or Sus- pended or Deferred sentences or Probation	30	24	12	4
Other Crimes neither of Violence nor against Property	19	10	8	5

*Subtotals add to more than 354 because some persons were recidivists both before this sentence and after this sentence. Only jail or prison sentences are considered.

+Includes assault with intent to rob and conspiracy to rob.

**Includes assault with intent to murder, conspiracy to murder, and accessory to murder.

++Includes assault with intent to rape.

Table 8 shows the charges which resulted in the sentence from which the persons in the study were released during January - December 1975. The five most common offenses were:

1. Breaking and entering, entering a dwelling or possession of burglary tools - 72 cases (19.6 percent of all offenses).
2. Violation of probation or parole or of suspended or deferred sentences - 49 cases (13.4 percent).
3. Robbery - 45 cases (12.3 percent).
4. Assault - 32 cases (8.7 percent).
5. Larceny not from person - 26 cases (7.1 percent).

Offenses committed by the 16 persons convicted of other crimes against property included interstate fraud, income tax evasion, destruction of property, tampering with auto, fraudulent use of credit card, violating of the banking laws, embezzlement, evading payments, obtaining money under false pretenses, and obstruction of property. Other crimes neither of violence nor against property included conspiracy, using a false name, failure to appear in court, submitting a false crime report, attempted bribery, contempt of court, and disorderly conduct.

The category murder included murder and assault with intent to kill. Conspiracy to rob and assault with intent to rob were tabulated with robbery and assault with intent to rape was tabulated with rape.

Two of the six persons convicted of murder and none of the six persons convicted of manslaughter had prior imprisonments. Only one of the murderers and none of the persons convicted of manslaughter returned to prison subsequent to 1975. Only 10 of the 45 persons convicted of robbery had prior prison sentences, but 26 of these offenders returned to prison subsequent to their 1975 release. Fifteen of the 32 persons incarcerated for assault had served sentences prior to 1975, and 13 of these persons returned to prison subsequent to 1975 .

Four of the 10 sex criminals had prior incarcerations and four of these persons returned to prison after 1975. Four of the nine weapons offenders had a prior incarceration and four of these were incarcerated subsequent to their 1975 release. Among the 10 persons convicted of larceny from person, two had prior imprisonments and five returned to prison subsequent to their 1975 release. Of the 26 persons convicted of larceny not from person, 10 had prior imprisonments and eight incurred subsequent imprisonments.

Of the 72 persons whose offense was breaking and entering, entering a dwelling or possession of burglary tools, 40 were recidivists prior to this sentence, and 30 returned to prison after this sentence.

Nine of the 14 persons convicted of possession of stolen motor vehicles had prior imprisonments and seven were incarcerated subsequent to their 1975 release. Six of the 11 persons convicted of receiving or possessing stolen goods (other than motor vehicles), had served prior sentences. Six of these same 11 persons were recidivists subsequent to their 1975 release.

Of the 23 drug offenders, nine had served prior prison sentences and 11 served prison sentences subsequent to their 1975 release. Of the 20 persons sentenced for motor vehicle offenses one was imprisoned prior to this incarceration, and four returned to prison subsequent to their 1975 release. The charge violation of probation or parole or of deferred or suspended sentences implies a prior criminal record. Twenty of the 49 persons returned to the prison subsequent to their 1975 release. Table 8(A) (on next page) give the recidivism rates subsequent to 1975 for the ten most common offenses.

TABLE 8(A)

Recidivism rates subsequent to 1975 for the ten most common offenses.

<u>RANK</u>	<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF CASES</u>	<u>RECIDIVISM RATE</u>
1	Breaking and Entering, Entering a Dwelling or Possession of Burglary Tools	72	41.7
2.	Violation of Probation or Parole	49	40.8
3.	Robbery	45	57.8
4.	Assault	32	40.6
5.	Larceny not from Person	26	30.8
6.	Narcotics and Drug Related Offenses	23	47.8
7.	Receiving or Possessing Stolen Motor Vehicle	14	50.0
8.	Motor Vehicle Offenses (other than driving under the influence of alcohol)	13	23.1
9.	Receiving or Possessing stolen goods (other than motor vehicle)	11	54.5
10.	Larceny from Person	10	50.0

TABLE 8

Persons released from the ACI between January 1, 1975 and December 31, 1975 according to charges for which they were sentenced. (only jail or prison recidivism is considered).

CHARGE	<u>ALL PERSONS*</u>	<u>RECIDI-VISTS BE-FORE THIS SENTENCE</u>	<u>RECIDI-VISTS AFTER THIS SENTENCE</u>	<u>NON-RECIDI-VISTS</u>
All Charges	367	169	147	133
Murder**	6	2	1	3
Manslaughter	6	0	0	6
Robbery+	45	10	26	16
Assault	32	15	13	11
Rape++	5	3	3	1
Other Sex-related Charges	5	1	1	3
Weapons Charges	9	4	4	5
Kidnapping	1	1	0	0
Larceny from Person	10	2	5	5
Arson or Statutory Burning	1	1	0	0
Larceny (not from person)	26	10	8	11
Breaking and Entering, Enter- ing a Dwelling or Possession of Burglary Tools	72	40	30	20
Receiving or Possessing Stolen Motor Vehicle	14	9	7	4
Receiving or Possessing other Stolen Goods	11	6	6	4
Forgery, Uttering or Publishing	5	3	4	0
Other Crime against Property	16	4	4	10
Narcotics and Drug Related Charges	23	9	11	7
Driving Under Influence of Liquor	7	0	1	6
Other Motor Vehicle Offenses	13	1	3	10
Violation of Parole or Sus- pended or Deferred Sen- tences or Probation	49	43	20	5
Other Crimes Neither of Violence nor Against Property	11	5	0	6

*Subtotals add to more than 367 because some persons were recidivists both before this sentence and after this sentence. Only jail or prison sentences are considered.

+Includes assault with intent to rob and conspiracy to rob.

**Includes assault with intent to murder.

++Includes assault with intent to rape.

Table 9 shows the offenses which resulted in re-imprisonment subsequent to the January - December, 1974 release.

The five most common offenses resulting in reincarceration were:

1. Breaking and entering, entering a dwelling, or possession of burglary tools - 38 cases.
2. Violation of parole (with no new sentences) - 33 cases.
3. Robbery - 27 cases.
4. Assault - 17 cases.
5. Possession of stolen motor vehicle - 7 cases.

The most common offenses resulting in non-prison sentences were:

- 1/2. Assault - 6 cases.
- 1/2. Other crimes against property - 6 cases. (Five were for damage to property - one for tampering with auto).
- 3/4. Narcotics and drug related offenses - 5 cases.
- 3/4. Motor vehicle violators (other than driving under influence of alcohol) - 5 cases.

Crimes against person (murder, manslaughter, assault with intent to kill, kidnapping, robbery, sex offenses, assault, weapons offenses, and larceny from person) accounted for 42.3 percent of the new jail or prison sentences and 24.4 percent of the non-prison sentences. Crimes against property (larceny not from person, breaking and entering, etc., possession of stolen motor vehicle, receiving or possessing other stolen goods, forging, uttering or publishing, and other crimes against property) accounted for 31.0 percent of the new jail or prison sentences and 37.8 percent of the non-prison sentences. Crimes neither of violence nor against property accounted for 26.8 percent of the jail or prison sentences and 37.8 percent of the non-prison sentences.

TABLE 9

Recidivists after this sentence according to nature of new charges (1974 Cohort) (All incarcerations after 1974 were considered and the most serious charge was tabulated).

CHARGE	ALL SENTENCES	PRISON OR JAIL SENTENCE	NON-PRISON SENTENCES
All Charges	213	168	45
Murder	6	6	0
Manslaughter	2	2	0
Assault with Intent to Kill	4	4	0
Kidnapping	3	3	0
Robbery#	28	27	1
Rape	5	5	0
Other Sex Offenses	2	1	1
Assault	23	17	6
Weapons Offenses	6	3	3
Larceny from Person	3	3	0
Larceny not from Person	6	2	4
Breaking and Entering a Dwelling or Burglary	41	38	3
Possession of Stolen Motor Vehicle*	9	7	2
Receiving or Possessing other Stolen Goods	2	2	0
Forging, Uttering or Publishing	3	1	2
Other Crimes Against Property	8	2	6
Narcotics and Drug Related Charges	11	6	5
Driving under Influence of Alcohol	3	0	3
Other Motor Vehicle Offenses	7	2	5
Violation of Parole (no new sentence)	35	33	2**
Other Crimes, neither of violence nor against property	6	4	2

#Includes assault with intent to rob.

*Includes driving off auto.

**Parole revoked in absentia, never returned to prison.

Table 10 shows the offenses which resulted in re-imprisonment subsequent to the January - December, 1975 release.

The five most common offenses resulting in recarceration were:

1. Robbery - 33 cases.
2. Breaking and entering, entering a dwelling or possession of burglary tools - 31 cases.
3. Violation of Probation or Parole - 17 cases.
4. Assault - 8 cases.
5. Larceny (not from person) - 7 cases.

The most common offenses resulting in subsequent non-prison sentences were:

1. Assault - 9 cases
2. Breaking and entering, entering a dwelling or burglary - 8 cases.
- 3/4. Narcotics and drug related charges - 5 cases.
- 3/4. Larceny (not from person) - 5 cases.

Crimes of violence (murder or manslaughter, robbery, assault, kidnapping, sex offenses, weapons offenses and larceny from person) accounted for 43.5 percent of the new prison or jail sentences and 22.4 percent of the non-prison sentences. Crimes against property (larceny not from person, arson or statutory burning, breaking and entering etc., receiving or possessing stolen property, forging and uttering or other crimes against property) accounted for 38.8 percent of the new prison sentences and 51.0 percent of the new non-prison sentences. Seventeen percent of the new prison sentences and 26.5 percent of the new non-prison sentences were for crimes neither of violence nor against property. These offenses included drug and alcohol charges, motor vehicle offenses, violations of probation or parole or of suspended or deferred sentences, escape, disorderly conduct, harboring a fugitive and misuse of license plates. There was one man whose new incarceration was in another State and the type of offense was not known.

TABLE 10

Recidivists after this sentence according to nature of new charges (1975 Cohort) (All incarcerations after 1975 were considered and the most serious charge was tabulated).

