



Florida Prison Recidivism Report: Releases from 2008 to 2018

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Florida Department of Corrections
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Office of Strategic Initiatives



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Executive Summary

Defining Recidivism

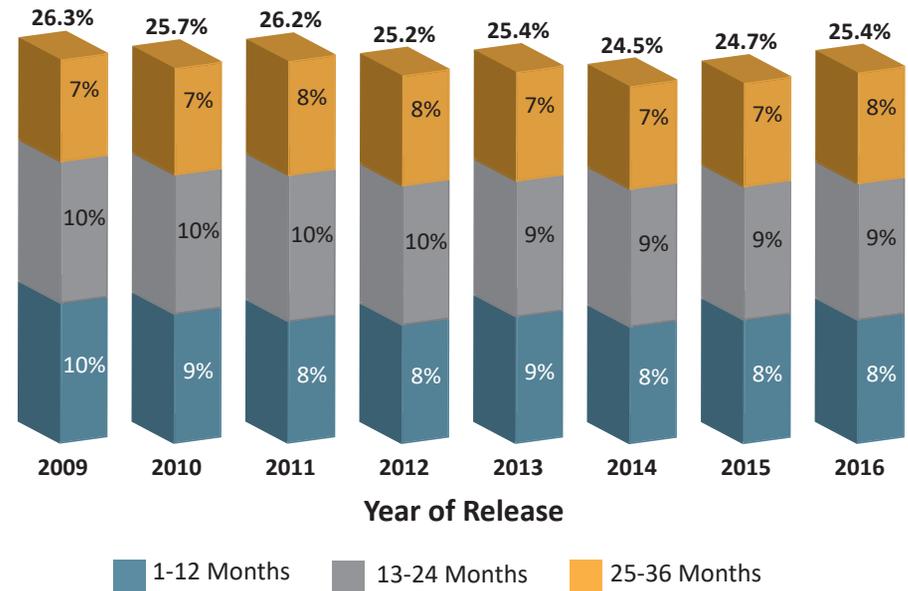
The Florida Department of Corrections defines recidivism as a **return to prison**, as the result of either a new conviction or a violation of post-prison supervision, within three years of their prison release date. The follow-up periods are calculated from prison release date to the date of readmission to prison.

Changing Recidivism Rates

The three-year recidivism rate has decreased from 26.3% in 2009 to 25.4% in 2016. However, the recidivism rates have fluctuated over the past five years. These rates are shown below:

- Inmates released in 2012 who returned to prison within three years → 25.2% recidivism rate
- Inmates released in 2013 who returned to prison within three years → 25.4% recidivism rate
- Inmates released in 2014 who returned to prison within three years → 24.5% recidivism rate
- Inmates released in 2015 who returned to prison within three years → 24.7% recidivism rate
- Inmates released in 2016 who returned to prison within three years → 25.4% recidivism rate

Recidivism Rates Over Time



For 2016 releases, some factors found to influence an inmate’s likelihood of recidivism include (both male and female):

Major Factors

- Number of prior prison commitments : *More priors* → *higher likelihood of recidivating*
- Whether the inmate has a supervision term after release: *Supervised* → *higher likelihood of recidivating*
- The inmate’s age at release: *Younger* → *higher likelihood of recidivating*
- The inmate’s gang membership: *Gang Member* → *higher likelihood of recidivating*
- Whether the inmate received a bus ticket upon release by FDC: *Bus Ticket Received* → *higher likelihood of recidivating*
- The inmate’s theft offense counts: *More counts* → *higher likelihood of recidivating*
- Whether the inmate committed a murder or manslaughter offense: *Committed a Murder/Manslaughter offense* → *lower likelihood of recidivating*

Introduction

The Florida Prison Recidivism Report is produced annually by the Bureau of Research and Data Analysis within the Florida Department of Corrections. The report examines the recidivism rate of Florida's released inmate population. While the use of recidivism as a performance indicator of the state's rehabilitative efforts can be debated, the analysis itself is of significant public importance. Given that 86% of inmates housed in Florida prisons today will one day be released back into our communities, those responsible for the state's planning and budgeting need to know the likelihood that an inmate released today will one day return to Florida's prison system. More importantly, for the public and those charged with ensuring public safety, the state's recidivism rate is an important measure of criminal activity produced by released prisoners.

When discussing recidivism rates, the factors that influence recidivism must be considered. For example, recidivism rates vary across age groups and gender. To better determine where to devote correctional and community resources, it is imperative that we identify the factors that influence both success and failure to understand and address the challenges inmates face upon returning to the community.

This study finds that the factors that influence Florida's recidivism rate are generally consistent with existing national research. A 2018 report from the Pew Center on the States shows the overall recidivism rate (**return to prison for any reason within three years of release**) for releases in 2012 from the states that participated was 37%.¹ Additionally, a 2019 report, based on data from the Bureau of Justice Statistics National Corrections Reporting Program, showed an overall three-year recidivism rate, for inmates released in 2011, of 38% (32 states reporting).²

Unlike many states, Florida currently paroles very few inmates, since parole was effectively abolished in 1983. There are two other types of post-prison supervision still present in Florida. An offender can either be supervised by the department resulting from a court-imposed split sentence or have post prison conditional release supervision where eligible inmates have the terms and conditions set by the Florida Commission on Offender Review (FCOR). In the study cohort of 2016 releases, about 37% of inmates were released to supervision terms (Appendix B). Historically, inmates who are supervised following release recidivate at a higher rate than those without post-release supervision. Since fewer of Florida's released inmates are supervised post-release, Florida's recidivism rate can be much lower than states that still release most of their inmates to parole.

¹ Pew Center on the States, *the Changing State of Recidivism: Fewer People Going Back to Prison* (Washington, DC: The Pew Charitable Trusts, Aug. 2018) <https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/articles/2018/08/01/the-changing-state-of-recidivism-fewer-people-going-back-to-prison>

² Abt Associates, *Event- and Offender-Based Recidivism Methodology Using the National Corrections Reporting Program* (Cambridge, MA: Abt Associates, Feb. 2019) <https://www.abtassociates.com/insights/publications/report/event-and-offender-based-recidivism-methodology-using-the-national>

Methodology

Recidivism: A return to prison, as the result of either a new conviction or a violation of post-prison supervision, within three years of their prison release date.

For this study, survival analysis techniques are used to compute recidivism rates and to define the statistical models that determine which factors significantly influence recidivism rates.

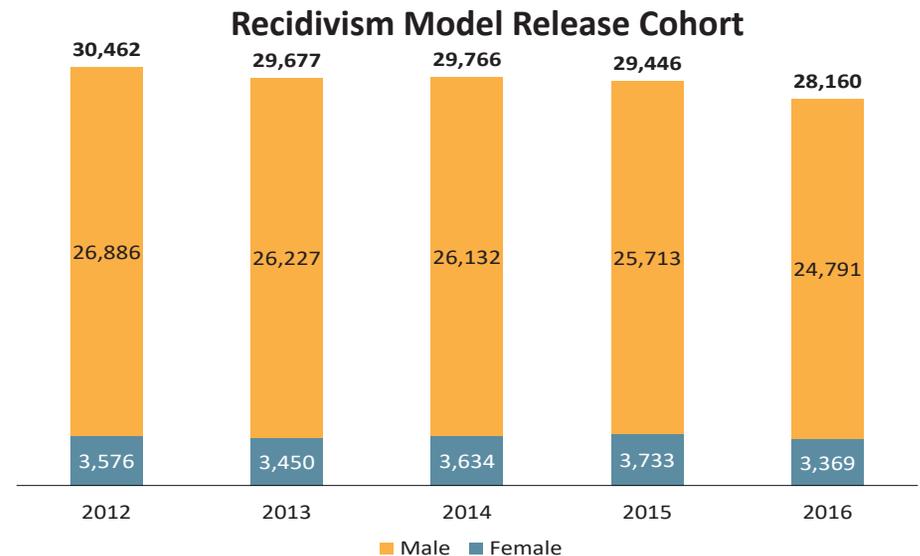
The basic rates for tables and graphs are computed from Kaplan-Meier estimates of the survival curve using right-censored data. The analyses of factor significance are conducted using Cox models (proportional hazards regression) of the same data. The analysis used a 5% level of significance to determine which factors to include, and a stepwise selection routine for determining the order of importance.

