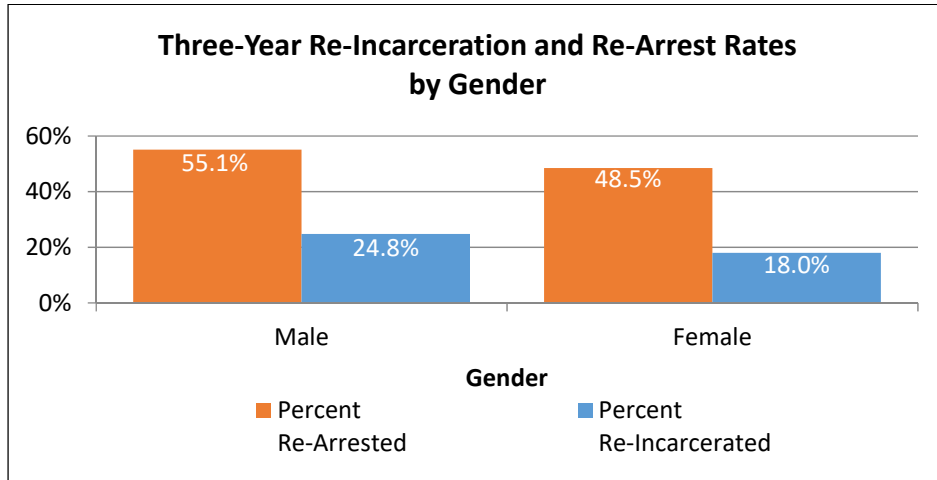


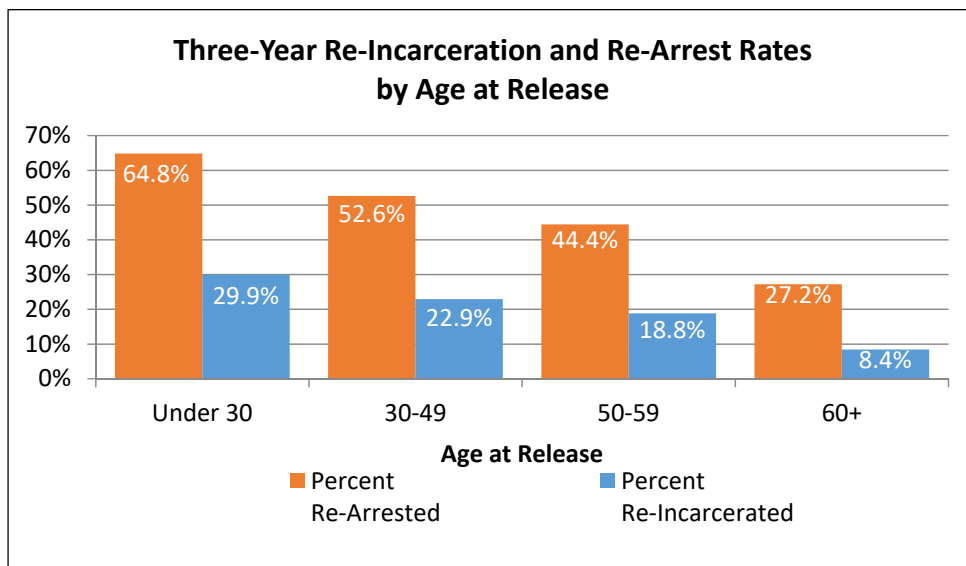
Re-Incarceration and Re-Arrest Rates of VADOC FY2016 SR Releases

Among the 42 states that report re-incarceration of inmates with an SR sentence within three years of their release, Virginia's re-incarceration rate was among the lowest at 23.9% for FY2016, second only to South Carolina's at 21.9%. Although 54.2% of released inmates were re-arrested within 3 years, only 23.9% were re-incarcerated within that same time period. This report explores the characteristics of FY2016 SR releases who recidivated vs. those who did not recidivate.