<u>CHARGE</u>	<u>ALL SENTENCES</u>	<u>PRISON OR JAIL SENTENCE</u>	<u>NON PRISON SENTENCES</u>
All Charges	196	147	49
Murder	3	3	0
Manslaughter	2	2	0
Assault with Intent to Kill	1	1	0
Kidnapping	1	1	0
Robbery#	33	33	0
Rape##	3	3	0
Other Sex Offenses	6	4	2
Assault	17	8	9
Weapons Offenses	4	4	0
Larceny from Person	5	5	0
Larceny not from Person	12	7	5
Breaking and Entering a Dwelling or Burglary	39	31	8
Possession of Stolen Motor Vehicle*	8	6	2
Arson or Statutory Burning	3	1	2
Receiving or Possessing other Stolen Goods	6	4	2
Forging, Uttering or Publishing	7	6	1
Other Crimes Against Property	7	2	5
Narcotics and Drug Related Charges	10	5	5
Driving under Influence of Alcohol	2	1	1
Other Motor Vehicle Offenses	2	0	2
Violation of Parole (no new sentence or violation of probation)	17	17	0
Other Crimes, neither of violence nor against property	7	2	5
Offense Unknown	1	1	0

#Includes assault with intent to rob.

##Includes assault with intent to rape.

*Includes driving off auto.

Table 11 compares the old and new sentences of those persons who returned to prison subsequent to their 1974 release and those persons who returned to prison subsequent to their 1975 release.

In the 1974 cohort, 50.6 percent of the recidivists incurred at least one new sentence longer than the sentence terminating in 1974; 23.2 percent incurred new sentences, all of which were shorter than the sentence terminating in 1974; and 6.5 percent incurred new sentences, the longest of which was equal to the sentence ending in 1974. The remaining 19.6 percent of the recidivists were technical violators of parole who incurred no new sentences.

In the 1975 cohort 58.5 percent of the recidivists received at least one sentence longer than the sentence ending in 1975; 21.1 percent incurred only shorter sentences; 10.2 percent incurred equally long sentences (but none longer), and 9.5 percent were technical violators of parole with no new sentences. The length of one new sentence was unknown.

TABLE 11

Comparison of length of sentences for members of the 1974 and 1975 cohorts that returned to prison subsequent to their 1974 or 1975 release.

1974 COHORT

Number of recidivists.....	168
Number returning with longer sentences.....	85
Number returning with shorter sentences.....	39
Number returning with equally long sentences.....	11
Number returned as parole violators with no new sentence.....	33

1975 COHORT

Number of Recidivists.....	147
Number returning with longer sentences.....	86
Number returning with shorter sentences.....	31
Number returning with equally long sentences.....	15
Number returned as parole violators with no new sentence.....	14
Length of new sentence unknown.....	1

Table 12 cross-tabulates age and type of release. In the 1974 cohort, 56.8 percent were released on parole; 35.3 percent were released upon expiration of sentence; and 7.9 percent were released by other means (usually bail or court-ordered discharge). In the 1975 cohort, 45.5 percent were paroled; 40.3 percent were released upon expiration of sentence; and 14.2 percent were released by other means. Escapes and transfers to other states, Federal prisons or the Medical Center were not considered in this report.

There was no significant relationship between age of release and type of release in either cohort. In the 1974 cohort the median age of release was 25.9 for both parolees and those whose sentence expired. In 1975, the median age for parolees was 0.4 years older than the median for those whose sentence expired. In both years, those whose sentence terminated by bail or court ordered discharge had a slightly younger median age than the rest of the cohort. In both cohorts parolees accounted for at least 50 percent of all discharges of persons aged 20 through 39. Less than half of those aged 17 through 19 or over 40 were paroled.

TABLE 12

Inmates Released from the Rhode Island Adult Correctional Institutions
During 1974 - 1975 According to Age and Type of Release:

1974 COHORTTYPE OF RELEASE

<u>AGE GROUP</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PAROLE</u>	<u>EXPIRATION</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
All Ages	354	201	125	28
17 - 29	30	7	14	9
20 - 24	132	82	45	5
25 - 29	84	62	20	2
30 - 34	44	23	15	6
35 - 39	30	15	13	2
40 - 49	28	9	15	4
50 or older	6	3	3	0
Median Age	25.9	25.9	25.9	25.0

1975 COHORT

<u>AGE GROUP</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PAROLE</u>	<u>EXPIRATION</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
All Ages	367	167	148	52
17 - 19	37	10	20	7
20 - 24	142	69	53	20
25 - 29	83	35	32	16
30 - 34	42	22	17	3
35 - 39	24	17	5	2
40 - 49	26	11	11	4
50 or older	13	3	10	0
Median Age	25.3	25.6	25.2	24.8

Table 13 cross-tabulates type of release and race. The portion of parolees was considerably greater for black inmates than the corresponding figure for white inmates in both the 1974 and 1975 cohorts. Nearly 70 (69.7) percent of the blacks released in 1974 were paroled, while only 54 percent of the whites were released on parole. In 1975, 53.2 percent of the releases of black inmates but only 43.7 percent of the releases of white inmates resulted from parole. In 1974, 37.6 percent of the whites but only 24.2 percent of the blacks were released upon expiration of sentence. In 1975 the corresponding figures were 40.2 percent for the whites and 39.2 percent for the blacks. White inmates were much more likely to be bailed or discharged at court than black inmates. Between the two years, 87.5 percent of sentenced persons released on bail or court order were white.

Tables 2, 3A and 3B show that prison recidivism is greater for blacks than for whites and is greater for parolees than those whose sentence expired. Table 22 shows the relationship between length of sentence and recidivism.

Because parole is granted only to persons whose sentence is six months or longer, it follows that higher recidivism of parolees can possibly be attributed to the longer sentences. Similarly, the inter-racial differences in the recidivism rates maybe due to differing type of release and differing length of sentence.

TABLE 13

Inmates Released from the Rhode Island Adult Correctional Institution
During 1974 and 1975 According to Race and Type of Release:

1974 COHORT

<u>TYPE OF RELEASE</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>
TOTAL	Number	354*	287	66
	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
PAROLE	Number	201	155	46
	Percent	56.8	54.0	69.7
EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE	Number	125*	108	16
	Percent	35.3	37.6	24.2
OTHER	Number	28	24	4
	Percent	7.9	8.4	6.1

*Includes one Puerto Rican

1975 COHORT

<u>TYPE OF RELEASE</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>
TOTAL	Number	367*	284	79
	Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
PAROLE	Number	167#	124	42
	Percent	45.5	43.7	53.2
EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE	Number	148 ^X	114	31
	Percent	40.3	40.2	39.2
OTHER	Number	52	46	6
	Percent	14.2	16.2	7.6

*Includes four (4) Puerto Ricans
#Includes one (1) Puerto Rican
XIncludes three (3) Puerto Ricans

Table 14 is a cross-tabulation of the 1974 releases according to charge and type of release. More than 90 percent of the murderers and all of those convicted of manslaughter were paroled. A very high percentage (87.1 percent) of those convicted of robbery were paroled. Exactly one third of those incarcerated for assault were paroled. Fifty six percent of these persons were released upon expiration of sentence. Exactly one half of the sex offenders were paroled. One third of these offenders were released on bail or court ordered discharge (These convictions are often appealed). Over half of the 14 weapons offenders were paroled. All four persons convicted of kidnapping and 21 of the 22 (95.5 percent) persons convicted of larceny from person were paroled. Thus, 72.5 percent of those convicted of crimes against person were released on parole.

Among the seven categories of property offender, only two had more parolees than persons discharged by other means. Two of the three arsonists and 78.1 percent of those incarcerated for breaking and entering, entering a dwelling, or possession of burglary tools were parolees. The proportion of parolees for the other five categories of property crimes were: 1) Larceny not from person - 22.2 percent 2) Receiving or possessing stolen motor vehicle - 41.7 percent 3) Receiving or possessing other stolen goods - 36.4 percent 4) forging, uttering or publishing - 33.3 percent, and 5) Other crimes against property - zero percent. In all, 55.6 percent of the property offenders were paroled.

The only other type of offender with a high percentage of parolees was narcotics and drug related offenders (75 percent). A fair percentage (43.3 percent) of the violators of probation or parole

or of suspended or deferred sentences were paroled. None of the 21 motor vehicle offenders and only one of the offenders in the residual category were parolees.

TABLE 14

INMATES WHO WERE RELEASED FROM THE ACI DURING 1974 ACCORDING TO CHARGE AND TYPE OF RELEASE:

<u>CHARGE</u>	<u>TYPE OF RELEASE</u>			
	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PAROLE</u>	<u>EXPIRATION</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
Total	354	201	125	28
Murder*	16	15	1	0
Manslaughter	5	5	0	0
Robbery*	31	27	3	1
Assault	27	9	15	3
Rape	7	3	0	4
Other Sex-Related Charges	5	3	2	0
Weapons Charges*	14	8	4	2
Kidnapping	4	4	0	0
Larceny From Person	22	21	1	0
Arson or Statutory Burning	3	2	1	0
Larceny Not From Person	9	2	6	1
Breaking and Entering, Etc.*	64	50	11	3
Receiving or Possessing Stolen Motor Vehicle	12	5	7	0
Receiving or Possessing Other Stolen Goods	11	4	5	2
Forging, Uttering or Publishing	6	2	3	1
Other Crime Against Property	12	0	9	3
Narcotics and Drug Related Offenses	36	27	8	1
Driving Under Influence, Liquor	9	0	8	1
Other Motor Vehicle Violations	12	0	10	2
Violation of Parole, Etc.*	30	13	16	1
Other Offenses	19	1	15	3

*See Table 7 for a more detailed explanation of this category.

Table 15 is a cross-tabulation of the 1975 releases according to charge and type of release. Five of the six murderers and all of those convicted of manslaughter were paroled. A very high percentage (86.7 percent) of those convicted of robbery were paroled. Only 28.1 percent of those incarcerated for assault were paroled; 46.9 percent of these persons were released upon expiration of sentence and 25 percent were released by other means (bail or court ordered discharge). Six of the 10 sex offenders were paroled. Four of the nine weapons offenders were paroled. The one person convicted of kidnapping and eight of the ten persons convicted of larceny from person were paroled. Thus, 64.7 percent of those convicted of crimes against person were released on parole.