The correlations between factors were considered during the stepwise routine to eliminate highly correlated variables from both being selected for inclusion in the model. In some cases, where two or more variables were measuring the same concept, choices about variable inclusion were based on the clarity of the variable definition.

Area under the curve (AUC) is an established measure to evaluate the goodness of fit of the predictive model. Typically AUC measurements range from 0.5 to 1.0, with measurements having better predictive fit the closer they move to 1.0. The resulting models built on the Florida prison releases from January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016 have area under the curve (AUC) statistics of 0.73 for males and 0.75 for females.

All inmates released from Florida prisons from January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016 are included in the study, with the following exceptions:

- Inmates who died or were executed have been omitted from the calculation of recidivism rates.
- Inmates who are missing information on the factors of interest are omitted from the analysis of factor influences.
- Inmates with more than one release in a calendar year have only the first release included.
- Inmates with detainers in place at the time of release are omitted.
- Inmates who were not released directly from the custody of the Department of Corrections were omitted.



Methodology (continued)

The following variables were considered for inclusion in the model:

Inmate Background Information

- Gender is male – Yes/No
- Number of prior prison commitments
- Age at release
- Age at first offense
- Confirmed or suspected gang member – Yes/No

Inmate Incarceration Information

- Time served in prison (current incarceration in months)
- Custody level – Low or High (Low-Community and Minimum Custody; High-Close Custody)
- Number of disciplinary reports inmate receives during the current incarceration
- Substance abuse severity score
- Diagnosed mental illness – Yes/No
- Supervision to follow – Yes/No
- Number of visits inmate receives within the 12 months prior to release
- Bus ticket furnished by the Department of Corrections for release transportation – Yes/No
- Inmate is assigned to close management within three years prior to release – Yes/No
- Inmate is homeless at release – Yes/No
- Inmate medical grade at release
- Inmate is employed at release – Yes/No
- Total counts of grievances inmate files during the current incarceration

Inmate Education/Program Information

- Has inmate obtained a GED/HS certificate – Yes/No
- Has inmate received a vocational/industrial certificate – Yes/No
- Most recent Tests of Adult Basic Education (TABE) score (education level in grade equivalents) at release
- Inmate educational level claimed
- Has inmate participated in academic, vocational, and substance abuse programs – Yes/No
- Has Inmate worked on an outside job before release - Yes/No
- Has inmate participated in dog or horse training program – Yes/No
- Has inmate participated in faith-based program – Yes/No

Inmate Criminal History

- Most serious violent offense in criminal history [Categories for murder/manslaughter, sex offense, robbery, other violent offense (e.g. assault or kidnapping) – Yes/No]
- Violent offense within 15 years prior to admission (Categories for murder/manslaughter, sex offense, robbery, and other violent offense – Yes/No)
- Offense counts in criminal history (Categories for murder/manslaughter, sex offense, robbery, other violent offense, burglary, theft, drugs, weapons, and other non-violent offense)
- Non-violent offense counts within 5 years prior to admission (Categories for burglary, theft, drugs, weapons, and other non-violent offense)

Social Cognitive Factors

These factors are measured by the following domain scores (scale: 1-5)

- Education & Employment Score – This domain considers the social achievement of a significant academic milestone and employment history
- Criminal Thinking Score - This domain considers how a person's behavior reflects his/her thinking, and whether their mental orientation is prosocial or supports their criminal behavior
- Wellness Score - This domain includes a wide range of skills, such as healthy habits, proper hygiene, good nutrition and appropriate leisure time activities
- Family/Marital Score – This domain considers impact of marital or equivalent relationships on the pro-criminal influences and antisocial attitudes
- Substance Abuse Score – This domain considers the inmate history of alcohol and drug use
- Criminal Associates Score - This domain considers inmate's attachments to criminal associates
- Anti-Social Personality Score – This domain considers the antisocial behavior marked by impulsiveness, aggression, and stimulation seeking

For the criminal history factors, only those offenses for which the inmate received either a Florida prison sentence or Florida community supervision sentence are considered. Crimes in Florida that resulted in other sanctions, such as fines, county jail, or federal sentences, are not included. Arrests, supervision, or prison sentences outside of Florida are also not included, unless they are a part of the inmate's Florida sentence. *For information on re-arrest rates, please refer to page 13 of this report.*

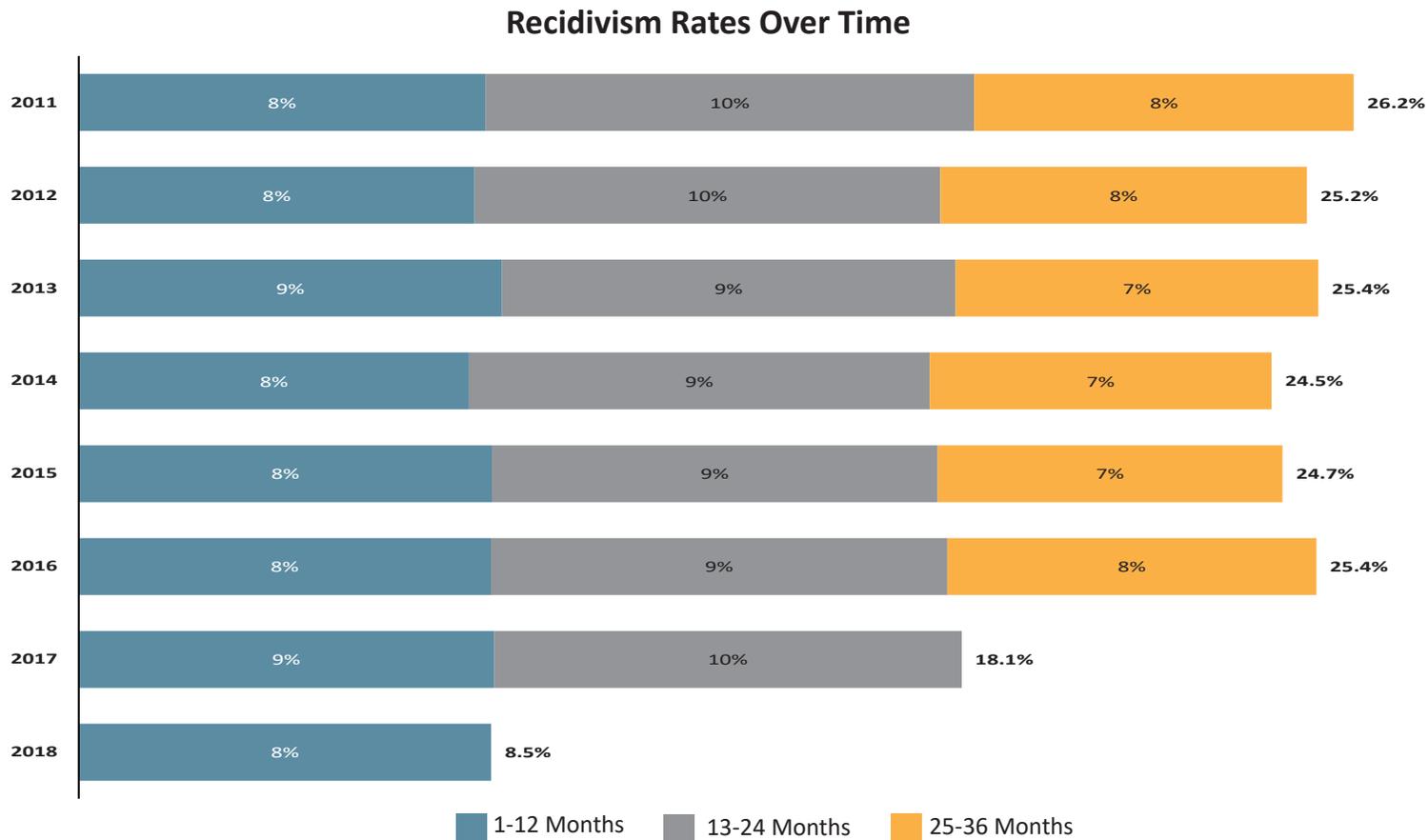
In addition, for the “most serious violent offense” factor, an inmate can only be designated to one of the offense categories listed below. For example, if an inmate has committed both a sex offense and a robbery, he/she will be counted in the sex offense category, NOT in the robbery category, according to the offense severity hierarchy. The offense severity hierarchy for the most serious violent offense factor is as follows:

1. Murder
2. Sex Offense
3. Robbery
4. Other Violent Offense (e.g. assault, kidnapping, etc.)

Recidivism Rates Over Time

Recidivism rates are certainly affected by factors outside the influence of the Department of Corrections, such as unemployment, crime rates, and local criminal justice issues, including jail bed availability, gang activities, and judicial behavior. Statewide initiatives such as truth-in-sentencing, increased use of mandatory prison terms, and availability of inmate rehabilitative programs may also influence recidivism rates.

For these reasons, recidivism rates cannot be used as the only measure of operational performance for the Florida prison system. Recidivism is a measure of a multitude of societal issues working for and against the released inmate, before he ever receives a prison sentence and long after he is released.



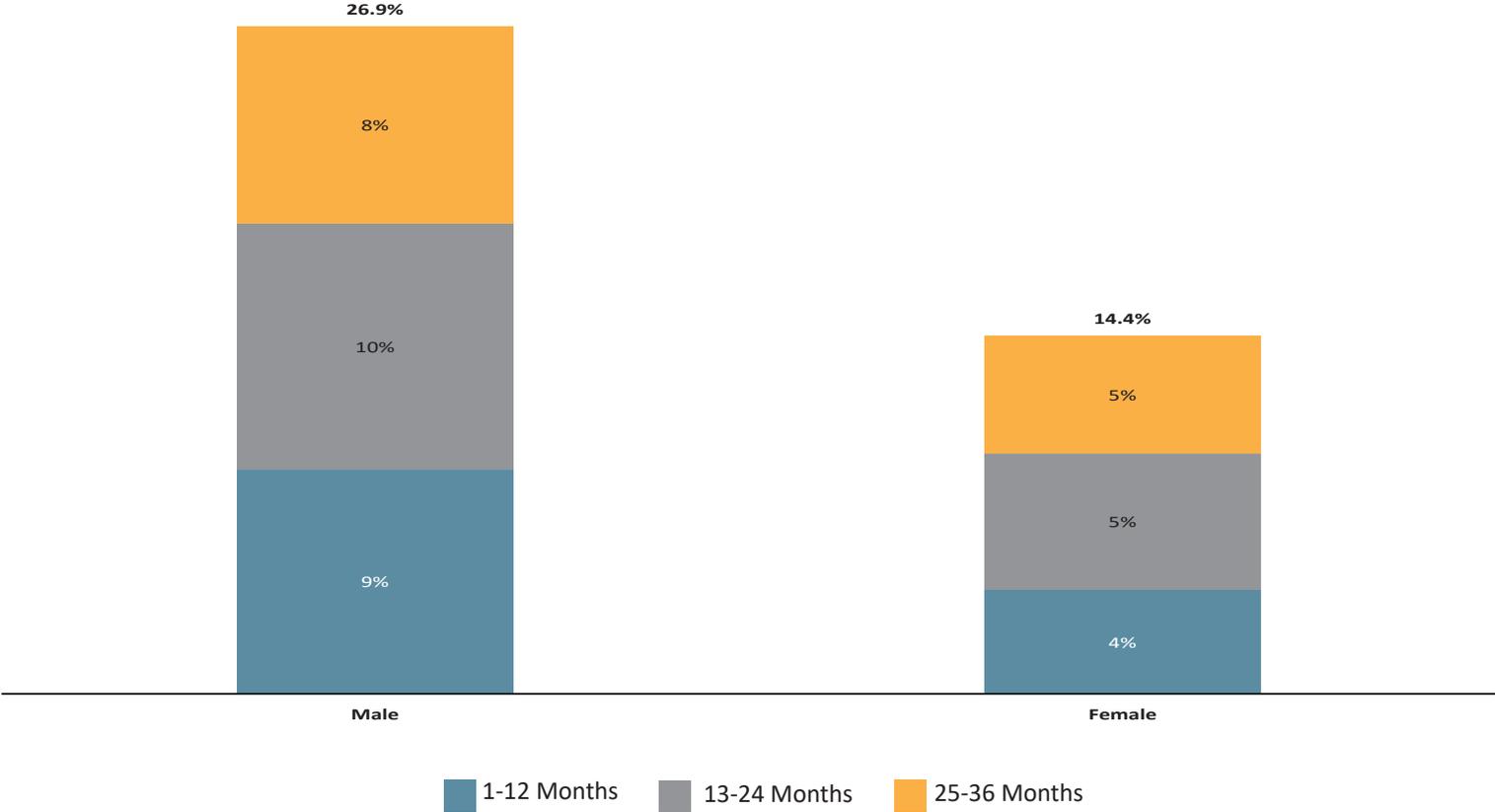
*As of the 2020 report, 3-year recidivism rates cannot yet be computed for 2017 and 2018 releases, so only one and two-year rates are provided in the chart.

Recidivism Rates by Gender for Inmates Released in 2016

Female inmates' recidivism rates are much lower than male inmates' rates. At three years, the male recidivism rate is 26.9% while the female rate is only 14.4%. Other factors could account for the observed difference. While the average time served for males is

45 months, the average time served for females is only 29 months. Approximately 32% of female releases have some type of supervision to follow compared to 38% of males.