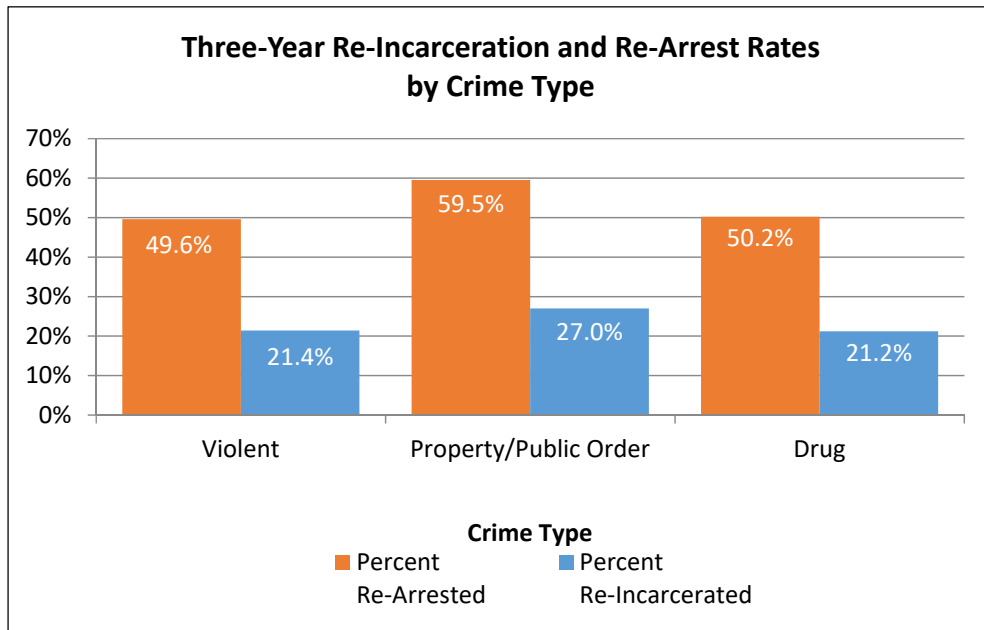
Demographic characteristics, such as gender and age have shown to be predictive factors of recidivism. Aligned with previous research, males and younger inmates had higher re-incarceration and re-arrest rates. Males had a re-incarceration rate almost seven percentage points higher than females (24.8% and 18.0%, respectively). Males also had a higher re-arrest rate than females (55.1% and 48.5%, respectively).



Inmates released before thirty years of age had a 29.9% re-incarceration rate compared to 8.4% for those released age sixty and up. Furthermore, younger inmates had higher re-arrest rates than older inmates.



Criminal history and SR location history are also known predictive factors for recidivating. Inmates with more SR incarcerations showed higher re-incarceration rates than those who were released after their first SR incarceration. There was a similar trend in re-arrest rates that increased with increasing terms of SR incarceration across zero to three previous SR incarceration terms, becoming relatively stable from three and four SR terms, and then increasing with five or more previous SR terms. Inmates who spent their entire SR term in jail had higher re-incarceration and re-arrest rates (26.9% and 58.9%, respectively) than those who spent at least part of their SR incarceration in a DOC facility (21.0% and 49.7%, respectively). Inmates whose crime type of their most serious offense was property/public order had higher re-incarceration and re-arrest rates (27.0% and 59.5%, respectively) than those with drug (21.2% and 50.2%, respectively) or violent (21.4% and 49.6%, respectively) crime types.



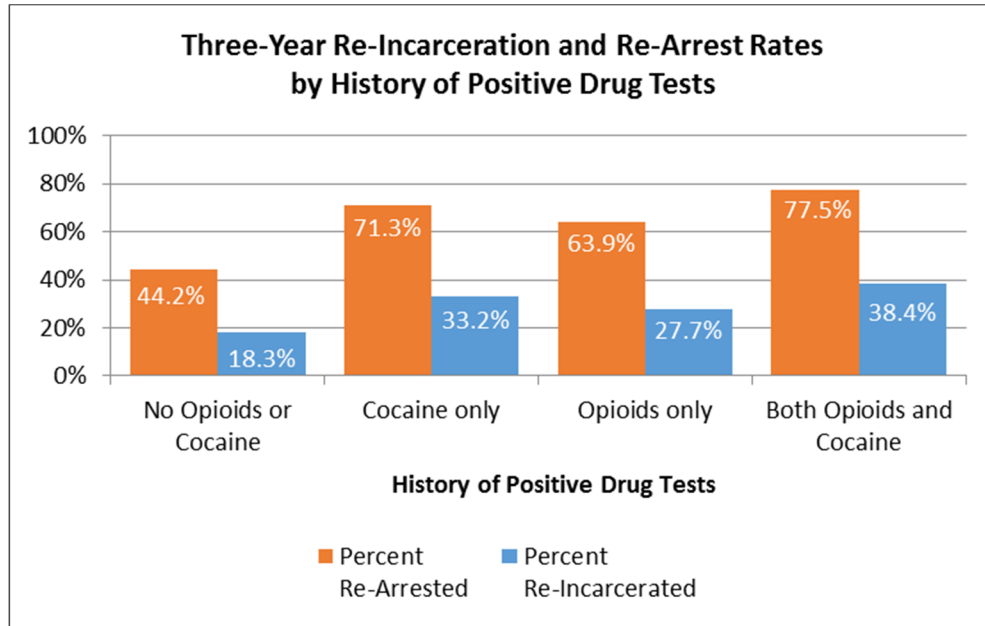
Inmates with a most serious offense of burglary/breaking and entering (B&E) or larceny/fraud had the highest re-arrest (62.5% and 62.8%, respectively) and re-incarceration rates (29.6% and 28.4%, respectively).