Among the seven categories of property offender, only two had more parolees than persons discharged by other means. The one arsonist and 61.1 percent of those incarcerated for breaking and entering, entering a dwelling, or possession of burglary tools were parolees. The proportion of parolees for the other five categories of property crimes were: 1) Larceny not from person - 11.5 percent 2) Receiving or possessing stolen motor vehicle - 42.9 percent 3) Receiving or possessing other stolen goods - 9.1 percent 4) Forging, uttering or publishing - zero percent, and 5) Other crimes against property - 12.5 percent. In all 39.3 percent of the property offenders were paroled. (Note the large difference between the 1974 and 1975 cohorts on this figure).

The only other type of offender with a high percentage of parolees was narcotics and drug related offenders (56.5 percent). A fair percentage (32.7 percent) of the violators of probation or parole or of

suspended or deferred sentences were paroled. Two of the 20 motor vehicle offenders and two of the offenders in the residual category were parolees.

TABLE 15

Inmates Who Were Released From the ACI During 1975 According to Charge and Type of Release.

<u>CHARGE</u>	<u>TYPE OF RELEASE</u>			
	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PAROLE</u>	<u>EXPIRATION</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
Total	367	167	148	52
Murder*	6	5	1	0
Manslaughter	6	5	1	0
Robbery*	45	39	4	2
Assault	32	9	15	8
Rape	5	4	1	0
Other Sex-Related Charges	5	2	1	2
Weapons Charges*	9	4	2	3
Kidnapping	1	1	0	0
Larceny From Person	10	8	2	0
Arson or Statutory Burning	1	1	0	0
Larceny Not From Person	26	3	15	8
Breaking and Entering, Etc.*	72	44	23	5
Receiving or Possessing Stolen Motor Vehicle	14	6	7	1
Receiving or Possessing Other Stolen Goods	11	1	7	3
Forging, Uttering or Publishing	5	0	3	2
Other Crime Against Property	16	2	13	1
Narcotics and Drug Related Offenses	23	13	7	3
Driving Under Influence, Liquor	7	0	4	3
Other Motor Vehicle Violations	13	2	9	2
Violation of Parole, Etc.*	49	16	29	4
Other Offenses	11	2	4	5

*See Table 7 for more detailed explanation of this category.

Table 16 cross-tabulates type of offense and race for the 1974 cohort. A much higher percentage of blacks was found among those who committed crimes against person than was found among those convicted of property crimes. Blacks accounted for 25.2 percent of the crimes against person but only 15.4 percent of the property crimes. Blacks accounted for 31.3 percent of the murders, 32.3 percent of the robberies, 54.5 percent of those convicted of larceny from person, 14.8 percent of the assaults and 14.3 percent of the weapons charges. None of the sex offenders, kidnapers, nor persons convicted of manslaughter were black.

In contrast, blacks accounted for only 17.2 percent of the breaking and entering offenses, 9.1 percent of those charged with receiving or possessing stolen goods, 22.2 percent of the larceny (not from person) offenses, three of the 12 stolen motor vehicles, one of the three arson charges and none of the other types of property offense.

Blacks accounted for 19.4 percent of those charged with drug offenses. One-sixth (16.7 percent) of the violators of probation, parole or of suspended or deferred sentences were black.

The five leading offenses for white inmates were:

1. Breaking and entering, entering a dwelling, or possession of burglary tools - 53 cases.
2. Narcotics and drug related offenses - 29 cases.
3. Violation of probation, parole, or of suspended or deferred sentences - 25 cases.
4. Assault - 23 cases.
5. Robbery - 21 cases.

The five leading offenses for black inmates were:

1. Larceny from person - 12 cases.
2. Breaking and entering, entering a dwelling, or possession of burglary tools - 11 cases.

3. Robbery - 10 cases.
4. Narcotics and drug related offenses - 7 cases.
- 5/6 Murder - 5 cases.
- 5/6 Violators of probation, parole, or of suspended or deferred sentences - 5 cases.

TABLE 16

Inmates Who Were Released From The ACI During 1974 According To Charge and Race:

<u>CHARGE</u>	<u>RACE</u>			
	<u>Total</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Percent/Non-White</u>
Total	354#	287	66	18.9
Murder*	16	11	5	31.3
Manslaughter	5	5	0	0.0
Robbery*	31	21	10	32.3
Assault	27	23	4	14.8
Rape	7	7	0	0.0
Other Sex Related Charges	5	5	0	0.0
Weapons Charges*	14	12	2	14.3
Kidnapping	4	4	0	0.0
Larceny From Person	22	10	12	54.5
Arson or Statutory Burning	3	2	1	33.3
Larceny Not From Person	9	7	2	22.2
Breaking and Entering, Etc.*	64	53	11	17.2
Receiving or Possessing Stolen Motor Vehicle	12	9	3	25.0
Receiving or Possessing Other Stolen Goods	11	10	1	9.1
Forging, Uttering or Publishing	6	6	0	0.0
Other Crime Against Property	12	12	0	0.0
Narcotics and Drug Related Offenses	36	29	7	19.4
Driving Under Influence, Liquor	9	9	0	0.0
Other Motor Vehicle Violation	12#	9	2	25.0
Violation of Parole, Etc.*	30	25	5	16.7
Other Offenses	19	18	1	5.3

*See Table 7 for a more detailed explanation of this category.

#Includes one Puerto Rican.

Table 17 cross-tabulates race and type of offense for the 1975 cohort. A much higher proportion of blacks was found among those who committed crimes against person than was found among those convicted of property offenses. Blacks accounted for 50 percent of the murder or manslaughter convictions, 50 percent of the larceny from person convictions, 55.6 percent of the weapons offenses, 26.7 percent of the robberies and 9.4 percent of the assaults. No blacks were incarcerated for sex offenses or kidnapping.

In contrast, blacks accounted for only 12.5 percent of the breaking and entering offenses, 15.4 percent of the larceny not from person charges, and 27.3 percent of those charged with receiving or possessing stolen goods. No blacks were convicted of arson or forgery. Only one of the 14 persons convicted of possessing a stolen motor vehicle was black.

Blacks accounted for a significant portion (21.7 percent) of those charged with drug offenses. Over one-third (36.7 percent) of the violations of probation, parole or of suspended or deferred sentences were black.

The five leading offenses for white inmates were:

1. Breaking and entering, entering a dwelling or possession of burglary tools - 63 cases.
2. Robbery - 33 cases.
3. Violations of probation, parole or of suspended or deferred sentences - 31 cases.
4. Assault - 29 cases.
5. Receiving or possessing stolen motor vehicle - 12 cases.

The five leading offenses for black inmates were:

1. Violations of probation, parole or of suspended or deferred sentences - 18 cases.

2. Robbery - 12 cases.
3. Breaking and entering, entering a dwelling, or possession of burglary tools - 9 cases.
- 4-6. Weapons offenses - 5 cases.
- 4-6. Larceny from person - 5 cases.
- 4-6. Narcotics and drug related charges - 5 cases.

TABLE 17

Inmates Who Were Released From The ACI During 1975 According To Charge and Race:

<u>CHARGE</u>	<u>RACE</u>			
	<u>Total</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Percent/Non-White</u>
Total	367+	284	79	22.6
Murder*	6	3	3	50.0
Manslaughter	6	3	3	50.0
Robbery*	45	33	12	26.7
Assault	32	29	3	9.4
Rape	5	5	0	0.0
Other Sex Related Charges	5#	4	0	20.0
Weapons Charges*	9	4	5	55.6
Kidnapping	1	1	0	0.0
Larceny From Person	10	5	5	50.0
Arson or Statutory Burning	1	1	0	0.0
Larceny Not From Person	26	22	4	15.4
Breaking and Entering, Etc.*	72	63	9	12.5
Receiving or Possessing Stolen Motor Vehicle	14#	12	1	14.3
Receiving or Possessing Other Stolen Goods	11	8	3	27.3
Forging, Uttering or Publishing	5	5	0	0.0
Other Crime Against Property	16X	12	2	25.0
Narcotics and Drug Related Offenses	23	18	5	21.7
Driving Under Influence, Liquor	7	7	0	0.0
Other Motor Vehicle Violation	13	9	4	30.8
Violation of Parole, Etc.*	49	31	18	36.7
Other Offenses	11	9	2	18.2

* See Table 7 for a more detailed explanation of this category.

X Includes two Puerto Ricans

Includes one Puerto Rican

+ Includes four Puerto Ricans

Table 18 cross-tabulates length of sentence, type of release and race for the 1974 cohort. The most outstanding finding in this table is the fact that sentences for black inmates were generally longer than the sentences for white inmates. This fact held true for both parolees and those whose sentence expired. The median sentence was 0.7 years longer for black inmates than was the median sentence for white inmates. The difference was 0.2 years for parolees and 2.1 years for those who were released upon expiration of sentence. Three of the 12 persons sentenced to 15 years or longer were black. Over one-fifth (21.7 percent) of those sentenced to 5½ through 14½ years were black. Of those sentenced to 1½ through 5½ years, 22.4 percent were black. Of those sentenced to less than 18 months, only 11.9 percent were black.

As one would expect, releases from longer sentences were more likely to result from parole, while releases from shorter sentences tended to be a result of expiration of sentence, bail, vacation of sentence, or discharge at court. Rhode Island law only permits parole for persons sentenced to six months or more, therefore, there were no parolees in the two shortest sentence groupings of Table 18. Most (81.3 percent) of those persons sentenced to six months or less were released upon expiration of sentence. Parole was the most common mode of release for those sentenced to more than six months. The percentage of parolees was 51.1 percent for those sentenced to six to 17 months, 76 percent for those sentenced to 18-29 months, 77.6 percent for those sentenced to 2½ - 3½ years, 68.8 percent for those sentenced to 3½ - 4½ years, 90.5 percent for those sentenced to 4½ - 5½ years and 79.3 percent for those sentenced to 5.5 years or more.

TABLE 18

INMATES WHO WERE RELEASED FROM THE ACI DURING 1974 ACCORDING TO TYPE OF RELEASE, LENGTH OF SENTENCE AND RACE.