Recidivism Rates By Gender

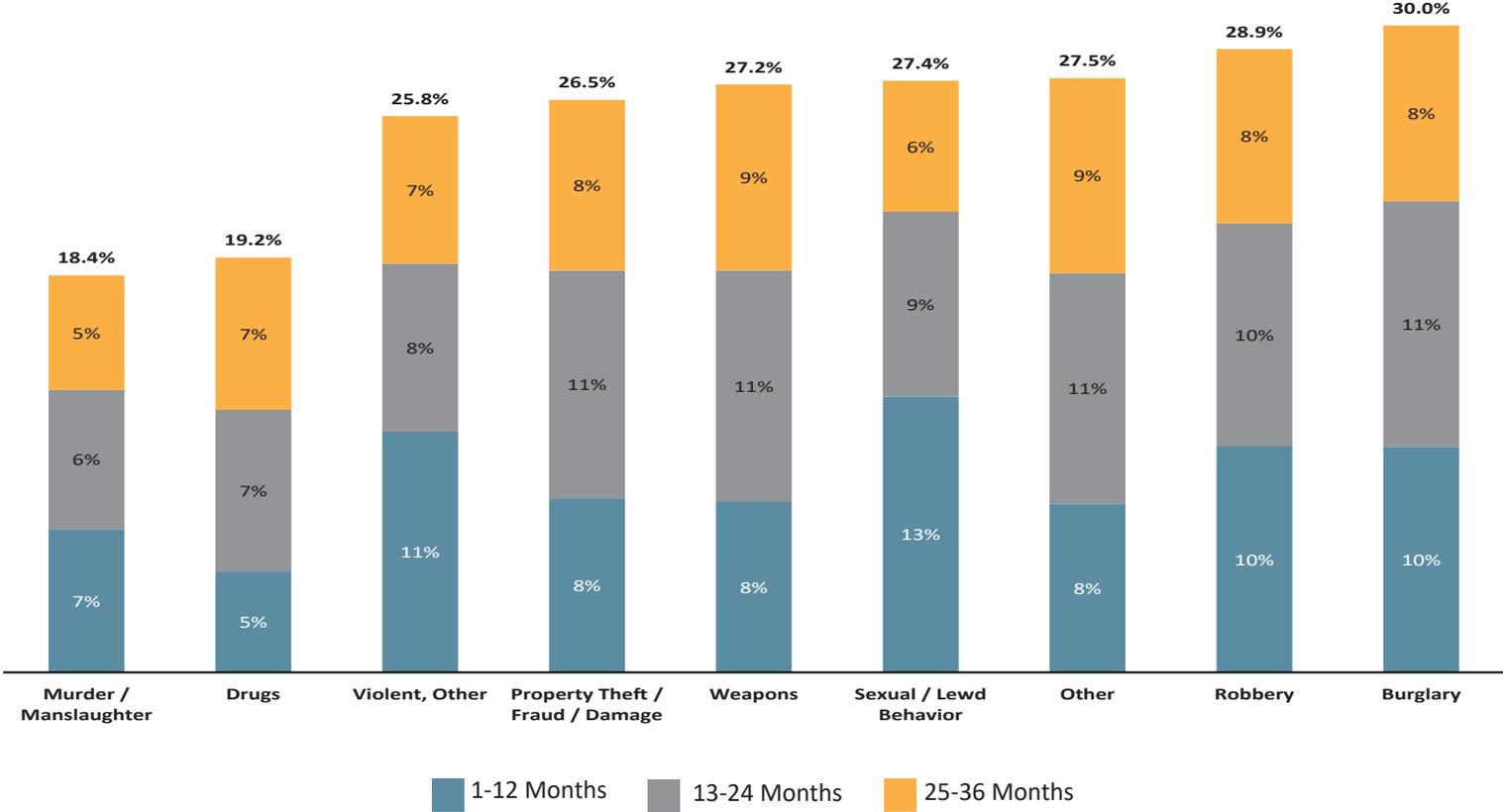


Recidivism Rates by Primary Offense for Inmates Released in 2016

The graph below shows that inmates serving a prison sentence for murder/manslaughter offenses have the lowest recidivism rate of 18.4%, followed by inmates with drugs offenses. Inmates with burglary offenses have the highest recidivism rate of 30%, and recidivism rate of robbery offenders ranks second at 28.9%. Ranging from 26% to 28%, there is not much difference in the recidivism

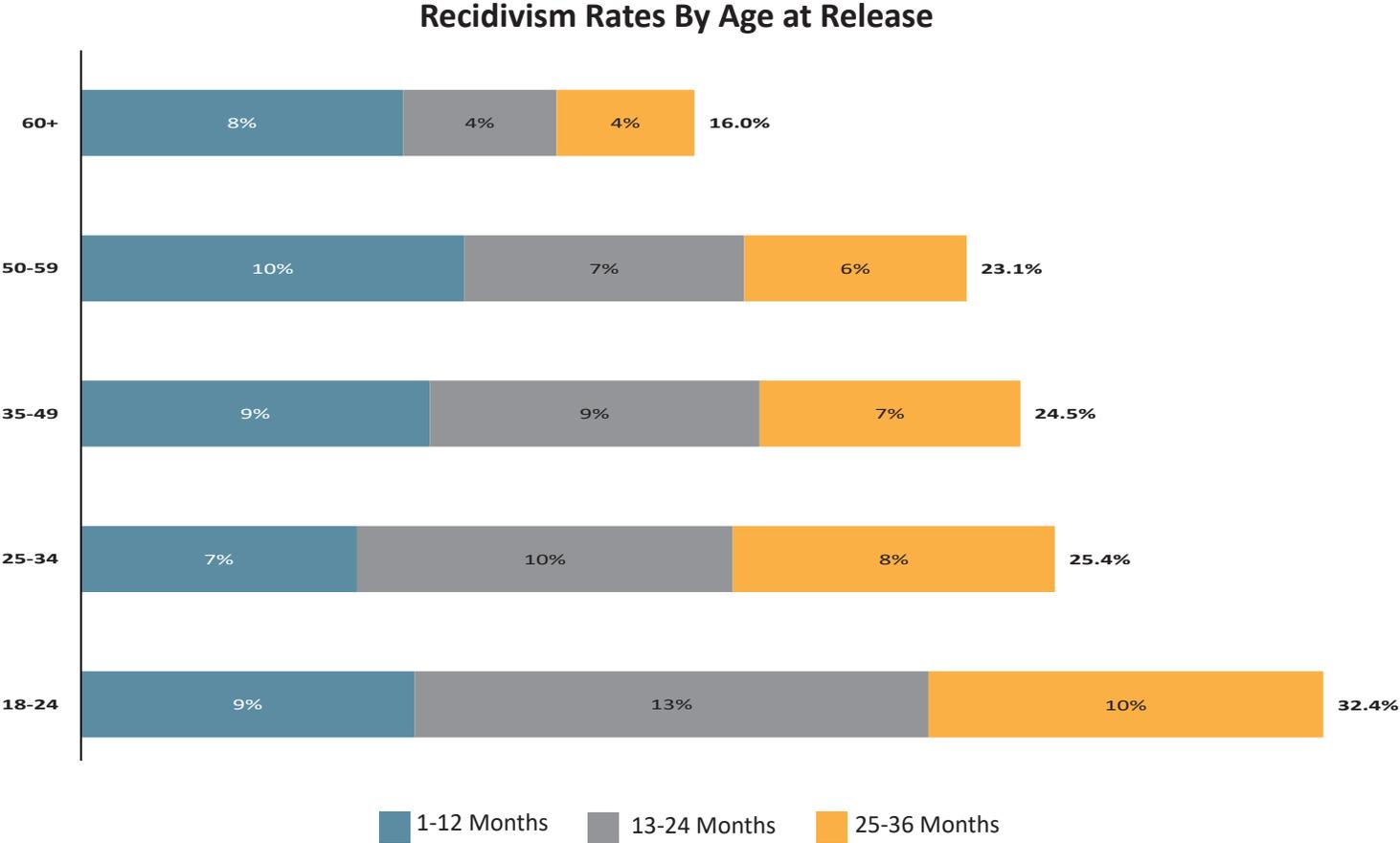
rates for the inmates serving violent other (e.g. aggravated assault, battery, kidnapping, arson) offenses, weapon offenses, other non-violent (e.g. DUI, driving with suspended or revoked license, failure to register) offenses, sexual/lewd behavior offenses, and property/theft/fraud/damage offenses.

Recidivism Rates by Primary Offense



Recidivism Rates by Age for Inmates Released in 2016

An inmate's likelihood to recidivate decreases with age at release. Note that there is little difference in the recidivism rates between the age group of 25-34 and 35-49.