3 Year Re-Incarceration and Re-Arrest⁺ Rates of FY2016 Releases				
		N	Percent Re-Incarcerated	Percent Re-Arrested⁺
All Releases		12,551	23.9%	54.2%
Gender				
	Male	10,773	24.8%	55.1%
	Female	1,778	18.0%	48.5%
Age at Release				
	Under 30	3,685	29.9%	64.8%
	30-49	6,728	22.9%	52.6%
	50-59	1,723	18.8%	44.4%
	60+	415	8.4%	27.2%
Previous SR Incarcerations				
	No previous SR terms	6,757	19.5%	48.5%
	1 previous SR term	2,938	24.8%	57.5%
	2 previous SR terms	1,447	30.4%	61.0%
	3 previous SR terms	720	35.0%	66.4%
	4 previous SR terms	366	36.6%	65.8%
	5 or more previous SR terms	323	39.3%	72.8%
Location History				
	DOC Facility Releases	6,392	21.0%	49.7%
	Jail Only Releases	6,159	26.9%	58.9%
Crime Type				
	Violent	3,890	21.4%	49.6%
	Property/Public Order	5,640	27.0%	59.5%
	Drug	3,021	21.2%	50.2%
Most Serious Offense				
	Capital Murder, Homicide-1st, Homicide-2nd	110	7.3%	28.2%
	Manslaughter	95	10.5%	38.9%
	Abduction	233	14.6%	44.2%
	Rape/Sexual Assault	624	22.6%	38.8%
	Robbery	1,029	20.6%	50.9%
	Assault	1,449	24.6%	55.6%
	Weapons	350	20.9%	53.1%
	Arson	79	20.3%	54.4%
	Burglary/B&E	1,130	29.6%	62.5%
	Larceny/Fraud	3,373	28.4%	62.8%
	Conspiracy [^]	19	26.3%	36.8%
	Sex Offense	284	25.0%	46.1%
	DUI	332	18.4%	42.5%
	Habitual Offender	405	18.0%	49.6%
	Other Non-Violent [^]	19	21.1%	52.6%
	Drug Sales	1,790	19.3%	45.9%
	Drug Possession	1,230	23.9%	56.5%

⁺ Arrest records come from the Virginia State Police (VSP) and are matched to data in VirginiaCORIS based on key identifiers.

[^] Most serious offense category with fewer than 30 released inmates.

Additional factors, such as mental health impairment and drug use, are associated with recidivism. Inmates with no evidence of mental health impairment have lower re-incarceration and re-arrest rates (23.5% and 52.3%, respectively) than those with evidence of mental health impairment (25.4% and 56.5%, respectively). Inmates with a history of testing positive for both opioids and cocaine had a re-incarceration rate more than 30 percentage points higher than those with no history of testing positive for opioids or cocaine. Inmates with no history of testing positive for opioids or cocaine had a re-arrest rate of 44.2%, much lower than those with a history of testing positive for only cocaine (71.3%), only opioids (63.9%), or both (77.5%).



VADOC uses the COMPAS Risk/Needs Assessment to determine an inmate’s recidivism risk and criminogenic needs. Inmates who scored higher on the general and violent risk of recidivism scales showed higher re-incarceration and re-arrest rates than those who scored lower. Inmates who scored “Highly Probable” on the substance abuse needs scale had higher rates of re-incarceration and re-arrest (24.1% and 53.5%, respectively) than those who scored “Probable” (19.2% and 49.6%, respectively) or “Unlikely” (17.0% and 42.9%, respectively).

3 Year Re-Incarceration and Re-Arrest⁺ Rates of FY2016 SR Releases				
		N	Percent Re-Incarcerated	Percent Re-Arrested⁺
All Releases		12,551	23.9%	54.2%
Mental Health Code				
	Evidence of Impairment	2,429	25.4%	56.5%
	No Evidence of Impairment	5,956	23.5%	52.3%
	Not Reported	4,166	23.5%	55.6%
History of Positive Drug Tests*				
	No Opioids or Cocaine	7,805	18.3%	44.2%
	Cocaine only	1,904	33.2%	71.3%
	Opioids only	1,489	27.7%	63.9%
	Both Opioids and Cocaine	1,353	38.4%	77.5%
COMPAS General Risk of Recidivism**				
	High	2,114	29.9%	65.3%
	Medium	2,159	22.6%	53.7%
	Low	2,254	11.6%	32.3%
	Not Reported	6,024	26.8%	58.7%
COMPAS Violent Risk of Recidivism**				
	High	1,489	32.6%	68.7%
	Medium	2,139	24.4%	57.1%
	Low	2,900	13.0%	35.2%
	Not Reported	6,023	26.8%	58.7%
COMPAS Substance Abuse Needs Scale**				
	Highly Probable	3,356	24.1%	53.5%
	Probable	1,587	19.2%	49.6%
	Unlikely	1,582	17.0%	42.9%
	Not Reported	6,026	26.8%	58.7%
<p>⁺ Arrest records come from the Virginia State Police (VSP) and are matched to data in VirginiaCORIS based on key identifiers.</p> <p>*History of drug test was examined before or within three years of release (end of three year follow-up for non-recidivists or recidivated date for recidivists).</p> <p>**The last COMPAS assessment prior to release from this release term. Inmates who spent their entire SR term in jail were included in the 'Not Reported' category.</p>				