<u>Length of Sentence</u>	<u>TYPE OF RELEASE AND RACE</u>							
	All Releases		Parole		Expiration of Sentence*		Other Releases	
	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>
TOTAL	287	66	155	46	108	16	24	4
29 Days or Less*	34	2	0	0	28	2	6	0
30 - 89 Days	28	2	0	0	24	2	4	0
90 Days - 5 Mos. 29 Days	10	4	0	0	8	1	2	3
6 Mos. - 17 Mos. 29 Days	38	7	19	4	16	2	3	1
18 Mos. - 2 Yrs. 5 Mos.	60	15	43	14	15	1	2	0
2½ Yrs. - 3 Yrs. 5 Mos.	46	12	36	9	9	3	1	0
3½ Yrs. - 4 Yrs. 5 Mos.	14	2	10	1	4	1	0	0
4½ Yrs. - 5 Yrs. 5 Mos.	12	9	11	8	1	1	0	0
5½ Yrs. - 7 Yrs. 5 Mos.	11	4	10	3	1	1	0	0
7½ Yrs. - 9 Yrs. 5 Mos.	5	2	4	1	0	1	1	0
9½ Yrs. - 10 Yrs. 5 Mos.	16	4	12	3	2	1	2	0
10½ Yrs. - 14 Yrs. 5 Mos.	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
15 Yrs. or over, except life	8	3	5	3	0	0	3	0
Life	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Median length of sentence (years)	2.1	2.8	2.9	3.1	0.4	2.5	0.5	0.4

*Includes One (1) Puerto Rican

Table 19 cross-tabulates length of sentence, type of release and race for the 1975 cohort. The most outstanding finding in this table is the fact that sentences for black inmates were generally longer than the sentences for white inmates. This fact held true for parolees but did not hold true for those whose sentence expired. The median sentence was 0.6 years longer for black inmates than was the median for white inmates. Four of the seven persons sentenced to 15 years or longer were black. Over one-fourth (28.2 percent) of those sentenced to 5½ through 14½ years were black. Of those sentenced to 1½ through 5½ years 23.9 percent were black. Of those sentenced to less than 18 months, only 15.8 percent were black.

As one would expect, releases from longer sentences were more likely to result from parole, while releases from shorter sentences tended to be a result of expiration of sentence, bail, vacation of sentence, or discharge at court. Rhode Island law only permits parole for persons sentenced to six months or more, therefore, there were no parolees in the two shortest sentence groupings of Table 19. Nearly 70 percent of those sentenced to less than six months were released upon expiration of sentence. The remaining 30.2 percent were released either on bail or at court. It is worth noting that more than half of those who were discharged at court or bailed had served less than 90 days. Of those sentenced for six to 17 months, 40.3 percent were paroled, 43.5 percent were released upon expiration of sentence and 16.1 percent were released by other means. The percentage of parolees was 69.3 percent for those sentenced to 18-29 months, 62.5 percent for those sentenced to 2½ - 3½ years, 53.8 percent for those sentenced to 3½ - 4½ years, 77.8 percent for those sentenced to 4½ - 5½ years, and 67.4 percent for those sentenced to 5.5 years or more.

TABLE 19

INMATES WHO WERE RELEASED FROM THE ACI DURING 1975 ACCORDING TO TYPE OF RELEASE, LENGTH OF SENTENCE AND RACE.

<u>Length of Sentence</u>	<u>TYPE OF RELEASE AND RACE</u>							
	All Releases		Parole		Expiration of Sentence		Other Releases	
	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>
TOTAL	284	79	124	42	114	31	46	6
29 Days or Less	29	9	0	0	13	9	16	0
30 - 89 Days*	34	7	0	0	25	7	9	0
90 Days - 5 Mos. 29 Days**	12	2	0	0	8	2	4	0
6 Mos. - 17 Mos. 29 Days*	54	7	20	5	24	2	10	0
18 Mos. - 2 Yrs. 5 Mos.	55	20	39	13	13	4	3	3
2½ Yrs. - 3 Yrs. 5 Mos.	42	6	27	3	13	3	2	0
3½ Yrs. - 4 Yrs. 5 Mos.	11	2	5	2	6	0	0	0
4½ Yrs. - 5 Yrs. 5 Mos.	16	11	12	9	4	1	0	1
5½ Yrs. - 7 Yrs. 5 Mos.	13	4	10	1	2	2	1	1
7½ Yrs. - 9 Yrs. 5 Mos.	5	3	2	3	2	0	1	0
9½ Yrs. - 10 Yrs. 5 Mos.	8	3	5	2	3	1	0	0
10½ Yrs. - 14 Yrs. 5 Mos.	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
15 Yrs. or over, except life	3	3	2	2	1	0	0	1
Life	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Median length of sentence (years)	1.7	2.3	2.6	3.5	1.0	0.2	0.2	3.5

* Includes one (1) Puerto Rican

**Includes two (2) Puerto Ricans

Table 20 cross-tabulates charge and age for the 1974 cohort. The age distribution of the inmates in this cohort varied considerably according to type of offense. The median age of release for the entire cohort was 25.9. Ten of the 17 categories of offense that include six or more persons had a median age below 25.

These were:

1. Larceny not from person - 20.5
- 2/3 Other crimes against property - 22.0
- 2/3 Motor Vehicle Offenses (other than driving under influence - 22.0
4. Larceny from person - 23.0
5. Assault - 23.5
- 6/7/8 Forging, uttering and publishing - 24.0
- 6/7/8 Stolen motor vehicle - 24.0
- 6/7/8 Breaking and entering, entering a dwelling or possession of burglary tools - 24.0
9. Receiving or possessing other stolen goods - 24.5
10. Narcotics and drug related charges - 24.8

The seven categories with median ages of 25 or more were:

1. Other offenses (neither of violence nor against property, excluding drug offenses and violations of probation and parole) - 35.5
2. Murder - 34.7
3. Rape - 31.5
4. Weapons Charges - 30.0
5. Driving under the influence - 29.5
6. Violations of probation, parole or of suspended or deferred sentences - 29.3
7. Robbery - 25.8

TABLE 20

INMATES RELEASED FROM THE ACI DURING 1974 ACCORDING TO CHARGE AND AGE

CHARGE	AGE IN YEARS							50 or Older	Median# Age (Yrs)
	TOTAL	17-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49		
Total	354	30	132	84	44	30	28	6	25.9
Murder*	16	0	2	2	6	3	2	1	34.7
Manslaughter	5	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	----
Robbery*	31	1	12	11	4	1	2	0	25.8
Assault	27	4	15	3	3	1	1	0	23.5
Rape*	7	0	1	1	4	0	1	0	31.5
Other Sex Related Charges*	5	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	----
Weapons Charges*	14	0	4	3	5	0	2	0	30.0
Kidnapping	4	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	----
Larceny from Person	22	0	16	4	1	1	0	0	23.0
Arson or Statutory Burning	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	----
Larceny Not from Person	9	4	2	2	1	0	0	0	20.5
Breaking and Entering, Etc.	64	5	29	16	6	6	2	0	24.0
Receiving or Possessing Stolen Motor Vehicle	12	1	7	2	1	0	1	0	24.0
Receiving or Possessing Other Stolen Goods	11	1	5	2	1	2	0	0	24.5
Forging, Uttering or Publishing	6	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	24.0
Other Crimes Against Property	12	4	3	1	0	0	3	1	22.0
Narcotics & Drug Related Charges	36	0	19	13	2	2	0	0	24.8
Driving Under Influence, Liquor	9	2	1	2	0	2	1	1	29.5
Other Motor Vehicle Charges	12	5	2	3	0	1	1	0	22.0
Violation of Parole or Suspended or Deferred Sentences	30	0	8	9	7	3	3	0	29.3
Other Offenses*	19	1	3	3	2	4	6	0	35.5

*See Table 7 for complete definition of this category.

#No median was calculated for groups of five inmates or less. Medians were calculated from the original data.

Table 21 cross-tabulates charge and age for the 1975 cohort. The age distribution of the inmates in this cohort varied considerably according to type of offense. The median age of release for the entire cohort was 25.3. Seven of the 16 categories of offense that included six or more persons had a median age below 25.

These were:

- 1/2. Larceny from person - 21.7.
- 1/2. Receiving or possessing stolen motor vehicle - 21.7.
3. Larceny not from person - 23.0.
4. Robbery 23.2.
5. Assault 23.4.
6. Weapons charges 24.0.
7. Narcotics and drug related charges - 24.9.

Nine categories of offense had a median age older than 25:

1. Murder - 45.0.
2. Manslaughter - 35.0.
3. Other offenses (neither of violence nor against property excluding drug offenses and violations of probation or parole) - 30.5
4. Driving under influence of alcohol - 29.8.
- 5/6. Other motor vehicle offenses - 28.5.
- 5/6. Other crimes against property - 28.5.
7. Violations of probation or parole or of suspended or deferred sentences - 26.5.
8. Receiving or possessing stolen goods (other than motor vehicle) - 26.3.
9. Breaking and entering, entering a dwelling or possession of burglary tools - 25.6.

TABLE 21

INMATES RELEASED FROM THE ACI DURING 1975 ACCORDING TO CHARGE AND AGE

CHARGE	AGE IN YEARS								Median# Age (Yrs)
	TOTAL	17-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50 or Older	
Total	367	37	142	83	42	24	26	13	25.3
Murder*	6	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	45.0
Manslaughter	6	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	35.0
Robbery*	45	6	23	6	4	2	4	0	23.2
Assault	32	3	18	4	5	2	0	0	23.4
Rape*	5	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	-----
Other Sex Related Charges*	5	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	-----
Weapons Charges*	9	0	4	4	0	0	1	0	24.0
Kidnapping	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-----
Larceny from Person	10	2	4	2	1	1	0	0	21.7
Arson or Statutory Burning	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-----
Larceny Not from Person	26	6	10	5	0	1	2	2	23.0
Breaking and Entering, Etc.	72	4	29	19	12	6	2	0	25.6
Receiving or Possessing Stolen Motor Vehicle	14	2	10	0	0	2	0	0	21.7
Receiving or Possessing Other Stolen Goods	11	2	2	3	3	0	1	0	26.3
Forging, Uttering or Publishing	5	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	-----
Other Crimes Against Property	16	2	4	4	1	1	2	2	28.5
Narcotics and Drug Related Charges	23	2	10	7	1	2	0	1	24.9
Driving Under Influence, Liquor	7	0	1	3	0	0	1	2	29.8
Other Motor Vehicle Charges	13	4	3	1	2	0	1	2	28.5
Violation of Parole or Suspended or Deferred Sentences	49	4	16	15	7	2	4	1	26.5
Other Offenses*	11	0	3	2	2	1	3	0	30.5

*See Table 7 for complete definition of this category.