Recidivism Rates - Model Factor Table for Inmates Released in 2016

Table 1. Hazard Ratios for Categorical Factors Selected by Model (Male)

Factors	Values	Overall Releases 2016 (Available Data Only)	Percent of Release Cohort	Recidivism Rate	Hazard Ratio ¹
Gang Membership	Yes	2,941	12%	52%	2.001**
	No	21,850	88%	24%	
Supervision to Follow	Yes	9,324	38%	38%	2.017**
	No	15,467	62%	20%	
Bus Ticket Provided Upon Release by FDC	Yes	8,109	33%	32%	1.148**
	No	16,682	67%	25%	
Custody at Release	Low (Community or Minimum)	11,452	46%	22%	0.859**
Homeless Residence Status at Release	Yes	978	4%	40%	1.300**
	No	23,813	96%	26%	
Most Serious Criminal Offense : Murder / Manslaughter	Yes	814	3%	22%	0.800**
Employed at Release	Yes	2,928	12%	21%	0.882**
	No	21,863	88%	28%	

The hazard ratio is a descriptive measure used to compare the survival times of two different groups of offenders. Hazard ratios in the tables below are interpreted as the multiple of the likelihood of failure. For example, in Table 1 male inmates who are gang members have a hazard ratio of 2.001. This ratio means that a male inmate who is a gang member is (2.001-1=1.001) 100.1% more likely to fail than

Table 2. Hazard Ratios for Continuous Factors Selected by Model (Male)

Factors	Value	Median	Mean	Hazard Ratio ¹
Criminal History	Number of Prior Prison Commitments (0-10)	0.0	0.9	1.249**
Age at Release	Age at Release (15-91)	35	37	0.976**
Education Level	Most Recent Tests of Adult Basic Education (TABE) Score (Grade Equivalents of 1-12.9) before release	7.2	†	0.970**
Institutional Behavior	Number of Disciplinary Reports Inmate Receives during the Current Incarceration (0-206)	1.0	3.0	1.007**
Number of Visits Inmate Receives within 12 Months prior to Release	Number of Visits (0-114)	0.0	3.4	0.992**
Inmate History of Alcohol and Drug Use	Substance Abuse Severity Score (0-42)	3.0	4.8	1.008**
Offense History	Number of Theft Offenses before Release (0-74)	1.0	2.0	1.026**
	Number of Other Non-Violent Offenses within 5 Years Prior to Admission (0-11)	0.0	0.3	1.075**
	Number of Burglary Offenses within 5 Years Prior to Admission (0-29)	0.0	0.5	1.032**

1**: p-value ≤ 0.01; *: 0.01 < p-value < 0.05; NS: Not significant at a = 0.05; † : An average cannot be calculated for grade equivalent TABE scores since these were not interval scale.

Recidivism Rates - Model Factor Table for Inmates Released in 2016

a male inmate who is not a gang member with all other factors held constant (meaning they are identical on all factors in the model except for gang membership).

On the other hand, if the hazard ratio is less than one, the interpretation is a percent reduction in likelihood to fail. For example, in Table 1 a male inmate employed at release is (1-0.882=11.8) 11.8% less likely to recidivate than a male inmate not employed at release with all other factors held constant.

Table 3. Hazard Ratios for Categorical Factors Selected by Model (Female)

Factors	Values	Overall Releases 2016 (Available Data Only)	Percent of Release Cohort	Recidivism Rate	Hazard Ratio ²
Supervision to Follow	Yes	1,093	32%	23%	2.386**
	No	2,276	68%	10%	
Gang Membership	Yes	47	1%	57%	3.533**
	No	3,322	99%	14%	
Custody at Release	High (Close Custody)	166	5%	30%	1.645**
Bus Ticket Provided Upon Release by FDC	Yes	864	26%	16%	1.313**
	No	2,505	74%	14%	
Murder Offense within 15 Years Prior to Admission	Yes	73	2%	4%	0.33*

2**: p-value ≤ 0.01; *: 0.01 < p-value < 0.05; NS: Not significant at a = 0.05;

***Criminal Associates Score assess the inmate's attachments to criminal associates.

† : An average cannot be calculated for grade equivalent TABE scores since these were not interval scale.

Table 4. Hazard Ratios for Continuous Factors Selected by Model (Female)

Factors	Value	Median	Mean	Hazard Ratio ²
Criminal History	Number of Prior Prison Commitments (0-8)	0.0	0.5	1.444**
Criminal Associates Attachments	Criminal Associates Score (1-5)***	2.0	2.2	1.169**
Age at Release	Age at Release (18-91)	35	37	0.978**
Offense History	Number of Theft Offenses within 5 years Prior to Admissions (0-52)	0.0	1.5	1.041**
	Number of Weapon Offenses within 5 years Prior to Admissions (0-3)	0.0	0.0	1.693**

For those measures that are expressed as numeric counts instead of dichotomous (Yes/No), the hazard ratios show the increase or decrease **per unit increase** in the factor. For example, in Table 2 for each additional disciplinary report a male inmate receives while incarcerated, his likelihood of recidivating increases by (1.007-1=.007) .70%. For each additional grade level tested, his likelihood of recidivating decreases by (1-0.970=0.030) 3.0%.

Recidivism Rates - Model Factor Table for Inmates Released in 2016

Table 5. Factors Not Included in the Model

Factor	Value	Overall Releases 2016	Percent of Release Cohort	Recidivism Rate
Release Types	Expiration of Sentence (No Supervision to Follow)	17,720	63%	19%
	Conditional Release (mandatory supervision for serious offenders as specified in F.S. 947.1405)	4,860	17%	42%
	Expiration of Sentence to Probation or Community Control (Split Sentence)	4,466	16%	33%
	Program Supervision (Addiction Recovery)	934	3%	21%
Release Facility	Major Correctional Institution or Facility	19,197	68%	28%
	Work/Forestry Camp	1,017	4%	23%
	Work Release	3,468	12%	13%
	Reentry Center	389	1%	26%
	Contract Drug	240	1%	17%

Note that the results presented in Table 5 do not constitute a rigorous evaluation of any factor. For example, it is not valid to claim that if all inmates went to Work Release Centers, one would observe a lower overall recidivism rate. Inmates who succeed at work release do not necessarily have the same characteristics as other inmates, so the work release impact would likely be different if expanded to include a broader group of inmates.

Factors in Order of Predictability by Gender

Listed below are the factors, in order of importance, that affect the recidivism rates:

'H' - a higher likelihood of recidivism; 'L' - a lower likelihood of recidivism (Male)	H	L
1. Gang Member Suspected or Confirmed	X	
2. Supervision Following Prison	X	
3. Number of Prior Prison Commitments	X	
4. Age at Release		X
5. Bus Ticket Provided Upon Release by FDC	X	
6. Number of Theft Offenses before Release	X	
7. Most Recent TABE (Education Level) Score before Release		X
8. Low Custody at Release		X
9. Number of Disciplinary Reports Inmate Receives during the Current Incarceration	X	
10. Number of Visits Inmates Receives within 12 months Prior to Release		X
11. Inmates with Homeless Residence Status at Release	X	
12. Number of Other Non-Violent Offenses within 5 Years Prior to Admission	X	
13. Number of Burglary Offenses within 5 Years Prior to Admission	X	
14. Inmate Substance Abuse Severity Score	X	
15. Most Serious Offense Committed was Murder / Manslaughter		X
16. Inmate with Employment at Release		X

'H' - a higher likelihood of recidivism; 'L' - a lower likelihood of recidivism (Female)	H	L
1. Number of Prior Prison Commitments	X	
2. Supervision Following Prison	X	
3. Gang Member Suspected or Confirmed	X	
4. Inmate Criminal Associate Score	X	
5. Age at Release		X
6. Number of Theft Offenses within 5 Years Prior to Admission	X	
7. Number of Weapon Offenses within 5 Years Prior to Admission	X	
8. High Custody at Release	X	
9. Bus Ticket Provided Upon Release by FDC	X	
10. Murder Offense within 15 Years Prior to Admission		X

The factors that affect male recidivism rates, but not female rates are:

1. Most Recent TABE (Education Level) Score before Release
2. Low Custody at Release
3. Number of Visits Inmate Receives within 12 Months Prior to Release
4. Inmates with Homeless Residence Status at Release
5. Number of Disciplinary Reports Inmate Receives during the Current Incarceration
6. Number of Other Non-Violent Offenses within 5 Years Prior to Admission
7. Number of Burglary Offenses within 5 years Prior to Admission
8. Inmate Substance Abuse Severity Score
9. Inmate with Employment at Release

The factors that affect both male recidivism and female recidivism in the same direction are (not in order of importance):

1. Number of Prior Prison Commitments
2. Supervision to Follow
3. Age at Release
4. Gang Member Suspected or Confirmed
5. Bus Ticket Provided Upon Release by FDC
6. Number of Theft Offenses
7. Committed a Murder / Manslaughter Offense

Criminal Associates Score, the Number of Weapons Offenses and being released from high custody affects the female recidivism rate, but has no significant impact on the male recidivism rate.