#No median was calculated for groups of five inmates or less. Medians were calculated from the original data.

Table 22 cross-tabulates recidivism and length of sentence for the 1974 cohort. The proportion of inmates who had been serving their second or subsequent sentence tended to increase with increasing length of sentence. Over two-thirds (67.9 percent) of those sentenced to less than six months were serving their first sentence. An even higher proportion (71.1 percent) of those sentenced to between 6 and 17.9 months were serving their first sentence. In contrast, 45.3 percent of those sentenced to 18-29 months had served a previous sentence. The proportion of repeaters was 56.9 percent for those sentenced to 2.5 - 3.4 years, 50 percent for those sentenced to 3.5 - 4.4 years, 38.1 percent for those sentenced to 4.5 - 5.4 years, 73.3 percent for those sentenced to 5.5 - 7.4 years, 71.4 percent for those sentenced to 7.5 - 9.4 years, 55 percent for those sentenced to ten years, and 66.7 percent for those sentenced to 15 years or more. The median length of sentence was 1.8 years for those serving their first sentence and 2.7 years for those serving their second or subsequent sentence. Removing those sentenced to less than six months from this cohort would increase the proportion of recidivists prior to their 1974 release from 44.9 percent to 48.7 percent.

Similarly recidivism subsequent to the 1974 release tended to increase with increasing length of sentence. The recidivism rate subsequent to 1974 was 39.5 percent for those sentenced to less than six months, 42.2 percent for those sentenced to 6 months through (but not including) 18 months, 44.0 percent for those sentenced to 1.5 - 2.4 years; 51.7 percent for 2.5 - 3.4 years; 75.0 percent for 3.5 - 4.4 years, and 47.6 percent for 4.5 - 5.4 years.

Of those sentenced to 5.5 years or longer, 55.2 percent returned to prison. Removing those sentenced to less than six months from this cohort would increase the recidivism rate from 47.5 percent to 49.8 percent. The median length of sentence was 2.5 years for those who returned to prison subsequent to 1974 and 1.9 years for those that did not return to prison.

TABLE 22

Inmates who were released from the ACI during 1974 according to Length of Sentence and Recidivism before and after the Sentence Terminating in 1974.

TYPE OF RECIDIVISM*

<u>LENGTH OF SENTENCE</u>	<u>RECIDIVIST BEFORE THIS SENTENCE</u>			<u>RECIDIVIST AFTER THIS SENTENCE</u>			
	<u>NUMBER OF CASES</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>PERCENT RECIDIVISTS</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>PERCENT RECIDIVISTS</u>
TOTAL	354	159	195	44.9	168	186	47.5
29 Days or Less	37	10	27	27.0	13	24	35.1
30 - 89 Days	30	7	23	23.3	12	18	40.0
90 Days - 5 Mos. 29 Days	14	9	5	64.3	7	7	50.0
6 Mos. - 17 Mos. 29 Days	45	13	32	28.9	19	26	42.2
18 Mos. - 2 Yrs. 5 Mos.	75	34	41	45.3	33	42	44.0
2½ Yrs. - 3 Yrs. 5 Mos.	58	33	25	56.9	30	28	51.7
3½ Yrs. - 4 Yrs. 5 Mos.	16	8	8	50.0	12	4	75.0
4½ Yrs. - 5 Yrs. 5 Mos.	21	8	13	38.1	10	11	47.6
5½ Yrs. - 7 Yrs. 5 Mos.	15	11	4	73.3	8	7	53.3
7½ Yrs. - 9 Yrs. 5 Mos.	7	5	2	71.4	7	0	100.0
9½ Yrs. - 10 Yrs. 5 Mos.	20	11	9	55.0	9	11	45.0
10½ Yrs. - 14 Yrs. 5 Mos.	4	2	2	----	4	0	----
15 Yrs. or over, Except Life	11	8	3	72.7	4	7	36.4
Life	1	0	1	----	0	1	----
Median Length of Sentence (Yrs)	2.2	2.7	1.8		2.5	1.9	

*Only jail or prison recidivism is considered in this table.

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Table 23 cross tabulates recidivism and length of sentence for the 1975 cohort. The proportion of inmates who had been serving their second or subsequent sentence tended to increase with increasing length of sentence. Over three fourths (78.2 percent) of those sentenced to less than six months were serving their first sentence. Just over half (51.6 percent) of those sentenced to between 6 and 17.9 months were serving their first sentence. Nearly half (49.3 percent) of those sentenced to 18-29 months had served a previous sentence. The proportion of repeaters was 58.3 percent for those sentenced to 2.5 - 3.4 years, 69.2 percent for those sentenced to 3.5 - 4.4 years, 51.9 percent for those sentenced to 4.5 - 5.4 years, 70.6 percent for those sentenced to 5.5 - 7.4 years, 62.5 percent for those sentenced to 7.5 - 9.4 years, 90.9 percent for those sentenced to ten years, but only 14.3 percent for those sentenced to 15 years or more. The median length of sentence was 1.3 years for those serving their first sentence and 2.4 years for those serving their second or subsequent sentence. Removing those sentenced to less than six months from this cohort would increase the proportion of recidivists prior to their release from 46.0 percent to 54.6 percent.

Similarly recidivism subsequent to the 1975 release tended to increase with increasing length of sentence. The recidivism rate subsequent to 1975 was 27.1 percent for those sentenced to less than six months, 50 percent for those sentenced to 6 months through (but not including) 18 months, 36 percent for those sentenced to 1.5 - 2.4 years, 43.8 percent for those sentenced to 2.5 - 3.4 years; 30.8 percent for those sentenced to 3.5 - 4.4 years, and 59.3 percent for those sentenced to 4.5 - 5.4 years. Of those sentenced to 5.5 years or longer, 47.8 percent returned to prison. Removing those sentenced to less than six months from this cohort would increase the recidivism rate from 40.1

to 44.6 percent. The median length of sentence was 2.4 years for those who returned to prison subsequent to 1975 and 1.3 years for those that did not return to prison.

TABLE 23

Inmates who were released from the ACI during 1975 according to Length of Sentence and Recidivism before and after the Sentence Terminating in 1975.

TYPE OF RECIDIVISM*

<u>LENGTH OF SENTENCE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF CASES</u>	<u>Recidivist before this Sentence</u>			<u>PERCENT RECIDIVISTS</u>	<u>Recidivist after this Sentence</u>		<u>PERCENT RECIDIVISTS</u>
		<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>PERCENT RECIDIVISTS</u>		<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	
TOTAL	367	164	198	46.0	147	220	40.1	
29 Days or Less	38	8	30	21.1	6	32	15.8	
30 - 89 Days	42	8	34	19.0	15	27	35.7	
90 Days - 5 Mos. 29 Days	16	5	11	31.3	5	11	31.3	
6 Mos. - 17 Mos. 29 Days	62	30	32	48.4	31	31	50.0	
18 Mos. - 2 Yrs. 5 Mos.	75	37	38	49.3	27	48	56.0	
2½ Yrs. - 3 Yrs. 5 Mos.	48	28	20	58.3	21	27	43.8	
3½ Yrs. - 4 Yrs. 5 Mos.	13	9	4	69.2	4	9	30.8	
4½ Yrs. - 5 Yrs. 5 Mos.	27	14	13	51.9	16	11	59.3	
5½ Yrs. - 7 Yrs. 5 Mos.	17	12	5	70.6	11	6	64.7	
7½ Yrs. - 9 Yrs. 5 Mos.	8	5	3	62.5	6	2	75.0	
9½ Yrs. - 10 Yrs. 5 Mos.	11	10	1	90.9	2	9	18.2	
10½ Yrs. - 14 Yrs. 5 Mos.	3	2	1	-----	2	1	-----	
15 Yrs. or over, Except Life	6	1	5	16.7	0	6	0.0	
Life	1	0	1	-----	1	0	-----	
Median Length of Sentence (Yrs)	1.8	2.4	1.3					

*Only jail or prison recidivism is considered in this table.

Table 24 is a comparison of the age and race distribution for each of the seven cohorts (1971-1977). The proportion of whites remained within the range of 77.4 percent and 81.1 percent during 1971-1974. After 1974, the percentage of whites declined for three consecutive years. The proportion of blacks remained within the range of 18.6 percent and 21.9 percent during 1971-1974. During 1975-1977 the proportion of blacks increased in each successive year. Nearly 26 percent of the 1977 cohort was black.

The seven year period showed a trend toward younger inmates. The median age remained within the narrow range of 26.5 - 27.0 for 1971-1973. In each of the next three years the median age dropped by at least 0.6 years until the seven year low of 24.6 was reached (1976). The median age of the 1977 cohort was only slightly higher (25.1). The percentage of inmates under 20 years old remained within the narrow range of 8.0 - 8.6 percent during 1971-1974. In 1975, 10.1 percent of the cohort were aged 17-19. In 1976 11.2 percent were teenagers. The percentage of inmates aged 20-24 also increased. In 1973 20-24 year olds were only 32.2 percent of the population. By 1976, the percentage of inmates aged 20-24 had reached 42.5 percent. There was little change in the proportion of inmates aged 25-29. The proportion aged 30-34 decreased from 15.5 percent in 1973 to only 10 percent in 1977. Between 1973 and 1977 the population aged 35 or older declined steadily. Because recidivism is higher in the younger age groups, and the proportion of younger inmates is increasing, an increasing recidivism rate can be expected if all other factors remain static.