Re-Arrest Rates

A review by the Office of Program Policy and Government Accountability (OPPAGA) recommended that the department include re-arrest rates in addition to recidivism rates in this report. The Bureau of Research and Data Analysis worked with the Florida Department of Law Enforcement’s Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) to match arrest records to the release cohorts used in the recidivism calculation (all of the arrests occurred in Florida, and the lack of a post-release arrest record in Florida’s Computerized Criminal History database does not mean that the inmate was not arrested post-release in another state).

The Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) maintains Florida’s Computerized Criminal History (CCH) files, which contain arrest information submitted by Florida law enforcement agencies via fingerprint cards or Livescan, as well as judicial and custody information, submitted by the Clerks of Court and the Department of Corrections, respectively. Note that CCH data are continually updated and arrest/judicial records are subject to change as additional information is received and entered. Caution should be used when comparing

individual categories, as these may be impacted by events that have not yet been recorded in the database.

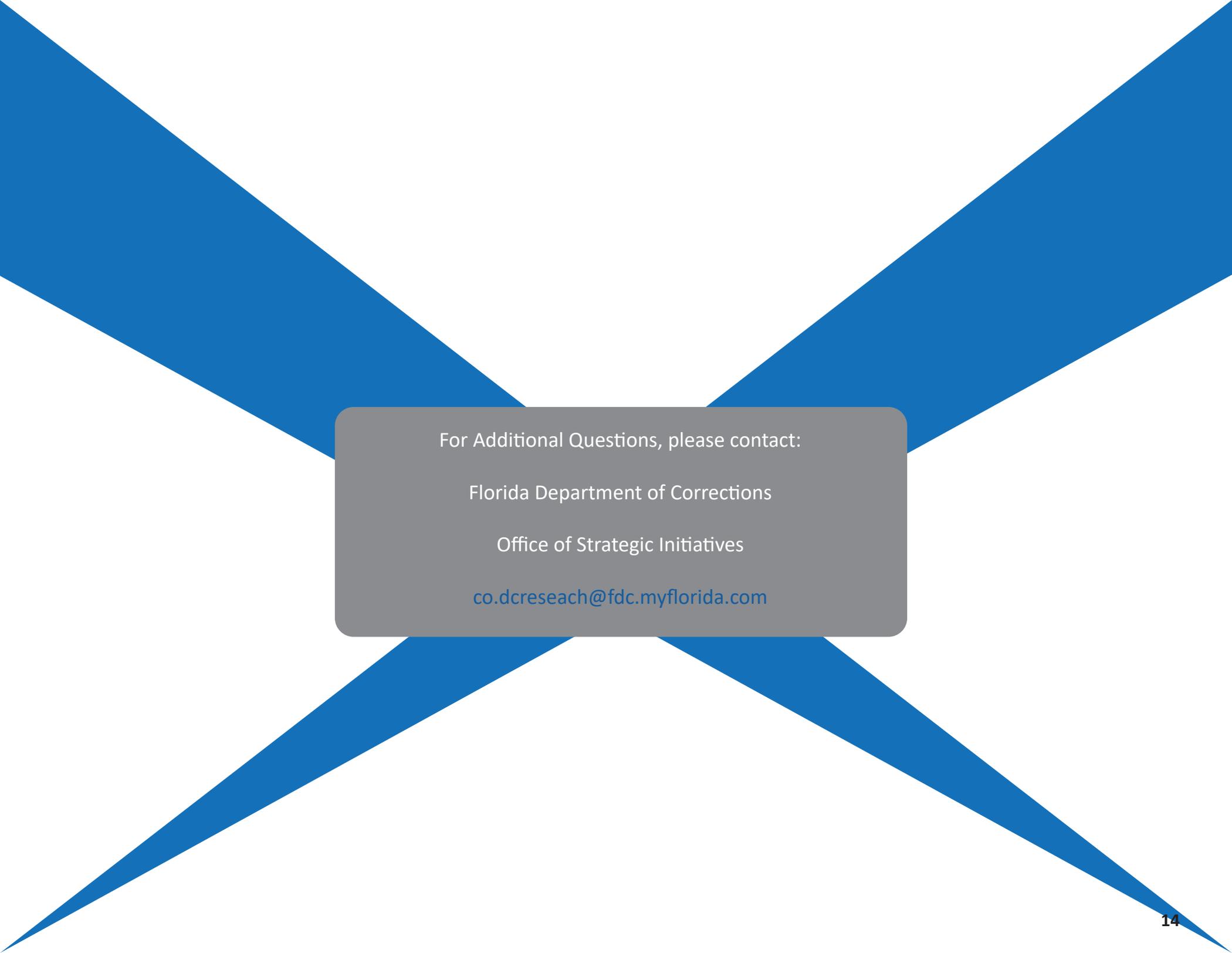
Defining Re-Arrest

Re-arrest is defined as any arrest after release from prison. The arrest could result in a new conviction, a violation of post-prison supervision, or another disposition. The follow-up periods (typically reported as three years) are calculated from prison release date to the date of arrest.

Changing Re-Arrest Rates

The annual release cohorts have shown decreases in five-year re-arrest rates. The declining trend in the re-arrest rates during recent years is consistent with the statewide decrease in Florida arrest numbers for past years. Please refer to <http://www.fdle.state.fl.us/FSAC/Data-Statistics/UCR-Arrest-Data.aspx> for more information about statewide arrest numbers.

Release Year	12 Months			24 Months			36 Months		
	Arrested after Release	Total Released	Re-Arrest Rate	Arrested after Release	Total Released	Re-Arrest Rate	Arrested after Release	Total Released	Re-Arrest Rate
2012	11,394	30,462	37.4%	16,334	30,462	53.6%	18,708	30,462	61.4%
2013	11,200	29,677	37.7%	15,878	29,677	53.5%	18,213	29,677	61.4%
2014	10,883	29,766	36.6%	15,515	29,766	52.1%	17,910	29,766	60.2%
2015	10,743	29,447	36.5%	15,337	29,447	52.1%	17,725	29,447	60.2%
2016	10,276	28,160	36.5%	14,896	28,160	52.9%	17,174	28,160	61.0%



For Additional Questions, please contact:

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Appendix A: Recidivism and Custody

Recidivism rates measure the likelihood that an inmate who is released from prison will return to a Florida prison (not county jail) within three years.

Recidivism Rates by Facility Type and Custody at Release
An inmate's custody is determined by criminal history as well as behavior in prison. The custody of the inmate is not just a factor in determining where inmates are housed, but also a good predictor of recidivism risk. Higher custody inmates are much more likely to recid-

ivate than low custody inmates and this relationship holds for both male and female inmates. Studies have shown that program resources produce more positive results on inmates with moderate to high risk to recidivate than on inmates with a low risk to recidivate.

The table below represents over 28,000 inmates who were released from public and private prisons from January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016.

	Male Inmates		Female Inmates	
	Recidivism Rate	Number and Percent of Releases	Recidivism Rate	Number and Percent of Releases
Release from Major Institution (Major Institution or Facility, Re-Entry Center, Work Camp, Road Prison)				
Close Custody	36.3%	n = 3,729 15.0% of all males released	29.8%	n = 161 4.8% of all females released
Medium Custody	29.4%	n = 8,825 35.6% of all males released	17.7%	n = 667 19.8% of all females released
Minimum Custody	26.5%	n = 5,786 23.3% of all males released	16.0%	n = 873 25.9% of all females released
Community Custody	19.9%	n = 2,504 10.1% of all males released	11.6%	n = 970 28.8% of all females released
Release from Work Release / Transition Center				
Community Custody Overall	14.4%	n = 3,104 12.5% of all males released	8.3%	n = 604 17.9% of all females released
DC Work Release Centers	11.6%	n=1,314	7.3%	n=317
Contract Facilities	16.5%	n=1,790	9.4%	n=287

Note: Inmates released from work release/transition centers have lower recidivism rates compared with those released from major institutions. Contract facilities include contracted work release as well as Tomoka CRC and Jacksonville Bridge

Appendix B: Recidivism Rates Tables

	Male				Female			
	Total Returned	Total Released	Recidivism Rate	Percent in the Male Category	Total Returned	Total Released	Recidivism Rate	Percent in the Female Category
Prison Commitment History								
First-time Offender	2,648	12,724	20.8%	51.3%	265	2,377	11.1%	70.6%
Repeat Offender	4,020	12,067	33.3%	48.7%	221	992	22.3%	29.4%
Total	6,668	24,791	26.9%	100.0%	486	3,369	14.4%	100.0%
Post-Prison Supervision to Follow								
No	3,147	15,467	20.3%	62.4%	232	2,276	10.2%	67.6%
Yes	3,521	9,324	37.8%	37.6%	254	1,093	23.2%	32.4%
Total	6,668	24,791	26.9%	100.0%	486	3,369	14.4%	100.0%
Gang Association								
No	5,141	21,850	23.5%	88.1%	459	3,322	13.8%	98.6%
Yes	1,527	2,941	51.9%	11.9%	27	47	57.4%	1.4%
Total	6,668	24,791	26.9%	100.0%	486	3,369	14.4%	100.0%
Sentence Length								
5 Years or Less	5,266	19,951	26.4%	80.5%	455	3,104	14.7%	92.1%
Between 5-10 Year	902	3,227	28.0%	13.0%	24	212	11.3%	6.3%
More Than 10 Year	500	1,613	31.0%	6.5%	7	53	13.2%	1.6%
Total	6,668	24,791	26.9%	100.0%	486	3,369	14.4%	100.0%
Age at Release								
Under 25	1,144	3,413	33.5%	13.8%	56	296	18.9%	8.8%
25-34	2,322	8,644	26.9%	34.9%	213	1,340	15.9%	39.8%
35-49	2,206	8,444	26.1%	34.1%	176	1,280	13.8%	38.0%
50-59	823	3,337	24.7%	13.5%	37	382	9.7%	11.3%
60+	155	920	16.8%	3.7%	4	71	5.6%	2.1%
Total	6,650	24,758	26.9%	100.0%	486	3,369	14.4%	100.0%

Appendix B: Recidivism Rates Tables

	Male				Female			
	Total Returned	Total Released	Recidivism Rate	Percent in the Male Category	Total Returned	Total Released	Recidivism Rate	Percent in the Female Category
Mental Health Status at Release								
Inmate does not require on-going treatment	5,641	21,690	26.0%	87.5%	257	1,934	13.3%	57.4%
Inmate Requires on-going treatment	1,027	3,101	33.1%	12.5%	229	1,435	16.0%	42.6%
Total	6,668	24,791	26.9%	100.0%	486	3,369	14.4%	100.0%
Substance Abuse Treatment Needed								
No	2,065	7,902	26.1%	31.9%	104	790	13.2%	23.4%
Yes	4,603	16,889	27.3%	68.1%	382	2,579	14.8%	76.6%
Total	6,668	24,791	26.9%	100.0%	486	3,369	14.4%	100.0%
Primary Offense								
Murder/Manslaughter	107	532	20.1%	2.1%	4	72	5.6%	2.1%
Sexual/Lewd behavior	378	1,375	27.5%	5.5%	6	27	22.2%	0.8%
Robbery	599	2,002	29.9%	8.1%	24	157	15.3%	4.7%
Violent, Other	972	3,609	26.9%	14.6%	83	487	17.0%	14.5%
Burglary	1,380	4,449	31.0%	17.9%	48	319	15.0%	9.5%
Property Theft/Fraud/Damage	1,104	3,769	29.3%	15.2%	138	917	15.0%	27.2%
Drugs	1,157	5,603	20.6%	22.6%	134	1,119	12.0%	33.2%
Weapons	376	1,368	27.5%	5.5%	13	61	21.3%	1.8%
Other	595	2,084	28.6%	8.4%	36	210	17.1%	6.2%
Total	6,668	24,791	26.9%	100.0%	486	3,369	14.4%	100.0%

Appendix B: Recidivism Rates Tables

	Male				Female			
	Total Returned	Total Released	Recidivism Rate	Percent in the Male Category	Total Returned	Total Released	Recidivism Rate	Percent in the Female Category
Custody at Release								
Community	950	5,621	16.9%	23.2%	163	1,578	10.3%	47.7%
Minimum	1,542	5,831	26.4%	24.0%	143	885	16.2%	26.7%
Medium	2,651	8,959	29.6%	36.9%	120	682	17.6%	20.6%
Close	1,398	3,838	36.4%	15.8%	49	166	29.5%	5.0%
Total (excluding missing)	6,541	24,249	27.0%	100.0%	475	3,311	14.3%	100.0%
Risk of Recidivating								
1	310	2,822	11.0%	12.7%	142	1,598	8.9%	52.6%
2	646	3,887	16.6%	17.5%	92	657	14.0%	21.6%
3	750	3,499	21.4%	15.7%	66	335	19.7%	11.0%
4	2,752	8,616	31.9%	38.7%	107	394	27.2%	13.0%
5	1,616	3,428	47.1%	15.4%	23	54	42.6%	1.8%
Total (excluding missing)	6,074	22,252	27.3%	100.0%	430	3,038	14.2%	100.0%
TABE Score at Release								
0.1-5.9	2,585	8,706	29.7%	37.6%	138	836	16.5%	26.3%
6.0-8.9	1,632	5,792	28.2%	25.0%	95	755	12.6%	23.7%
9.0-12.9	2,021	8,645	23.4%	37.4%	223	1,591	14.0%	50.0%
Total (excluding missing)	6,238	23,143	27.0%	100.0%	456	3,182	14.3%	100.0%

Appendix B: Recidivism Rates Tables - County Level Recidivism

Please use the calculated return rate with caution if the total releases to that county are less than 50

County of Conviction (Primary Offense)	2014			2015			2016		
	Total Returned	Total Released	Return Rate (36 Month)	Total Returned	Total Released	Return Rate (36 Month)	Total Returned	Total Released	Return Rate (36 Month)
Alachua	157	610	25.7%	218	618	35.3%	189	544	34.7%
Baker	20	63	31.7%	20	76	26.3%	19	58	32.8%
Bay	230	830	27.7%	175	824	21.2%	193	800	24.1%
Bradford	26	87	29.9%	30	135	22.2%	29	98	29.6%
Brevard	228	900	25.3%	257	954	26.9%	261	946	27.6%
Broward	440	1,957	22.5%	408	2,070	19.7%	409	1,996	20.5%
Calhoun	15	54	27.8%	13	57	22.8%	15	54	27.8%
Charlotte	64	266	24.1%	66	288	22.9%	62	263	23.6%
Citrus	59	220	26.8%	48	234	20.5%	74	274	27.0%
Clay	82	355	23.1%	80	359	22.3%	64	302	21.2%
Collier	73	297	24.6%	64	306	20.9%	67	281	23.8%
Columbia	81	249	32.5%	82	281	29.2%	66	277	23.8%
Miami-Dade	414	1,706	24.3%	384	1,662	23.1%	322	1,533	21.0%
Desoto	27	100	27.0%	27	86	31.4%	38	95	40.0%
Dixie	18	57	31.6%	21	61	34.4%	14	46	30.4%
Duval	520	1,903	27.3%	488	1,780	27.4%	429	1,759	24.4%
Escambia	186	778	23.9%	184	791	23.3%	182	743	24.5%
Flagler	34	152	22.4%	22	129	17.1%	35	123	28.5%
Franklin	8	44	18.2%	10	34	29.4%	9	34	26.5%
Gadsden	38	166	22.9%	28	166	16.9%	31	112	27.7%
Gilchrist	8	34	23.5%	11	25	44.0%	9	31	29.0%
Glades	4	19	21.1%	8	25	32.0%	14	33	42.4%
Gulf	10	37	27.0%	8	35	22.9%	9	49	18.4%
Hamilton	7	24	29.2%	2	9	22.2%	1	13	7.7%
Hardee	16	50	32.0%	13	53	24.5%	22	72	30.6%
Hendry	17	79	21.5%	17	79	21.5%	12	53	22.6%