TABLE 24

Comparison of the 1971 - 1977 Cohorts according to Basic Characteristics

RACE

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>WHITE</u>		<u>BLACK</u>		<u>OTHER RACES</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1971	313	100.0	248	79.2	64	20.4	1	0.3
1972	289	100.0	230	79.6	59	20.4	0	0.0
1973	283	100.0	219	77.4	62	21.9	2	0.7
1974	354	100.0	287	81.1	66	18.6	1	0.3
1975	367	100.0	284	77.4	79	21.5	4	1.1
1976	367	100.0	281	76.6	82	22.3	4	1.1
1977	430	100.0	315	73.3	110	25.6	5	1.2

AGE OF RELEASE (Number of Cases)

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>17-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25-29</u>	<u>30-34</u>	<u>35-39</u>	<u>40-49</u>	<u>50 or Older</u>	<u>Median Age</u>
1971	313	27	103	77	47	15	27	17	26.7
1972	289	23	99	74	44	15	26	8	26.5
1973	283	23	91	68	44	19	30	8	27.0
1974	354	30	132	84	44	30	28	6	25.9
1975	367	37	142	83	42	24	26	13	25.3
1976	367	41	155	84	41	18	16	12	24.6
1977	430	37	177	98	43	31	27	17	25.1

AGE OF RELEASE (Percentage Distribution)

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>17-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25-29</u>	<u>30-34</u>	<u>35-39</u>	<u>40-49</u>	<u>50 or Older</u>
1971	100.0	8.6	32.9	24.6	15.0	4.8	8.6	5.4
1972	100.0	8.0	34.3	25.6	15.2	5.2	9.0	2.8
1973	100.0	8.1	32.2	24.0	15.5	6.7	10.6	2.8
1974	100.0	8.5	37.3	23.7	12.4	8.5	7.9	1.7
1975	100.0	10.1	38.7	22.6	11.4	6.5	7.1	3.5
1976	100.0	11.2	42.2	22.9	11.2	4.9	4.4	3.3
1977	100.0	8.6	41.2	22.8	10.0	7.2	6.3	4.0

Considerable changes were noted during the period 1971-1977 in the mode of release (See Table 25). The proportion of releases which resulted from parole increased from 37.7 percent of the 1971 cohort to 43.3 percent of the 1972 cohort, and then increased to 51.6 percent of the 1973 cohort and 56.8 percent of the 1974 cohort. The proportion of parolees in the 1975 cohort was considerably lower (45.5 percent). In 1976, only 32.7 per cent were paroled. Parolees accounted for 37.4 percent of the 1977 cohort.

Corresponding to the increase in parolees was a decrease in the proportion of inmates discharged at expiration of sentence. In 1971, 58.8 percent of the releases resulted from expiration of sentence. By 1974 this proportion had decreased to 35.3 percent. In 1975 the proportion of releases resulting from expiration of sentence increased to 40.3 percent. In 1976 more than half (51 percent) of all releases resulted from expiration of sentence.

A steady increase has been noticed in the proportion of inmates released neither on parole nor upon expiration of sentence. This has been a result of increasing numbers of persons being allowed to remain in the community while carrying out an appeal of their conviction or their sentence resulting from that conviction. Only 11 person were released neither upon parole nor upon expiration of sentence in 1971. The corresponding figures were 17 in 1972; 23 in 1973; 28 in 1974; 52 in 1975; 60 in 1976; and 77 in 1977. During 1971-1975 it has been found that recidivism rates were higher for parolees than for those whose sentence expired; therefore recidivism rates were expected to be highest during the years with higher percentages of parolees.

The proportion of persons released from the ACI, who had served a previous prison sentence remained almost even for 1971, 1972, and

1973 (48.1 percent-48.8 percent). This figure dropped to 44.9 percent in 1974 but increased to 46 percent for 1975. The corresponding figures were 42.2 percent for 1976 and 35.3 percent for 1977. The decreasing proportion of persons with previous sentences is probably due to the declining median age of the population.

TABLE 25

Releases from the Adult Correctional Institution according to Type of Release

<u>TYPE OF RELEASE:</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>PAROLE</u>		<u>EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE</u>		<u>OTHER TYPES OF RELEASE</u>	
		<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
1971	313	118	37.7	184	58.8	11	3.5
1972	289	125	43.3	147	50.9	17	5.9
1973	283	146	51.6	114	40.3	23	8.1
1974	354	201	56.8	125	35.3	28	7.9
1975	367	167	45.5	148	40.3	52	14.2
1976	367	120	32.7	187	51.0	60	16.3
1977	430	161	37.4	192	44.7	77	17.9

Number and Percentage of Prison or Jail Recidivists prior to the Sentence terminating in 1971-1977

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>YES</u>		<u>NO</u>	
		<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
1971	313	153	48.9	160	51.1
1972	289	139	48.1	150	51.9
1973	283	138	48.8	145	51.2
1974	354	159	44.9	195	55.1
1975	367	169	46.0	198	54.0
1976	367	155	42.2	212	57.8
1977	430	152	35.3	278	64.7

Table 26 compares the 1971-1977 cohorts according to charge. A considerable increase was noted in the number of person convicted of crimes against person (murder or manslaughter, kidnapping, robbery, assault, rape, other sex offenses, weapons offenses, and larceny from person) in the four most recent years. In 1971, 95 persons convicted of crimes against person were released from the ACI. In 1972, 88 such inmates were released. The corresponding 1973 figure was 80. In the 1974 cohort, the number of persons convicted of crimes against person rose to 131. The corresponding figures for 1975-1977 were 119, 152 and 175 respectively.

No significant trend was noticeable in the proportion of murderers in these seven cohorts. During 1971-1973 the proportion of robbery offenders remained close to 7½ percent, but in 1974, robbery represented 8.8 percent of the cohort. In 1975-1977 the percentage of robbers rose dramatically. In 1975, 12.3 percent of the cohort were convicted of robbery. Robbers accounted for 14.7 percent of the 1976 cohort and 17.9 percent of the 1977 cohort. The numbers of inmates convicted of robbery who were released during 1971-1973 were 23, 22, and 21 respectively. In the 1974-1977 cohorts the number of inmates convicted of robbery were 31, 45, 54, and 77 respectively.

A mild upward trend was noted in the percentage of inmates convicted of assault. The proportion of sex offenders was just under five percent for the 1971-1972 cohorts. For 1973-1977 the proportion of sex offenders remained within the narrow range of 2.8 to 3.4 percent. Except for 1973 and 1975, the proportion of weapons offenders was between 4.0 and 4.6 percent. These variations are not significant.

An unusually high proportion of persons convicted of larceny from

person was found in the 1974 cohort. During 1974, 22 persons convicted of larceny were released from the ACI, while in the other six cohorts, the average number of inmates convicted of this particular offense was only eight.

The proportion of property offenses (Larceny not from person, breaking and entering, receiving or possessing stolen motor vehicle or any other stolen property, arson or statutory burning, forgery, or other crimes against property) appeared to be on the decline until 1975. Property crimes accounted for 40.3 percent of the 1971 cohort and 40.5 percent of the 1972 cohort. In 1973, 37.1 percent of the sentenced persons released from the ACI were property offenders; and in 1974, property offenders accounted for only 33.1 percent of the cohort. The 1975 figure of 39.5 percent was more consistent with the 1971 and 1972 figures. Property offenders accounted for 31.6 percent of the 1976 cohort and 39.1 percent of the 1977 cohort.

Larceny (not from person) accounted for as little as 2.5 percent of the 1974 cohort to as much as 7.1 percent of the 1975 cohort. The number of inmates convicted of larceny (not from person) varied from as few as nine (1974) to as many as 26 (1975). Breaking and entering was by far the most common offense resulting in imprisonments terminating during 1971-1977. Over the seven year period, 469 sentences resulting from breaking and entering had been served. The number of inmates with breaking and entering or similar charges (entering a dwelling, possession of burglary tools, etc.) ranged from 51 in 1973 to 96 in 1977.

The proportion of inmates incarcerated for stolen motor vehicles averaged about three percent throughout the period of this study. The percentage of inmates convicted of receiving stolen goods (other than

motor vehicles) also stood near three percent. The proportion of persons convicted of forging, uttering, or publishing averaged 2.4 percent with considerable year-to-year fluctuations that are probably due to chance alone.

The proportion of drug offenders showed an interesting pattern. In 1971, 8.6 percent of the sentenced persons released from the ACI were drug offenders. In 1972 the proportion of drug offenders rose to 10.7 percent and in 1973 this figure climbed to 15.9 percent. In 1974 the proportion of drug offenders dropped to 10.2 percent. By 1975, drug offenders were only 6.3 percent of the cohort. Drug offenders constituted 6.8 percent of the 1976 cohort and 7.9 percent of the 1977 cohort.

Due to the fact that the offense "common drunk" did not exist after 1972, the proportion of persons in the 1973-1977 cohorts convicted of drunk or drunken driving was well below the 1971 and 1972 figures. There was also a decline in the proportion of persons who had been incarcerated for other motor vehicle offenses. Parole violators accounted for an increasing proportion of persons released from prison. In 1971 only 10 persons had been incarcerated for technical violations of probation, parole, or suspended or deferred sentences. In 1972 only 12 persons within this category were released. The corresponding figures for 1973-1975 were: 27, 30, and 49 respectively. The number of technical violators dropped to 40 in 1976 and 25 in 1977.

TABLE 26

Percentage Distribution of the 1971-1977 Cohorts according to Charge

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
	<u>PERCENT</u>						
All Charges	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Murder or Manslaughter	4.2	4.5	4.9	5.9	3.3	2.7	5.8
Kidnapping	1.0	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.3	1.6	0.2
Robbery*	7.3	7.6	7.4	8.8	12.3	14.7	17.9
Assault	6.4	7.3	6.7	7.6	8.7	12.3	8.6
Rape	1.3	1.4	0.7	2.0	1.4	0.8	1.6
Other Sex Related Charges	3.5	3.5	2.1	1.4	1.4	2.2	1.2
Weapons Offenses*	4.2	4.2	2.8	4.0	2.5	4.4	4.2
Larceny from Person	2.6	1.7	3.5	6.2	2.7	2.7	1.2
Larceny not from Person	6.1	4.5	3.5	2.5	7.1	3.5	4.7
Breaking & Entering, Etc.*	22.0	20.4	18.0	18.1	19.6	15.8	22.3
Receiving or Possessing Stolen Motor Vehicle	2.6	4.2	2.5	3.4	3.8	1.9	2.1
Receiving or Possessing Other Stolen Goods	2.9	2.8	3.9	3.1	3.0	3.3	2.3
Arson or Statutory Burning	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.7
Forging, Uttering or Publishing	2.6	2.8	4.2	1.7	1.4	2.2	2.1
Other Crime Against Property*	3.9	5.2	4.2	3.4	4.4	4.4	4.9
Narcotics & Drug Related Offenses	8.6	10.7	15.9	10.2	6.3	6.8	7.9
Drunk or Drunken Driving	5.1	3.8	2.1	2.5	1.9	0.5	1.4
Other Motor Vehicle Violations	5.8	4.8	3.2	3.4	3.5	2.2	2.8
Violation of Parole, Etc.*	3.2	4.2	9.5	8.5	13.4	10.9	5.8
Other Offenses	6.4	5.5	3.9	5.4	3.0	6.5	2.3

*See Table 7 for a more detailed explanation of this category.