Appendix B: Recidivism Rates Tables - County Level Recidivism

Please use the calculated return rate with caution if the total releases to that county are less than 50

County of Conviction (Primary Offense)	2014			2015			2016		
	Total Returned	Total Released	Return Rate (36 Month)	Total Returned	Total Released	Return Rate (36 Month)	Total Returned	Total Released	Return Rate (36 Month)
Hernando	73	342	21.3%	103	340	30.3%	76	287	26.5%
Highlands	53	185	28.6%	48	184	26.1%	63	211	29.9%
Hillsborough	586	2,376	24.7%	534	2,161	24.7%	539	1,925	28.0%
Holmes	20	57	35.1%	20	79	25.3%	16	78	20.5%
Indian River	55	186	29.6%	56	192	29.2%	55	153	35.9%
Jackson	35	153	22.9%	40	160	25.0%	40	151	26.5%
Jefferson	8	46	17.4%	10	41	24.4%	8	35	22.9%
Lafayette	5	10	50.0%	4	8	50.0%	2	14	14.3%
Lake	88	501	17.6%	92	451	20.4%	90	414	21.7%
Lee	170	795	21.4%	170	728	23.4%	188	790	23.8%
Leon	199	716	27.8%	214	653	32.8%	174	654	26.6%
Levy	22	122	18.0%	28	104	26.9%	21	86	24.4%
Liberty	9	24	37.5%	4	19	21.1%	7	32	21.9%
Madison	14	51	27.5%	13	45	28.9%	8	29	27.6%
Manatee	115	419	27.4%	98	393	24.9%	120	461	26.0%
Marion	234	984	23.8%	227	927	24.5%	216	830	26.0%
Martin	55	299	18.4%	57	288	19.8%	52	273	19.0%
Monroe	56	195	28.7%	38	185	20.5%	34	155	21.9%
Nassau	31	124	25.0%	31	121	25.6%	25	110	22.7%
Okaloosa	95	316	30.1%	96	335	28.7%	114	384	29.7%
Okeechobee	34	152	22.4%	47	148	31.8%	49	141	34.8%
Orange	325	1,276	25.5%	322	1,259	25.6%	287	1,223	23.5%
Osceola	93	390	23.8%	83	364	22.8%	82	331	24.8%
Palm Beach	269	1,124	23.9%	266	1,120	23.8%	271	1,069	25.4%
Pasco	173	916	18.9%	135	852	15.8%	166	732	22.7%
Pinellas	364	1,809	20.1%	439	1,786	24.6%	417	1,628	25.6%

Appendix B: Recidivism Rates Tables - County Level Recidivism

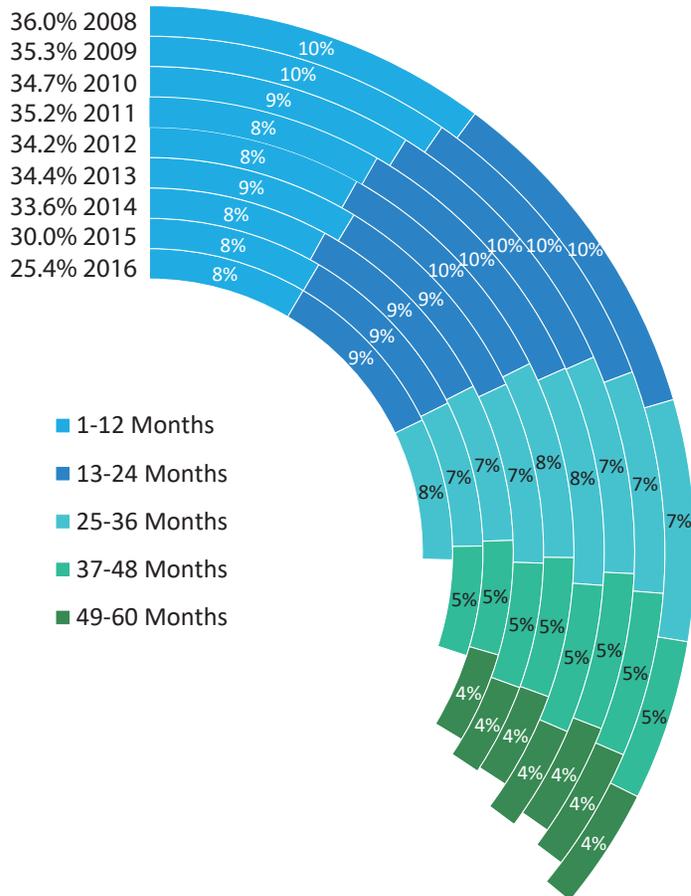
Please use the calculated return rate with caution if the total releases to that county are less than 50

County of Conviction (Primary Offense)	2014			2015			2016		
	Total Returned	Total Released	Return Rate (36 Month)	Total Returned	Total Released	Return Rate (36 Month)	Total Returned	Total Released	Return Rate (36 Month)
Polk	381	1,492	25.5%	402	1,558	25.8%	396	1,470	26.9%
Putnam	70	286	24.5%	74	277	26.7%	57	239	23.8%
St. Johns	82	311	26.4%	90	331	27.2%	76	275	27.6%
St. Lucie	103	540	19.1%	133	549	24.2%	138	613	22.5%
Santa Rosa	51	224	22.8%	47	230	20.4%	52	218	23.9%
Sarasota	107	448	23.9%	122	454	26.9%	123	466	26.4%
Seminole	116	426	27.2%	115	414	27.8%	113	442	25.6%
Sumter	23	100	23.0%	24	108	22.2%	20	93	21.5%
Suwannee	41	150	27.3%	42	154	27.3%	43	126	34.1%
Taylor	38	89	42.7%	21	95	22.1%	44	119	37.0%
Union	7	21	33.3%	13	32	40.6%	15	32	46.9%
Volusia	254	872	29.1%	285	960	29.7%	315	1,040	30.3%
Wakulla	11	51	21.6%	15	49	30.6%	18	54	33.3%
Walton	22	68	32.4%	17	99	17.2%	26	102	25.5%
Washington	19	80	23.8%	16	54	29.6%	23	81	28.4%
All	7,288	29,763	24.5%	7,275	29,446	24.7%	7,154	28,155	25.4%

Appendix C: Recidivism Rate - 5 Year Follow Up

According to the recidivism rates in the table below, more than one third of inmates released have returned to Florida prisons within five years of their prison release date. However, the overall return rates have decreased from 36.0% for Cohort 2008 to 33.6% for Cohort 2014. It appears that most of returns happen within the first three years of the prison release date. Within the fourth and fifth year of the release date, the return rate has decreased to 5% and 4% respectively.

Recidivism Rates Over Time



Year of Release	12 Months	24 Months	36 Months	48 Months	60 Months
2008	10.2%	20.5%	27.6%	32.4%	36.0%
2009	9.6%	19.3%	26.3%	31.4%	35.3%
2010	8.9%	18.4%	25.7%	30.9%	34.7%
2011	8.3%	18.4%	26.2%	31.5%	35.2%
2012	8.1%	17.7%	25.2%	30.5%	34.2%
2013	8.7%	18.0%	25.4%	30.6%	34.4%
2014	8.0%	17.5%	24.5%	29.6%	33.6%
2015	8.5%	17.6%	24.7%	30.0%	
2016	8.5%	17.8%	25.4%		