Table 27 compares the 1972-1977 cohorts according to length of sentence. The year 1974 had a considerably higher proportion of long term offenders than the other five years. The median length of sentence (2.2 years) was 22 percent longer than the corresponding median for 1972, 1973, or 1975. The text table below give the actual number of inmates released in each year according to five broad sentence groupings.

<u>LENGTH OF SENTENCE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>NUMBER OF INMATES RELEASED</u>					
		<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
TOTAL	2090	289	283	354	367	367	430
0-5.9 Months	533	86	75	81	96	99	95
6.0 - 29.9 Months	775	94	98	120	137	146	180
2.5 - 5.4 Years	499	74	68	95	88	82	93
5.5 - 9.4 Years	135	17	21	22	25	22	27
9.5 Years or Longer	148	18	21	36	21	18	35

TABLE 27

Comparison of the 1972-1977 Cohorts according to Length of Sentence*

<u>LENGTH OF SENTENCE</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION</u>					
	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
29 Days or Less	9.7	8.8	10.5	10.4	13.6	8.1
30 - 89 Days	13.8	11.0	8.5	11.4	9.3	10.7
90 Days - 5.99 Months	6.2	6.7	4.0	4.4	4.1	3.3
6 Months - 17.99 Months	14.2	19.4	12.7	16.9	24.0	23.0
18 Months - 2.499 Years	18.3	15.2	21.2	20.4	15.8	18.8
2½ Years - 3.499 Years	16.6	12.0	16.4	13.1	12.3	11.9
3½ Years - 4.499 Years	3.5	2.1	4.5	3.5	3.3	4.0
4½ Years - 5.499 Years	5.5	9.9	5.9	7.4	6.8	5.8
5½ Years - 7.499 Years	3.1	6.4	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.0
7½ Years - 9.499 Years	2.8	1.1	2.0	2.2	1.6	2.3
9½ Years - 10.499 Years	3.1	2.8	5.6	3.0	1.1	2.3
10½ Years - 14.499 Years	1.4	1.8	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.2
15 Years or Over, Except Life	1.7	2.5	3.1	1.6	1.9	4.0
Life	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7
Median Length of Sentence (Years)	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.7

*Data not available for 1971.

Perhaps the most effective way to evaluate changes in the recidivism rate is by comparing the proportion of recidivists in the seven cohorts according to equal time intervals. The year to year changes in recidivism during the first month were not significant. The proportion of inmates returning within seven months increased from 10.4 percent in 1972 to 19.9 percent in 1976. The corresponding 1977 figure was 15.6 percent. The 13 month recidivism rate climbed steadily between 1971 and 1974. The 1971 rate of 21.4 percent increased to 22.1 percent in 1972, 26.9 percent in 1973, and 27.7 percent in 1974. The 13 month recidivism rate dropped to 25.6 percent for the 1975 cohort, but thereafter rose to a decade high of 28.1 percent for the 1976 cohort. The corresponding 1977 figure was 23.3 percent. The recidivism rate after 19 months increased from 26.5 percent in 1971 to 34.7 percent in 1974. The 1975 and 1976 rates were lower (30.0 percent and 33.5 percent respectively). In the 1977 cohort the 19 month recidivism rate is unknown at this time because some of the members of the 1977 cohort have not been out of prison for 1 1/2 full years at the time of this writing.

In similar fashion, the 25 month recidivism rate increased from 30.8 percent in 1972 to 36 percent in 1973 and 39.5 percent in 1974. The three year (37 month) recidivism rate is only comparable for 1971-1975. This recidivism rate based on a two/year follow-up period reached peak of 44.6 percent in 1974 before declining nearly six full percentage points in 1975. The 1976 rate will undoubtedly be higher than this.

In the peak year (1974), 47.5 percent of the inmates released from the Adult Correctional Institution had returned to prison as of March of 1979. The 1975 figure was considerably lower (40.1 percent).

TABLE 28

Number and Percentage of Prison or Jail Sentences subsequent to the 1971-1977 releases according to time between release and recommitment as a recidivist.

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF RECIDIVISTS

JAIL-PRISON RECIDIVISTS
WITHIN STATED PERIOD OF
TIME

	1971		1972		1973		1974	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Number in Cohort	313	100.0	289	100.0	283	100.0	354	100.0
Recidivist within one								
Month	6	1.9	4	1.4	9	3.2	8	2.3
Within Four Months	28	8.9	19	6.6	35	12.4	44	12.4
Within Seven Months	42	13.4	30	10.4	50	17.7	65	18.4
Within Ten Months	59	18.8	47	16.3	62	21.9	84	23.7
Within 13 Months	67	21.4	64	22.1	76	26.9	98	27.7
Within 19 Months	83	26.5	78	27.0	93	32.9	123	34.7
Within 25 Months	98	31.3	89	30.8	102	36.0	140	39.5
Within 37 Months	112	35.8	102	35.3	123	43.5	158	44.6
Recidivist as of*								
March 1, 1979	131	41.9	123	42.6	134	47.3	168	47.5

*Not comparable because the stated interval of time is still in progress for at least part of the cohort.

TABLE 28 (Continued)

Number and Percentage of Prison or Jail Sentences subsequent to the 1971-1977 releases according to time between release and recommittal as a recidivist.

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF RECIDIVISTS

JAIL-PRISON RECIDIVISTS
WITHIN STATED PERIOD OF
TIME

	1975		1976		1977	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Number in Cohort	367	100.0	367	100.0	430	100.0
Recidivist within one						
Month	9	2.5	22	6.0	11	2.6
Within four Months	38	10.4	45	12.3	38	8.8
Within Seven Months	70	19.1	73	19.9	67	15.6
Within Ten Months	82	22.3	85	23.2	84	19.5
Within 13 Months	94	25.6	103	28.1	100	23.3
Within 19 Months	110	30.0	123	33.5	112	-----*
Within 25 Months	127	34.6	133	36.2	119	-----*
Within 37 Months	142	38.7	142*	38.7*	121	-----*
Recidivist as of*						
March 1, 1979	147	40.1	----*	-----*	---	-----*

*Not comparable because the stated interval of time is still in progress for at least part of the cohort.

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Table 29 re-calculates the recidivism rate for 1972-1977 after removing from those cohorts all inmates sentenced to less than six months. The adjusted recidivism rate was invariably higher than the recidivism rate for the entire cohort. The 1972 recidivism rate rose from 42.6 percent to 46.8 percent after removing the short sentences. Similarly, the 1973 rate rose 4.1 percentage points (from 47.3 percent to 51.4 percent). The difference was slightly less in 1974 (47.5 percent for the original cohort and 49.8 percent for those sentenced to six months or longer). In 1975, removing those sentenced to six months or less increased the recidivism rate from 40.1 percent to 44.6 percent. Recidivism rates for 1976 and 1977 are not really comparable to the earlier years due to the fact that the follow up period for these two cohorts was less than three complete years. Thirty-one percent of the persons in the 1976 cohort who were sentenced to six months or more returned to prison within 13 months. In addition 38.1 percent returned within 25 months. The latter figure was consistent with the corresponding figures for earlier cohorts. It appears after one year of data that the recidivism rate for the 1977 cohort will probably be less than the recidivism rates of the five previous years.

CONTINUED

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TABLE 29

Adjusted Recidivism Rates caused by removing those sentenced to less than Six Months from the Cohorts (Jail Prison Recidivism only)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number in Cohort</u>	<u>Recidivist within 13 months</u>		<u>Recidivist within 25 months</u>		<u>Recidivist within 37 months</u>		<u>Recidivist as of March 1, 1979</u>	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1972	203	46	22.7	70	34.5	79	38.9	95	46.8
1973	208	62	29.8	81	38.9	96	46.2	107	51.4
1974	273	83	30.4	110	40.3	126	46.2	136	49.8
1975	271	74	27.3	105	38.7	117	43.2	121	44.6
1976	268	83	31.0	102	38.1	110*	41.0	---	* ---
1977	335	85	25.4	101*	30.1	---	---	---	* ---

* Figures not comparable because of the shorter follow-up period of the more recent cohort.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

1. The proportion of sentenced men released from the Adult Correctional Institution in 1974 who have returned to prison as sentenced inmates is 47.5 percent. In addition, 12.7 percent were convicted of new crimes resulting in suspended, deferred sentences or probation. Thus the total recidivism rate was 60.2 percent. Eliminating persons sentenced to less than six (6) months would result in a jail-prison recidivism rate of 49.8 percent and a total recidivism rate of 58.6 percent.

The corresponding figures for the 1975 cohort were:

- A. 40.1 percent of the entire cohort returned as sentenced men.
- B. 13.4 percent received suspended sentences, deferred sentences or probation but no prison or jail sentences.
- C. Thus the total recidivism rate was 53.4 percent and jail-prison recidivism rate was 40.1 percent.
- D. The jail-prison recidivism rate would be 44.6 percent if persons sentenced to less than six months were eliminated from the cohort.
- E. The total recidivism rate would be 55.7 percent if persons sentenced to less than six months were eliminated from the cohort.

2. The jail-prison recidivism rate was higher for black inmates than for white inmates for each of the five cohorts with three years of follow-up data. The recidivism rates for 1971-1975 are shown in the table listed below:

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>WHITE JAIL-PRISON RECIDIVISM RATE</u>	<u>BLACK JAIL-PRISON RECIDIVISM RATE</u>
1971	38.3	56.3
1972	40.4	50.8
1973	44.3	56.5
1974	47.0	50.0
1975	39.4	41.8

3. The racial composition of the Adult Correctional Institution changed very little during 1971-1973. During 1974-1977 the proportion of inmates who were black increased from 18.6 percent to 25.6 percent. Similarly the proportion of white inmates declined from 81.1 percent to 73.3 percent.
4. Of the 354 persons released in 1974, 44.9 percent had been serving a second or subsequent sentence. The recidivism rate after 1974 for this group (52.2 percent) was considerably higher than the recidivism rate for those who had served their first sentence (43.6 percent). Of the 367 persons released in 1975, 46 percent had been serving a second or subsequent sentence. The recidivism rate after 1975 for those serving second or subsequent sentences (48.5 percent) was considerably above the corresponding rate for those serving their first sentence (32.8 percent).
5. Recidivism varied considerably with type of offense. In the 1974 cohort, 64 of the 117 property offenders (54.7 percent) had returned to prison. In the 1975 cohort, the recidivism rate for the 145 property offenders was 40.7 percent. In 1974 the recidivism rate for inmates convicted of crimes against person was 47.3 percent. The corresponding 1975 figure was 44.5 percent. The recidivism rate for crimes against neither person nor property was 39.6 percent for the 1974 cohort and 34 percent for the 1975 cohort.

The most common serious offenses and their corresponding recidivism rates are listed on the next page.

1974-1975 combined rates as of March 1, 1979

<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF CASES</u>	<u>RECIDIVISM RATE</u>
1. Breaking and Entering, Entering a Dwelling or Possession of Burglary Tools	136	50.0
2. Violation of Probation, Parole or of Suspended or Deferred Sentences	79	40.5
3. Robbery and Assault Intent to Rob	76	57.9
4/5. Assault (not elsewhere classified)	59	47.5
4/5. Narcotics and Drug Related Charges	59	45.8
6. Larceny not from Person	35	37.1
7. Larceny from Person	32	37.5
8. Stolen Motor Vehicle	26	53.8
9. Weapons Offenses	23	52.2
10/11. Murder, Conspiracy to Murder, Assault with Intent to Murder	22	27.3
10/11. Receiving Stolen Goods	22	54.5
12. Rape and Assault Intent to Rape	12	75.0
13. Manslaughter	11	18.2
14. Forging, Uttering or Publishing	11	72.7
15. Sex Offenses other than Rape	10	20.0
6. The type of offenses for which the 315 jail or prison recidivists (1974-75 total) returned to prison were somewhat different from the type of offense which they originally committed. Crimes against person accounted for 34.7 percent of the original offenses and 41.6 percent of the new offenses. Property crimes which accounted for 36.3 percent of the original offenses, also accounted for 35.6 percent of the new offenses. Crimes neither of violence nor against property accounted for 29.0 percent of the original offenses and 22.5 percent of the new offenses. Almost two-thirds (66.1 per-		

cent) of the new offenses within the latter category were technical violations of parole.

7. The new offenses for the recidivists were more likely to carry longer than shorter sentences. Of the 315 persons returned to prison subsequent to a 1974 or 1975 release, 54.3 percent incurred new sentences longer than the 1974 or 1975 sentence, 22.2 percent incurred new sentences all of which were shorter than the 1974 or 1975 sentence, 8.3 percent incurred equally long sentences and 14.9 percent incurred no new sentences but were returned to prison as parole violators.
8. Recidivism rates subsequent to 1974 and 1975 releases are presented in the table below according to seven broad age groups. From this table we can see that recidivism subsequent to 1974-75 was higher among the younger inmates. Fifty-four percent of those under 20 and 51.1 percent of those aged 20-24 returned to prison during the period following their 1974 or 1975 release. In contrast recidivism rates were very low for those over 40 years old (16.4 percent for the two years combined).

<u>AGE GROUP</u>	<u>1974 COHORT</u>	<u>1975 COHORT</u>	<u>1974-75 COMBINED</u>
TOTAL	47.5	40.1	43.7
17-19	66.7	43.2	53.7
20-24	51.5	50.7	51.1
25-29	52.4	36.1	44.3
30-34	54.5	33.3	44.2
35-39	30.0	25.0	27.8
40-49	7.1	26.9	16.7
50 or Older	16.7	15.4	15.8

9. The median time between release and recommittal as a recidivist varied with age of release. These differences are summarized in the table below. This table is limited to jail-prison recidivism:

<u>AGE GROUP</u>	<u>1974 MEDIAN RECIDIVIST TIME (MONTHS)</u>	<u>1975 MEDIAN RECIDIVIST TIME (MONTHS)</u>	<u>1974-75 COMBINED MEDIAN</u>
TOTAL	10.0	7.9	9.2
17-19	6.4	4.8	5.7
20-24	11.7	8.0	10.0
25-29	8.8	8.5	8.7
30-34	9.1	10.0	9.3
35-39	22.0	7.0	8.5
40 or Older	14.0	12.5	13.0

10. The recidivism rates varied according to type of release. The recidivism rates as of March 1, 1979 according to type of release are summarized below:

<u>TYPE OF RELEASE</u>	<u>1974</u>		<u>1975</u>	
	<u>JAIL-PRISON RECIDIVISM</u>	<u>TOTAL RECIDIVISM</u>	<u>JAIL-PRISON RECIDIVISM</u>	<u>TOTAL RECIDIVISM</u>
TOTAL	47.5	60.2	40.1	53.4
Parole	51.2	59.7	46.1	54.5
Expiration of Sentence	36.8	56.8	35.1	50.0
Other	67.9	78.6	34.6	59.6

11. Much of the recidivism occurred quite soon after release. In the 1974 cohort 58.3 percent of the jail-prison recidivists returned within one year. The corresponding percentage for the 1975 cohort was 63.9 percent. A very high percentage of the recidivists (84.8 percent) were reincarcerated before two years.

12. Recidivism tended to increase with increasing length of sentence. The jail-prison recidivism rates according to sentence length for the combined two year period is summarized below.

<u>Length of Sentence</u>	<u>Jail-Prison Recidivism Rate</u>
TOTAL	43.7
Less than six months	32.8
Six months or more	47.2
6 - 17.9 months	46.7
18 - 29.9 months	40.0
2.5 - 3.4 years	48.1
3.5 - 4.4 years	55.2
4.5 - 5.4 years	54.2
5.5 - 9.4 years	68.1
9.5 - 10.4 years	35.5
10.5 - 14.4 years	85.7
14.5 years or longer	26.3

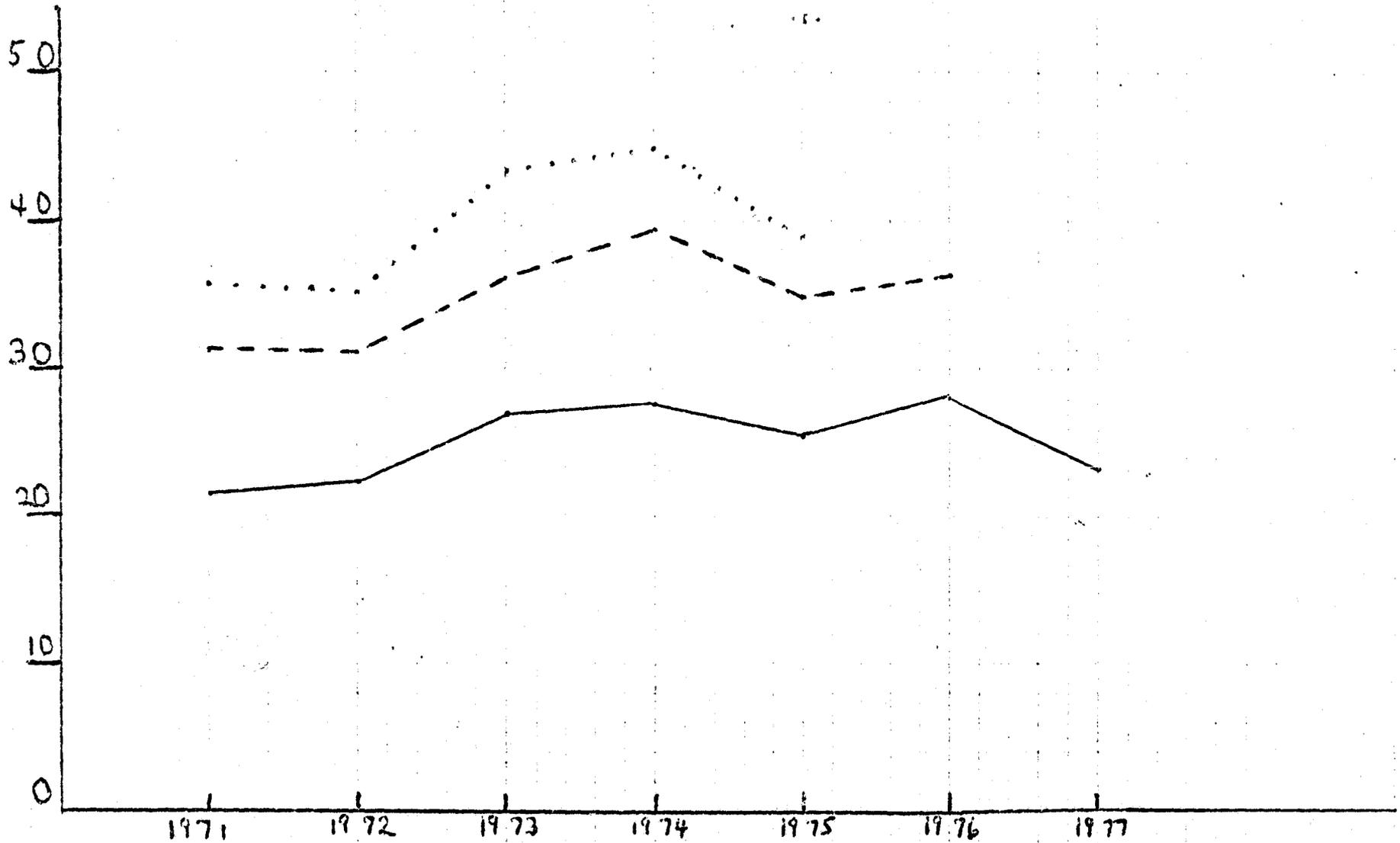
13. Graph A shows the recidivism rates for 1971 - 1977 according to one, two, and three year intervals. Graph B adjusts these recidivism rates by removing persons sentenced to less than six months from each of the seven cohorts.

GRAPH A

RECIDIVISM RATES AFTER ONE, TWO, AND THREE
YEAR FOLLOW-UP PERIODS - 1971-1977 COHORTS
(JAIL-PRISON RECIDIVISM ONLY)

RATE
(PERCENT)

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	PER CENT RECIDIVISTS WITHIN	13 MONTHS
	PER CENT RECIDIVISTS WITHIN	25 MONTHS
	PER CENT RECIDIVISTS WITHIN	37 MONTHS

END

END